

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Vol. 58, No. 8.

February 21, 1920.



**E.E. FRIZELL**  
*Farmer, Larned, Kansas*

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# Something Worth Knowing

## About Batteries

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**Threaded  
Rubber  
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**Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation**



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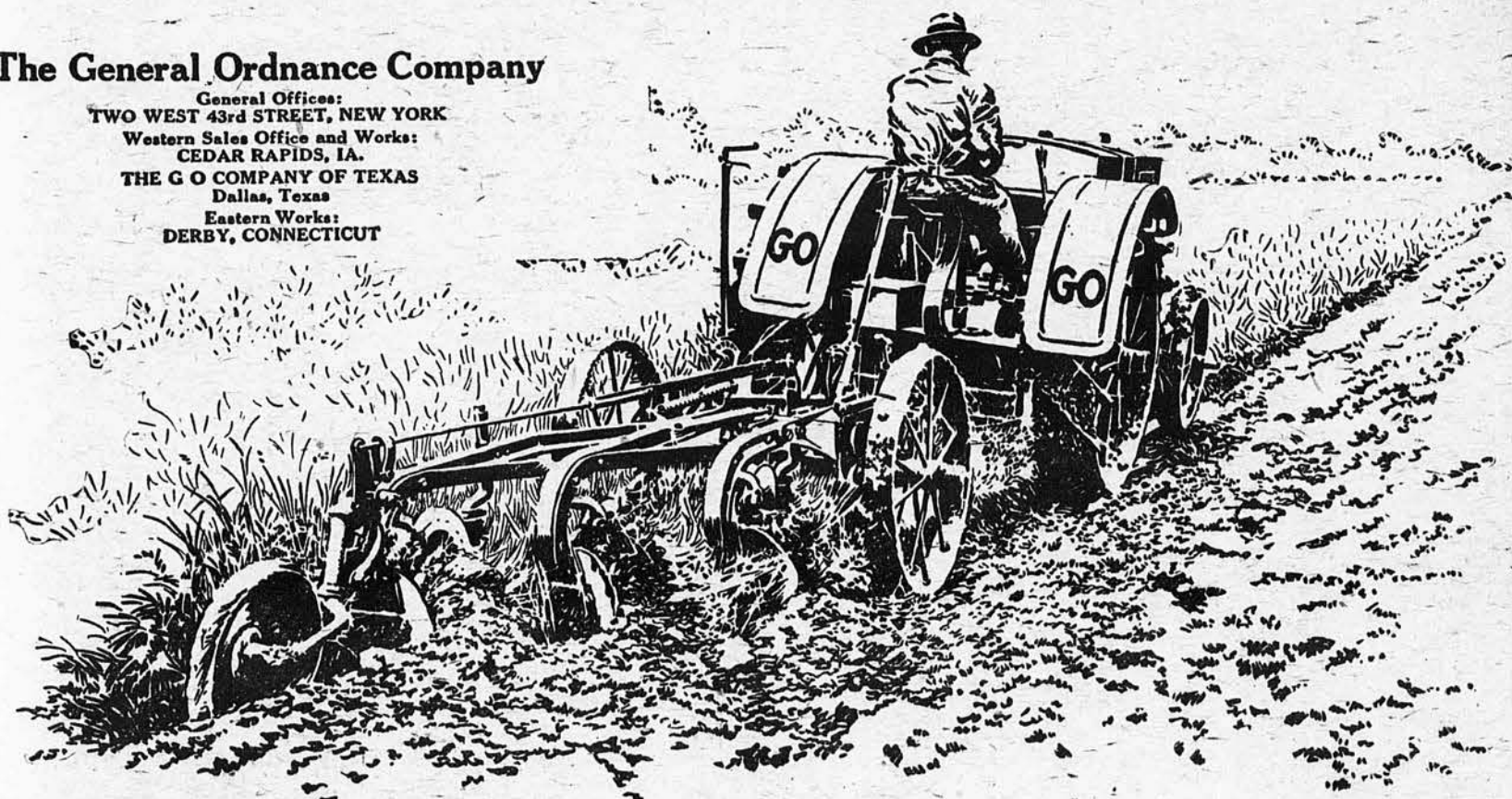
Its oil-filled, dust-proof gear casings—the limited number and simplicity of its parts—its scientific three-point suspension—all reduce the wear and tear on the tractor and add years to its working life.

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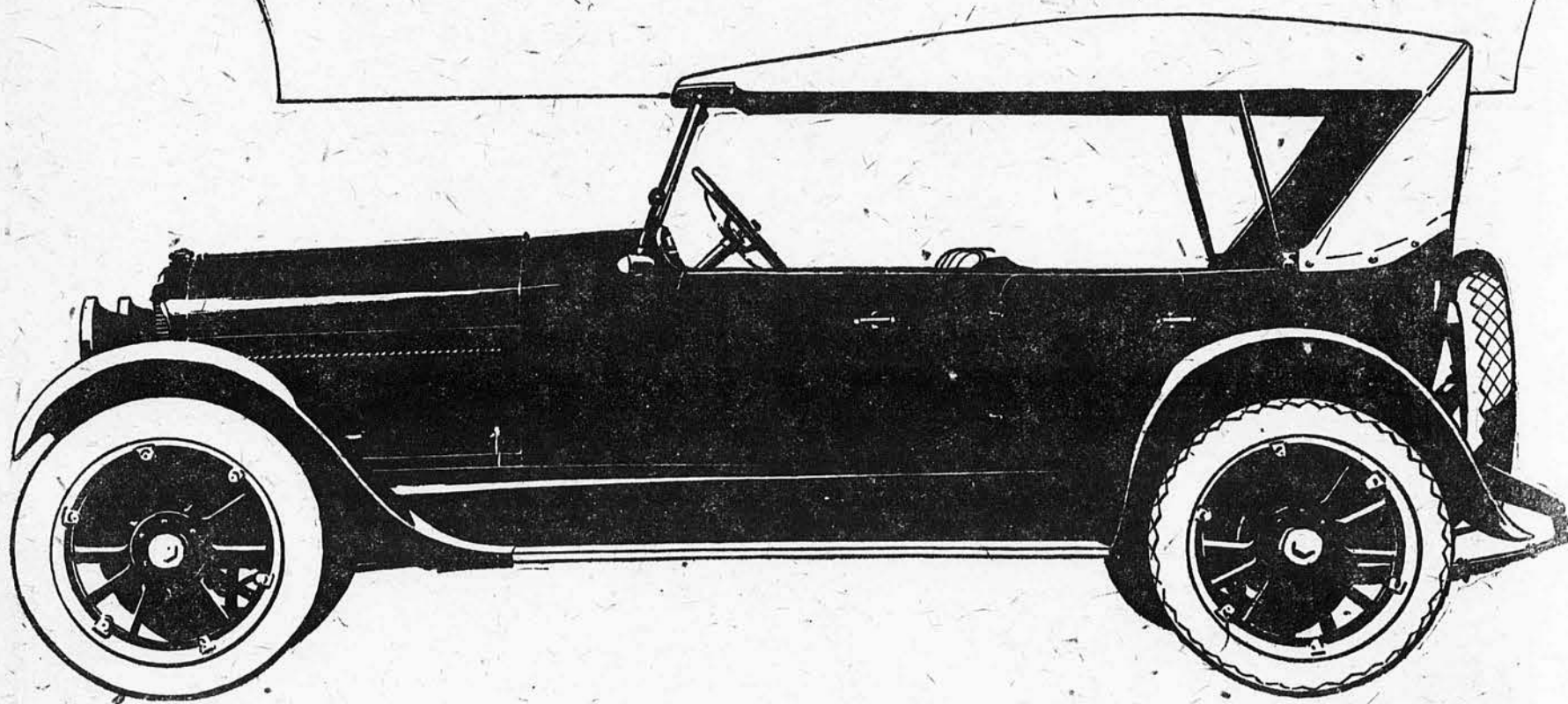
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# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 58

February 21, 1920

No. 8



## New Varieties of Corn

By C. C. Cunningham

SINCE 1911 the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college has conducted 200 variety tests of corn in co-operation with farmers thruout Kansas. When the work was begun the varieties of corn that were grown most extensively and considered to be standard ones for growing thruout the state were included in the tests. These varieties were tried out in comparison with local varieties in the localities in which the respective tests were conducted.

As the work progressed, it was necessary to make many changes to adapt it to the requirements of the various parts of the state. Inferior or poorly adapted varieties were discontinued, while newly discovered ones of merit were added. Many varieties of corn were tried out during the 10-year period 1911 to 1919 inclusive. A number of new varieties were discovered that are outstanding ones for growing in the parts of the state to which they are adapted.

These varieties are Commercial White, Shawnee White, Midland Yellow Dent, Pride of Saline, Freed's White Dent, and Colby Bloody Butcher. Some of them have not been grown widely and are not generally known.

### The Commercial White

The Commercial White corn was developed by selecting white cobbled ears of St. Charles White, a large growing, late maturing, red-cobbed variety grown extensively thruout Southern Missouri. The originator, P. E. Crabtree, started selecting this variety in 1902 while farming in Barton county in Southwestern Missouri.

Commercial White is a large growing variety which requires from 125 to 130 days in which to mature. The stalks grow from 9 to 10 feet high under average conditions. They are large at the base, taper uniformly to the tassel and, as a rule, stand up well. The leaves are broad, heavy, and abundant. This variety tassels and silks late as compared with other varieties similar in size, but has the faculty of developing ears more rapidly after fertilization has taken place.

Typical ears are 10 to 10½ inches long, and about 7 to 7¼ inches in circumference. They are slender as compared with standard ears of Boone County White and tend to taper at the tip. The butts are not well rounded. The number of rows of kernels an ear will vary from 16 to 18 and the rows are distinctly paired. The kernels average ½ inch in depth and are smoothly but often deeply dented. They are thick in proportion to their other dimensions and are likely to be somewhat rounded at the crown. The percentage of crown starch is relatively low and the germs are large. The kernels, as a rule, are very sound and strong in vitality, germinate well, and produce strong, thrifty plants, characteristics which are outstanding ones for this variety.

This corn has proved to be superior to all

results were secured in Southwestern Missouri by the Missouri Experiment station. This variety matures too late to be adapted to the Northern and Western parts of Kansas. It is however, a good silage corn anywhere in the Eastern half of the state.

Shawnee White corn was developed by J. A. Ostrand of Elmont, Shawnee county. It was originally brought to Shawnee county from Western Indiana or Eastern Illinois in 1883. Mr. Ostrand states that when the corn was first grown in Shawnee county it was early, but very hardy and prolific. The ears were originally long and slender with an average of 16 rows of kernels. The kernels were shallow, smooth in type and very hard. By continual selection Mr. Ostrand developed a dent type of corn with a medium deep kernel somewhat similar to a smooth type of Boone County White corn, but with comparatively slender ears. This corn was first brought to the attention of the Kansas Experiment station staff in 1914. It has been included in the variety tests for Northeastern Kansas since that time.

This corn is a medium late maturing variety requiring about 120 to 125 days in which to ripen. The stalks are medium heavy, fairly leafy, and grow from 8 to 9 feet high under average conditions. Standard sized ears are 9½ to 10½ inches long and about 7 inches in circumference. The ears are more slender than for other standard Kansas varieties of corn and have from 16 to 18 rows of kernels. The kernels are medium deep, somewhat rounded at the crown, but hold their size well next to the cob. The indentation varies from smooth to a wrinkled dent. The proportion of horny to crown starch is relatively larger.

Shawnee White is especially well adapted to growing on the better lands in the Northeastern portion of Kansas especially those counties bordering on the Kaw River from Manhattan east. It has outyielded all other varieties in this and adjacent territory during the six-year period 1914 to 1919, inclusive. It has not equaled certain other varieties in Southeastern and Central Kansas.

The Midland Yellow Dent was developed by O. A. Rhoads of Colum-

bus, Cherokee county. It has been grown on the same farm since 1884. The foundation stock of the variety was a local grown yellow corn without name and of unknown origin. Mr. Rhoads carefully selected seed every year for a certain type. He writes that "we have tried many other varieties but did not succeed in finding a corn that was better adapted for growing under our conditions. While it does not breed as true to type as some other varieties, it usually produces corn if there is any obtained in the locality."

This corn first attracted the attention of the Kansas Experiment station staff in 1912. It was included in the variety tests in 1913, but because of the drouth but few data were secured that season. Seed was not available for planting in 1914, but the variety has been quite thoroly tested out in Southeastern Kansas since that time and has been found satisfactory.

### The Midland Yellow Dent

Midland Yellow Dent is a medium large variety requiring 120 to 125 days to mature. It grows from 8 to 9 feet in height under ordinary conditions. The stalks are medium heavy and fairly leafy. Good ears should be from 9 to 9½ inches long and about 7 inches in circumference. They taper somewhat; the butts are fairly well rounded and the tips usually fill well. The normal number of rows an ear is 18 to 20. The kernels are rather narrow and are thick in proportion to their width as compared with most other varieties. The indentation varies from a dimple to a wrinkled dent. The kernels are somewhat rounded at the crown and are medium in depth.

This corn is exceptionally well adapted to Southeastern Kansas conditions. It has proved to be superior to all other yellow varieties for growing under average conditions in the 12 Southeastern counties.

Pride of Saline is a white dent corn that was developed under Western Kansas conditions by C. H. Kellogg of Russell county. In 1891 Mr. Kellogg bought seed of a white corn grown in that county. Its origin (Continued on Page 32.)



A Study of the Stalk is Profitable in Corn Growing. It Means Increased Yields. Why Not Get into the Seed Selection Game?



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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,  
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 Congress of March 3, 1879.

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## Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
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 your advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail  
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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**T**OMORROW will be the 188th anniver-  
 sary of the birth of George Washington.  
 I presume every school boy and girl who  
 is 8 years old has learned that historical  
 fact and yet it is worth while to remind the peo-  
 ple of this republic of this anniversary every  
 year, because all of them ought to keep in mind  
 what Washington did and what he stood for. I  
 imagine that there has been a great deal writ-  
 ten about Washington that had little foundation  
 in fact.

There have been two kinds of writers. One  
 kind has attempted to make him out a superman  
 with none of the weaknesses, faults and frail-  
 ties found in normal men. This class starts  
 with the absurd old story we used to read in  
 our childhood about the hatchet and the cherry  
 tree in which we were given to understand that  
 he was mentally impossible for him to tell a lie.  
 Now I imagine that George was a truthful boy.  
 Normal boys are inclined to tell the truth. There  
 are two things which cause boys to lie, when  
 they do, one is fear and the other is imagina-  
 tion. The normal boy generally will lie to es-  
 cape punishment and the more timid he is the  
 more likely he is to lie. George Washington, be-  
 ing a sturdy, courageous boy would be less likely  
 to tell a lie on account of fear of punishment  
 than a timid boy.

Most children are gifted with wonderful  
 imagination. They like to play at make believe.  
 They do not really intend to lie but their imagi-  
 nations lead them into mental creations and ex-  
 aggerations. If the pictures of Washington are  
 really like him he was probably a practical sort  
 of boy not endowed with a wonderful imagina-  
 tion and therefore not so much inclined to ex-  
 aggerations as many boys are; however, on the  
 whole I imagine that George would grade up  
 well in the matter of truth, but to say that he  
 never told a lie is putting it too strong. There  
 has been another class of writers who seemed to  
 desire to get just as far away from the com-  
 monly accepted belief about Washington as pos-  
 sible. They have pictured him as a man pos-  
 sessed of all kinds of glaring faults, of violent  
 temper, a rake and also a man of bad morals.

I feel entirely certain that these writers are  
 abominable slanderers of a great man. George  
 Washington was a powerful, virile man; he  
 probably was no saint, but every line of his face  
 shows him to be a man of character and a man  
 who had command of himself and of his own  
 passions. Between the two extremes was the  
 real George Washington and the more I study  
 history and realize the tremendous difficulties  
 with which he had to contend, and what he did  
 accomplish in spite of these difficulties, the  
 greater is my admiration.

I am convinced that if it had not been for  
 Washington, the Revolution would have failed.  
 We do a great deal of blowing about the Revolu-  
 tionary fathers which history does not justify.  
 We like to believe that the Continental army  
 was vastly superior to the English army, but  
 the fact as shown by history is that it was  
 about as poor an army as was ever commanded  
 by a general. This was not the fault of the men  
 who made up the army but because there was  
 not very much real co-operation among the col-  
 onies, and the Continental Congress amounted  
 to almost nothing. The men who made up Wash-  
 ington's army were enlisted for various terms  
 and acknowledged to some extent the authority  
 of the particular colony from which they came  
 but paid little attention to the Continental Con-  
 gress. The colonies were even then fairly rich  
 and might have supplied Washington's army  
 with decent uniforms and other necessary equip-  
 ment, but they didn't.

It was a beggarly, badly armed, badly fed and  
 badly clothed army that George had to work  
 with. If it had not been that he inspired in the  
 men a wonderful confidence in and loyalty to  
 him the army would have just melted away. He  
 continually appealed for needed supplies but did  
 not get them and to make the matter worse he  
 had powerful enemies who were doing every-  
 thing they could to thwart him and make  
 his task, almost impossible at best, harder than  
 it needed to have been.

He did not fight many important battles, not  
 because he lacked the will to fight, but because  
 for the most part he did not dare to risk a de-

cisive conflict. He showed his military genius  
 fully as much in avoiding fights and saving his  
 poorly equipped army as he did in the battles he  
 actually did engage in, for when he did fight he  
 generally won and won at a time when a victory  
 was necessary to keep up the morale of the  
 army and the colonies.

If George Washington had had behind him  
 a united and determined country with the popu-  
 lation and resources possessed by the colonies,  
 the Revolution would not have dragged on for  
 eight years and it would not have been neces-  
 sary to call on France for help. The colonies  
 should have been able to arm and equip an ef-  
 fective fighting army of half a million men  
 and if they had been well armed and well  
 drilled they would have made the best fighting  
 army in the world at that time. In fact they  
 would not have required much drilling, for they  
 were all accustomed to carrying arms such as  
 there were in that time. They were the finest  
 marksmen in the world and used even then to  
 the individual skirmish style of fighting, learned  
 from fighting with the Indians. With that sort  
 of an army under his command Washington  
 would have won the war in less than a year.  
 When we think, however, of the kind of support  
 he did receive the wonder is not that the war  
 dragged on for eight years but that the colonists  
 won it at all.

George Washington was fully as great in  
 peace as he was in war, which cannot be said  
 of very many men. It is reasonably certain  
 that if it had not been for his tremendous in-  
 fluence the Constitution would not have been  
 adopted and the Union formed. The old Con-  
 federation was going to pieces and no one knew  
 that better than Washington. He realized how  
 weak and impotent the Confederation was and  
 how necessary it was to form a more perfect  
 union. But for Washington as I fully believe  
 the Revolutionary war would not have been  
 won and but for him all the fruits of that victory  
 would have been lost after the war. After the  
 lapse of more than 130 years since the adoption  
 of the Constitution, we are likely to think that  
 Washington had no opposition. As a matter of  
 fact not only during the war but during his two  
 terms as President of the new republic he con-  
 tinually was subjected to the most venomous  
 and unjust criticism. Thru it all he was su-  
 premely courageous and generally calm, altho  
 I imagine the report that at the Battle of Tren-  
 ton he swore with tremendous vigor and fluency  
 is true. I am rather glad of it because it  
 showed that he was human and he had plenty  
 of justification.

When we think of this the most powerful gov-  
 ernment on the face of the globe, and as we  
 think, the best government ever instituted  
 among men, we ought to realize the stupendous  
 debt of gratitude we owe to Washington. There  
 were other great patriots. There were men  
 with more brilliant intellects than Washington,  
 but he combined more of the characteristics  
 essential to success than any of them. Without  
 his leadership they would have failed.

## Advises the Golden Rule

**P**ERHAPS, as great an authority as there  
 is on economic conditions and especially  
 on stocks and bonds is Roger Babson. By  
 the way he is a most interesting personage.  
 Twenty years ago he was given up to die of  
 tuberculosis by his physicians. They told him  
 that one lung was gone and the other pretty  
 badly affected. He was married and without  
 means. It was necessary for him to earn a liv-  
 ing while fighting the dread disease. He has  
 made the most wonderful uphill fight against  
 tremendous odds of any man I know. He has  
 lived almost literally out of doors for two de-  
 cades and has built up a wonderful business  
 as a financial adviser.

Babson believes the country is headed for a  
 financial panic. What is his advice? Let  
 business men adopt the Golden Rule. Stop try-  
 ing to overreach their fellow men. Stop graft-  
 ing and profiteering. Put themselves in the  
 place of other men and do as they would wish  
 others to do to them. Of course the general  
 adoption of the Golden Rule would solve our

problems social, political and economic. If the  
 Golden Rule had been in operation all over the  
 world in the year 1914 there would have been  
 no war. If the Golden Rule were operating and  
 had been operating generally there would not be  
 7 million dead persons as a result of battles;  
 no war debt of more than 200 billion dollars, no  
 talk of revolution; no profiteering, no jails and  
 penitentiaries; no robbery of the weak by the  
 strong; no graft; no tyranny in either high or  
 low places. In short this world would be a  
 paradise.

But then the Golden Rule was promulgated  
 nearly 2,000 years ago and its counterpart was  
 taught his pupils hundreds of years before that  
 by the great philosopher Confucius. Men have  
 known of it and acknowledged its righteousness  
 for almost untold centuries, but is there any  
 indication that it is to be put into general op-  
 eration in the business and social world?

Babson himself does not display optimism.  
 He does not indicate that he really hopes to see  
 his advice followed. Men are striving as they  
 have always striven to get the advantage of  
 their fellow men; to live off of what others pro-  
 duce. And those who produce while not so well  
 organized or so powerful are no less willing to  
 take what does not belong to them.

That is the dark side of the human picture.  
 There is a brighter side I am happy to say.  
 Man is a composite creature, a sort of dual per-  
 sonality; one side selfish, grasping, unlovely;  
 the other kind, God-like, generous, willing  
 to risk life to save a fellow human being. Yes,  
 and with all the meanness there is in the world  
 there is more of good than bad in men. If this  
 were not true the world would have gone to  
 smash long ago.

What is the remedy? Education, cultivation  
 of the best there is in man. Even appeal to his  
 selfish side to help his better side. Impress on  
 business men, as Roger Babson is trying to do  
 that just as a matter of business, it pays to be  
 fair and honest and kind. In the long run dis-  
 honesty and unfairness do not pay. Maybe when  
 this great truth soaks into the minds of men the  
 Golden Rule will come into general operation.

## The Packers and Stockmen

**L**AST week I was visited by a very keen,  
 agreeable young man, who represents the  
 packers, more especially Armour and Com-  
 pany. The purpose of the young man is to gain  
 information. He tells me that he is sent out to  
 find out if possible what is the mental attitude  
 of the farmers and stock raisers toward the  
 great packing concerns; if they are antagonistic,  
 why they are so, and what can be done to bring  
 about a better understanding between them and  
 the packers.

This is interesting and important in that it  
 shows that the packers have come to understand  
 the necessity for a better understanding be-  
 tween them and the stock growers. There has  
 been a feeling that they did not care a hoot;  
 that they manipulated the market in their own  
 interest and played safe, while the stock grow-  
 ers had to take all of the chances. This young  
 man seemed to be frank and honestly seeking  
 information and he ought to be able to get it.

It is the understanding of the stock raisers  
 that during the past four or five years the pack-  
 ers have made enormous profits while the stock  
 growers are not as well off as they were five  
 years ago. The past year has been especially  
 disastrous and has brought ruin to hundreds of  
 cattle and hog raisers. It is very difficult to  
 convince them that they have had an even break  
 with the packers when they see the latter piling  
 up profits while they, the stock raisers, are  
 losing. So it comes about that a great many  
 cattle raisers are going out of the business,  
 either because they are forced out of it by the  
 loss of practically all of their capital, or be-  
 cause they do not care to continue longer in an  
 unprofitable business.

But this young man, speaking for the pack-  
 ers, insists that they have not tried to manipu-  
 late the market in their own interest and that  
 they are anxious from a purely selfish stand-  
 point if from no other consideration, to see the



stock growers prosper and to help them all they can.

Now if that is really the attitude of the packers it ought not to be impossible for them and the stock raisers to come to an understanding and working agreement that will be to the advantage of both.

I suggested that the proposition be made to the stock growers' associations that they send committees of competent, reliable men to examine the books of the packing companies and get a thorough understanding of the packing business. These men, representing the stock growers, should not go at the expense of the packers nor should they be entertained by the packers while the investigation is being made, but they should be given every opportunity to make a thorough investigation. Such a committee ought to be able to get at the facts in the case. If the packers undertake to conceal anything from them, if the members of the investigating committee are competent they will discover the fact. They may not be able to find out just what information is being kept from them, but they ought to be able to discover whether any information is being withheld. If the packers put all their cards on the table and permit a free, full investigation without any effort to conceal anything, the committee will be able to report whatever is wrong.

With this report as a basis there ought to be no great difficulty in arriving at an agreement that would be fair to both packers and producers. The packers have undertaken to educate the producers by supplying them with reading matter prepared by themselves. It ought to be evident that such literature never will convince the producers, for the reason that they say the packers are giving only such facts as are favorable to themselves. Even if the statements made by the packers are accurate they are not convincing for that reason.

Personally I have no particular prejudice against the packers. Admitting all the faults that can be charged against them, they have been of great benefit to the country, but they have been selfish and domineering. They have insisted on dominating the market and when there has been talk of investigation they have responded with threats to break the market and ruin the stock raisers. They have not shown much understanding of human psychology and as a result they find themselves now the objects of general suspicion and criticism. It is my opinion that if they had pursued a course of entire frankness and willingness to co-operate, instead of attempting to dictate, there would be no talk now of governmental control, no war on the packers. It is not too late to remedy the situation even yet but they must convince the stock raisers that the packers are willing to do the fair thing.

### Not Satisfied With Our Readers

ONE of our readers, Mrs. Bertha Daw of Monument, Kan., in her letter in regard to the text book commission writes: "Here is one person who wishes to lift up her voice in favor of having a person on the board who understands children and has some idea of the capabilities of the common or garden variety of youngsters. The only kind of youngster who could memorize the work required in our readers and grammar would be a monstrosity with a phonograph in his head instead of a brain. How many of us knew our multiplication table when 8 years old. That is required of pupils finishing second grade.

"How would you like to get up before a meeting of ladies and gentlemen and read the following: 'He pictured to himself every roasting pig running about with a pudding in his belly and an apple in his mouth?' I blushed and stammered over that passage 25 years ago and it is still 'holding out faithful' in our present seventh grade classics, tho everything else in our old readers has been discarded.

"I wish the parents would get their children's Third reader and read the story of 'The Three Wishes' in which a man wishes a long black pudding suspended from his wife's nose. Failing to find either beauty or truth in this, try your brains on 'The Fish of Gold' or 'Rumple Stiltzkin.' You might also notice the selections marked 'Memorize.' I could give you the list but it would be tiresome reading. There are 30 in the reader and 38 in the grammar for the third grade. Some of them may be omitted if the time is too short to learn all of them. Of course the children get only a smattering of so many unless the teacher is independent enough to select a few of the best and concentrate on them. This work is for children about 9 years old. About the best thing that can be said of several of our classics is that the children do not understand them. Some of our old myths are rather rotten. Then we have with us in our sixth grade classics 'Patient Griselda' who patiently allows her lord and master to kill their children and drive her away from

home clad in rags and loves him in spite of all. And when it comes to 'Prince Hassak's March' I have no words to describe its utter idiotic mummery. Why waste brain matter on such stuff when the world has such an abundance of good literature.

"Our grammar is good. It would be perfect if the rules were cut in half. They then would be remembered. I believe the teachers voted against a union, or affiliating themselves with any other union, yet the Kansas Teacher speaks of the votes of those teachers as if it could say just how they should vote, going just a bit further than Howat. The Kansas Teacher will find the teachers voting simply as individuals. In supporting the demand for teachers on the text book commission, they say that books are the teachers' tools. Granted. But they use those tools on our children and we would like to say something about what those tools should be and how they are to be used. I am not out of sympathy with the teachers but they should remember they have not cornered all the knowledge in the universe. I am the mother of four children and a teacher."

The faults mentioned by Mrs. Daw are inherent in all the readers I happen to know anything about, and I freely grant that it seems to me they are faults, tho probably not so serious as Mrs. Daw seems to think. I also am convinced for one thing that school children are required to undertake to learn too many things and as a result do not get anything very thoroughly learned, and the tendency seems to be to add more rather than to weed out the superfluous.

### Suggestions from Readers

ONE of our readers, R. C. Welborn of Pomona, writes: "Governor Allen suggests making good roads in Kansas by taxing automobiles" and then continues: "I for one think that plan unjust unless it can be worked out on a different plan from the present license tax system. Is it fair that the old Civil War veteran who uses a little old car that is worth about \$10 and maybe will not run more than 200 miles, should be taxed the same as his neighbor who uses a fine car worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000?" It is not, and while I have not interviewed the governor I presume that he does not consider the present license law just.

I would, however, like to see the next legislature pass a law that would exempt all motor cars from taxation as personal property; then fix a graduated license tax. Fix the minimum license, let us say, at \$10 a year and then increase the tax according to the cost of the machine and the power of the engine, the licenses ranging from \$10 up to say \$35 or \$40. This would not impose a hardship on the man driving the cheap car. He would be relieved from paying personal tax on his car and the extra \$5 that he would have to pay in excess of the present license fee would not amount to more than the personal tax on his machine. On the other hand the owner of the big machine would pay in proportion to the value of his machine, but if he is an honest man he would really have no reason to complain, for if he gives in his big and expensive machine for taxation at its real value, his personal tax on it would about equal his greater license fee.

It would have the effect of getting the tax dodger; for while every machine must carry a license tag a vast number of them at present escape taxation. Assuming that the average license under such a system would be \$15 it would bring into the treasury to be used for road building purposes, from 4 million to 5 million dollars a year. When the price of building hard-surfaced roads is brought down to what it ought to be, taking into consideration the government aid that can be depended on, this should be sufficient to build at least 300 miles of hard-surfaced road a year. In 10 years there would be 3,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads in the state built from this source of revenue. That would be equivalent to four great highways from the East to the West line of the state and seven great highways from the Northern to the Southern border. Naturally the roads would not be built just that way, but this would supply the state pretty well with main trunk lines East and West and North and South.

"I have just finished reading page 10 of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze of February 7," writes J. M. Rawbotham, of Burlington, Colo. "I think that every one who reads that page carefully must have his mind filled with indignation, disgust and resentment and have some very serious thoughts concerning the men whom the people have elected to look after their business. We should be thankful that we have such men as Senator Capper and pray that the time will speedily come when he can convince enough to see the danger as he sees it so that something may be done in justice to the people."

## About Universal Military Training

IT appears to be a Washington notion that money is our biggest and our never failing crop and that it grows on every bush and tree in all the 48 states. If this were true there would even then be none too much of it for Washington.

We are now estimated to be taking for the expenses of government, one-third of all every man in the United States produces in a year. It has further been calculated that every family in the land now contributes, on an average, \$550 a year in federal, state and local taxes, and that every new billion of taxation adds \$45 more to this total. Our local, state and federal taxes at the present time equal if not exceed the per capita of all the money in circulation in the United States.

Such is the strange effect in Washington of the disease from which we are suffering most—billionitis—that with bankruptcy threatening the world and menacing us; with the United States, the world's most prosperous nation, staggering under a colossal war debt; with this nation facing this year bills for 12 billions and only 9 billions with which to pay them; with another bond issue threatening and imminent—that Washington is going ahead planning to spend from now on a billion dollars a year on a greater navy and another billion dollars a year on a larger army in connection with compulsory military training and not many years ago a billion dollars was enough to run the entire federal government for 12 months!

This is one of the special reasons why I oppose compulsory military training and why I voted against Senator Wadsworth's bill for reorganizing the army when it came before the committee. But I have other reasons which I consider quite as valid, any one of which I think is sufficient. This bill provides for compulsory universal military training at enormous expense to the taxpayers when we have 4 million finely trained ex-service men in the country ready for any warlike emergency for years to come, and could, in 3 months or more train another 4 million just as quickly. In the meantime how could bankrupt Europe make war on the United States even if it wanted to?

The bill gives one man—the chief of staff—unlimited power and control over the army. It repeals the American plan of control by Congress and the President, and substitutes the one-man military system of Germany. It destroys a state National Guard and substitutes an unconstitutional United States National Guard.

If this bill becomes a law it will cost the people not less than a billion dollars the first year. It provides for 15,293 officers and 280,000 enlisted men. The President is empowered nominally, but the chief of staff is empowered specifically, to increase this number 20 per cent; and the chief of staff may employ as many reserve officers and as many expert assistants as he desires.

This estimate of expense does not take into consideration the increase of pay to officers and men of the army now proposed to be granted by Congress. Advocates of compulsory training make the extraordinary statement that 800,000, or 1 million, young men may be called for 4 months' training; that 25 per cent of them will be excused and that the remainder can be clothed, fed, cared for, transported and trained for 125 million dollars. Our army expenditures for 17 months of war were 14 billion dollars and only in the last few weeks did we have an army approximating 4 million men.

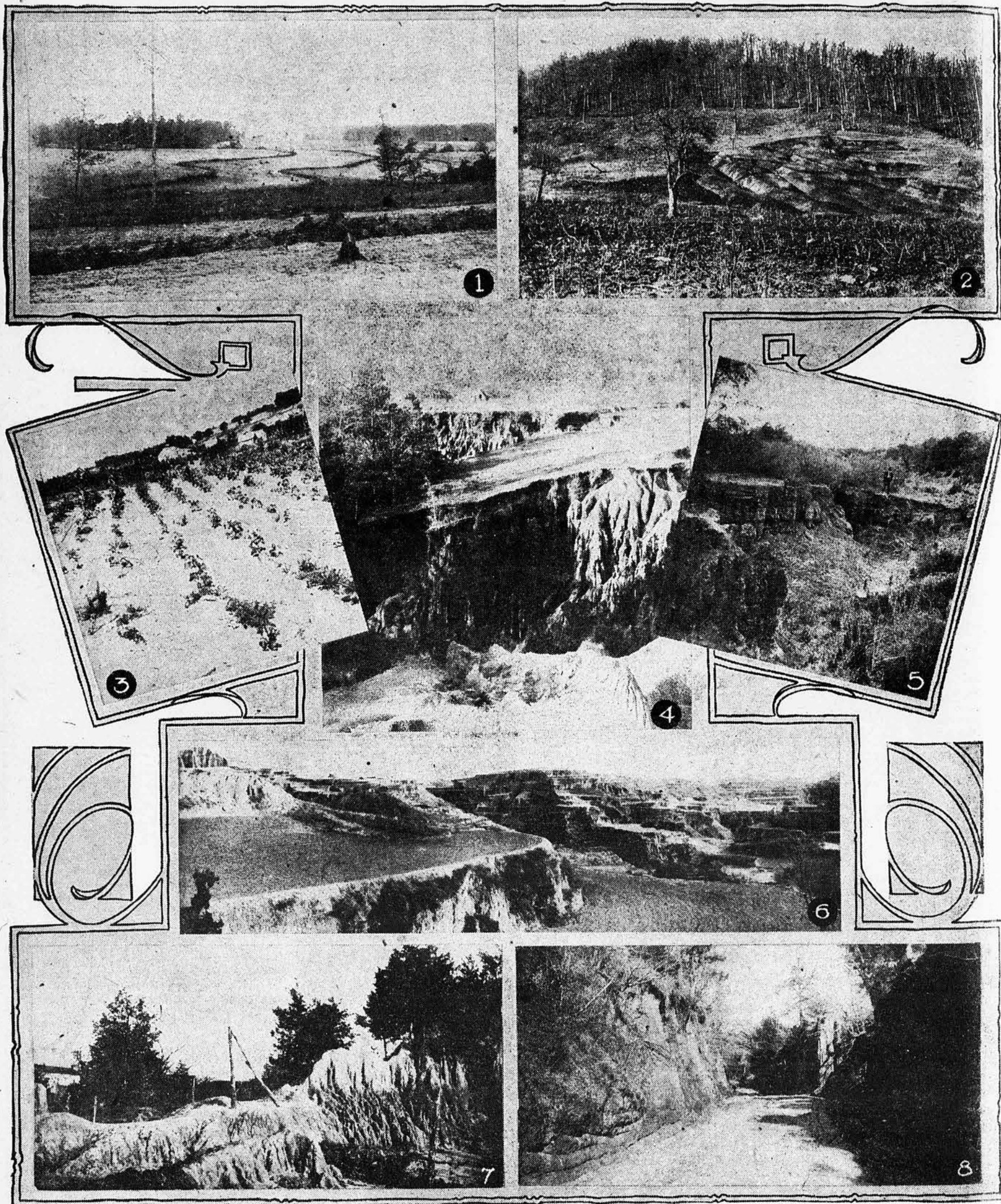
Representative Mondell places the cost of assembling, transporting, equipping and training 600,000 selected young men, at 600 million dollars; the enlargement, improvement and extension of camps at 300 million; the maintenance of camps one year at 60 million; and the incidental costs of material, equipment and training, 40 million. The total foots up a billion, and with such a system and such an army policy, that billion would grow like a weed in a cornfield in July.

We can all understand why a strongly military system appeals to big business, and it is this fact largely that gives strength to the present movement. It is not going to be easy to defeat it. If it is defeated at all, depends on the people who will have to pay the bills and suffer the consequences should it be established. The issue touches every home in the land. A test of strength is coming. Let your Senators and Congressmen know at once where you stand on the measure.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.



# Some Effects of Soil Erosion



1—Contouring to Reduce Soil Washing. 2—This Picture Shows the Dependence of a Slope on Cover; There is no Erosion on the Timber Land. 3—Effect of Soil Washing on Growing Crops. 4—An Advanced Stage of Erosion. 5—A Field Completely Ruined. 6—A Method of Reclaiming by Terracing; Used in China. 7—Erosion From an Old Field That is Gradually Working Back Into a Grove. 8—A Typical Road Near St. Joseph. Soil erosion has become one of the greatest soil problems in Eastern Kansas. Land that is subject to erosion will lose more plant food by this action than by the production of crops. There are two outstanding reasons why erosion is so injurious. First, it removes the surface soil which contains more available plant food than does the subsoil, and second, it forms gullies which interfere with cultivation. As our soils become older and are cultivated more with the consequent destruction of organic matter they become more subject to erosion unless carefully handled. As soon as small ditches begin to appear in a field they should

be filled immediately. Ditches have been allowed to form in some fields and should be filled as quickly as possible.

Where gullies already have formed the condition may be improved by constructing dams across the larger ditches and by filling the smaller ones. The small ditches may be filled by throwing straw, corn stover, weeds, or other waste products in them and then covering this material with soil by plowing along the sides of the ditch and throwing the soil on the waste material. It may require two or three furrows on each side of the ditch to fill it sufficiently. The soil will help hold the straw or other organic matter in place. Plowing along the ditch should be followed by plowing at right angles to the direction of the wash. This plowing across the ditch will aid further in filling the gullies and each furrow will form a dam against further washing. If the small gullies are in a naturally low area a broad shallow ditch should be constructed diagonally across the slope to catch the surface flow.



# Building Up a Laying Strain

*The Story of a Farm Flock That Now Averages More Than 200 Eggs a Year for Its Energetic and Progressive Owner*

By C. T. Patterson

**H**AVING produced a flock of hens which averaged more than 200 eggs in one year, it is a pleasure to give some of the experiences and lessons learned in doing so.

The first step was to decide upon the variety I desired to use in this work. Up to this time I had handled about 50 varieties in such a way as to know something of the performance of each breed and variety. This included my own personal work and work with the state poultry experiment station at Mountain Grove, Mo. After considering weight, size, color and egg production, the decision was in favor of the Single Comb White Leghorn.

The next step was to obtain the best possible stock I could get. After studying the strong and weak points about each strain I decided upon the English Leghorns and obtained eggs from one of the best pens Mr. Barron ever sent to this country.

The reason for making this selection was that I believed then as I do now that it is much easier to breed for fancy or show points than it is to breed for high egg production, for breeding for show points is dealing with the "seen" while in breeding for high production you are dealing with the "unseen." Therefore I selected the strain I felt had the best lines of breeding for egg production.

Up to this time Mr. Barron had trapped and kept as breeders only such birds as had produced as many as 200 eggs or more in one year and had followed the standard for 14 years.

From the eggs obtained we raised a nice flock of pullets, and a number of good cockerels. As these were pedigreed so we knew the sire and dam of each, we could mate as we wished yet know what we were doing.

## How the Mating Was Done

We selected a male from the highest producing hen and with him we penned the pullets from the highest producing hens, using three pullets which were full sisters of the male, knowing that we would trapnest and pedigree the offspring so that if any undesirable results came from this close breeding the ones showing bad results could be culled out. In this way two lines of breeding could be followed from one pen. Another pen was mated, using birds as distantly related as possible.

The second year we mated this first male with the same hens he was with the year before, except we removed his own sisters and put into the pen five pullets which were his own daughters and from his own sisters.

The following year we mated this male to his own pullets which were from his own pullets, and then with some other pullets which had been bred from birds which were as distantly related as possible. This gave a fair basis for a test to compare line breeding and breeding the same strain or blood yet distantly related.

The egg production of the pullets from this mating showed no advantage in favor of either line of breeding, altho both lines made a high average.

The next year the same plan was followed with the same results. As we could not find any particular advantage in line breeding for egg production, we took the line of least resistance which was to use as breeders birds of the same blood but as distantly related as possible, yet always using birds both males and females from the highest producers. This we believe is the safest and surest method of breeding, provided the proper measure of the performance is used.

While there are many external characters about a bird which may be used as points of selection or culling, we feel that the trapnest is the safest and surest basis of determining the hen's ability to perform.

Altho the trapnest record of a hen is the best indication of her ability to perform, there are different views by different breeders relative to the interpretation of these records.

Perhaps the most popular standard of measure used in interpreting the

hen's ability to perform is the year. This has become popular because of the year being the period used by egg laying contests. A study of the records of hens which have been trapnested for a number of years indicates that one year is not a correct time to measure a hen's performance. For example, hen No. 1 may produce 240 eggs the first year, 140 the second and 100 the third. Hen No. 2 may produce 140 eggs the first year, 240 the second and 100 the third, while hen No. 3 may produce 100 eggs the first year, 140 the second and 240 the third. Now the question is, which is the best hen?

If the first or pullet year be used, then hen No. 1 would be selected as the best hen, while as a matter of fact she is the poorest one of the three, for the hen which produces the largest number of eggs the third year is undoubtedly the best hen, that is, she has the greatest egg producing ability.

This observation led to a closer study of the interpretation of trapnest records, and the relation of egg production to all factors which influence production, such as broodiness, climate, weather, feed and houses.

The final conclusions drawn were that the hen's performing ability could be measured only when all handicaps were reduced to a minimum and that the 60 highest producing days during the spring season are the best measure of the hen's ability to produce. Therefore this was adopted as a basis for selecting breeders.

The measure of "index" of producing ability is found in this way: Take the number of eggs produced in the 60 days, divide it into two parts and multiply one part by the other. This will give the life's production. For example, if a hen produces 50 eggs in the 60 days, divide the 50 into two parts and multiply one by the other which would be 25 times 25, which is

625, or the life's producing ability. While this hen may be kept under such conditions that she will not produce more than 100 eggs during her life, she never will go far beyond the 625 eggs during her life.

This we have found to be the most reliable method of interpreting the hen's performing ability, so we use this method of selection in the development of the "Index" strain of high egg producers. We trapnest thru February, March, April, May and June and from this select the highest producing 60 days, as the index.

The conditions may be such that we do not locate all the high producers, but it is an advantage not to get any low producers, for no hen can pass the test without having the ability.

I believe firmly in the law of heredity that like begets like and also in the law of variation that no two things are alike. To illustrate: all peach tree leaves are alike yet to be more definite there are no two leaves alike, so that while the leaves on a peach tree all are so much alike that you would recognize each one as being a peach leaf, yet to compare two of them you could find much difference. While the law of heredity would make each leaf a peach leaf, yet the law of variation would make each one differ from all others.

## Always Used Best for Breeding

The same reasoning was used with developing this strain of high producers. The best was used at all times as breeders in an effort to produce a flock of hens as near all alike as the leaves of a tree so far as egg production was concerned. While the law of heredity will do its part, there are other things to be considered such as environment or surroundings and conditions.

The best bird on earth, so far as

breeding is concerned, if handled under some conditions would be of little or no value, and the opposite often is true. We have seen flocks under ideal conditions, altho mongrels and of unknown breeding, which were making some profit, yet if the same breeders had birds of good breeding the profits would be much greater. Recognizing this as an important factor, we put forth an effort to give the hens the best conditions possible, and to begin as early as possible, which was with the egg at the beginning of incubation. Knowing that we can influence or determine the producing ability of the offspring by the time required for the embryo to develop and the strength of food consumed, we reasoned that the rate of cell activity could be fixed during embryonic development, or in other words, we reasoned that a chick which developed in 19 days when compared with a chick which developed in 23 days would do as much in life in 19 days as the other would in 23 days.

The test was made in this way: the eggs in an incubator were handled alike as nearly as possible. The first 100 to hatch were banded on one leg and the last 100 to hatch were banded on the other leg. They were raised in the same brooder under the same conditions, and the first nine pullets to begin laying were of the first ones hatched.

## Proper Incubation Necessary

This test, with other observations along the same line, emphasized the importance of proper incubation. We might add here that we consider a chick hatched on the 20th day the best because of extremes weakening the chicks; as there are three stages in the life of a chick—the embryonic stage, the growing or developing stage and the mature or reproductive stage—and as we found the best producers were developed quickly and made a continuous or regular growth, we believe the young chicks should be given the best of conditions so they will not be stunted or retarded in their development.

After the pullets have reached their maturity and begin laying it is necessary to give them not only proper housing but proper feed which will develop each part of the egg. For example, if we feed a hen on a ration which will produce 100 yolks for each 50 whites we could not expect them to do their best.

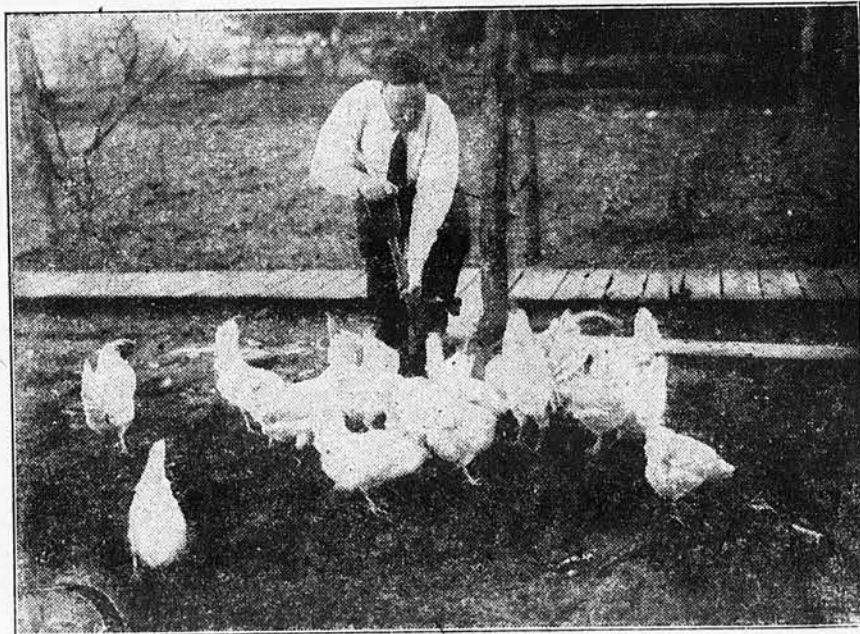
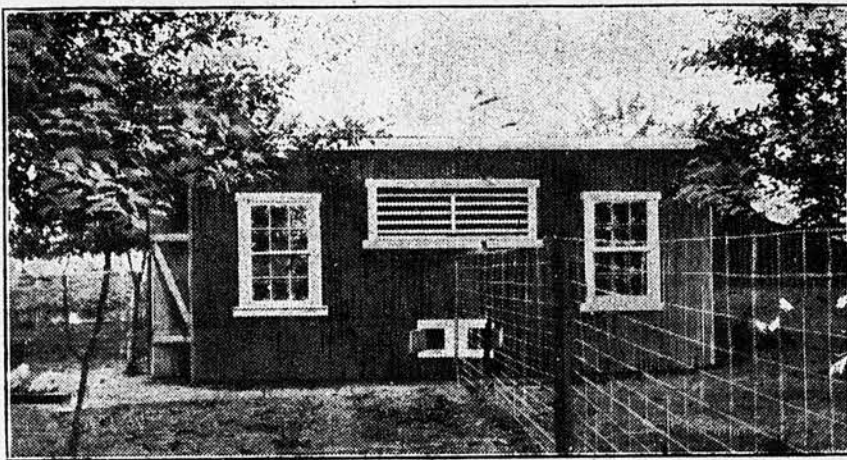
The rules or standards we followed may be summed up as follows:

1. Select breeding stock from high producers and use the "index" as a basis for interpreting the trapnest records.
2. Use the same blood but distantly related breeders.
3. Use eggs of uniform size and shape for incubation.
4. Hatch the chicks as near as possible on the 20th day.
5. Give the chicks the best possible conditions for growth and development.
6. Supply the hens with comfortable quarters, a balanced feed ration so it will produce all parts of the egg alike, and an abundant supply of water.

For breeding in 1920 we have 120 hens which have an average of 218 eggs apiece. These are all pure English and for 20 years not a hen has been used in the breeding pens which didn't have a record or index of 200 eggs or more during one year.

Our ideal hen of course is the one which scores high, lays a great many eggs and lives a long time. In reaching this ideal we have both the American and English and keep each pure. While we feel we are making progress with each yet we find the English are higher producers and the American are better show birds.

In the recent Heart of the Ozarks show we took first and sweepstakes pen on the American Leghorns and fifth pen on English while we took first, second and fourth single dozen eggs and first and second exhibits of eggs on the English egg, and we have 200 egg-producing American Leghorns even in the sweepstakes pen.



Editor Patterson and Some English Leghorns Which were the Beginning of the Patterson Index Strain of High Egg Producers.



# Testing Seed Corn Always Pays

*Well Shaped Ears With Good Kernels Must be Considered by the Grower As Well as the Vitality of the Grain Selected*

By A. C. Hartenbower

**S**UCH STATEMENTS "No, I don't test seed corn, I'm always too busy in the spring," and I can tell by the looks of an ear of corn whether its grains will grow," are common—so common, in fact, that they give a good explanation of many of the poor stands and the corn replantings noted every year over the corn belt.

But, is time unprofitably employed in making a germination test of seed corn? Can the average corn grower utilize his time more remuneratively even in the busy spring just before planting time? Let experimental results answer those questions. Consider, first, that the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station in a two years' trial found that testing the vitality, or the germinating power, of seed corn before planting increased the profits an acre, on an average, 80.6 per cent, or the yield increases coming from the test amounted to 19.6 bushels one year and 10.1 bushels the other. Testing almost doubled the profits of the corn crops under experiment! Could the average corn grower hope to obtain such immense returns in his crop by any other method more simple?

## Cost is Small

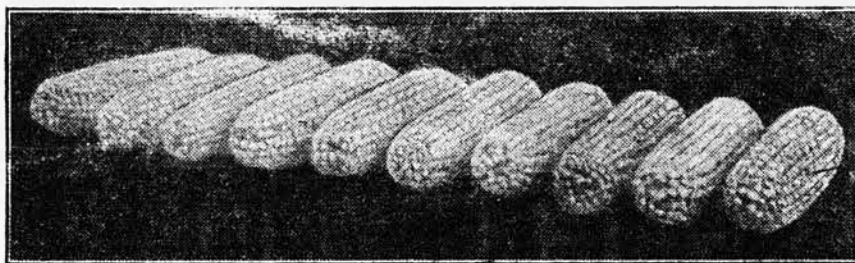
Then, again, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station has also accumulated data in this particular. There it was found that the increased yield resulting from testing seed corn gave the grower \$6.50 an hour for the time used in making the test. What general farm labor could be more profitably expended?

How much does it cost to test seed corn, anyway? Again, we will let experimental data answer the question. The Iowa Experiment station found that the cost of testing 100 ears of corn varied from 15.6 to 45.3 cents, depending upon the method used. In the so-called rag doll tester, a home-made one, the cost amounted to 18.2 cents; and in the sawdust box, another home-made tester, it was 26.7 cents. If 100 ears will plant 8 acres, the insignificance of the cost of testing cannot but be realized. However, it may cost more, especially where the seed ears show low vitality, or low sprouting powers, and the grower insists upon having each ear to be planted indicate that a strong vigorous plant will be produced from every kernel. The Iowa Experiment station, therefore, further found that the "cost of getting out enough seed ears testing six strong to plant 1 acre has varied from 14.4 cents in the rag doll to 57.6 cents in nature's way." But, even the latter cost is low when the increased profit that may be directly traced to it is considered!

Of course, in any case, the ultimate good that comes from the test depends to no small extent upon the stage of maturity at which corn is harvested and upon the method used in storing the seed ears. Corn harvested before the cob has thoroly dried out or corn stored in a damp place generally will be injured in germinating power during the winter. The water freezes and with every freeze and thaw the vitality of bushel upon bushel of seed corn is destroyed. Dry seed corn stored in a dry place generally maintains a high germinating power, but even with dry seed corn well stored the grower cannot be positive. A germination test alone assures him that he will not plant the seed from many ears in vain!

## Appearances are Unreliable

The next point to consider is: Can the grower tell by the appearance of an ear of corn whether its kernels will grow? Some growers steadfastly maintain that they can determine this definitely and usually each has his peculiar claim to perfection. Yet, experimental investigations have shown, that no man, be he the most expert, can tell accurately from visual examination whether the kernels on an ear will grow when planted in the soil. At most, no man can do more than make a good guess. Furthermore, it has been shown—please remember this—that it actually takes less time and

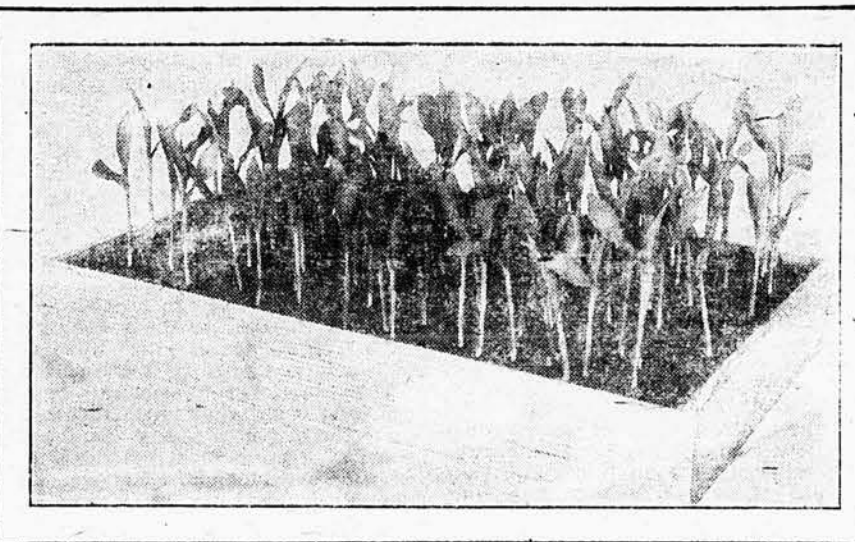


therefore costs less to make a real germination test of 100 ears of corn than it does to go over every ear carefully in an endeavor to determine the germinating power by sight! So, why guess when the sprouting power can be so easily proved? Any child over 10 years old can make accurate tests.

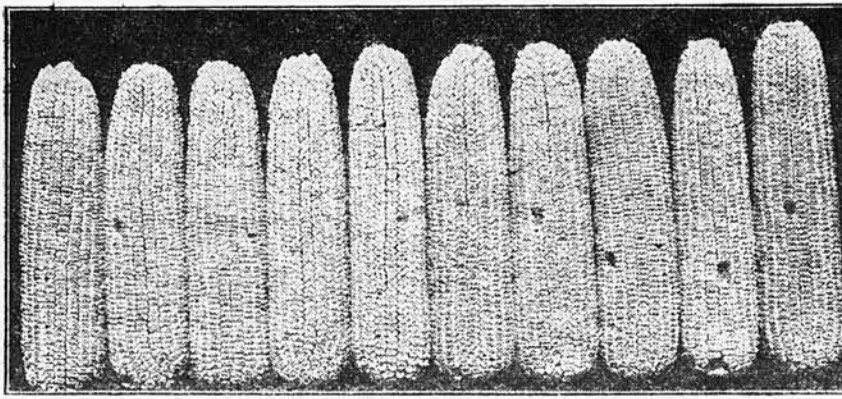
There will be ears to discard from almost any lot of seed corn before the germination test is made. These will include mis-shaped, immature, and otherwise inferior ears overlooked by the grower when selecting his seed corn. In this particular, immaturity should be carefully guarded against in the seed ears tested. Why? Because immature ears are often misleading in a germination test. In most cases, while the kernels selected from the dif-

ferent parts of such ears will show a high per cent of germination, yet they lack sufficient inherent vigor with which to make much further growth. External characteristics will enable growers to discard immature ears. For one thing, there is an extreme roughness of the kernels. In dent corn, there will be little or no dent in the tops of the kernels, most of them being more or less chaffy, and, furthermore, in most cases the kernels will be loose on the cob and the cob itself will be sappy. A mature ear of dent corn, on the contrary, has relatively hard kernels with a distinctly formed dent in the top of each, and the cob is dense with the kernels firmly borne on it. In no case is it to be thought that the use of the germination test can make up in any way for poor field selection

of seed corn. The most it can do under favorable seasonal conditions is to enable the farmer to be assured in advance of planting those ears which will give him a quick germination and an even stand. If a grower plans to make his first test this year, probably the first point to be decided will be whether to make his own tester or to purchase a manufactured one. If the grower is anxious to make the test in the cheapest possible manner, he will make his own tester. But, even if it be cheaper, is the home-made tester reliable? Yes, if data obtained by the Iowa Experiment station are conclusive. That station found out, first, that "inexpensive, home-made testers give as accurate a germination test as the exten-



sively advertised, manufactured ones that cost many times as much." second, that during the two years when it did most of its work in testing the germination of seed corn, the sawdust box—a home-made tester—gave the most uniformly accurate measure of vitality. So why invest in high priced testers, insofar as accuracy is concerned? Probably the next question will relate to the number of kernels that should be taken from each ear for the test. Practical experience and experimental investigations have seemed to show that six kernels, two taken from about 2 inches from the butt end, two from near the middle, and two from some 2 inches from the tip end give accurate results. Half of the kernels selected should come from one side and half from the opposite side of the ear.



The Corn Breeder Should Have in Mind Yielding Ability as Well as Show Type When He Selects Seed. Both Can be Produced.

Some growers use only four kernels but this does not appear to be a sufficient number because ear after ear which has shown up well in a germination test by the use of that number has failed to give a good stand. Six kernels, however, appear to be sufficient. It is considered that the factors which would destroy the vitality of that number of kernels, selected as indicated, would also certainly destroy the vitality of the other kernels on the ear.

We now come to a consideration of specific methods of testing the individual ears of seed corn. As has been shown, home-made testers are simple and accurate. They are within the reach of every grower. Therefore, a somewhat detailed description of the two commonly used will be given.

## Specific Methods

The only articles necessary for making a rag doll tester which will test 24 ears are a pencil and a strip of sheeting, 10 inches wide and 3 feet long. A heavy line is marked in the center lengthwise of the strip and cross lines are marked every 3 inches. This makes 24 squares, each 3 by 5 inches. The squares are numbered consecutively, each being marked plainly on the sheeting. The marked cloth is then moistened and spread out on a table or other smooth surface in front of the 24 ears to be tested. These are marked also consecutively from 1 to 24. Then six kernels are removed from ear No. 1, and placed in square No. 1 of the tester. Six kernels are taken from ear No. 2 and placed in square No. 2, and so thru the list until six kernels from each of the remaining 22 ears have been placed in their respective squares.

The sheet, or tester, with the kernels in the different squares, is then rolled up, preferably by using a broom handle or other similarly shaped piece of wood as a core for rolling it around. A string is then tied loosely around the center of the roll. The roll is then numbered 1, and the group of ears also. As many more rolls as are necessary to test the ears needed for planting are similarly made and are numbered consecutively with each accompanying group of ears likewise numbered. I personally find it convenient to arrange the various groups of ears on temporary shelves where they will not be disturbed or misplaced in any way.

To the inexperienced, it would appear to be impossible to keep from shifting the kernels in rolling up the tester, but such is not the case. The moistened cloth holds the kernels in place. The rolls are then placed in a bucket of water and allowed to soak some 10 hours, after which the water is poured off and the bucket turned over the rolls, about an inch of space being left on one side to allow air to enter freely. At the end of about a week, the count of the germination of the ears can be made without difficulty.

## The Materials Needed

The materials needed in making a sawdust box tester consist of a small box some 3 inches deep, either one about 30 inches long and 24 inches wide makes a convenient size, two pieces of sheeting the same size as the box and one about twice as large, and a pencil. The box is first filled about half full of thoroly moistened sawdust. One of the smaller pieces of the sheeting is ruled checker board fashion into squares about 2 inches each way, leaving a margin around the edges of about 2 inches. The squares are marked consecutively beginning with 1, and it is then placed on top of the sawdust, tacking it to the box at the edges and corners. The ears to be tested are also numbered consecutively; and six kernels from ear No. 1 are placed on square No. 1, six kernels from ear No. 2 on square No. 2, etc., until each square contains six kernels from the ear corresponding in number. The other small piece of sheeting is placed on top of the kernels and is dampened. Then the larger cloth is placed on top of this with its edges extending over the sides.

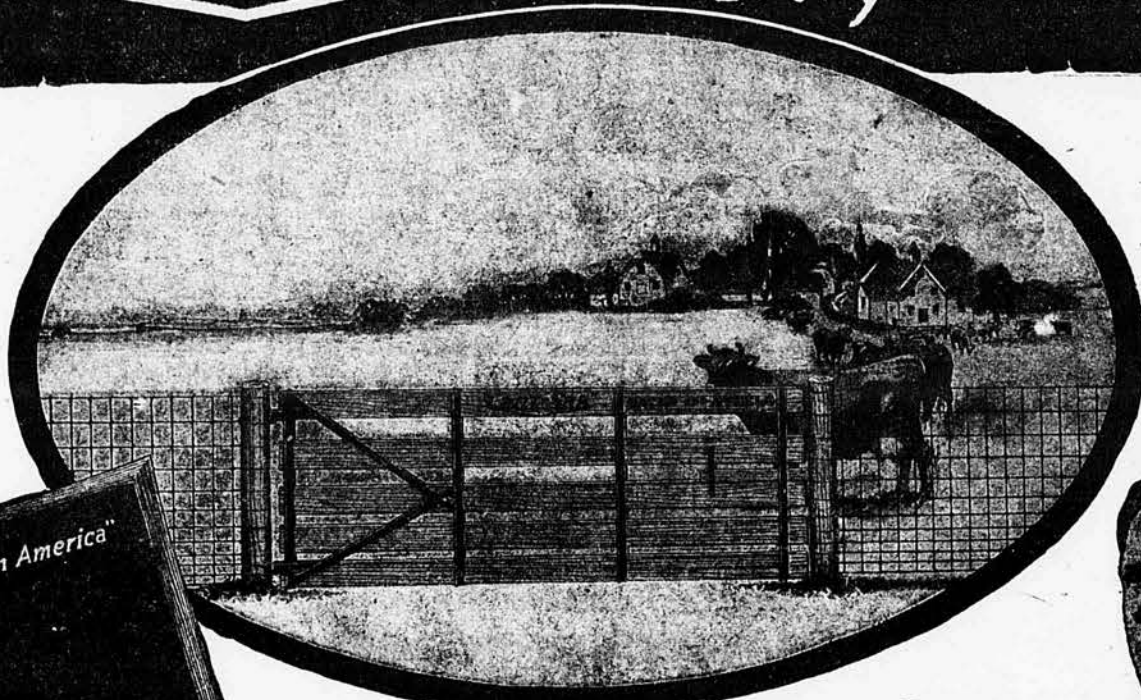
(Continued on Page 29.)



# "Can't-Sag" Gates

"Everywhere in America"

**Good Enough  
To Use  
ANYWHERE**



**Cheap Enough  
To Use  
EVERYWHERE**



I want to send you a copy of my big new book of Farm Gates. I want you to see for yourself how I build 5-year guaranteed "Can't-Sag" Gates for you in the world's largest Gate Factory for less than you can build all wood gates at home. Hundreds of thousands of farmers now use "Can't-Sag" Gates exclusively. They won't build nor buy any other kind. That's why you see "Can't-Sag" Gates now "Everywhere in America."

Think of it! More than a million already in use, and every one of them sold on my guarantee of complete satisfaction or money refunded. Why not let me build "Can't-Sag" Gates for you, too, and end all your gate troubles? Why pay high prices for steel, wire or gas pipe gates when you can get a combination wood and steel gate that will last longer, hang better, swing easier, look better, give better satisfaction—cost less than ordinary all-wood gates. Get catalog and 1920 price list—today.

*Alvin V. Rowe*  
President

## Cost Less and Last Longer Than Any Other Gates You Can Build or BUY

Note how Can't-Sag Gates are made. Not a nail used anywhere in them. Every board is **double bolted** between four pairs of angle steel uprights. That means 50 bolts must break before this gate can sag even one-quarter of an inch. That's why they

### Never Sag, Drag, Warp nor Twist Out of Shape

The 8 upright steels and the 8 Tri-angle Truss Steel Braces give them a stiff, strong backbone of steel which always holds them plumb and true. They have more than 10 times the strength and 3 times the life of any home-made all wood gate, yet weigh one-fourth less, too. Every Can't-Sag Gate has a **self-locking** hinge which prevents gate from being lifted off hinges when closed.



without taking the gate from its hinges.

**Stock Won't Injure Themselves** on Can't-Sag Gates as they do on wire gates. They're not apt to run against them, because they can see them plainly.

**Barb Wire Attachments** So made that they will support a barb wire 4 inches above top board to keep stock from reaching over. Furnished when requested at a slight additional cost.

**Elevating Attachment** An interchangeable elevating attachment which will fit any Can't-Sag Gate and can be moved from one gate to another without resetting posts. Elevates the entire gate 10 to 25 inches. Allows small stock to pass under, or to swing gate clear of snowdrifts. Furnished when requested at slight additional cost.

## Buy Complete Gates or Build Them Yourself!

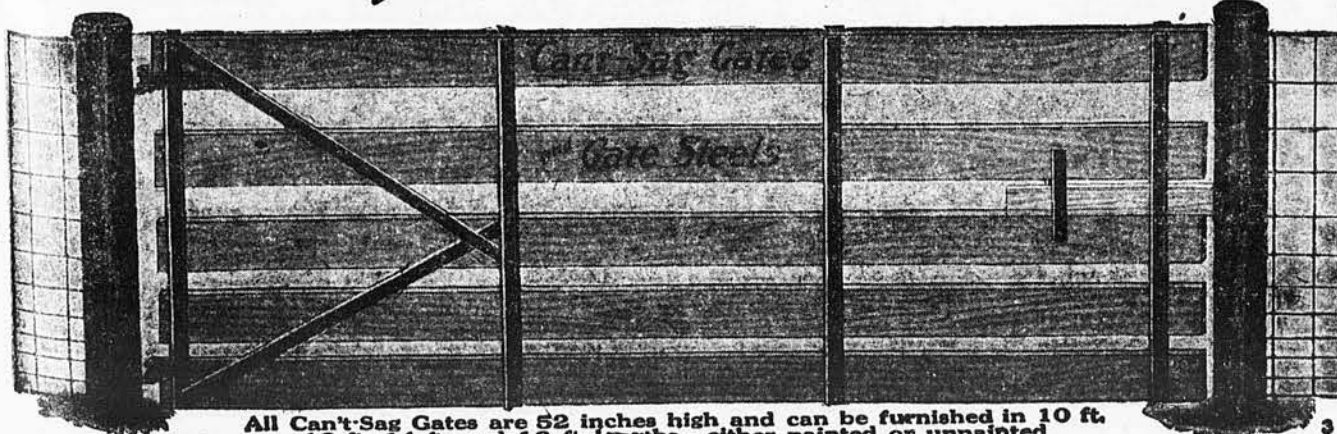
I will furnish you "Can't-Sag" Gates complete, painted, ready to hang with your name, the name of your farm, or "No Hunting" sign neatly lettered on the boards. Or, if you prefer, I will supply you with just the Gate Steels, which consist of 8 angle steel

uprights, bolts, truss braces, lag screws, hinges, socket wrench, directions—in fact, everything but the boards. You can get the boards from your lumber dealer and save still more money. Get my prices on "Can't-Sag" Gate Steels.

Write for new Free Catalog of  
"CAN'T-SAG"  
Gates and Steels

**ROWE Manufacturing Co.**

303 Adams St.  
Galesburg, Ill.



All Can't-Sag Gates are 52 inches high and can be furnished in 10 ft., 12 ft., 14 ft. and 16 ft. lengths—either painted or unpainted

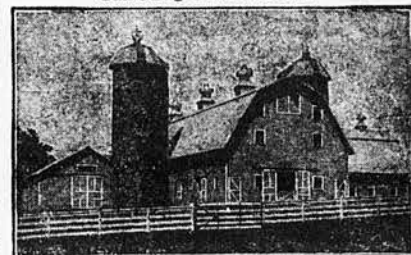
### Get the Habit of Putting Up Can't-Sags When You Need New Gates



Good gates—Can't-Sag Gates improve the appearance of any farm



Famous Tippecanoe Stock Farm where Can't-Sag Gates are used



Can't-Sag Gates and fine farm buildings are usually found together



No bother to open easy swinging Can't-Sag  
More Than a Million in Use



# Letters Fresh From the Field



## Editorials by Rural Correspondents

**PERMIT ME** to commend Senator Capper on his courageous stand against profiteering. I happen to be one of those salaried men who served my time in the army while these certain individuals he refers to were gouging the good old U. S. A. I hope he will go after them. He is on the right track. There are thousands of men in similar circumstances as I am. We must back up a good fighter.

Harold E. Egan.

Indianapolis, Ind.

### Put Profiteers in Jail

I am glad we have one man in the Senate that can make such a speech as Senator Capper did. If we had enough like him in the House and Senate, times would be better. The time of mincing matters is past and if we don't elect men this year that will back him, we are lost. The profiteer and the trusts have everything now. Unless they can be pried loose, the people will starve. The last of the wheat is going to market now and into the hands of the trust and it will be six months until another crop will be harvested. I am afraid that people will go hungry. I say put the profiteer in the penitentiary.

Agra, Kan.

A. Dubois.

### Made \$5,475 Threshing Grain

In a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze you wished to know whether the tractor pays. It does. We keep our tractor busy threshing, plowing, disking, drilling and doing all kinds of farm work. We also do house moving with it. I have a 30-60 tractor and I consider plowing the easiest money made. We can plow 35 acres of old ground in 10 hours with disk plows for which I can get \$2.50 to \$3 an acre. Last fall I threshed 23,135 bushels of wheat at 20 cents a bushel which brought me \$4,627; 2,147 bushels of barley at 14 cents a bushel which made me \$300.58; 3,917 bushels of oats at 14 cents a bushel which brought me \$548.30. The total money made was \$5,475.88.

I am going to thresh maize and kafir soon now but will have a couple of buildings to move about 7 miles first. We have had very bad weather most of the time but I did very well threshing.

George E. Fletcher.

Ochiltree, Tex.

### Too Much Profit on Sugar

I read Senator Capper's remarks on profiteering. I do not know him personally but I am writing a line or two to commend him for his utterances. The profiteering he condemns is along the whole line. The retail merchants here pay 15 cents for sugar and sell at 20 cents. Before and during the war a cent a pound profit on sugar was all they asked. Does it not occur to you that these high prices could not be paid if the people did not have the money to pay them? In 1896 our circulation was about \$24 a head; now it is about \$57.

If half of the promises to pay were withdrawn, prices would have to come down. I wish to add that I have voted my last party ticket. Hereafter it will be the man I vote for, and not the party. This I find is the trend of those I come in contact with. Please pardon me for troubling you but I felt strongly like giving thanks to Senator Capper for his remarks.

A. B. Chandler.

Bowling Green, Va.

### Curb the Profit Hogs

We wish to express our appreciation of Senator Capper's splendid speech made in the Senate against the profit hogs. We think that he is interpreting the sentiment of the common people. The suffering people need an economist and not a mere politician as its next representative at Washington. We are also glad to find that he is embodying and expressing the same ideal for which we are combating as an economic organization; and for this

reason we wish him the best of success in advocating legislation by Congress to curb profiteering. We wish to extend to Senator Capper our heartfelt greeting.

People's Co-operative Association.  
Chicago, Ill.

### Capper for President

I am a reader of your paper and note the struggle Senator Capper is making for the welfare of the people and hope he continues until he reaches the President's chair. The people here are strong for him for President and also in Montana. Every one would like to see him a candidate.

I am a farmer and find there is nothing in it. The expenses eat up all the profits. It is a very foolish idea to invest in farming unless conditions

some of our good Presidents to come back to earth, that they would know their party? Then why do we wish to hold to party lines? Why not begin in time and get a leader that has done something for his state, then he will do something for the United States. I would prefer a man of this kind, to some war horse, with but one object in view such as compulsory military training, when there is need of so many other important things. We know that the Cuban sugar crop could have been bought for 6 cents a pound and are told that 30 cent sugar is in sight.

Hogs are down in price but pork and lard are unchanged in price. Grocery-men say, buy your flour now for it will soon be out of sight. It exceeds \$8 a hundred pounds now. We lived

## Consider Tenant Farmers

BY FRANK O. LOWDEN  
Governor of Illinois

ONE OF THE things in this country which is depressing is the increase in farm tenancy. It is not a wholesome sign, and our agriculture will fail unless we devise means by which the young man with brains and muscle can go to farming with a reasonable expectation that he shall some day own his farm. I believe that can be accomplished, and without any revolutionary methods being employed. I think the farm bureau will help us toward this.

I think we will have to change some of the farm leases that we have used in the past. We surely must get away from the idea that you can sell your farm to one man for a year, and then sell it to another man for a year, and keep that up indefinitely without both tenant and farm becoming bankrupt. I don't think you will get rid of farm tenancy in a moment. I do not indulge in any illusions about that—but in some way we will have to give the farm tenant a feeling of interest in the farm. If we do not, he will not cultivate it right.

We must have an affection for that which we handle, and we do not have an affection for a farm that belongs to someone else who can put us out March 1st next, if he so desires. I think we will more and more have to make partnership contracts rather than leases of farms. The old form of lease means constant depreciation of the land; it means improvements run down; it means a desolate appearance about the house and farm buildings, because the tenant who expects to stay only a year can have none of the feeling of home which is essential if the farm is to be kept up.

We must work out some of these problems. I believe we will work them out without any revolutionary methods whatsoever. I haven't the slightest doubt that, with our wonderful fertility of soil, and with the wealth of our natural resources, we shall be able, if we are wise, to plan things so a young man of ordinary intelligence, who will go about it in the spirit of his fathers, starting at the age of 21 without a dollar, can, within a reasonable time, be the owner of a good farm.

The best measure of our ability in the future to cope with the forces of social disorder is in the number of homes, occupied by their owners. I am told that 4 million farmers of America own farms. These are our best defense against the destructive theories of government today. Just as it was the farmers who in their fields and in their feed-lots helped save civilization from military despotism, so it will be the farmers who will save America in this battle of anarchy with which America and all the world is threatened. The farmer loves his home. He honors his women. He believes in justice. He trusts in God.

There is something in the nature of soil ownership which arouses a feeling of patriotism as nothing else in all the world can do. The man who has a field—I do not care how small or humble—has an affection for it that he cannot have for stocks or bonds or other forms of wealth. That is why, when the menace of Bolshevism is in the air, when men fear that it will overrun Western Europe and ask themselves, "Will it come to America?"—then it is that, tho we have been boasting in the last half century of our industrial growth, we forget our industrialism and the great cities and recall the sometimes-neglected and overlooked farmer and thank God that the institutions which our fathers founded will be kept secure and handed down to our children by the farmers of the United States.

are changed. There is likely to be a hunger stampede. I am a red blooded American and would like to see everything work in a smooth manner. Unless lawful robbery is stopped we are on the brink of destruction. Hurrah for Capper for President.

Fruita, Colo.

Simon White.

### An Illinois Man's View

The war is over and the coal strike has been settled. What will be next? How about profiteering? It is about as dangerous as either of the others. Election time will be here before we scarcely know it and how are we going to vote? Shall we vote for party regardless of platforms because we were brought up that way?

Do you think if it were possible for

on substitutes and restrictions in war times. Why not do the same now, till some one has time to put a stop to profiteering?

W. C. McClure.  
Jacob, Ill.

### Favors Training for the Farm

I have felt for some time that I should thank Senator Capper for his stand in behalf of the common people, especially the farmer. It is about the first time that we have had a man in any public office who has dared to open his head in favor of the farmer. I wish to thank him for the work he has done in getting the boys back home from the army and most of all for the fight he is making against universal military training. If that was not good for Germany, I cannot see how

it would be any good for this country. I am not in favor of forcing the people to do anything that they don't care to do, unless it is to behave themselves. I think it would be better to compel all the young men to farm two or three years when they become of age than to have them take military training for that length of time. The world is shorter on farm products at the present time than it is on military products. I would not vote for any man if he favored universal military training. I hope that Senator Capper will continue his fight for the common people, and I believe that the common people are ready to push him to a higher step.

J. S. Shearer.

La Neta, Colo.

### Spring Gardening

In spite of icy winds and wintry weather, February is the proper time to begin gardening. Everyone should watch the advertisements for names of seed firms and order their catalogs early. On winter evenings when the curtains are pulled down and everything is cozy, farmers can take their time in looking thru the catalogs making a list of everything they would like to raise, then after deciding just how much time and money they can spare for gardening, they can cut the list, buying what will best suit their own garden and make a study of each plant they intend to order, thus making their garden on paper just as they will make it later in the ground.

After this planning they are ready to take the order sheets sent with the catalogs and write their orders plainly. They should also be sure that their names and addresses are plain and correct. Then for the amount of cents or dollars required send a post office order. It will cost a few pennies but it is much more satisfactory than stamps. Do not forget to keep a copy of the list ordered so that the list and the goods can be compared when the goods arrive.

Lydia Smyres.

Columbia, Kan.

### The Tractor

I think the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper printed. I have been an interested reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for more than 15 years and have obtained much help and advice from it about farming.

The farmers of today handle more wealth than ever before, but receive very little pay in proportion. We must all work to reach the highest goal of farming, and farm on a higher and more extensive scale. So I will write of my own plan of farming on a higher scale and with less work to the farmer.

Altho I have not used my tractor very long, I have used it long enough to know that it is a paying proposition to a farmer. In August of 1919 I purchased a tractor. I am farming 200 acres of land and something was more necessary for this work than horses. I decided that a tractor was what I needed. My tractor is 9 horsepower on the drawbar and 18 on the belt.

I plowed 92 acres for wheat last fall and disked and harrowed it. I plowed 45 acres of ground and cut 7 acres of cane with the tractor attached to the binder. I prefer this method to horses as the work is completed in much less time and with very good results. I plowed my land 6 inches deep, that is for fall plowing, but the wheat ground I plowed only 4 inches.

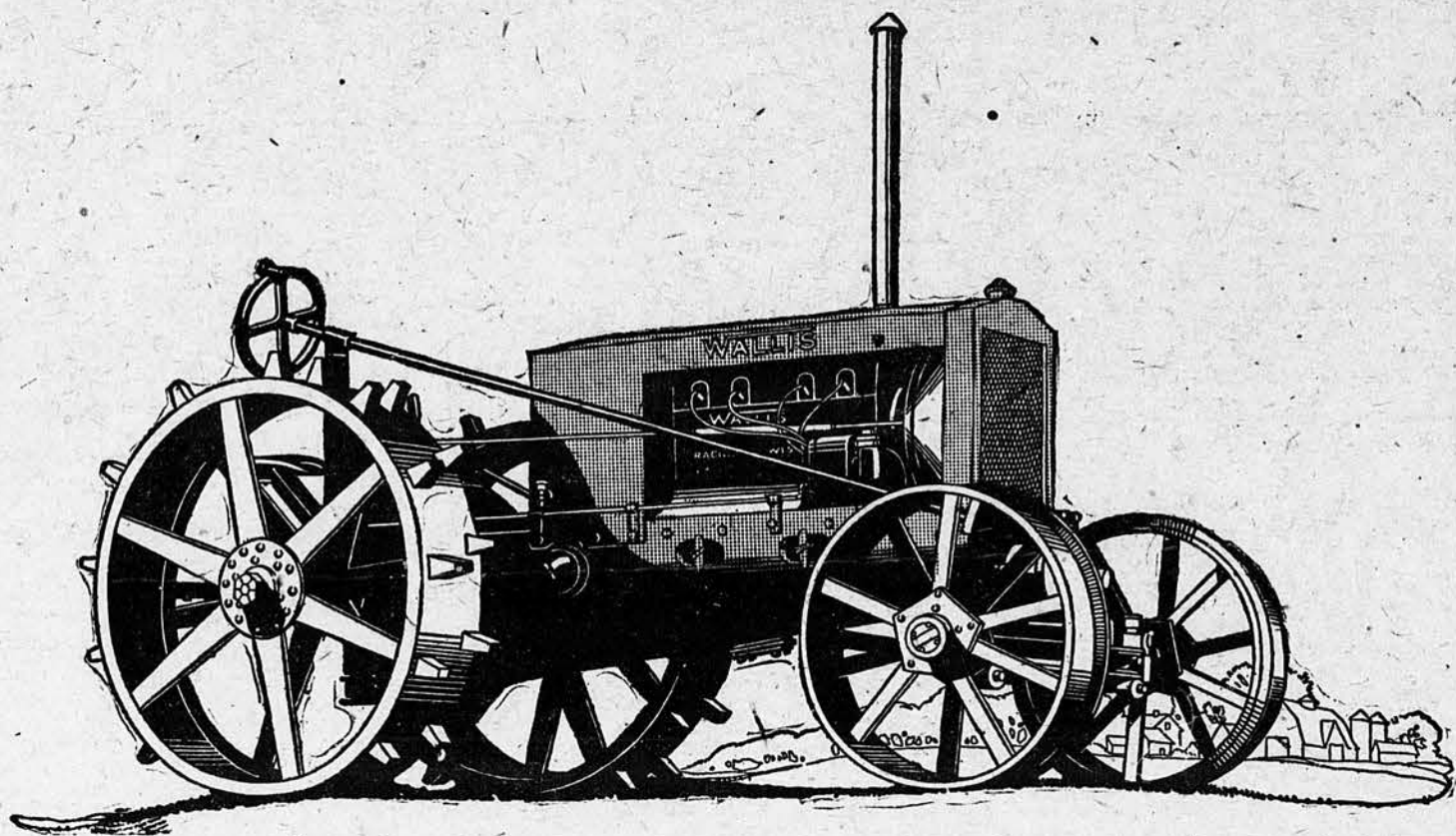
I have farmed for more than 30 years and I have found that a tractor is the most convenient implement for the farm use in the eastern part of the state. Besides plowing more land in a day my expenses were greatly reduced. If I had not used the tractor in my field last fall the amount of wheat I planted would have been much less on account of the dry weather.

I think that every successful farmer should use a tractor even if the amount of farm land is small.

A. L. Wright.

R. 2, La Harpe, Kan.





TODAY the trend of thought is more strongly than ever toward the Wallis—the champion of quality and engineering excellence. This is true because of Wallis performance, and because the average Wallis owner cannot restrain his enthusiasm over what his Wallis does for him.

HE finds in this quality tractor the machine that meets his every demand. Power is there in abundance; and dependability which insures unfaltering service is a characteristic that wins his admiration. And finally the realization that his Wallis is built to stand the strains—that it keeps on going from one plowing season to another, with a singular freedom from trouble—wins his heart. And naturally, in his enthusiasm he tells his experiences to those he meets.

So it is the news of Wallis performance is carried. So it is that men everywhere know of this *quality* tractor, which has supplanted bulk and heavy weight with compact design and fine engineering.

Ask any dealer or Wallis owner to tell

you about its superior features. He will point out Wallis valve-in-head motor with its removable cylinder sleeves and completely machined combustion chambers; the famous "U" frame—the strongest yet lightest foundation ever built into a tractor; the cut and hardened steel gears, fully enclosed and operating in a constant bath of clean oil; the oversize friction-reducing bearings and many other Wallis improvements.

And today—as evidenced by the steadily increasing demand for Wallis Tractors—the American farmer is voting for the assurance, dependability, durability and economy that this Wallis advanced engineering brings.

If you want a Wallis do not delay. See your local dealer or write us at once.

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*America's Foremost Tractor*

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# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Buddy Wished to be a Good Samaritan--But He Didn't Know That the Victim  
By the Wayside Had a Real Case of the Mumps*





## Senator Capper's Washington Comment

**N**OT long ago General Menoher, head of the army air service, said to me:

"Senator, before the end of your present term of service, five years from now, you will step into an airplane in Washington in the morning and be in Topeka the same evening. I do not regard this statement as in the realm of prophecy; I regard it as one of the certainties of airplane development."

### Airplanes for Delivering Mail

At present there are eight planes transporting mail daily in the United States, flying 1,906 miles and carrying 2,100 pounds of first-class matter, or \$4,000 letters. There are regularly established routes between Washington and New York and between New York and Chicago by way of Cleveland. The mail by airplane is transported much more speedily than by rail, and, more surprising still, it is transported at less expense.

England operates almost exactly the same number of miles of aerial mail routes, between the following points: London to Paris, 220 miles; London to Brighton, 50 miles; London to Birmingham, 100 miles; London to Amsterdam, 230 miles; London to Folkestone, 60 miles, and Folkestone to Cologne, 260 miles.

France even outdoes the United States and England, leading the world with 2,060 miles of aerial mail service in operation.

### Proposed Military Airplanes

Perhaps the most important use of the airplane, however, is in war, and Senator New has a bill, which is now pending in the Senate, providing for a separate department of the air to take charge of the development of the air service. Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on military affairs, in supporting the New bill, predicted that in the next war in which America engages, the first contest will be in the air off our coast, and he urged the development of the air service to the point of highest efficiency. I am of the opinion that developing and perfecting our air service is a far better move in the direction of preparedness against military attack by other nations than in a huge standing army, or in universal military service.

### A National Highway System

When the Townsend bill providing for a national highway system was introduced more than a year ago there was objection on the ground that it appeared to encourage the building of automobile roads, rather than highways for the use of the farmer in transporting his products and his supplies to and from market. Since then the Townsend bill has been considerably modified and doubtless will be still further perfected before it is reported to the Senate from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which its author, Senator Townsend, is chairman.

The bill creates a Federal Highway Commission of five men, selected by the President from different sections of the country, and confirmed by the Senate. The commissioners are to have salaries of \$10,000 a year, and must have no other business, devoting all their time to their duties as commissioners. The President, on request of the commission, may detail engineers and other officers of the army and navy, without additional compensation, for the work of the commission. "The commission shall establish, construct, maintain, improve and regulate a national system of highways," recites the text of the bill, "comprised of connecting interstate roads which shall be the most practicable routes and with due consideration for the principal centers of agricultural and industrial production, afford ingress into and egress from each state and the District of Columbia."

### Scope of the Work

This system may include highways to and from important cities and towns. The commission is to consult with the state highway authorities as

to the routes which shall be followed. Within two years after the passage of the act, a map is to be prepared, published and distributed by the commission showing the roads selected, and at least annually thereafter supplemental maps showing progress and construction are to be published. The proportion of the national highway system in each state shall equal 1 per cent of the total highway mileage actually used in that state. In any state, however, where said 1 per cent would not afford two highways connecting with national highways in adjoining states, or to principal water ports, the commission shall increase the mileage in such state sufficient to provide two such highways.

### May Absorb State Roads

If any state already has built any portion of a highway selected by the commission to a standard which shall meet with approval of the commission, such state shall be allowed by the commission the present value of such constructed highways, such amounts to be invested by the commission, or by the state in other roads tributary to the national system in the state. The road thus taken over by the commission will be thereafter maintained by the commission, but the state tributary road will not thereafter be maintained by the commission.

The bill takes from the Secretary of Agriculture and from other federal agencies all authority on highways and transfers them to the commission with all personnel and equipment.

The present Federal Aid Law is placed under the jurisdiction of the commission to be administered, but in exact accordance with the terms of that law. Except in cases where contracts have been made with the Department of Agriculture and cannot be transferred to the commission, such exceptions remain with the Secretary of Agriculture. The operation of the Federal Aid Law is not interfered with in the least.

The commission, on or before the first Monday of December in each year, must make a complete, full, detailed statement to Congress of all work done or undertaken and an itemized statement of all money expended for every purpose. It shall make such reports, both as to the Federal Aid Law and the National Highway Law. It shall also make such recommendations in reference to both laws as to additional legislation as it may deem wise.

### Appropriates 425 Millions

The bill carries an appropriation of 425 million dollars, carried over five years. The first year 50 millions; second, 75 millions; and 100 millions annually thereafter for three years. In other words the bill creates a commission of five members which shall have charge of all federal highway activities.

Commenting on his bill, Senator Townsend said:

"It compels the construction and maintenance of national systems of highways in the best known manner. This system consists of at least two roads in each state, connecting with similar roads in adjacent states or counties and all at the expense of the national government.

"It contains no element of 'pork.' Its object is the general good. It will contribute to the agricultural, industrial, commercial, military, economic, and social welfare of the whole country. If I did not believe it would do all this, I would not support it any time and especially not at this time.

"It will start the United States on the right road to highway construction and will at the same time be a benefit to the states such as they never have experienced. The time has come when system, not haphazard, wasteful methods, should be employed in road building."

A total of 895 arrests for profiteering is announced by the department of justice. That is encouraging news except that the number of arrests ought

to be greater, and they ought not to have been directed solely against food profiteers and hoarders. The boot and shoe and clothing profiteers are just as culpable, and the toll they are exacting from the public is greater than that taken by the food profiteers.

More than 100 arrests have been made for profiteering in sugar, which is a good deal like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, for had President Wilson not decreed otherwise the Sugar Equalization Board would have purchased the Cuban sugar crop and regulated the sale of sugar. Thus the sugar trust would have been unable to filch millions from the public, and there would have been no profiteering in sugar to punish.

### More Cars Still Needed

Notwithstanding the reports that Kansas is getting more railroad cars now, I still continue to receive many complaints of car shortage. That the shortage still exists there is no doubt. And now comes a curious new explanation of it. Stock shippers are told that many stock cars have been sent East from the Western roads in order to move coal and keep people from freezing. The suggestion about people freezing is for the purpose, of course, of arousing the sympathies, but one cannot but wonder at the economy that would use stock cars for this purpose instead of some other type of car.

Federal Trade Commissioner Colver continues to plead for a repeal of the excess profits tax and makes a powerful showing to the effect that the excess profits taker passes this tax on to the consuming public with the result that cost of living mounts still higher. Undoubtedly there is merit in this contention but at the same time the repeal of this tax at this time is out of the question. The government must have the revenue and apparently that is the only way to obtain it at this time. Our whole national taxation system needs an overhauling but for the present it would be folly to repeal the excess profits tax law. I am not at all sure the consuming public would profit by the repeal of the law and I do know that this tax now operates to get the government the needed money. We desire no system of taxation that will relieve wealth and place still heavier burdens upon the masses of the people in the form of consumption taxes. The burdens of government should be borne chiefly by those who are best able to bear them.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

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"Arm Swing" Drag Saw  
You have Absolute Control of the Saw at all times.



Push on lever to start saw—Pull to stop. Arm Swing motion as in hand sawing. Low Prices. Big 3-Color Folder FREE.

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Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturer's prices. Write today for free catalog and price list.

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Never Sags  
The Square Deal lock grips the one-piece stay wires and the strand wires firmly without cutting, breaking or slipping. And the wavy strand wires give SQUARE DEAL FENCE its springiness. That's why it stands tight and trim year round.



SQUARE DEAL FENCE is built of quality materials that give lasting service and rust-resisting, durable wear.

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**30 Days Free Trial** allowed on the bicycle you select, actual riding test.

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**TIRES, LAMPS, HORNS,** pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new Catalog.

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should bring you comfort  
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If you have used this pleasing  
table beverage, you know its  
wholesome charm.

If you have never tried  
Instant Postum, you  
have a delight in store.

All Grocers sell Postum  
"There's a Reason"



**C**O-OPERATIVE selling of wool added \$18,000 to the returns for the 1919 clip in 16 Kansas counties. Kansas wool producers had not been getting a square deal. When they shipped to market as individuals, the reports as to grade and price were often far from satisfactory. In 1918 many did not get their money for months after the wool was shipped, and there were many reports of extreme shrinkage in weights. Co-operation in selling seemed to be the remedy.

The wool pool organized in a local community for the purpose of assembling all the wool produced by a number of growers was the plan worked out to help get better prices. At a stated time the wool is all assembled and graded; the selling committee advertises for bids and on the appointed day several buyers, as a rule, are present and sealed bids are turned in on each separate lot.

In Miami county a wool sale was held in 1917, 50 per cent of the wool in the county coming into the pool. The next year more came in, and now practically all the wool in the county is graded, sacked and weighed in the pool. In 1918 when the government handled the wool thru accredited wool buying firms, a representative of this pool went to Kansas City with the shipments. The sacks were labeled and triplicate weigh sheets were made. One of the sheets had been mailed to the accredited firm and the representative with his duplicate was present in the warehouse and checked the weights. There was less than 50 pounds of shrinkage in the whole shipment, while from all over the state growers who had shipped independently were complaining of unaccountable shrinkage in weights.

The selling committees of the 1919 pools estimated that they obtained from 5 to 10 cents a pound more for the wool than was paid for similar wool sold direct or to local buyers. There were farmers in every county where pools were formed who would not come in, preferring to go alone as they had been doing. The prices they received provided a basis for figuring the money saved by pooling.

#### A County Agent's Experience

In one county where a pool was formed the county agent hauled three sacks of wool in the back end of his Ford from his father's farm in an adjoining county and put it into the pool. It was numbered and labeled and went thru without the buyers knowing who owned it. The selling committee and others present were anxious to learn all they could as to the proper handling of wool and one of the buyers called their attention to these three sacks, explaining that this was bright, clean wool and put up in the proper shape. The highest bid on this consignment was 58 cents a pound, the highest paid for any wool in this pool. Only a few other sacks brought as much. Later the county agent told the successful bidder that his father had some more wool just like these three sacks he had put in the pool. The buyer asked him to consign it direct to his firm. About a month later, the price of wool meanwhile having advanced, this wool was shipped. The returns came back, saying the wool was dirty and burry and the price allowed was but 48 cents a pound. It came from the same flock, was sheared at the same time and put up in exactly the same manner as the three sacks sold in the pool. This producer of wool was surely justified in assuming that the difference in the method of selling was responsible for the difference in price.

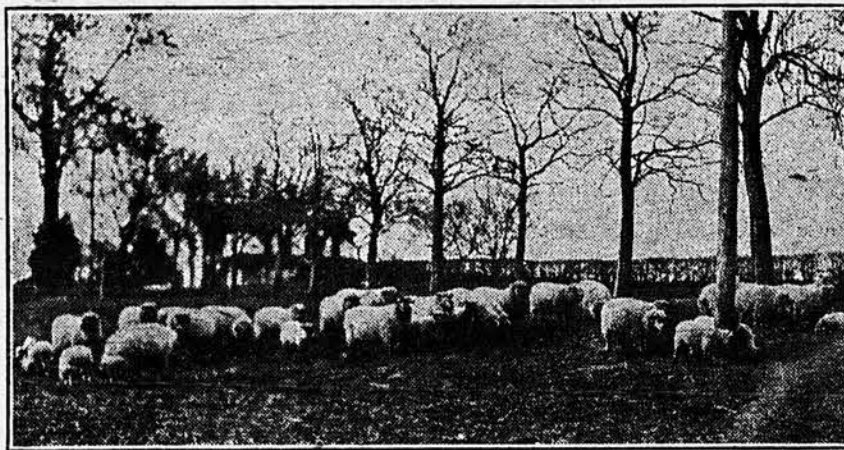
#### Record in Sumner County

In Sumner county 25,843 pounds belonging to 61 farmers were sold in a pool last summer. Storage room was rented in Wellington and each sack of wool was carefully numbered and labeled and a duplicate card filed in the county agent's office. On the date set competitive buyers were present. Each sack was split open along the side, the wool examined and sealed bids submitted. The best wool brought 55 cents a pound and the poorest 30 cents. As soon as it was sold the wool was weighed and loaded for shipment. The expenses of the pool were prorated among the members according to the number of pounds of wool sold, and amounted to 20 cents a hundred pounds. In two weeks every man had received his check from the local sell-

## Pool Wool and Save Money

Co-operative Selling Added \$18,000 to Profits

BY G. C. WHEELER



ing committee handling the pool. The load of wool shown in the cut on this page was hauled to this pool by William Meuser. It brought \$1,649.85.

W. A. Boys, county agent of Sumner county, in enumerating the advantages of the pool, pointed out that there was less shrinkage in weight, they received better prices and got their money at once. They had opportunity to see the wool examined and graded by experts sent from wool houses to submit bids. In addition they were able to buy sacks co-operatively and arrange for sheep shearing circuits. In Sumner county two such circuits were formed and expert shearers brought in. The county agent had arranged the schedule in advance. They were taken from farm to farm by automobile, each sheep owner notifying the next man in the circuit when to expect the shearers and furnishing the transportation. The wage agreed upon was 15 cents a head in large flocks and 20 cents in small flocks. More than 2,000 sheep were sheared in these two circuits. In Wilson county expert shearers were sent by a Kansas City commission firm and went from farm to farm following a schedule arranged in advance.

#### The Quality Side

The quality side of wool production has been brought out by these wool pools. The man bringing in clean wool free from burrs and chaff and neatly rolled and tied with proper twine had the satisfaction of being paid for his care and skill. In the Miami county pool Fred Kohler, a young farmer who brought in wool clean and in proper condition, received the highest price paid for wool in that pool, altho the buyer said it was not the best wool. "Here is the best wool in the pool," he said, pointing to another sack, "but because of its dirty, burry condition, it must be penalized." The same thing happened in all the pools. Buyers would stop and give a five or 10 minute lecture as they came to the sacks showing the results of careless, slipshod methods. The owner with the evidence right before his eyes could say nothing and took his penalty of 5 or 10 cents a pound with a mental res-

ervation that he would not let it happen again.

The county wool pool has brought the wool marketing of beginners in sheep one step out of the darkness. His wool will hereafter be marketed in better condition and will bring larger returns and the whole industry will be placed on a higher level. The results obtained in the 16 counties of Kansas selling wool co-operatively last year should lead to the forming of many wool selling pools the coming season.

#### Form County Associations

The first step in planning for a wool-selling pool is to form a county sheep and wool growers' association. When such an association is well organized it is easy to get in touch with each grower and find out how much wool he will have to sell. The association can arrange for buying the proper sacks and the right kind of twine, each member getting his supply from the organization. The next step is to appoint a sales committee, the business of which is to attend to all details of the sale after the date has been set by the association. This committee should arrange for a place to store the wool at some centrally located town. They should weigh each man's wool as he brings it in, furnishing him a copy of the weight. The sacks should be carefully labeled by means of numbers and the proper entries made in a book. It has been found that it is more satisfactory to number the consignments than to mark them with the owner's name. After all other details have been arranged the sales committee advertises for bids, and on the day of the sale the wool buying houses interested will have their buyers present. Each sack is split open on the side and each man's wool is graded and paid for separately so that the man who brings in good wool receives what his product is worth. As a rule the grading, submitting of bids and completion of the sale can be accomplished in one day, so that each member of the pool will know by night how much his wool is worth and his money will be in the bank.

The formation of the county pool is



Load of Wool Brought to the Wool Pool in Wellington, Kan., by Wm. Meuser of Anson, Kan. It Brought the Owner the Net Sum of \$1,649.85.

a step toward state organization. As the sheep industry becomes better established such a method of handling the wool will probably be worked out as an outgrowth of the local pools. In a state-wide organization a much larger amount of wool can be gathered in one place, thus attracting the largest buyers in the country. Such organizations have been formed and successfully conducted in Illinois, Iowa and other states. A well established firm in Chicago has been designated by the Iowa and Illinois organizations to grade the wool according to the well established and known practices of wool grading and selling. The wool in these states has been sold direct to the mills on a commission basis.

C. G. Elling, livestock specialist in the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been very active in furnishing assistance to those desiring to co-operate in the handling of wool. Wool growers in counties as yet unorganized will find it to their interests to get in touch with Mr. Elling and arrange for a sheep growers' organization in order that they may pool their wool the coming season.

#### Horse Association of America

The Horse Association of America, a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, is now an accomplished fact. The organization is backed by horse breeders representing all breeds of horses; by the saddlery and harness interests; by the horse-shoe manufacturers and master horse-shoers; by hay, grain and feed interests and by the carriage and wagon builders of America. The primary aim of the organization will be to bring prominently before the public and all transportation users the great part the horse plays in agriculture, commerce and transportation; to emphasize the important part the horse occupies in pleasure and to work ceaselessly in the improvement of our existing types of horses. From the standpoint of the commercial market the publicity work of the association is distinctly needed. The work of type improvement is no less important. It is safe to say that of the 21 million horses on farms and ranches in the United States, less than 5 million are of distinct type fitted to their particular job in life. The Horse Association of America is not fighting mechanical power as such, which in its proper place is of value. In lines of work where horses will do the work more cheaply and more efficiently, however, mechanical motor power is a distinct loss to everyone concerned.

W. S. Dunham, proprietor of the Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., has been elected president of the association. Oaklawn Farm has been the home of purebred horses of virtually all types since 1860. At the present time, Mr. Dunham is a member of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee of the Percheron Society of America. He brings to the presidency of the new association an experience with horses and a knowledge of horse conditions that will inspire the confidence of the breeder and the public alike.

Wayne Dinsmore for the past 19 years secretary of the Percheron Society of America has been granted a three years' leave of absence, during which time he will act as secretary of the new association. His work with the Percheron Society of America together with his previous experience as a member of the animal husbandry staff at the Iowa State college, where he served for seven years, make him particularly well qualified to serve all breeders of horses, which will be his duty in his new capacity as secretary of the Horse Association of America.

The funds required to carry out the purpose of the association will be acquired thru the sale of membership shares. Membership in the new association will be \$5 a year a share. Individuals, firms or corporations may subscribe for as many shares as they desire. Persons desiring to become members of the Horse Association of America should make application to Wayne Dinsmore, Sec'y, The Horse Association of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

"Are you what they call a parlor specialist?"

"No. I used to be one, but I came in with muddy feet and my wife forbade me the use of the parlor."



## Delco-Light is Carrying the Comforts and Conveniences of the City Into Farm Homes

It is furnishing bright clean electric light throughout the house and barn—doing away with the smoky, dangerous kerosene lamp and lantern.

It is providing power to pump water, thus making possible a modern bath and the convenience of running water throughout the house and barn.

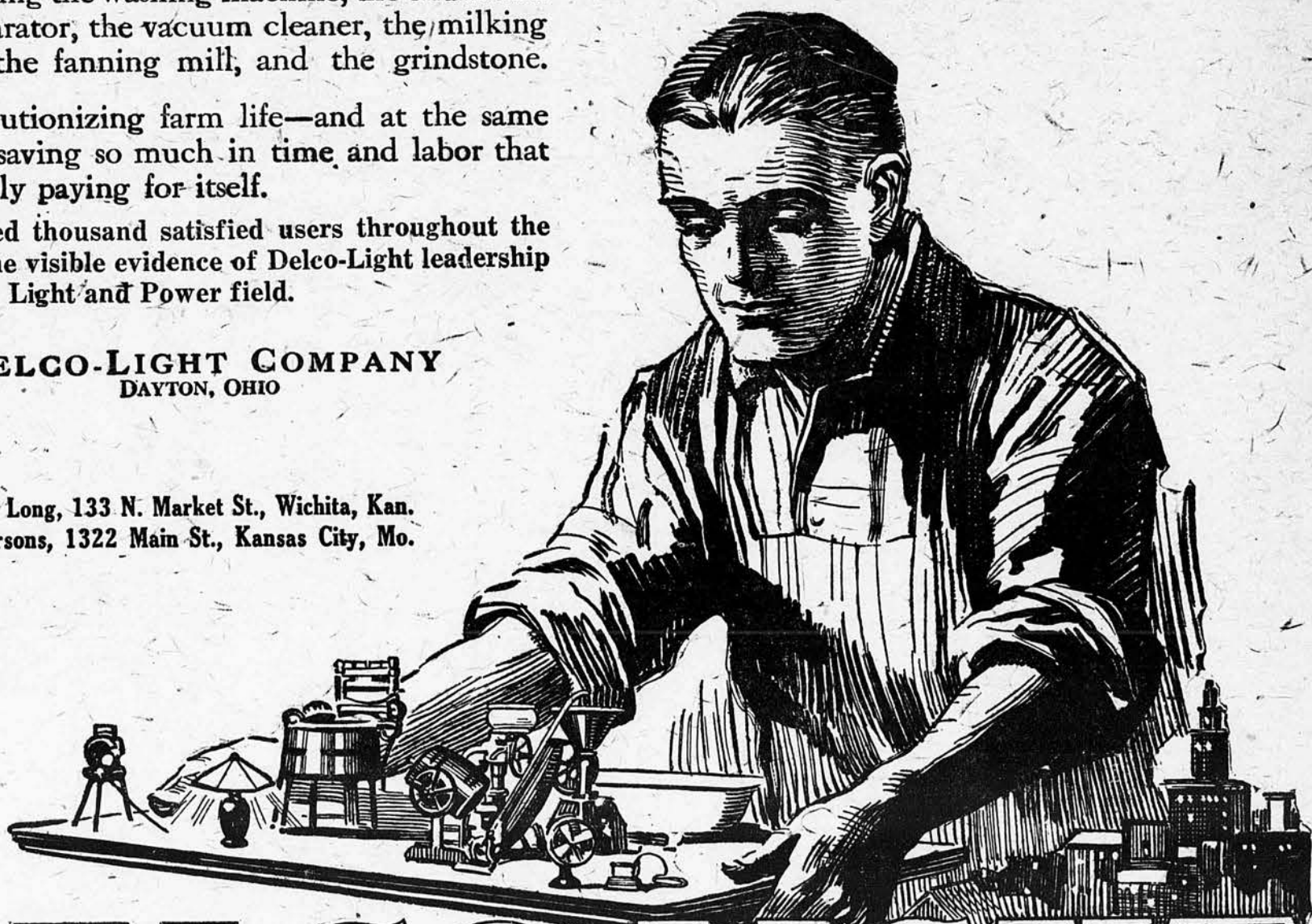
It is operating the washing machine, the churn and cream separator, the vacuum cleaner, the milking machine, the fanning mill, and the grindstone.

It is revolutionizing farm life—and at the same time it is saving so much in time and labor that it is actually paying for itself.

One hundred thousand satisfied users throughout the world are the visible evidence of Delco-Light leadership in the Farm Light and Power field.

**DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY**  
DAYTON, OHIO

Arnold & Long, 133 N. Market St., Wichita, Kan.  
R. E. Parsons, 1322 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



# DELCO-LIGHT



*A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes, self-cranking—air cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to oil—thick plates—long-lived battery.*

**Valve-in-Head Motor  
Runs on Kerosene**



THIS is an age of high prices and one which requires the farmer to study every operation he has in order to make farming a paying business. It requires figuring to determine just what things pay and are worth while. The enormous waste of farm machinery due to improper housing and improper care that goes on each year is almost unbelievable. It is estimated that in this country more than 200 million dollars worth of new machinery is bought each year, and this in the main goes to replace worn out and discarded machinery. The damage done to a machine by being outside just one winter is far more than the natural wear and tear on it in two or three years. Of course machinery will wear out. This cannot be helped, but we can keep it from going to the junk pile from exposure to the elements. The blue sky or the old free is very poor shelter, and an implement which has such shelter will pull harder next spring; it will take more horse flesh or more gasoline or kerosene. The timbers and wooden parts will be warped and rotted; the joints loose and squeaky; the bolts loose; the iron parts will be covered with a coat of rust; and the bearings will be stiff. Yet if you will just look around a little you will see one or more expensive implements going to pieces on practically every farm you visit.

Why is it that this vast waste goes on year after year? If you should go out thru the average farming district and ask 10 farmers why they do not house their machinery and take better care of it, nine of them would tell you that they can't afford an implement shed, or that they haven't the money to spare. And they are honest in their beliefs. But let us stop a moment and analyse the situation and see whether this is right or wrong.

#### Proper Housing Saves Machinery

Data collected from farmers themselves by various investigators and experts on the subject of farm machinery show that an implement that is properly housed and cared for will last practically twice as long as one that is left to the mercy and inroads of rust and decay. The average life of a machine that is left unhoused is about five years. When properly housed and taken care of, it will last 10 years and probably 12 years. At the present high prices of machinery it doesn't take very long for this unnecessary waste to amount to the price of a good implement and machinery shed. Suppose a farmer has \$1,000 worth of machinery which he leaves out in the open. This will last him five years, or, in other words, the depreciation is 20 per cent or \$200 a year. That means that his machinery is costing him \$200 a year. Suppose now that a second farmer starts out at the same time with the same amount of machinery, but that instead of leaving it outside, he properly houses it and takes care of it. The second man's machinery will last him at least 10 years; or the depreciation will be only 10 per cent. That is to say his machinery costs him \$100 a year instead of \$200. At a saving of \$100 a year, it does not take very long to pay for a good implement shed. A shed that will adequately house \$1,000 worth of machinery will cost from \$300 to \$400, depending upon the grade of material used and the type of construction. Figuring \$400 as the cost of the shed, it would be paid for at the end of four years, and the machinery would still be good for six more years. And the first farmer who did not house his machinery, would have to be thinking about getting hold of another thousand dollars to buy new implements to replace his delapidated ones. Doesn't this show that in reality a farmer cannot afford to be without an implement shed? It would be better business by far to borrow the money if necessary and build one, than to let this enormous waste continue year after year. There is no other place on a farm where \$400 could be invested and pay higher dividends than in an implement shed.

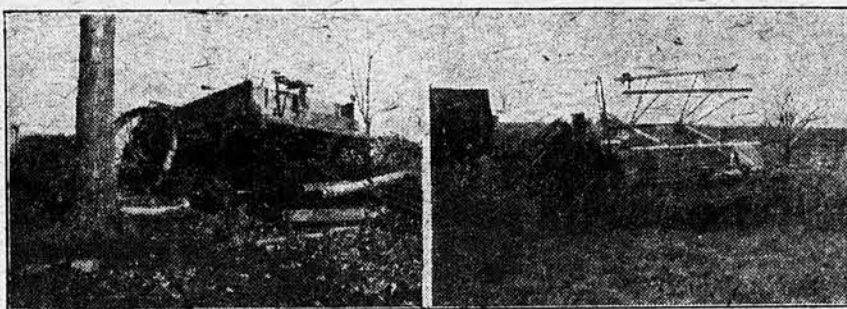
#### Rust Injures Metallic Parts

Besides increasing the length of usefulness of a machine, housing has other advantages. It will save time and labor in starting out next season. Rust increases the draft of any machine; it weakens the parts and may cause a breakdown in the midst of a rush season, incurring serious and costly de-

## Winter Care of Machinery

### Farm Implements Should be Painted and Housed

BY MACK M. JONES



Some Farmers Leave Their Binders and Other Machinery Out in the Weather All Winter and Then Wonder Why So Many Repairs are Needed.

lays. A machine that is rusty frequently will require half a day to get limbered up and get into working condition. Rust on the mechanism of a binder head may result in a number of untied bundles, which will either require additional labor to tie, or if not tied will be the direct cause of further loss—a waste of grain.

The fact that farm machinery is going up in price, and according to the manufacturers, must stay up as long as they have to pay the present prices for raw materials, is another argument in favor of taking care of the present supply. When you go to buy your next machine, the chances are that it will cost considerably more than you paid for your last one.

In building an implement shed, it would be well to keep the following points in mind. Locate the shed in a well-drained place which is convenient to both the fields and the barns. It will pay to build a good shed and one as nearly permanent as possible. A poor shed, altho better than none, costs more in the long run—and is poor economy. A concrete foundation should be used. Concrete is also the best material for the floor, altho an earth floor is usually very satisfactory. The roof and sides should be tight so as to keep out the sunshine and wind-driven rains and snows. There should be plenty of doors so as to facilitate putting in and taking out machines without having to move others. If your shed is arranged this way, it will be found that many times a machine, such as a mower, will be put under shelter for the periods between the times it is used; while if it were necessary to move another machine or two to put it in, it would be left out.

The shed should be strongly constructed. It may be advisable to put good strong trusses in the roof if the shed is to be much wider than 20 feet. Trusses over the wide doors will prevent spreading and sagging. The shed should be chicken-proof and hog-proof. For machines cannot be kept in the best of condition if they are used for

chicken roosts or rubbing posts for hogs. A separate building offers the advantages of having less fire risk, and of being easy to enlarge to accommodate additional machines which may be purchased later.

To have a work shop in one end of the implement shed adds considerably to its convenience and usefulness. If it is partitioned off from the rest of the shed, it may be heated in the winter time and any repairing which needs attention can be conveniently and comfortably done in there. A few metal and wood-working tools placed in the shop will prove very handy and will save many trips to town for minor repairs; and frequently will save a trip which would mean a costly delay in some operation such as harvesting a crop or filling the silo.

#### Repair Your Machinery Now

When a machine is properly shedded and protected from the weather, that does not mean it has received all the attention it needs. When a farmer is thru with a machine for the season, he should go over it thoroughly and clean it, repair it, and grease it. Many times, however, he does not have time enough of the time. The automobile motor is rarely subjected to a full load for a 10-hour day. Care for the tractor accordingly.

8. The tractor that displaces half its value in horses can easily be made to pay its way, according to reports of tractor owners.

9. The man who makes up his mind to care for his machine and to be as independent as possible of outside help is the satisfied owner.

10. Taking off one plow may enable the tractor to operate at its rated speed and may result in a greater accomplishment under difficult conditions.

11. Overloading brings trouble and cuts down the work accomplished during the season.

12. Know your tractor thoroughly before you begin operating it. Study your instruction book and know the why and the how of every part of the machine.

13. Follow the instructions of the manufacturer. He has experimented with cheap oils and with heavy loads, and in your instruction book you are getting the benefit of his experience. The experimental work is expensive. Let the manufacturer do it.

14. Spend as much time morning, noon and night on your tractor as you would on your horses. Keep your whole ignition system free from dirt and grease. Clean all working parts that are exposed to dust. Grease and dust together make a very effective grinding compound.

15. Do not overload the tractor, as it will shorten its working days and bring you expense.

16. House the tractor between seasons. Proper shelter will be far cheaper in the long run.

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the winter. Frequently the dealer cannot supply repair parts on short notice, and if you order all the necessary repairs during the winter you can have the machine in good working condition when it is needed next spring. Some time during the winter go over every machine and clean it and repair it. Take off all the wheels, clean out all the dirt and dried grease, and fill the bearings with good clean grease, so that on a moment's notice you could take the machine to the field and have it working perfectly. All cutting edges should be sharpened and greased during the spare time.

A coat of paint on your implements will do much towards preserving them, especially the parts made of wood. The iron parts will last longer and give better service if they are painted also. The hand-mixed paints are better in the hands of an experienced painter, but for the average farmer the ready-mixed paints are to be recommended. Before applying any paint be sure to thoroughly clean all surfaces. Painting a machine will also increase its value if it is to be sold.

In conclusion, let us say again: Take care of your machinery—clean it; repair it; house it. It pays. It means dollars and cents to swell your bank account. You can't afford not to do it.

#### Notes Concerning Tractors

1. The tractor, when selected to suit the farm and intelligently and carefully operated, is a profitable investment.

2. The farmer must be able to make all minor repairs himself and to get repairs and expert help quickly for larger installations.

3. Dependability probably is the largest factor in the success of the tractor.

4. The three-plow size is favored by a majority of owners.

5. Proper care of lubrication will prolong the life of the machine.

6. The best quality of oil is the cheapest for the tractor.

7. The tractor motor is required to pull its rated load the greater portion of the time. The automobile motor is rarely subjected to a full load for a 10-hour day. Care for the tractor accordingly.

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#### Her Sun Spots

A young woman, on being introduced to Sir Robert Ball, expressed her regret that she had missed his lecture the evening before.

"Oh, I don't think it would have interested you," said Sir Robert; "it was all about sun spots."

"Was it, really?" she replied. "Then it would have greatly interested me, for, between you and me, Sir Robert, I have been a martyr to freckles all my life."

## Give Your Horse a Chance to Bend a Leg and Rest

BY RAY YARNELL

YOU'VE seen old Jim and Joe come in from the field with their heads hanging and their bodies sweat-streaked after a hard day's work—tired out from dragging a plow or a lister. They have muscles, like yours, which ache.

For centuries horses have been man's willing helpers. They haven't complained. They have done the things man couldn't do alone, and they have done them willingly.

They have earned a right to a bit of leisure, a right to be asked to do only the more congenial tasks about the farm.

Why? Because there has come into being a horse of steel and iron, a powerful creature, with no muscles to ache, no body to strain and sweat, no flesh and blood to feel weariness.

In it are concentrated the power of many horses without their shortcomings. It is always ready to work and it does not eat unless it is at work.

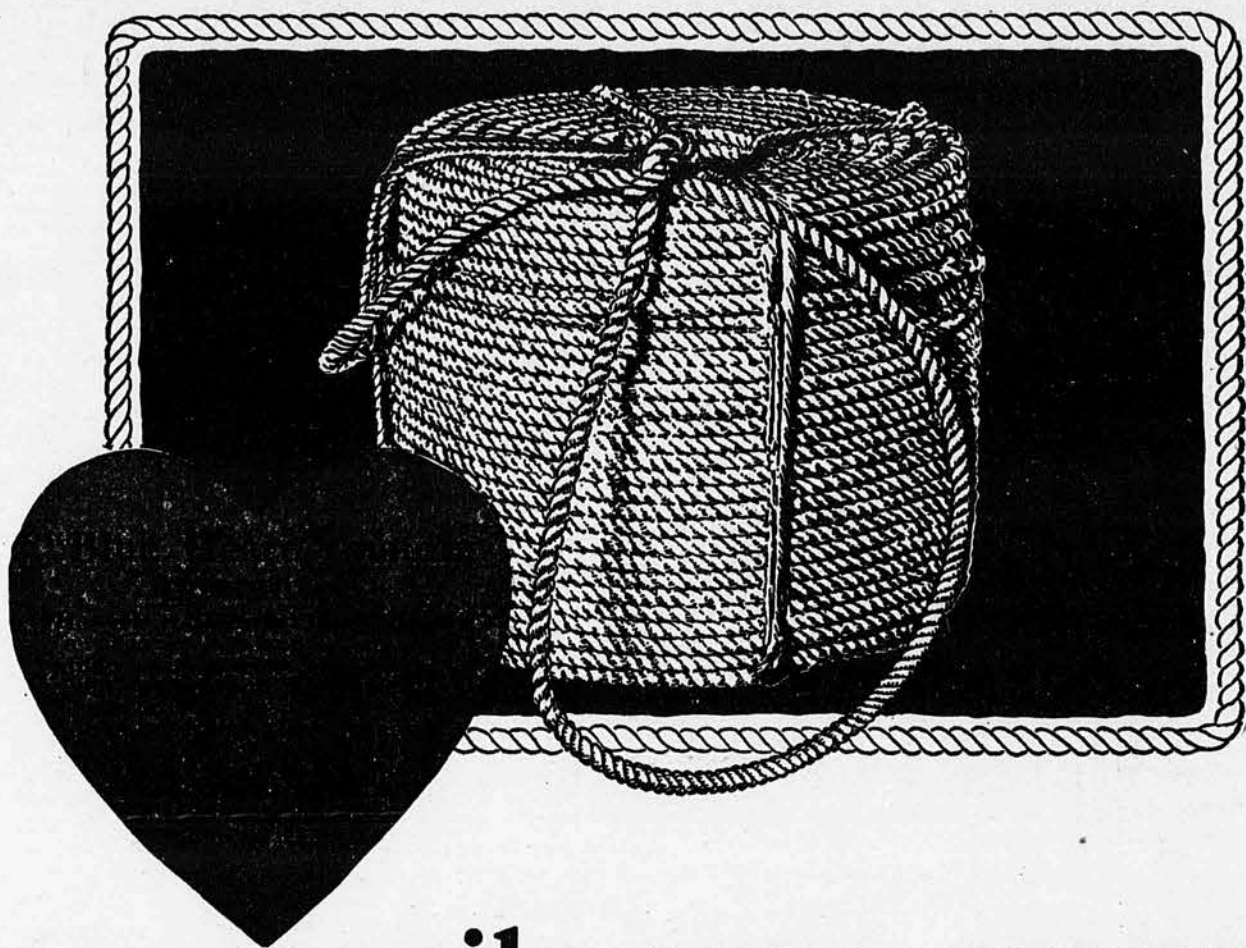
You don't have to put hay in the manger for a tractor or fill the feed box with costly corn. You can paint its iron sides once in a while and forget the curry comb. The stall in which it stands doesn't have to be cleaned out.

Despite its power, it is a gentle creature. It doesn't kick, or shy or run away. It is harness broke when you get it.

Old Jim and Joe may snort when their chugging rival appears. But give them a chance to get acquainted and you will soon find the three of them fast friends.

Give your horse a chance to bend a leg and rest:





# A new manila rope, guaranteed for excess strength

*Stronger than the U. S. Standard  
Every foot is marked with the "Blue Heart"*

**A**T last a rope is made whose strength is assured to you before you buy it!

A rope guaranteed to beat the specifications of the United States Government Bureau of Standards for strength and fibre requirements.

So strong is it that a  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch size will lift five 1600-pound horses without breaking!

It doesn't cost any more than the ordinary kind! Every foot is marked with the "Blue Heart" so you will know it! Grasp any piece of this rope in your hands, untwist the strands, and you can easily see the blue trade-mark which assures you long wear and great tenacity.

**A new rope for you if "Blue Heart" doesn't make good**

Hooven & Allison "Blue Heart" manila rope is guaranteed to equal the yardage and exceed the breaking strength and fibre requirements lately specified by the United States Government Bureau of Standards. Any "Blue Heart" manila rope found to be not as represented will be replaced.

Adulterations and substitutions cannot be detected by the "feel" or the naked eye. You have to depend upon the honesty and skill of the maker for good rope. You cannot be protected

unless there is a mark like "Blue Heart" in the rope which guarantees its service to you!

**The public has been confused about ropes**

There are numerous fibres used in rope making, of varying strength and durability. Manila, the strongest, longest-wearing fibre, has any number of substitutions which look very much like it. What often looks like excellent rope will suddenly snap or frazzle to pieces when comparatively new, but your money's gone when you discover the adulterations!

The safe way is to buy a guaranteed manila rope, the "Blue Heart" kind.

"Blue Heart" kinks less; is easy on hands; resists water

"Blue Heart" manila will wear twice as long as low grade rope. Water has less effect on it than on ordinary cordage.

Easy bending and pliable, "Blue Heart" knots tightly, and is ideal for hitch and tie purposes. It is made from glossy, smooth-surfaced manila and is exceptionally easy on the hands.

**"Red Heart" sisal rope**

When a lower-priced cordage is desired, try "Red Heart" sisal rope. Made from the best sisal fibre

with the same skill and care we give to our "Blue Heart" manila.

**Write for sample of rope—free!**

Only by seeing the fine material and workmanship that goes into our ropes can you appreciate why we can guarantee them. Get a free sample today. Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hooven & Allison Company, Dept. 82, Xenia, Ohio.

For purposes where the great strength and long-wearing qualities of "Blue Heart" manila rope are not required, use H. & A. rope made from one of these less expensive fibres:

"Red Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of sisal fibre  
"Green Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of istle fibre  
"Purple Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of mauritus fibre  
"Pink Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of New Zealand fibre  
"White Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of hemp fibre  
"Golden Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of jute fibre

Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hooven & Allison Company, Xenia, Ohio



**"Blue Heart" Manila Rope**

**Mail this coupon**

Hooven & Allison,  
Department 82,  
Xenia, Ohio.

Please send me free samples of "Blue Heart" manila rope and "Red Heart" sisal rope.

My dealer is



**B**ECAUSE oats are one of the less important grain crops of Kansas there is a tendency on many farms to neglect them. Indifferent or poor preparation of the ground is the rule, almost anything that will grow is used for seed and they are given attention only when all other interests have been considered. There is some reason in this attitude as many farmers have found oats their least productive crop. On the other hand there is good reason to believe that well prepared ground, timely seeding, and good seed pays just as truly for oats as for any other crop. If one is going to grow oats—and there is a place in nearly every Eastern Kansas farm—it will pay to give them reasonably good care and prompt attention.

#### Variety of Oats to Grow

Possibly the point that should first be considered is the selection of a suitable variety. No doubt, a majority of farmers have seed of the variety they grew last year. If this variety is one they have grown for a number of years, if it has given good results, and if it is reasonably pure and free from smut one can do no better than grow it again. If one must buy seed it will pay to exercise considerable care in the choosing of a variety and in locating good seed.

The first requisite is seed of good quality that will mature early. Late maturing varieties seldom make a crop in Kansas. In the first place oats are a cool climate crop. This explains why large yields are seldom obtained in Kansas. It also emphasizes the necessity of growing a variety that will mature before the hot winds and drouth of midsummer can affect the crop.

For most of Kansas an early strain of Red Texas is no doubt the best. This variety unlike most of the varieties grown farther north originated in the rather warm climate of Northern Africa and probably for that reason is better adapted to warm climates.

In Northeastern and North Central Kansas the Kherson oats may be used with good results. These varieties mature somewhat earlier than the common strains of Red Texas but except in this area do not produce as large yield, apparently not being so well adapted to hot weather. The kernels are very small and usually yellow in color, which may make them somewhat objectionable for market but need not be considered in growing them for seed.

#### Do Not Use Northern Seed

A question frequently asked by oat growers is the desirability of securing Northern grown seed. Almost without exception it can be said that Northern oats are not suitable for seeding in Kansas. The reason for this is the large late maturing varieties generally grown in the North, when brought to Kansas, seldom mature before the hot weather of July and August. They produce plenty of straw but very little grain.

An exception to this general rule may be made for such early varieties as Kherson and "Sixty Day" oats which are grown extensively in Nebraska and certain sections of Iowa, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Seed of these varieties from the North give very satisfactory results in Northern Kansas but are not usually as good as Red Texas in Southern Kansas.

#### Oklahoma Red Texas Seed

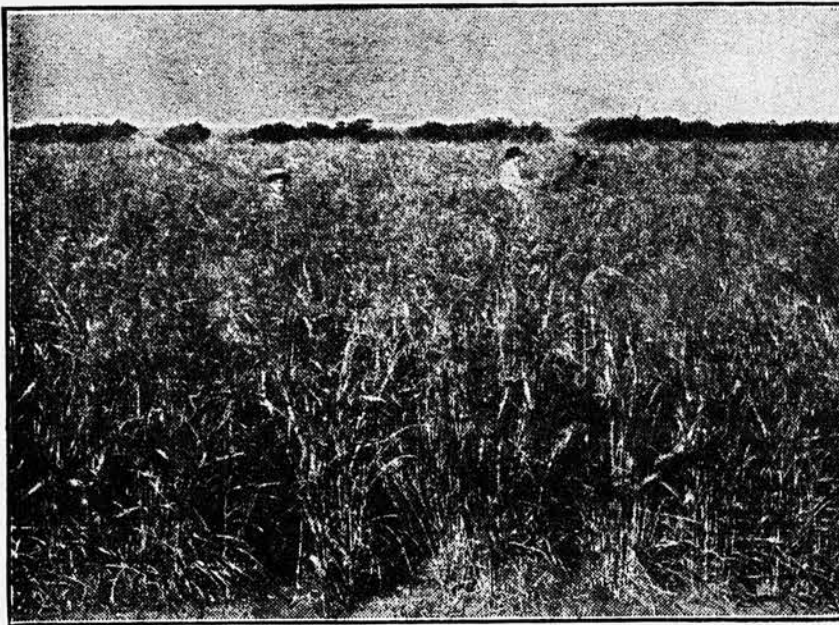
If possible one should get seed from the county where the oats are to be grown. The principal reason for this is the greater certainty of getting good seed and the greater ease with which adjustments can be made in case the quality is not as good as expected. When seed is obtained from the South noxious weed seeds such as Johnson grass, are likely to be introduced. This grass is a very pernicious weed in the South and likely to cause serious trouble on bottom land in Southern Kansas. The seed is very similar to Sudan grass seed. Buyers of seed from Oklahoma and Texas should specify seed free from Johnson grass and when they get the seed see that the quality is as good as the guarantee.

Oats are not generally grown in Western Kansas and are considered a very uncertain crop. Barley will usually produce more profitable yields.

## Sow Oats With Great Care

### Poor Preparation of Seedbed Decreases the Yield

BY S. C. SALMON



A Field of Oats Which Produced a Good Profit for the Owner Last Year. The Soil and Seedbed Were Prepared Very Carefully for this Crop.

Where oats are grown an early maturing variety such as Burt, Kherson, or "Sixty Day" will give the best yield.

The best time to seed oats is usually as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and the oats planted in good condition. Oats are adapted primarily to cool, rather moist weather. When they are sown late they mature during the hottest, driest part of the year which usually means a short crop.

On the other hand, extremely early seeding seldom pays. If sown so early that the seed must lie dormant in the ground for three or four weeks before the soil is warm no advantage is gained and much may be lost especially if, as is so frequently the case, the early seeding is done at the expense of thorough preparation of the ground.

The best rate to seed depends on the location in the state, the kind of ground and the quality of the seed. About 2½ bushels an acre is considered the best rate in reasonably good land in Eastern Kansas. As much as 3 bushels may be used in rich bottom

land, while 2 bushels may be sufficient on thin upland.

The rate of seeding decreases from the Eastern to the Western part of the state being usually not more than 2 bushels in Western Kansas.

The ground usually is carelessly prepared for oats. Nevertheless good preparation pays. In extreme Eastern Kansas, fall plowing whether the previous crop be corn or small grains will usually give the best yield. Fall plowed ground dries more rapidly in the spring and the oats can be sown earlier than if the ground is left to be prepared in the spring. This is a very important point in Eastern Kansas where early spring rains may delay farm work for several weeks.

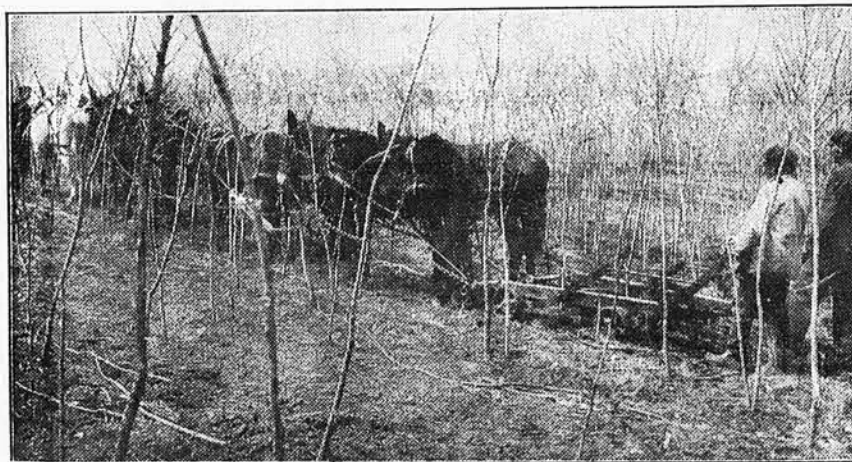
In Central Kansas thoroughly disked corn ground appears to give as good results as the more expensive methods. A common practice is to double disk as early in the spring as one can get on to the land, harrow and seed. The preparation of the ground is then relatively inexpensive and usually as good or better yields are obtained than if the ground is plowed the previous fall.

## More Trees on Kansas Farms

### Seedlings are Available on the Fort Hays Station for the Use of the Farmers of This State

**T**HE INCREASE in the acreage planted to trees is doing much to make country life more satisfactory in Western Kansas. This section will grow trees on the lower ground; this has been well demonstrated in almost every community. The results on Big Creek at Hays, in the Arkansas River Valley and in the hills north of Scott City have been especially happy. A considerable extension in the planting of trees would pay well. Why not arrange to do this next spring? In

many cases it may be possible to obtain the trees near home, along creeks or ravines perhaps, with no cost except the labor of digging. If this is not true they can be obtained cheaply from Charles R. Weeks, Superintendent, Fort Hays Experiment station, Hays. This station has an excellent plantation of all of the ordinary varieties which would be grown commonly, such as Red cedar, Chinese arborvitae, elm, hackberry, Green ash, Osage orange, Honey locust, Norway poplar, Russian olive,



A Power Tree Digger at Work on the Fort Hays Experiment Station; the Very Best Modern Methods are Used in the Nursery on This Farm.

catalpa, Russian mulberry, redbud and tamarisk. The prices which the state charges are very reasonable.

"I see no reason why there should not be a great increase in the acreage planted to trees in Western Kansas," said Albert Dickens of Manhattan, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, a few days ago.

"This is needed greatly. Results from the plantings of previous years indicate that young trees of a comparatively small size give best results.

"One-year seedlings will give better results if the ground is in good condition and if they are well cared for. The 1-year seedling is new tissue, and roots form readily. With older trees a large proportion of the roots are left in the ground in digging the trees. Small trees will outgrow the larger trees, and the small ones usually are worth more, tree for tree, than the larger sizes.

"If the trees can be irrigated, the larger sizes may be successful, and they are to be recommended for city streets, as it is more difficult to give street trees the protection that small trees require. This is especially true of evergreens, as the sap is resinous, and if the tissue once becomes dry it is almost impossible to revive it.

"Trees from 4 to 6 feet high that have been once transplanted probably are the best size for Kansas conditions. The Western Kansas planter should not attempt to grow long-stemmed trees. The tops should be sufficiently low to protect the soil around the roots from the intense heat and hot winds, and the trunk from probable damage by sun scald. Young trees should be set in good soil. The soil should be sufficiently moist for the roots to make a rapid growth and should contain sufficient plant food to be in good garden condition.

"Trees should be set slightly deeper than they grew in the nursery, and the soil should be well firmed about them to protect the roots from drying. The tops should be cut back, but some buds of the preceding year's growth should be left to form new shoots. Young trees should be pruned. It is well to cut them back slightly every spring to stimulate the growth."

The station makes these suggestions in regard to shipments of trees:

Watch for the arrival of your trees at the express office.

Inquire at express office. The company's notice of arrival may be delayed.

Call for trees at once when they arrive.

Examine your trees carefully before accepting them from the express company and if there is any evidence of damage, have the agent make a notation on the express or freight bill.

Moisten and cover the roots of trees before hauling them thru wind and sun.

Soak the roots in their packings as soon as possible and keep them moist.

Make every effort possible to avoid delay in planting.

If some delay is unavoidable, place trees in a cool, dark place and keep them moist or heel them in well and do not allow them to freeze.

Have your ground prepared for digging holes and plan your planting before the trees arrive. If the trees are worth paying good money for, they are worth the effort and care it takes to get them into the ground promptly and in good condition.

Any complaints on shipments of trees should be made promptly in order that an investigation may be made and the matter satisfactorily adjusted without delay.

Why not do the tree planting this coming spring which you have had in mind?

#### The Man Who Counts

The man who counts is the man who is decent, and who makes himself felt as a force for decency, for cleanliness, for civic righteousness. First, he must be honest. In the next place he must have courage; the timid man counts but little in the rough business of trying to do well the world's work. In addition he must have common sense. If he does not have it, no matter what other qualities he may have, he will find himself at the mercy of those who without possessing his desire to do right, know only too well how to make the wrong effective.—Theodore Roosevelt.

#### His New Location

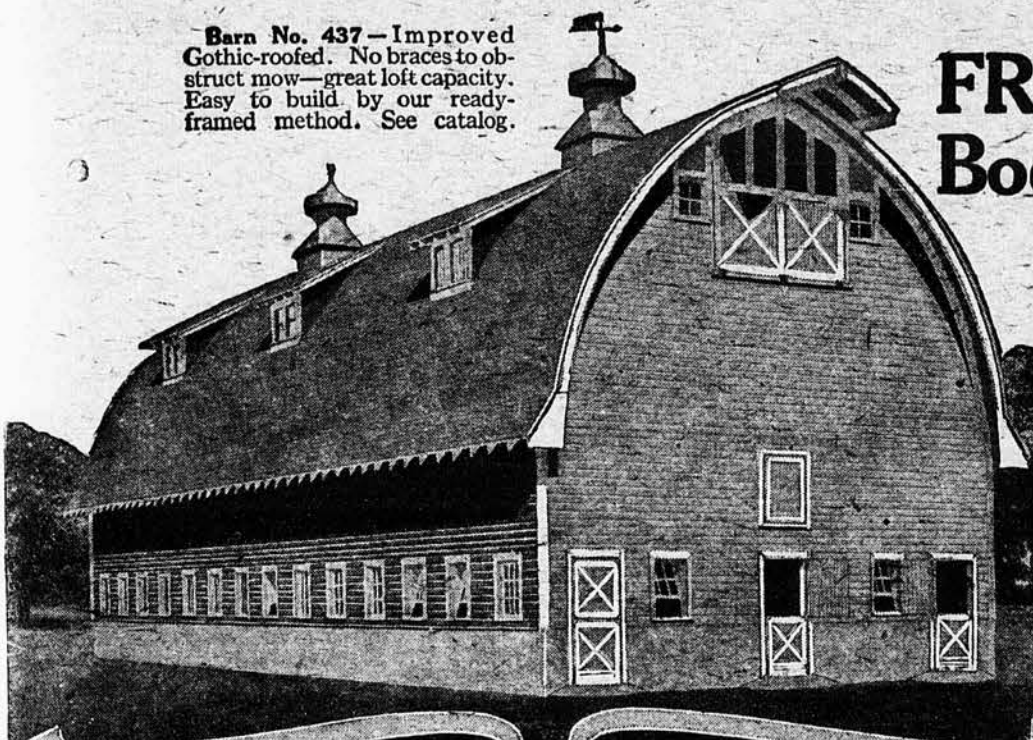
Jenkins was sitting down to breakfast one morning when he was astonished to see in the paper an announcement of his own death. He rang up friend Smith at once. "Hello, Smith!" he said. "Have you seen the announcement of my death in the paper?" "Yes," replied Smith. "Where are you speaking from?"

Weak men wait for opportunities; strong men make them.



**Barn No. 437**—Improved Gothic-roofed. No braces to obstruct mow—great loft capacity. Easy to build by our ready-framed method. See catalog.

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teed. Our barn architects are experts. They figure all strains, stresses, necessary ventilation, best arrangement **before you build**. Saves costly mistakes. Assures a **scientifically designed, absolutely correct** barn or farm building. No architects' fees.

### Big Spring Rush Coming—Order Early!

Don't be disappointed. Consider your needs **NOW**. There is a lumber shortage—mills way behind on orders—yards short everywhere—no doubt in your very section. By spring there won't be enough lumber to go around. Many people, who delay order-

ing too long, are going to be disappointed. Your protection is to decide **now** while stocks are still intact. Be sure of **your** barn. Write today. We deliver from four mills—ship from one nearest you. Saves freight.

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A regular barn encyclopedia. Shows 654 kinds and sizes modern farm buildings, dairy barns, mixed farming, cattle feeding, horse barns, bolted plank frame, barns with gable, gambrel, Gothic roofs, head house and dairy annex, lean-to, round or barrel barns,

modified timber frame barns, bank, basement and driveway barns, balloon or self-supporting roofs, trussed roofs, colony and individual hog houses, granaries, corn cribs, poultry houses and other outbuildings. **Compare our prices—then decide.**

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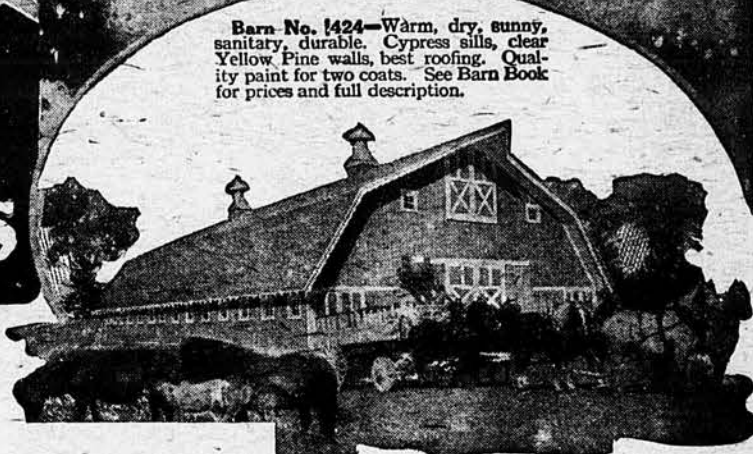
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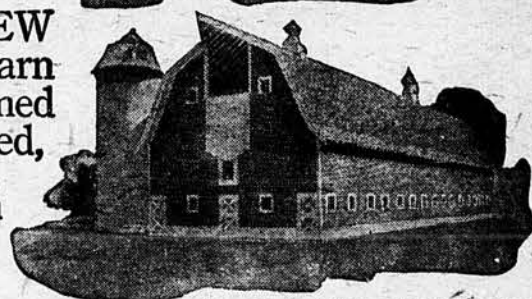
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**A** PLENTIFUL supply of well-marbled, savory, juicy ham and breakfast bacon equal to the product of any packer is assured on the farm by following a few simple directions in butchering and curing. There will also be strings of sausage and cans of snowy lard.

The best time to butcher hogs is when the weather is cold enough for thin ice to form at night. The carcass should cool out sufficiently thru the night to cut up well in the morning, but the meat should not be permitted to freeze hard before trimming and salting or grinding into sausage.

I always shoot the hogs with a .22 rifle then stick the animals at once so they will bleed well. Then follows the scalding and scraping. Water at 150 degrees will scald if you wait long enough, but if it is hotter than 175 there is danger of "setting" the hair, which will cause much more delay than a slow scald. If no thermometer is at hand, one bucket of cold water added to every five buckets of boiling water dipped from a kettle will make it about right. In extremely cold weather the water cools rapidly, and if there is snow on the carcass no cold water will be needed.

#### Cleaning the Carcass

A dash of hot water and scraping downward with a knife will clean the carcass. To remove the entrails, the skin and flesh should be cut thru along the belly and the bone between the hind legs as well as the breast bone cracked with an axe. When the entrails have been removed, a task which requires care and can be learned only thru experience, rinse out the cavity with cold water, so that all blood can drain out.

A barrel tilted against a low platform is the most common form of scalding vat, and will answer except for very large hogs. Even then such parts of the carcass as cannot be scalded in the barrel may be covered with sacks and have hot water poured over it till the hair slips. A common baling hook will be found convenient in handling the hog. The hook is thrust in the fork of the lower jawbone or in the gambrel of the hind leg.

A little ashes added to the water will help to make the scurf slip, but no grease should be allowed to get in the water. One end of the hog is scalded at a time, the carcass being lifted up frequently to "air" and so the hair can be tried. The head will be the most difficult part to clean, and this should be attended to first, using the hands and a broad-bladed knife.

#### Use Three-Pole Hoist

When the hog has been scraped and is ready to hang, cut the skin for 3 or 4 inches below the hocks of both hind legs, loosen both tendons and insert the gambrel, which should be a stick of hardwood long enough to hold the legs well apart. A short singletree has been made to answer very well, the hooks being caught in the tendons. Two men can hang the largest hog by means of a simple hoist. Three poles bolted or chained together in the form of a tripod may be used. The hog is drawn up as high as possible and the gambrel stick secured where the three poles join, then first one pole and another is drawn in at the bottom till the hog swings clear. If there is plenty of help available, the hog may be lifted bodily and hung at any convenient place.

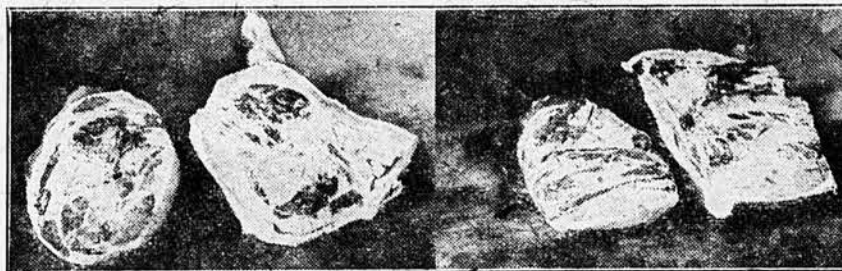
The proper proportion for a good brine is 10 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of sugar or molasses and 3 ounces of saltpeter to 5 gallons of water, for every 100 pounds of meat. Add all the ingredients to the water and boil. The brine should be made the day before using and permitted to cool. When the hams, shoulders and sides have been trimmed, pack them at once into a tight barrel and pour the brine over them till all are covered. It is a good practice to pour the brine off at the end of a week and repack, placing the top pieces on the bottom and the bottom pieces on top. Should the brine become ropy, take out the meat, boil the brine or make new brine and pour it over the meat again.

To dry cure sprinkle the flesh side of each ham, shoulder and side with saltpeter till the meat appears to be lightly frosted. It will require about a teaspoonful for each ham of average size, or about 3 ounces for 100 pounds of meat. After applying the saltpeter, cover the surface of the meat with salt

## Making Bacon on the Farm

Home Cured Meat of High Quality Desired

H. F. GRINSTEAD



and brown sugar, using three or four times as much salt as sugar. Molasses may be used in place of the sugar. Pack the meat away in a box or on a table, and after four or five days take it up and put on more salt, covering it sufficiently to keep a coating of salt on the surface.

The time that meat should remain in the salt or brine will depend on the weather as well as the size of the pieces. It will be necessary to stay in brine from 40 to 60 days, while if cured it will take enough salt in 20 days unless the meat is frozen or the salt caked. Every day the meat is frozen should be counted off.

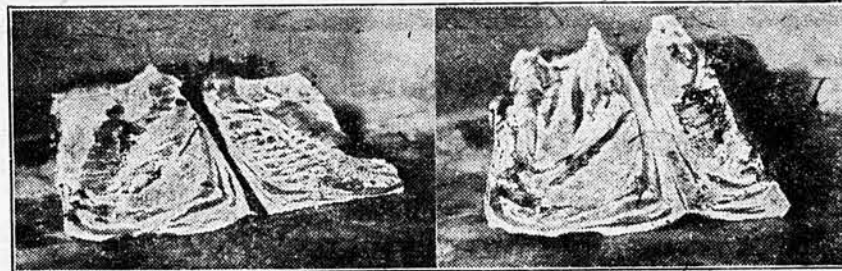
Meat taken from brine for smoking should be soaked for half an hour in warm water, and when taken from dry salt each piece should be dipped in boiling water for 30 seconds then soaked in clear water for half an hour. To the flesh side of each piece apply

for the purpose. Only the upper half or two-thirds of the house should contain meat, and the fire should be in a pit or in an old stove outside with a pipe entering the lower part of the house, so that the meat will not be unduly heated. There should be small openings above for ventilation and the escape of the smoke. Chips of green hickory or maple make the best smoke but any hard wood or corn cobs will do.

For those who butcher only one or two hogs, a large box or barrel set on legs and open at the bottom to receive the smoke, will answer very well.

In cold weather the smoke may be kept going for the greater part of the day, but on warm spring days it will be best to smoke for two or three hours a day for two weeks, or until the meat has a rich brown color and a pronounced smoky flavor.

If the smoking is done after insects have begun to fly in the spring, each



with a brush a mixture of molasses and finely ground black or cayenne pepper.

A good smokehouse for general use is a small box house 6 or 8 feet square and 10 feet high made of boards or corrugated iron. Such a house will hold upward of 1,000 pounds of meat by beginning at the top and arranging the pieces as closely as they will hang without touching. Cross beams and movable stringers should be provided

piece should be dipped in boiling water for half a minute in order to destroy eggs that may have been deposited. It should then be again painted with molasses and pepper with a little flour to thicken, and packed away or hung up in sacks. Dry ashes or straw either make excellent packing material. Never store meat in a cellar or where it is damp, and be sure that rats or mice cannot reach it.

## Made Money With Apples

Kansas Farmers Find Fruit Growing Very Profitable

BY C. E. ROGERS

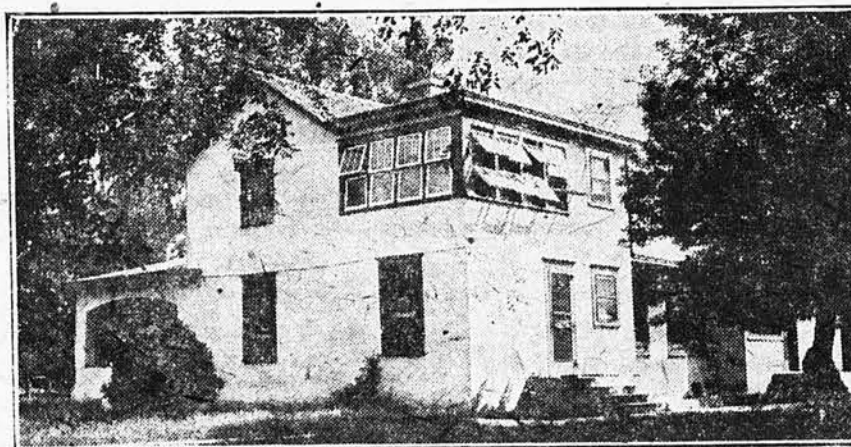
**T**WO modern farm homes in the orchard growing section of Kansas stand as symbols of progress the fruit industry of the state is making. One is in the Arkansas River valley, the other in Doniphan county. Each is reconstructed from the shell of the old homestead, just as the orchards that have made these homes possible were set out and given a start by the last generation.

Members of the party that went on the Kansas State Agricultural col-

lege orchard tour last fall remarked that farm homes were modern and comfortable in proportion to the progressiveness of their owners in the management of their farms.

The home of John Alters and his two sons, Charles and Dale, in Sumner county, was completed last spring at a cost of \$16,000. It is an adaptation of the Spanish style of architecture, built in stucco and finished thru-

out in hardwood.



This is One of the Homes after being Remodeled and Improved. A Good Sleeping Porch, and Other Conveniences were Added.

ing adequate privacy for the elder Mr. and Mrs. Alters, who homesteaded the place 46 years ago, at the same time providing plenty of room for a third generation. Charles Alters has a family, but Dale is a bachelor. Downstairs these two wings are connected by a large living room, and upstairs by a hall. In one wing of the first floor are kitchen, dining room and sewing room; in the other, office, lavatory and bedroom. Upstairs there are two sleeping porches, a toilet and bedrooms. A roomy porch extends across the front of the house.

Furnace, electric power and light and waterworks are automatically regulated. The furnace burns kerosene. Sewage disposal is by means of a cess pool. "I did hate to give up the old place," the elder Mrs. Alters told a visiting orchardist, "but now I'm glad it has been remodeled because everything in the new house is so convenient."

#### Made Money Selling Apples

A stranger wondered how a Kansas orchard man could afford to put \$16,000 into a home. Here is the answer: The year before Alters's orchard yielded 65,000 bushels of apples that sold for \$1.75 a bushel. The young orchard is 16 years old and has had but one failure. The lowest yield since it began to bear, except the year of the failure, was 25,000 bushels.

Last year's estimate is slightly less than that of the previous year, but prices were much better. For last year's crop they expect to average \$3 a bushel.

The other home in Doniphan county, tho not so expensive, is quite as charming in a smaller way. It is the home of John Groh, Jr., and is the old home of John Groh, remodeled.

There is a striking contrast between two pictures, one taken last spring, just before the carpenters began the work of altering, and the other, taken last fall. The former reproduces a stiff old fashioned box farm house, the latter a graceful, homey looking modern structure. It is difficult to believe they are the same house, yet the cost of changing the old to the new was only \$1,800.

#### All Modern Conveniences

The alteration consisted in changing the roof, building a porch and remodeling the inside. The old walls were covered with a patent board, giving the appearance of a new surface. It was, of course, freshly painted thru-out, both inside and outside. Electric lights, furnace heat, and running water provide all the comforts of the average city home.

Two old fashioned rooms of the old house, the "sitting room" and the "parlor," were thrown together to form a cozy living room. In rear of this are dining room and kitchen. Upstairs are three bedrooms and Mr. Groh's office.

John Groh, Jr., inherited his orchard, but neighbors, several years ago, told one another that he had inherited a white elephant. So discouraged was the young man when he became active manager of the place that he ordered the old trees pulled up. It was only eleventh hour judgment that caused him to reverse his decision and save them. Upon the advice of agricultural college specialists and a few neighbors who had succeeded with apples, he consented to try to bring the orchard back to a producing, and paying basis.

Scientific, painstaking care in a few years has made it one of the best orchards in what many regard as the best orchard region in the world.

#### The Athlete's Commandments

First—Thou shalt keep thy backbone straight.

Second—Thou shalt use all thy lungs all the time.

Third—Thou shalt drink half a gallon of water daily.

Fourth—Thou shalt take sufficient nourishment.

Fifth—Thou shalt masticate thy food properly.

Sixth—Thou shalt sleep eight hours daily.


Seventh—Thou shalt cleanse the body daily.

Eighth—Thou shalt walk 3 miles daily.

Ninth—Thou shalt think pleasant thoughts and banish unpleasant ones.

Tenth—Thou shalt praise the Creator for the result these laws bring and tell thy neighbor.—Bedford Life.





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*IT PAYS TO USE THEM*

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Your experiment station will tell you that a fertilizer is valuable only for the plant food it contains, and the higher the analysis, the cheaper the plant food per pound. The ton price of fertilizers means nothing without the analysis.

Our problems are similar—your expense is the same per acre for plowing, seed, cultivation, etc., whether you harvest a big crop or a small crop. Our expense (which is in the price the farmer pays for fertilizer) is the same for labor, repairs, freight, bags, etc., whether the ton contains a large amount or a small amount of plant food.

The larger your yield, the lower your cost of production per pound. The more plant food we put in a ton the lower our cost for each pound. You Get The Advantage of Our Saving.

High analysis fertilizers are always made from high grade plant food materials. Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, containing 14% or more of plant food, are the most economical for you to buy.

Swift & Company's reputation for making every product the best of its kind is back of every bag on which the Red Steer appears. This reputation is worth much to you, yet it costs you nothing.

*Buy Swift's Fertilizers and Haul Now*

Swift & Company, Dept. 92

Baltimore, Md.; Harrison Station, Newark, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, Ill.; So. St. Joseph, Mo.; So. St. Paul, Minn.

### Just what you want

The most productive fertilizer at the lowest cost per pound of plant food.

Ammonia to promote a quick start, produce leaves and stalks and give vigor to the plants.

Phosphoric acid to encourage root growth, give strength to the plants and hasten maturity.

Potash to stiffen straw and stalk and promote cellular growth.

The largest yields per acre and per man.

Greater returns on your investment in land, buildings, and machinery—your investment is the same for a large or a small crop.

Certain delivery. Our many up-to-date plants to draw from offset possible local strikes and car or labor shortages.

The best investment you can make.

*You get it in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers containing 14% or more of plant food*

**"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"**



**D**ISINFECTANTS and antiseptics are materials used to destroy or render harmless disease-producing germs. In these days when such large use is being made of disinfectants in waging warfare against disease it is well to know something of the comparative value and the proper application of the various disinfecting agencies most commonly employed. A good understanding of the various disinfectants and how to intelligently use them makes their action far more specific and the results more satisfactory than the old time hit-or-miss methods that sometimes served the purpose for which they were intended but more often failed to do much good.

#### Specific Terms Essential

There are number of terms used in close connection with the process of germ destruction that should be well understood in order to know which of several processes may lend itself to the most practicable accomplishment of the task at hand. Sterilization, a much used term, means the rendering of living matter incapable of reproducing itself. When using it in reference to germ life it means the destruction of all organisms. Pasteurization means partial disinfection by the use of heat. It most often is used in the treatment of food products such as milk. Fumigation to many means the same as disinfection but in reality they are not synonymous. To fumigate means to produce smoke, gas or vapor. Fumigation at time may mean complete disinfection, but often falls far short of this.

Disinfectants may be classified in two general groups, the physical and the chemical. Of the physical the most common and best known is heat, which if intense enough will kill any living thing. Heat as used in disinfection may be either dry or moist. The most common method of sterilization by dry heat is to burn completely the infected article or material. In some places dry heat cannot be used because the article we desire to sterilize is combustible, so moist heat in the form of steam can be used. The other physical forces that act as disinfectants are air and sunlight. Air, of course, has little germicidal action. There are some germs which do not multiply in the presence of oxygen but they do not die. The use of air to dry an article will retard bacterial growth and in time destroy them, as they need moisture to live and multiply.

#### Sunlight Kills Disease Germs

Sunlight is far more germicidal than many seem to appreciate. The direct rays of sunlight will kill most germs in a short time. Whenever it can be utilized, sunlight should be recognized and used as a disinfectant, remembering always that its application must be direct and the exposure complete to attain its best effects. Certainly greater use should be made of sunlight in keeping living quarters for men and livestock wholesome and free of disease germs.

The physical forces which are disinfectants may be utilized to some degree in almost every task of personal and environmental disinfection that confronts us but must often be supplemented with one or more of the members of the other great group of disinfectants. This group embraces the chemical forces that act as disinfectants and it is large in numbers, but only those of most common use will be discussed here.

#### Many Chemical Disinfectants

Chemical disinfectants can be divided into the groups for easy consideration. The first includes the solids of which there are only two in very common use—lime and bleaching powder. Lime is very frequently used for disinfection purposes. It is also known as calcium oxide and better still as quick lime, and is a true disinfectant when properly used. To be of much value for disinfecting purposes it must be fresh when used. If used on moist materials or with just enough moisture added to break down the lumps and start slacking, it is effective in destroying germ life. Air slacked lime is of little or no value as a disinfectant and should not be so used.

Chlorinated lime, often called chloride of lime, or "bleaching powder" is a mixture of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite, and depends upon the chlorine gas it contains to produce its disinfecting action. Like common

## How To Kill Disease Germs

### Disinfectants Should be Used With Great Care

BY DR. G. H. CONN

lime it is much more effective in the presence of moisture than in a dry state. It rapidly deteriorates when left exposed to air, has an irritant action on the eyes and nose, corrodes metals and bleaches fabrics, but can be used to purify places soiled with infective fluids.

Its greatest use in recent years has been to purify water supplies because it is cheap, efficient, and simple, can be used at any time and is nearly always available in an emergency. It can be used on any volume of water and be expected to perform the function well. It is customary to use it in about the proportions of 25 pounds of chlorinated lime to 1 million gallons of water. On a smaller scale one can put a teaspoonful into a quart of water and keep it tightly corked. One teaspoonful of this mixture put into a 2-gallon bucket of water will free it of practically all dangerous germ life in 15 minutes.

#### Liquid Chemical Agents

Of the liquid chemical agents used as disinfectants the most common is probably bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate as it is often called. Its advantages are that it is cheap, can be obtained most anywhere, and is efficient even when used in the proportion of 1 part bichloride to 1,000th part of water. It is dangerous to use in some places because it is very poisonous to higher forms of life and corrodes metals. It is of little value in the presence of albuminous matter because it coagulates the albumen and the germs are protected under the coagulated mass.

Formaldehyde is a solution of formaldehyde gas in water, and to be of official strength should contain not less than 37 per cent of the gas by weight. It is a clear, colorless liquid highly effective as a disinfectant because its gas freely given off on exposure to air penetrates thoroughly. It is relatively cheap, does not corrode metal and pen-

etrates albumen more than corrosive sublimate, but the gas is very irritating and cannot be used in buildings while animals inhabit them. It is much used for the disinfection of grains affected with molds and smuts because the gas is so penetrating in its action.

Phenol, more commonly called carbolic acid, is a good disinfectant. It is a poison and burns or whitens the skin when applied to it. It is solid at ordinary temperature but is liquefied by heat and is usually used in solution in water with which it mixes fairly well in weak solutions. It is customary to use it in 1 to 5 per cent solutions in water for disinfecting purposes. In these strengths it does not destroy fabrics, colors or metals. It is valuable for disinfecting soiled clothing and bed linen as well as for mopping floors. Its characteristic odor is objectionable to some.

#### Coal Tar Dips for Barns

Crude carbolic acid often is used in stable disinfection because it is much cheaper than the purified phenol, but it is of variable strength and always should be mixed with a soapy solution to make it mix well with the water if the solution is expected to be uniform in its action. Unless this is done one is likely to get a poor disinfection in some places and as a result enjoy a false sense of security.

Cresol, another coal tar product, is a nearly colorless, oily fluid somewhat resembling carbolic acid which mixes with water poorly, but if emulsified in soap makes a more powerful disinfectant than pure carbolic acid. Its methods of use, as well as advantages and disadvantages, are practically the same as carbolic acid which it so closely resembles.

It is the active ingredient of the so-called "coal tar dips" so widely used for stable and barnyard disinfection, but which differs so widely in actual cresol content that no two are of the same efficiency.

## To Check the Soil Erosion

### Heavy Rains Often Cause Serious Land Losses

BY M. C. SEWELL

**S**OIL EROSION occasions considerable loss in land values throughout the state. Not only is fertility lost by the direct removal of the surface soil but fields become gullied to such an extent as to interfere with tillage operations. Improper plowing of the land and lack of organic matter in the soil often lead to erosion. Plowing, listing, and leaving dead furrows in the direction of the slope of the fields, are types of improper plowing. By such practices channels for surface drainage are formed and with this centralization of water, washing of the soil begins.

On the rolling lands of Kansas that are under cultivation, much erosion is due to the practice of listing when planting corn and sorghum crops. Surface planting is preferable in order to avoid erosion on rolling or sloping fields. Surface wash on sloping

fields can be avoided by providing shallow ditches, running transversely with the slope, to catch and carry off by a gradual fall the excess unabsorbed water which would otherwise wash down the slope. Such surface drainage ditches are constructed by plowing several furrows close together and then throwing out the soil with a "V" shaped sled or with a farm grading machine. By the use of the two-way plow on hillside slopes, the contour of the land can be followed with all the furrows and no dead furrows are left in the field.

Gullying that has started can be checked by filling in with brush, grading in soil from the sides, and seeding the filled-in area. Rye is suitable for fall seeding to obtain a rapid growth, and Sweet clover or alfalfa can be seeded in the rye in the spring. In Eastern Kansas, grass could be

planted in the early fall. In plowing these fields, the seeded areas are skipped.

Sheet erosion, where the soil is uniformly washed over a smooth sloping surface, can be checked by the construction of stone or cement walls along the lower side of the field. The wall prevents the silt washed down the slope from being carried off the field. Thru the action of this arrangement the sediment fills up the lower part of the field. This fine silt that is washed from the surface composes the most fertile part of the soil.

A plan to correct large gullies is by the construction of reinforced earth dams, with tiles laid thru at the bottom and an upright "T" connected to the drain tile on the inside. The object of the upright tile is to permit sediment carried by the water to settle below the level at which the water is removed.

As the basin above the dam gradually fills with sediment, sections can be added to the upright of the inlet to the tile, permitting further filling to take place.

#### Provide Spillways

A spillway may be necessary below the outlet of the tile in order to avoid danger of washing the soil and undermining the dam. While it pays in crop yields over a period of years to maintain or build up the amount of organic matter, on fields subject to erosion, the maintenance of organic matter is an aid to prevent erosion starting.

The decayed organic matter or soil humus binds the soil particles together, giving the soil granular structure. This kind of soil structure also enables the soil to absorb water more rapidly.

#### Kansas Grange Notes

BY E. MCCLURE

With the summer coming on, and everything looking good for the farmers it is well for the farmer to know what is well for himself, and to govern himself accordingly. The leading farm organizations of this state while they opposed the fixing of the price on wheat, did their best to spur on production as a patriotic movement. While they oppose the lowering of the price of hogs and cattle to a point that it is unprofitable to produce, in the name of reducing the H. C. L., they have not issued a sentence advocating the limiting of production. With farm sales increasing, young farmers leaving 12 and 14 hours of labor on the farm for six and eight hours in the cities, farm organizations are trying their best to call a halt, and impress on city dwellers in this country that if this keeps up the farmers will not be able to feed the world. They are starting in this year with a great handicap.

Before politics gets hot it is well to look over the constitutional amendments. Decide now what is right about it before political prejudices will be a factor in making up your minds. Do you wish the single tax amendment to the constitution, putting the burden of taxes heavier and heavier on land? Classification of property for taxation is the first step.

Not long ago a man sold four cattle for \$600 and told his neighbor about it. A city lady standing near by said: "My, isn't that lovely. Just like finding it."

Someone has overlooked something when that lady was not put on one of these fair price committees such as they have at Topeka and Kansas City.

I often have wondered if those advocating benefit district tax on farmers alone did so because they wished a road past John Jones's or Bill Smith's farm. It always looked to me as if the road was to run from Mybigtown in Kansas to Kansas City regardless of whether Jones or Smith lived on the road or not. Just because they do live on the road they are rewarded by being permitted to invest 25 per cent of the cost of the road, while the promoters—Mybigtown and Kansas City, are deprived of paying any of this benefit district tax. Question: If Mybigtown and Kansas City wish to connect why should they not help pay the benefit district tax?



Here is a Heavy Deposit of Sediment That Has Almost Filled the Basin Back of a Dam and Shows What Can Be Accomplished.





## The Coleman Guarantee

In the Coleman is found one feature not possessed by any other tractor.

**IT CARRIES ITS POWER ON A CUSHION OF OIL—NOT ON METAL!**

This makes it possible to give an **unconditional guarantee** on the worm and worm gear for the life of the tractor, **IRRESPECTIVE OF CONDITIONS.**

Think what this means to you on the farm with untrained mechanics!

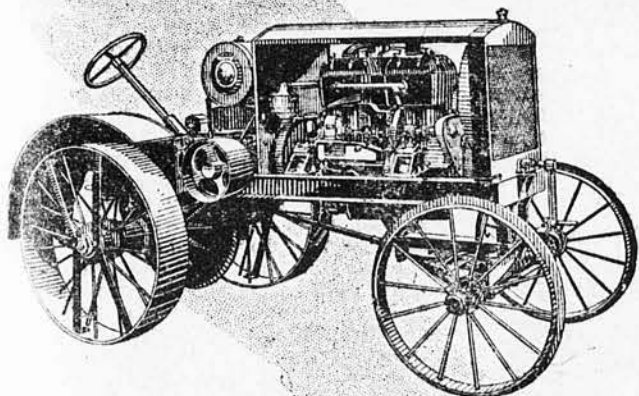
Any engineer, farmer or boy knows the tremendous power of the jack screw. The Coleman worm drive is simply the jack screw adapted for tractor use.

The power plant of the Coleman worm drive tractor is the Climax, no-trouble, 5x6½, kerosene burning motor, built for tractor service only.

The Coleman worm drive tractor is compact and fully enclosed. Every working or load carrying part operates in a bath of oil.

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**WEIGHT,** 5,200 pounds.  
**ENGINE,** Climax, one of the very few successful kerosene burning engines yet developed. Heavy duty type, 4-cylinder 5x6½-inch vertical; speed 600 to 800 R. P. M., full force-feed oiling system through hollow crank shaft and drilled channels; bearings bronze back, oversize throughout; Governor positive fully enclosed; centrifugal and with quick adjustment for any speed under 800 R. P. M.  
**IGNITION,** Dixie High Tension Magneto with impulse starter.  
**CARBURETOR,** Bennett Special Tractor, the fuel saver.  
**COOLING SYSTEM,** Modine Radiator; capacity of cooling system 10 gallons.  
**BEARINGS,** S. K. F. Hyatt and Roller.  
**AIR CLEANER,** Bennett, the successful standard Air Cleaner.  
**TRANSMISSION,** Forward, reverse and belt control by one lever. Final drive direct from engine through worm and worm gears to rear axle. No intermediate gears.  
**REAR AXLE,** Semi-floating, special alloy 3-inch steel fully enclosed.

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**WORM GEAR,** High speed Phosphor Bronze.  
**WORM,** Heat treated steel, a combination of gears that Wear In instead of Wear Out.  
**TRACTOR OILING,** All of the parts, including transmission, worm gear, differential and rear axle, totally enclosed and running in a bath of oil; complete lubrication.  
**CLUTCH,** Internal expanding, readily adjustable, contained in flywheel.  
**BELT PULLEY,** 14-inch diameter and 8½-inch face width.  
**SPEED,** Road and plow speed, 3 miles, high; 2¼ miles, low, to hour.  
**WHEELS,** Two front wheels, 34x4-inch self steering, rear wheels, 44x10-inch.  
**FRAME,** 5-inch I beam, one-piece section structural steel, thoroughly cross-braced.  
**BRAKES,** Foot service brake and lever emergency.  
**FUEL CAPACITY,** 14 gallons kerosene, 4 gallons gasoline.  
**TURNING RADIUS,** Inside diameter, 9 feet 6 inches.  
**POWER,** Power at belt, 30-H.P., drawbar, 16-H.P.

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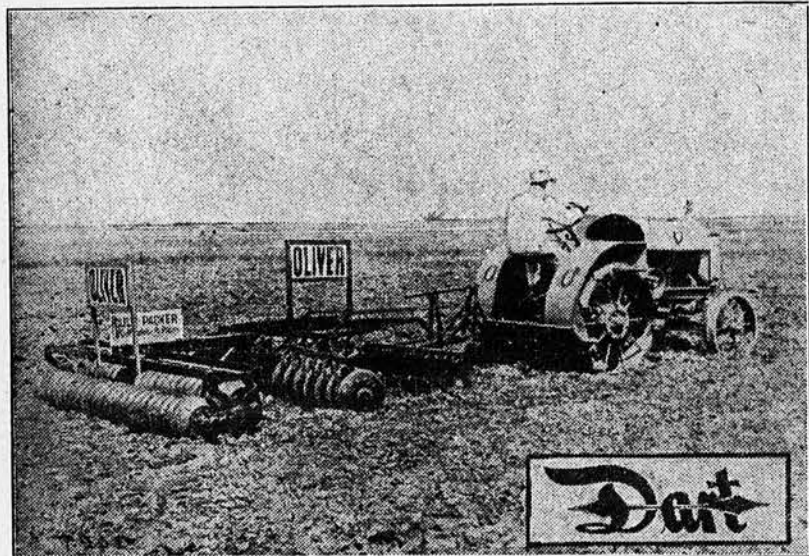


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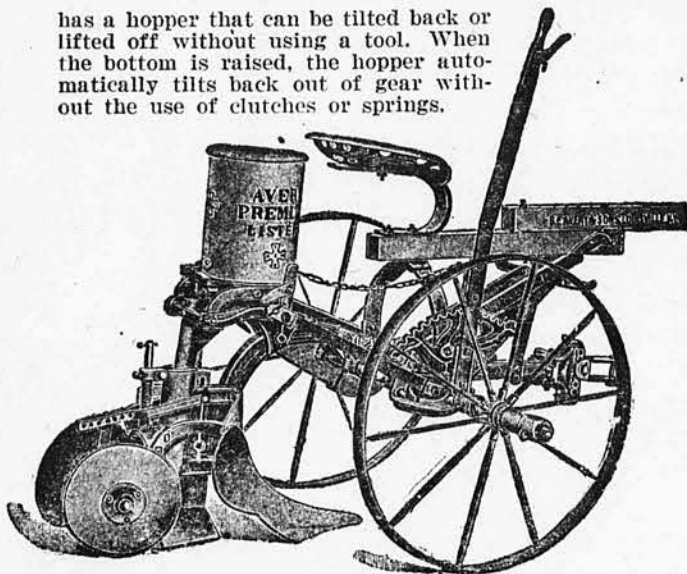
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has a hopper that can be tilted back or lifted off without using a tool. When the bottom is raised, the hopper automatically tilts back out of gear without the use of clutches or springs.



The hopper is mounted on the beam in such a way that it moves forward or back as the beam is raised or lowered. This holds the hopper at the same distance from the axle regardless of the height of the beam, hence driving chain is always kept at uniform tension.

Furnished with sub-soil or shovel opener, disc or shovel covers.

Ask the B. F. Avery dealer to show you this lister.

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## Classified Ads for Big Returns

## Weeks Financial News

**T**IGHT conditions in money markets have resulted in a situation in cattle loan circles which is vital to Kansas and every other important beef producer. Cattle loan companies which normally place millions of dollars in loans for graziers who take cattle into Kansas in the spring are concerned about their ability to obtain the funds they desire. They report that the banks in New York which usually buy large amounts of their cattle loan paper are not displaying a demand comparable with that of a year ago. In

cally no class has escaped in the downward price movement. It is significant, however, that the motors and the industrial stocks as a whole have displayed the greatest weakness.

"Shall the break in stocks on Wall Street be ignored?" The farmer or stockman who is interested in signs of the future of business cannot afford to answer this question in the negative. The break in Wall Street carries a message to farmers, as well as to bankers and business men in general. To obtain an idea of the severity of the recent Wall Street declines, note the fact that General Motors Corporation stock, which sold as high as \$406.50 a share in 1919, has slumped below \$240. United States Steel Corporation common stock, which sold up to \$115.50 last year, has declined to \$95. American Woolen Company common stock has broken from the high of \$169.50 last year to \$120 last week. Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation stock sold up to \$69.75 a share in 1919, and was around \$35 last week. Why is Wall Street depressing prices so severely? The answer is that money is so tight that many holders are forced to sell; also, Wall Street sees a reaction ahead from present prosperity and is discounting it by revising the prices of stocks. It is most bearish on the motor shares because it feels that luxuries will be the first to feel reduced prosperity in business. It is well to give heed to the great declines because, as a general rule, recessions in stocks come ahead of recessions in business.

### Less Money for Cattle

With money continuing tight in the United States, the amount available for financing cattle operations this spring probably will show a decrease. Some cattle loan agencies are talking of higher interest rates on the loans they make. The cattle industry is not alone feeling the effect of the tightness of money, or the fact that banks are already long on loans. All classes of business enterprises are similarly affected.

the Southwest banks are already long on loans. The amount of money available for financing cattle operations this spring may therefore be reduced.

### Interest Rates are Higher

At this time a year ago cattle paper could be discounted with the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City at 4½ to 5½ per cent, the rate depending on the maturity, or the length of the loan. Today the Kansas City Federal Bank discount rate is 6 per cent, and this institution is so long on loans that it discourages borrowing whenever possible. An indication of the scarcity of funds for loans is the fact that packers' paper held by some Kansas City banks is earning as much as 6¼ per cent interest. Packers' paper has behind it the credit of the large packers, who constantly resort to this form of financing to provide the loans they require in their business operations. One cattle loan agency in Kansas City has indicated that it may find it necessary to ask more than 8 per cent on some cattle loans. Its position is different from that of the bank which lends because it makes the loan, indorses it, and re-sells to banks. The loan companies must charge more interest than the banks collect in order to derive a profit on their operations and in return for their part in indorsing the loans they originate.

Of course, the fact that many of the cattle involved in spring financings already carry loans and that their sale will mean a transfer of the borrowing will tend to minimize the strain on money markets in the Southwest. But some of the loans against cattle which may be bought to go to Kansas are due to lenders in the East and other sections who may need money for other purposes and therefore not show a desire to put the funds back into the cattle business.

If Kansans are experiencing a less eager demand for their pastures, or are hearing of less activity in the trading in cattle on Texas range for shipment to Greenwood, Chase, Morris or other counties in the Flint Hills, they can conclude that the fact that money is in less abundant supply for financing these operations is one of the potent reasons.

### Sensational Declines

Wall Street has become the center of greater interest in financial markets than at any other time since last November. The market for stocks in Wall Street has recorded sensational declines in the past fortnight, selling pressure on the New York stock exchange being heavy, with a weak tone still in evidence. The motor stocks have been among the weakest issues. The oil stocks, especially the newer issues, have also declined badly. Steel and railroad shares have been affected along with the others; in fact, practi-

Bonds have also been weak, but not by far to the extent noted on stocks. When the condition stocks are discounting, a reaction in business, actually takes place, then bonds will start upward because they are most secure if conservatively issued and are the most desirable investments in times when prosperity is on the decline and corporations are not earning great profits. Bonds would have been stronger than noted lately except for selling by big speculators caught in the crash in prices of stocks.

### Bonds are Weak

All farm loan interests agree that it is unfortunate that the Federal Farm Loan Board deemed it desirable to put a stop to lending by the Federal Farm Land Banks, including the one at Wichita, on account of the test case before the United States Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act. This the Farm Loan Board did recently. With money already tight, the action of the board means more demands for loans from the private agencies. Still, the legal fight on the Farm Loan Act was injuring the sale of the Farm Land Bank bonds issued against the loans made to farmers, so, in the end the action of the Farm Loan Board was almost inevitable pending the decision of the Supreme Court, which is expected in March.

A peculiar situation has arisen in connection with the Farm Land Bank bonds. The Farm Loan act was passed before America put out billions in war loans and before federal taxes became so heavy. Now, the rich who buy the Farm Land Bank bonds around a 5 per cent basis get such enormous tax exemptions from the government that what the government loses in taxes is said to be far greater than the interest saved to farmers on the Farm Land Bank loans. Whether the Supreme Court will uphold the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act remains to be seen. There may be some revision of the act, it is said, even if it is declared valid. Governmental farm loan systems are not new, however, and it seems that the demands of agricultural interests are too strong to expect anything except that the main intents of the Farm Loan act will be preserved in the United States.

### Questions and Answers

Farmers who desire information in regard to bonds, stocks and other financial investments are urged to send in their inquiries to this department and they will be answered free of



charge. The editor in charge of this work is one of the best financial experts in the United States. Address all communications to Sanders Sosland, Financial Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Buying Bonds

What is the most conservative bond for me to buy? Please tell me your opinion, as I have \$500 I would like to put in a safe place.

P. E. H.

Nothing compares in conservatism and in safety with Liberty Bonds, and they are now at prices which yield 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. You can buy 10 of the \$100 Liberty Bonds of the Fourth issue, or one of the \$1,000 Liberty Bonds of that issue, for a little more than \$900 now, and you would get from this investment \$42.50 a year. At the maturing of the bond Uncle Sam will pay you \$1,000 for what you bought for \$900.

### Oil Stock

A Kansas oil company in which I hold common stock that is paying no dividends is offering some 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock at \$100 a share. This looks like a good dividend, and I am thinking of buying the few shares. My wife suggested that we write the financial department of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for advice.

C. D. C.

You do not name the company, but the fact that its common stock is not paying dividends does not indicate that it has any reason for maintaining that it can pay the dividends on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock it is offering. Remember that a preferred stock is preferred as to dividends when it earns dividends. If it earns no dividends, you get nothing. The cumulative feature means that if the dividends are not paid, they will accumulate as a debt against the stock, but what if you carry the stock 10 years with no dividends and it owes 80 per cent and nothing is earned? You get nothing. One should be very careful about counting too much on an 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of an oil company which is paying nothing on its present stock. I urge you not to invest in that stock from what you state. Send the name of the company and I will advise you further.

### Creosote Softwood Posts

The present high prices of fence posts make it necessary to find something cheaper that can be found near home. Prof. G. B. McDonald of the forestry department at Iowa State College has found that soft wood posts when treated with some preservative will last as long as the hard wood posts and the only expense is the work of cutting and the preservative used.

Posts to be treated must be peeled and seasoned. An unseasoned post will not take the creosote well and after seasoning in the ground wide cracks open up deeper than the preservative penetrated and decay will start.

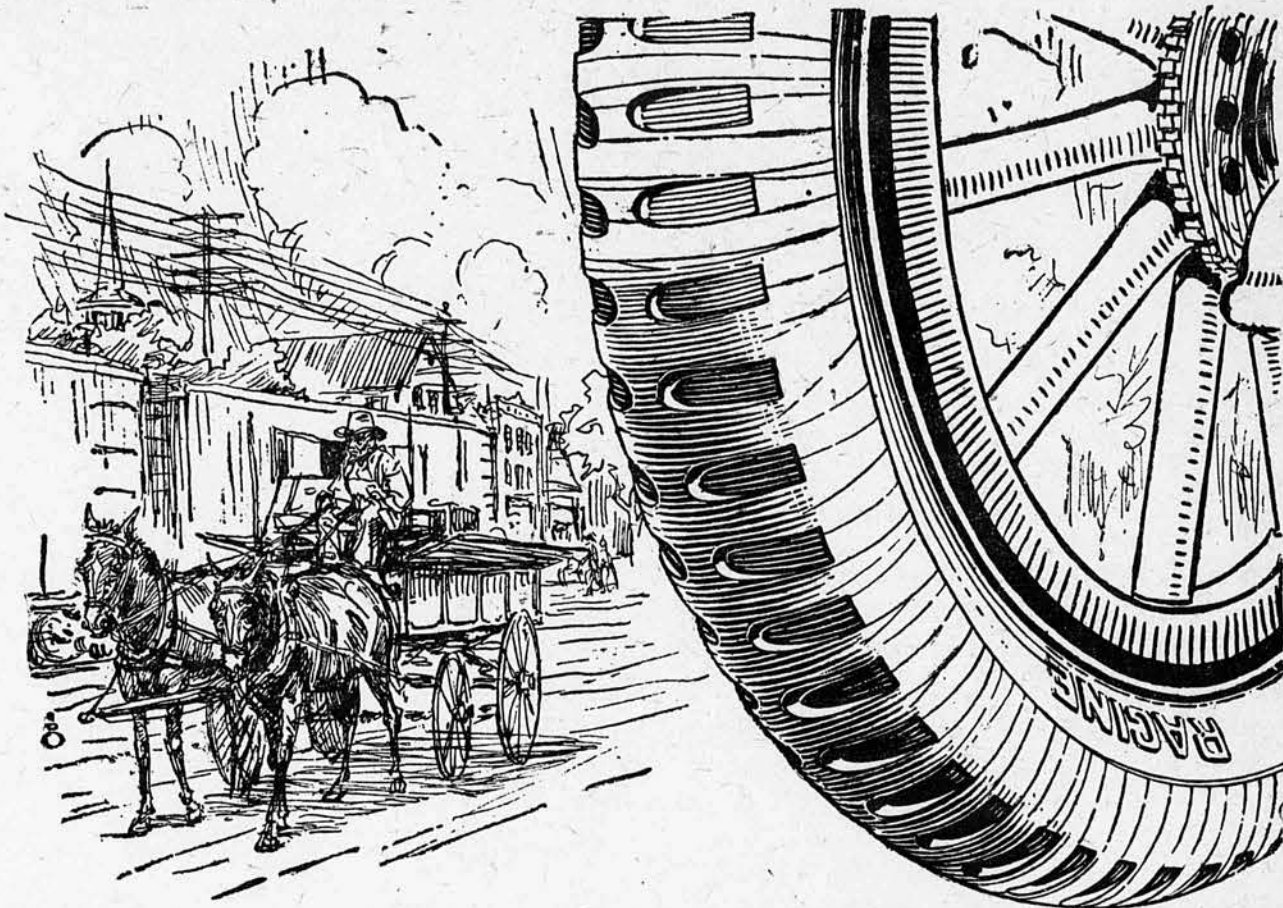
If creosote is used care must be exercised in boiling it. A good creosote is volatile and its preservative properties are lost by boiling. It is also inflammable and will take fire if spilled or the tank should leak. Don't drop posts into the tank as there is always danger of causing a leak.

All posts need to be boiled one hour to five hours and then let them cool in the tank or transfer to another tank of cool creosote.

At present there are a number of wood preservatives on the market, many do not contain enough preservative properties to be of any value. Anyone planning to treat fence posts this spring will do well to get in touch with the forestry department as they have information that covers this subject from the farmer's viewpoint.

### Big Holstein Sale Planned

The Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas is planning one of the largest sales of Holstein cattle ever held in Kansas in Topeka March 25 and 26. This association sale is becoming a classic event. The dates were set at Manhattan, the executive committee meeting in connection with the dispersion sale of A. S. Neale who is secretary of the state association. Shawnee county breeders, together with local business men, will give a banquet March 24 to those attending the Topeka meeting with which is combined the sale. Some of the prominent men of the breed and others will speak at this banquet.



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How many stars in this circle? Count them. It is not hard either—just takes a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle looks easy and so simple. Try it. Everyone who sends in their answer to this puzzle will be rewarded. As soon as you send in your solution to this puzzle we will send you a

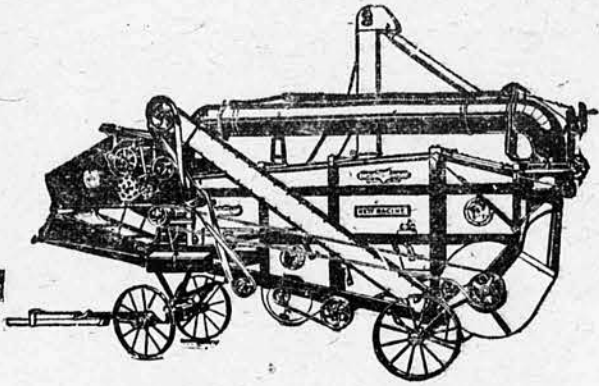
**Beautiful Picture FREE**

We are going to give each one who answers this puzzle a beautiful colored picture, 12x16 ins. in size. We are the largest magazine publishers in the west, and are conducting this big, "EVERY CLUB MEMBER REWARDED" Star Puzzle Contest, in which everyone sending in their solution receives a prize. Everyone joining the club will have an opportunity to share in the \$500.00 in gold.

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**STAR PUZZLE CLUB, 72 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**





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**M. LYON & CO.** 226 Delaware St. Kansas City, Mo.

## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

TODAY, February 7, we look back to a week of cloudy, misty weather during which the ground was not frozen. This permitted plowing on many farms and many teams were in the field. It would be a good thing for this country if we should have a spring favorable for plowing for most of the soil here needs a good stirring up. The lister has been used more than it should have been of late for our soil is a heavy one and if cultivated crops are raised the ground should be plowed at least every other year. I know of fields in this county which have not been plowed for 10 years which have been continuously in rowed crops for that time.

#### Favorable Weather for Wheat

The cloudy, misty weather of the last week reminded one of the Pacific coast but it was good for the wheat and seemed to be favorable for the spread of influenza. For health there is nothing like those good old dry August days when the house is open from top to bottom both night and day, for weeks at a time. But such weather is not good for the crops; we can't live on weather alone as they do on the Pacific coast. So the weather of the past week, while gloomy, helped the wheat to show up and the green drill rows are very pleasant to see.

#### Elm and Walnut Trees

Culling the trees which grow in the 10 acres of timber along the creek discloses more dead walnuts than we ever found before in any one year. In previous years we found but few dead walnuts; the elm seemed to suffer worst until this year when we find but few dead elms. The timber belt on the creek on this farm is slowly widening out and the increase is nearly all walnuts. The older trees nearer the creek, which started thickly at first, are thinning out to what I suppose is about the right distance apart for them to thrive best. This permits bluegrass to crowd in, which suits us for land which will grow both grass and trees is well occupied. The walnut is an excellent tree to grow in a pasture for the shade is so thin that bluegrass grows well right up to the trunk of the tree.

#### Why Development is Hindered

This plan of paying cash down for leases appeals to most of the landowners for they do not like to lease for oil and gas and give the leaser one year before any payment. This gives the other fellow a chance to speculate for one year at your expense and it is a way of keeping out real development for only part of the landowners will lease today without a cash payment. No driller is going to chance a territory where he has only half the land under lease; he has to have it virtually all to be safe, so any system which divides up the leases hinders development instead of helping it along.

#### More Oil Leases

This neighborhood is partly encircled with producing oil wells beginning with the field lying almost directly west in Greenwood county and ending with the field near LeRoy southeast of here. The good producers lie at a distance of about 20 miles but there are a number of small producers within 10 miles. About three years ago this territory was all under lease but the coming of the war stopped all wildcat prospecting and after paying up

on the leases for about a year the holders dropped nearly all of them. A few leases on small farms are still held here and there, I suppose to keep out new investors; this is called "checkerboarding" and is considered a mighty mean trick. But this week a man has been in this neighborhood asking for new leases and to prove his good faith he is offering cash down for them at the rate of \$1 an acre a year.

#### Farm Products Still Decline

The last week has seen a reduction of 25 cents a bushel in the price of wheat, 75 cents a hundred on cattle and about 50 cents on hogs. About as bad for this farming country as those reductions was the loss of about \$3 a ton in the price of hay. Good judges say that fully 60 per cent of all the hay cut last summer is still held here with no show of shipping. Some of the men who are thus enforced holders of hay are paying interest on borrowed money because they cannot realize on the hay. Not only that, but they must stand idly and see every cent of profit vanish in the falling prices of one week and in addition March 1 will soon be here when the hay must be listed for taxation. If that is not adding things up just a little too fast, count me as being mistaken. Don't preach increased production to these hay men until they have their barns emptied of this year's crop. And don't talk of the profit to be made in feeding it to stock for you can't feed it profitably to cattle when the fields are full of straw stacks and fodder.

#### Prices for Seed Oats

I have in the last week received a number of letters asking for prices on seed oats, as the writers had noted that our oats were good last year. Our seed has been grown here for the last four years as has virtually all oats in this county. Because of this many are this year buying seed oats from Texas and two cars of imported oats have already been sold in Burlington and there is a demand for many more. Buyers are offering 90 cents a bushel for home-grown oats so that by the time they were sacked and delivered at the station and the local freight paid to destination the cost would be very high. Sacks of very common quality burlap cost 25 cents each. For this reason, and because our oats have been grown here so long without change, I am not advising the purchase of our oats for seed. Such oats can likely be had thru some local elevator cheaper than they can be shipped from this locality as most farmers simply will not take the trouble to sack and ship seed in small lots without a considerable addition to the price.

#### Flour Sacks Expensive

Speaking of sack costs, I wonder if any of my readers know what the common cotton flour sacks now cost in wholesale lots. The manager of the mill at Burlington was showing me the bill of the last lot he had bought and they cost 23.3 cents each by the thousand. This is for the 48-pound size. These cotton flour sacks are now saved and used to make clothing in most country families and for that reason it would be a help if the lettering on the face was done in a color which could be easily washed out. Some of the color in the oldtime sacks was almost unfadeable and we have in this house a quilt lined with flour sacks which are now more than 20 years old on which



Making Hay on a Kansas Farm. Fully 60 Per Cent of All of the Hay Cut Last Summer is Still on Hand on Account of the Car Shortage.



may still be plainly seen "Star and Crescent Roller Mills." I would suggest to millers that they have their sacks stamped with color which will easily wash out because country folks use the sacks for clothing.

The recent "leaving between two days" of a prominent dealer in real estate loans who did a large business in a neighboring county has brought to light a number of large losses suffered by farmers who had done business with him. His method seemed to be to get the farmer to take a larger loan on his land and then leave it to him to take up the old loan. This he did not do, but kept the interest paid so the farmer never suspected that everything was not all right. When the show-down came it found many farmers with two mortgages on their farms when they supposed they had but one. This is one of the evils which follow letting some one else attend to the business you should have attended to yourself. How common it is to hear a farmer say to some town man of business "You fix it up and I'll come in and settle for it." This Emporia financier evidently "fixed it up" to the sorrow of many of those who did business with him. The farmers will be much better off when they generate "gumption" enough to do their own business instead of trusting some other fellow with their entire fortunes.

### Testing Seed Corn Always Pays

(Continued from Page 10.)

of the box and is filled with moistened sawdust and pressed down, and then the edges of the cloth are folded over the sawdust. Wait for results for about a week and then carefully remove the cover.

In any case for the most satisfactory results with the home-made testers, the temperature should be as constant as possible and vary but little from 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

When it comes to interpreting the results, such questions as the following will arise in the mind of the grower: Here are five strong sprouts and one weak one—shall I discard the ear from which they were taken? Or, here are five strong sprouts and one dead kernel—shall I discard the ear? In answer to such questions it has been shown that by planting ears that have produced five strong sprouts and one weak one, the stand has been reduced some 6 per cent and the yield some 3 bushels an acre; and from five strong and one dead, the stand has been reduced some 10 per cent and the yield some 6 bushels an acre. Under no conditions would it appear to be advisable to plant ears that show even one dead kernel out of the six used in the test. Whether a farmer shall insist upon using ears that give a strong sprout from each kernel tested must depend upon local conditions and upon his amount of seed corn. Certainly, it would be better to use well shaped, superior ears giving five strong sprouts and one weak one, than to use inferior ears giving six strong sprouts from that many kernels.

### New Members for Farm Bureau

It is hoped to add a thousand new members to the Shawnee county farm bureau in a systematic campaign now under way. J. C. Ryan, a prominent farmer of Jackson county, is handling the campaign with the assistance of 25 farmer canvassers from other counties. "We are entitled to a better representation in state and national affairs," said Scott Kelsey, president of the Shawnee county farm bureau, "and this organization should be able to obtain it. The farmer does not stand for more pay, for less work, nor for profiting in farm products. We do not ask for unjust measures. All we want is a square deal." A similar campaign was made the week preceding in Jefferson county. It is hoped to have at least 50,000 members this year in the Kansas state federation of farm bureaus soon to be formed.

### Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.



*If you plan to build—*

A well improved farm is not an expense. It is an investment—a money-making investment in the shape of added farm values and increased crop and stock returns—an investment in self-satisfaction, comfort and convenience, in family contentment, in efficiency.

And furthermore—the well improved farm is a monument to the owner's business ability, to his thrift, his fine judgment, his citizenship.

This is the season for casting up the year's profits—for figuring "next year." The farmer of foresight is thinking of good, permanent, yet economical improvements. In considering the lumber to be used, whether the plans be modest or large, we call attention to Southern pine of uniform quality, dependable and carefully graded, bearing this trade marked name branded upon it:

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The calving period is a severe strain on a cow's system. The best dairymen have found that they can prevent this and most other diseases of cows by using KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, just before calving. It stimulates healthy action of the digestive and genital organs, making them function as nature intended. KOW-KURE is also widely used for prevention and treatment of Abortion, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Bunches, Scours, etc. Feed Dealers and druggists sell it; 60 cents and \$1.20.

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RETAINED  
AFTERBIRTH**



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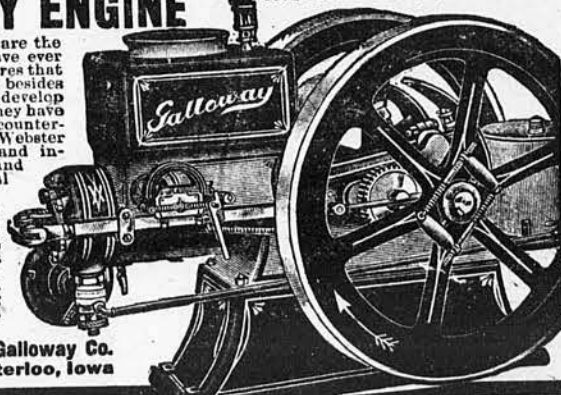
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## Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

### PREPARING the Spring seed bed is a quick, sure job for the Bates Steel Mule.

Its Crawler traction does not slip on the soft ground and therefore allows double discing and harrowing in one operation.

It also does this work at a fast speed, thus making a finer seed bed than is possible with most tractors.

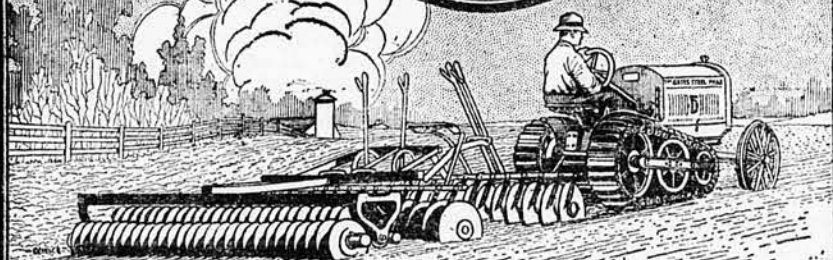
The Bates Steel Mule does not pack the ground because of the broad Crawler surface and allows the tractor to rest on top of the ground as lightly as a child's foot.

The front wheels make easy steering and comfortable riding.

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**Bates Steel Mule**

—the most efficient tractor in America

IT IS CERTAINLY unusual to find a farm on which no belting is used, but notwithstanding its widespread use it is more unlikely than otherwise to find that all conditions are correct to give the most economical and satisfactory results.

Too often we find that no thought has been given to the rotative speed of the driving or driven pulley, chance being depended upon, that the pulleys on the machines will be the right size to use the power efficiently from the driving source or to drive the machine where the power is used at its best or most economical speed. Unless thought is given to this point, it may more than likely result in dissatisfaction in the operation of the machine being driven or the thought may be that the electric motor, engine or other source of power that we may have is inadequate for the purpose and is incorrectly rated, whereas neither may be the case.

#### Driving Machinery with Belts

Even after proper rotative speeds are obtained the problem is still unsolved. It must be remembered that the proper relation of the rotative speed of the driving and driven shafts can be obtained when one pulley is a given number of times larger or smaller than the other, regardless of diameters. However with a little thought it can be seen that the larger the pulleys the greater will be the speed of the belt. The standard adopted by the Society of Automobile Engineers is a speed of 2,600 feet a minute. If all manufacturers of power machinery and engine manufacturers accepted this speed and built their machines and equipped them with pulleys of a diameter to give such a belt speed, then all would be lovely and no thought would ever have to be given to pulley sizes, but there seems little prospect of such concerted action being taken.

The most economical belt speed has been shown to be between 3,000 and 4,000 feet a minute. When operating at excessive belt speeds the centrifugal action will reduce the adherence of the belt on the pulley and may cause slipping. Low belt speeds usually implies low rotative speeds or with normal rotative speeds, small diameter pulleys. In the latter case the arc of contact on the pulley will not be so great as with larger pulleys.

#### Kinds of Belting

Leather belting has in the past been most widely used and under the proper conditions probably will be the most durable. However there are certain circumstances in which leather belting will be entirely unsuited. These are exposure to moisture and heat. For outdoor work under widely varying weather conditions one of the substitutes for leather belting will generally prove more satisfactory and less costly.

Canvas belting is made of stout canvas or white cotton duck folded to the

desired width and thickness and while under a stretched condition it is stitched and then treated. As far as possible the stretch when under load has been reduced to a minimum, however, the principal objection to such belting is its stretch. This is not particularly objectionable where the driving or driven machines can be shifted readily. This belting can resist the elements to a remarkable degree which commends its use for outdoor work or indoors where moisture and heat conditions are bad. On the other hand, the joint in a woven belt is difficult to make satisfactory. To obviate this difficulty these belts can be had continuous without a joint. This may not always be desirable. Where a tight and loose pulley is used on machines and the belt is shifted by a belt fork, the wear on the cloth belt may be severe.

Rubber belting is very satisfactory in very damp localities and adheres well to the pulley face. This belting is made on a cotton foundation and impregnated with a composition of rubber or balata. Oil or grease will damage anything made of rubber, therefore around machinery with much oil and grease, rubber belting will be unsatisfactory.

#### Calculations of Horsepower

The ability of a belt to transmit power depends upon the difference in the tension between the belt as it leaves the driven pulley and the belt that is advancing upon the driven pulley. In other words the difference in tension between the tight and loose sides. The stress upon the belt however is measured by the pull on the tight side.

In order to calculate the net pull, or the difference spoken of above proceed in the following way: Multiply the horsepower it is desired to transmit by 33,000 and divide by the belt speed or surface speed of the engine pulley expressed in feet a minute. The maximum pull on the belt will be approximately twice this figure when transmitting power. This maximum pull divided by 80 will give the proper width of belt for a single leather belt.

A rough formula for single belts is given by this formula: Horsepower equals breadth in inches times belt speed in feet a minute divided by 800. For double belts substitute 470 instead of 800.

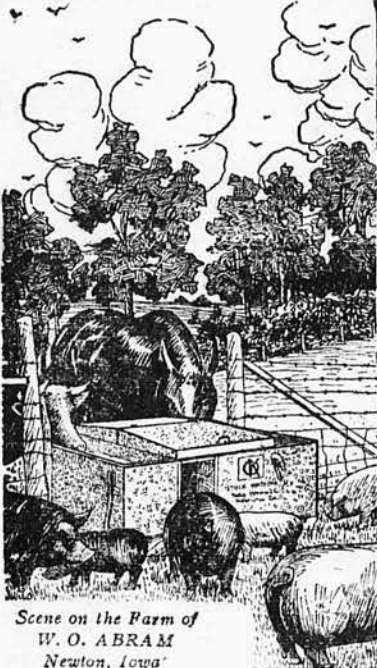
Wherever possible have the tight side of the belt on the bottom. Do not have one shaft much above the other. Where possible have both the driver and the driven pulley at or near the same level.

In splices use oval holes punched lengthwise of the belt and keep the lacing from crossing on the pulley side of the belt. The hair side of leather belts should go next to the pulley face.

Four-ply canvas belts are usually considered about the equal in strength of single leather belts. Extreme tight-



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ness when standing still is highly undesirable. In operation this condition is hard on the belt, hard on the bearings and results in loss of power. If sufficient distance is provided between shafts and they are properly aligned, the loose side can be driven slack enough to show a loose undulating vibration.

### Silage for All Stock

BY A. L. HAECKER

The silo was first taken up by the dairymen, and today we find most of the silos in the dairy sections. You can pretty nearly tell the number of cows and the progressive dairymen by the number of silos a community possesses. It is a mistake, however, to conclude that silage is not equally good for other classes of livestock; and this truth is so well known by most keepers of silos that they fail to even comment on the subject.

As silage is our cheapest source of digestible carbohydrates, it can be used profitably by any animal which feeds upon grass. The breeders of beef cattle have for many years used the silo with success, not only for feeding their mature animals but also for growing the young stock. There has been more investigation among our experiment stations to determine the economic value of silage as a beef maker than in any other line of feeding work. Scarcely an experiment station equipped with a silo can be found but what has made some test along this line, and it is interesting to note that practically every test has demonstrated that silage not only makes beef cheaper than other foods, but also makes a high quality of beef. Most of the breeders of champion show stock are using silos, and they would certainly laugh at any man who questioned their silage ration.

Horses and mules have been fed silage successfully and economically. The Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri and North Carolina Experiment stations all found excellent results from feeding horses silage. Some of our large breeders and dealers in blooded horses have used silos for many years, and there is scarcely a farmer with a silo who does not feed silage in some form to his horses. Of course it should be used much as grass is used, that is, in small rations and principally for horses not at heavy work. Only good silage should be used in the horse ration.

As a ration for sheep it has long met with success, and there are many feeders who use it on a large plan. Not long ago I visited a sheep feeding farm where 10,000 sheep received corn silage as a part of their ration. It has scarcely come to its own in this capacity; but the sheep feeder will certainly use the silo more in the future, especially if he wishes to make economic gains.

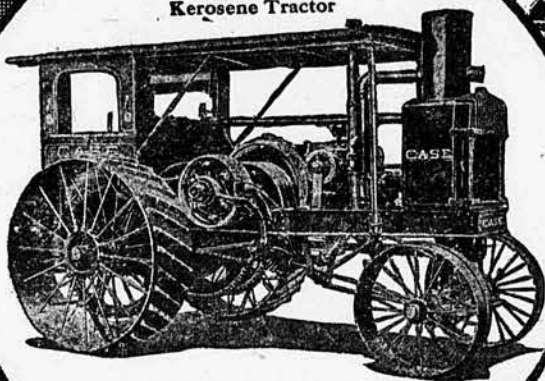
For poultry, fowl, goats and swine, small rations of silage can be wisely used. Some poultrymen use what is known as a chicken silo, a small silo filled with various kinds of green fodder. Sunflowers, especially, are valuable, but a mixed ration has been considered the best. For fattening swine it should not be used as the principal ration, but can be used as a small or part ration. As the feed is rather bulky, it will not do to force swine to eat too much, as their stomachs are small.

On the average farm where all kinds of livestock are kept, care should be taken to put up the very best quality of silage. This generally can be accomplished by cutting at the right period, giving care to bring as quickly from the field to the ensilage cutter as possible. Cut first with sharp knives and pack well. These are the principal requirements for good silage. Of course it is expected that the silo be tight and smooth on the inside. With such a silo filled, it stands as a bank of storehouse from which the farmer can draw at any time and from which he can always realize a profit.

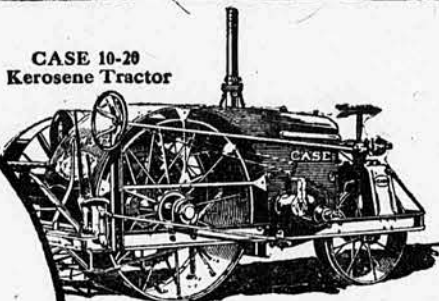
### Making Holstein History

Sam Carpenter Jr., of Oswego, Kan., recently purchased a 3-year-old Holstein bull, Pieterje Ormsby Fobes from W. H. Thinks, Almond, Wis. His sire is a son of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes and out of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2nd. This new sire at the head of the herd at Windmoor farms, Edna, Kan., will undoubtedly make Holstein history for the farm.

CASE 20-40  
Kerosene Tractor



CASE 10-20  
Kerosene Tractor



To avoid confusion, the J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY desires to have it known that it is not now and never has been interested in, or in any way connected or affiliated with the J. I. Case Plow Works, or the Waltons Tractor Company, or the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

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The Case 10-20 Tractor drives 22 x 36 Thresher and full equipment; pulls 3-bottom plow, under favorable conditions; other machinery requiring similar power.

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The Case 22-40 Tractor drives 32 x 54 Thresher with Windstacker, Feeder and Grain Handler; No. 20 Case Silo Filler with 40 ft. blower pipe; four 14 in. plows in hard ground, or five under favorable conditions; battery of Grain Drills or Harrows.

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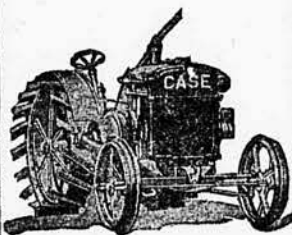
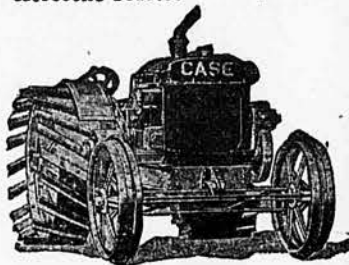
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MON 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Plowed 10 acres
TUE 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Disced 50 acres
WED 4 <sup>th</sup>	Seeded 50 acres
THU 5 <sup>th</sup>	Filled Silo
FRI 6 <sup>th</sup>	Pulled Clover Huller
SAT 7 <sup>th</sup>	Sawed 10 Cords of Wood

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12 H. P. on Draw-Bar

25 H. P. on Belt Pulley

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Draws Three Bottoms

Turns an Acre an Hour

"THE TRACTOR DEPENDABLE"

goes a long way toward making the 8-hour day possible on the farm. But it can work any amount of overtime. So it's easy to get whole days off to go fishing or make a trip to town.

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That is possible because the Huber Light Four is the "Tractor Dependable". It works all day every day. And it gets the most out of every hour and every gallon of fuel.

The Huber Light Four is powerful enough to pull three plows and a steady stream of power flows from its mighty motor through all spur gear direct to the draw-bar. Light tractor weight combined with great traction power; high wheels that roll easier and increase the amount of surface "grip;" center draft on all loads, preventing loss of power from side pull. The combination of all these—with a dozen other Huber features—makes the Light Four the last word in tractor dependability—and fuel economy, too. And everywhere the Huber is known as the "Tractor that Always Keeps Going".

Weight 5,000 lbs.; Waukesha, four-cylinder motor, oversize; Perflex Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2½ and 4 miles per hour.

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## SHELDON Concrete Mixer



Does work equal to \$300 mixers—yet costs only a fraction. All modern features. Fully guaranteed. Write for catalog now.  
**Sheldon Mfg. Co.**  
 Box 430, Nebraska  
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## SLIDEWELL COLLARS



**Made by Troy's Master Craftsmen**

**SLIDEWELL Collars save your Tie, Time and Temper**

Hall, Hartwell & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

**A MONEY MAKING JOB FOR YOU!**

**WANTED FARMER OR FARMER'S SON**  
 With rig or auto to call on regular trade with the Big Shores Line of Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles, Family and Veterinary Remedies, Lubricating Oils, etc. Our new, successful plan for increasing business assures you of big profits. Ask about it. No experience necessary. Don't worry about capital, but write quick.  
 Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 17, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

## Farming in Western Kansas

**F**REED'S sorgho is a grain sorghum as well as a forage plant. It does not yield so much grain on the average as does kafir, but it matures in 75 to 85 days and practically always ahead of the frosts in Western Kansas. Cane seed has a bitter taste not liked by cattle. Freed's sorgho is practically free from this objection and is eaten readily by all stock. While the yield is lower the feeding value compares quite favorably with milo and feterita and it makes much better fodder.

The habit of some Western Kansas farmers of calling this Freed's sorgho "White Cane" is unfortunate, since it gives the impression that the seed is like most sweet sorghum, bitter and not good feed.

The Fort Hays Experiment station always plants some Freed's sorgho every year. The station plants from 100 to 125 acres of kafir, which matures in 100 days; 40 to 50 acres of feterita, which matures in 90 days; 25 to 30 acres of milo, which matures in 90 days; and 20 to 30 acres of Freed's sorgho, which matures in 80 days. If the season is too short for Pink kafir, the kafir yields a good crop for forage and fodder, while the earlier maturing varieties of grain sorghum like Freed's sorgho is sure to make some grain.

No farmer can afford to put all of his dependency in any one year or any one crop, which in our uncertain climate may fail. Freed's sorgho, therefore, has a place on a well organized farm in Western Kansas. The farther west you go and the shorter the season the more valuable the sorghums become.

### From Gray County

This letter is in answer to a letter from a new arrival in Gray county and may be of interest to many others who have moved into Western Kansas recently.

Crop statistics show that your county grew 10,000 acres of wheat in 1917, and 15,000 acres in 1918, which you know was a war year. In comparison to this your county harvested 45,000 acres of the various sorghums, 21,000 acres of corn, much of which was no doubt grown on bottom lands, 10,000 acres of oats and 3,000 acres of Sudan grass. There is no doubt that the wheat acreage will be reduced to normal, and there will be a constant increase in the sorghum acreage. Western Kansas is a sorghum country.

Our records show that sorghums will yield the greatest amount of silage and fodder of any crop we can grow and that the grain sorghums will produce grain and at the same time supply much food for livestock in the form of forage. The best variety for grain is Pink kafir. Hot winds that would ruin corn during tasselling time simply delay the growth of sorghums until better weather conditions come.

I would, therefore, grow livestock as one of my money crops. Gamble on a little wheat if you wish, but always grow enough forage for your livestock and grow grain sorghums for feed and as a secondary money crop. If you are delayed in planting kafir you can use feterita and Dwarf milo, which mature in a shorter season. I would not plant oats and other spring crops unless I had moisture enough in the spring to assure their early and rapid growth.

Sudan grass makes excellent hay. We like it especially for horses. If

you have bottom land it might be well to grow a little corn and all the alfalfa possible. I am sending you a recent alfalfa bulletin, No. 73, of the Fort Hays Experiment station, Hays, Kan. Write the Garden City Experiment station. Get acquainted with the most successful farmers of your section and learn how they succeed. Call on your county agricultural agent at Cimarron and talk with him.

Hays, Kan. Charles R. Weeks.

### New Varieties of Corn

(Continued from Page 5.)

and history are unknown. Mr. Kellogg grew this variety on his Saline River bottom farm many years, selecting the seed every season with the purpose of keeping within the variety early, medium and late maturing strains. In 1904 the Fort Hays Experiment station secured seed of Mr. Kellogg for use on the station farm. The variety proved to be an excellent one for growing on the creek bottom soil in that locality, and the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station has continued to grow it since that time.

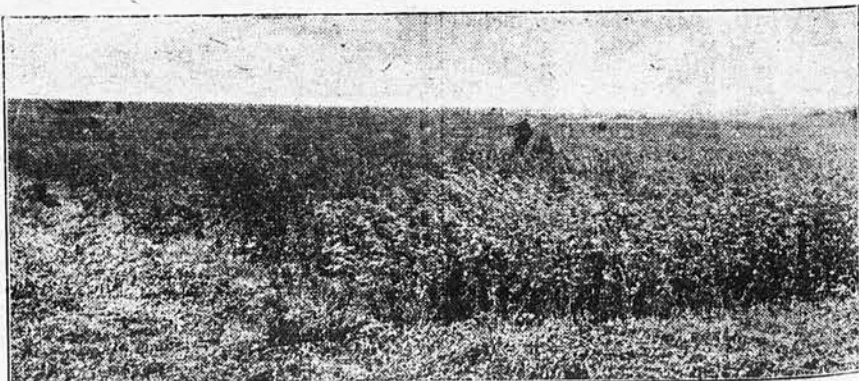
This corn is a medium sized variety that matures in 115 to 120 days. In height it varies from 7 to 9 feet, depending on conditions. The stalk is heavy for a medium sized variety and is quite leafy. Under favorable growing conditions it is likely to sucker badly, a characteristic likely to be found in most varieties developed under Western Kansas conditions.

Well developed ears are from 8½ to 9½ inches long and 6½ to 7 inches in circumference. The ears have from 14 to 18 rows, taper somewhat, have comparatively large shanks, and medium to poorly rounded butts. The cob is likely to be rather large in proportion to the size of the ear. The kernels are rounded at the crown, hold their size well at the tip, are medium to slightly less than medium in depth, and are dimpled to wrinkled in indentation. The corn contains a relatively small percentage of crown starch, and is likely to be rather difficult to feed to the best advantage without grinding.

Because of its hardiness, vigor and drouth resistance acquired as a result of having been grown under Westcentral Kansas conditions for 30 years, the Pride of Saline is well adapted to a wide range of territory in Kansas. In size and the time required to mature, it is well suited for growing thruout Central Kansas, on river and creek bottoms in Westcentral Kansas and on uplands in the Eastern part of the state. It has out-yielded all other varieties in this territory. In North-eastern Kansas where Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White are grown, the Pride of Saline is not popular because of its inferiority in uniformity and type of ears.

Freed's White Dent is a product of Western Kansas. It was developed by J. K. Freed of Scott City, who started selecting a badly mixed variety of local grown corn to establish a more nearly uniform type of ear and kernel. The original source of the foundation stock is unknown. The corn has been grown in Scott county for at least 30 years. The variety is not a pure one, as it contains yellow and calico mixtures.

This corn matures in 105 to 110 days.



An Excellent Crop of Sweet Clover on the Farm of L. C. Frey of Trego County; This Legume is Winning There on the Lower Land.



It ranges in height from 6 to 8 feet, depending on the growing conditions. The stalks are sturdy, fairly leafy, and are likely to sucker extensively under favorable conditions, but not to so great an extent as most other Western developed varieties. The corn is a vigorous and rapid grower, especially in the seedling stage.

The ears are 7 to 8½ inches long and about 6½ to 6¾ inches in circumference. They vary in shape from a slight to a decided taper. The butts are not well rounded as a rule, but are superior to most other Western Kansas varieties in this respect. The number of rows of kernels vary from 12 to 16 rows. The kernels average about ⅜ inch in depth and are inclined to be well rounded at the crown but hold their size well at the tip. In type they are smooth to wrinkle dented. The percentage of crown starch is low and the corn is hard to almost flinty.

This corn is primarily adapted for growing in Western Kansas and on the uplands in Westcentral Kansas. Because of its hardiness and vigorous growing habits, it is a exceptionally high yielding early corn for growing anywhere in Kansas. It has given good results on the thin soils in Southeastern Kansas. In the Northeastern part of the state it is a high yielder but because of the near flinty type of grain it is not so popular as other early varieties similar in size. For Central Kansas, Freed's White Dent is a superior early variety and will often yield as well as the larger standard varieties if good stands are secured.

#### Colby Bloody Butcher

Very little is known regarding the development and early history of the Colby Bloody Butcher corn. This variety was being extensively grown in Thomas county when the Colby Branch Experiment station was established in 1914. It was recommended by local farmers as being the variety best adapted for growing in that part of the state. It was used for planting the corn acreage on the Colby Branch station for that season. The results secured were so satisfactory that the growing of the Colby Bloody Butcher corn, as it was named, was continued. Its performance in the variety tests conducted on the station and in tests conducted in co-operation with farmers show that the Colby corn was the best variety that could have been obtained. It has been grown in Thomas county for more than 25 years.

Colby Bloody Butcher matures in 95 to 100 days. It grows from 5 to 7 feet in height. The stalks are sturdy and heavy for their height and are quite leafy. It suckers rather freely but not to the same degree as many other Western varieties of corn.

The ears range from 7 to 9 inches long and average about 6 inches or slightly less, in circumference. The rows of kernels vary from 12 to 16. The kernels are similar to those of the other Western varieties in type and shape. They have the typical red color of the Bloody Butcher type of corn. Colby Bloody Butcher is a remarkably heavy yielding corn for its size and earliness. The large size of the ears in proportion to the stalk is one of the outstanding characteristics.

This variety is exceptionally well adapted for growing in Western Kansas. It is also an excellent early variety for growing thruout the state. Wherever it has been grown it attracts favorable attention, because of its high producing capacity for its size.

#### Make All Necessary Repairs

There may be parts of your implements requiring attention before they can be used satisfactorily again. Sometimes, to finish up the work in season, a broken casting has been wired together or temporarily repaired to last thru the emergency. Where such is the case, you will, of course, wish to replace these parts with new ones before another busy season.

Now is the time also, to make up a season's supply of good break pins for the cultivator; replace the old partly-broken ones on the cultivator with new ones so that the shovels will have the proper pitch to do good work.

"I bought a new hat for my wife today, and ran all the way back with it."  
"What did you run for?"  
"I was afraid the styles would change before I got home."



## Endurance Makes Hudson the Largest Selling Fine Car

**More Than 80,000 Owners Value That Quality Most Because It Means Long Dependable Service, Free of Car Troubles**

Hudson outsells all the world's fine cars, only because of qualities that count in every day service.

Chief of these is durability. All motorists so regard it.

And endurance is written everywhere in Hudson-history.

Since Hudson made its unrivalled endurance records, it has led all other fine cars in sales every month and every year.

That proves how experienced motorists judge car worth.

#### How Hudson Gained Leadership

It was not speed that gave it sales leadership; though Hudson holds more stock car speed records than any car, and with cars embodying the Super-Six principle won more points in speedway racing than the fastest special racers ever built.

It was not power; though Hudson holds the fastest time ever made up Pike's Peak, in the classic of all hill climbs.

#### These Qualities Inspire Pride In Hudsons

They are valued of course by more than 80,000 Hudson owners. They contribute to the rounded supremacy of performance which distinguishes the Hudson everywhere. And it is natural to feel pride of ownership, and affection for a car that none can rival in fleetness, or in hill-climbing.

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What does count every day of use is sure, dependable transportation. What does count after many months of service is the way Hudson retains its smooth, silent powers of superior performance, undiminished.

It means the assurance and reliance in your car that you feel in a watch that has served you for years, and never gave you cause for doubt. You are not disturbed by speculation regarding probable car troubles. Because with Hudson, car troubles are not thought of because of their remoteness.

And remember that the Super-Six principle which accounts for all Hudson's speed, endurance and performance records, is exclusive in the Hudson. No other maker can use it. For the Super-Six motor, which adds 72% to Hudson power, without added weight or size, was invented and patented by the Hudson.

#### Mark How Hudson Now Fulfills Its Prophecy

Every year has seen some improvement in the Hudson. The new models approach nearer the builders' ideal than they ever believed practicable. It is today a finer machine than those early models, which made performance records, no other car has equalled.

Hudson also leads in style. Its influence shapes motor design each year.

Demand for such advantages as Hudson's inevitably means that immediate delivery is not possible for all who want them. Many have waited months for the model of their choice.

Even should you not want your Hudson until next year, now is not too early to place your order.

**Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.**

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**FENCE at WIRE MILL PRICES**

For many years my low price and direct shipment on the Ottawa non-slip tie fence, the best fence made, has saved farmers everywhere thousands of dollars. This year the saving is enormous. Order now and get your share of the savings.

**164 Styles To Select From**

If you find that any of the 164 styles do not prove to be what I claim, I want you to send it back at my expense. Ottawa Fence is made of the best galvanized wire by the most expert workers in America. Withstands all weather conditions. Made with flexible tie to assure stretching evenly over rough ground. Every rod perfect.

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**FREE BOOK** Simply send a card and I will send you my FREE Book of Wire Mill Bargains —164 styles of Ornamental fences at factory prices. It will mean a great saving for you. **GEO. E. LONG, President,**

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## REWARD

Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) for first prize.  
Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) for second prize.  
Ten Dollars (\$10.00) for third prize.  
To the farmer giving us the best letter as to why it pays him to own a hay press.  
To be judged by Managing Editor of The Capper Farm Press. Contest closes May 1, 1920.  
Address all letters to the

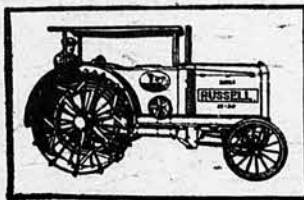
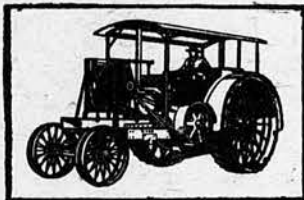
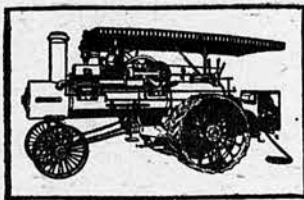
**Kansas City Hay Press & Tractor Company**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



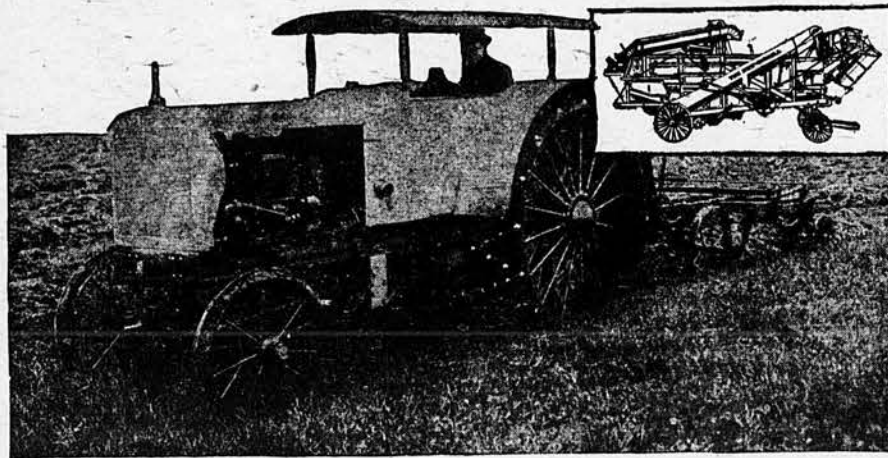
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Go to real tobacco—the small chew with the rich tobacco taste that lasts a long time. It will cost you less to chew than ordinary tobacco. Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.



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RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

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**TREES** Fresh From Ground  
No Cold Storage

Write us at once for our catalog and special mail order prices on trees fresh from the ground. They will grow.

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All hardy stock—twice transplanted—root pruned. Protect buildings, stock, crops. Hill's Evergreen Book, illustrated in colors, free. Write today.



The D. Hill Nursery Co., Inc., Box 2233, Dundee, Ill. Evergreen Specialists

## Kansas Farm News Notes

COUNTY farm agents, progressive farmers, and all readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are urged to send us items of farm news that they desire to have published in this department of the paper. It is our plan to make this a regular feature of the paper and we need your help to make it a success. Mail your material to us at the earliest date possible.

### Clean Chaff Brings Profit

Joe Smith, a Gray county farmer, cleaned up 45 bushels of rye recently from the bottoms of four stacks after the threshers had finished, using a hand cleaner. He sold the rye for \$1.50 a bushel, thus receiving about \$75 for his work.

### Mill Forced to Close

The flour mill at Greensburg, Kan., was forced to close down because it could not get cars to ship out its products. Many mills in the state have their warehouses and elevators full to overflowing and are confronted with the possibility of having to shut down unless they can be supplied with cars.

### Poultry Brings Large Returns

Poultry houses of Concordia paid \$1,994,260 to poultry producers of the Concordia trade territory during 1919. During the month of January just passed the Stewart poultry company of Valley Falls reports shipping 36 cars of poultry to the New York market. Each car represents an investment of \$2,500.

### Stockman Praises Pit Silo

D. L. Dege who operates a stock farm in Pawnee county is feeding his young herd of Polled Herefords this winter from a pit silo, 16 by 30 feet. Mr. Dege says this silo cost him complete, excavating and all, about \$100. He is just starting with purebred cattle and is planning to build up a herd and make it a permanent business.

### Big Co-operative Business

The year's business of the Courtland Farmers' Union Grain and Supply company totaled nearly \$260,000, according to the report made at the annual meeting of the association. It handled during the year 72,000 bushels of wheat, 34,000 bushels of corn, oats and barley, \$17,000 worth of machinery and \$30,000 worth of other merchandise.

### Bureau Man to Washington

Gray Silver of Martinsburg, West Va., has been selected by the recently organized American Federation of Farm Bureaus to be their Washington representative. This adds one more to those now present in Washington authorized and capable of truly representing the real interests of farmers in America in matters of legislative and departmental action.

### Winter Plowing and Listing

It is rather unusual even in Kansas for farmers to plow and list in January, but Charles Byerly of Pratt county listed the land he expects to plant to oats and other spring crops during that month. He used a small tractor for power. He was bothered very little with frost. Land listed at this early date will be in ideal condition for spring planting.

### Meat Output Five Billions

The total output of the meat packing industry in the United States for 1919 amounted to 5 billion dollars, according to a statement given out recently by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The figures are based on the annual reports of more than 500 packing companies operating under federal inspection. Packers estimate that their profits average not more than 1 1/2 cents on each dollar of sales.

### To Extend Power Lines

Electric power is rapidly becoming available to the farming sections of the Arkansas valley west of Hutchinson. The network of power lines leading out from this plant will soon reach into

Ford county. Spearville is the latest town to make application for power. Lines are being constructed thru Rice, Barton, Stafford, Pawnee, Hodgeman and McPherson counties, four different high-power lines being built in as many different directions.

### Farmers Sell Melon Seeds

An income averaging better than \$100 an acre was made on melon seeds by farmers in the vicinity of Deerfield and Lakin in the upper end of the Arkansas valley. R. H. James, a wholesale seed buyer, reports that the quality of the seed produced by the farmers of this locality equals the seed produced in the famous Rocky Ford region of Colorado.

### Hold Up Farm Loans

Federal Farm Loan Banks have been instructed by the Farm Loan Board to accept applications for loans subject to delay in closing until the constitutionality of the Farm Bank Law is decided by the United States Supreme Court. A suit brought by farm mortgage companies to test the constitutionality of the act is now pending. The first decision in the United States Federal Court in Kansas City was in favor of the government.

### A Tale of Three Cows

Three ordinary cows, bought about a year ago for \$75 each by J. O. Donner of Pratt county, brought in a total of \$405 for the past year. The sale of cream amounted to \$369.87 and he sold three calves for \$12 each, making \$36 more and he still has the cows. The family had all the butter and milk they wanted, and this alone Mr. Donner figures, was enough to offset the cost of the feed. He is strong for dairying.

### Kansas Ayrshires to Mexico

Twenty Ayrshire heifers and two bulls were recently purchased from John Linn & Son of Manhattan for shipment to Mexico. They go to the ranch of Ignacio Cortina Garcia of Mexico City. Senor Garcia is finding Ayrshires specially adapted to Mexican conditions in that vicinity. He expects to visit the United States again in the near future to make additional purchases of Ayrshire stock.

### Holsteins Increase Rapidly

Owing to the rapidly increasing number of Holstein cattle to be recorded three volumes of the Holstein herd book have been published during 1919. The latest volume, No. 41, now in the hands of the binders, contains a total of 40,150 entries made from February 1, 1919, to June 1, 1919. This brings the total registration of Holsteins in the United States up to June 1 to 781,810.

### Farmers Favor County Agent

What extension agency is most helpful to the farmer is a question which was asked of 2,300 farmers by the department of agriculture. Thirty-eight per cent of them said that they received the most help from the county agent and the farm bureau. The agricultural press was given first place by 31 per cent. Three per cent of the farmers interviewed said they received most help from farmer organizations other than the farm bureau, and 3 per cent said they received most help from bulletins and agriculture reports. Twenty-two per cent had no definite opinions as to which agencies were the most helpful to them. These opinions were gathered in a survey made in a number of Northern and Western states.

### Emporia Dairymen Feed Molasses

A carload of feeding molasses from a New Orleans concern was recently shipped into Emporia by A. H. Guflet of the Theo Poehler Mercantile Company. Farmers are buying it in small lots and using it to mix with farm grown feeds. It is in 50 gallon barrels and is being sold at 24 cents a gallon, which allows Mr. Guflet 2 cents a gallon only for handling. He believes it is rendering a valuable service to bring in a supply of this new feed and han-



die it at bare cost. This carload of molasses was taken quickly by dairy-men and other livestock farmers of the community. It is giving good results. J. L. Stevenson is feeding about  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon daily of the molasses to each of his milk cows, spreading it over the silage and alfalfa hay. They clean up the silage and hay without a particle of waste. Mr. Stevenson finds that if the molasses is omitted the rough feed is eaten with less relish and the cows fall off in milk. His milk cows are now eating about 40 pounds daily of excellent cane silage and 10 pounds of alfalfa. Some of them are giving from 5 to 6 gallons of milk a day.

#### Community Corn Show

BY RALPH KENNEY

At the little town of Bern in Nemaha county, Kansas, is staged annually a corn show which in quality of exhibits and general interest outclasses the showing of corn at county fairs in that section of the state, altho its exhibits are drawn mainly from within a five-mile radius. At the sixth annual corn show of this north Nemaha county community held the first week of last November there were 39 exhibits of 10-ear samples of yellow corn, 38 of white corn and 20 exhibits in the individual ear class. The cash prizes amounted to \$300.

Joel Strohm, veteran corn grower and winner of premiums at the National Corn show, had charge of exhibits at the Bern show last fall. The show was more carefully arranged and the quality of samples shown far above the average of Kansas county fairs, yet it drew exhibits from a territory not over one-tenth as large. There are many good corn growers in the locality. Competition aroused sufficient interest this year to cause some \$50 wagers between rival growers of show corn.

Mr. Strohm exhibited at the National Corn show in 1908 and 1909, winning first on single ear and second on 10 ears of yellow corn in 1908, and first on 10 ears and second on single ear of yellow corn in 1909. He exhibited corn of his own breeding at that time and thereby obtained a reputation for his variety that has made many sales of seed corn.

It is among the highest yielding varieties in northeast Kansas.

Joel has five sons, four of whom, left. The oldest boy gets first choice Albert Dewey, Peter and Harvey, were still at home in 1917. The father and boys together selected 50 ears to show at the fair held at Sabetha that year. "Now boys," said the father, "you can pick your own samples out of the 50 ears and I will take the 10 that are and so on down." The boys picked their own ears and at the show won first, second, third and fourth prizes in the order of their ages as they had chosen.

Mr. Strohm has lived in Nemaha county since he was 11 years old. In 1897 he built the second silo in the county. The first one in another locality was filled with corn too green and consequently gave such poor returns that it was pulled down. Neighbors drove for 20 miles around to see the Strohm silo and watch it being filled. An eight-horse power rig was used and one of the officers of the Bern show, then a small boy, drove the horses. Four men with knives cut the corn in the field. This wooden silo was used about ten years and then torn down when Mr. Strohm quit dairying. Three years ago he built another to use in feeding sheep.

The community show was not being pushed a couple of years ago as it had been in the past. The farmers, however, came in singly and in pairs and sold to the business men, "We want our corn show. If you will help us we will dig up most of the money ourselves." So that is the way they do it now. The community is divided into four districts and a farmer in each district goes to work. Mr. Strohm spent a day and a half this year and raised \$118 for the show from his fourth of the community.

Joel Strohm does not exhibit at the Bern show any longer, but a nephew, Paul Strohm, won first and sweepstakes on a 10-ear sample of yellow corn at the show last November. David Bern won first on 10 ears of white and second on 10 ears of yellow.

Let no man know more of your specialty than you do yourself.

## Why Firestone gives much more in this cord tire

**Most Miles per Dollar**

# Firestone

**THE DEALERS SAY** there is no argument—the Firestone Cord, compared side by side with any other, sells itself.

No wonder. It is built to the largest standard oversize of the industry.

It has much greater air capacity than the average. It contains much more material and it delivers extra mileage in proportion. The thicker, heavier tread, that looks and feels the part of its extra mileage, is another reason why it sells itself.

And that tread is as good as it looks from the standpoint of preventing skid, slide or spinning of wheels. It has a tractive power never before equaled in a rubber tread, yet it has no inclosed hollows or suction features to be a drag on speed or a drain on power.

Specify Firestones; your dealer is ready with just your size—Cord or Fabric.

**FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.**  
Firestone Park Akron, Ohio  
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

### SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

Holding the friendship of successful planters everywhere for fifty-two years is a record we are proud to possess. This accumulated confidence means that we have kept the faith by skill and integrity throughout three generations. Our circle of customers has grown steadily each season.

Every resource known to the science of seed improvement is used at our great trial and propagating grounds—Cliffwood and Fairview. Salzer's Seeds are proven seeds—that's why they are better seeds. Safe delivery of all orders is guaranteed.

Send today for a copy of our 1920 general catalog—168 pages, profusely illustrated—98 pages showing 275 Salzer varieties in full color.

A postcard will bring it to you—Free.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY**

America's Largest Mail Order Seed House

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La Crosse, Wisconsin



### SEEDS

Highest grade, guaranteed to grow and absolutely dependable, the kind to use for valuable results. We are growers—buy direct.

**Send 20 Cents**

and we will send: one regular packet John Raer Tomato, 10c packet Tenderheart Lettuce, 10c packet Honey Dew Muskmelon, 10c packet Perfection Radish, Giant Sweet Peas, Asters, Verbena, and other flower seeds, all worth 75c, and coupon good for 20c on large or small orders, together with our big, richly illustrated Seed and Plant Book.

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### Trees and Seeds

Don't place your order until you see our prices and terms. Forty-four years of experience in Fruit Growing and growing of Nursery Stock stands back of our guarantee. Certificate of Inspection with each order. SEEDS fully tested showing good germination in Garden Field and Flower. Send today for our large illustrated Catalog and other valuable information which is free. Address

**WICHITA NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE**  
Box B, Wichita, Kansas



### Smallest Bible on Earth

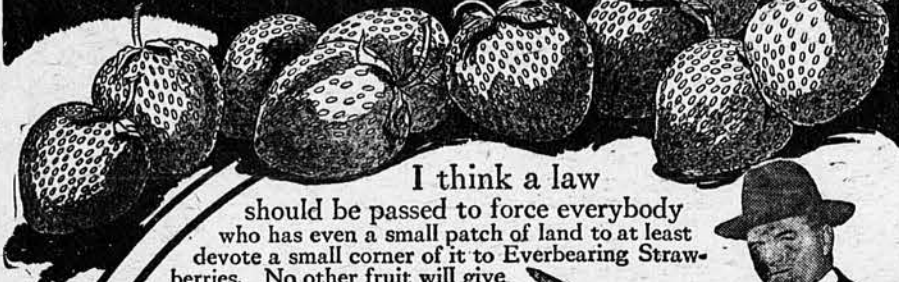
This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

**NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.**

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE.



## Raise Big Crops · Grow My Progressive · Everbearing Strawberries



I think a law should be passed to force everybody who has even a small patch of land to at least devote a small corner of it to Everbearing Strawberries. No other fruit will give such large and delicious returns from so little effort and space. I would like to meet the man, woman or child, who doesn't like strawberries. I have never met one yet, and I have already met thousands who I certainly would not want to offer my last dish of strawberries to, if I did not want them to accept.

### HEAVY BEARERS—VERY EASY TO RAISE

It's a very easy matter to raise a patch of Everbearing Strawberries. They need practically no attention, and you can pick big, juicy berries from early July until snow comes in the fall. Last year I sold millions of these wonderful plants, until my supply ran out. This year I have a larger supply than ever before, but I know the demand is going to far exceed my supply. Better order right away, so that you will be sure to get yours.

### WILL GROW ANYWHERE ANYTHING WILL GROW

It does not matter where you live, you can successfully grow my Progressive Everbearing Strawberries. They are now being grown from Maine to Massachusetts, and from Canada to Mexico. It doesn't cost you much to set out a patch of them, so why not do it this spring? They bear fruit the first season, so you get returns right from the start. Nothing tastes so good as things right out of your own garden, so you'll enjoy your Everbearing Strawberries more than any you have ever eaten.

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My new Catalog is just off the press, and it's bigger and better than ever. 192 pages brim full of good things for the field, orchard and garden. Let it be your planting guide this year, and you'll not only expect good yields, but you will get them. Write for the catalog, now.

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**New Kherson**—is the name of a variety of oats brought here from Russia by the University of Nebraska. Plant is vigorous, with very stiff straws, and will stand strong winds without lodging. Ripens 2 or 3 weeks earlier. My seed is grown from original stock.

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BEATRICE, NEB.

## Among Colorado Farmers

**THE CO-OPERATIVE** shipping of livestock is getting well under way in Colorado. There are about 30 co-operative livestock shipping associations in the state, saving the farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The farmers of Fremont county in the shipment of two carloads of livestock thru their association recently saved \$448.50.

### To Control Weeds

W. W. Robbins, formerly head of the botany department at the Colorado Agricultural college but now connected with the Great Western Sugar Company at Longmont, gives five ways to prevent the spread of weeds in fields.

He suggests: Use of clean seed, crop rotation, cutting of weeds along banks and road sides, use of cultivated crops, and the grinding of screenings before feeding them to the stock. Extensive studies along this line were carried on by Mr. Robbins while he was still at the agricultural college.

### Flood Control

I have read in the January 17th issue an article by H. A. Rice, under the caption: "Flood Conditions in Kansas." This article is well written, and your photograph showing the flooded conditions indicates an alarming condition, one that calls for serious consideration.

Mr. Rice gives us a correct description of conditions as they are now, and always have been. But is his remedy a correct cure, or will it make conditions even more destructive? Mr. Rice would remove all obstruction, dredge the channels, and raise the levies to prevent overflows. Then what have we accomplished? True, we may protect a few little farms on the low lands, and send the floods with increasing force down to the Mississippi River, there to break the levies, and drown the whole country.

And now let us see if we can't improve on this. Remove the cause and change the effect. Listen to my plan: Take the Kaw River for example. First we will select the most available locations for damming the main channel, using cement and concrete for construction, and then follow up the tributaries with suitable dams, and in this way expound all water that falls from the heavens, including melting snows. These dams must be constructed to allow the normal flow for all domestic purposes. This will not only prevent all future floods, but also give us water power to generate electricity for manufacturing and pumping stations for irrigation.

This is not all; we will stock these ponds and lakes with fish of various kinds. The ducks and wild geese will be there also.

Should this plan be adopted, we will surely see results that will make our country bloom and blossom like the rose.

F. D. Hahnenkratt,  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

### Not All Profit

A series of articles entitled, "Why I Gave Up Farming," would reveal the frequency and the costliness of the bad blunders and the unavoidable mischance on a farm. These strokes of "bad luck" are always happening, yet seldom are they considered in any particular farming venture. Let us study a few actual illustrations.

Sam Jenkins turns his cattle in the cornstalks in late fall. Hay prices are out-of-sight, Sam's home production was below average, and he is calculating in every way possible to solve the forage supply problem. Cornstalk disease? Well, Sam takes the chance. There hasn't been any around, and as nobody knows the cause of that mysterious disease, so nobody can tell when it will strike. The odds are on Sam's side. But he loses! Twenty dead cattle; notes he cannot meet at the bank; failure, bad failure.

Outlaw dogs get into John Morrison's feedlot, and strike quickly thru the 500 fattening lambs with mad, stark terror. How long the wild rushing about continues before the eventual tragedy, nobody can tell—possibly only minutes. In the morning John Morrison finds them at the south end, where there is a slope to water, a pitiful heap of suffocated lambs. No,

not all—but at least half. John Morrison bitterly deals with the "renovating works"—the lambs will make fertilizer. And then he buys a good gun, if the hardware store will trust him. John Morrison becomes a dog-killer.

An ambitious, not overwise, beginner at beekeeping is charmed by the bee-forage prospects of a region of so-called sage brush, and moves in, builds a home, and ties up all his capital in hives and supplies. But the so-called sagebrush is nothing but artemisia, or "old man," species of wormwood with no nectar. A sad blunder!

The apple orchard planted on unsuitable land is a fairly common error. You find such farm tragedies in many places. And then there is the drought, which the properly prepared farmer could stand. It wipes out clean—that's all.

An Illinois farmer had a big bunch of hogs. The feed was homegrown in big yields. The market was "right." It got to be the habit for neighbors and friends going by to say, "looks like a new house this year, Al!" And indeed it did. The new house would contain every modern convenience for mother. The girl would go away to college.

But "something struck" this farmer's hogs. They died right and left. Nothing could stop the epidemic. The farmer lost practically all.

We haven't considered the minor misfortunes, and their number is legion. To many a plucky homesteader starting on a shoestring in Colorado the death of a single horse has been ruin. The number of misfortunes which can overtake even the careful farmer is not considered by the outsider. But they enter into farming. They can't be overlooked.

John T. Barlett.

Boulder, Colo.

### To Fight Barberr

The fight against the common barberry in Colorado is to be continued this year with more vigor than ever according to Dr. F. E. Kempton, pathologist in charge of the campaign. Dr. Kempton was a recent visitor at the Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins, where he conferred with the local state leader in regard to plans for the coming season. "The job is only half done," he states, "and must be carried to a thoro completion if it is to be successful." Many bushes were overlooked last year and these must be located and removed.

Furthermore, many of the bushes removed last year are sprouting up from roots left in the soil. A close watch must be kept for such sprouts or the work already done will be lost. Most of the bushes removed last year were in the cities and towns. This year special attention is to be given to the scattered bushes in the rural districts. A few bushes on isolated farms may be responsible for the loss of enormous quantities of wheat some years. Everyone should help the scouts in locating and destroying the remaining bushes for the success of the campaign depends on the absolute destruction of every one of these rust spreading plants.

### Silage Capacity

Many stockmen are buying winter feed in the form of siloed corn. The problem of estimating the tonnage in a silo usually is a difficult one. The following table is offered thru Alvin Kezer, agronomist, of the Colorado Agricultural college.

Silage at a depth of 5 feet weighs 33.4 pounds a cubic foot; at 10 feet it weighs 35 pounds a cubic foot; at 15 feet, 36.4 pounds; 20 feet, 37.5 pounds; 25 feet, 38.3 pounds; 30 feet 39 pounds, and at 40 and 50 feet the silage averages 40.3 and 41.4 pounds respectively.

To find the capacity of the silo: Multiply one-half the inside diameter by itself, then by 3.1416, and then by the depth of the settled silage. This gives the volume. Multiply this by the weight of silage at that depth. This will give the capacity in pounds. Divide by 2,000 to get the weight in tons.

Much of the opposition to prohibition lies in the fear that 'Bacca will follow Bacchus.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.



### Homesteads Going Rapidly

Folks who wish a homestead in Kansas will have to hurry. Only 5,000 acres of unclaimed land in the state is open to settlement. This is divided into small parcels, averaging about 40 acres, scattered thru the southwestern counties of the state.

There are still 250,000 acres, approximately, of land, which has not been proved up, but for which application has been made. Most of this was taken in 1916, when the Garden City national park on the Arkansas River was opened to settlement.

Returned soldiers, if they wish, can find plenty of government land in other Western states. There is practically none of the good, irrigable land left, to which the homestead act entitled the settler to claim 160 acres. Under the act of 1910, however, a homesteader may take 320 acres of semi-arid or non-irrigable land, suitable to dry farming. Under the act of 1916, grazing land in 640-acre tracts was placed at the disposal of settlers.

Pending new legislation, the only advantage the soldier has over any other home-seeker is that he may deduct from the three years occupancy necessary to establish title, the period of his army service. The rule is that one-sixteenth of the land must be improved or cultivated the second year of occupancy. In the case of a soldier with more than two years' service, sufficient improvement must be made to show good faith.

### Urge Money for Crop Estimates

The Bureau of Crop Estimates has asked for a small additional appropriation in the budget for the Department of Agriculture for 1921 to provide for extension of the co-operative crop and livestock reporting service. The idea of this extension of the service is to provide all the farmers of the country with reliable data on the volume of livestock on farms and market movements of stock. The estimated cost of this additional service is about 40 cents a farm.

The House committee in the profundity of its wisdom has not only stricken this particular item from the House bill but has further reduced the appropriation for the Bureau of Crop Reports \$48,246 below the amount allowed for 1920 and \$644,926 below the estimates submitted to Congress by the bureau.

There is yet time for Congress to hear from the country on this matter and have the bill amended, either on the floor of the House or by action in the Senate. It is suggested that this is an opportune time for farmers to tell their Congressmen and Senators what they wish done. Your first job after you read this article ought to be to write a letter, or telegraph your Congressman and Senator asking that the Bureau of Crop Estimates be given adequate appropriation to perform properly a real service for the farmer.

### Sublette Votes Rural High School

Residents of the community surrounding Sublette, Haskell county, have taken a forward step in developing their educational facilities by voting to organize a rural high school district, 10 miles wide by 23 miles long, with a \$25,000 building at Sublette. The vote was 192 for and 62 against. This is one of the new towns started since the branch railroad was built thru the county. Two fine residences are now in course of construction in the town. A new bank building is planned for the early spring, and a half dozen other buildings are likely to be built in the near future.

### Member of Legislature Resigns

O. M. Lippert, who was elected to the board of directors of the state farmers' union at its annual meeting in Hutchinson last month, could not accept the office and also be a member of the Kansas legislature. The constitution of the state farmers' union prohibits its officers from holding any public office. Mr. Lippert decided in favor of the union office to which he had been elected and sent in his resignation as member of the legislature to Governor Allen.

Most people would rather be miserably rich than happily poor.



## A Case of Good Judgment.

IT'S good judgment to have a garden of your own and enjoy crisp, fresh vegetables. Let Northrup, King & Co.'s Seed Case help you plan it early so that you can sow as soon as the soil is in good condition. The tier after tier of packets with illustrations in true colors help you decide the varieties you want. Cultural directions are printed on each packet.

Each standard size packet is 5c this year—one of the few things a nickel will still buy.

Lowering the price has in no way affected the quality. Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds are bred for hardiness, productiveness and fine flavor. They are accurately tested for purity and germination and are adapted to the climatic conditions of your locality.

For the best assurance of a good garden select your vegetables and flower seeds from The Northrup, King & Co. Seed Case displayed by dealers near you.

# NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S SEEDS

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### MEIER SEED CO. on the square RUSSELL, KANSAS

GUARANTEED SEEDS. Alfalfa \$12.50 bu; Timothy \$7.50; Orange or Red Amber Caneseed \$1.65; Amber Caneseed \$1.60; Sunac or sourless Caneseed \$1.75; German Millet \$2.50; Common Millet \$1.75; Oats \$1.25; Barley \$1.75; White Sweet Clover \$2.00; Red Clover \$2.00; Alsike Clover \$3.00; White Caneseed \$1.75; Kaffir \$1.90; Pteris \$1.75; Alfalfa \$2.50; Schrock \$2.25; Reid's Yellow Dent-Corn \$3.00; Boone County White \$3.00; Sudan \$14.00 cwt. Red Top \$13.00; Sacks free, satisfaction or your money back. Order now before another advance. We live where the seed grows, we ship from several warehouses and save you freight. Liberty Bonds accepted at par. We allow a 3 per cent discount on 10 bushel orders. Let us have that order now. If we don't please you, all you will have to do, is tell us about it and your money will be returned to you, together with freight charges you have paid out. You can't lose a cent in dealing with us.

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### PRIZE WINNING SEED CORN

Imp. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Also other farm seeds. Catalog free.

Perry H. Lambert, Box F, Hlawatha, Kansas

### SUDAN GRASS

Wonderful New Hay Plant. Yields more tonnage per acre than any other grass. Grows quick. We will send free, upon request, a sample of the seed, booklet of information, 130-page illustrated catalog and special red ink list offering lowest prices.

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### Ayres Seeds

Fresh, clean tested seeds. Best quality guaranteed. Grown on our own seed farms. New 1920 catalog in colors—now ready. Write today for your copy.

S. Bryson Ayres Seed Co.,  
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### SEED CORN—SEED OATS

One Grade—The Best

PLAINVIEW HOG &amp; SEED FARM

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**BOYS** You can earn fine premiums or cash commission by selling only 30 packs of garden seeds that grow at 10c a pack. Write today for details and premium list.

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### CLOVER AND TIMOTHY BARGAIN

Red Clover and Timothy mixed—the standard grasses cannot be surpassed for hay or pasture. Contains graded per cent clover, just right to sow. Thoroughly cleaned and sold on approval, subject to government test. Ask for this mixed seed if you want our greatest bargain. Have Pure Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Field and Grass seeds. Don't buy until you write for free samples and 116 page catalog.

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GOOD AS CAN BE GROWN  
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I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.



# With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash  
—EDITOR—

## Many Homes in the Country are Being Lighted With Electricity

**E**LECTRIC lights in a farm home are a great convenience. Our plant has a 16-cell storage battery. We have only 15 lights in our home, but there is enough power for 100. Our plant was installed one year ago last August and has given excellent satisfaction. We have running water in the house, the water being pumped by a small electric-driven pump which is automatic and requires no attention. The plant is very simple and easy to operate, the engine having an electric starter.

We have two lights in the basement where we have our plant, one in the bathroom, one on the back porch and one on the front, one in the hall, three each in the living room and dining room and one each in the kitchen and bedrooms. All these fixtures are of brushed brass with frosted shades.

The cost of running the plant is small, as it takes less than a gallon of kerosene every week. This also includes the fuel for washing. The current from the plant can be used for many other purposes, also.

Mrs. Albert Ahnert.

Stafford Co., Kansas.

### Their Best Investment

Our farm lighting plant was installed in January, 1917, and is the best investment we ever made. We have no trouble with it, the engine being of the type that stops when the batteries are charged. The engine is so simple to operate that our 8-year-old daughter often starts it. We charge the batteries about once a week in the summer and oftener in winter.

We have the smaller size storage plant, but if we were to buy another one we would purchase the larger size, as the batteries would need charging only half as often. The plant cost \$275. The house was wired when it was built seven years ago for \$47. The cost of operating is very low, the only expense being for oil and gasoline, which amounts to about \$1 a month, and occasionally a new lamp or fuse. We have not burned out many lamps, and only one fuse in the three years we have had our plant.

We have 35 lamps in all, having them in all the rooms, closets, porches, halls and basement. Our fixtures are plain and neat, for the most part brushed brass, and cost about \$100. There are two switches in the dining room and living room, one in each room connecting with the center light. Small globes are placed in each corner of the room where the beams cross, and these four lights are operated by the other switch. Thus we can have a bright light or a soft glow. We have two lights in the library, to one of which is attached a reading lamp. If I wish to sew at night I attach a 50-watt nitrogen globe which gives a very bright, white light by which I can distinguish the faintest colors. Every woman who has tried to sew at night knows how nearly impossible it is to distinguish some of the light colors with an ordinary light.

We have a long cord, to one end of which we can attach a globe and, fastening the other end to a socket, the light can be carried to any corner of the room, under the eaves, under the bed, or flashed into the darkest corner of the closet, with no danger of fire. By tying a cord to the light, and bringing the other end of the cord over the head of the bed, we can turn on the light without getting up. Every mother who has to keep a light burning for a sick child at night, would appreciate electric lights, for she would have no headache in the morning as she usually has if a kerosene lamp is kept burning.

By getting the various electric devices, such as electric irons, sewing-machine motors and washing machines, the housekeeping work can be cut in half, and with the lights there are no smoked chimneys to wash every morning, no ill-smelling lamps to fill, and

no danger of fire. Of course, the cost of operating every month will be slightly higher with this electric apparatus, but the comfort derived from using it will more than offset the extra cost. I would advise every farmer to install an electric lighting system as soon as possible. He and his family will enjoy it more than any other convenience on the farm, unless it is having hot and cold water on tap at all times.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.

Barton Co., Kansas.

### When Eggs Are Scarce

**Eggless Spice Cake**—Cream together 1 cup of sugar, and ½ cup of shortening. Add 1 cup of sour milk, 1 teaspoon of soda, and 2 cups of flour in which 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of cloves and ½ of a grated nutmeg have been sifted.—Mrs. Levi Gingrich, Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

**Soft Gingerbread**—Stir together 1 cup of molasses, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 tablespoon of butter or lard, and a pinch of salt and add 1 cup of boiling water, 1 tablespoon of ginger, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, a pinch of cloves

1 cup of sweet milk, 1 egg, well beaten, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 2½ cups of flour, a pinch of salt and 1 heaping teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.—Mrs. Fred Miller.

**Cream Cake**—Mix together 1 cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, 1 tablespoon of butter, 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder, and flavoring to taste. Divide into three parts and bake in round shallow pans. For the cream filling, beat 1 egg and ½ cup of sugar together, then add ¼ cup of flour, wet with a little milk and stir into ½ pint of boiling milk until thick. Flavor to taste. Spread the cream between the layers of the cake when cool.—Ruth Brittingham, Colorado.

**Butterless and Eggless Fruit Cake**—Mix in a large mixing bowl 1 pound of fat salt pork, chopped, 1 pound of raisins, 1 pound of currants, 4 cups of light brown sugar, 2 cups of molasses, 1 nutmeg grated and 1 tablespoon of all kinds of ground spices. Dissolve 1 heaping tablespoon of soda in 1 quart of hot water and pour over the first mixture. Stir in enough flour to make a medium thick batter and bake 3

"I was reared on a pioneer farm," continued Mr. Lowden. "There were many hardships, but there were many compensations. The compensations, however, were in a larger measure for the men than the women of that time. During harvest time—those were the early days of the reaper—the men from the entire neighborhood joined and harvested first one crop and then another. Thus there was a social intercourse added to their work. "But heavy burdens came to the mother's work at the same time, which she and her daughters must do alone. Then, too, the men hauled the products of the farm to the market and there found social contact with their fellows. The women remained at home with their endless round of toil. As I look back upon my early days on the farm, I can see clearly that, all in all, the men and boys had a pretty good time. But I wonder how the mother was able so well to bear her many burdens.

"Of course, conditions have improved greatly for both men and women. Labor-saving devices have multiplied both in the field and in the farm home. And yet I am wondering if the women of the farm do not still have more than their share of the labor of the farm. Electricity and the telephone and good roads can do much to break down the isolation of the farm from which the women suffer most. All of these things should be encouraged.

"As I go about the country, I note the increasing numbers of modern, attractive farm homes where evidently life has worth and dignity. We should not be content until such homes are the rule upon the farms of America. The beautiful things in nature—and, after all, beauty in nature is the greater part of all the beauty in the world—can be enjoyed on a larger scale upon the farm than anywhere else. If man will only do his part, the home upon the farm may be the most beautiful and the most peaceful and the most enjoyable of all homes."

### From a Busy Farm Wife

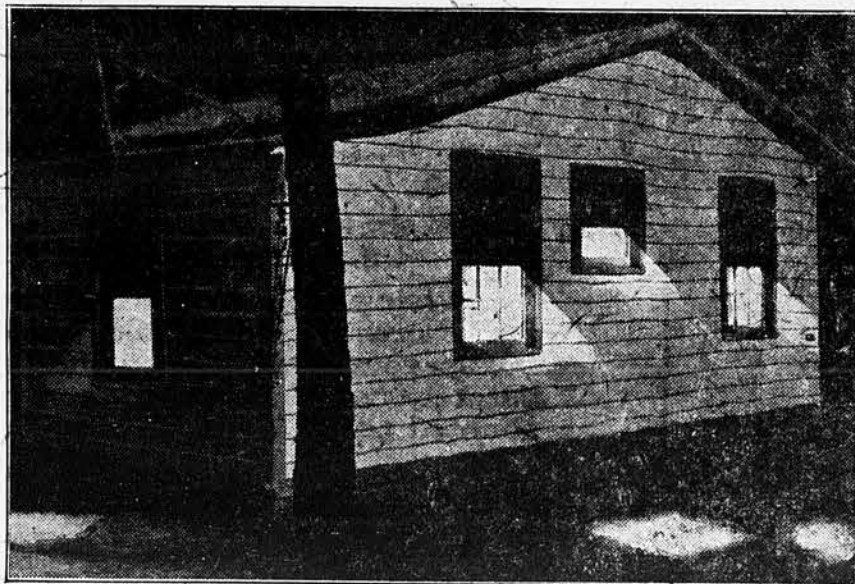
The days are still short and cold, much can be done now in preparation for the spring work. It is time to order a thermometer for the incubator, or any other repairs that it needs. The breeding flock should also be ready to produce the best hatching eggs. Cull the hens closely and be sure you have the proper number of roosters, for eggs lack fertility where there are too many, the same as where there are not enough. Experts tell us to provide a cockerel for every 12 or 15 hens of a large breed, and one for every 20 or 25 of a small breed.

Work is lessened by half and a linoleum stays clean and bright much longer, if it is frequently given a coat of ordinary floor wax.

In spite of thrifty efforts, holes in hose often get too large to darn easily. A scrap of net basted over the hole keeps it from spreading, and as the needle is run in and out thru the meshes, the finished darn is very neat.

We find a one-piece dress pattern for our little daughter very practical. Tucks on the shoulder may be let out as the sleeves need lengthening, and a tuck on the under side of the hem will lengthen the skirt. A belt may be run thru tabs on the side seams, or the dress may hang loose. There are a variety of finishes for the neck and sleeves, and a bit of dainty handwork adds much to the appearance. The dresses are not so soon outgrown as ones with yoke and fitted sleeves.

In our butchering work last week, we noticed that lard was whiter and sweeter if strained into the container just before the cracklings turned brown. The cracklings were then cooked until brown, and strained separately for immediate use. As we had



**T**HERE is no convenience that will give more enjoyment to the farm family than electricity. The individual power plants not only make it possible for homes far from the city to be lighted with electricity but help to take much of the drudgery out of housework by running the washing machine, sewing machine and separator.

and allspice, and flour enough to make the proper consistency.—Mrs. Levi Gingrich.

**Oatmeal Cookies with Mince Filling**—Mix in the usual way 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of shortening, 3 cups of oatmeal, 3 cups of flour, ½ cup of milk, and 1 teaspoon of soda. For the filling use mincemeat, boiled until thick. If necessary, thicken with flour. Spread this between two cookies and bake.—Mrs. Levi Gingrich.

**Eggless Cookies**—Mix 1½ cups of sugar, 1 cup of sour cream, ¼ cup of butter, ½ teaspoon of soda, a heaping teaspoon of baking powder and flour enough to make a soft batter. Flavor to suit the taste.—Mrs. L. H. Pittman, Elk Co., Kansas.

**Graham Muffins**—Mix well together 2 cups of graham flour, 1 cup of white flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder and salt to taste. Add enough sour milk to make a batter as for cake and bake in gem pans.—Mrs. L. H. Pittman.

**Apple Sauce Cake**—Mix 1 cup of white sugar, ½ cup of butter, 1 cup of cold apple sauce, 1 large cup of raisins, and 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, and allspice. Mix well and bake in a loaf in a moderate oven 1 hour.—Mrs. Fred Miller, Osborne Co., Kansas.

**One-Egg Cake**—Stir together ¼ cup of lard or butter, 1 cup of white sugar,

hours in a moderate oven. Cover, with icing, and decorate with candied cherries.—Ruth Brittingham.

**Apple Roll**—Dissolve 1 cup of sugar in 1 cup of water and let come to a boil. Make a rich biscuit dough and roll it out. Cover thickly with chopped apples, sugar and cinnamon, roll it up and cut as for cinnamon rolls. Place the rolls into the hot sugar sirup and bake until the apples are tender.—Ruth Brittingham.

**Eggless Dumplings**—Sift together 1 pint of flour, 1 heaping teaspoon of baking powder and ½ teaspoon of salt, and rub in 1 tablespoon of lard. Add enough milk or flour to make a soft dough. Roll out ½ inch thick, cut into squares, place in a baking pan, add 1 pint of broth, and bake 12 minutes in a hot oven.—Ruth Brittingham.

### Let the Home Come First

If there is a question of whether the farmer should build a new barn which would lighten his work, or a new house, with labor-saving conveniences, which would lighten the work of the wife, the latter should come first, was the opinion expressed by Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois in an address before the Farmers' Week and Housewives' Congress at the Michigan Agricultural college February 5.



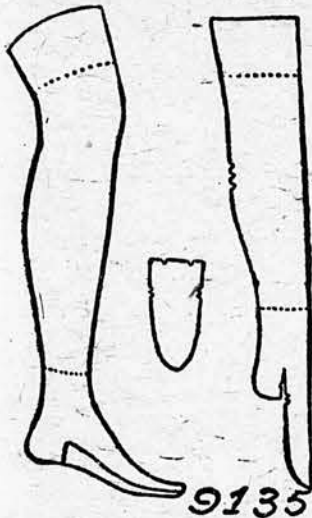
been paying 45 cents a pound for lard for several weeks, our pig seemed "worth his weight in lard."

"Another item which found favor with us, was a package of prepared sausage seasoning, which the grocer sent out instead of sage. Salt and the seasoning are all that you add to the meat and the sausage is nicely flavored."

If your family cares for cornstarch puddings, they surely will enjoy this one. Use the same amounts that you use in your plain pudding. Place the sugar in a saucepan and stir until melted and browned. Add the milk and when boiling, thicken with the cornstarch and eggs. Flavor with vanilla. Mrs. Jayhawker. Marion Co., Kansas.

#### Pattern for Refooting Stockings

This stocking pattern will be found useful to mothers who wish to make over stockings. It also includes directions for refooting stockings. Cut



in sizes 4 (infant's size), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches.

The pattern which is No. 9135 may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents.

#### A New Crocheted Medallion

Use No. 15 crochet thread—for this attractive medallion. Make a chain (ch) of 10 stitches (st); join.

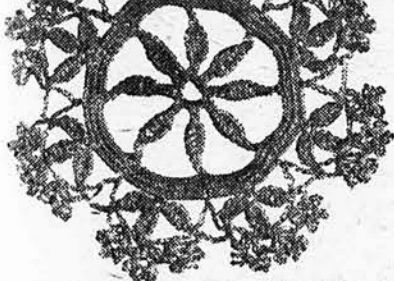
1st row—Ch 11, turn, skip 1 st from needle, 2 single crochet (s c) in next 2 st, 5 double crochet (d c) in next 5 st, 3 s c in remaining 3 st, 1 s c in ring. Repeat 7 times, making 8 petals in all.

2nd row—Slip stitch (sl st) to tip of 1st petal, ch 11, fasten in tip of next petal, repeat around.

3rd row—13 s c under 11 ch, s c in s c, repeat around.

4th row—S c in each s c all around.

5th row—S c in each of 7 s c, ch 8,



turn, work back on ch, missing 1st st, s c in next, 4 d c in 4 st, 1 s c in next, (ch 7, turn, skip 1st st, s c in next, 4 d c in next 4 st, s c in next) twice, 1 s c in last st of ch of 1st leaf, 13 s c in 13 s c, repeat, making 8 groups of leaflets in all and ending with 6 s c joined to 1st s c.

6th row—Ch 5, fasten in tip of 1st leaf, (ch 7, fasten in tip of next leaf) twice, ch 5, fasten in 7th s c between groups, repeat around, joining last 5 ch where 1st began.

7th row—Slip to point of 1st leaf. Ch 2, 2 d c in 4th st of 7 ch, (ch 5, fasten back in 1st for picot) 3 times, 2 d c in same place, shell of 2 d c, 3 picots, 2 d c in tip of 2nd leaf, shell in 4th st of next 7 ch, ch 2, fasten in tip of 3d leaf, ch 5, fasten in tip of 1st leaf of next group, repeat around. This completes one medallion. Make as many as required for your centerpiece, joining by 2d picot of 2d shell at the side of each.

#### Women's Service Corner

When you have a perplexing problem you cannot solve, sent it to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

##### Books on Astronomy

I wish to know where I can buy a brief but reliable astronomy; also, the price and author.—Mrs. I. B., Clifton, Kan.

"The Pith of Astronomy" by S. G. Bayne would suit your purpose, I believe. It is published by Harper Bros., New York. Other good books are "The Essence of Astronomy" by Price and "Things Everyone Should Know About the Sun and Moon and Stars" by Garrett P. Serviss. Both of these books are published by the Putnam Publishing Co., New York. Any of the three may be purchased for not more than \$1.

##### Clean Oil Spots in Benzol

I have some bleached muslin on which some linseed oil was spilled. I washed it as clothes usually are washed but brown stains remain. What will remove the stains?—Mrs. C. M. S., Kansas.

Warm water and soap usually remove oil spots from washable materials, if care is taken to rub the spot thoroughly and soap containing naphtha or kerosene is used. Wash the muslin again, being sure the spots are rubbed thoroughly. If the stains still remain, try rubbing them with benzol or chloroform. Remember that these solvents are very inflammable. It is best to use them out of doors away from all flames.

##### Making Soap From Cracklings

Will you please print a recipe for making soap from meat cracklings?—Mrs. A. J., Barnes, Kan.

Pour 2 gallons of water into an iron kettle, and empty 3 cans of lye into it. Let cool an hour, then place on the stove and throw in 14 pounds of cracklings. Let this boil until every particle of the meat is dissolved. Add about 2 gallons more of water from time to time to keep the mixture from boiling over, then set aside to cool until next day. Skim off the white crust and brown jelly together, leaving the sediment in the bottom. After throwing away the sediment and washing the kettle, put all back into the kettle and boil 2 hours. Then add hot or boiling water until the soap becomes the consistency of thick honey when dropped from the stick, being careful not to add too much water. Pour into molds or boxes. Covering it while cooling adds to its quality. This makes a good, hard white soap.

##### To Wash Corduroy

Can corduroy be washed successfully?—Mrs. A. A. N., Kansas.

Corduroy can be made to look like new if, after washing in lukewarm water and a white soap solution, you do not wring the skirt but hang it inside out, so that when drying, should any warm water rings appear, they will show on the wrong side of the garment. After the garment is thoroughly dry, put it on the ironing board, but do not iron it. Instead, with a very stiff whisk-broom brush both with and against the nap. A circular motion gives excellent results. This brushing restores the corduroy to its original velvety appearance and successfully disguises the fact that it has been washed.

##### Measure Shortening Accurately

It is rather difficult in baking to measure the shortening correctly. Is there a method that is absolutely reliable?—Housewife, Kansas.

A method recommended by one of our readers recently is to fill the measuring cup half full of water, then drop in shortening until the water comes to the top. Drain this off and a half cup of shortening remains. It takes far less time than to pack it down into the cup, and it really conserves fat, because there is none lost by sticking to the sides of the cup.

##### Child Wisdom

Here is a saying of my 5-year-old brother. One day while he was playing someone said to him, "Billy, you're big enough to go to school, aren't you?" "Yes," Billy said, "but you don't have to be big. You have to be old."

Ruby Goble. Weir, Kan.

# Teeth Grow Dingy

## Because You Leave a Film

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

### Teeth Are Ruined by It

This is why the daily brushing so often fails to save the teeth.

The cause of most tooth troubles is a slimy film. You can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Ordinary brushing methods do not end it. So, month after month, the film remains and may do a ceaseless damage.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea—a common and serious trouble.

### Now a Way to Combat It

These facts have been known for years, but dental science found no way to effectively combat film. Now that way is found. Able authorities have proved it by careful tests. Leading dentists all over America are urging its adoption. And millions of teeth are now cleaned daily as they never were before.

The method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to spread the facts, a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.



### Based on Active Pepsin

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

The way seems simple, but for long it seemed impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. Now science has discovered a harmless activating method. And now active pepsin is embodied in an ideal tooth paste, modern in every way.

The results are quick and apparent. One sees at once that Pepsodent means whiter, safer teeth. Make this ten-day test in your own home, in justice to yourself.

**Pepsodent** PAT. OFF.  
REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant now advised for daily use by leading dentists. Druggists everywhere are supplied with large tubes.

### See What Ten Days Will Do

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Then note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. Compare your teeth in ten days with your teeth today. Then decide for yourself what is best. Cut out the coupon now.

### Ten-day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,  
Dept. 192, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,  
Chicago, Illinois

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name.....

Address.....

## Classified Advertisements

### Reach

You don't try to shoot ducks at night, so why "shoot in the dark" when you have something to buy or sell. The 125,000 readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze fall naturally into the classes of buyers and sellers for myriads of articles. A classified ad shoots straight to the mark; it isn't a matter of luck.

### Classified Buyers



**BAKER'S COCOA**

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Any time that any one wants a delicious drink with a real, satisfying, sustaining food value.

We guarantee its purity and high quality. We have been making chocolate and cocoa for nearly 140 years.

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Turn a Valve and Cook or Heat

THE OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. Burns coal oil (kerosene). No coal or wood. Cooks and bakes better. Cheaper. Keeps your home warmer. You regulate flame. FITS ANY STOVE ANYWHERE. No fire to start, no ashes, no chopping, shoveling, poking and dragging of coal. Saves hours of work and loads of dirt. Simple. Safe. Easily put in or taken out. No damage to stove. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands of delighted users. In use eight years. Money-Back Guarantee. Free literature.

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the "Fisherman" is a guarantee of purity and goodness unsurpassed. Those who use Scott's regularly, more often than not realize pure blood, a sound body—robustness.

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SLINGERLAND SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Inc. Dept. 128 CHICAGO, ILL.

## Popcorn Makes a Good Food

Many Uses are Found for This Nutritious Cereal

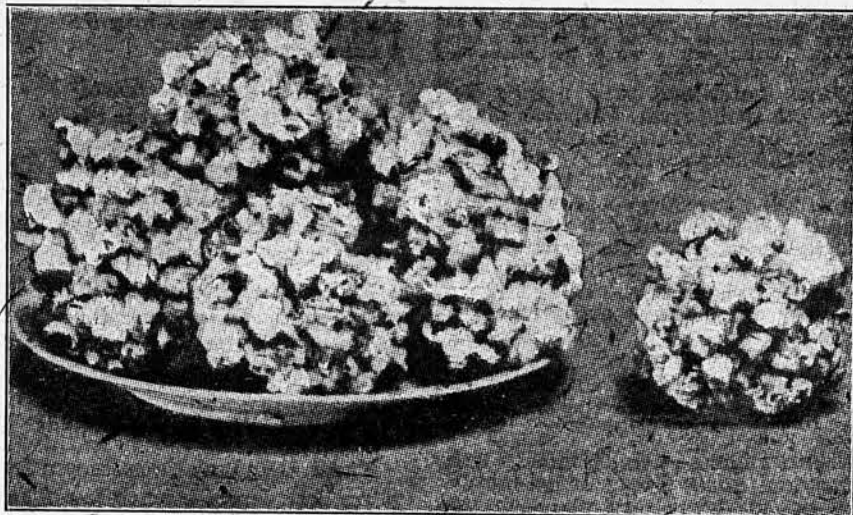
BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

ONE of the time tried and successful ways of entertaining family and friends is to arrange for an evening of popping corn, cracking nuts, making candy and finally taking advantage of the feast thus prepared. It is a form of pastime that old as well as young enjoy, and there are not many farm homes that do not make preparations for this means of extending hospitality during the winter months.

Because popped corn is most generally eaten from the hand, it is usually considered more of a confection than a food. However, it does have considerable food value, its composition resembling that of other corn products except that it contains less moisture.

at one time. A general rule that has proved itself to be a helpful one is to place enough corn in the container to just barely cover the bottom one kernel deep.

One should so regulate the heat by the use of the stove lid, iron plate or pan popper that the grains will begin to pop in 1½ minutes after they are placed over the heat. If the corn begins to pop in less time or if a large quantity of corn is placed in the popper, it will not pop so crisp and flaky. If it takes a longer time than 1½ minutes, the heat is not great enough, the popcorn is of poor quality, or a draft of cold air is striking it. If the popcorn is in good condition and the heat



There is No Confection More Healthful Than a Delicious Popcorn Ball or the Chocolate Covered Grains of Popcorn.

During the popping process the corn loses moisture and so it really contains a larger proportion of nutrients than the original grain; it also adds bulk to the diet because of its porous nature. There has been much argument concerning the digestibility of popped corn and even though it has not been studied experimentally, authorities seem to agree that there is no reason why it should not be easily and thoroughly digested.

To the small child it is nothing short of a miracle that a little hard grain of corn can so quickly be transformed into a crisp, flaky, snowy white mass; and it took older people some little time to find out just what happened when this change took place, and even now it is not well understood. It was at one time supposed to be caused by the expansion of oil in the kernel when heat was applied, but it has now been decided to be the expansion of the moisture contained in the starch cells. The outside walls of the popcorn are very firm and hard and do not burst until the pressure is quite considerable and so when the explosion takes place there often is enough force to turn the kernel completely inside out. Those who have made investigations as to the reason for the popping of this type of corn believe there is a possibility of the air expanding within the seed coat and causing the grain to burst.

### Corn Must be Dry to Pop

Satisfactory results in popping depend quite largely on the condition of the corn for if the seed coat is not sufficiently dry and hard it will not offer enough resistance to the expansion and will not burst with enough force to produce the crisp mass. The softer varieties of ordinary corn prove this to be true for while they will burst when subjected to heat, they do not have the characteristic appearance of popped corn.

It requires a little practice to be able to pop corn successfully but there are a few points which if carefully carried out will aid in securing good results. Anyone who has ever attempted to pop corn knows that satisfaction is almost always assured if one has good popcorn, a good fire and a good popper. However, there are a number of other points that can always be observed to good advantage. One should not place too much corn in the popper

is properly applied, 1 pint of unpopped corn should yield 15 to 20 pints of popped corn.

There are two general classes of corn poppers, the wire and the pan. Each has its good qualities and choice rests with the individual. As a usual thing corn is popped to be used at once. This is true no doubt because of the tendency of the popped grain to change in flavor and crispness when it stands. This change takes place because the extremely porous mass absorbs moisture so readily.

### A Few Popcorn Recipes

Aside from adding salt and pouring melted butter over the popped corn, it can be made into a confection by the addition of sirups. Popcorn cake and pudding also lend variety in meal plans. The following recipes have been tried and found to give good results:

**Popcorn Pudding**—Scald 3 cups of milk and pour over 2 cups of popped corn, finely pounded, and let stand 1 hour. Add 3 eggs, slightly beaten, ½ cup of brown sugar, 1 tablespoon of butter and ½ teaspoon of salt. Turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a slow oven until firm. Serve with cream or maple sirup.

**Chocolate Popcorn**—Put 2 teacups of white sugar, ½ cup of corn sirup, 2 ounces of chocolate and 1 cup of water into a kettle and cook until the sirup hardens when put in cold water. Pour over 4 quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

**Popcorn Balls**—Cook 1 pint of sirup, 1 pint of sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter and 1 teaspoon of vinegar until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Remove to the back of the stove and add ½ teaspoon of soda dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water and then pour the hot sirup over 4 quarts of freshly popped corn, stirring well until each kernel is coated, when it can be shaped.

### Making Use of the Ragbag

When hard times come knocking at the door, when the children need so many things you don't know what to get first, just take a trip up to the attic, sit down quietly and take a look at the ragbag. That ragbag may hold more than you imagine.

That shelf curtain will make four washcloths. How many it takes when

there are several children! Johnny's linen sport shirt is about gone, but the front and collar are good. Cut off the sleeves and sew it up, sew the tails together, place a coat hanger in it and see the new mending bag! Just the thing for the odds and ends of patches you will need when you mend. The back part of John's light summer shirt will make a nice little tea apron, or sewing apron. Strips for belt and ties will come from the front and the pocket can be ripped off and applied to the apron. An edging of rick-rack braid finishes the edge nicely. The sleeves of the old sweater will make the little folks a warm cap apiece and the best of the body, chest protectors for the older ones who must face the cold wind to school. The legs of those thin cotton and silk socks will make baby her next summer's supply of everyday stockings. Bobby's heavy stockings with toes and heels gone will make Johnny leggings that will keep out snow and cold. The skirt of your old suit has enough goods for Mary a school skirt and that crepe de Chine dress might make a neat middie blouse to wear with it.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich.  
Gove Co., Kansas.

### If Men Did Housework

If men did housework, I just bet they'd have the best tools they could get. They wouldn't struggle on like me in wasteful inefficiency. They wouldn't spend their strength, I know in trotting water to and fro. They'd pipe it in the house, by jing And systematize everything.

If men did housework, would they be as slow to change as you and me? The sink has always been too low. The pantry's such a ways to go. We travel miles about the place. And seem to think 'twould be disgrace To save ourselves a step or two. Would men waste efforts as we do?

We gaze across the peaceful fields Where Nature her abundance yields, And back again to man's domain Barns, well equipped and fat with grain Stand proudly in the twilight there; The best machines are everywhere. Beyond the well-hung garden gate Man's world is new and up-to-date!

If men did housework, there would be a revolution sure, and, Gee, We'd gasp to see the way they'd work To give themselves some time to shirk! And electric light like as no. Would be the way they'd make things go And do themselves; Each mother's son Would press a button and be done.

—Anne Campbell Stark.

### Children Like Crocheted Toys

A toy that will give much pleasure and cost almost nothing is a crocheted animated dog. It is to be slipped on over the hand and may be made to assume many funny positions.

With white yarn, chain (ch) 5, turn. Single crochet (s c) across the ch. Make 3 more rows the same.

5th row—Ch 1, 2 s c in 1st stitch



(st), 1 s c in next and continue across.

6th row—9 s c in next row.

7th row—11 s c in the next 18 rows.

26th row—Decrease 2 sts in each of next 4 rows.

30th row—Decrease 2 sts. Make 15 rows like 30th.

With brown yarn join to lower part of head at back and work 12 s c. Turn, make 6 s c, leaving the other 6 for the opening for ear. Now work 12 s c in each of 7 rows. Make the other side the same. Join with the white and work around and around the neck, increasing at both sides for shoulders, for 8 rows. Leave an opening for the legs, and continue around and around for 14 rounds. Finish off. Fasten to openings and make the legs, working around and around. Mrs. O. O. S. Kansas.



## Farm Home News

The popularity of the home dress-making work in Farmers' Institutes is evident from the fact that we cannot secure a demonstrator from the college before May 22. On that date, we hope to have one with us showing us the best ways to use old dresses when remodeling them into new. There are a number here who would like a short course in home dressmaking. The Union Canning club in this county is to have a five-day course in dressmaking. In that time, the women hope to remodel dress forms to correspond to the individual and to fit patterns to forms.

Several boys in this neighborhood have become ambitious to raise geese this year. Just why the water fowl strikes their fancy, we can't say, unless it is because they think of chickens as girls' work. In some instances, farm-raised geese are selling for \$6 a pair. They are generally undressed appearing now as most of the owners have picked the feathers. The pickers say the geese will begin laying too soon if left feathered and will, besides, gradually pick and discard the feathers. We have recently bought some of these home-picked goose feathers, paying \$1.25 a pound. These are not adulterated with white chicken feathers as is the case with most of the goose feathers on the market. Neither are they steamed and freed from the oily, goosey smell that adheres to such feathers. If any reader has a method of treating feathers at home in such a way as to easily and completely remove this odor, we should be grateful to learn it.

Personally, we have found geese and ducks something of a nuisance when we were trying to raise young chickens. They drive everything and, unless all drinking troughs or basins have shields of some sort, they muddy up the drinking water so much that no self-respecting hen will drink it. With all such gloomy forebodings, we are trying to encourage the two home boys who are investing their cash from skunks' skins for geese.

Bright, sunny days, dry ground and men plowing for oats make farm women think it is time to plant gardens. We are told it is none too soon to set out onion sets or to plant onion seeds and sweet peas. In the last few days we have heard several of the neighbors express a similar 1920 resolution to the effect that they plan to have better gardens than they had last year. One woman and her sons are going into a partnership garden business. If they succeed as well with their tomatoes as they hope to do, they plan to buy a can sealer and a supply of cans and market their product in the form of canned tomatoes. The advantage, one at least, of such a method of marketing is that it would save them the trouble of delivering the fresh tomatoes often and probably at a considerable distance.

One vegetable we hope to grow this year will be new in our garden. It is the rutabaga turnip. We hope this will serve as a substitute for mangel-wurzels. We have had little trouble in growing the stock beets but they winter so badly in the cellar that they do not serve well for green food in the late winter. The large turnip is said to keep better and to answer the same purpose.

For all our gardens, we are hoping the spring and summer will not be so dry as this fall and winter have been. There are few cisterns that now contain any water. Wells that never have been dry before, so far as is known, are breaking their good records and many farmers are hauling all or part of the water needed for cattle and horses and for household use. The bluntness of the weather has been greatly appreciated by those who have the handling of water wagons as part of their daily chores. The men thus burdened find little time for many of the repair tasks they have faithfully promised to do during the winter.

### Wouldn't Part With Fireless

I purchased a two-compartment fireless cooker four years ago. The complete outfit consisted of four radiators, two kettles holding 4 quarts each, one

kettle holding 8 quarts and one inset pan for the latter holding 5 pints; also a roaster rack for this large kettle and two cake or pie racks. The cooker is aluminum lined and all the utensils are aluminum. It has been in use the entire four years and is in perfect condition.

For very tough meat or fowl I have had good success with the cooker by heating two radiators and using the roasting rack in the large kettle. I heat the contents of the kettle and the radiators until the kettle will boil when placed on the radiator, then place in the cooker with one radiator above and one below. I usually do this in the evening. Then in the morning while preparing breakfast I reheat both radiators and the kettle and replace in the cooker, adding at this time such seasoning and vegetables as I may wish to use. The contents will be piping hot and the meat deliciously tender by dinner time. This second reheating is not necessary with a young hen or good beef.

I also like to heat the radiators and bake squash and potatoes between them, using pie plates and the pie rack. I find the fireless cooker useful also for packing ice cream as the cream will keep fine for at least 24 hours.

I would not do without a cooker any more than I would a gas, gasoline or oil stove or a separator. I consider it saves as much work as a separator and saves in fuel what a separator saves in butterfat, to say nothing of the fact that when a meal is once in the cooker I do not have to think of it again until meal time.

H. Pearl Wedig.  
Colorado.

### Short Sleeves are Worn Again

9562—Ladies' Dress. The skirt section has fullness and is joined under a plait at each side of the front. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9553—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. Straight basque lines are emphasized.



in the new braided blouse shown which slips on over the head. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9566—Ladies' One-Piece Skirt. A fitted effect across the front is obtained in this one-piece model by taking a dart at each side of the front. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

### She Likes the Paper

I enjoy the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze very much. I turn to the page for the homemakers first but I also enjoy the page for the young readers, Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal, the poultry club and gardening pages.

Mrs. J. H. Rouse.  
Colorado.



Never in the world were there doughnuts like Calumet doughnuts. In no others will you find that toothsome, tender goodness. It's the same with all bakings.



## CALUMET



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You save when you buy it—moderate in price. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save materials it is used with—never fails. Order today. Improve the quality of your bakings. Reduce baking costs.

#### Calumet Doughnuts

1/2 Cup sugar, 1 Egg, 3 Level teaspoons shortening, 1 Level teaspoon salt, 1 Cup milk or water, 2 1/2 Level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 2 1/2 Level cups flour. Lemon and mace flavor.

How to make them—Cream sugar and shortening together. Add well beaten egg, then add milk. Next mix in flour and baking powder well sifted together. Work dough as little as possible. Turn out on well floured board and roll out quarter inch thick; cut with doughnut cutter and fry in boiling hot fat.



#### Valuable 72-Page Cook Book

Handsomely illustrated in colors. Most complete and dependable recipe book ever issued. Hundreds of helps in reducing household expense. Scores of selected recipes. Better ways of making better foods. Send slip found in can of Calumet and three 2-cent stamps to help cover cost of packing and mailing. Calumet Baking Powder Co., 4100-4124 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Ill.

BEST BY TEST



## What is she singing?

It goes like this—"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood, when fond recollection presents them to view" etc. It is one of the 26 popular old ballads in the 32 page song book, "Songs of Long Ago", which we will send free to anyone returning the coupon below. Send for your copy today.

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(The Monitor Family)  
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124 Woodrow St. CINCINNATI, OHIO

**THE ORIGINAL PIPELESS FURNACE TRIPLE-CASING PATENT**

## Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

THIS week we are giving space to a number of letters that have been "crowded out" of previous issues. Hereafter we shall print replies to no letters excepting those of very general interest. If you wish advice in reference to personal ailments you must enclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope, which will insure you a prompt reply.

### Curvature of the Spine

I am seeking some advice. I have a very bad case of curvature of the spine, so that I am pretty badly stooped over. I wish to know whether there is any body brace on the market that will help to straighten my spine at my age and if there are any exercises that would also help. I am 32 years old.

The only way to find out is by having an X-Ray picture of your spine. If the curvature is due to tuberculosis of the spine and it is still active you should take proper treatment for it, which, at your age, would be at first just like any other treatment for tuberculosis and later on would include special exercises. If there is no tuberculosis the conditions are altered and it is possible that a body brace would be helpful. Even in that case your most reliable help will be systematic, well-directed exercises.

First of all get the X-Ray picture to see the real condition of the spine. Then you may better find out what to do.

Altho you are 32 years old there is no question but you can accomplish a great deal by exercises looking to the development of the undeveloped side. They will do more for you than body braces.

### Liver Spots

My face is covered with brown spots. There is one on my upper lip that mars my whole face. It is clear across and looks like a mustache. The others are not quite so dark. The marks came on my face before my first baby was born and they have never gone away. I have taken all kinds of liver medicine but nothing seems to do any good. Please tell me if there is any thing I can do to rid my face of these marks.

Such marks are commonly known as "liver spots," but there is no good reason for charging the liver with them. They are a deposit of pigment cells that seem to be in some mysterious way connected with the female reproductive organs as they are almost peculiar to women and usually in connection with some disturbances of the reproductive system.

The best way to cure them is to build up the general health and give especial attention to a vigorous circulation thru the skin of the whole body. A cool or cold bath every morning followed by brisk rubbing with a heavy dry towel is helpful. The towel rub alone is good if for any reason the bath cannot be taken. However it must be persisted in for months. Any known troubles of the pelvic organs should be corrected. Regular diet of nourishing food that will insure free action of the bowels is important.

I have seen many bad cases of "liver spots" cured by attention to these matters, but never have heard of one being cured by liver medicine.

### Various Diseases

I have been growing very fast for the last year. I am only 14 and am as tall as a man. Is there a remedy for such a case. I have kidney trouble, weak eyes, adenoids, and a bad stomach. I'm always hungry and could eat all day. Please answer thru your column.

Growing tall is not a disease tho it often brings distress to the subject. A boy who grows very tall while still quite young should have special consideration from his elders. He should do some work, but it should not be out of proportion to his actual strength. He should have a great deal of sleep. He should be warmly dressed and shod and he should eat plenty of nourishing food. Be careful about your methods of eating. Take plenty of time to the job so that you can chew the food thoroughly. Give your stomach complete rest between meals. Do not drink any tea or coffee but drink milk instead. I don't think it likely that you have any serious kidney trouble, more likely it is a bladder weakness. You must consult a specialist in eye dis-

eases about your eyes and probably the same doctor will be able to advise about the adenoids. Ask your father and mother to read this.

### An Annoying Complaint

I would like to know whether there is any cure for bed wetting. My little girl 11 years old does not seem able to overcome the habit, altho most anxious to do so. She is perfectly healthy, but frail looking. Her sister is more robust looking. Both girls are good in their lessons at school and learn fast. I don't believe in whipping her to break her of the habit but would like to know of a safe medicine to use.

MRS. P. A.

I would like to know whether you can give advice how to cure bed wetting. I have a girl 14 years old, who has been troubled with bed wetting from infancy on. She is otherwise strong and well, and her kidneys act all right at day time. This trouble is somewhat in the family. She does not menstruate yet. Do you think that will bring a change? Do you think I ought to take her to a doctor and have her examined, or can you give some home remedy?

MRS. C. H. C.

The above two letters are samples of many that I receive asking for methods to cure this very annoying complaint. There is no sure cure. There is no one medicine that can be given to any and every patient and effect a sure cure. Almost all cases do get cured before arriving at adult age, but many of them persist until the age of puberty. In girls the coming of menstrual life often puts an end to the trouble.

We all know that most babies gain control of the urine passed in the daytime long before they can control that passed at night. In some cases it seems as if they never would get night control, but they do improve as the days go by and it is only the rare case that reaches school age still unimproved.

Several reasons may be considered for the abnormality: 1. Poor nourishment and general weakness; 2. Physical defects that cause reflexes; 3. Defects of the urinary apparatus; 4. Abnormal urine, acid or highly concentrated; 5. Incomplete mental processes.

Most of these things suggest their own remedies. The weak, under-nourished child should be fed up and strengthened. Physical defects such as adenoids, large tonsils, or other impediments to health should be removed. A child who needs circumcision should undergo this operation without delay. An examination of the urine should be made and if necessary, remedies should be given to correct it. The child should be given a very careful physical examination by a good doctor; for such things as seat worms, piles or indigestion may be causing the trouble.

If the child has been given attention on all these points and still has trouble, an effort should be made to give her assistance by mental suggestion. At bedtime as the child is going to sleep, the mother says repeatedly, "You will not wet the bed tonight. You will hold the urine until you get up." This is not to be said hastily to the wakeful child, but earnestly to the child who is just going to sleep and is to be repeated with stress several times so as to make a mental impression; not scolding but advising and insisting.

You do not understand it? No. But it is good logic, and it has worked after the other things have failed. It simply helps the child to complete its mental processes.

Mrs. R. B.: Your doctor is right. After such attacks as you have had the speech centers are not easily controlled. You must be very patient, try not to get worried about the matter, but make slow, deliberate efforts to say a few words several times a day. You will find that some words come more readily than others. Practice on these and keep on adding others. If you find that your speech comes easier in one position than another, put yourself in that position whenever you try to practice. It will be some time before it comes easily but it will come.

E. M.: Your letter is of too confidential a character to be answered in the paper. I shall be glad to give you a reply if you will send a stamped and addressed envelope.

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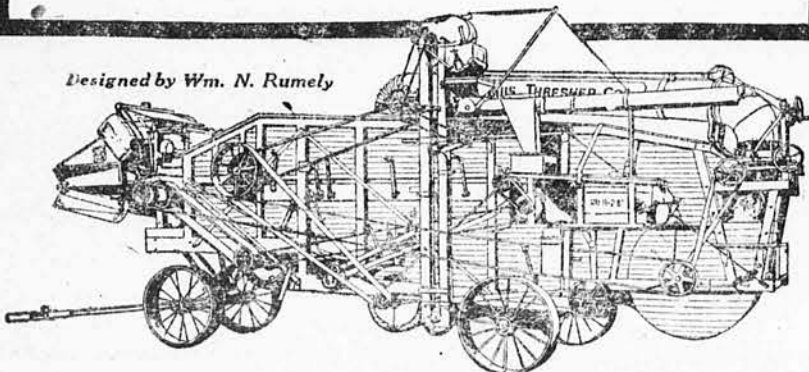
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Designed by Wm. N. Rumely





## The Farmiscope

Readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially as desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Would Share the Glory

He—"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

She—"Then you come in and rule the world awhile. I'm tired."—Minneapolis S. & M. Co. Bulletin.

### Waiting at the Fire

"Number, please?"  
"Never mind, Central. I wished to get the Fire Department, but the house has burned down now."—Life.

### Imperative

Two Irishmen were up in the mountains hunting. The one carrying the gun saw a grouse and carefully took aim. "Mike," shouted Pat, "don't shoot! The gun ain't loaded."  
"I've got to," yelled Mike, "the bird will niver wait!"—Plow and Tractor.

### Feeling of Unrest

"There seems to be a great feeling of unrest thru the country."  
"Yes, I've noticed that. Most of my clerks yawn so frequently thru the day that I'm dead sure they're not getting sleep enough."—Detroit Free Press.

### She Had Pop's Number

"This chap sat in a fashionable coffee shop with his little daughter, while his wife was having a marcel wave put in her hair."

"The little daughter, as she played about, patted her father's bald head and said in a loud voice that all the ladies who were getting waved could hear:

"No waves for you, daddy—you're all beach."—Exchange.

### Loaded

"Here's a blank form."  
"What for?"  
"Sort of business questionnaire. The boss desires you to tell what you do around the office."  
"Gimme six blanks."—Pittsburg Sun.

### Paw Knows Everything

Willie—"Paw, what is the difference between capital and labor?"  
Paw—"Well, the money you lend represents capital, and getting it back represents labor, my son."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Suspicious

"I trust that you emerged from that deal with a clean conscience." "Yes; but I am rather apprehensive. My conscience is so unusually clear that I can't help but feel that I must have got the worst of the deal."—The Furrow.

### He Knew

A Sunday school teacher told a boy that she didn't believe he knew much about the Bible or that he could repeat even two texts, and he said he could. "And Judas went and hung himself." "Go thou and do likewise."

### An Emergency Excuse

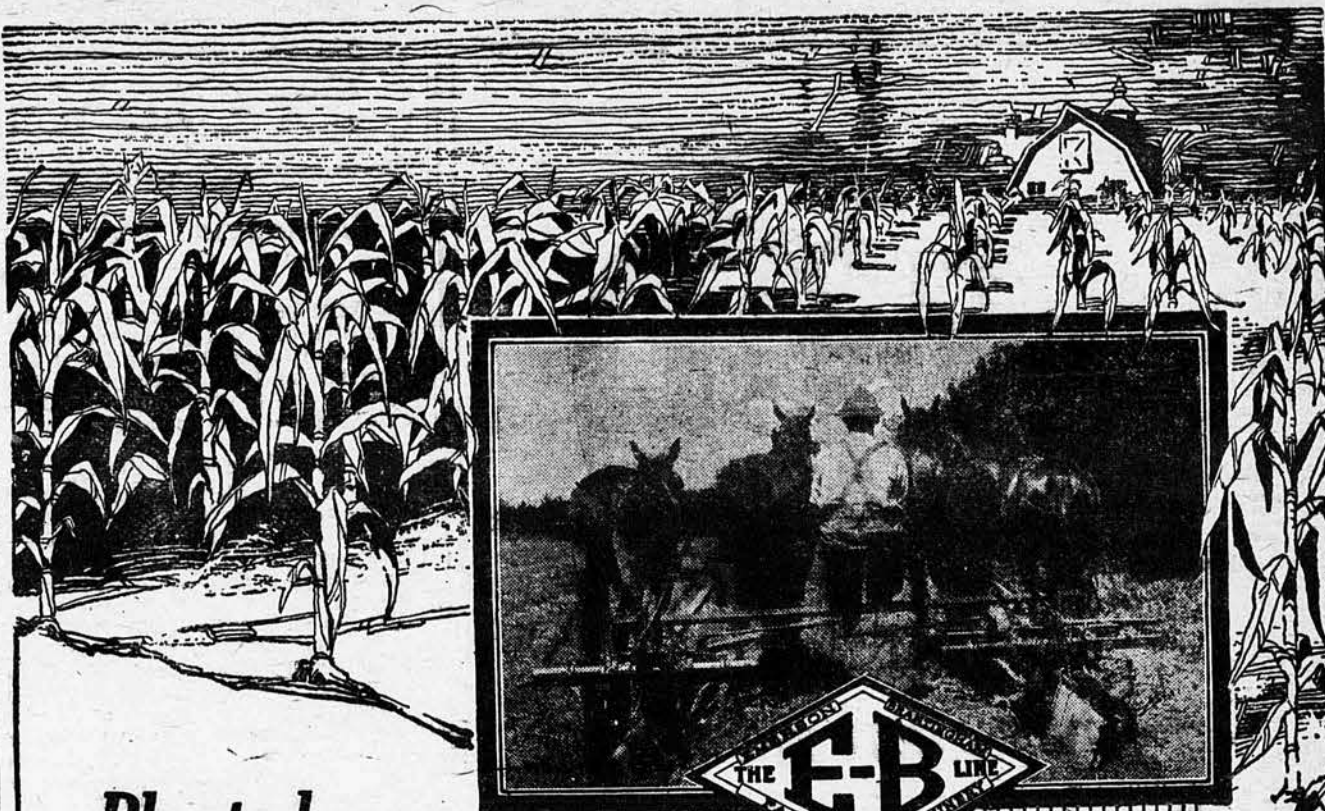
Farmer—"You young rascal, what are you doing up in my apple tree?"  
Boy—"Please, sir, I'm frightening away the birds; they're such awful thieves."—Boston Transcript.

### The Big Audience

"Haven't you time to go home and make a few speeches?"  
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "What I'm in doubt about is whether I'll have time to listen to all the speeches they're getting ready to make to me."—Washington Star.

### A Good Provider

"Is your husband a good provider, Binah?"  
"Yessum; he's a good providah all right, but I'se allus skeered dat niggah's gwine ter git caught at it."—Houston Chronicle.



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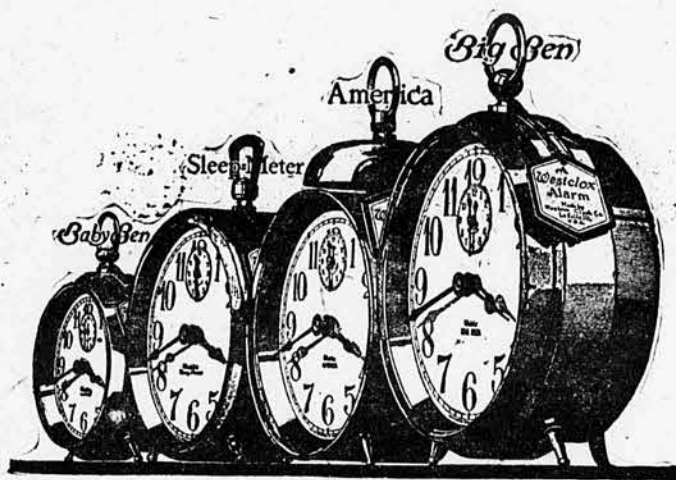
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## For Our Young Readers

### Flowers Add Charm and Cheer to the Farm Home

BY THE JUNIORS

IF YOU'RE going to have a flower garden this spring and summer it's time to begin planning for it now. These letters from other young folks may help you to decide upon the kinds of flowers you wish to raise.

#### Four-o'clocks are Pretty

I am a little girl 8 years old but I love to raise flowers. I have helped Mamma in the garden ever since I was big enough to go to the garden. I usually have a little flower garden of my own.

The ones I have grown with the greatest success are four-o'clocks. I raise different kinds—red ones, white ones, yellow ones and mixed ones. They are so pretty when they come out in the evening when the sun goes down.

We are on a rented farm. I hope we may soon be on a farm of our own where we may have more flowers.

Elizabeth Gingrich.

Jetmore, Kan.

#### Pansies in Washing Machine

I am a lover of pretty flowers and delight in always having plenty of them both winter and summer. I raise sweet peas, zinnias, phlox, asters, pansies, cannas, cosmos, firebush and calliopsis, and I am always successful with them. We have several flower beds in the yard and also have a flower garden every year. I have an old washing machine on the north side of the house for pansies, and an old tub in which we plant flowering moss in the yard. We have an old trough for the house plants. We have wild cucumber vines, climbing roses and wild clematis vines at the windows and porches and on the fences. Several unsightly places in the back yard are hidden by a long row of hollyhocks. I think there is nothing nicer than a lot of pretty flowers in a yard, and I always plant some every summer.

Ottawa, Kan.

Pearl Jacob.

#### Flowers for New Home

[Prize Letter.]

I love to raise flowers and have raised them every year for a long time. I generally have success with zinnias and marigolds. I like phlox too. Last year I had good luck with the tame sunflower. We usually have pinks and carnations. We had roses last year, but we moved and have only one rose bush now, which is a Maiden Blush. We are going to set out some more this year. We always have lots of hollyhocks and lilies and lilacs. There is only one vine, a wild grape, on this place. It runs to the top of the windmill and when it is green it is beautiful. Our lawn is not fixed up yet, as we moved only last October, but we are going to plant bluegrass and have sidewalks with flowers on each side. We are also going to have a couple of evergreen trees.

There are two lilac bushes on this place, one on each side of the yard. We are going to set out some grape vines this spring, also an orchard of cherries, peaches, apples and pears, and maybe a few other things. We have one blue plum tree and two pear trees and two apple trees already here. We have several house plants also, a Wonder in June, a fern, a geranium and three plants whose names I don't know. We have lots of box elder and elm trees and one mulberry tree.

Sterling, Kan. Jessie Smith.

#### An Attractive Yard

[Prize Letter.]

The attractive yard is the one fenced and sown with bluegrass and with beds of flowers in it. Climbing vines along the fence make it more charming. The beds may be made in squares, round, star-shaped, flag-shaped, or in triangles. The star is pretty. Two colors of flowers make an artistic bed.

To keep the lawn attractive it must be clipped. For the flower beds candytuft, pinks, flags, cactus, nasturtiums, violets, and pansies may be used. For borders or along fences zinnias, ver-

benas, hollyhocks, asters, dahlias, roses, chrysanthemums, carnations and many others may be used. For climbing along the fence, sweet peas, ramblers, scarlet climber, Japanese Kudzu vine, morning glory, cinnamon vine and others are good. If there is a sidewalk of concrete thru the lawn, one may have an arch over it with grape vines, ramblers, scarlet climber, morning glory and cinnamon vines for shade. To make the yard complete one should have a few trees, lilac bushes, snowball bushes or oleanders.

Frieda Engeman.

Wathena, Kan.

#### Flowers Brighten Farm

I live in Seward county where not many people raise flowers. We have raised phlox, cosmos, mignonette, zinnias and larkspurs successfully as annuals, carnations, snapdragons, chrysanthemums, Shasta daisy, hardy phlox,



Elizabeth Gingrich and Her Flowers.

Liberty iris, dwarf garden iris, rosemary, golden glow, platycodon and Bouncing Betty as tender and hardy perennials, and gladioluses and cannas. Rose of Sharon and lilacs. We have the roses and Bridal wreath and flowering almond and mock orange as summer bulbs. As vines we have clematis, trumpet creeper and woodbine. As shrubbery we have several kinds of roses, Bridal wreath, flowering almond and mock orange, and golden glow on one side of the lawn and California privet on the east as a hedge, and on the other side we have Rose of Sharon, lilacs and a maple tree. The house stands on the west side. Our farm looks very pretty in the summer when the flowers bloom. As people pass they exclaim, "Oh, how pretty the flowers look!" I think every farm should have some flowers to brighten the place.

June Erlewine.

Liberal, Kan.

#### Wheel Shaped Garden

I love flowers very much. We raised loveplant vine last year in our flower garden but could not get Wild cucumber to grow with success. We have trumpet vines too. We raised zinnias, marigolds, larkspur, mignonettes and petunias and a bed of various flowers consisting of pinks, carnations and flowers too numerous to mention. We have perennial sweet peas and pink hollyhocks, also lilac bushes and rose bushes which always have lots of flowers. We have white, blue and yellow flags. This spring my garden is going to be made in the shape of a wheel. I intend to plant zinnias, daisies, loveplant, burning bush, verbenas, pansies, sweet Williams and sweet peas. I made a hollyhock hedge and planted the flowers in August. Snapdragons are pretty planted with lady's slipper. Candytuft is pretty in a bed by itself.

Abilene, Kan.

Maude Hurley.

#### Flowers Akin to Music

I think flowers are akin to music. They also have a soothing effect in the sick room. I love them all, but my favorite is the pansy. I will tell you



Now I start and grow them. First I get a shallow box and put light, loose soil in it, filling it to within about 2 inches of the top. In February I plant the seeds and put the box in a sunny window, sprinkling them with lukewarm water twice a week. As the seeds begin to grow I fill in the soil around them. The first of May they are ready for transplanting, and usually insure me an abundance of blossoms.

I raised nasturtiums, Dwarf and Climbing zinnias and touch-me-nots with the most success. I had the climbing variety of nasturtiums over a wire fence in the back yard and the dwarf variety on each side of the walk. They are easily grown and furnish an abundance of blossoms. I was successful also with sweet peas. Nasturtiums, pansies, and sweet peas must be picked often to keep them blooming. I had an abundance of flowers all last summer and am an enthusiastic flower grower. Cameron, Mo. Faye Bush.

### Letters to a Farm Boy

(This letter defines education as the fourth stepping stone to success. The uneducated boy starts life with a handicap. The problems of today demand trained minds.)

Dear Robert:—An old friend of mine lost his right arm when he was just your age. Despite this handicap he has become one of the world's most successful stockmen; a winner of championships at the International shows. Unable to obtain schooling he taught himself at home. As men count success this man has gone far, but listen to what he said to me:

"Louis," said I as we sat on the lawn at his handsome farm home, "I know that you are a self-made man and that in winning success you have overcome many obstacles. Tell me what was your greatest handicap." "See this arm?" said my friend as he stretched out the useless stump, "the loss of that was an awful blow. I thought a one-armed man couldn't do much but I soon found that I could do more with my left hand than some fellows could with both. And I thought that lack of an education didn't amount to much. That's where I made a mistake. I was 25 before I decided that while too late to go to school, for I was married, I would teach myself at home. That was the hardest job I ever tackled. I'd rather see my boy lose his right arm than his chance for an education if we had to make a choice."

Education, Robert, is the fourth stone in the foundation of success. I place it after industry because without industry education is no stepping stone. In the "good old days" and even in the present it has been possible for the uneducated man with industry and ability to go far. It will not be impossible in the coming days but the uneducated boy must start life with a handicap that may drag him down no matter how strongly he may build upon faith, integrity and industry. The problems of today demand trained minds no matter what avocation one may pursue.

You told me that one of your school-mates is to be a physician and another, too, will follow his father who is a minister. These boys have lived in the same atmosphere in their respective homes that will greet them in their chosen professions. And yet no one would expect Arnold to begin the practice of medicine nor Richard to enter the ministry without preparatory years of training in some recognized school. Why then expect the farm boy to make the most of his chosen profession without the same foundation to build his life work upon? For you, as for my own son, I wish an agricultural college training that will enable you to look upon farm problems with seeing eyes. Success may come without it but it will take long years of endeavor in the hard school of experience and those are the years that should see you climbing swiftly, not step by step.

Are these letters becoming tiresome, dear son of my old friend? I hope not. Yesterday I saw a small atom of the Terrier tribe defying a Mastiff 10 times his size. "Look at the grit of the fighting son-of-a-gun," said an admiring youngster as the tiny pup slung snarling dog language at his giant foe. That Terrier had something that was needed in the foundation of success. May I tell you about the fifth stone when I write again? Sincerely your friend, John F. Case.

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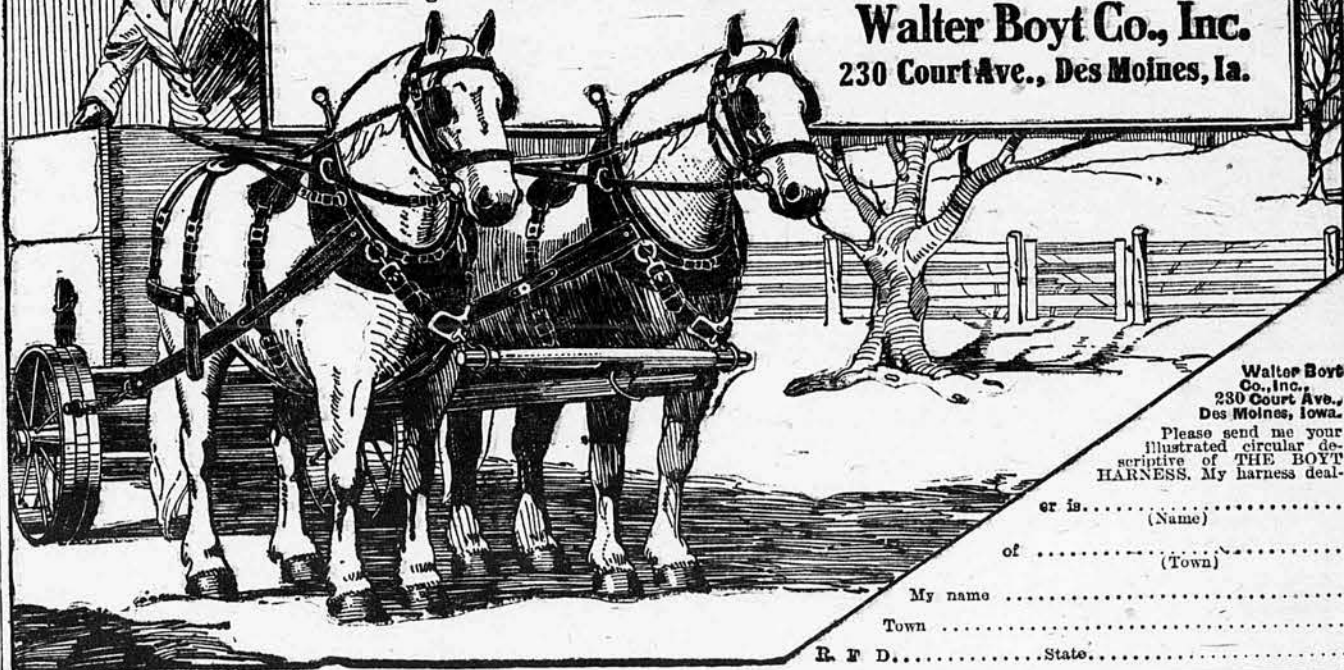
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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE



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The Green Ledger.....Miss M. E. Braddon  
Rebecca.....The Duchess  
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Address .....  
Town ..... State .....

## With the Capper Calf Club

### What Has a Name to Do With Pep?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

**W**ASN'T it Shakespeare who inquired, many years ago, "What's in a name?" and insisted that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweetly." Many folks have taken a great deal of comfort since then in Shakespeare's reasoning, and have decided not to worry about their names. Perhaps that's right, but isn't it interesting to find some folks with the same name, but not related, making the same success?

Floyd Herman of Barber county for two years has been one of the livestock chaps in the Capper Pig club. Not long ago I received an application for membership in the Capper Calf club from Emmett Herman of Dickinson. Right from the first Emmett has shown himself to be the wide-awake kind that succeeds. "Any relation to Floyd Herman of Barber county?" I asked him recently. "I hardly think I am," replied Emmett, "but I might be and not know it. At least I didn't know there was a Floyd Herman until I saw his name in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I'm going to write him some of these days so we can get acquainted with each other." That's right, Emmett, form as many friendships in your club work as possible, for one never can have too many true friends. Emmett is out to make the Dickinson club a success, too. "I have talked to a few of the boys about the calf club," he says, "but they seem a little slow. I am going to do my best to get new members. I plan to get two Hereford calves if there is any chance to do so. Dad says they are going to be hard to get, but I'll get them, don't you worry about it. I'll do contest work this summer if I have to take a couple of mice."

### Shawnee's Represented, Too

And talking about names, here's a peppy letter from Bertha Dawdy of Shawnee county. The name "Dawdy" recalls to mind the fact that the first prize in the Capper Pig club one year was won by a boy bearing that name. Bertha shows the kind of interest that will make her club work a pleasure and a success. "I'm so glad I succeeded in becoming a calf club member," she writes. "I surely think it a fine plan to study the different breeds, and I enjoy it very much. I am eager to see something about the Guernseys, as that is the breed I plan to enter in the contest. I'm hoping our club will win, and will do everything I can to help out."

Calf club boys and girls already are out after contest entries. Let's not forget to study our rules and be sure to get the right kind of calves when buying. The contest entry must consist of two heifer calves, not more than 14 month old when entered in the contest. Calves may be entered any time between April 1 and May 1. The calves must be not less than three-quarter purebred and valued at not more than \$125. It would be a good plan to buy one purebred heifer calf and one grade, so that if you cared to do so, you could sell the grade next fall to get some money out of your year's work, and keep the purebred to start a herd of your own.

In our short talks about the leading dairy breeds of the United States, we've reviewed the Jersey and the Holstein-Friesian. Now we'll study the Ayrshire, which while not so widely distributed as some other breeds, has a quite interesting history. The facts I shall give are obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin No. 893 and from Plumb's "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals."

### A Talk About Ayrshires

The Ayrshire breed of cattle originated in the County of Ayr, in South-western Scotland. The earliest accounts of the cattle of Ayrshire show them to have been black and white. About 1780 red and white became fashionable, while from 1785 to 1805 red and white was a common color. These latter colors of brown, red, and white have been carried down to the present time. Thus it is apparent that the Ayrshire as a breed is evolved from a variety of blood, mainly from types associated with larger milking capacity. Perhaps the most picturesque feature of Ayrshire cattle is their long horns, which turn outward, then forward and upward. Another point of which breeders of these cattle are very proud is the uniform, square, level udder with long body attachment which is common among the cows.

Quick, brisk actions are characteristic of the animals, which seem always to have an abundant store of energy. Ayrshires have a highly nervous disposition, which is useful both for production and self-support. Probably none of the other dairy breeds can compare with the Ayrshires in ability to obtain a livelihood on scant pastures. Undoubtedly this characteristic is due to the fact that pastures in that part of Scotland where the breed was developed are somewhat sparse and it is necessary for animals to graze large areas in order to obtain sufficient feed.

The first importation of Ayrshires to this country was made in 1822. New England, New York and Pennsylvania probably contain the largest number of representatives of the breed. There is a small distribution in the Middle Atlantic states and the Pacific Northwest.

The Ayrshire as a milk producer always has ranked high. The milk contains comparatively little color and has the fat in uniformly small globules which average smaller in size than for any other breed. Ayrshire milk, because of the small fat globules, stands shipping well without churning. As a producer of beef the Ayrshire ranks among the first of the dairy breeds.

Next week we'll talk about the Guernseys, then we'll take up the study of the beef types of cattle.

### Where Ma and Pa Are Going

"Look here, now Harold," said father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to heaven."

"I don't care to go to heaven," sobbed the boy. "I wish to go with you and mother."—Pearsons.

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## The Capper Calf Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of ..... county in the Capper Calf 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 Kansas Farmer and 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: 12 to 18



## Farm Questions

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### About Storage Cellars

What are the principal requirements of a good storage cellar for vegetables and fruit? How would one store carrots, parsnips and beets? J. O. EPPERSON, Gardner, Kan.

The principal requirements of a good storage cellar for sound vegetables and fruit are proper temperature and moisture.

If the cellar does not contain a furnace and the temperature does not drop below the freezing point there is little difficulty in keeping vegetables and fruits.

If there is a furnace in the cellar, however, the proposition is very difficult. In the latter case it is well to partition off one part of the cellar as far away from the furnace as possible and to have an insulated or double wall with a dead air space. A cement wall is very satisfactory. It is preferable to have a dirt floor altho a slatted floor a couple of inches above the dirt would not be out of place. It is well to have a window in this storage room so that ventilation may be taken care of.

With carrots, parsnips and beets, we have had considerable success in storing them in sand. M. F. Ahern.

### A Good Poultry House

What is the proper temperature for a chicken house in winter? Some of my chickens have died. Is it due to the fact the house may be too warm? MRS. J. D. D. Hillsboro, Kan.

The essentials of a good poultry house are: 1. Fresh air without drafts, thru the use of partly open fronts on south side of building, covered with light cloth. This checks severe drafts and keeps out rain and snow. 2. The house should be built in a high place with floor of the house a few inches higher than ground around it. This prevents dampness. 3. The house should be equipped with dropping platform above which perches or roosts are placed, thus keeping the floor clean and affording cleaner floor space for birds. Platform for droppings and perches should be along north wall of the house and no nearer than 8 feet from the openings in the wall of the south side. It is scarcely possible your chickens die because of being too warm, but it is possible if the house was closed tightly, that the air became moist and foul and this caused sickness. J. L. Prehn.

### Motor Cultivators

I am interested in motor cultivators. What information can you give me concerning these machines? Is there a machine of this kind made that will do good efficient work and that can be depended on to go when it is needed? R. L. SMARR, Higginsville, Mo.

There are at present not fewer than 10 two-row cultivators that are well past the experimental stage. I think any of them will successfully negotiate the damp spots whenever the rest of the field is fit to work. Several of these machines plow, plant, cultivate and harvest the corn by use of appropriate tools.

As most of them have fully 5 horsepower drawbar pull, they can without doubt handle disk harrows up to that capacity as well as any horse team.

The type of machine to get would depend in a very large measure on the different class of work it is to do and the adaptability or initiative of the operator. W. H. Sanders.

### Udder Infection

I used a new milk tube for milking my cows and in a few days, the cows' bags began to swell and seemed caked. The milk was thick and yellow and they gave about one-half as much milk as usual. They seemed to get over this for a while but came back. They kept this up until I turned them both dry. After one of the cows calved, a large lump came on one quarter of the bag. This broke and a thick yellow matter came from it. The calf is doing well, but has a knot on the jaw like lump jaw. I now have a third cow acting very much like these cows. Is this contagious and what can be done for them? J. Oberlin, Kan.

Your cattle probably are affected with infection of the udder, probably (Continued on Page 49.)

# Heider

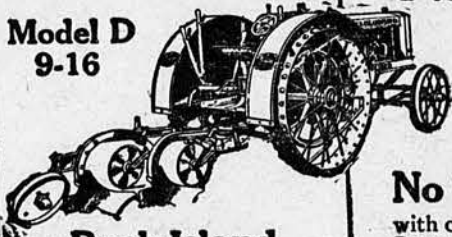
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Model D  
9-16



### Rock Island One-Man Outfits

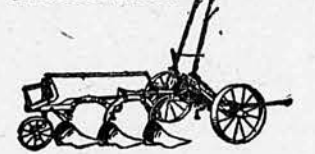
Heider Model D 9-16 with No. 9 Rock Island CTX two-bottom Power Lift Plow directly attached. To the right, Heider Model C 12-20 with Rock Island No. 19 CTX two-three bottom Power Lift Plow. Foot-lever control. Automatic power lift.

### Rock Island No. 38 One-Man Tractor Disc



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### Rock Island No. 12 Tractor Plow



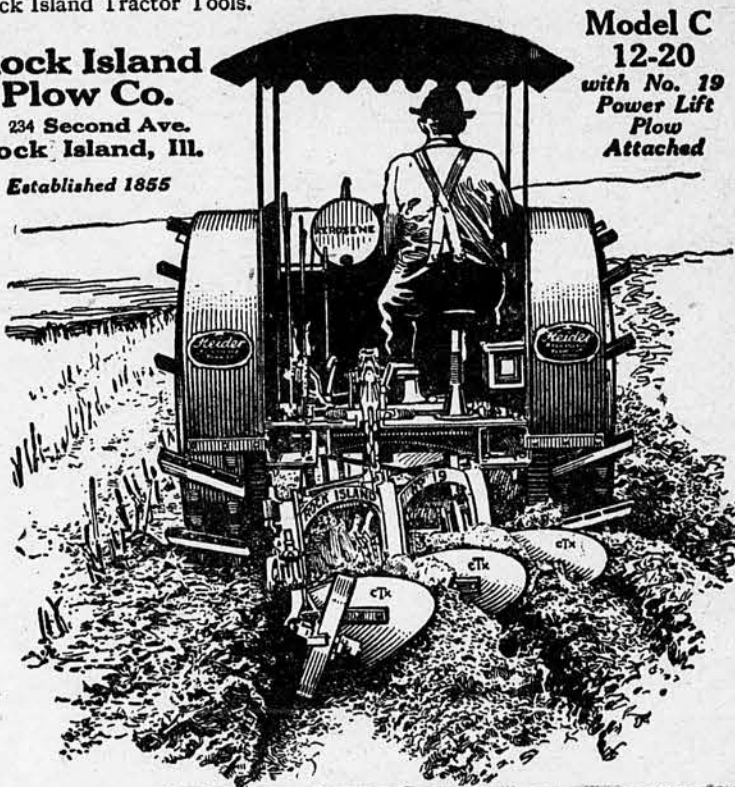
Successful behind any tractor. Front furrow wheel lift equipped with 2, 3 or 4 Rock Island CTX bottoms that turn the furrow slice clear over, pulverizing soil and preventing air spaces.

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Model C  
12-20  
with No. 19  
Power Lift  
Plow  
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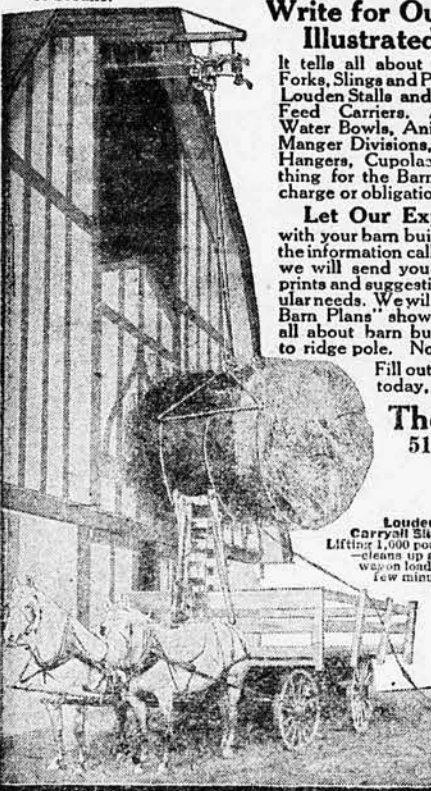
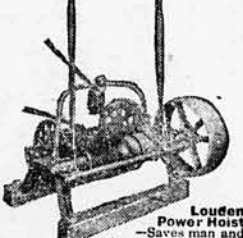
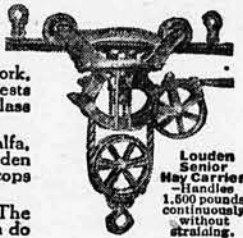
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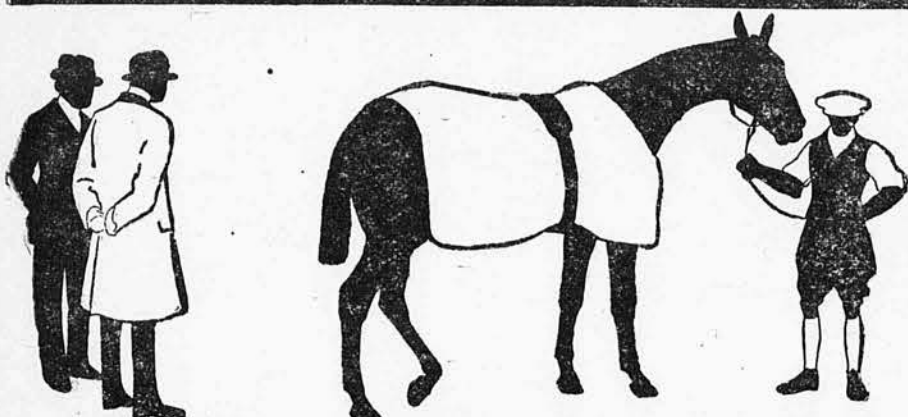
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## Capper Poultry Club

Those Having Stock to Sell Should Write at Once

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT  
Club Secretary

**C**HANCE sometimes fixes things up in queer ways. Or at least it seems that chance is doing it all. For example, some members of the Capper Poultry club are receiving more orders for pullets and cockerels than they can fill and others still have stock which they would like to sell.

Now there's Ruth Banks of Atchison county who has sold all of the 35 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels as well as the 50 pullets which she had listed in the catalog. On the other hand, Florence Sponenberg, of Rago, Kan., who raises Silver Wyandottes, has sold only one of the six pullets and four cockerels which she had listed. There are many factors which are responsible for the difference in demand for the stock offered for sale by different members. No doubt there were more persons who wanted Rhode Island Reds than Wyandottes. Perhaps, too, there is a greater demand in certain vicinities for a certain kind of poultry than for others, and prospective purchasers order from the girls nearest them. Then again some girls who have been in the club for one or more years have kept in touch with those who have ordered from them previously and have sold standardbred chickens to them a second season.

However these things may be I want every girl in the club who still has stock for sale to write me about it at once. Be sure to state the breed and variety, the number of pullets and the number of cockerels you have for sale and give your complete address. Then I will list these chickens in one of the club stories.

### Another Prize Offer

Special prize offers for the club girls of 1920 are being made by those who are raising standardbred chickens. I am going to let you read part of a most interesting letter I have just received from Mrs. F. R. Harbison of De Soto, Kan. Mrs. Harbison is the aunt of Ollie Osborn who was leader of the Johnson county club in 1918.

"I am going to offer a \$25 trio to the girl making the best record with Single Comb Buff Leghorns," Mrs. Harbison writes. "I recommend Buff Leghorns for the poultry club girls. Ollie has sent all of the catalogs away that you sent her. Several of our neighbors ordered from the catalog. One neighbor got 10 Barred Rock cockerels from a poultry club girl. I am a booster for the club but I really don't think the Single Comb Buff Leghorns are as well known as they deserve to be. I have raised Barred Rocks ever since I have been on the farm but I liked Ollie's Buff Leghorns so well that I am selling my Barred Rocks and will breed Buff Leghorns exclusively this season. I bought Ollie's pullets and have bought some fine stock so I have a beautiful pen of Buffs now for this year. The Leghorn will forever be one of the most popular breeds for all poultry keepers. It has been known for years as a practical 'egg machine,' a breed which can always be counted on for maximum profits if the hens will

lay in the winter. In the Buffs we have a winter laying strain of Leghorns in a beautiful golden buff color that does not require washing for exhibition, that lays a large white egg, has a good plump, yellow-skinned body with no dark pin feathers, making a beautiful carcass when dressed. The claim of all Buff Leghorn breeders that this variety is a better winter layer than any other variety has been officially proved. In many egg-laying contests, including the one at Mountain Grove, Mo., the Buff Leghorns made a better average for the six winter months than the White Leghorns."

Several club members have inquired recently about the county clubs whose members submitted the best cartoons of the "airplane race" of our club for 1919. Coffey county was given 150 points for the best drawing; Dickinson, 75 points for the second best, and Crawford county 50 points for third best.

If you're thinking about joining the club for 1920, it will be well to fill out the application blank and mail it at once. Girls who were prize winners in the club of last year are delighted with their success. Here are extracts from letters from a few of them:

### From Successful Members

"I am overwhelmed with joy to know that I am a prize winner," writes Velma Sigle of Russell county, who held sixth place in the open contest. "I received my prize and I am 'tickled to death.'" is the way that Florence Sponenberg of Kingman expressed her enthusiasm. "I think it is some honor to receive fifth prize in the baby chick department." "I want to thank you and all of the Capper folks for the prizes that Mamma and I received," writes Ella Bailey of Atchison county. "I was greatly surprised when I opened my letter and found the five checks and when I read 'Of course you will receive the trophy cup for making the highest profit record.' I couldn't believe my eyes, as I didn't expect to win the cup." And this from Claire Donnelly of Rice county: "I received the check yesterday which was a surprise to me. Today I received your letter stating that I had won the trio of White Plymouth Rocks offered by Mrs. A. H. Bryan, of Olathe. I surely will be prouder of my flock than ever." From these lines of a letter written by Hazel Taylor of Sumner county you can imagine what a happy girl she is over her success: "I just received your letter saying that I had won the \$5 Ringlet Barred Rock cockerel offered by Mrs. C. E. Moore of Muscotah, Kan. You ought to have seen me! I was the happiest girl anyone ever saw! I was so glad I sat right down and wrote Mrs. Moore a letter. Words cannot express my appreciation. I am surely proud that I am a member of the Capper Poultry club. I will try harder than ever this year. I hope to be able to line up a club with complete membership in this county. I think it is lovely of Mrs. Moore to take so much interest in us girls."



Here are Some of the Linn County Girls. They Now Have 10 Active, 10 Associate Members and 10 in the Mothers' Division.



## Farm Questions

(Continued from Page 47.)

due to the use of an unsterilized milk tube. A milk tube should be placed in boiling water and handled with clean hands before it is used. The teat in which it is introduced must also be thoroly disinfected. If precaution is not taken, infection is sure to result.

This is a very serious proposition and many veterinarians hesitate to handle it under ordinary conditions. We always have handled it surgically, with a fair degree of success. I believe the best thing to do is to consult a graduate veterinarian and follow his advice.

R. R. Dykstra.

## Why Onions Rot

What causes onions to rot soon after they are pulled? The soil is red sandy and lots of rock. Everything grows large. I used onion sets. MRS. J. L. PRESLEY, Lanton, Mo.

It is difficult to say what is causing the onions to rot. It may be that it is due to some disease but it is more likely caused by poor storage conditions. Onions should be thoroly cured before they are brought into a shed or storage house and all bulbs that are soft or starting to decay should be discarded.

Sometimes storing facilities are responsible for decayed onion bulbs. Moisture or heat in the cellar or shed will often hasten the process of decay if it once gets started. Onions should be stored in crates or bags as they give better ventilation. A temperature of 33 to 36 degrees is best for storing onions.

J. V. Rosa.

## Dry Cured Pork

Please give me some information about dry salting meat in the winter. Is there any advantage in smoking meat? L. B. Plevna, Kan.

For every 100 pounds of meat there should be weighed out 5 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpetre. Mix these ingredients thoroly. Rub each piece of meat with this mixture once a day for three days using one-third of the mixture each time. Cured meat is smoked to give it palatability and flavor. Smoking also increases the keeping qualities of meat as the creosote formed on the meat tends to close the pores and gives the meat a peculiar odor that is objectionable to vermin. Green hickory or maple is the best wood to make the smudge, but corn cobs are sometimes used. Resinous woods give the meat a bad flavor.

J. W. Wilkinson.

## Feeding Shorts to Pigs

What is the most profitable way to feed hogs shorts? Should they be fed in slop or fed dry in a feeder? Which way does slop do the most good? Would it be better to mix the shorts with hot water? W. F. S. Wathena, Kan.

When the sows are suckling pigs and for the little pigs, up to the time they are weaned, I think it is a good idea to feed shorts as a slop. There seems to be a good effect from the slop—whether it is because they develop bigger middles or whether it is because the shorts prove more appetizing when fed that way. I do not know.

After the pigs are weaned they will do very well on dry shorts fed in a feeder and this method saves much labor. I do not believe that using hot water to mix the slop will pay, except for very small pigs in extreme winter weather. Then the warm slop probably does a great deal of good, simply because it warms the pigs up, not because it makes the shorts any more valuable as a feed. Under ordinary conditions I do not believe it pays to use hot water.

E. F. Ferrin.

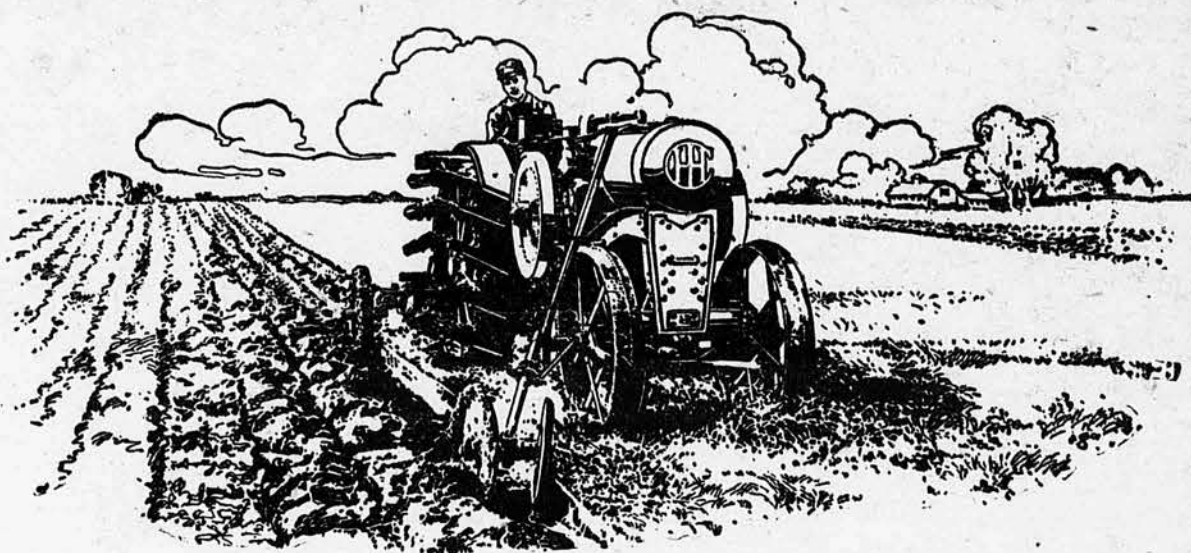
## Failing in Milk

I have a cow that lost her calf. She had been dry about two weeks before its birth. She is in good condition and has a good appetite. We milk her twice a day but she never has given as much as half a teacup of milk. Some of my other cows are losing their calves. MRS. CARRIE DIZMANG, Bronson, Kan.

The chances are that your cow will come back gradually to her milk. I do not believe that there is anything that can be done to hasten this process, except regular milking periods and plenty of wholesome, nourishing food. If she does not entirely regain her milk producing qualities, I am satisfied that they will come back after the next calving.

You state that your cattle are losing their calves, and therefore I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our circular No. 69 regarding abortion in cattle.

R. R. Dykstra.



## The Sensible Leader of the 1920 Tractor Field

**N**OWADAYS the chug-chug of the farm tractor is heard in every corner of the land. Tractors are at work in the fields of many thousands of farms and if you look them over you will find them a mixed lot.

Tractor farming is still in its youth. Novelty is still in the surge toward power farming.

The impractical theorists are still in the ring, limping but not out of the running. Adventurers who swarmed into what they termed the "game" are still "playing." The hazards facing the farmer in search of reliable power are many.

In all this turmoil, one tractor like a steady star has lighted the way. That tractor bears the trusted name—**Titan 10-20**. It has led because it is the product of practical builders of good farm machines; because it is backed by many years of experience and unquestioned reputation.

Today **Titan 10-20** is the standard-setter among all tractors. During the past year it has been the topic of conversation on the tongues of farmers and tractor makers the nation over.

Selling at the popular low price—**\$1000 cash f. o. b. factory—Titan 10-20** faced a sensational demand. A few months ago this desire for Titan ownership had flooded the factory with thousands of orders which could not be filled at once, though a new Titan was being turned out every few minutes.

Every effort is being directed to greater production and to continued Titan 10-20 pre-eminence during 1920. In view of manufacturing difficulties however, this is earnest advice to the intending purchaser:

**Orders for Titan 10-20—and also for International 15-30 and International 8-16—must be placed far in advance. No other course will assure delivery.**

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

USA

## BIG MONEY IN SHIPPING YOUR

# HIDES

## FURS—WOOL—TALLOW

To JOHN NELSON & CO.,  
Central Ave. and Water St., Kansas City, Kan.

OUR advertisements are considered part of our service to our readers. Familiarity with a reliable market in which to buy is as essential as knowing better farming methods. Read the advertisements in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

## More Work--Less Feed

Horses will do more work on less feed if clipped in spring and fall. Horses burdened with heavy coats take hours to dry after a hard sweat and are liable to be laid up with colds and sickness. Clipped horses dry in half an hour. Use a Stewart No. 1 Machine. Only \$12.75. Send \$2.00—pay balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY  
Dept. A121, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## 17 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds

A splendid opportunity to secure this fine assortment of the most desirable and valuable of all flowers grown from seed. They have been selected to produce a continuous mass of exquisite, richly colored flowers which will make your garden gay the entire summer, and supply an abundance of bloom to cut for the house.

Each variety is put up in a separate plainly marked envelope, containing a generous supply of seed for all purposes.

## ONE PACKET EACH OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES

Sweet Pea—Choice mixed.  
Nasturtium—Fancy colors.  
Aster—Giant flowering.  
Petunia—Single and double mixed.  
Salvia—Gorgeous, flowering sage.  
Verbena—Fine mixture.

Mignonette—Exceedingly fragrant.  
Carnation—Perpetual bloomers.  
Sweet William—Varied Colored bloom.  
Marigold—Flowers of gay colors.  
Cosmos—Daisy-like flowers.

Calliopsis—Orchid-like flowers.  
Escholtzia—(California Poppy).  
Dianthus—Early flowering.  
Pansy—Fancy bright colors.  
Zinnia—Immense double flowers.  
Sweet Alyssum—Snow-white flowers.

## SPECIAL 10-DAY OFFER

We will send one packet each of the above 17 varieties of flower seeds free and postpaid with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Our supply is limited but we can guarantee delivery if order is sent us within 10 days.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of ..... years and send me the 17 packets of flower seeds free.

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



# Learn Auto and Tractor Business

**in 6 to 8 Weeks—Earn \$150 to \$400 a Month** Come to the old-est school of practical training and learn best and quickest by the **Rahe Practical Method**. More than 22,000 men owe their success and prosperity to their training here.

## Thousands of Calls for Rahe Trained Men

We were first to use real practical methods in teaching this business in all its branches and have developed this method farther and better than any other. Rahe trained men are better qualified to get the pick of

waiting positions and better prepared to go into business for themselves. Garages and repair shops everywhere know the higher skill and ability of Rahe graduates. We always have more calls for men than we can supply.

# Rahe Auto & Tractor School

**World's Oldest and Greatest**

Twice more equipment and twice more floor space used in daily actual practice than any other school in America. Plenty of room for individual training. You start right to work on real automobiles, trucks and tractors the day you begin and learn quickly under guidance of Master Mechanic Instructors.

Every man 16 years and older, can easily learn this big paying business here. Specialized instruction in all departments, including largest and best arranged Live Motor and electric starting and ignition departments. Enter any time. No previous experience or special education required. No tools or "extras" to buy.

## Send For Proof—

Write for FREE 68-page Book. Let us show you convincing proof from our graduates of the superiority of our training.

## Low Tuition Rate Now

Special offer for Life Scholarship in our complete course to those who write now, especially to former soldiers.

**Rahe Auto & Tractor School**  
Dept. 2617 Kansas City, Mo.  
(Two blocks from Union Depot)

Mail this Coupon Today for Special Tuition Offer with Big 68-page Book showing opportunities everywhere and proof of our graduates' success **FREE**

Name.....

Address.....

Age..... Occupation.....

WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES ALWAYS—DON'T BE MISLED BY IMITATORS.



# HIDES and FURS

Green Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.) No. 1.....30c  
Green Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.) No. 2.....29c  
Green Salt Cured Hides (over 45 lbs.) No. 1.....21c  
Green Salt Cured Hides (over 45 lbs.) No. 2.....20c

Horse Hides, as to size, No. 1.....\$9.00 to \$11.00  
Horse Hides, as to size, No. 2.....\$8.00 to \$10.00

**T. J. BROWN** 126 North Kansas Ave. **TOPEKA, KAN.**

**HELLO!**

**OH! MIN!**

**Book of The GUMPS!!!**

**64 pages of Comics**

**A Hearty Laugh for the Whole Family**

The Gump Family now in book form. Over 260 Cartoons drawn by the well-known cartoonist "Sidney Smith" as they appear in the daily newspapers. Get the book while they last and travel the rough and rocky road of matrimony with ANDY and MIN. It's Great, Wonderful. 64 pages of comics.

## Don't Wait—Fill Out Coupon Today!

Everybody wants this book. All you have to do is distribute six beautifully colored pictures among your friends. A few minutes will do it and the book is yours. Be the first in your neighborhood to get one of these books.

Don't Wait—Hurry up before they are all gone. Sign coupon and mail it right away to

**GEO. COBB, Sec'y,**  
57 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**GEO. COBB, Sec'y 57 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**  
Please send me at once, six pictures to distribute so that I can get the book of the "Gump Family."

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



## Four Piece Jewelry Set FREE

Adjustable Bracelet, Pendant and Chain, Set Ring and a Signet Ring, all given free to anyone for selling only six of our lovely Patriotic Pictures at 25 cents each. Send no money, just your name and address.

**R. Mcgregor, Dept. 10, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

# Capper Pig Club News

**Only a Week More to Enroll for 1920**

**BY EARLE H. WHITMAN**  
Club Manager.

**Y**OU'VE heard the slogan, "Do your Christmas shopping early," haven't you? Every year, about the first of December, the daily papers begin giving this excellent advice, and of course every issue warns the reader that there is just one day less in which to shop. Well, fellows, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is a weekly, and every issue means just one week less time for the ambitious, wide-awake boys of Kansas to enroll in the Capper Pig club. The date on which enrollment for 1920 ends is March 1. Only a week more! Applications mailed March 1 will be accepted.

But wait a minute! If several counties have almost complete memberships and the boys already lined up feel sure they can get enough members to fill the team, perhaps they can persuade the club manager to give them a few days' extra time. You'll have to work, tho, and the only safe way for a boy who doesn't belong is to apply at once, and boys who expect to work for new members should do so now. Remember, a few days after March 1, three Kansas boys will get checks as prizes for their work in getting new members for this year's club. You still have until March 1 to work for those prizes. Who'll be the winners?

## Let's Talk Rules

Now that we are so near the time when every boy must be in line, let's talk rules a little. It wouldn't be a bad idea for you to get out your rules and read them again, either. If you've been careless or unfortunate enough to lose your copy, send to the club manager for another. All boys who expect to take part in the contest for 1920 are to have their sows bought or contracted for by March 20. Of course, if illness or something of that sort prevents, you will be granted an extension of time, but it would be well for you to write the manager about it. All sows must be entered in the contest by April 15, no matter if they are to farrow some time after that date. Many boys already have entered their sows, as the rules provide that contest sows must be entered before date for farrowing.

If you have a sow of your own to enter, or won't need to borrow money from Arthur Capper with which to buy one, send Contract No. 1 to the club manager and ask for an entry blank. Then when you get the entry blank, decide on a date to enter your sow and begin record keeping. Weigh your sow on that date, fill out your entry blank, and send it to the club manager with \$1 to insure your sow and 50 cents to pay your breed club dues. From that time on, a record of all feed given your sow must be kept. Simple, isn't it? Well, let's all get started right so that next fall no member will discover that he made a mistake in the beginning and won't be able to compete for prizes.

This talk about rules should be read just as carefully by boys who have been in the club a year or two as those who are new to the game. I've found

that there is more carelessness on the part of old members than new. We'll do our best to make this a record year, won't we? And don't forget that all contest sows must be registered.

I still occasionally receive applications for membership in the pig club from boys who have brothers in the club. Mighty sorry, fellows, but the rules won't permit this. There's a place in the Capper Calf club, tho, for all such boys, so get into the club game anyway.

## County Leaders Being Chosen

Now, I've an announcement to make that should cause every Duroc Jersey booster to sit up and take notice. D. O. Bancroft, of Osborne, Kan., has asked for the privilege of giving another \$50 gilt to the Capper Pig club boy who makes the highest grade with the red hogs this year. He's welcome, isn't he? No prize offered in the contest causes more enthusiasm and desire to win than do the fine gilts offered by Kansas breeders. Edward Slade of Stafford county, winner of the Duroc in 1919, says his prize gilt is one of the very finest. Next fall, some other boy will be feeling happy because he joined the club. I hope to be able to announce prize offers for other breeds in the near future. It's exceedingly fine of Kansas breeders to offer such prizes to club members, isn't it?

Say, fellows, did you know there's an election on in Kansas? Well, there is, and the voters think it's an important one, too. Anderson and Coffey counties, having completed their membership for 1920, are electing county leaders. I can't give you results just yet, but the names of the fellows who receive the honor will be printed in the club story. In sending in his vote, James Grimes of Coffey county—I'll wager the boys call him "Jimmie"—says: "I'm glad we have a full county, but I wish there could be more in the club. I was with one boy this evening when he got your letter saying he was too late to be enrolled in the pig club. He was very much disappointed, but when he found he could join the calf club he said, 'I won't be too late for that, anyway.'" And that's the way it goes, fellows. I fear there'll be more disappointed boys if they don't get in applications at once. The coupon is handy, clip it out and send it to the club manager today.

Not having heard from Hardin Lineback of Allen county for some time, I wrote him the other day to see when he plans to enter his sow. "I wish to apologize for not writing sooner," answered Hardin. "Yes, my sow is bred and I am going out after someone to appraise her this afternoon. It will be a hot January before I give up contest work, especially with your help. Recently I bought a cow with money made from my Duroc Jerseys, and am now the proud possessor of one sow, one cow and two calves. I am taking lessons in typewriting and you may get a typewritten letter from me before long."

(Continued on page 62)

# 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 Kansas Farmer and 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.



## Tom McNeal's Answers

### Right of Minor Child

A willed a minor child share in estate, with stipulation as follows: "If said minor dies before reaching majority the other children are to receive said minor's share." As no income is produced by said minor's share and no funds are otherwise available for said child's support, can any part of real estate be sold to relieve the condition which leaves this child destitute?

INQUIRER.

If you have quoted all the provision of the will it might be possible to have the court confer upon the minor the rights of majority, which would enable it to sell the property. If however there was in the will a stipulation as to the time when the child should receive title, say when 18 years old, then it has only an inchoate title until that time arrives. In other words until the child reaches the age of majority or has the rights of majority conferred, it has no title to convey and the real estate cannot be sold. It occurs to me that possibly the minor's guardian might get permission to make a conditional sale and give the purchaser a good and sufficient bond to protect him in case of the death of the child before reaching the age of majority. Otherwise I do not see how anything can be done to relieve the situation.

### Where Wife Owns Land

A rents B his farm and signs a lease, but the property is in A's wife's name and she did not sign the lease. B has done some plowing. Is this lease good? If the lease is not good is there any law to handle A for making out a lease of this kind? Could A make B move?

A. E. L.

The lease is not good, but if A's wife permits B to go on the land and begin cultivating it he would become her tenant at will and can hold possession. A of course could not put B off the land. He really has no rights in the matter unless he is acting as the agent of his wife. In that case the lease would become the lease of the wife and therefore would be good. If he was not acting as the agent of his wife then as I have said the lease is void. There is no law under which A could be punished for making out the lease.

### Transporting Children to School

I have four children attending school and we live 3 miles from school so the children have to drive. Now doesn't the board have to put up a barn for the horse if I ask them to do so?

Do they have to pay me 15 cents a person for taking them or is it 15 cents a day?

READER.

The law does not compel the school district board to build a stable for the care of your horse or horses.

(2) The law provides that where the pupils are conveyed three or more miles the district shall pay at least 15 cents a day. It does not say 15 cents a pupil.

### Medical Courses

I am writing regarding how much of an education a person has to have to take a medical course. Do you have to have a high school diploma? Does the state agricultural college have a medical course?

A READER.

The state agricultural college does not have a medical course. Kansas University will admit you, on your high school diploma, to a six year course that gives the combined degrees of B. S. and M. D. All medical colleges in good standing now require at least one year of college work before beginning the study of medicine.

### Literal Obedience

The principal of one of two grammar schools in a New England city, Mr. Jones by name, wished to get some extra geographies from Mr. Brown, principal of the other school, and so he sent a boy with a note to that effect.

In half an hour the boy returned, bringing a heavy office chair, and a moment later another boy arrived with a request from Mr. Brown that the first boy should bring back the chair that he had carried off.

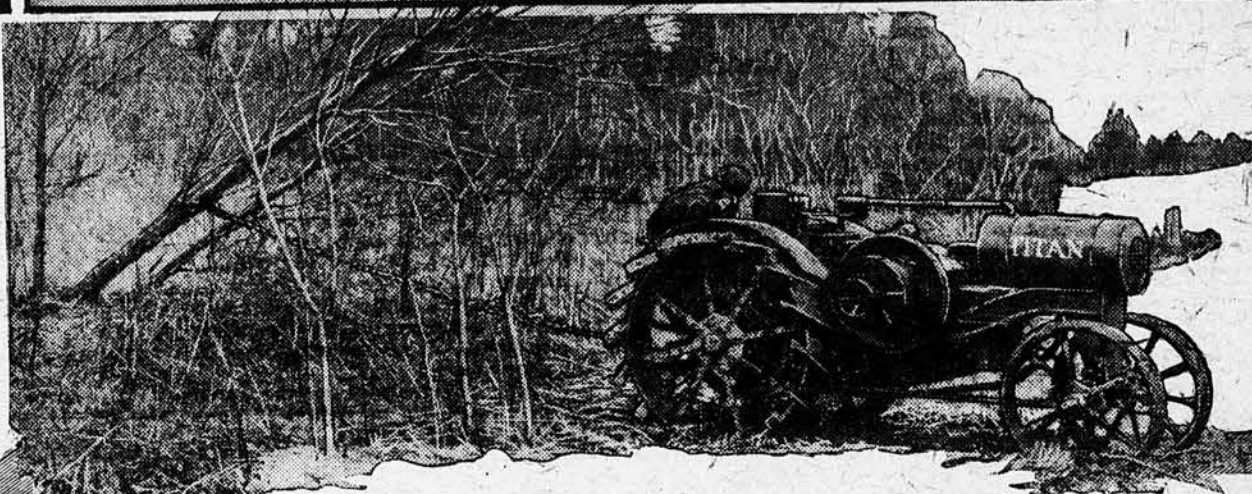
Mr. Jones was mystified. "What did you say to Mr. Brown when you went to the school?" he asked his own messenger.

"I didn't say anything," was the reply. "I just gave him the note."

"What then?"

"He told me to take a chair, and I took it and brought it up here."

Better find one of your own faults than 10 of your neighbor's.



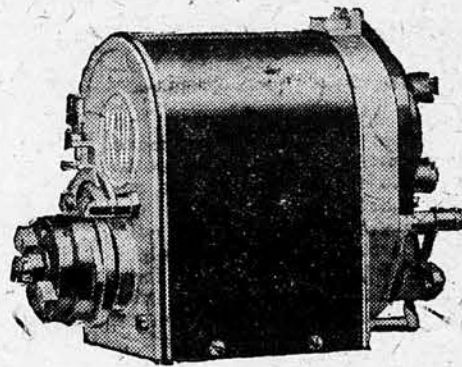
## Ready Power for Odd Jobs

THIS I. H. C. Titan Tractor is ready in a minute for any work—belt or draw bar.

The odd jobs like clearing land, grinding feed, sawing wood, make the tractor profitable the year around.

The K-W Magneto guarantees an instant start and steady power in any weather—on any fuel.

Buy your tractor to work the year around—equipped with a K-W Magneto which starts the tractor without fussing even in zero weather, and makes it pay dividends every month in the year.



THE K-W IGNITION CO.  
2871  
Chester Ave., CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



# Magneto

Fires Any Fuel—Gets Maximum Power Out of Every Drop

Service Supervisors and Distributors K-W Magnetos

## THE E.S. COWIE ELECTRIC COMPANY

1816 McGee Street,  
Kansas City, Missouri

{ Write nearest "Licensed" }  
K-W Service Station at

1238 E. Douglas Street,  
Wichita, Kansas

## Somebody Wants Everything

Whether it be cow or chicken, hay press or sewing machine—somebody wants it. If you called every person listed in your telephone book you might find that "somebody." But think of the time and trouble. With no trouble at all and very little cost a classified advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will "plug you in" with classified buyers—men and women looking for what you have to sell. Try it!

"Plug in" with buyers



## HOW TO BE AUTO EXPERT

The demand for men who understand the operation and repair of automobiles and tractors at salaries of \$100 to \$400 monthly is so great that D. T. Bartlett, president of Bartlett's Wichita Automobile & Tractor School offers to send, without charge, to all who want to learn the business, a large illustrated book entitled "The Way to a Better Job." If you are interested just drop a card to Mr. Bartlett, 154 North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas, and request a free copy.

## Easy Now to Saw Logs and Cut Down Trees

Only one man, or even a boy, with the improved Ottawa Engine Log Saw can easily cut twenty-five to forty cords a day, and at a cost of less than 2c per cord. This machine, which outdoes all others, has a heavy, cross cut saw driven by a powerful especially designed 4-cycle gasoline engine. It's a fast money-maker for those using it, and does more than ten men could do, either cutting down trees, sawing logs, or buzzing branches while you rest. When not sawing, the engine can be used for other work requiring power.



Patent Applied For. Beware of Imitations.

The entire machine is mounted on truck wheels to make it easy to move to the trees or logs, and from cut to cut on a log without stopping the engine. For moving on the road, the truck wheels are placed parallel with the skids and the rig hauled straight ahead. The wheels turn on a two-way spindle. You do not have to take them off, but can change direction of wheel travel by merely taking out a pin.

The Ottawa can be fitted for sawing down trees. It cuts level with surface of ground, thereby getting all the timber and leaving no stumps sticking up. An automatic friction clutch stops the saw in case of undue resistance. Two men can fall forty to fifty trees a day in ordinary timber.

The outfit is compact, simple, durable against a lifetime of hard wear. Sells for a low price cash or easy payments, fully guaranteed for reliable operation in the hands of every one who has trees to cut down and logs to work up.

Full information and low factory price to you can be had simply by addressing the Ottawa Mfg. Company, 2768 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

## Great Hog Profits



### Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

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

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

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

**2c a Gallon** For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 60 parts water or swirl and feed with your usual grain feeds. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform acidity, and at a cost of 2c a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline saves them one-third on feed bills because it makes their hogs and poultry assimilate all their feed.

**1400% Profit** W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$120 worth of pork from \$30 worth of Milkoline in a sixty day feed. He made an actual test of this lot of hogs in comparison with another bunch. We could quote hundreds of testimonials, but the best proof is that we legally guarantee Milkoline to be satisfactory or refund your money, (you are the judge) and refer you to S. W. Blvd. Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and K. C. Dunn & Co. MILKOLINE is just as good for Poultry as for Hogs.

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

5 Gals. at Creamery \$1.50 per gal. \$7.50  
10 " " " 1.25 per gal. 12.50  
15 " " " 1.10 per gal. 16.50  
32 " " " 1.00 per gal. 32.00  
66 " " " .90 per gal. 49.50

No charge for kegs or barrels. Prices F. O. B. Nearest Dealer or Kansas City, Mo.

**THE MILKOLINE MFG. CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.**

## Erratic Market for Corn

### Gronna Bill Depresses Wheat; Oats are Higher

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**M**ARKET conditions in corn remain about as uncertain as at any time since growers began gathering their 1919 crop. From time to time the market has given signs of a definite turn. For instance, the recent break in the coarse grain gave an opportunity to the bearish element to add the familiar "I told you so." As the bears proceeded to claim victory, the market turned upward, with the operators who look for higher prices again asserting the correctness of their attitude. However, the market is again expected to yield to bearish pressure, majority sentiment being inclined to this view.

Why this view? Having been disappointed in the movement of corn thus far on the crop, the belief is commonly held that unless the marketings begin to show a sharp increase before the close of February, terminals will not receive the heavy runs until summer. This view is strengthened by the fact that large quantities of renters' corn are usually thrown upon markets before March 1. Also, the movement after that date is usually restricted by the unfavorable condition of country roads, the approach of the spring planting season and the lack of time to devote to marketing grain. The winter movement of corn under normal conditions reaches its peak the latter half of January and almost generally before the close of February. Still, some call attention to the fact that the early part of March has occasionally witnessed the peak movement of corn.

The outlook is yet very favorable for a heavy run of the grain. The preferential order of the United States Railroad Administration, which was in force between February 8 and 18, has stimulated considerably the movement of corn. At this writing, arrivals have shown an increase, and, while it is still

difficult to analyze the outcome of the government order giving preference to grain in the movement from the country, advices from the interior indicate a much improved situation so far as cars are concerned.

In the past week prospects of a rail strike have occupied a conspicuous position in the trend of prices. While market operators held conflicting views

### See Heavy Corn Run Ahead

Efforts of the United States Railroad Administration in supplying cars to the country for corn loading should result in a heavy movement soon. Recently grain has had the preference in country loading. Many feel that unless a heavy movement materializes before the opening of March, liberal marketings will be delayed until after spring work is out of the way. Generally, however, a downturn is expected in prices in the near future.

concerning the influence of a complete tie-up of transportation facilities over the United States, a majority of the trade placed a bullish construction on the question. Early declines of as much as 5 cents a bushel in the cash market were largely regained, carlots closing largely 1 to 6 cents a bushel higher for the week. In instances, the cheaper grades sold at a decline of about 3 cents. Demand came from feeders in surrounding states, but buying by this class of trade was in small volume and for immediate shipment.

Net advances were scored last week (Continued on Page 58.)

## Busy Spring Season is Here

### Decrease in Farm Crops and Livestock is Threatened

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

**M**ILD WEATHER prevailed during the past week over practically all of Kansas. There were a few light showers in some localities but there were no general rains of consequence anywhere. The pleasant weather was a great aid to wheat and our correspondents report that the crop is making a satisfactory growth in nearly every locality. The early wheat has made appreciable signs of stooling. If weather conditions continue favorable wheat will show more improvement all over the state during the coming week except, perhaps in some sections of the South, Central and extreme Western Kansas where the moisture has not been enough to penetrate deep into the soil.

Several counties in Western Kansas report that farmers are still hauling and threshing wheat as well as some of the sorghums. In Southern and Central Kansas considerable plowing, disking and harrowing have been done for oats and early spring crops. Some farmers are planning to begin planting oats next week, but I am inclined to think that unless this proves to be a very unusual season it will be a mistake to plant so early. There will be a fairly good acreage planted to spring wheat and barley in sections adapted to these crops.

### Farmers Demand Better Prices

Farmers generally, however, are extremely dissatisfied with the prices paid them last year for farm products. President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college says that from 15 to 25 per cent of the farmers of the United States lost money last year. For that reason there will be 15 per cent less wheat, 25 per cent less beef cattle, and 25 per cent fewer hogs raised in Kansas this year as compared with last year.

The belief that \$2 wheat was profitable for the farmer is wrong accord-

ing to President Jardine. The farmer who averaged 30 bushels of wheat to the acre made money; those that averaged between 15 and 30 bushels made the interest on their investment; those making under 15 lost money, says Dr. Jardine. The average yield of the United States last year was 8 bushels to the acre. The average for Kansas was between 12 and 13 bushels.

"The farmers in Kansas, the greatest wheat belt in this country, just about broke even last year," says Dr. Jardine. "Yet the people clamor about the money the farmer is making. Here are some facts that will surprise you. The average price paid the farmer for his wheat last year was \$1.85 a bushel. Now let's consider bread. The farmer receives \$9.06 for the wheat necessary to make a barrel of flour. A barrel of flour makes 194 loaves of bread, for which the baker receives \$29.10.

### Serious Results Expected

"When these facts are noted it is not difficult to see who is making the profit. More than 200,000 questionnaires recently were sent out by the United States Postmaster General to ascertain the attitude of farmers in regard to present prices paid for farm products and present living conditions. The first 40,000 answers received indicate a condition that is disquieting and that portends disastrous consequences.

"Complaint was made in a majority of the replies of the high prices paid by consumers as compared with the low return to the farmer, indicating an entirely disproportionate profit for the middleman. Many farmers drew comparisons between the hours of labor required of the farmer and his compensation with those of the urbanite of which the farmer bitterly complains, setting forth the soft and luxurious living of the latter as com-

pared with the hard and bare living of the farmer, who is no longer willing to toil and produce for the striker, the profiteer and the short hours, high wage man."

Inability to obtain farm labor was another complaint of the farmers. The shortage of farm labor is causing great antagonism on the part of the producer toward the city dweller.

The high cost of wearing apparel, of staples not produced on the farm, of farm implements and fertilizers, all of which appear to have filled the farmer's mind with discouragement and resentment, is certain to result in the curtailment of food production. The falling off in livestock production will be especially noticeable and everything indicates that the farmer does not intend to be made the goat for profiteers very much longer. Local conditions in Kansas are shown in the following county reports:

**Allen**—We have had spring weather for past 10 days, but it is cold today, and a little snow is on ground. Farmers are preparing for spring seeding. A large acreage of oats will be sown. Wheat has improved in last few days. Livestock is in good condition, and we have plenty of feed. Many sales have been held, and livestock brings good prices. Some land is changing hands. —T. E. Whitlow, Feb. 14.

**Barber**—No moisture has fallen yet, and wheat needs it very much. Weather is pleasant and the public sale season has opened. Mules sell well, but the sale of other livestock is slow. Considerable land is changing hands at high figures. There is little land for rent. Wheat is \$2.30; corn, \$1.70; kafir, \$1.65; butterfat, 59c; butter, 60c; eggs, 40c; hens, 26c.—Homer Hastings, Feb. 13.

**Chautauque**—Weather has been fair for past ten days. Farmers are preparing oats ground, and some will sow next week. Wheat is beginning to show up. Livestock is in good condition. Hogs are scarce, and there are very few brood sows in county. Food is scarce and high. Some drilling for oil is being done. There is a great deal of influenza here. Eggs, 40c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 57c.—A. A. Nance, Feb. 14.

**Cherokee**—Influenza is keeping the doctor busy here. We are having March weather, and roads are satisfactory. Wheat fields are greening. Some farmers are sowing oats. A few public sales have been held and everything goes at slow bids. Livestock is in good condition. Mules sell high. Eggs, 40c; butter, 40c.—L. Smyres, Feb. 14.

**Dickinson**—Weather was cold last night. We had a good rain February 2, and nearly a week of cloudy weather since. Wheat started to green quickly, but is small. Some farmers have been plowing for oats. Livestock is in good condition, and we have plenty of feed. Wheat is being hauled whenever we can get cars.—F. M. Larson, Feb. 14.

**Douglas**—Weather has changed, and it was 5 degrees below zero this morning, but the sun is shining brightly. This has been the best winter we have seen for some time. Farmers are plowing and disking for oats. Wheat is greening very well. Livestock is in good condition, and feed is holding out well. Prices are about the same. Corn is worth \$1.45.—O. L. Cox, Feb. 14.

**Edwards**—Weather continues warm for this time of year. Farmers are preparing ground for oats. Wheat is showing up quite well, altho moisture is needed. Few public sales are being held, and where livestock is in good condition it sells well. Especially is this true of milk cows.—L. A. Spitz, Feb. 14.

**Elk**—Weather has been warm the past 10 days and ground is drying fast. Farmers are hauling hay to market, and are using cattle cars on account of the car shortage. Roads are improving. Livestock is coming thru the winter in good condition, and we have sufficient feed. Fewer cattle and hogs are going to market than in many years. Corn is scarce and difficult to buy. Influenza epidemic is bad in central part of county. Eggs are 40c; bran, \$2.15; kafir, \$1.40 to \$1.50; alfalfa hay, \$24; prairie hay, \$14; corn, \$1.65; oats, 95c.—D. E. Lockhart and Charles Grant, Feb. 14.

**Grant**—We are having very pleasant weather here and livestock is doing well. Wheat is satisfactory, but is small. Farmers are hauling kafir, milo and cane. A few public sales have been held, and everything sells well. Some farmers are buying trucks to haul their grain to market. Kafir and milo are worth \$1.80; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c.—C. W. Mahan, Feb. 9.

**Greenwood**—Weather is very pleasant, and like spring. Farmers are plowing for oats where the ground is not too wet. Wheat is greening nicely, but is thin, and prospects are not so good for a crop as they were last year at this time. Livestock is doing well, and we have plenty of feed. Hogs are scarce. Cars for hay and wheat are very slow in arriving.—John H. Fox, Feb. 14.

**Harper**—Prospects for wheat are below normal. This is due to lack of moisture at time of plowing. Weather conditions are favorable for spring crops and a large acreage will be sown to oats, barley and corn. Ground is in good condition for spring work, and many farmers are plowing. Some public sales have been held and livestock and implements sell well. Not as many hogs and cattle as usual are in county, but the number of horses and mules is about the same.—H. E. Henderson, Feb. 14.

**Lane**—We have had pleasant weather since first of year. Feed is plentiful, and livestock is doing well. Wheat is in excellent condition, and subsoil is thoroughly soaked. Some farmers will sow oats soon. A great deal of land is changing hands at advanced prices. No public sales have been held recently. Cream is 54c; eggs, 45c; corn, \$1.25; maize, \$1.75 to \$2; cane seed, \$1.90.—O. L. Toadwine, Feb. 9.

**Lincoln**—A good rain fell February 2, 3, and 4, putting the ground in good condition for spring work. Wheat has started to grow, and the late plantings are coming up. Cattle and horses are doing very well. There is some blackleg among cattle. The price of wheat is coming down fast, only \$2 being paid at elevators. Corn is \$1.45; hogs, \$12; eggs, 42c; cream, 54c; flour, \$7.80 a cwt; potatoes, \$3.—Frank Sigle, Feb. 10.

**Mede**—Weather has been warm and dry, and livestock is doing very well. We have plenty of feed. Wheat is not all up, but is



waiting for warm moisture. About 80 per cent of a crop was sown. There is not much demand for milo, kafir, cane and Sudan. Farmers do not want to sell barley. No hogs are being fed. There is much demand for hogs, but none to be had. Some land is changing hands. Threshing is nearly finished. Barley, \$1; eggs, 36c; butterfat, 64c.—W. A. Harvey, Feb. 13.

Marion—Weather has been very pleasant, and many farmers are plowing. Livestock is doing well. Wheat is satisfactory, and is plenty of moisture. Hens are laying fairly well and eggs are worth 39c.—Jac. H. Dyck, Feb. 14.

Osage—Weather is very pleasant and many farmers are plowing. Sales are held every day, and property brings fair prices. Four farms will be sold at auction soon and many farmers are moving to town. Common labor receives \$4 a day in town, and skilled labor \$8. Laborers receive \$2.50 in the country. Wheat is not in as good condition as last year. Water is scarce. There are very few hogs in the county. Corn, \$1.50; kafir, \$1.50; eggs, 39c; cream, 55c.—H. L. Ferris, Feb. 14.

Osborne—We had a good rain February 4. Weather has been pleasant since and mud is almost dried up. Threshing has been delayed because fields are too soft to move machine. Winter wheat is showing green, and is satisfactory. Livestock is in good condition, and we have plenty of roughness.—W. F. Arnold, Feb. 14.

Ottawa—We had a good rain February 2. The weather which followed gave the moisture a chance to soak in on wheat ground, and greatly benefited the crop. Preparation for oats seeding has begun. The influenza has been on for two weeks, but sales may be held next week.—W. S. Wakefield, Feb. 14.

Rice—Weather has been pleasant and we had a 1/4-inch rain last week which was of much benefit to wheat. If the warm weather continues, many farmers will sow oats next week. Livestock is doing well.—George Buntz, Feb. 14.

Russell—Wheat has been greening nicely since the rain and sunshine. Weather was cold and cloudy yesterday and a light snow fell last night. It is clear this morning. There is much influenza here, and a few cases of smallpox. Several schools are closed. No spring work has been started. We have plenty of feed.—Mrs. M. Bushell, Feb. 14.

Saline—We had a good rain this month, and wheat has been growing for two weeks. Some farmers are preparing to sow oats. Many fruit trees will be set out this spring. A few cattle have been lost from blackleg. No. 1 wheat is \$2.15; corn, \$1.80; potatoes, \$3.70 to \$4; butterfat, 62c; butter, 57c; eggs, 38 to 40c.—J. P. Nelson, Feb. 14.

Sedgwick—Weather has been pleasant since the holidays. Wheat is very small, and some is coming up. Farmers are busy getting ready for spring work, and plowing. Some oats is being sown. A few public sales have been held, and prices were satisfactory. Horse market is much improved. Peach blossoms have been partly killed, but enough are left for a fair crop.—F. E. Wickham, Feb. 13.

Smith—The rain of first part of February stopped threshing, but fields and roads are almost dry again. Wheat is in good condition and started to grow when the weather turned warm. Livestock is doing well and feed is holding out. Wheat is worth \$2.30; corn, \$1.25; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 60c.—C. R. Rock, Feb. 14.

Sumner—Weather is very pleasant. Farmers are beginning their spring work. Some early sown wheat is greening but late sown wheat is in very poor condition. Only a few sales have been held. Cattle feeders have had good success with their cattle this winter but prices are low at present. Wheat is \$2.30; corn, \$1.60; oats, 98c; butterfat, 59c; eggs, 40c; potatoes, \$3.60.—E. L. Stocking, Feb. 14.

Thomas—A few farmers have begun plowing. Ground is thawed out in the afternoon. Wheat hauling has ceased. Numerous farm sales have been held, and everything sells well. A large acreage of barley will be planted. Wheat seems to be alive yet, but is not making much growth. We have plenty of feed.—C. C. Cole, Feb. 15.

Washington—Weather is cold and windy but we have plenty of sunshine. Livestock is in good condition. A good many sales are being held and high prices are received for livestock. Early sown wheat is satisfactory and is beginning to brighten up since the rains of last week. Late sown wheat is not so good, but will come out all right if nothing happens. Eggs, 40c; butterfat, 58c; butter, 65c; chickens, 21c to 27c.—Ralph Cole, Feb. 14.

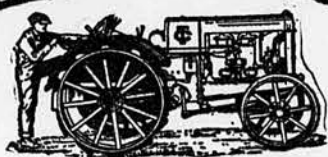
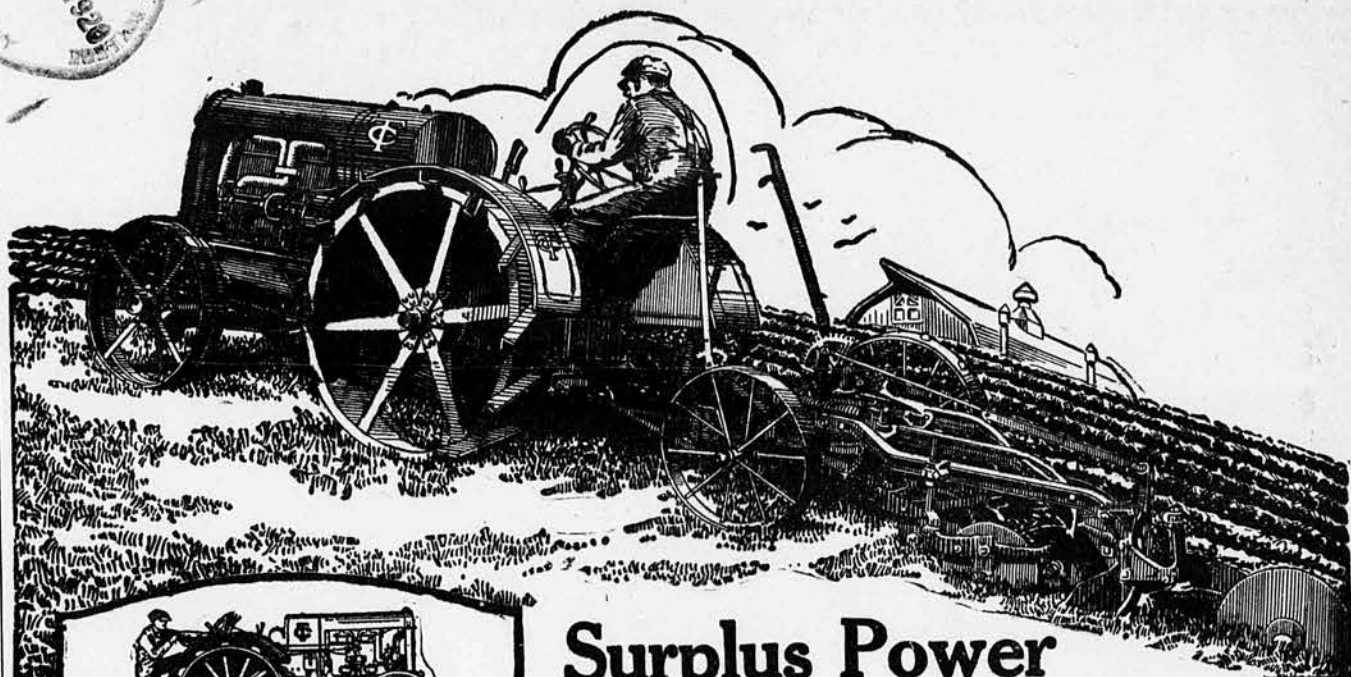
Wichita—Weather is good for livestock, but no farming has been done yet. We have plenty of feed and grain. Some threshing is yet to be done. There is much influenza and grippe in county. Roads are in good condition for traveling. A few public sales have been held. Potatoes, \$3.65; eggs, 35c; barley, 85c; shelled corn, \$1.10; kafir and cane, 75c; turkeys, 25c.—Edwin White, Feb. 14.

Wilson—We have had some severe weather recently. Some farmers are plowing, and some oats has been sowed. Wheat prospects are poor for late sown crop. There is a light snow on ground. Many farmers are buying hogs to kill at stockyards. Feed is high. A number of sales have been held, and prices are satisfactory. We can get no cars to ship wheat. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, \$1.50; hay, \$17 to \$20.—S. Canty, Feb. 14.

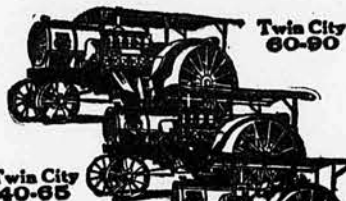
Woodson—We are having good wheat growing weather now, and wheat is showing up well. Alfalfa also is starting. Some farmers are plowing, and are planning to sow oats soon. Public sales are scarce, and prices are high. Some land is changing hands, and moving will begin soon. Seed oats, \$1.20; corn, \$1.60; wheat, \$1.25.—E. F. Opperman, Feb. 14.

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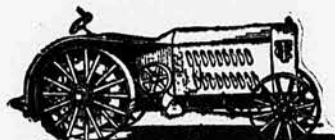
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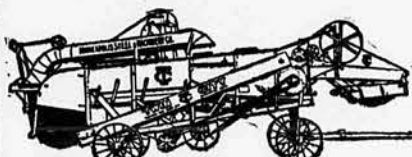
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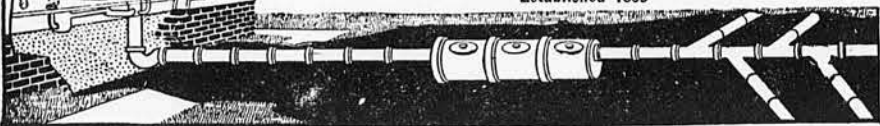


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## Good Cream is Essential

### The Separator is Needed on Every Farm

BY J. M. CADWALLADER

CREAM production at the present time on most farms represents a side line to what may be called general farming. The factors that have developed the present day methods of handling cream are: 1. The farm separator, 2. The development of cream stations and the centralized creamery.

It is not the object of this paper to discuss the advantages or disadvantages of the cream station or shipping cream long distances. The point is, there are certain methods of marketing cream today, and in most cases the plan cannot be changed, but the methods can be greatly improved upon which in turn would mean greater returns to the farmer selling the cream.

### Why Prices Vary

It was my privilege to spend three years in the state of Oklahoma, during which time I had a chance to observe the production and marketing of cream in all its stages. I also have followed some of the butter made from some of this same cream to the market and have seen it sold in competition with Northern butter. The difference in price usually ranged from 5 to 10 below market quotations for extras.

There are two classes of persons who should be interested in the production of good cream: 1. The farmer, 2. The manufacturer, but of the two the farmer must be the more insistent as to the quality. The manufacturer of poor butter often is in the position of the shoe manufacturer or clothier who sells shoddy goods. He may make as much or even more on the cheaper goods. Anyhow it is only a question of his paying what the market will pay for butter made from poor cream.

The butter manufacturer should be interested in the improvement of the cream supply, because it makes his competition easier and makes the business more stable. However, a great multitude of the sins involved in the production of poor and rotten cream can be charged up to the manufacturer and the methods of paying for cream. It is a common practice to pay the same price for cream regardless of its age or purity; as a result a man says: "What's the use of being careful? I get no more than my neighbor who is not careful, and who delivers his cream only once in 10 days or two weeks."

### Filthy Products

I have seen cream brought to market that had stood so long without stirring and under such conditions that mold had started to form on the surface. It is not possible to make good butter from this kind of cream even with the modern method of "whitewashing" it. As a result, this butter sells for a comparatively low price and mostly in the poorer markets. Just what does a reduction of 5 or 7 cents mean to the farmer? To illustrate, suppose he sells 40 pounds of cream testing 35 per cent which equals 14 pounds fat at 7 cents or 98 cents. In other words every time he sells a 5-gallon can of cream he pays approximately \$1 for his own and

his neighbors' carelessness. I am willing to admit that this condition cannot be remedied in many instances easily, but I believe that every farmer who produces cream should produce the highest quality within his means, and then search out and demand a price in keeping with the quality. Many of the cream producers who formerly sold sour cream will now be able to find markets for their cream as sweet cream for ice cream purposes.

The demand for ice cream is growing rapidly and in many sections there is only a small portion of the cream supply produced. The remainder is made from condensed or emulsified butter and skimmilk powder. So far as I have been able to observe, most ice cream makers prefer a good fresh product, if they can get it in regular quantities and dependable conditions.

It has been demonstrated by the De Laval Separator Company and others that it is possible to produce and keep cream sweet in the summer months in Oklahoma without marketing more than three times a week. I would consider this a fair test for any conditions.

### Cleanliness Important

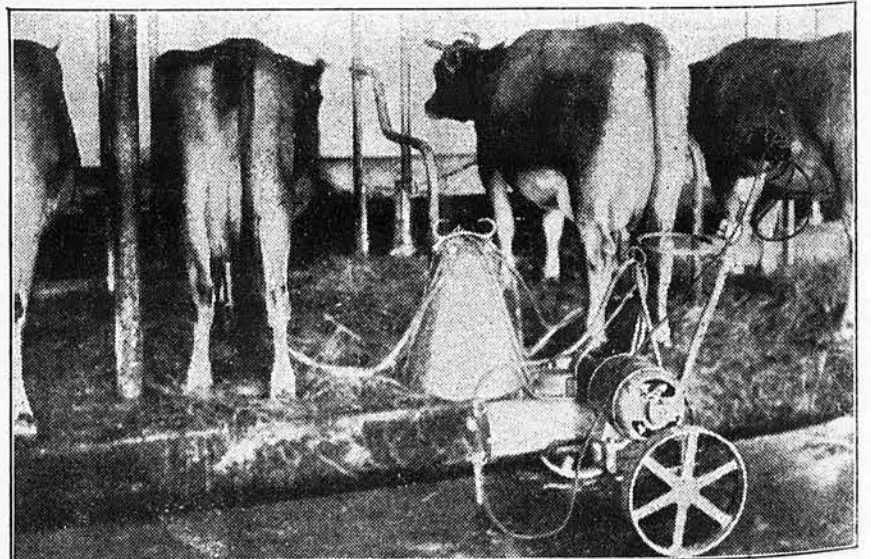
There are numerous ways of keeping cream sweet, but there is no secret about any of them. Cleanliness and reasonably cold temperature will turn the trick, and of the two cleanliness is by far the most important. The trouble is not many of us know how to be even reasonably clean in handling milk. To illustrate, not many of us would relish a cup of coffee or a sandwich if a cow should switch her dirty tail into it. Still people think it perfectly good taste for a cow to get her tail in the milk pail, and not infrequently, even go so far as to get her foot in the pail, and then wonder why the cream or milk sours so quickly.

Since the close of the war the demand for quality in all lines has been greater than ever before. People are paying the price for superior products, and it behooves the man who is producing cream to produce good cream and find a market that will pay the price. The producer himself must take the initiative, and then see to it that he delivers the goods. The agricultural college, and extension department is in a position to render assistance in selection and arranging equipment, and probably can assist in many cases in finding a better market, provided the farmer can deliver a dependable supply both as to quantity and quality. Anyway it is worth trying.

### Learn Your Cow's Desires

"Don't go too fast in the business" was the advice given the herdsmen short course classes by Axel Hansen during his lecture at Iowa State College last week. Mr. Hansen is the man who made the world butterfat record with the Holstein cow, Duchess Skylark Ormsby.

"Feeding dairy cows, especially high producers, requires much personal experience and practical work," said



A Good Portable Milking Machine Will Lighten the Labor in Milking and Will Help to Insure a Much Greater Degree of Cleanliness.



Mr. Hansen. To become a successful feeder one must first find the likes and dislikes of each cow before it is possible to know what to feed. The idea that cows must be very fat at the time of freshening is wrong. A fat cow will be lazy and dainty about her eating and if she does go off her feed it will be a hard job to get her back again. If the cow is a little hungry at calving time and not overly fat, the danger of getting her off feed is not nearly so great nor is there so much danger from milk fever. Go slow with the grain for two or three days after calving, in the meantime feed mashes and avoid protein feeds for they will cause a rush of milk to the udder with the resulting danger of milk fever.

Breed right to have cows freshen between October 1 and April 1. Animals freshening during the heat of summer are feverish and nervous and never seem to get into such good condition for big production as those calving in cool weather.

If milk fever should attack the cow there is no need to worry about losing her, the chances for a big record are gone, but if proper treatment is given she will recover immediately.

### Farmers Organize Dairy Company

Thirty farmers and milk producers in the country around Hutchinson have organized the Reno County Co-operative Dairy and Supply Company. Its purpose is to aid Reno county farmers in getting their dairy products to consumers in the most efficient manner possible. The company will supply the consuming public of Hutchinson with their milk, cream and butter. A building has been leased with the option of purchase later and the company is already operating a creamery, a butter store and milk station. It is being run on an absolutely business basis. The regular market price is paid for milk and butterfat. Being a co-operative concern, the profits are either converted to enlarging or developing the business or paid back to its stockholder patrons in the form of dividends. "We will feel that we have won even if we never pay a cent of dividends," said Charles McMurry of Darlow, who is president. "The company was organized primarily to provide the milk producers with a continuous market. We pay ourselves the market price."

The plant is equipped with new, up-to-date dairy machinery. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 has been spent already in equipment. Fred Risch, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college, who was trained in the dairy business with his father at Nickerson, is manager of the plant. In addition to handling bottled milk and butter, the company will handle cream, buttermilk, cottage cheese and during the summer ice cream. The products are handled thru the grocery stores of Hutchinson and also sold direct from the plant.

The company is capitalized at \$30,000 and is open to receive other farmers and milk producers as stockholders in the enterprise. The co-operators plan to engage in the business of handling their own feed, believing that they can save considerable money by purchasing in large quantities and distributing direct to the members. The officers of the company are Charles McMurry of Darlow, president; S. E. Stoughton, of Medora, vice president; A. M. Bear, Medora, secretary; George Fernie, Hutchinson, treasurer and Blaine Hill, Walter Pierce and Lew Danford, directors.

### Better Cows for Dairymen

BY J. W. WILKINSON

Dairy farmers in Southeastern Kansas and Northeastern Oklahoma during the past year have had their interest in better dairy farming methods considerably increased by taking special dairy trips to Winnebago county, Wis. Recent reports from Ft. Scott, Kan., and Bartlesville, Okla., indicate that much good has resulted from these trips. In a recent letter to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, T. M. Jeffords, agricultural agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad writes that a number of country and village school-house meetings will be held during the year in Washington county, Okla., and at each meeting two or more persons who

made the trip to Wisconsin will be present and will relate their experiences on the trip and their conclusions as to the possibilities of profit in dairy farming in Washington county, Okla.

At some of these meetings Mr. Jeffords plans to use a stereopticon to throw on a screen pictures taken on the trip. Each meeting will close with an offer made by a representative of the county banks to purchase grade or purebred cows for the farmers who desire them. Contracts will be signed at these meetings by such farmers as desire to purchase two or more cows. Each farmer will fill in the name of his own bank and after his bank has indorsed this order all the orders will be deposited in one bank in the county. This bank will issue a letter of credit to someone selected by the farmers, who will accompany Mr. Jeffords to Wisconsin to buy the cattle.

This plan of bringing dairy stock into a county has the following advantages: It makes it very easy for a farmer to get cows. It supplies the cows to the farmer at actual cost, thus eliminating not only the profit that would go to a dealer, but a better class of cows will be obtained. Purchases are less likely to be made from diseased herds. Furthermore, it is a simple matter to restrict the importation of cows to just one breed.

"Our plans," says Mr. Jeffords, "contemplate a series of meetings about twice a year. The county farm agent, the Oklahoma State Agricultural college, and the railroad agricultural agent will assist in carrying out the plans for a period of years. Later meetings, newspaper articles and pamphlets will deal more particularly with feeding and care of cows, the forming of bull clubs, feeding and care of heifer calves, sanitation, marketing. Our plans for development of dairying are expected to require several years in accomplishing definite results."

### Profit from Jerseys

Fourteen high-grade Jersey cows netted H. Genteman of Harper county \$1,289.26 during the past year. They produced a total of 2,280 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Genteman reported these figures at a farmers' institute meeting. He figured the value of the skim milk also which was fed to calves and pigs. He confessed that he himself was much surprised to find these cows had returned him such a good profit. Keeping records as he did often serves as an eye-opener in showing the profits from a flock of hens or a few milk cows.

### Holstein-Friesians

Official figures of the Holstein-Friesian association of America show that up to June 1, 1919, the association has recorded 781,810 animals. Due to the largely increasing numbers of Holsteins being recorded, three volumes of herd books were published during 1919.

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## The Incubator on the Farm

### Artificial Hatching Will Insure Early Chicks

BY F. E. FOX

THE advantages of an incubator upon the farm where any great number of chicks are produced each year are so numerous that few can get along without one. Its popularity is due partly to the fact that there is less labor in caring for a large number of eggs in a machine than handling setting hens that will cover an equal number, and that "old Biddy" takes her own sweet time to choosing the date she wishes to set, and as a rule it is rather late in the season.

#### Hens Give Poor Results

Where early chicks are desired an incubator is almost a necessity. If one counts the cost in loss of eggs due to hens setting and rearing a brood, the cost of an incubator is not so large. Usually a machine properly cared for will last a number of years and for several hatches each year so that the yearly cost is not great. Furthermore if one happens to keep birds of the Mediterranean class such as Leghorns and Minorcas, an incubator is almost a necessity, as these breeds are of the non-setting variety, tho occasionally one is able to buy setting hens late in the season, but rarely can one get out early hatched pullets this way.

If one takes the view that a pullet to lay the following winter must be early hatched in order to mature properly in time for the season's egg production, an incubator will materially help. There is an old breeding law that "like produces like," in which case it is the eggs of the winter layers that you wish to set to produce the next season's winter layers, yet it so happens that the winter layers have laid out a setting or two settings of eggs and are ready first in the spring of the

year to set, and it is the eggs of the medium to light layers that are used for setting purposes, hence the poorer birds of the flock are reproduced rather than the good ones. An incubator helps to overcome this by using the early eggs for hatching purposes and keeping the winter layers on the job of laying eggs.

If the directions for operating the machine, sent out by the manufacturers are followed carefully most incubators will give very good results. Even in the hands of beginners very good hatches have been obtained when good hatchable eggs were used.

#### Two Good Types

There are two general types of incubators both of which have advantages and disadvantages. These two types are hot air and hot water. Either type will give good results and the choice is largely a matter of personal preference. To successfully operate an incubator one needs a room or cellar which is not greatly affected by outside temperature conditions. If a room in the dwelling, it should not be a heated one. Plenty of ventilation without drafts should be provided and if the eggs dry down too quickly as shown in candling by a large air cell, it is a good plan to add moisture to the machine. This may be done by placing a pan of water, wet sand or a wet sponge in the bottom of the machine. No water should be applied directly to the eggs unless it previously has been heated and is lukewarm. Where an incubator is used it is also a good plan to have a brooder. Coal stove brooders have been very successful when properly managed.

## The Midwest Tractor Show

### Thousands Attend the Big Convention at Wichita

BY CHARLES E. SWEET

THE 19th annual Mid-West Thresher and Tractor show at Wichita last week was jammed with interest for the farmer, the dealer in power machinery and the man from other walks of life who is interested in the development of a great and growing phase of agriculture.

Thousands of farmers passed thru the turnstiles at the Forum each day, and doubtless the number would have been doubled had not the influenza epidemic been prevalent thruout the state. The salesmen and demonstrators talked for hours each day and then never got to speak to a fourth of the visitors at their booths.

Altho it was a "man's show" and dealt almost exclusively with man's end of farm life, many women attended and took as keen an interest in bearings, belt power and ignition systems as the men. Furthermore, one woman implement manufacturer was present at the show in charge of her company's exhibit.

#### All Kinds of Tractors Shown

In the spacious Forum everything in the line of tractors was shown, from the little 2-4 capable of pulling an 8-inch plow to the giant 40-80 that turns acres in a trip across a moderate field. Kansas was not without its representatives and the "home" machines vied with "old line" products for the interest of the crowd.

Probably the most conspicuous feature of the tractor exhibits to the man interested in the development of power farming, was the lack of "freak" models. More apparent this year than ever heretofore is the tendency toward standardization of types. What the tractor men call the "bugs" are being eliminated, and it appears only a matter of a few more years until tractors will conform in types and general principles as closely as do motor cars or locomotives.

Smooth lines are developing in the tractor as they have in the motor car and the airplane. The tractor with a perfect maze of rods, gears and valves

exposed, seems giving way to a machine with cleaner lines, fewer parts and better protected working parts. The thousand and one things that have stuck out all over a tractor, baffling the amateur mechanic and often damning the tractor forever with him, are giving way to a simplicity comparable to that of the automobile. In fact, at the Wichita show were seen tractors with controls varying only slightly from those on the average motor car.

#### Many Improvements Noted

With better lines, are coming better times for the operator. Handier and more comfortable seats, simpler and easier control, and in many cases protection from the sun. The tractor is growing like a boy in his teens. Every year sees a change with added strength and sturdiness, but it is losing its awkwardness, learning to handle itself better, and, if you please, becoming more "refined."

The tractors naturally held the main interest of the show but the threshing machines, with their cutaway sides and constant movement of the working parts, were rarely without their share of spectators. Only three or four large models were shown, but there were several of the small machines which can be driven by the ordinary tractor. These have proved their practicability for single farm or community use and were the recipients of much attention.

These models vary only in detail of construction, altho two made an especial claim on my attention; one because it was all metal, and the other because it was a Canadian product.

Power harvesting in Kansas, however, will not stop with tractor-drawn binders and tractor power threshers. A header driven by its own power always was surrounded by a crowd, as was a harvesting machine which cuts and threshes the grain in one operation. This was of a size which will permit its use on thousands of farms, and both it and the power driven



header are outstanding points in power farming.

Only a few motor trucks were exhibited, but they were good substantial machines adapted for farm use. Pneumatic tires seemed to rule in favor.

The city of Wichita had made ready for the visitors and the officials of the show had planned well for their comfort. Ladies of one of the churches ran a dining room in the Forum which became famous for its chicken pie dinners and its cherry pie. The old song runs, "Can she bake a cherry pie, Billy Boy?" And some hundreds of Billy boys who attended the Wichita show, reply, "She sure can."

In the big auditorium, which is included in the Forum, a free vaudeville show was given afternoon and evening, and when it was in progress some of the salesmen got a chance to concentrate on one visitor, or to rest their feet and tongues.

"A forum is a center of judicial and public business." Truly it was, for the farmers went to Wichita to see machines and to judge them, and few went away without definite ideas of the good and bad points of the various machines. It may not have been concerned with law, but the Forum in Wichita last week was a center of "judicial" business, a center of a great public business which we may designate "Better Farming."

### Good Care Spells Success

We have two hen houses with a 12-foot scratch shed between as wide as the houses, and a yard in front so we can shut them inside when the weather is bad. They are situated against a hillside facing the southeast, so they get the early morning sunshine. We tacked some strips of old carpet on the cold side, which makes it several degrees warmer inside. The roosts are in one house and the nests are in the other. In the fall after the leaves have all dropped we rake up a lot, store them in the house where the nests are, and use them as needed in the scratch shed. In this litter we throw the grain so they will have to scratch to get it, and the litter keeps their feet off of the cold ground. Hens will not lay if they stand around all day with cold feet.

We thoroly whitewash our chicken houses twice a year. It keeps down insects and makes the surroundings more healthful. Chickens like a clean place. I make the nests of foot-wide boards except the front. The front should be just wide enough so that a hen can slip in on the eggs. The high boards between keep the hens from fighting. If they fight on the nests they will ruin their eggs. We make two or three nests together so that it will be easy to lift them. We nail them about 4 feet from the ground so a dog cannot get the eggs. When I set a hen I put paper in the nest to keep out the cold, then I put in plenty of straw. I put in 1 tablespoon of smoking tobacco, then the eggs. The fumes of the tobacco go all thru the hen's feathers, and if there are any lice they leave. About a week before the hen is to hatch I repeat the dose. After she hatches I never find mites on the chicks' heads. I keep the young chicks in the house where the nests are so when they are grown I know which are the young and which are the old.

I have an old coffee mill in which I grind the kafir for the young chicks, but they will soon eat the whole grain. Wheat is good fixed the same way. Sometimes we get bulk oatmeal and give them a few feeds of that for a change, and they enjoy it. We always keep plenty of grit and fresh water before them, and keep their roosts and drinking vessels clean. We never have sickness among our chickens. We feed them in the morning about 7 o'clock and do not give them any more till 5 in the evening. They go away and stay all day, but you will find them right there in the evening.

When the incubator begins to hatch I put a pasteboard box on top, and spread a piece of old blanket or piece of wool carpet over the box, and as the chickens get dry I take them out of the incubator and put them in the box. When thru hatching I take them to a woodhouse that is close and dry. We have a box 2 feet wide and 4 feet long with a piece of old carpet over the top with a crack 3 or 4 inches wide the length of the box for them to run in and out of. We put 1 two-gallon jug

of hot water in the box to keep them warm. I keep the little chicks in this woodhouse two or three days and give them plenty of fresh water, coarse sand and very little feed. I have a window at the south end of the woodhouse near the ground fixed so I can raise it up. Outside I have a yard 15 feet square. I let them out in that two or three days, then they know where home is, and I let them out of the yard.

Mrs. Pearl Peebles.

Pamona, Kan.

### How I Raise Turkeys

A lady asked me the other day why I had such good luck with turkeys. I told her it wasn't good luck, but knowing how to raise them. I seldom keep over nine hens, as I don't care to keep more than one tom. If not yarded separately, the toms disturb each other badly at mating time. I mark each hen with leg bands or colored string. I then build a park 30 feet long, 20 feet wide and 8 feet high and cover over with poultry wire. This may seem expensive to some, but it saves so much time, work and worry, that you can't afford to be without it. Put up roost 4 or 5 feet high, and put in a coffee barrel, or one large enough so hen can turn easily in it. Drive them there each night to roost for a while and soon they will go in of their own accord. In laying season, close the gate at night. Feed oats and kafir or mixed grain and a stiff mash in the park in the morning. Leave the hens in until about 9 or 10 o'clock, or until the laying hens have all laid. Of course watching to see if the hen has laid will take some time, but I'd rather do that and know that I would get her egg, than to follow her thru the buck brush, and across creeks and ditches as only one knows who has followed a turkey hen to her nest. Then she'll decide to lay somewhere else tomorrow. As soon as they're all laid, I turn them out on the range, and I seldom have to hunt a nest. The hens soon become attached to their barrel nest and will lay early in the morning, even going back to lay there if I should turn one out before she lays. I let one or two set just as soon as they finish their first laying. I allow the rest to lay their second laying, putting some of the eggs under chicken hens and some with turkey hens. As soon as an egg pips, under a chicken hen, I put it with the turkey and if she's too crowded, I try to take poults from hen's nest while still damp and keep them warm, for they can't stand any chill, and may take diarrhea and cause others to die.

Don't feed anything for 48 hours. Then feed hard boiled eggs, onion tops and lettuce cut fine. Feed only a small amount for each turkey but feed five or six times a day until they are 10 days old. By this time, they are safe to turn out on the range, providing they range the right direction and there's no cranky neighbors to object. In that case, it will pay to herd them two or three times in the forenoon and afternoon, and feed small grain, such as kafir, chops or corn bread. In this way, you will save what the hawks and crows would get and what an occasional rain may drown. I only lost six or seven turkeys the entire season, and marketed 127 fine turkeys from nine hens last year.

Last but not least, fight lice on hens and turkey hens and watch out for wing and head lice on poults. Dust them every few weeks with lice powder until there is no danger. Grease heads with lard and coal oil when 2 weeks old. If there are any lice, this will put an end to them. Mrs. A. W. Powers.

New Albany, Kan.

### Big Egg Laying Record

A dozen hens at the Oregon Agricultural college's farm at Salem, Ore., have set a new world record for egg production, James S. Dryden, professor at the college, has announced.

Each of these hens in one year laid more than 300 eggs, the best producing 330 and two others 323.

All these hens, according to Prof. Dryden, are of the strain that several years ago developed Lady McDuff, the first hen to have laid more than 300 eggs a year in a trap nest. Her record was 303.

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**SUCCESSFUL**

27 years' experience. Cabinet-made—scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant. Write for Free Catalog—ask about poultry and eggs, and "Successful" Grain Sprouters. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10 cents.

**J. S. Gilcrest, President and General Manager**  
**DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 246 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.**

### Baby Chicks

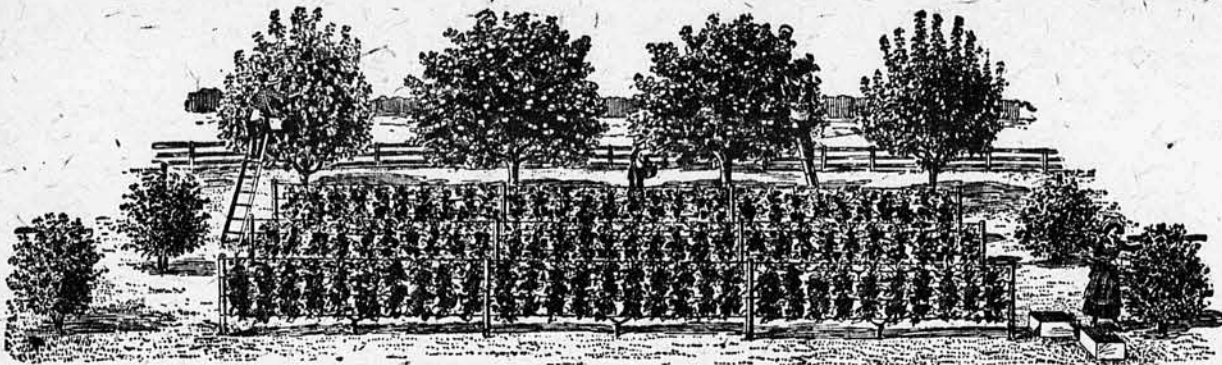
20 leading varieties, day old chicks. 5¢ delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. One of the largest and best equipped hatcheries in the United States. Catalog FREE. **Miller Poultry Farm, Box 524 Lancaster, Mo.**

### NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS

Last FOREVER SILOS  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment **NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing  
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
305A N. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.





**If you would enjoy having a Fruit Garden and Orchard like this, - Seventeen Trees, Vines and Berry Bushes, just plant this Mammoth Fruit Collection.**

**GRAFTED APPLE AND PEAR TREES**

These grafted apple and pear trees are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut, and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The little grafted tree takes root as soon as it is planted, makes vigorous growth, and will outstrip and out-yield a larger tree planted at the same time. Each little tree planting, and continue until fall.

**ONE SNOW APPLE**

Deep red skin, almost black. Pure white flesh of peculiar rich flavor. Very sweet and juicy. Bears big crops at an early age. A Russian variety and very hardy.

**ONE WEALTHY APPLE**

Another favorite Russian variety. Yellow, overcast and streaked with red. Flesh is sweet, melting and tender, but slightly tart. Has few equals for every purpose.

**Satisfactory Growth Guaranteed!**

The Seventeen trees, plants, etc., in this collection are GUARANTEED to reach you in good condition, and to grow to your satisfaction. Failing in which, they will be REPLACED, at your request, absolutely without charge.

**PEDIGREED FRUIT PLANTS**

The Red Raspberry and the Dewberry plants in this collection have been selected from fields that have made high records for heavy production of quality fruit. By following the instructions, you can secure new plants every year from these we send you, and extend your planting every season. The REX everbearing red raspberry will begin to bear in ninety days after is about a foot high.

**2 REX Everbearing Red Raspberry**

A picking every week from June to October. The new canes bear first year, 90 days after planting. Berries large, firm, sweet, and of delightful flavor. A most dependable new fruit.

**2 Improved Lucretia Dewberry**

Vines covered every summer with immense clusters of big, sweet berries. Rich, winy flavor. Very juicy. Individual fruits average 1 1/4 inch long and an inch through.

**3 DELAWARE GRAPE - Red**

Large, well-shouldered, compact bunches of bright red, beautifully flavored grapes. Makes jelly or grape juice of finest flavor and aroma.

**3 NIAGARA GRAPE - White**

Immense clusters of delicious, waxy-white grapes. Remarkably sweet and juicy. Good for wine, preserves or jelly. In flavor it much resembles the Concord. A prolific bearer.

**3 CONCORD GRAPE - Blue**

The best blue or purple grape grown, and the universal favorite. More Concord are grown and sold every year than all other varieties, on account of its wonderful quality.

**"CALLOUSED GRAPE CUTTINGS"**

From selected vines in the best of the great Southern Michigan vineyards, cuttings about nine inches long are taken, and buried in damp, cool pits until they undergo a process called "callousing." The cuttings will then take root as soon as planted. The "Calloused Grape Cuttings" in this collection are all produced in this manner. They grow rapidly, make strong, healthy vines, and bear large crops.

**ONE KIEFFER PEAR**

Large, angular, and slightly irregular in shape, this old variety is the standard winter pear everywhere. Dark green. A splendid keeper, at its best in late winter.

**ONE BARTLETT PEAR**

Yellow skin with red blush. Flesh sweet, juicy and spicy flavor. Very melon when ripe. Can be picked and eaten from the tree. Yields heavily, begins to bear early.

**Complete, Illustrated Instructions for Planting**

are wrapped in each package. They are fully illustrated with pictures and diagrams, showing just what to do, and how and when to do it. By following these simple directions you will have success.

**All Sent POSTPAID to Your Mailbox! Send for it Now, TODAY!**

**Our Special Offer**

We will send this fruit collection with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for \$1.50 or with a three-year subscription for \$2.50.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your publication for a term of ..... years and the fruit collection postpaid as per your offer.

Name .....

Address .....

**25 Cords a Day**

**Easily Sawn By One Man.** Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.

**OTTAWA LOG SAW**

Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes work easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blades easily removed. Write for our low price. Cash or Easy Payments.



Ottawa Mfg. Co.  
1460 Wood St.  
Ottawa, Kansas.

30 Day Trial  
10-Year Guarantee

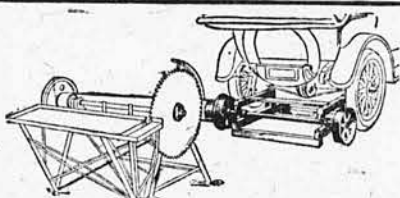
**CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS**

**It PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS**

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface, closer to center of shaft, thus more capacity, lighter draft, longer life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than one dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. N. F. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND. Patterson Machinery Co., Gen'l Agts. 1225 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.



**Auto Power Transmitter**

Only machine on the market that will successfully operate on all makes of cars, no attachment to car, side draught or staking to ground, connect up to run in one minute. Car runs in high in its natural way delivering its maximum power from rear wheels to Transmitter as it does when on the road, a time and labor saver, will run engine cutters, hay press, grinders, wood saws, pumps and all belt driven machines at less cost than a small gas engine, we have hundreds of satisfied customers in all parts of the country. Write for circulars, prices and agents proposition.

SCHPEP BROS. MFG. CO., MANHATTAN, KANSAS



**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York

**EAT STRAWBERRIES ALL SUMMER**

Everbearing strawberries eventually will take the place of all other varieties. We grow all the best June bearing varieties—the best plants you ever saw. We also grow raspberry, blackberry and all other small fruit plants. Our catalogue is different from any catalog you ever read. It will pay you to have it. It is free. Address, F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, KANSAS

**Pull Stumps**

**Make More Money in High-Priced Crops**

Stump land is too expensive for any farmer to own. Clear your land with a

**HERCULES**

All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller

Write for catalog and special introductory price. 3-year guarantee—30 days free trial. Hercules Mfg. Co. 928 28th St. Centerville, Iowa

**Do You Need MONEY?**

If you are making less than \$150 a month, write me today. I have no "get-rich-quick" plan. But if you are wide-awake, honest, willing to work with me and give me at least part of your time, I offer you

**MAN OR WOMAN**

the Special Agency (local or traveling) for our great line of Household Necessaries. Experience is unnecessary. I will furnish everything, so that lack of capital shall not stand in your way. Hundreds of prosperous men and women who started this way are now making \$150 a month and more. It's your great opportunity—and I say don't miss it. Just drop me a post card today for complete particulars FREE.

Albert Mills, Mgr. 2026 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

**FACE POWDER**

A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes.

The Household, Dept. F.P.A., Topeka, Kan.

**Erratic Market for Corn**

(Continued from Page 52.)

in the speculative market, with the gains as much as 10 cents a bushel from the low point in the fore part of the week. The net gains were about 1 to 2 cents a bushel. Action of the speculative trade indicated a more or less bullish disposition on the part of the country, buying orders for the May corn delivery by the feeders have been an important factor in sustaining values. The large speculative operators are distinctly bearish in their views, but opposition resulting largely from the unsatisfactory movement of corn has made their efforts to depress prices unsuccessful except for a very short period. The market operations are hampered in a measure by the ruling of the United States Grain Corporation which prohibits any individual from extending his lines above 200,000 bushels in either direction. Because of this, an oversold condition can easily develop in the market, which brings about an upturn.

Wheat is in a rather perplexing position, and opinions of the trade are remarkably divided. Those who are bearish on wheat place much emphasis upon the export situation and the discouraging outlook for business in either wheat or wheat flour with European countries. That such a view prevails, of course, is the result of the recent serious depression in foreign exchange rates. Exporters generally report a marked lack of inquiries from importing nations of Europe, and the statements from abroad indicate almost generally that the people are in a plight so far as food is concerned, the amount of wheat and flour leaving the United States is less than a year ago. The serious obstacle is the inability of foreigners to pay for American products.

**Gronna Bill Depresses Wheat**

Domestic demand for wheat is of a fluctuating character. In the past week hard winter and dark hard wheat were forced up 3 to 10 cents a bushel, while red winter wheat eased off 1 to 5 cents a bushel, with some grades down as much as 10 cents. Premiums on hard winter over the government scale amount to about 47 cents a bushel, the early in the week some sales of the cheaper grades have been made within a few cents of the guaranteed price. The market has been thrown into an unsettled condition largely as a result of the efforts of Senator Gronna of North Dakota to repeal the Lever Guaranty Act and abolish the Grain Corporation. This, in substance, would repudiate the government's guarantee of \$2.18 a bushel in Kansas City for wheat of the 1919-20 crop. If the Gronna bill becomes a law, which the trade now seriously doubts, it would not be surprising to see a very sharp break, possibly to below \$2 a bushel, as an immediate result. The trade, which now is assured a guaranteed price of \$2.18 in Kansas City, might become panicky and throw much of their grain upon the market.

Oats have moved in rather small volume, and, with the rebound in corn, the reported inquiry for the minor grain from exporters and the improved domestic demand, the market has displayed strength. Carlots advanced 1 to 4 cents a bushel, feeding grades bringing a top of 92 cents in Kansas City, and seed oats around 96 cents last week. The May delivery gained about 2 1/2 cents a bushel. With the approach of spring work in the South, demand from that section is improving quite sharply, and shipments in that direction are heavy.

**Kafirs Decline**

Kafir and milo have declined about 10 to 15 cents a hundredweight, the cheaper grades bringing slightly more than \$2. Scratch feed manufacturers of the East are buying only sparingly, anticipating a freer movement and declines in prices. Unless corn is depressed sharply, the sorghum grains will continue around \$2 a hundredweight in the immediate future. Kansas is a liberal shipper.

Attempts of dealers to cover on their contracts for February shipment has bolstered the bran market, spot bran being quoted around \$41 a ton, sacked, basis Kansas City. March bran sold around \$39 to \$40 a ton. Mills are not offering bran freely. Shorts have not improved appreciably since the recent lull, gray being offered around \$47 a ton.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE



In the hay market, firmness in the better grades of all hay and extreme weakness in the cheaper offerings are becoming more marked. Buyers are calling for the better grades, and rejections by buyers in the South are becoming more numerous, forcing dealers to ship a better quality hay. The movement is of enormous proportions, alfalfa still making up the bulk of the offerings. Tame hay is unusually strong, selling around a top of \$30, the activity being attributed to the fact that large Southern and Eastern orders have been turned to this market because of the inability of Eastern terminals to obtain supplies, now in the Central states restricting the movement.

#### Missouri is Showing Them

Gold Marjoram 215409 has set a new record for Jerseys starting test at the age of 11 years. She was placed on test when 11 years and 3 months old, and during the year produced 15,530 pounds milk and 851.7 pounds fat. This record incidentally is the best Jersey record ever made in the state of Missouri. Mermaid's Lily May was the former Missouri Jersey Champion with a record of 12,838.8 pounds milk and 780 pounds fat, when 7 years and 5 months old. So Gold Marjoram becomes champion with a comfortable margin of 71 pounds fat.

Gold Marjoram was first placed on official test when 6 years old, and she now has completed three years' records. Like some formerly popular beverages she is improving with age, for her last record, altho made at an advanced age, is her best. Her three records are:

Milk Pounds	Fat Pounds	Age Yrs. Mos.
11,204.9	593.5	9 10
13,064.0	700.1	9 4
15,530.0	851.7	11 3

Up until the time Gold Marjoram completed her last test, Sophie 19th of Hood Farm had been the highest-testing 11-year-old Jersey in the country. At that age Sophie 19th produced 15,948 pounds milk and 847 pounds fat.

The new Missouri Jersey Champion was bred by W. C. Moore of Parsons, Kan., and is now owned by J. E. Jones, of Liberty, Mo. Her sire is Financial Count, a half brother of the former world's champion Jersey, Financial Countess. This probably accounts for the fine record she has just completed. Financial King is the grandsire of Gold Marjoram.

#### Schwab on Greatness

"When I hear myself being praised I tell this story to bring me to a realization of what every true man ought to feel," says Charles M. Schwab:

"I was coming home from the mills at Homestead about 30 years ago. I was manager there, and a manager in a steel town is a pretty big fellow. Being young, I was puffed up. I was seated in my buggy with my negro servant, Bob, preparing to go home, when a workingman's wife and little girl came by.

"'Look, dear,' I heard the woman say to the child. 'That is Mr. Schwab.'"

"The child looked quickly and asked:

"Which one?"—The New Success.

#### Advertise the Southwest

Twenty-two counties in Southwest Kansas with three Colorado and two Oklahoma counties are showing their faith in advertising by planning to spend \$25,000 this spring in telling the rest of the world of the opportunities for settlers in this section. It is pointed out that this territory which is bigger than Belgium has only 100,000 population. The crops in this territory last season were worth more than 100 million dollars. Every county in the section has contributed its quota to the advertising fund.

#### Packers Show Good Faith

In announcing an open subscription list on stock in the new Armour leather company of Delaware, the Armour interests are showing evidence of good faith in carrying out the terms of their agreement with the Attorney General of the United States. Packers recently promised to dissolve their interests in a number of subsidiary businesses with which they have been connected. The fact that this stock is offered to the general public is evidence that the leather company will not be a camouflaged Armour monopoly.

# HERMOLINE

A BETTER LUBRICANT

—FROM THE FORMULA OF A MOTOR COMPANY

## Protect Your Motor Car with a Better Lubricant

Motor car lubricants are used to protect the wearing parts. These parts really operate on a film of oil that must be kept constant under all conditions or metal will grind against metal and wear and destruction will result.

Naturally, a lubricant that will maintain this film of oil most perfectly under all conditions is the best one to use. There is but one kind of a lubricant that will give your car the *greatest* protection in this way—and this is a lubricant made from Pennsylvania crude oils.

HERMOLINE lubricants are made exclusively from the best Pennsylvania crude. This means that they will stand up under the hottest temperatures created within your motor when other lubricants break down. This means that HERMOLINE will assure you safe and constant lubrication. This means that HERMOLINE will give greater protection, longer life and smoother and better operation to your car.

You can be sure of securing lubricants made exclusively from Pennsylvania crude oils when you insist that your garage man supply you with HERMOLINE.

Put it to any test you like—HERMOLINE is the lubricant you should insist upon for your motor car, truck or tractor.

HERRING MOTOR COMPANY  
Des Moines, Iowa



#### The Test of Oil Value

There are five tests by which the supreme quality of lubricants made from Pennsylvania crude oils are shown, and by these tests HERMOLINE lubricants are proved superior for use in your motor car, truck, tractor or aeroplane.

#### Gravity

The gravity of an oil shows its density. Lubricants like HERMOLINE, made from Pennsylvania crude oils, run high in gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees), and are invariably filtered oils that contain a small percentage of carbon.

#### Viscosity

The viscosity test shows the ability of oil to retain its body under extreme heats. Inferior oils usually have a high viscosity, while Pennsylvania oils have low viscosity (from 150 to 240 at 70°), but when subjected to a heat anywhere near the temperature of a working motor, Pennsylvania oils surpass all in viscosity and lubricating capacity.

#### Flash and Fire

The flash test shows at what temperature the vapors coming off the oil will ignite when a small flame is brought close to its surface.

The fire test shows at what temperature the oil itself will burn. Oils refined from Pennsylvania crude show a flash of 400° Fahr. and over—a fire test of 450°.

#### Color

Some of the lightest colored oils often contain the most carbon, so that tests of color should never be taken as proof of quality without the other tests described in this column.

#### Filtering

Oils made from Pennsylvania crude may be depended upon as being truly filtered oils when they have a high gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees). You will note that HERMOLINE oil has both light and color and high gravity.

Ask your dealer for the HERMOLINE booklet—it tells in detail how to prove oil value.

## If there were no ads—

If there were no advertisements, would you know whether you were buying dependable or shoddy goods? The time has come when no man can be a judge of the innumerable articles necessary in life. He must depend on the reputation of the maker. Read the advertisements and be informed on a reliable market.



# FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.00	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.48	11.60
14.....	1.68	5.60	30.....	3.60	12.00
15.....	1.80	6.00	31.....	3.72	12.40
16.....	1.92	6.40	32.....	3.84	12.80
17.....	2.04	6.80	33.....	3.96	13.20
18.....	2.16	7.20	34.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	35.....	4.20	14.00
20.....	2.40	8.00	36.....	4.32	14.40
21.....	2.52	8.40	37.....	4.44	14.80
22.....	2.64	8.80	38.....	4.56	15.20
23.....	2.76	9.20	39.....	4.68	15.60
24.....	2.88	9.60	40.....	4.80	16.00
25.....	3.00	10.00			

**Special Notice** All advertising copy, discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Classified Department, must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

## EMPLOYMENT

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON** grain farm. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

**FARM HAND WANTED AT ONCE FOR** team field work. A. R. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

**WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK** by the year on farm. Eugene W. Sowle, Randall, Kan.

**MEN, 18 UP, RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.** Commence \$1,300. Vacancy list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 015, Rochester, N. Y.

**MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON FARM** near Topeka. State wages expected in first letter. R. C. Obrecht, R. 28, Topeka, Kan.

**WANTED—WOMAN UNDER MIDDLE AGE**—Housekeeper, small farm, near town. Good home. Address 203 East 5th, Cherryvale, Kan.

**WANTED BY EXPERIENCED GRADUATE** mechanic, work in garage or driving tractor. John Rust, 422 West Fifth St., Fort Scott, Kan.

**MARRIED MAN FOR ALL ROUND FARM** work. Handy with all kinds of machinery and carpenter work. S. O. Webb, Box 39, Newport, Ark.

**MARRIED MAN FOR ALL AROUND FARM** work. Handy with all kinds of machinery and carpenter work. J. C. Padgett, Route 1, Box 88, Newport, Ark.

**FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN.** \$140-\$200. Colored porters by railroads everywhere. Experience unnecessary. 796 Ry Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

**WANTED—FARM WORK. WITH HIGH-** grade Christian people, by married man of dependable qualities and life long farming experience. Address, "Business," Mail and Breeze.

**WANTED AT ONCE—PLACE AS TENANT** farmer, near Ottawa, Kansas, by married man. Farmed eight years for myself. Further information address, C. H. Tillotson, Route 6, Box 9, Ottawa, Kan.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO TAKE** charge of farm. Must know how to handle machinery and take care of cattle. Wife must be good cook. Reference required. Frank M. Breene, 1038 Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN WITH SMALL** family for general farm work, to board some help. Must understand machinery. Must have good references. State wages wanted in first letter. A. E. McGregor, Washington, Kan.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS; SPLEN-** did pay and expenses. Travel if desired; unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet C. M. 17. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

## AGENTS WANTED

**MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO** washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rustler Co., Johnston, O.

**WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND** furnish risk and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Co., X 608, Springfield, Ill.

**MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES; THE** War History and Life of Roosevelt. Best books and terms. Outfit free. Lindberg Co., 180 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS—SELL RAINCOATS, GABAR-** dines, leatherettes. We deliver and collect. No advance payments. Sample coat free. Largest commissions. Temple Raincoat Co., Box 39 A, Templeton, Mass.

**DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT** can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

## SERVICES OFFERED

**PLEATING—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800** Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**AUCIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67** pages annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

**FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE** book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR** not pay \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

**LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE,** or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## SERVICES OFFERED

**MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR** unfortunate girls during confinement. Babies adopted free. The Veil, 15 West 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

**POSTAL BRINGS FREE BOOKLET—ALL** about patents and trade marks and their cost. Shepard and Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 732 8th St., Washington.

**KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM DE-** veloped and six velvet prints made for 25 cents, cash with order. Runner Film Finishing Company, successor to E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

**INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS-** trated book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

**FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL** for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**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.

**FREE BOOK ON PATENTS—WRITE TO-** day for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patents. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature—free. (20 years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

**PLAYS FOR AMATEURS; MONOLOGS,** recitations, drills, minstrel and vaudeville jokes and sketches; ideas for entertainments. Send for free catalog. Dramatic Publishing Co., 542 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

**FREE BOOK ON PATENTS—WRITE TO-** day for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patents. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature—free. (20 years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**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 10c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

**SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE-** tent 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 Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## FOR SALE

**RADIO ROUND INCUBATOR, NEARLY** new. 150 eggs. \$12. Kenneth Fry, Sedgwick, Kan.

**WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON** cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

**TWO BEST MAKE LADIES' BUNGALOW** percale apron dresses for \$4.95. Refund if dissatisfied. Remit quick. Jesk Company, Nashville, Tenn.

**WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES,** lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

**ARMY SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SALE.** Reclaimed wool O. D. shirts, \$2.75. Shirt-sleeved flannel, 54 inches wide, \$2.25 per yard (worth \$4.50). Write for sample. Price list on tents, wagon covers, shoes, and so forth now ready. Army Supply Co., 809 East Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex.

**FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OF-** ficial 112 page book, "Vacant Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free, 1920 guarantees and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 50 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

## MACHINERY

**WANTED—10-30 AVERY TRACTOR, CASH** or trade. Crow Bros., Haxtun, Colo.

**WANTED—TRACTOR, CASE 20-40 PRE-** ferred. Guest Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

**FOR SALE, 6 HOLE SANDWICH, READY** to run. Fred Brewster, Studley, Kan.

**INTERNATIONAL TWO TON TRUCK FOR** sale, new. H. C. Hardie, Macksville, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE, ONE 10-20 CASE** tractor in A-1 running order. Box 345, St. John, Kan.

**FOR SALE—EUREKA STONE CRUSHER** number 1-B. Like new. Hockens Brothers, Arrington, Kan.

**15-35 AVERY TRACTOR, 4-BOTTOM PLOW,** 300 gallon fuel tank. Used one season. P. J. Ledy, Abilene, Kan.

**MOBILE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR FOR** sale. Latest model. Used one month. Jacob E. Loewen, Meade, Kan.

**FIFTY HORSE CHARTER KEROSENE** stationary engine, for sale. Lester Bridgman, Route A, Marietta, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HART-PARR 30-60 TRACTOR,** new crankshaft, new bearings; Rumer, 6-bottom plow, all in good shape; price \$1,100; 8-16 Avery, \$500; 12-20 Heider, \$350. Heidberg & Nelson, Smolan, Kan.

## MACHINERY

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—7-20 BULL TRAC-** tor. Good as new. John Duesing, Spearville, Kan.

**WANTED—SECOND HAND CRANK SHAFT** and repairs for 1916 Rumely all-purpose 12-24 tractor. Harold Jaeger, Vesper, Kan.

**THRESHING COMPANY WANTS TO BUY** 16 H. P. steam engine and 32-52 in. separator in good condition. Ray Easton, Sec., Beattie, Kan.

**CASE 20-40 TRACTOR, SIX BOTTOM** plow, \$1,500. Heider 12-20 tractor, three bottom plow, \$850. Fine condition. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**STOP AND READ—LITTLE "TWISTER"** power transmitter for Ford and Dodge cars. 10 days free trial. Write for circular. Wm. Russell, Salina, Kan.

**HART PARR "OIL KING" 35, FOR SALE,** with four bottom plow. Reason for selling, dissolution of partnership. Algot Johnson, Smolan, Kan., Salina, Kan.

**WILL BUY USED THRESHING OUTFIT** for cash. First letter say least price on board your station, repairs needed, size, make, freight from you to me. Other information. J. M. R., Box 101, Boynton, Okla.

**FOR SALE—MACHINERY FOR MODERN** flour mill of 75 bbls. capacity. 5 double stands rolls, planifiers, reels, purifiers, cleaning machinery, everything for a complete mill. Just the thing for farmers' mill, for one-third original cost. Otto Strowig, 420 West 10th, Topeka, Kan.

## SEEDS

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER, BUSHEL, \$15.** Adolph Goering, Moundridge, Kan.

**SUDAN GRASS FOR SALE—15 CENTS A** pound. W. C. Topliff, Howard, Kan.

**SEED CORN, EARLY AND LATE VARIE-** ties. Lupton Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**SUMAC CANE SEED, \$2 PER BU. SACKED** and re-cleaned. E. E. Mellies, Ness City, Kan.

**RECLEANED BARLEY SEED, SACKED,** \$1.65 bushel. Oscar Wilkins, Lorraine, Kan.

**SUMAC CANE SEED, \$4.50 PER HUN-** dred. Test 99, 1919 crop. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

**FOR SALE—RECLEANED SUDAN SEED,** \$14 per hundred. R. C. Obrecht, R. 28, Topeka, Kan.

**BEST WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, low priced. John Lewis, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR** prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

**RECLEANED WHITE KAFIR, DARSO** and Ribbon cane, \$4 per hundred. Sacks extra. A. J. Thompson, Okarche, Okla.

**IOWA 163 SEED OATS, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL.** F. O. B. Lima, Iowa. Sacks extra; credit if returned. Elmhurst Farms, Gowrie, Ia.

**ALFALFA SEED, CHOICE, RECLEANED,** 35c per pound. Samples free. F. J. Bartel, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

**PURE SEEDS—WHITE CANE, PINK** kafir, Shrock kafir, darso, \$1.75 bushel. H. T. Middleton, Bucklin, Kan.

**SUDAN SEED RECLEANED, 1919 CROP,** \$15 hundred, my station, sacks free. Henry Schulze, R. 3, Sedgwick, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE,** good germination, \$14 per bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**BROOM CORN SEED, EARLY DWARF** Makes whorl. Grows even. Write for guarantee. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kansas.

**SWEET CLOVER, WHITE AND YELLOW.** Hulled, \$22 per bushel; unhulled, yellow, 70 pounds, \$18. R. Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

**BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, WELL MA-** tured, re-cleaned, \$1.80 per bushel, sacked. F. O. B. Wilsey, Arthur Thompson, Wilsey, Kan.

**DICKINSON COUNTY GROWN SEED** corn. Boone County White and Goldmine samples free; \$4 per bu. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

**SEED CORN, AMERICA'S CHOICEST** quality 90 to 130 bushels. Produces 24 lb. ears. Must please or money back. Bushel, \$4. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.

**BLACK OR RED AMBER CANE, \$3 CWT.** Orange cane, \$5 cwt. Sudan grass, \$13 cwt. All re-cleaned. Send cash with order. F. M. Miller, Osage City, Kan.

**I HAVE THE EARLIEST BLACK HULL** kafir in the state; price \$4 per hundred f. o. b. For further information write Wm. Foster, Route 4, Box 55, Carbondale, Kan.

**\$1 MONEY ORDER FOR EVERY NAME** of parties having sweet clover seed (threshed or unthreshed) much or little that we can buy. Write quickly. Standard Seed Company, Eureka, Kan.

**SEEDS—BLACK AND RED AMBER CANE,** \$1.60 per bu. Golden cane, sumac, feterita, white kafir, Schrock kafir, \$2 per bu. Golden millet, \$2.50 per bushel. All sacked and re-cleaned. F. O. B. Oberlin, Northwestern Seed Co., Oberlin, Kan.

**GUARANTEED SEEDS: WE HAVE A** complete line at all times. We live where it grows and sell for less. We guarantee satisfaction in every case or refund your money. Look up our ad in the seeds section of this paper. It gives you prices of all kinds of seeds. Look for the little "Square" Meier Seed Company, Russell, Kan.

**BLACK SEEDED STANDARD BROOM** corn seed, \$8. Oklahoma Dwarf and Standard, \$6. White and Red Dwarf straight neck maize, \$7.50. Cream and Red Dwarf maize, white, red, pink and Schrock kafir, feterita, hogari, darso, amber, orange, sorghum and red top canes, \$5. Sudan, \$16. African millet, \$10. Hog and common, \$6. Golden, \$7.50. All per 100 pounds, freight prepaid; express, \$1.50 more. Claycomb's Seed Store, Guyman, Okla.

## TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE

**TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP, TRIAL.** Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

## TOBACCO

**TOBACCO—OLD HOMESPUN CHEWING** or smoking. Not doped. Just Old Natural Leaf. Trial offer, 2 pounds, prepaid, \$1. Kentucky Tobacco Assn., Dept. F, Hawesville, Ky.

**KENTUCKY'S EXTRA FINE LONG SILKY** leaf tobacco for sale, grown on our own farms. No middle man. Good chewing and smoking. Smoking, ten pounds for \$1. Chewing, six pounds, \$3.50. Order quick before this is all gone. Adams Brothers, Box 56, Bardwell, Ky. Reference, First National Bank.

## FOR THE TABLE

**CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY—60-POUND** can, 18c a pound. L. Gorsuch, Lazeau, Colo.

**HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO** Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

**HONEY—FANCY EXTRACTED MOUNTAIN** Sunshine. 60 pound cans, 22c here. Two or more delivered free; 10 pounds, \$3.15 delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

**OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE-** cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 35c gal. 60-gallon barrels, 30c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

**"THE BESTO" "ROCKY MOUNTAIN** honey, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

## WANTED

**WANTED—HEDGE POSTS IN CARLOAD** lots. Chas. Peterson, Thayer, Kan.

## PLANTS

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$4 to \$5 PER** 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

**FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN BOT-** tom onion sets, run \$10,000; per bushel, \$4 F. O. B. Hutchinson. Reference Citizen Bank. G. C. Curtis, Hutchinson, Kan.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES—SELECTED,** disease free, kiln dried. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. \$3 per bushel, F. O. B. Idaho, Okla. Cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Co., Idaho, Okla.

**SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL** and Porto Rico. Disease free. Treated for black rot. Ready April 1st. \$3.50 per thousand, cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Company, Idaho, Okla.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS—SENATOR DUN-** lap, 75 cents per 100; Progressive, \$1.50 per 100; raspberries and blackberries, \$3 per 100; asparagus, 100 for \$1; Concord grapes, \$1.50 per dozen; 25 pieplant, \$1 (prepaid). Order now. Catalog free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

## PET STOCK

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, WESTERN** Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

**AIREDALE, SKUNK AND OPOSSUM DOG,** good hunter, \$20. W. L. Smith, Fontana, Kan.

**COLLIE PUPPIES—FROM NATURAL** heelers. Males, \$8; females, \$5. Chaney Simmons, Erie, Kan.

**WANTED—100 WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ** pups about six weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—MY COON, SKUNK** and opossum hound. \$40 or three dozen S. C. White Leghorn pullets. Ralph Timm, Woodbine, Kan.

## POULTRY

**So many elements enter into the shipping** of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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**FIFTEEN PUREBRED ANCONA EGGS,** \$1.50. Box 41, Denison, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONAS,** Eggs, 16, \$2; 100, \$8. H. F. Shaw, Wilson, Kan.

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**SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS 350 STRAIN MAD-** ison Square Garden prize winners, Anconas. \$3 per setting of 15. Address Box 5, Miller, Kan.

**ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2-\$5. EGGS, 16** \$2; 100, \$8. Prepaid "Dope Free." High teen years breeding poultry. Pages Farm, Salina, Kan.

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**FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA COCKER-** els. Puffer Bros., Burton, Kansas.

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**CHICKS, EGGS, POPULAR VARIETIES.** Free catalog describes 8000 pure bred heavy winter layers. Moderate prices. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.



## BANTAMS.

BUFF, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS, also Seabrights, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

## BABY CHICKS

ROSE COMB RED BABY CHICKS, 25 cents. Lily Robb, Neal, Kansas.

BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS—BABY chicks, 15 cents. Arthur Nitcher, Oberlin, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—BOOKING ORDERS now for baby chicks. Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith, Lyons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES. Booking orders now. Sarver Poultry Farm, Hastings, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, 16c; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 18c, cash with order. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

FINE STRONG SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn baby chicks for February delivery, 18 cents each. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR Single Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fifteen cents, prepaid. J. E. Bibens, Kincaid, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, 17 cents; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, etc., 18 cents. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS—BUFF Orpingtons, Reds, 18c; Barred Rocks, Buff Leghorns, 17c; White Leghorns, 16c. 50 postpaid. Live delivery. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WYANDOTTES, WHITE and Silver Laced; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, twenty cents each. R. I. Reds, both combs; Barred Rocks; Leghorns, White, Buff and Brown, eighteen cents each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money at Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas. 150,000 to sell at 18c each. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Leading varieties, 500 for \$89. We need more good White Rock and White Wyandotte eggs.

DAY OLD CHIX—BARRED AND WHITE Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Reds, 18c; Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, 16c; left overs, 15c each; by mail prepaid, guaranteed alive. One Buckeye 2440 egg incubator for sale, new. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN DAY Old chicks, 20c each. From world's best Smith, Young and Ferris strains. Guaranteed alive or replaced. 500 for \$98. From hens that pay \$8 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BROWN, Buff and White Leghorns, 16c per 100; Anconas, Barred Rocks, 18c; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, 20c; postpaid; live delivery. Range flocks, heavy layers. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

LOOK, BABY CHICKS—13 PER HUNDRED, up. We ship by parcel post, prepaid. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Box 4, Augusta, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, R. and S. Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Specializing on only six varieties, my quality is the best. Guaranteed delivery. Postage paid. Circular free. Porter Hatchery, Department B, Winfield, Kan.

IMPROVE THE FARM POULTRY AS YOU do your cattle and hogs. The farmer is beginning to realize that poultry, scientifically bred to egg production, improves the farm flock and increases his profits in these times of dollar eggs. Look ahead a year. You probably need new poultry blood this year and will buy a cock bird to furnish it, but for next year—Buy Harr's Baby Chicks now—Your new blood will cost you nothing. For the price of one good cock I will sell you 100 baby chicks from heavy egg producing stock. Buy these chicks now and next fall you will have plenty of fine cockerels for your own use; also you will have several pullets and the money you can realize on your surplus cockerels will pay the entire expense, feed and all. I can offer you ten breeds as follows: Rhode Island Reds; White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks, and Anconas—Even tho my flocks contain many prize winners, I can offer chicks at the following prices: 25 chicks, \$6.25; 50 chicks, \$12.50; 100 chicks, \$22.50; 500 chicks, \$105; 1,000 chicks, \$200. Order direct from this ad. Full live delivery guaranteed by parcel post. I ship by parcel post, special delivery and will guarantee live delivery of every chick. Can make shipment March 1, or any time afterward. Send 25 per cent cash with order and balance few days before shipment. Dean Harr, Box F-502, Wichita, Kan.

## CORNISH.

FOR SALE—DARK CORNISH FOWLS. A few good cockerels and utility pullets. C. C. Horst, Newton, Kansas.

## DUCKS

DUCKS—BUFF MUSCOVEYS, PEKINS, Buff and Rouens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

## EGGS.

HEPPARD STRAIN ANCONA EGGS AND baby chicks. A. D. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCHING. Charles Thrift, Conway Springs, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN, SETTING \$1.50. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

HEPHERD STRAIN ANCONA EGGS AND baby chicks. A. D. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, 15, \$2; DE-livered. J. W. Ragan, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50 Postpaid; 100, \$6. Angie Archer, Grenola, Kansas.

## EGGS.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS. SEND FOR mating list. E. L. Stewart, Route 7, Wichita, Kan.

L. E. RICKETTS, GREENBURG, KAN., Single Comb White Leghorn eggs and baby chicks.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PEDIGREED layers, also cockerels. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 PER HUNDRED local; \$7 shipped. Henry Ruhsert, Harper, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$3 PER 15; per 30, \$5. Barbara Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs, \$2.25 15; \$10 per 100. L. D. Boyd, Sterling, Kans.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN AND WHITE WYANDotte eggs for hatching. Mr. C. C. Miller, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS AND BABY chicks. Orders filled now. Addie Ruehle, Windom, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, LAY-ing strain, \$8 per 100. Mrs. R. A. Gall-raith, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$7 hundred. Eleventh-year. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

EGGS FROM DARK LARGE BONED SINGLE comb reds, 100—\$8; 15—\$1.50. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, HEAVY LAY-ing strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Letha Glidewell, Hallowell, Kan.

EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB RHODE IS-land Red eggs, \$10 hundred. Mrs. Fred Hanenkratt, Sterling, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, STAN-dard laying strain, 15 eggs \$3. Hines Poultry Farm, Parsons, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—READY NOW FROM my best layers and prize winning strain. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING, hens or incubator. Prize winning strain. Mrs. Dradle Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

THOROBRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs; pen 14, \$1; range, 14, 75c; 100, \$5.25. Mrs. Ina Griffec, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$10 per hundred. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Write for particulars. B. F. Gamble, Route 4, Coffeyville, Kan.

PUREBRED BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS from prize winning stock; \$3 and \$5 per 15. Mrs. George Walton, Holton, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE, VIGOROUS LAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. J. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan., Route 2.

BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 200, \$15; 100, \$10. Mrs. Laura J. Brown, Route 4, Box 159, Woodward, Okla.

WRITE GRANT, THE WHITE LEGHORN Man at Elk Falls, Kansas. 10,000 hatch-ing eggs and chicks to offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EX-clusive breeding. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.

YOU WANT BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM stock that has won in government laying contests. Write Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, STATE FAIR WIN-ners, trap-nested stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Thomas Owen, Jr., Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$18 per hundred. Baby chicks 20 cents prepaid. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 2, Kanopolis, Kan.

MODLIN'S POULTRY FARM, LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

"RYANS"—HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB dark Brown Leghorns. Eggs prepaid. 105, \$7; 150, \$10. Baby chicks. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, UTILITY \$8 PER hundred, \$5 per 50; \$2 per 15. Special matings \$5 per 15. Order direct from ad. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BY SETTING OR by hundreds from prize winning Buff Orpington chickens. Orders booked now. W. G. Sapp, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Booking orders now. Guaranteed pure. \$2 per 15; \$6; \$10 100. Express prepaid. Cockerels, \$5. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, FOUR-teen years breeding for winter laying. Can furnish fresh eggs up to 1,000. \$8 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, selected stock. Egg producers; \$8 per 100, postpaid, prompt ship-ment. Alvin G. Westwood, Waco, Neb.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs, from my flock of care-fully selected beauties, 30 for \$3.25; 50 for \$5. Mrs. Ethel Woolfolk, Protection, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, BOTH combs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Prepaid. 1920 state show winner heads special pen. Mating list. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Clafflin, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize-winning stock. Fishel strain direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100; se-lected pen, \$3 per 15. J. S. Cantwell, Ster-ling, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, TOM BARRON (284 egg strain). World's best winter layers. Sold over 2,000 eggs in January this year. \$10 per hundred, delivered. Harry Glvens, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (PENN-sylvania Poultry Farm stock direct), where every hen is trapped every day of the year, and with a 297 egg record. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kans.

## GEESSE.

PURE TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$2.50; TRIOS, \$8.50. Eggs, 25 cents each. Freda Pecken-paugh, Lake City, Kan.

## GEESSE.

GEESSE—AFRICAN CHINA TOULOUSE and White Embdens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hamp-ton, Ia.

## HAMBURG

PURE BRED ROSE COMB SILVER Spangled Hamburg cockerels, \$3. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

## HOUDANS.

THOROBRED HOUDANS—HENS, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3. Henry Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. L. C. \$2 EACH. C. J. Neilson, Leonardville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.50; hens, \$2. Jake Wolf, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN STOCK for sale. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Beagle, Kan.

PURE BLOOD BLACK LANGSHANS, heavy boned. Charles Leeper, Harper, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.75 and \$4. Mrs. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS—EGGS extra fine. Booking orders now. Sarah K. Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

EXTRA PRIZE THOROBRED BLACK Langshan eggs from ten pound hens; cock-erels, 15. Extra layers, 15 eggs, \$5; 100, \$20. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

## LEGHORNS.

100 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens, \$2 each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2. Chas. McFadden, Moreland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$3 each. Sarah E. Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2.50. E. C. Linton, Junction City, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS, LONG, WIDE COMBS, \$1.50; choice, \$2.50. A. H. Brist, Lincoln, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2.50, \$3. John Linke, Raymond, Kan.

BARRON'S STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per hundred. A. F. Vossman, Delphos, Kan.

PUREBRED BROWN LEGHORNS, GOOD layers, eggs \$8 per hundred. John Mooney, Ellinwood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels. Pure Barron strain. Mrs. Della Cashman, Jewell, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER-els, \$2 each. Eggs in season. M. E. Hos-kins, Fowler, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2 each. Eggs in season. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$2. Mae Henderson, Hooker, Okla., Route 4.

FOUR SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from Yesterlaid A-1 eggs. Agnes Kiger, Burlingame, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, thorobreds from prize stock, \$2.50. Mary Smith, Wilmore, Kan.

289 EGG STRAIN BARRON ENGLISH Leghorns, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per 100. Leslie Loader, Manchester, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, EGG TESTED. I breed and sell winners. Eggs, 30 for \$5. D. B. Clapp, 1512 Buchanan, Topeka.

DARK STRAIN S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Fine winter layers. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Mrs. G. M. Jennings, Melvern, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$6 per 100; \$3.25; \$3.50; setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

TANCRED STRAIN PEDIGREED WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Dams, 200 to 250 eggs \$3 to \$5. Pedigree furnished. C. C. Blood, Gridley, Kans.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$8 per hundred. Baby chicks, 20 cents, prepaid. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 2, Kanopolis, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, professionally culled, orders promptly filled, \$1.25 15; \$7 100. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FROM GOOD layers averaging 75 per cent eggs a day now, \$10 100, delivered. Ernest Robinet, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. SNOW WHITE LEGHORN FOUNDA-tion eggs start you right, once for all. Supply limited. Order early. C. E. Morris, Box 184, Cimarron, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels and cocks at \$2.50 to \$5. Bred for winter-laying and do it. Satisfaction guar-anteed. A. S. Fellers, Hays, Kan.

IVES S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ARE BLUE ribbon winners and winter layers. 198 laid 99 eggs yesterday. 100 eggs, \$8. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ives, Knobnoster, Mo.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, D. W. YOUNG strain, \$7 hundred. Exhibition quality, \$5 setting. Get some and increase your egg yield. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED Buff Leghorns. Extra good laying strain. Also Fishel White Rocks. \$8 per 100; \$2 for 15. Dornwood Farm, R. R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

CLASSY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns. Eggs, cockerels. Special agent Johnson's incubators. Incubator-eggs. Order, attractive. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—BROTH-ers to our "Heart of America" and State show winners, \$10, \$7.50, and \$5. Eggs \$2, 15; \$10, 120, postpaid. Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

YESTERLAI AND HILLVIEW SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Pedigreed high egg producers. Eggs, \$10 per 100. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. N. S. Rhodes, McPherson, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, TOM BARRON (284 egg strain). World's best winter layers. Sold over 2,000 eggs in January this year. \$10 per hundred, delivered. Harry Glvens, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BAR-ron strain, pedigreed stock. Cockerels \$3 and \$5 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Pens \$3 per 15; \$15 per 100. Sadie Lunce-ford, Mapleton, Kan.

RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS. AMERICA'S famous Single Comb Brown Leghorns—would \$195 per month from a farm flock interest you? Write for our big free catalog. George Russell, Chilowee, Mo.

WINTERLAY-BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN strain, Hoganized Single Comb White Leg-horns, standard. Bred to lay and do it. Flock of 160 laid 146 eggs January 17th. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kins-levy, Kan.

PURE YESTERLAI FERRIS SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Two of best lay-ing strains in U. S. Selected eggs for hatch-ing, \$8 per 100. Ten extra with each hun-dred order. By P. P., securely packed, pre-paid. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Mor. s Bond, Proprietor, Rossville, Kan.

## MINORCAS

PURE WHITE MINORCA EGGS FOR SALE. Charles Genter, Anthony, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE PURE BRED SINGLE Comb Black Minorcas. Excellent layers. 100, \$8. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels. Fertility stock unsurpassed as a general purpose fowl. \$5 up. E. M. Moody, Moodyville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, three and five dollars each. Eggs in season, eight dollars per hundred. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3 each. Edith Dews, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS, \$3 and \$5. Chas. Hofer, Wamego, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 8 and 9 pound, \$3.50 and \$4. S. Peltier, Con-cordia, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON STOCK AND EGGS for sale from prize winners. J. C. Baugh-man, Topeka, Kan.

EXTRA CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$5 and \$7.50. Mrs. M. F. Carl-son, Cherokee, Kan.

SELECT S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, two dollars setting; eight dollars hundred. Cope, Fowler, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. PEN, \$2 for 15. Utility, \$1.50 15; \$8 per 100. Ar-thur Santry, Fowler, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FOR sale. Kellerstrass strain \$3 each. Eggs \$5 per hundred. Fred Alexander, Wilson-ville, Neb.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels. Extra good laying strain. Good color. \$5 each. Eggs for hatching. Baby chix for sale. Mrs. J. B. Randels, Anthony, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM HAS SOME choice Buff Orpington cockerels left. Three grand matings and a range flock. Send for mating list. Charles Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, large boned, good even buff, true Orpington type. All choice birds \$3, \$5, and \$7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$5 EACH. MRS. C. W. Burr, Grenola, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. MRS. S. F. Pinick, Onaga, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 AND \$5. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WRITE Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS. Cockerels, \$2.50. Will Mellecker, Spearville, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS. MAT-tie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS \$2.50 each. Frank Lohrmeyer, Logan, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. Ella Holderness, Dillwyn, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain, \$4. Carl Linville, Stafford, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS IN season. W. K. Stillings, Cumming, Kan.

PRIZE STOCK BARRED COCKERELS, \$5 and \$7.50. Mrs. Ann Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3. LAY-ing strain. F. C. Gerardy, Clay Center, Kan.

PRIZE WINNERS—BUFF ROCK COCK-erels and eggs, \$3. M. D. Lake, Burden, Kan.

RINGLET STRAIN PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, 100, \$7. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. W. S. Adams, Lewis, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS ON APPROVAL, 3 and 5 dollars. I. L. Heaton, Route 1, Harper, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD ones, \$2.50 to \$4. Mrs. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS, STOCK and eggs. J. K. Hammond, 312 S. Lor-raine, Wichita, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50. Eggs, \$6 per 100; \$1 per 15. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, SELECTED. Purebred farm flock. Eggs 10 cents each. Mrs. Will Becker, Solomon, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WEIGHTER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS. Utility \$8, 100; pen \$5. \$7.50 setting, cockerels, \$5 and up. C. F. Fickel, Earleton, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send us your order. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS AND exhibition strains. Result of 26 years breeding, exclusively. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—BRED FOR size and laying. Good barring. \$1.50; 100 for \$6.50. Mrs. S. Van Spoy, Oak Hill, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Heavy bone, good markings, \$2 and \$3. Indian Runner drakes, \$1.50. Glendale Farm, Olivet, Kan.

SKINNER'S WINTER LAYING STRAIN Barred Rocks, 36 years. Eggs, \$5 for 100; \$1 per 15. Valuable circular free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM TRAPNESTED and exhibition strains, \$3 and \$5 per 15 prepaid, 26 years exclusively. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS AT LEADING shows. Cockerels, \$5 to \$15, light or dark. Eggs, \$3.50 and \$5 per 15. McKinley & Sturgeon, Stigler, Okla.

THIRTY PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels of quality. Satisfaction or money back. Description and prices on application. J. L. Deeds, Lyons, Kan.

DARK BARRED COCKERELS FROM choicest, purebred Aristocrats. Pedigrees furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed; \$5 to \$25. Mrs. Blanche Freeman, McAllister, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3. JOHN Nicholas, Argonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$5. Laura Tegarden, Turon, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$5. Mrs. B. J. Herd, Wilmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Steven Whisler, White City, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. James Crocker, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$4 each. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. Chas. Olsen, Alta Vista, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$5. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

DARK RED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island cockerels, \$2. Harry Knoll, Portis, Kansas.

SEVENTY RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS and cockerels. William Royer, Coffeyville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FOR HATCHING. Mating list free. Alfred S. Alberty, Cherokee, Kan.

SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, TEN YEARS a breeder. Satisfaction. J. J. Smith, Burlington, Kan.

EXTRA CHOICE RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$5 and \$7.50. Mrs. M. F. Carlson, Cherokee, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING LAYING STRAIN RED cockerels, \$5. Eggs. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$3 each. Mrs. George Ralstin, Mullinville, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3. Chas. E. Booth, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK R. C. REDS, EGGS 15, \$2.00; 100, \$8. prepaid. Mrs. Elva Acheson, Paola, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for \$3, \$5, \$10. Ten years show record. Marshall, LaCygne, Kan.

GET YOUR SINGLE COMBED RED LAYERS and winners from J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan. Eggs, \$7 per 100; pen, \$3 set.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, strictly pure and fine, three to five dollars. Guaranteed. M. A. Jones, Scottsville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FINE LOT OF ROBUST, deep colored cockerels. Longfield strain, \$5 and \$5. A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds, cockerels \$5 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, large, excellent layers. Eggs setting \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kansas.

EGGS IN BOTH COMBS FROM OUR state show winners; \$3 per 15. Ask for mating list. Brumley Red Yards, Wellington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$6 per 100. Range flock, hen hatched. Mrs. Jack Shehl, Westmoreland, Kan.

MR. RED BREEDER—WHY NOT BUY eggs that will hatch R. C. R. I. Red chicks? \$2 per 15. Mrs. S. H. Nash, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs from winter laying strain. \$8 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Bert Huggins, Delaware, Kan.

FINE LARGE BONE S. C. RED COCKERELS from the famous C. P. Scott strain direct. Eggs in season. Mrs. W. W. Scott, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

COFFMAN'S FAMOUS REDS MAKE ANOTHER sweep at state show, finest cockerels. Eggs from finest matings. D. F. Coffman, Josephine, Tex.

PURE S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS \$7 per hundred from healthy range chickens. Some baby chicks \$15 per 100. Mrs. Israel Spittler, Grenola, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Guaranteed satisfaction. Seven years a Rhode Island White breeder. Mrs. John F. Nevin, Arrington, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT ARE RED for sale. Cockerels, large single comb, \$2, \$3, \$5 each. We have tested nine years for laying qualities. Eggs \$10 per hundred. Henry Lenhart, Hope, Kan.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big Free fair. \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES—cockerels \$3, \$4, \$5. This breed took first and second at national egg laying contest 1919. Catalog. Eggs 100, \$12; 50, \$6; 15, \$2.50. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—FIVE choice large rich red cockerels left at \$7.50 to \$15, on approval. Eggs for hatching, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9; special prize winning pen 15, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. G. V. Kimbrel, Kiowa, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION egg strain." Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-sitting, developed layers. Red breeding bulletins and mating lists on request. Robert Harrison, "The Redman," Station C, Lincoln, Neb.

ROSE COMB REDS—COCKERELS AND cocks, hens and pullets for sale. For the month of February stock must go at half price. \$5 birds for \$2.50. For \$7.50 we will send you a real Red. We are booking orders for eggs at \$2 to \$5 for 15. From all first pen ribbons at Ellis, Kan., January 27 to 30 show. Redview Farm, Hays, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER HUNDRED. Nora Elliot, Haviland, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5. James Leland, Cummings, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Choice bred. \$5. W. Young, Liberal, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8 per 100. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS AND eggs. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

GOOD SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Henry L. Brunner, R. 5, Newton, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 choice. Nora Elliot, Haviland, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, three dollars. Mary Lowe, Alma, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

I AM STILL SELLING SILVER WYANDOTTES. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

GOOD GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Geo. Effland, Victor, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$3.50, \$5 and \$7; eggs \$2, 15; \$8, 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2.50 each. Henry Blasing, Zeandale, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 SETTING; chix, 25c each. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

THOROBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Barton Morris, Protection, Kan.

THOROBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ed Ecklund, R. 1, Herington, Kan.

GOOD SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 each. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

HIGH GRADE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$1.75; 15; \$8, 100. Safe delivery. Anna Melchior, Caldwell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$7 per 100. Fred Berger, Pierceville, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

SANDERS SILVER WYANDOTTES, PRIZE winners, Kansas City show. Cockerels \$3 and \$5. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$5 to \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Speak up. P. R. Beery, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS-A-DAY LINE WHITE WYANDOTTE, also Show Winner, \$4.48, prepaid; \$7 per 100. "Ideal" Wyandotte Farm, Concordia, Kan.

STANDARD BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels \$8, \$10. Pullets \$5. Real Wyandottes, from Keeler's best. J. A. Robinson, Nickerson, Kans.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, laying strain, best ever, \$3 to \$5. Eggs in season, \$3 setting. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, LEAVENWORTH, Missouri state and Kansas state show winners. Selected eggs, \$4 per 15; \$20 per 100. Postpaid. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. Martin-Keeler strains direct. Noted winter layers. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE boned, \$10 and \$8. Ellen Henn, Plainville, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms, \$10; hens, \$8. Grace Scott, Anthony, Kan.

BOURBON RED, MAMMOTH BRONZE and Hollands, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

MAMMOTH BRONZE MAY TOMS, 26 LBS., \$10; hens, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Santry, Fowler, Kan.

BIG TYPE GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Choice unrelated trios. Two extra fine toms. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

YOUNG MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 30 TO 34 lbs., \$15 each. No better blood anywhere. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8 EACH. Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.50. All pure bred. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

EXTRA THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Eggs from twenty-five pound hens; tom, fifty. Eggs, 40c each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. World's fair champion strain. Will score 94 to 96½. Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds, \$15 to \$20. Pullets, 16 to 18 pounds, \$12.50 to \$13. Louise Hallock, Mullinville, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, FANCY pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

FOR SALE—BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3. Two white guinea males, \$2 each. Miss Mary K. Emery, R. R. 3, Concordia, Kan.

BREEDERS CHEAP. ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, turkeys and bantams; catalog free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

30 ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR QUICK sale. Eggs from Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, \$3 for 15. Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and grape plants. W. A. Meldinger, Route 2, Wathena, Kan.

GAME BIRDS, POULTRY AND CANARIES. Pheasants, Peafowl, Chickens, "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Bantams, Silkies. Turkeys, Mammoth Bronze, "Goldbank" Strain. Splendid 18 months old toms \$15. Mallard ducks, \$5 trio. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan.

EGGS AND POULTRY WANTED. IF DISsatisfied with home market write for free use of coops and cases. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY—WE ARE BUYERS FOR ALL kinds of poultry and eggs. Get our quotations before selling. Highest references furnished. Witchey Poultry and Egg Co., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—900 RUNNER DUCKS AND ALL leading varieties thoroughbred fowls, also Hamburgs, Campines, Games and Hares. Describe what you have. Name lowest wholesale price. I buy entire flocks. P. W. Freese, Clarinda, Iowa.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 210 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, pays well for good market quality. We deal direct with producers and furnish coops for shipping. Write for prices to John L. Prehn, manager. Formerly poultry specialist in Kansas. Agency for Buckeye incubators, Buckeye metal brooders and Buckeye standard brooders.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES.

CLAY COUNTY POULTRY AND PET Stock association, all breeds and varieties. Directory free. Sec'y H. L. Boge, Harvard, Neb.

YOU CAN RAISE EVERY CHICK YOU hatch if you start them on Brooks' Best chick-starter. This is a pure baby chick food that contains dried milk, meat scraps, kiln dried meals, and etc. It does not contain weed seeds, grain screenings, etc., like are used in many grain feedings. Ask your dealer, if he won't supply you, will ship direct. 100 pound sacks \$5.50 or 500 pounds \$26.25 on cars here. We do not ship less than 100 pounds. The Brooks Mfgs., Fort Scott, Kansas.

## STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP BY W. J. SCOTT, WHO RESIDES in Hampden township, Coffey county, Kan., on the 16th day of December, 1919, one brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 1100 pounds, about 15½ hands high. No marks nor brands. Ed A. Gillman, county clerk of Coffey county, Kan.

## A Modern Home at Geneseo

"We installed an acetylene plant 14 years ago and we have used no other kind of light in that time for we like the brilliant light it gives," explained Mrs. R. R. Newkirk, who lives on a farm 5½ miles from Geneseo, Kan. The acetylene plant is in one of the rooms in the cement basement which extends under the entire house. The hot air furnace which has heated the Newkirk home for many years is likewise in a specially constructed room, as is the coal and kindling. This large "home like" home has enjoyed the use of running water for a number of years. Mr. Newkirk having built a large tank just back of the house into which the windmill pumps water. The water is piped into the house for use in the kitchen sink, and the bath as well as in the wash room. The wash room, which was built especially for the hired men, has an outside entrance. It is a large room having three lavatories which are supplied

with both hot and cold water, several towel racks and a large mirror and shaving stand. Mrs. Newkirk finds that this room saves her a great deal of work and time, for the men have right at hand everything they need.

Another convenience in the Newkirk home is the closet under the front stairs where wraps, hats and rubbers are kept. The whole house is well supplied with closets; in the bedroom downstairs there are two clothes closets.

Mrs. Newkirk says her fireless cooker and her dining room cart are two of the finest labor saving devices. The fireless cooker saves time and fuel in the preparation of cereals, meats and vegetables. The dining room cart saves many steps for Mrs. Newkirk for she can use it easily when setting her table for a meal and when clearing the table after a meal.

## The Stockman's Digest

One of the most interesting and most attractive farm papers that comes to the exchange desk of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is the Stockman's Digest. It is devoted especially to the interests of livestock raisers who propose by the adoption of proper methods in the breeding, feeding, caretaking and marketing of their herds to make the livestock industry less liable to risk and therefore more profitable.

In addition to its own special articles each issue contains a number of quotations from all of the leading farm journals of the country. It is published bi-monthly by the Stockman's Digest Publishing Company of Indianapolis, Ind., and has been in existence since 1919. It fills a long-felt want and the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze wishes it a long and successful career.

## Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from page 50)

fore the club work is over." There's a businesslike farmer boy for you. Hardin is the kind of chap who will stay on the farm and make a success of his work. Wish he had more teammates in Allen county this year. Dwight Swearingen and Floyd Higginbotham are with him and both are live wires, but surely there are more boys with pep in that county.

Here's a Brown county boy who's out to win this year. "I have my sow home and have been busy taking care of her," writes Homer Hunsaker. "She surely is a nice sow and as gentle as can be. I am keeping her in a chicken house now, but as my sister wants that for her chicken pen I'll have to put her in the hog pasture. It is a bluegrass pasture of about 2 acres and has a shed in it. I plan to enter my sow not later than March 15."

And if we just had space, there are many more interesting letters waiting to be printed. Keep them coming, for it's a pleasure to know how Capper Pig club boys are getting along with their work. I'm looking forward to next summer when I hope to have the opportunity to become personally acquainted with many members. There are big times ahead, fellows, so don't forget to tell your friends about the club before it is too late.

Do not go thru life doing little things painfully when you were made to do great things grandly, happily.



The Modern Farm Home of R. R. Newkirk Near Geneseo; a High Type of Country Living is Possible Under Conditions Such as These.



## Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

### Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

### KANSAS

**WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE OR TRADE.** J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

**LAND BARGAINS**—Write for my large list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kansas.

**WHEAT FARMS AND RANCHES.** Write McMullen & Greer, Dodge City, Kansas.

**1/2 SEC.,** In Gove Co. Price \$1,600. Would accept car on deal. F. Buhle, Russell, Kan.

**50 Southeastern Kan. farms for sale.** Possession March 1. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kan.

**BEST FARM BARGAINS** for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

**WELL IMPROVED FARMS,** \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

**208 ACRES,** imp., 40 wheat goes, \$112.50 a. Terms. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**WANTED TO RENT**—Farm, Aug. 1, 1920. References furnished. F. E. Cochran, Conway, Kansas.

**FINE IMPROVED 120 ACRES,** 3 miles to town. Price \$100 per acre. E. Dixon, Westphalia, Kansas.

**BARGAINS.** Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Faxon, Meriden, Kansas.

**80 ACRES,** 1 mile of Westphalia, highly improved, \$70 acre. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kansas.

**80 ACRES,** well imp., 65 cult., bal. pasture, 2 miles Humboldt, macadam road. \$9,200. Box 235, Humboldt, Kansas.

**160 ACRES,** improved, half pasture. Well watered, good soil. \$40 acre. \$2,000 will handle. Chase Agency, Severy, Kansas.

**320 OR 640 ACRES** fine unimproved Kansas farm land, \$10.00 acre. Claude Chandler, Syracuse, Kansas.

**WESTERN KANSAS LAND** We will buy your land if price right. W. A. Layton, Salina, Kansas.

**WE CAN SUIT YOU** in stock and dairy farms in Leavenworth county, any size. Will Newby, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

**EASTERN KANSAS FARMS.** Large list Lyon and Coffey counties, for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

**WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD,** we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**CARY & HOARD,** Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

**WRITE** for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

**HAMILTON AND STANTON** county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—On my monthly payment plan, vacant lots and improved suburban homes at Fredonia and Neodesha, Kansas. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

**240 ACRES,** 6 miles town, 70 a. in cultivation, balance grass, good imp., \$42.50 per acre, close to school and church, 1 mi. good gas field. C. H. Wilson, Moline, Kansas.

**BARGAINS**—Wheat, corn, alfalfa and grass lands in Virgil or Fall River bottom. Any size tract you want. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kansas.

**TWO SQUARE SECTIONS** Living water; 6 miles to county seat. Price \$22.50 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, (Wichita Co.) Kan.

**FARMS** ranging from 80 to 600 acres, well improved, for sale. Black loam soil from \$75 to \$100 per acre. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

**640 ACRE WHEAT FARM,** Pawnee county. 500 acres in wheat, 1/2 delivered to owner; good water; all good land. \$50 acre, terms. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

**280 ACRES,** well imp., 90 cult., 50 bottom. Balance pasture. Plenty water. Gas territory. 1 1/2 miles good town. \$75 acre. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—160 acre wheat and stock farm, one mile from LaCrosse, Rush county, Kansas. Fair improvements, good water. Estate. \$65 per acre. Possession within month. W. F. Obenhaus, LaCrosse, Kansas.

**WE HAVE** several choice Kaw valley alfalfa and potato farms. Some fine upland farms, good black rich soil, well improved. Close to Lawrence and university. Write Wilson & Cleverger, Merchants Bank Bldg., Lawrence, Kan.

**160 ACRES,** \$2,000. \$987.50 cash, balance \$157.50 yearly, 6%. 10 miles from town. Half choice, tillable land, balance fine pasture. 60 acres cult. Immediate possession. No improvements. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

### KANSAS

**LYON COUNTY**—240 acres, 120 in cultivation, 70 acres wheat goes, balance grass, fair imp. Quick sale, \$1,600. Jas. C. Dwell, Emporia, Kansas.

**80 WOODSON CO.,** all plow land, near country school and church. Possession March 1. \$2,500 will handle for immediate sale. W. H. McClure, Owner, Republic, Kansas.

**GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS** For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**240 ACRES,** well improved, price \$100. 145 acres, 60 in wheat, price \$75. 316 acres, price \$125 per acre. Write for description. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

**WE HAVE** some splendid 40's, 80's, 160's close Ottawa, well improved, good corn, wheat land. Priced worth the money, at your service. Write us. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

**NESS CO. LAND**—320 a., well improved, price \$45; 480 a., 300 a. in wheat, \$37.50 crop plan; 160 a., all smooth, \$20; 640 a., price \$17.50. All close in. Several good ranches. Chas. E. Rutherford, Ute, Kan.

**FOR RENT**—Eight hundred acre farm, four miles from Fort Scott and Borden's milk condensary, suitable for combined grain, stock and dairying. Martin Miller, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

**160 ACRES,** joining town, good improvements in town, 73 acres wheat, 4 acres alfalfa, 48 acres plowed, all tillable. Price \$110 per acre. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

**120 ACRES,** 1/4 mile from depot LeRoy, Kan. Good house, nearly new barn, smoke house, other outbldgs. Land all lays fine, good soil and well watered. Price \$125 per acre. Will give possession March 1st if sold soon. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.

**418 ACRES,** 80% fine bottom alfalfa land, finely improved, close to town, splendid neighborhood, about 20 acres pasture, balance in cultivation, mostly to wheat and 1/2 goes. Best bargain in the country at \$87.50. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kansas.

**320 ACRES,** 277 acres in cultivation, river valley land, 160 acres first class alfalfa land, 7 room house, large barn, and other buildings. 180 acres wheat, 1/2 to buyer. 6 miles from Wichita, price \$150 per acre. One of the best farms in community. W. B. Powell, Rooms 305-306 Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

**BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY** 320 acres, 8-room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

**620 ACRES RENO COUNTY LAND** 10 miles from town on county road; school house on land; has two sets improvements consisting of one six and one seven room house, both new; and other improvements; 90 acres growing alfalfa; 200 acres more alfalfa land; a big per cent of this section is in grass and it is one of the best stock sections in the county. Price \$45,000. Will make terms on \$25,000. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

### 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.

**A FINE FARM**—200 acres, 3 miles town, 100 bottom, 20 alfalfa, 40 bluegrass and clover, balance for spring crop and about 40 in pasture. New 9 room house, 2 large barns. Improvements worth \$10,000. Price \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**FINE 160 ACRE FARM** Franklin County, Kansas

Good improvements, 1 mile town; 30 acres wheat; 30 acres pasture; all good land. Price \$110 per acre. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

**STOCK FARM BARGAIN**

560 acres, 5 miles out, 100 a. valley land in cult., 480 a. all fine prairie meadow and pasture; 60 a. wheat goes. Fine stock ranch. 5 room house, barn 40x60. Bargain for quick sale. \$42.50 per a. Possession now. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—160 a., imp., all kinds of fruit, all tillable. 4 mi. to town, 25 a. alfalfa, part hog tight, best of never failing water. Sell for cash or trade for stock of shoes in any good town in Kansas. Ask for full description. I. J. Feckinpaugh, R. F. D. No. 1, Lyons, Kan.

**POSSESSION MARCH FIRST**

71 acres, well improved. Close town. \$125 per acre.

80 acres, 3 1/2 miles town. Well improved. Bargain. \$9,500. 155 acres, 4 1/2 miles town. Well improved. 100 hog tight. 25 wheat. \$137.50. Terms on any above if wanted. Write for booklet; list No. 456. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**FARM FOR SALE**

207 acres four and half miles south from Topeka, best land near Topeka. Lots of alfalfa and prairie hay land, also pasture and timber. All kinds of water. \$5,000 cash, balance terms. Write Smith & Hughes, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—330 acres, 4 1/2 miles of Franklin county town, 12 miles Ottawa, 250 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, spring water, 8 room house, fair barn, silo and other buildings. Price for quick sale, \$100 per acre, or might take smaller farm 80 to 100 acres. Write R. R. Tucker, of Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**

78 acres, 5 miles Ottawa, fair improvements, 30 acres rough pasture, balance good tillable land. Price \$125 per acre, encumbrance \$5,400 for 6 years at 6%.

If you have anything to exchange write J. T. Priddy, with the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**A DANDY BARGAIN**—160 acres, Ness county, Kansas; 4 miles from market; about 80 acres in wheat, share wheat; light improvements; close to school; possession of improvements and pasture land at once; offered for quick sale for \$35 an acre. This is a bargain. Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kansas.

**WHEAT SPECIAL**

Half section 4 miles from town, very good improvements, handy school, one-half of 220 acres of fine wheat, and possession March first, will go to buyer. Price forty dollars per acre, very easy terms. Write for new land list free. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Brick business building in McDonald, 30x75 feet basement and store-room. Eleven office and living rooms in second story. Fine club room in basement, wired for electric lights, steam heat, toilets, baths, hot and cold water. Fully rented, built two years. Priced about half what would cost to build now. Box 137, McDonald, Kansas.

**GOOD FARMING,** gas and oil land. 480 acres, 240 under cultivation, bal. in pasture and meadow, 6 mi. from Fredonia, on gravel road, fair improvements, with 3 gas wells paying nice royalty. A drill working on farm and good prospects for more production. Owned by non-resident. Must be sold soon. \$125 per acre. Address. T. D. Hampson, Fredonia, Kansas.

### KANSAS

**122 ACRES,** 1 mile town, large improvements, some alfalfa, all creek-bottom land, 25 acres wheat, 25 acres blue grass pasture, balance for spring crops, fine water, big bargain. Price \$150 per acre. Write W. T. Porter, of Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—640 acres, one of the best stock farms in Eastern Kansas, 175 acres cultivation, 30 acres prairie meadow, 25 acres alfalfa, balance good pasture with abundance of good water, all fenced. Improvements: 4 room house, good barn, other outbuildings, just fair. This farm is priced worth the money at \$75 per acre, being an estate must be sold. Write for full description and pictures. R. R. Tucker, with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**CREEK AND RIVER FARM**—200 acres, 4 1/2 miles from here, 3 miles from Strawn, good 8 room house, basement under it all. Barn and sheds and fine chicken house. Young orchard. 20 acres alfalfa, 130 acres fine alfalfa land, 25 a. in wheat, 40 acres native prairie pasture, plenty of timber on creek. This is as good a farm as you can find anywhere. Price only \$150 per acre till February 1, 1920. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kan.

**FOR SALE**

160 a. Kaw bottom. 1st class improvements. Never failing supply of water. 3 miles Lawrence. \$25 per a. less than its value. The best farm on the bottom. 160 a. Kaw bottom. 3 miles of Lawrence. Fair improvements. A fine farm.

160 a. valley farm. All fine level land. New 8 room modern house. 13 buildings on farm. Close to school. 6 miles from Lawrence. \$175 per a.

161 valley 6 miles to Lawrence. All fine land, good 7 room house, large barn, good water and windmill. 6 miles to Lawrence. \$150 per a.

200 a., 8 miles from Lawrence, at station on electric line, fine 7 room house, large barn, all fine land, a fine farm at a reasonable price.

40 a., 2 miles from Lawrence, fine land, fine 8 room house, fine barns on the Ft. to Ft. highway. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

### LAST CHANCE

to purchase on terms of one-tenth cash, balance in 10 years time at 6%. One sec. Gove Co., 4 half sections Logan Co., \$10 to \$20 per acre. H. A. Swanson, 310 U. P. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## Only \$2,900

buys improved 40 acres, 22 miles south of Topeka. 20 acres in growing wheat. First offer gets it. Act quick. Write Owner, 315 Quinton, Topeka, Kansas.

### LYON and CHASE CO.

is the place to buy farms. The best land for the money to be had anywhere. Farms from 80 to 1,440 acres. Plenty of creek and spring water, and bluestem grass. Alfalfa, wheat and corn land.

Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

### The Bargain Counter

Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains.

THE BROOKER LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

### Farm at Auction

To the highest bidder 80 acres located on Santa Fe Trail, 6 miles south of Wellsville, Kansas, at farm, Tuesday, February 24, 1920, at 2 P. M.

Improvements consist of new 7-room house piped for gas, cement floored wash house, garage and fair barn.

Soil productive, dark limestone, lays fine, all tillable. Especially adapted to growing of blue grass seed for which the Wellsville district has become famous.

Oil and gas. Located in the oil and gas field. Adjoining farm has 16 producing oil wells. This farm not leased. Good terms. Possession March 1st. Chas. Reinbott, Pomona, Kansas.

## For Sale

2,720 acres in Phillips and Rooks counties all in one body, best of soil, open water in all pastures, some timber, 1,200 acres in cultivation. Can be divided in four tracts with improvements for each. Possession at once.

### SPANGLER BROS.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

### FOR RENT FOR

### SPOT CASH

### 40 Acres

of river bottom (5 acres in alfalfa), land adjoining the city limits (north of Auburn-dale). Sealed bids for the rental of this land will be received up to February 28, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, and then opened in the presence of the bidders at my office, Room 30, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan. Possession given March 1st, 1920, and to extend to February 1st, 1921. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved and the right to accept other than the highest bid is also reserved.

### C. P. BOLMAR

Room 30, Columbian Bldg., Topeka.

## For Sale: 340 Acres in Reno Co., Kan.

Fair improvements, fine soil and water.

220 acres in wheat. Possession at once.

S. S. Spangler, Hutchinson, Kansas

## ATTENTION OWNERS OF RIO GRANDE VALLEY LANDS

I have several choice farms in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois, also several business properties and residences that I can trade for lands in Hidalgo County, Texas, provided they are under the Mercedes Irrigation System and situated near Mercedes. Would also consider a few farms under the Edinburg System around the County Seat, town of Edinburg. All inquiries should give correct legal description of Texas lands in first letter. All communications given prompt attention. Get you a choice Northern Farm. Call on, or write,

G. S. LUKENS,

623 Scarritt Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.



## KANSAS

**560 ACRES**, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Big creek, 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000.

**2,000 acres** of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

**BEST RANCH IN THE WEST**, 1,120 acres, 6 miles town, 100 acres bluestem meadow, 100 acres fine alfalfa, 100 acres for spring crop which will be planted in alfalfa, balance good native grass. Good improvements, fine water, nice shade trees. Owner is offering very attractive price and terms for quick sale. Also 160 acres, smooth wheat land, good improvements, 4 miles town, 50 acres wheat, all goes, \$40 acre, good terms, possession March first. Write for list. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

**320 ACRES**, 1 1/2 miles good town, new rural high school, fine improvements, 8 room house, large barn, silo, etc. Plenty good water. Land lays well, 160 acres grass, balance plow. About 100 acres wheat goes, \$12.50.

**480 acres**, Anderson county; 6 miles to two good towns; 10 room house, full basement, good barn. Good water, land all lays well, no breaks, rock nor gravel. 300 acres good grass, balance in plow, about 50 acres wheat. Sacrifice price for quick sale \$75 acre. Possession at once. School at corner of farm. Write today for list of other good farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS** is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 150 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Cliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

**FOR SALE FOR NEXT 60 DAYS**  
At 25 dollars per acre, 1,364 acres Wallace county, Kan.; 400 acres broke, 200 acres hay land, 50 acres growing alfalfa, balance fine grazing land. One mile running water never failing. Fenced and cross fenced. New 7 room house, good outbuildings. Two windmills. A fine ranch or farm.  
Also 5,600 acres in Wallace and Greeley counties, Kansas, in one tract. Good wheat land. Water on any quarter at from 20 to 100 feet. Two sets improvements. 160 acres broke, all fenced, 7 wells/fine water.  
Nelson Bros., Sharon Springs, Kansas.

**145 ACRES**, 3 miles Lawrence, Kansas. All tillable. 20 a. alfalfa, 25 a. wheat goes, 40 a. bluegrass pasture, 60 a. spring crop. Improvements new. Bungalow six rooms and bath, furnace, wired for electricity, cement basement, fine porch, 300 barrel cistern. Barn 52x76, floors cemented. Stanchions for 30 cows, room for all kinds of stock, 80 tons hay. 180-ton concrete silo. Inexhaustible well at buildings. This is a splendid farm and location. For price and terms address:  
Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence Kansas.

## ARKANSAS

**WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK.**, for bargains in good farms.

**DOWELL LAND CO.**, Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

**WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark.**, for land bargains that will double in value.

**OZARK Cream-Stock Farms, Fruit Farms, Berry and Vegetable Tracts.**  
Hunsaker, Decatur, Ark.

**N. W. ARK.**—Bargains in fruit, stock and grain farms; good soil, water and climate. Fredricks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

**FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY,** Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

**BUY A FARM** in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

**PRAIRIE AND TIMBER FARMS**  
Best part of state, Benton county; stock, grain, fruit, grass; healthy fine water; particular prices. Address  
Oswalt, Immigration Agent, Gravette, Ark.

## 53 Acres for \$1,200

**WILL BE ON NEW HIGHWAY**  
53 acres, only 1 1/4 to railroad station, 40 acres under cultivation, all under good fence, 3-room house and outbuildings, family orchard, good well and spring. Price only \$1,200. Send at once for copy of large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm holdings.

**STUART LAND CO., DE QUEEN, ARK.**

## CALIFORNIA

**300,000,000 ACRES** of free land in U. S. "The New Homeseeker," a 100 page book describing millions of acres of vacant public homesteads, timber mines and grazing lands. Containing township plats and illustrations. Founded on historical facts. Does not mislead. Read official warnings, eliminates crooked land agents. Tells whereabouts of government land in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington, Utah and Old Mexico. Describes water, soil and climatic conditions, all the principal U. S. land laws. A marvelous publication, just off the press. Mailed anywhere, \$2.00. Address: The Homeseeker, Dept. 104, 3rd Floor Grant Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

## COLORADO

**720 ACRES**, good wheat and corn land, for sale. Two bodies, terms. Write owner, E. E. White, Akron, Colorado.

## COLORADO

**FINE 168 ACRES**, Montezuma Valley irrigated farm. A fine place and at bargain price. E. S. Campbell, Cortez, Colorado.

**FOR SALE**—Western slope orchards and ranches. Good water, healthy climate, sure crops. Write A. T. Cooley, Grand Valley, Colo.

**20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms** for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request.  
Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

**320 ACRES** smooth land, soft water, 4 milk cows, 2 farm mares, \$4,000, \$3,000 cash, balance 3 years 6%, 25 miles from railroad.  
J. L. Wilson, Woodrow, Colorado.

**EASTERN COLORADO.**  
Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list.  
C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

**IRRIGATED small tracts and farms** produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write.  
Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

**EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land.** Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre.  
Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado,** crop producing land, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us.  
The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

**FOR THE FARMERS MANAGED BY FARMERS**  
Get a home on mail and milk route. Prices so you can afford to buy. Write today.  
O. & B. Land & Loan Co., Lamar, Colorado.

**SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches** in the rich, productive lands of Baca county, Colorado. Wheat 30 bushels to acre, corn 40 bushels to acre. Land \$15 per acre up according to improvements.  
F. J. Graves, Springfield, Colorado.

**HASWELL DISTRICT** of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us.  
CHARLTON-HOPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

**LANDS ARE** rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

**FOR SALE**—160 acre irrigated farm in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. Has first class water right for irrigation and an artesian well of pure, soft water for domestic use. It has fair improvements and is fenced hog tight. All in cultivation, of which 130 acres is fine stand alfalfa. Is in consolidated school district. Price \$130 per acre. Now rented for \$2,000 cash, tenant will gladly take it for term of years at same rate. Send for literature regarding the San Luis Valley.

**ELMER E. FOLEY,**  
1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## Wanted 10,000 Farmers

Stockmen and investors to write for our new up-to-date land list, giving descriptions of farms and ranches near Denver and the stockyards. 50% advance expected this year.  
ACKARD LAND CO. Owners and Dealers,  
317-18 Denham Building, Denver, Colo.

## Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. E. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

## TAKE A HUNCH FROM US

AND get in on this wave of prosperity now coming to the Eastern Colorado Farmer. Send for folder and lists.

**Wolf Land Company**  
Yuma, Burlington, and Stratton, Colorado.

## Kansas-Colorado Investment Co.

201 Bennett Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colorado.  
**PUEBLO COUNTY—1,160 ACRE RANCH**  
All fenced, cross fenced. One four (4) room house, barn 26-50 store, post office on land. Interest in artesian wells. Twenty (20) acres in alfalfa. Three (3) other sets of other improvements that go with this ranch, also some good springs. Price \$15.54 per acre. Terms.

**PUEBLO COUNTY—1,400 ACRE RANCH**  
All fenced, cross fenced. One hundred fifty (150) acres broken out. Three (3) good wells of water. One three (3) room house and one four (4) room house. Barn, shed, corral and out side of range. Some lease land. Price \$12.50 per acre. Terms.

**PUEBLO COUNTY—960 ACRE RANCH**  
All highly improved. 120 acres in fine alfalfa 500 acres under one of the best ditches in Pueblo county. Cut over six hundred tons (600) per acre of alfalfa this year. Wheat made forty-seven (47) bushels per acre. Corn made seventy-five (75) bushels per acre. Over \$15,000.00 taken off of this ranch this year. Price \$60 per acre. Terms.

**PUEBLO COUNTY—320 ACRE RANCH**  
Small house, barn and fifty (50) acres broken out. Every foot farm land, shallow water. Close to school. Price \$10.00 per acre. Terms.

Specialty of cheap Colorado land; ranch colonization tracts; for further particulars write  
**KANSAS-COLORADO INVESTMENT CO.**  
201 Bennett Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

## COLORADO

**FARMERS ATTENTION**—Do you own land or is your farm too small and hindering your operations? If so, write for information regarding fine farm land which I own in the Bijou Valley, 50 miles east of Denver and will sell in sections and half sections at bargain prices and give liberal terms. Write the owner.  
John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

## GET THE FACTS ABOUT COLORADO LANDS

Write today to the Colorado Board of Immigration for complete, authentic information on agricultural, dairying and live stock opportunities in various irrigated and non-irrigated districts of Colorado. We have no land to sell, but will help you find good land at a fair price. Our "1919 Year Book" contains detailed discussion of resources, crop production, financial conditions, etc., by counties. A few copies left at 75c each to cover printing and binding cost. Send cash or money order if you want one.

Room 68, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

## IDAHO

**IDAHO LAKE REGION OPPORTUNITIES**  
Farms all sizes and prices for sale.  
Peter Johnson, Sandpoint, Idaho.

## MISSISSIPPI

**WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list.** Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

## MISSOURI

**OUR BIG new list for the asking.** Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

**ALL SIZED FARMS,** fruit farms and timber land. Noll, Mt. View, Missouri.

**LISTEN!** 160 acre valley farm, \$50; 160 fruit farm, \$5,000. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

**VALLEY FARMS**—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

**IMP. FARMS,** ranches, timber lands. Exchanges. Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

**FOR BIG FARM LIST,** just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

**DO YOU WANT a home in South Mo.?** Write Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, 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.

**REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms;** write for illustrated booklet and list.  
R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

**FREE**—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands.  
Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

**IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm,** pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

**3,700 ACRES,** good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes.  
Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

**242 ACRES,** 6 room frame house, big barn, 75 acres in cultivation, want auto accessories and garage supplies.  
Houston Realty Co., Houston, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—232 acre north Missouri farm, black land, lays good, good buildings, good water, close to town, Charlton county. Price right. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

**80 ACRES;** all fenced, 40 hog wire; on main public road, 1 1/2 miles of railroad town; 4 room house, porch, barn, outbuildings, orchard; close to school and church. Price \$2,500, and \$1,250 down, balance.  
Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

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**140 ACRES,** two miles R. R. town 1,500, in this county. All bottom and second bottom land. 120 acres cult. balance timber. Fair improvements. \$45 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

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DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

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**\*210 ACRES,** seven miles of Muskogee; 150 acres in cultivation; one seven room house which would cost \$4,000.00 to build now; one four room house which would cost \$1,000.00 now; one barn which will hold fifty head of stock and hay and feed which would cost \$2,000.00; other buildings; orchard; two wells; cistern; springs and a very attractive piece of land. Land not in cultivation in timber and pasture. Price \$60.00 per acre.  
L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

**\*420 ACRES,** Coal county, 200 in cultivation, 360 tillable, balance good pasture. 2 sets improvements. 3 miles from town. \$40.00 per acre. Liberal terms. Have other bargains.  
J. I. Murray, Coalgate, Oklahoma.

**\*300 ACRES,** all prairie, 220 in cultivation, 20 acres meadow, balance pasture. New 5 room bungalow, two tenant houses. 8 miles from county seat. Well settled section. \$60 per acre. Other good bargains to offer.  
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**\*340 ACRES,** 300 bottom land, 40 upland, 250 in cultivation, 6 sets improvements, 2 1/2 miles village and schools. \$60 per acre. \$13,000 cash can handle deal. Best alfalfa land in Oklahoma. Have other bargains.  
Joe Adair & Company, Atoka, Oklahoma.

**\*80 ACRES,** 70 in cultivation, 5 miles from railroad town; dark, sandy loam soil; on main route and phone line. Improvements worth \$3,000, \$1,000 cash. Balance good terms.  
William Gill & Company, Atoka, Oklahoma.

**\*320 ACRES,** 130 cultivated, 50 meadow, 140 tillable pasture; five room house, barn. \$40 per acre. Other farms from 40 to 1,020 acres, in Mayes and adjoining counties. Terms.  
J. J. McFarland, Pryor, Oklahoma.

**\*FINE RIVER BOTTOM FARM,** 1,031 acres, no overflow, Mayes county. 900 acres cultivation, 50 timber, 80 meadow and pasture, 175 alfalfa. Three sets fair buildings, six large barns. Adjoins railroad town. No better farm in northeastern Oklahoma. Price \$115 per acre. Terms to suit. Other farms for sale.  
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**\*HIGH GRADE LAND** in richest farming section of eastern Oklahoma. County seat of 50,000 population. Prices \$50 to \$150. Government booklet that gives facts sent on request.  
Culbertson & Tomm, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

**\*320 ACRES,** part bottom, 150 cultivation. Part timber suitable cultivation; wood enough to pay for tract. Good 5 room house. 2 tenant houses, barn, hog pasture. Soil varies black loam to chocolate loam. 1 1/4 miles southwest county seat, 2 miles graded road. \$50.00 per acre; terms.  
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# Stocker Buyers are Cautious

## Approach of Spring Does Not Strengthen Market

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**C**ATTLE trade interests on the Kansas City market manifest no inclination to urge early buying of cattle for grazing purposes even if spring is approaching. Here and there, of course, an exception is noted in the general attitude of market interests toward stocker and feeder cattle to run on grass, but the great majority display no bullishness. In the case of pastures, too, quiet continues, with only a few contracted thus far this season. A year ago nearly all of the pastures in Kansas had been leased in anticipation of summer grazing operations.

It is probable that the market for cattle suitable for pasturing in Kansas would show an easier tone today than trade interests are reporting except for the fact that Texas has such excellent conditions. The Lone Star state is generously supplied with feed. Its cotton and oil money is helping to encourage a holding tendency. Some aged steers sold around \$150 in Texas a year ago to go to Kansas. Today Texas is asking no more than \$125, but no sales at this high figure have been reported. Texas will finish out many cattle which might otherwise go to Kansas pastures. But this does not necessarily mean a serious decrease in the summer supply of grass cattle. It is plain that Kansas pastures can put a better finish on cattle than if the stock is held in Texas. But the Lone Star state will make gains.

### Cattle Receipts Decrease

For the year to date Kansas City has received about 285,000 cattle, a decrease of about 65,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1919. At the seven leading markets of the United States the movement for the year to date shows an aggregate of about 1,490,000 head, a decrease of over 200,000 as compared with 1919. Yet prices of fed cattle have declined since the opening of 1920, the losses amounting to as much as \$2 a hundredweight. Surely, this does not signify the existence of a shortage. True, the receipts are lighter, but apparently the demand has fallen off more sharply than the supply. Incidentally, it is well to note that the receipts for the year to date at the leading markets are practically equal to the volume of the same time in 1918 and 1917, being, in fact, a little larger than for the corresponding periods of these two years.

Kansas is shipping fewer fed cattle than a year ago. Fewer are coming from Oklahoma. Missouri is a light shipper. But Iowa and other states in Chicago territory are shipping generously. Iowa is unloading short-fed cattle with as much disgust as Kansas felt last fall when her grass-fat cattle sold at losses of as much as \$75 a head on the Kansas City market. Iowa has not completed liquidation, for she probably absorbed more cattle for feeding last fall than in any other year in her history. Few fed cattle are bringing over \$14.50 in Chicago. The Chicago market reports short-fed cattle weighing 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, of medium to good quality, selling largely at \$12.50 to \$14.50. Short-fed steers weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds, of fair quality, have been bringing \$10.50 to \$12 in Chicago lately, with the cheaper and lighter steers at \$9 to \$10. Iowa, to judge from these prices and the cost of corn, is not faring well on the cattle with which her feeders loaded up on at Kansas City and Omaha last fall.

Remember the surprise of Kansas City and of Kansas at this time last year, when Oregon, California, Idaho and other Far West states were sending trainloads of cattle to Missouri River markets? It is well that the Far West is not so heavy a shipper this season. The Far West shipments are almost insignificant compared with a year ago. In the Pacific Coast states it is stated that feeding operations are reduced, and Imperial Valley feeders in California are said to be getting on contracts made many weeks ago between \$12 and \$12.25 at their shipping stations for their fed cattle. The California packers are paying these prices, which are higher than the same cattle would bring in Kansas City, to say

nothing of the shipping expense. Cattle are fed by contract with packers in parts of the Imperial Valley, and it seems that the packers there had to agree to give more for the finished cattle than the slaughterers are finding it necessary to pay in Kansas City.

### Short Fed Steers in Demand

An odd development in the fat cattle trade is the growth of preference for the cheaper offerings. Short-fed steers at \$10.50 to \$11.75 were in best demand at Kansas City last week, while the top was \$13.75, compared with \$17.50 a year ago. Altho receipts decreased last week, there was little improvement in the market. It continued disap-

pointing. The butcher cattle were slightly improved, being about 25 cents higher, but the bulk of the better cows did not bring over \$9.50. Fat heifers were quoted up to \$11.50. Veal calves brought up to \$15.50. Common to good cows ruled between \$6.75 and \$9.25.

Large receipts of horses and mules continue. Mules cannot be expected to go higher, as the better grades are bringing extraordinary prices. The Southwest demand is helping to sustain horse prices.

### Pioneer Kansas Stockman Dies

Henry Wedd, one of the pioneer farmers and stockmen of Eastern Kansas, died at his home at Lenexa, Kan., recently. He was 96 years old at the time of his death and had been active in the livestock and farming business until a few months ago. Mr. Wedd was born in London, England, coming to this country as a child with his parents. They came West in 1853, the

## SOLD OUT WITH INQUIRIES POURING IN

Livestock Service Capper Farm Press.

Please discontinue my ad with this week's issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I am sold out and with inquiries still pouring in. I should say it pays to advertise in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Please send statement for the last issues and I will send payment.—HENRY WOODY, Barnard, Kansas. Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs.

family making the trip from St. Louis in a river steamboat, landing where Kansas City now stands. They settled in Johnson county where Mr. Wedd has lived continuously for 62 years. He has always been a livestock farmer. At his death he owned a farm worth \$150,000. Five of his sons and a daughter live in the community. One of the sons, A. E. Wedd, is prominent in state Grange circles, having been secretary for several years.

### A New Pasture Lease System

The latest development in the Kansas pasture situation is the proposal of a new pasture lease system for cattle grazers. In former years cattle grazers have leased pastures at so much a head, generally making the contract in the early spring. With a good season and a good fall market, profits were large. These profits were offset, however, by poor grass seasons, and a bad fall market. The only one under the old system who played a safe bet was the pasture owner for he got his money, regardless of grass conditions or cattle sale prices. The new system proposed by grazers is that the cattle be weighed at the time that they are put in the pasture. They will then be weighed at the stock yards to which they are shipped from the pasture and from these weights the net gain will be computed and the pasture man will be paid so much a pound net gain. This system would make the pasture owner

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Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

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WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—150 desirable residential lots and 40 acres in small tracts at Fredonia, Kansas. John Deer, Owner, Neodesha, Kansas.

## FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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A. P. Coon, Manager

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Three 3-year-old mares, extra good; 1 yearling filly; 1 2-year-old stallion, will make a ton horse; 1 yearling stallion; 2 weanling stallions; and 2 aged mares safe in foal to Keota's Pioneer (weight 2150). These mares have always been first and grand champion at the Allen county fair.

2 MAMMOTH JACKS:—Peacock G. 6292, 5-year-old, 16 hands, extra good head and ear; Monarch, 8 years, black, 16 hands, extra good head and ear, heavy bone. Both prompt workers and sure foal getters. Send for catalog.

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### 20 BIG, REGISTERED BLACK JACKS

Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good.

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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. Come and see me.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kansas

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Perfection 122699, coming 4 years old. Strong in the blood of Brilliant with several noted sires in pedigree. A good individual and gentle. Broke to work.

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a proportionate amount of the loss due to a dry summer and poor grass conditions. On the other hand, it would protect the grazer in case the owner overestimated the carrying capacity of his pastures. One of the great faults with this system would be that the pasture owners would not be protected as to the quality of the steers grazed. Under this system a net gain would be much greater from a bunch of high-grade beef steers than from an equal number of aged Mexican steers. While this new system has been requested by the grazers no definite leases have been made. A few pastures have been rented at \$3 an acre but as these include some farm land they cannot be taken as typical pasture leases.

### Bovine Tuberculosis

The results of the state tuberculin testing reveal the fact that a great per cent of valuable reactors are animals which have been shipped into Missouri from the North and the East. As a protection against this condition prospective purchasers of dairy or breeding cattle should always procure an official certificate of health from the state from which the animal is purchased to be filed with the pedigree of the animal. The present Missouri law forbids the payment of indemnity on cattle purchased in diseased condition or brought into the state in a diseased condition. The official certificate of health filed with the pedigree is necessary in order to secure indemnity on an animal if it is condemned on account of tuberculosis. Cattle bought within Missouri should pass an official test and the owner should get a certificate of health on official blanks of the state board of agriculture. It is also advisable that breeding cattle whether purchased within or without the state be protected by a strict agreement that they be subject to a 60 or 90 day official retest.

### Beef Cattle Decrease

Beef cattle in the United States have decreased 700,000 head in 1919, according to the livestock survey completed by the United States Department of Agriculture, as of January 1, 1920. This decrease in numbers of beef cattle is accompanied by a decrease of \$78,867,000 in values of all beef cattle on farms January 1, 1920. The estimate places the number of cattle on the farms on this date at 44,385,000, as compared with 45,085,000 January 1, 1919. The average value for January 1, 1920 is placed at \$43.14 a head as against \$44.22 for January 1, 1919.

### Why Not Durocs in Wabaunsee?

Is it possible that there is only one breeder of registered Duroc Jersey hogs in Wabaunsee county? The following letter from William Hamblin of Alma, Kan., who is awake to the interests of Durocs and of the hog business generally has suggested this inquiry by the statement contained in his letter printed below. We suspect that there as in Wabaunsee county, a number of small Duroc herds who have not yet had to seek a market for their surplus and have not been heard of by Mr. Hamblin who writes:

There is no demand for breeding stock in my neighborhood or even in this county. I think I am about the only one in this part of the county that raises purebred hogs that are eligible to register. I have a few good bred sows and gilts for sale at present and have sold a few but outside of this county. The drop hogs took some time ago scared most farmers around here and they haven't recovered yet. I was over to Hanks & Bishop sale January 27 and bought a fine Pathfinder sow bred to Giant Wonder I am, the Iowa grand champion 1919.

### Shorthorn Pedigree School

A Shorthorn pedigree school was recently conducted in Sumner county. There are at least 35 breeders of Shorthorn cattle in this county, a number of them being young men just getting started. R. W. Kiser, extension specialist in livestock, explained the relative value of different pedigrees and told how to read pedigrees. The pedigree lectures were given in the evening. During the day Mr. Kiser inspected the cattle consigned to an association sale to be held in the spring. The Shorthorn breeders' association of Sumner county was organized last summer. The members are anxious to have this first sale successful and have set a high standard for the animals admitted.

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Holsteins.

Feb. 24-25-26—Tri-State Holstein Show and Sale, Omaha, Neb.  
Feb. 24—Edw. L. Hutchins & Sons, Salina, Kan.  
Feb. 25—Chas. R. Weede, Walton, Kan.  
Mar. 5—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan. Sale at Topeka.  
Mar. 12—W. W. Kluss, Lawrence, Kan.  
Mar. 19—C. E. Pearse at So. Omaha, Neb. Dwight Williams, Sale Mgr.  
Mch. 25-26—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Apr. 13-14-15—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

#### Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 24—Jefferson Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Valley Falls, Kan. B. S. Mitchell, Valley Falls, Sale Director.  
Mar. 2—Ingwert Peterson & Sons, Lindborg, Kan.  
Mar. 11—E. B. Heacock, Hartford, Kan.  
Mar. 12—E. D. Dale, Protection, Kan.  
Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.  
Mar. 18—Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.  
Mar. 25—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Ottawa, Kan., F. J. Robbins, Sale Mgr., Ottawa, Kan.  
Mar. 30—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.  
Mch. 31-Apr. 1—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Sale at Kansas City, Mo.  
Apr. 2—S. E. Kansas Shorthorn Assn., G. A. Laude, Sec'y. Sale at Independence, Kan.  
Apr. 28—Sumner County Assn., W. A. Boys, Co. Agt., Mgr., Wellington, Kan.  
Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.  
May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
June 4—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.  
June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

#### Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Mar. 5—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK

### MAMMOTH JACK AND STALLION

For Sale. Both sound; good breeders; coming 9-years-old. Jack is 59 inches tall, light points, large ears, good bone and disposition, quick and sure, can show some of the best colts in Johnson County. Stallion is gray Percheron, weighs a ton, smooth bone, good eye, very best disposition. You must see them and their colts to appreciate. Triced cheap. Phone or write

F. C. DE TAR, EDGERTON, KANSAS  
40 miles Southwest of Kansas.

### Jacks and Stallions

5 jacks, good ones from 3 to 4 years old. Also choice bred Jennets; 3 good Percheron Stallions. Farm 20 miles northeast of Topeka, in Jefferson county.

M. G. BIGHAM, OZAWKIE, KANSAS

### FOR SALE CHEAP

Bay imported Belgian stallion, 11 years, ton horse, excellent breeder. Dennis Viles, Leocompton, Kan.

FOR SALE PERCHERON STALLION 103900 foaled April 1, 1913; bred by C. B. Werkentine, Newton, Kan.; brown, tan muzzle, black points; good foal getter; in good condition.

Mrs. Peter Oster, Kinsley, Kansas

3 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS at draft selling prices.

C. E. WHITTLESEY, Mound Valley, Kansas

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



### MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS  
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

### Cherry Vale Angus Farm

Offers 6 bulls, ranging from 8 to 23 months old, also Herd Bull Roland L. No. 187220. Write for prices.

J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

### Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.

SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

#### RED POLLED CATTLE.

### FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

### Milk-Butter-Beef RED POLLED

We can now furnish a few young bulls from large, thick-fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. One of our bulls will increase the production of your herd.

20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

### COBURN FARM RED POLLS

Red Poll Cattle—7 Bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull calves and a few heifers, calves up to 3 years old. 90 head in herd.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

### Red Polled Cattle

Young stock for sale, priced right.

T. A. HAWKINS, WAKEENEY, KANSAS

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE. Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.

C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas



## POLLED SHORTHORNS.



## POLLED SHORTHORNS

175 in herd. Young, halter broke bulls for sale.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS,**  
Phone 2803 Plevna, Kansas

## 10 Polled SHORTHORN Bulls

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.  
**C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## A Dispersal of SHORTHORN CATTLE

The herd comprises 75 head and is being sold on short notice in very ordinary condition. Sale at our farm 7 miles southeast of

**Lindsborg, Kan., Tuesday, March 2**

The offering: Seven bulls, including the herd bull, Columbian Dale, a straight Scotch, Tomson bred bull; 48 bred cows and heifers—22 open heifers. A majority of these cattle are either Scotch topped or carry a strong mixture of Scotch blood. Herd founded 15 years ago. Good useful cattle that will make good anywhere. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address all inquiries to Anton Peterson, R. R. 2, Lindsborg, Kansas.

**Ingwert Peterson & Sons, Lindsborg, Kansas**  
Auctioneer—J. A. Morine, McPherson, Kan.  
All cattle tuberculin tested.

## Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

**Pioneer Republic County Herd**  
Established in 1878

For Sale: A splendid two year old Scotch bull, solid red, wt. at maturity 2500 lbs. Also a fine Scotch youngster and 10 Scotch tops. Ages from six to 16 months.

**E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.**

## Amcoats Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Tops. Some choice females to sell. Bulls ready for service: Six, two pure Scotch, four Scotch topped.

**S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.**  
Visitors met at Rock Island or Union Pacific Depots.

## Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Buttery 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.  
**W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.**

## Milking Shorthorns

(Of the Best Bates Breeding)  
We have bred them exclusively for 20 years and find that if you want beef and milk under the same hide you certainly can get it from the Bates bred Shorthorn.

Bulls for sale. Write for descriptive list.  
**O. M. Healy & Son, Route 1, Muscatine, Ia.**

## ELMHURST SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding registered Shorthorns for 15 years using the blood of such bulls as Gallant Knight, Hampton's Best, Lord Mayor, Lavender Viscount and Avondale. Several good young bulls for sale. Also 10 to 15 very desirable females. An excellent chance for a foundation herd.  
**W. J. SAYRE, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS**

## CEDAR HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

Five bulls for sale, pure Scotch, splendid individuals. Ages 12 to 20 months. Farm joins Topeka on the west. **HARRY T. FORBES, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.**

## FOR SALE, 4 SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS

from 12 to 18 months of age, red and roan. Also some Scotch bred females with calves by side. Come and see them. **H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.**

## Saline Valley Shorthorns For Sale

Registered bulls, all reds, 6 to 20 months old. For descriptions and prices write **O. O. Runyan, Ogallah, Kan.**

## GROSNIK FARM SHORTHORNS

Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale. **O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas.**

## Hereford Cattle.

Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.

## Percheron.

Feb. 19-20—Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' Assn., Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, Feb. 23—D. E. Gill, Attica, Kan.

Feb. 25—L. W. Sloan, Moran, Kan.  
Mar. 8—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.

## Jacks.

Feb. 23—D. E. Gill, Attica, Kan.  
Feb. 25—L. W. Sloan, Moran, Kan.  
Mar. 8—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.  
Mar. 18—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 25—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.  
Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 28—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Mch. 2—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.  
Mch. 5—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

Mar. 13—Winn Bros., Mexico, Mo.  
Mar. 22—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.

Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

## Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Mch. 17—Manti Hog Farms, Shenandoah, Ia.

## Chester White Hogs.

Mar. 12—F. J. Scherman, Topeka, Kan.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.  
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.  
Feb. 27—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.  
Mar. 3—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Apr. 17—Rul & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.  
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Apr. 29—Slisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., at Fair Grounds.

## Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 25—Geo. W. Elia, Valley Falls, Kan.

Mch. 2—Whitaker & Darby, Miami, Mo. Sale at Marshall, Mo.

Mar. 3—C. I. Ward, Cameron, Mo.

## Berkshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—T. A. Harris & Sons, Lamine, Mo.

## Sale Reports

The J. W. Meyer sale of registered and high grade Holsteins at Nortonville, Kan., last Thursday was well attended and a very satisfactory sale. The purebreds were not in good enough condition to sell well and there were many bargains in purebreds. The grade cows sold for good prices and 30 grade cows averaged over \$150. Mr. Meyer has bought a nice farm near Valley Falls where he will move in the spring. This sale was made to reduce the herd because of this move and the fact that he has not the barn room on the new farm to take care of them. Later on he expects to buy some good ones and get in the game right.

## R. C. Smith's Duroc Sale.

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., sold 38 bred sows and gilts, February 10. The offering brought \$2,371.50, or an average of \$62.50.

The hogs were from foundation stock that Mr. Smith has been developing the past few years. Out of a spring litter of 10 gilts and two boars, nine gilts were sold for \$670.

Not a bad investment for the farmer who raises registered hogs on the side to be able to sell \$670 worth out of a litter and have three head left.

## John W. Pettford's Duroc Sale.

John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan., sold Durocs at Emporia, Kan., February 11. The average was somewhat lower than it should have been considering the quality of the offering. Two hundred and fifty dollars was the top price, paid for each of two sows.

A Cherry King Orion sow at that price went to G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., and a Jack's Orion King at the same price went to C. H. Block, Hartford, Kan. Mr. Block also bought the second highest priced sow at \$195, a litter mate to the \$250 sow he bought. The offering went north to Kansas and some to Oklahoma.

## E. L. Dolan's Poland China Sale.

A dark rainy day kept much of the local support from attending the E. L. Dolan sale at Platte City, Mo., February 4. An excellent offering of sows and gilts bred to a trio of outstanding boars sold for the conservative average of \$125. The offering deserved a higher appraisal and in many localities in Missouri would have brought twice the prices paid. The top of the sale was \$177.50, paid by C. C. Farmer, Platte City, Mo., one of the best bidders present.

Mr. Farmer secured several of the best sows sold. A. N. Unmesig and A. A. Hlatt, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Ralph Weldlien, Longton, Kan.; E. B. Bell, Liberty, Mo., and W. H. Anderson, St. Joseph, Mo., were among the heavy buyers. Col. R. E. Miller was on the block and conducted the sale in a highly efficient manner.

**W. I. Bowman & Co. Sale at Hutchinson.**  
41 cows and heifers averaged ..... \$402  
8 bulls averaged ..... 213  
49 head averaged ..... 372

**W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.,** held their annual Hereford sale at Hutchinson, Kan., February 7. The offering was mostly by or bred to their three well known bulls, Generous 5th, (Imp.) Shucknall Monarch and Lawrence Fairfax. The cattle were in good condition. Lot 18, a 2-year-old by Shucknall Monarch and out of a Militant dam and bred to Lawrence Fairfax, topped the cows at \$1,400, going to J. R. Goodman, White City, Kan. Other sales \$500 or above were lot 4, a 5-year-old Perfection Fairfax cow, at \$975, going to Frank P. Fox, Indiana; lot 11, a 5-year-old cow, at \$500, also going to Fox; lot 19, a 2-year-old cow by Shucknall Monarch, went for \$675 to J. R. Goodman, White City, Kan.; lot 25 went to S. O. Southard, Comiskey, for \$750; lot 26 went to Fox for \$500, and lot 27 went to Fox for \$575. A goodly number of the cows and heifers went to farmers and breeders in southern Kansas. Also a part of the offering sold rather low in comparison with its quality and condition yet the average represented a profitable sale.

## The Humes-Jones Duroc Sale

The L. L. Humes and W. W. Jones Duroc Jersey sale at Glendale, Kan., last Tuesday was pretty well attended. The day was fine but the influenza epidemic kept many

# Northwest Kansas Polled Shorthorns Breeder's Sale

An offering of Polled Shorthorns drawn from several herds in Northwest Kansas. Sale in town

**Lebanon, Kan., Friday, March 5**

## Consignors:

Geo. Hammond, Smith Center, Kansas. R. L. Taylor & Son, Smith Center, Kan.  
D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Kan. H. A. Johnson, Red Cloud, Neb.  
T. S. Shaw, Glade, Kan. Willson & Davidson, Lebanon

## The offering is a good one as follows:

12 cows with calves at foot—six heifers coming two years old, sold open, five heifers coming yearlings, Three herd bulls and 13 young bulls old enough for service. Reds and roans. Some of the best families of the breed are represented in this sale.

## You are interested in calf clubs

A called meeting of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association will be held in Lebanon in the evening of the sale. You are invited whether you are a member or not if you are interested in Shorthorn cattle. The question of calf clubs will be taken up. Catalogs for the sale ready to mail. Address,

**T. M. Willson, Sale Lebanon, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Joe Shaver, Col. Ryan; J. W. Johnson, Capper Farm Press.

Lebanon is on the main line of the Rock Island west of Belleville. It is in Smith county and all night trains stop there. The catalog gives you full information. Write for it at once.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Shorthorn Steers



The Shorthorn carlots of steers at the International, Chicago, sold for an average of \$25.69 per cwt. higher than any other breed. Thos. Johnson, Columbus, O., sold 100 Shorthorn steers last October at his farm for \$19 per cwt. They weighed 1598 lbs. making a gain of 406 lbs. in 5 months. It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

**AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.**  
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

**H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.**

## GREAT HERD BULL OFFER

Bred by Tomsons and sired by Maxwellton Rosedale making him a grandson of Avondale. His daughters old enough to breed and herd not large enough to afford two bulls. Beautiful red, weight about 2200 in breeding form. Splendid sire. Write and we will describe and price him by return mail.

**Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas**

## Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—Five young Scotch bulls and ten head of females, bred or calves at foot.

**H. H. HOLMES, R. F. D. 28, Topeka, Kan.**

## New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows.

**MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS**  
Mitchell County

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## SHORTHORN Bulls for Sale

## 4—Scotch Bulls—4

Some herd bull material here. A few good Scotch topped bulls. All good individuals. Bred right and priced right.

**C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.**

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**C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.**



## 1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1920

### Headquarters for Herd Bulls

We offer a large number of extra good bulls that are ready for service. They are some of the champion Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal; Beaver Creek Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; Gregg's Villager, one of the great sons of Villager; Imp. Newton Champion, Imp. Lawton Tommy and Diamond Baron.

They are of the most fashionable strains out of imported and home bred dams of the Augusts, Marigold, Jilt, Victoria, Roan Lady, Lavender, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sunnybink and other very select tribes. They are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. Come and see them.

### TOMSON BROS.

Carbondale, Kansas or Dover, Kansas  
R. R. Station Wakarusa on Main line of Santa Fe  
R. R. Station Willard on Main line of Rock Island

## A MILKING SHORTHORN HERD SIRE

Made Frank Stanley's grade cows sell for \$250 to \$300 at public auction at Sterling, Ill., December 3rd.

60 Reasonably Priced Bull Calves that will retain and improve both the milking and fleshing qualities of the farm herd are listed in the March MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL by many of the best herds of the country. 30 reds, 20 roans. Fifteen 11 to 18 months, twenty-four 6 to 10 months. Prices \$100 to \$400, average \$160.

The March MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL, with this Special List, sent on request. If you enclose 35c for a year's subscription, or \$1 for 3 years, you get FREE the booklet, "Granddad's Big Red Durham Cow," with 60 pictures of cows, bulls and steers.

American Milking Shorthorn Assn., 19 Main St., Independence, Ia.

What does it cost to fill the milk-pail?



## JERSEY\$

IT'S not how much milk you get, but how much it costs you to get the milk that counts. Jerseys feed for their well-rounded udder—not beef and bone.

Jersey Milk is of the richest quality with a butter fat average of 5.37%. Jersey milk, Jersey butter and Jersey cheese sell for more on the markets.

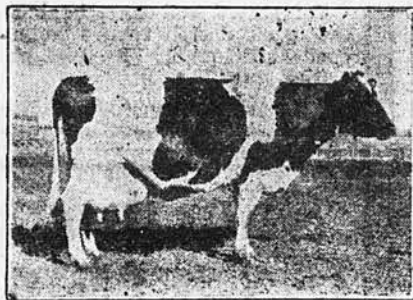
Jerseys are adaptable to any climate. They are an asset to their owners, for they mature earlier for milking and are still producing long after other cows have gone dry. Let us tell you more about Jerseys. Write for our free literature.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
322-1 W. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

## Weede's Holsteins Dispersion Sale of Holstein Cattle

Walton, Kansas, February 25, 1920

35 Head of High Grade Holstein Cattle



'Some choice milkers, springers, and young cattle. Tuberculin tested. Many milking now. Some fresh lately, others will be soon and others a little later. Sale at my barn on north edge of Walton. Free auto transportation to Newton or Peabody, after sale to all from distance who buy cattle.

Charles R. Weede, Walton, Kansas

## A Son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead from a 23-pound granddaughter of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

He is 3/4 white, a perfect individual, just past a year old and ready for service. He has a 23-pound dam, a 32-pound sister, a 35-pound granddam, 49 A. R. O. sisters, a brother that was grand champion at the 1919 National Dairy Show, a brother that sired the youngest cow in the world to make 1,000 pounds of butter in a year. He is just the kind of a bull you need. Price and pedigree upon application.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kan.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' announced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 64 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.  
REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES,  
sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.  
PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—Registered yearling Jersey bull, solid color, fine breeding. Write for price, picture, pedigree. A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan.

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey bull and heifer calves.  
R. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### Nemaha Valley Stock Farm

Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kol Segs 133642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2537.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segs and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

### BARGAINS

A 3 month old bull calf by a son of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad (whose first 13 daughters averaged almost 20 lbs. as 2 year olds) by Ormsby Korndyke Lad; dam of calf an untested daughter of a 28-lb. cow; 7-8 white; price \$100. Also a few yearling bulls from 27 to 30 lbs. dams by 40 lb. sires, more white than black, prices from \$600 up.

LOUIS C. ROHLING, LAWRENCE, KAN.

away. They sold 40 head for a general average of \$59.25. The nine tried sows averaged \$83.20 and 19 spring gilts averaged \$59.50. Eleven fall pigs averaged \$42.15. Mr. Humes is a Duroc Jersey breeder at Glen Elder while W. W. Jones is a breeder at Beloit. The sale was a joint sale. Here is a list of some of the buyers:

1—C. I. Stewart, Glen Elder.....	\$101.00
2—Rolly Jones, Glen Elder.....	125.00
3—Walt Adams, Glen Elder.....	85.00
4—James Shull, Glen Elder.....	71.00
5—Ernest Runft, Cawker City, Kan.	70.00
6—J. A. Pickett, Glen Elder.....	77.50
7—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson.....	70.00
8—Ed Shull, Blue Hill, Kan.....	75.00
9—Henry Luther, Alma, Neb.....	87.50
10—Geo. Portus, Lawrence, Kan.....	55.00
11—H. C. Nelson, Beloit.....	55.00
12—Fred Runft, Cawker City, Kan.	61.00
13—Bob McMurray, Jewell, Kan.....	75.00
14—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.....	127.00
15—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson.....	65.00
16—W. R. Crow.....	97.50

### McBride's Durocs Average \$107.

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan., sold an extra good offering on February 12. These hogs looked too cheap at the prices paid. Mr. McBride tho said he was well pleased with the sale and the buyers ought to be. Prices ranged very even. The top of the sale was \$200, paid by A. L. Johnson, Lane, Kan., for No. 1 in catalog, a fine April yearling by High Orion. Prices ranged from the \$200 top down to \$75 on spring gilts. The offering was very even, well fitted and decidedly high class and was worth more money. Following is a list of representative sales:

SOWS	
Lot No.	
2—C. A. McClasky, Lane, Kan.....	145.00
3—H. M. Chively, Osawatomie, Kan.	115.00
4—W. C. White, Lane, Kan.....	140.00
7—Noble Hager, Ottawa, Kan.....	125.00
8—W. L. Gordon, Harris, Kan.....	150.00
10—Frank Hupp, Lewisburg, Kan.....	80.00
11—O. H. Coberly, Garnett, Kan.....	117.50

SPRING GILTS	
22—M. F. Meyers, Parker, Kan.....	95.00
23—S. E. Rookstool, Beagle, Kan.....	100.00
32—W. T. Funk, Fontana.....	100.00
34—C. T. Miner, Selma, Kan.....	75.00
35—Robt. Jenkins, Lewisburg, Kan.....	75.00
39—John Classen, Paola.....	105.00

### H. E. Myers Sale Averaged \$277.35.

A large crowd of farmers and breeders were present at the Poland sale of H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan., which was one of the best of the season. The local support was strong, and many of the better sows remained in Johnson county and in eastern Kansas. The sale was quick and snappy and at no time did it lack for interest. Col. J. C. Price did the selling from the block and sold 45 head in two hours and fifteen minutes. It was the best lot of sows ever sold from the Myers farm and the total returns were very satisfactory to Mr. Myers. Each purchaser should realize a nice profit on his investment. Following is a report of representative sales:

Lot No.	
1—J. C. Shehan, Gardner, Kan.....	\$475
2—C. C. Cramer, Gardner, Kan.....	750
3—P. E. Teton, Palmyra, Mo.....	330
6—Moore Farms, Gardner, Kan.....	410
7—H. C. Biglow, Gardner, Kan.....	400
3—H. O. Craig, Gardner, Kan.....	310
10—R. R. Turner, Denton, Mo.....	310
Ill.	200
13—S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan.....	260
14—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan..	200
15—Moore Farms.....	240
17—Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kan..	295
18—J. Dugan, Stanley, Kan.....	190
23—J. C. Price, Unionville, Ia.....	100
24—W. L. Bardley, Genoa, Ia.....	100
26—W. P. Hodges, Gardner, Kan.....	100
28—E. Porter, Kincaid, Kan.....	105
31—F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kan..	95
32—Col. Reed, Gardner, Kan.....	85
35—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.....	100
36—A. L. Wisewell, Ochletree, Kan.....	110
51—Chas. Biglow, Gardner, Kan.....	825
52—L. H. Glover, Grandview, Mo.....	400
53—Bert Goodwin, Kansas City, Mo..	200
54—Frank Winn, Randolph, Mo.....	225

### Ross & Vincent Sale.

38 head averaged.....\$117  
The Ross & Vincent sale held at Sterling, Kan., February 11, was a little disappointing. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition and should have brought more money. The light corn crop last year in that particular section was the main cause for the local support being poor. This firm has always sold better hogs for less money than any breeder in the corn belt. They have always kept good herd books and mated them with the best sows they could collect of the very best breeding. Their herd books in service now are Sterling Buster by Wonder Buster, Sterling Timm by Big Timm, Timm's Orphan by Big Orphan, a line of breeding that has made good on farms and breeding herds. Every lot sold in the sale should make a nice profit to the purchaser. Following is a partial list of sales:

Lot No.	
1—H. F. Adams, Palmyra, Mo.....	\$185
2—Harry Hay, Gilliam, Mo.....	170
3—Elmer Gaston, Sterling, Kan.....	100
4—Frank Sheffer, Webster City, Ia.....	405
5—Gillam & Sharp, Checotah, Okla..	210
7—Col. John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.	150
8—O. A. Herbert, Peabody, Kan.....	180
10—Moore Farms, Gardner, Kan.....	150
11—Frank Downing, Hutchinson, Kan.	150
13—J. W. Cook, Trenton, Mo.....	130
13—R. O. Pence, Hutchinson, Kan.....	120
14—J. C. McCurry, Sterling, Kan.....	105
16—Mrs. Frank Bartholomew, Great Bend, Kan.....	95
17—Walter McCurry.....	100
19—H. E. Myers, Gardner.....	95
20—Henry Zahraskey, Lyons.....	85
23—C. E. Dralle, Seward, Kan.....	115
24—Dallas Monday, Sterling.....	65
25—John D. Snyder.....	80
27—A. S. Patton, Canby, Ark.....	45
28—W. R. Otherton, Sterling, Kan.....	165
33—B. F. Bolin, Raymond, Kan.....	80
34—Ed E. Hogan, Norborne, Mo.....	100
39—J. G. Corel, Alden, Kan.....	90
95—Daniel Kelley, Sterling.....	95

### Clark's Good Hampshire Sale.

The sale of J. W. Clark & Sons at Marion, Ia., was well attended and while the bidding was not as active as the quality of the offering warranted, yet a satisfactory sale was had giving an average of \$158.75 on 55 head. The top was the tried sow, Good Thought, that sold for \$1,000. She was bred to a good son of Cherokee Parole and is the dam of Cherokee Parole 3d, a young boar that Mr. Clark is keeping in his herd. This boar was shown in the sale ring at the opening of the sale and was considered by the breeders, auctioneers and field men at the ringside, to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest young boar of the breed.

### HEREFORD CATTLE

### Blue Ribbon Stock Farm

### HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200. Chief herd sire, Don Balboa 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudrell & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417529 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.  
Wabaunsee County

### Southard's Monarch Herefords

Write for my new mail order plan for selling Monarch Herefords.

You get the best, express prepaid, you to inspect animals before you pay.

Also ask for my big spring sale catalog; 200 head.

For 30 days I will send all who write about my new selling plan a picture of the mighty Monarch.

J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KAN.

### PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

### Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominor by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.  
(Pottawatomie county)

### Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd headed by bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to

J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

### Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred character and proper conformation. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

### What's in a Name?

\$100, \$50, \$30, \$20 for the best four names for four sons of Monarch. Think it over and suggest a name to me by mail at once.

SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS  
Ask for my new mail order plan and public sale catalog of spring sale.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

### FOR SALE

A few registered horned Hereford heifers bred to registered Polled bull. A chance to start with polled cattle.

P. A. Drevets, Smolan, Kansas, Saline Co.

### HEREFORD BULL

10 registered bulls, 9 to 15 months old.

RAY E. HANNA, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

### Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

### Linndale Farm Ayrshires

Our bull calf offerings are the best we have ever had, they are all out of A. P. cows or cows now on test and are sired by one of our herd bulls who are both sons of world record cows.

Write for prices and descriptions.

JOHN LINN & SON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

### CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

### Ayrshire Bulls

3-year-old, Bargenoch breeding; 9-month-old Success and Hillview breeding. Priced to sell. JAMES WAGNER, PERTH, KANSAS.

AT ONCE Will sell to first party 1 registered black Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old, price \$390; 1 registered black Percheron stallion, coming 2 years old, price \$190; 8 registered Red Polled bulls, \$75 to \$150; 10 registered Durocs at 1/2 price. All the above are bred right, sound and good ones.

C. C. FEEMSTER, GENTRY, ARKANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



The sows bred to this young boar should have brought record prices but those that bought in breeding Hampshires. Mr. Clark's work is not complaining, however, and is going on to do still more for the breed. We predict that if nothing happens to this young boar, Mr. Clark's herd will, in a short time, be the most popular place for breeders who are looking for good Hampshires. These sows went to Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. They all sold at prices that cannot fail to make money for purchaser for the offering was all in good working condition. We list below a few numbers to give the range of prices for the sale.

Lot No.	Price
1	\$1,000
2	300
3	325
4	300
5	250
6	275
7	215
8	200
9	180
10	185
11	150
12	175
13	150
14	175
15	130
16	130
17	130
18	110
19	115
20	110
21	110
22	100
23	95
24	90
25	80
26	80
27	65

#### Erhart's Poland Dispersion.

The Poland dispersion held by A. J. Erhart & Sons, Oregon, Mo. February 10, was one of the best sales of the season. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition and a large crowd of farmers and breeders competed for it at good prices. The Erharts are pioneers in the breeding business and the Poland China fraternity regrets that they dispersed their herd. Following is the report of representative sales:

Boars	Price
Juvenator, Grover E. Sampson, St. Joe, Mo.	700
Tantalizer, Robt. A. Schug, Coleridge, Neb.	2,000
The Starter, J. A. Rongier & Son, Malta Bend, Mo.	700

#### Sows

Lot No.	Price
1—C. C. Potter, Pattonsburg, Mo.	\$1,950
2—J. B. Hasler, Rulo, Neb.	280
3—Winn & Moore, Randolph, Mo.	450
4—H. L. Mildrow, Palmyra, Mo.	925
5—Ed Foster, Olegoke, Colo.	200
6—Peter Tissert, York, Neb.	275
7—A. M. Frazier, Jr., Adrian, Mo.	500
8—R. E. Fruit, Gardner, Kan.	245
9—D. L. Rodewiler, Bison, Kan.	210
10—Moore Farm, Gardner, Kan.	325
11—Sol Meyer, Gardner, Kan.	115
12—Robt. A. Schlus, Coleridge, Neb.	480
13—Winn & Moore, Randolph, Mo.	300
14—H. C. Biglow, Gardner, Kan.	325
15—N. L. Cowles, Lawrence, Kan.	510
16—Bert L. Goodwin, Kansas City, Mo.	300
17—Moore Farms	135
18—Carver Bros. & Sidner, Palmyra, Mo.	530
19—E. Capps, Liberty, Mo.	375
20—H. O. Craig, Gardner, Kan.	400
21—Col. Babb, Oregon, Mo.	185
22—J. L. Rodewiler	295
23—C. E. Cornwall, Little Lake, Ill.	200
24—Wm. Pennell, Oregon, Mo.	115
25—Garfield Bailey, Oregon	100
26—Garfield Bailey	85
27—E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.	330
28—J. H. Doer, Oregon	95
29—Wm. Pennell	90
30—Col. Babb	105
31—E. Finmore, Forest City, Mo.	100
32—E. Offenberger, Oregon	75
33—L. L. Stalke, Oregon	85
34—J. B. Hasford, Rulo, Neb.	325

#### Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

John Loomis, Emporia, Kan., sets Duroc Jerseys at Emporia, Monday, February 23. That is this next Monday and you should be there if you are interested in the best of popular breeding and real individuals. It is next Monday, February 23.—Advertisement.

Look up the Holstein sale advertisement of Chas. R. Weede in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. If you are in the market for a good grade Holstein cow that will pay out at the full you will want to attend this sale. They are good ones and will sell worth the money.—Advertisement.

If you are interested in the big Peterson Shorthorn sale at the farm near Lindsborg, Kan., McPherson county, March 2, write Anton Peterson, Lindsborg, Kan., R. D. 2, for the catalog. There will be 75 head in this sale which was made necessary because of death in the family recently. It is going to be a good place to buy Shorthorns. Write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Jefferson county Shorthorn breeders will sell 40 Shorthorns in a combination sale at Valley Falls, Kan., Tuesday, February 24. The sale is in charge of E. S. Mitchell, Valley Falls, who is sales manager. There are 20 cows, 15 heifers and five bulls and the offering is drafted from the best herds in Jefferson county. The breeding is good and the catalog tells the whole story. Go to the sale and if you have not already requested the catalog you can secure one as soon as you get to the sale.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the Gordon & Hamilton Duroc Jersey bred sows sale at Horton, Kan., Tuesday, February 24. If you want to buy a few sows or gilts that are really big and of the most popular blood lines go to this sale. It is one of the very best offerings of the winter with a single exception. This is putting it strong but if you attend you will know that it is not too strong. Sensation King by Great Sensation, the great boar that sired the world's champion in 1919 sired many of the gilts and some of the best things in the sale are bred to him. It is an offering of which any breeder would have a right to feel proud. The sale is next Tuesday, February 24.—Advertisement.

Kempin Bros. and William Hilbert, Cornland, Kan., are all ready for their big Duroc Jersey sale which will be held in Corning,

## Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

### My 7th Annual Sale Fair Grounds, Topeka, March 5 F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.**  
In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 22.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 23 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

**Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas**  
Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

**Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.**  
10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

**Windmoor Farm Holsteins**  
For sale—Bull calves sired by 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis and out of good dams; \$50 and up. For particulars write  
CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

**SPLENDID 30-lb. BULL**  
Old enough for light service; straight; mostly white, beautifully marked. Sire, one of best sons of King Of The Pontiacs and a 1st prize winner at Kansas National. Dam, 30-lb. cow holding state record. Price \$750. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kansas.

**P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.**  
As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 15,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

**R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.**  
For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

**Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas**  
Watch for later announcement. Herd sire Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead Bull, 9900 lbs. brother to noted grand champion bull at National Dairy Show '16 and '17. He carries the most popular and best producing blood of the day.

**W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas**  
an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

**J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.**  
Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrummer Ormsby 31.11 lb. 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

**W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.**  
Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

**C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.**  
I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

**Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas**  
For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 3 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Annual meeting and two days' association sale, Topeka's big, modern sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan., March 25-26.

**SAND SPRINGS FARM**  
Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

**Geo. L. Allgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8**  
Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

**J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas**  
Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry.

**Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.**  
For Sale—3 heavy grade springers; 1 young heavy milker, fresh, registered.

**Ross' Holsteins**  
Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 36.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application.  
S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

**Hillcrest Farm**  
A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited.  
FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

**Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas**  
All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

**PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION**  
The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five records to average over 34 lbs. Young bulls, show individuality, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

**A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.**  
Write immediately for the catalog of my big dispersion sale. 150 head of females. The big book tells all about the offering. Address as above.

**C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas**  
Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

### Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-32.83 for dam and sire's dam.  
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

**We Have a Number of Holstein**  
Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

**Shunga Valley Holsteins**  
Why not buy some of these fine heifers (calves to 2-yr-olds). Granddaughters King Segis Pontiac and Konitz; from heavy producing high-grade dams. A. R. O. bulls, calves to ready for service. Ira Ramig & Sons, Sta. B., Topeka, Kan.

**THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM**  
Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.  
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

**Albechar Holstein Farm**  
For Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred to our great herd sire, King Korn-dyke Daisy Sadie Vale.  
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

**Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.**  
No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

**SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW**  
Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

**BULLS** We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.  
Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

**Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.**  
Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. ccws and 30-pound bull.

**B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.**  
Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 5-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

**Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.**  
Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

**Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.**  
Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

**Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire**  
Dam has 28.65-784-in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

**Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas**  
High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

**Two Choice A. R. O. Heifers for Sale**  
due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire.  
FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

## Facts in BLACK & WHITE

### What a Purebred Holstein Sire will Do when Bred to Scrubs

Resume of eight years' experiment at Iowa Agricultural College:

"The average of all the records made by first generation heifers, sired by a Purebred Holstein Sire, shows an increase of 2314.5 lbs. milk or 71 per cent in milk, and 67.15 lbs. fat, or 42 per cent in fat, at an average age of 3 1/2 years over the record of their scrub dams at an average of 6 years."

Send for free illustrated booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association  
292 Hudson Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont

### PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac 157331 is our senior herd sire. His dam is a granddaughter of King Segis and is the youngest cow in the world having five 30-lb. records averaging over 34 lbs. His sire is a son of R. P. Pontiac Lass, the first 44 lb. cow and the highest record daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Young bulls of show individuality by this great sire and from A. R. O. dams, some from dams on semi-official. Herd under federal supervision.  
COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KANSAS

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

## SUNFLOWER HERD SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE

TO BE HELD AT FAIR GROUNDS PAVILION

Topeka, Kan., March 5th, 1920

70 Head Registered Holsteins—25 Cows, 40 Heifers

Nearly all bred and many to calve this spring. Fresh cows; springers; bred and open heifers; three heifers from the 34-lb. sire, Judge Segis Lyons; several choice young bulls.

LORD KAY HENGGERVELD FAYNE 217511 heads Sunflower Herd. He is a perfect animal and royally bred, being a son of that famous \$100,000 sire, King Pontiac Henggerfeld Fayne. Lord Kay's dam is a 24-lb. 3-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow, his dam also is three-fourths sister to a 41-lb. cow. THIRTY head bred to him that begin calving this spring, and you'll like every one of them.

"THE MODEL FAMILY." Mr. Neale's recent sale at Manhattan demonstrated their worth and the demand for them by topping any previous sale ever held in the middle west with members of this great strain.

OUR SALE is alive with members of the "MODEL FAMILY." Daughters of Annie DeKol Model Segis, a 31-lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban DeKol. Daughters of Model King Segis Imperial, another son of Lakeside King Segis Alban DeKol from the 30-lb. cow, Annie DeKol Kiningen; also a whole flock of heifers bred to him.

Also one 4-year-old daughter of the 32-lb. sire, Supreme Glista Pietje, due April 1st, by Model King Segis Imperial.

One 3-year-old heifer sired by a 31-lb. grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, from a 30-lb. daughter of Sir Korn-dyke Pontiac Artis, and bred to Lord Kay.

One 2-year-old heifer that is sister to the world's record twins (each above 30 lbs.), a show heifer of the highest order and bred to Lord Kay.

30 head big, strong, fine individual well bred heifers springing bag for spring calving. You must like our offerings, you simply can't help it. Come to the sale and be convinced. 20 head high grade springers will be sold. For catalog, address, mentioning this paper.

**F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kansas**  
Owner and Manager  
Auctioneers: Haeger, Crews and O'Brien. Pedigree Reader: A. S. Neale.  
(A 60-DAY RETEST PRIVILEGE FOR T. B.)

**HOLSTEIN AND GURNSEY CALVES**  
31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.  
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

**CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS**  
Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.



## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

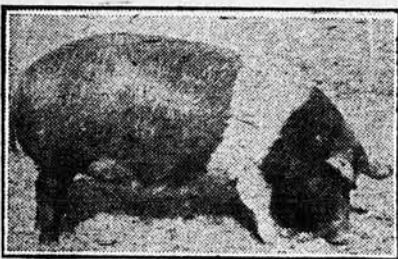
## Missouri Grand Champion Durocs

40 Bred Gilts from my State Fair Premium Sows. They are bred for March and April litters to the Best Son of Jack's Orion King 2nd. 1 offer in this lot last year's 3rd prize futurity gilt; also the 2nd prize futurity litter. Priced to sell quick. Don't delay if you want good Durocs.

CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS



Pine Gold 1st 70578—No. 38 in sale

## Whitaker and Darby's HAMPSHIRE

at public auction at

Marshall, Missouri  
Tuesday, March 2

60-bred sows and gilts. A choice offering of tried sows and fall yearlings bred to farrow in March and April. One of the best lots of Hampshires to be sold this season. Sired by such boars as Cherokee's Ideal, General Tipton, De Kalb King Jr., and other noted breed sires. All immuned. Bred to General Foch, Eddie Tipton, Wickware Jr. 2nd, Missouri Boy and Liberty Boy.

Write, mentioning this paper, for the illustrated catalog, giving complete information of the herds and sale offering. All mail bids addressed to O. W. Devine in our care will be given careful attention and the best possible bargain secured for you.

Remember the sale will be held at

Marshall, Missouri

On C. & A. and Mo. Pacific—good train service. For catalog write

Whitaker and Darby  
Miami, Missouri

Col. Thos. E. Deem, Auctioneer



Bernice—Champion Sow in 1918.

## VALLEY FALLS, KAN.

Wednesday, February 25

is the place and date to remember.

60 Reg. Hampshires, bred sows, open gilts and a few boars.

20 High Grade Holsteins, good producing cows that will make money for you.

Don't write—Come. The stock will suit you.

Geo. Ela, Valley Falls, Kansas

The annual meeting of the Kansas Hampshire Swine breeders at Valley Falls on sale day.

## Start Right With Silver Hampshires

Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING AND BREEDING PEN. For sale—Bred sows and gilts, also boars, one or a carload. Buy by mail. "Silver guarantee" back of every hog. Drop postal card today for price lists.

Wickfield Farms, Box 55, Cantril, Iowa  
F. F. Silver, Prop.

## TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc bred gilts and fall pigs. Gilts by Valley King the Col. (actual weight 960 pounds) and Pathfinder Enuff by Pathfinder Chief 2nd; bred to Orion's King and Pal's Orion. These are the big, stretchy kind. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

## 200 Big Bred Duroc Gilts

Buy bone and breed big. Get the gilts, pay for them afterwards. Pedigrees recorded. Written guarantee they are immune and in farrow.

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.



## Big Type Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings

And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

## WOODDELL'S DUROCS

21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and am pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, or come for prices.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Choice March Gilts and September Yearling Sows  
Guaranteed safe in pig for March and April farrow, \$65. September pigs, either sex, pairs or trios not sold. All stock recorded and guaranteed immune.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

## Boars and Bred Gilts

Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion, Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crim-won Wonder. Immuned. Priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

## Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

For sale, sired by Valley Col. and Golden Orion; bred to the good boar Orion Pathfinder for March farrow. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. W. MCCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS.

## WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

## Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, II-illustrator and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

## Duroc Sows for Capper Boys

and you! Dandies, safe in pig to Bonnie Orion 322955. Get choice by ordering now. Write today for free circular.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

## Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Extra good spring boars sired by Uneeda High Orion the grand champion. One of these took first at Wichita. Also fall boars by Neb. Col. Chief. All immuned, guaranteed.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

## Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring gilts and sows bred for March and April litters to Uneeda King's Col. Grad-uate Pathfinder and Uneeda High Orion Jr. Special prices for next 30 days.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

## FALL AND WEANLING BOAR PIGS

Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Satisfaction or your money back.

R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. (Jewell County)

DUROC JERSEY bred gilts. Bred for March and April farrow, to Joe Orion Cherry King 2nd and First Quality, boars with size and quality. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway HAMPSHIRE On Approval  
Special short time prices on bred sows and gilts. Popular breeding. Special fall pig offer.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan. (Marshall County)

## MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

## HAMPSHIRE

Extra good bred sows for sale; also grower open gilts and spring boars. Choice weanling pigs.

Nebraska Breeders Sales Co., Box 6 H, Lincoln, Neb.

## Hampshires—Spotted Poles

Boars of both breeds, ready for service, \$30 to \$50. Also bred sows and gilts of both breeds.

O. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

next Wednesday, February 25. This sale will contain some of the most fashionable breeding to be sold in any sale this winter. King Sensation I Am, the great breeding boar owned by Kempin Brothers has a string of spring gilts to his credit and many of the best things in the sale are bred to him. The sale follows the Gordon & Hamilton sale at Horton on Tuesday and you can make both sales very conveniently. If you have not written for the catalog you can get one as soon as you get there.—Advertisement.

## The Tri-State Holstein Sale

The first annual tri-state Holstein show and sale at South Omaha, Neb., February 24, 25 and 26 starts next Tuesday. The offering consists of 100 head, 85 cows and 15 bulls. As the sale is next Tuesday you will not have time to write for the catalog but you can secure one as soon as you get there. It is a big thing in Holstein affairs and you should go. A number of Kansas breeders have consigned and the Iowa and Nebraska consignments are from the very best herds in those states. The banquet will be held at the Castle Hotel in Omaha, the evening of February 24. You have plenty of time to attend this sale and you should do so if you are interested in the best in Holsteins.—Advertisement.

## Jones's Last Call

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., has the stage set for his "old home town" Duroc Jersey sale at Concordia, Kan., next Thursday. The sale will be held in the Barrons House barn and the Barrons House will be headquarters for the friends of John W. Jones on this occasion as it has many times in the past. Mr. Jones is taking a pardonable pride in the nice tried sows, fall and spring gilts which he is taking to Concordia on this occasion. As has already been said, the breeding is there and as individuals they can't be improved upon for general usefulness and are sure the money making kind. Everything will be ready and you are all invited to be on the benches at this big sale. Remember the sale is next Thursday.—Advertisement.

## Herefords and Polands at Oronoque

Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, has claimed April 3 as the date of his public sale of Anxiety bred Herefords and Poland China bred sows. The sale will be held in Norton to better accommodate those who want to come from all directions on trains. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in plenty of time. Grover Mischief, the great herd bull owned by Mr. Behrent and called by many the greatest son of the great Beau Mischief, has won honors in many hotly contested shows. He was first at Denver and Wichita in 1918, and a great lot of young stuff will go in this sale, among them daughters and son of Grover Mischief. You can ask him for the catalog right now and be sure of receiving it in time.—Advertisement.

## Col. Zimmerman Sells Durocs.

Col. Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., will hold his bred sow sale, consisting of 40 spring gilts and five tried sows, on March 6 in Fairbury, Neb. The tried sows represent such blood lines as Pathfinder, King the Col., King's Col. and Illustrators. The spring gilts are sired by Zim's Sensation and Orion's Illustrators. Thirty of these are bred to Great Pathfinder I Am, one of their noted herd boars. This boar took third place at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, and at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. The other boar, Zim's Pathfinder, by Pathfinder Jr., promises to be a great sire. Col. Zimmerman understands the purebred business and is raising the kind of hogs that breeders want. Write early for the catalog and plan to attend the sale. Please mention this paper in your correspondence.—Advertisement.

## Holstein Sale for Leavenworth County

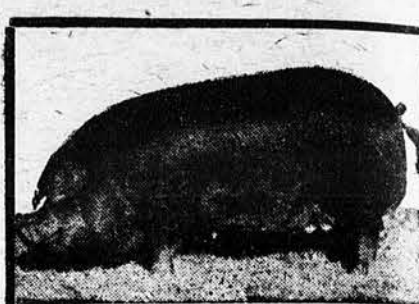
Leavenworth county, Kansas, is the home of some of the best small herds of Holsteins in the state. The Leavenworth Holstein Breeders' Association has a membership of about 40 wide awake members and they believe in doing things. They have decided upon April 13, 14 and 15 for their three big sale days of Holstein-Friesians. They have employed W. J. O'Brien of Tonganoxie, Kan., who is the well known sales promoter of Leavenworth county, who will have active management of these big sales. On the first day 150 high grades will be sold and on the two remaining days 150 head of pure breeds will be sold. Sale Manager O'Brien would like to hear from some breeder outside of the county who has some choice purebreds to sell. Anyone desiring to do so can consign a few good ones to these sales. Write to W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan. You don't have to live in the county in this instance to consign cattle to the sale.—Advertisement.

## Polled Shorthorns at Lebanon

The Northwest Kansas Polled Shorthorn Breeders will sell 40 head at Lebanon, Kan., Friday, March 5. In this sale six Polled Shorthorn breeders from that section will consign a few good ones. T. M. Willson, Lebanon, is the well known Polled Shorthorn breeder at that place and is manager of the sale. The evening of the sale the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association will hold a called meeting and banquet at Lebanon. The important matter of Shorthorn calf clubs will be taken up. Every breeder of Shorthorns is invited to attend whether a member or not. If you are not a member this will be a good chance to give your dollar. Good train service to Lebanon (Smith county) and return. All night trains stop there. The catalog tells the story about the cattle and other general information. Write for it today. Address, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Real Shorthorn Bulls

Any Shorthorn breeder who is looking for a real herd bull would do well to write William Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan. William Wales, the pioneer Shorthorn breeder or North Central Kansas has gone to the Tomson herd at Dover, Kan., and at Wakarusa for herd bulls for more than 25 years and the great bull they are offering was bought from the Tomsons. He was sired by Maxwellton Rosedale and of course is a grandson of Avondale. He is a beautiful red bull in his prime and would weigh 2500 if he was fat. At present in just breeding form he weighs around 2200. He is a splendid sire and the only reason for selling him is that his helpers are old enough to breed and the herd is not large enough to warrant the keeping of two herd bulls. He is a great bull for someone looking for a real herd bull. They are also offering six young bulls.



## Zimmerman's High Class Durocs

will sell at public auction

Fairbury, Neb.  
March 6, 1920

## 45 Head

5 Tried Sows and  
40 Spring Gilts

These females represent such blood lines as Pathfinder, King the Col., King's Col., Illustrators, Zim's Sensation, Orion II-illustrator and others.

The boars in use are Great Pathfinder I Am by Great Wonder I Am, and out of Goldie Pathfinder by Pathfinder; Zim Pathfinder by Pathfinder Jr. by Pathfinder.

The majority of the offering are bred to Great Pathfinder I Am. This great boar took 3rd place at Topeka Free Fair and at Hutchinson State Fair.

Write for your catalog today, mentioning this paper.

Col. Guy Zimmerman  
Morrowville, Kan.

Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneer.  
J. C. Lamb represents the Capper Farm Press.





from seven to 12 months old, reds and roans and as good as they ever raised. If you are interested in a great herd bull or a young bull, write William Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., and you will get prompt replies.—Advertisement.

#### A Sale for the Farmer.

The next sale of Adams & Mason's Polands is scheduled for Gypsum, Kan., February 28. This will include 40 bred gilts and five corks, good fall boars. These hogs are the same high class stock you always find when Adams & Mason are backing the offering. This firm expects this to be a sale especially attractive to farmers laying the foundation for a purebred herd. Look up the ad in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze as the breeding of the offering is given there. These gilts are bred for April and May litters so that the average farmer will be in a position to save and raise them. The blood is the best of the breed, the individuals are high class in every respect and the gilts are bred to the four great boars in service in the Adams & Mason herd. You cannot go wrong on this bunch so get your catalog (mentioning this paper when writing) and plan to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

#### Searle's Big Holstein Sale

Frank J. Searle's big Holstein-Friesian sale of 70 head will be held at the Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan., March 5. In this big sale Mr. Searle is selling 70 head consisting of 25 cows, 40 heifers, some very choice heifer calves and a few young bulls. This offering from "Sunflower Herd" affords a great opportunity to buy the right kind at auction. There will be around 15 dandy heifers by 20- and 34-pound sires, a number of them bred to Model King Segis Imperial, a 30-pound sire. Lord Kay Hengerveld, Mr. Searle's valuable herd bull will be on exhibition sale day. The offering thru and thru is one of real merit and you should be on hand to secure some of the good things offered in this sale. Mr. Searle is a pioneer in good Holsteins in Kansas and has always taken an active part in the development of better Holsteins in Kansas. You will find this Holstein offering far above the ordinary purebred offerings. The catalogs are ready to distribute. Write to Mr. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., for one and he will mail you one by return mail.—Advertisement.

#### Schrader Sells Polands

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., is advertising his bred sow sale which will be held at Clay Center, Kan., Friday, February 27. In this sale Mr. Schrader is selling a wonderful lot of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts. It will be remembered that Carl Schrader made one of the best sales of the season two years ago in March at Clay Center and his offering on this occasion is much superior to the offering on that occasion. The fifteen tried sows are all young and of the best of breeding and the fall and spring gilts are equally as good. They are all bred to Kansas Model and Big Fashion Wonder. These two boars are in service in Mr. Schrader's herd and are of great merit as big Poland Chinas. An attraction in the sale is a tried sow, Lady Goliath, bred to Kansas Model for a March litter. The catalogs are out and free for the asking. But come whether you write for the catalog or not and you can have one as soon as you get to the sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### BY J. COOK LAMB

Fifty Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns will be sold March 17 at Franklin, Neb., by the Southern Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' association. The 35 females consist of cows with calf at foot, or showing heavy with calf, sired by such bulls as Imported Diamond Rex, King of Diamonds, Onward, Villager's Royal, etc., and bred to such sires as Village Knight, Fashionable Goods and a son of Village Knight, a straight Bruce Mayflower. The 15 bulls to be sold are of much the same breeding and include many herd-header prospects as well as proven sires. Get the catalog without delay from H. W. Blau, Sale Mgr., Franklin, Neb., mentioning this paper in your correspondence.—Advertisement.

#### BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

A. B. Dean, Dearborn, Mo., has announced in this issue that he would close out his jacks and stallions. He has on hand five young jacks that are sound and right in every way and will be priced singly or the lot. He also has an imported Percheron stallion, now coming 10 years old, weighing a ton, sound and with lots of quality. He will be sold with an absolute guarantee that he is right in every way. One Coach stallion, nine years old, sound and a sure breeder, will be sold also. All of this stock will be priced singly or take the whole seven head. Don't wait to write but get busy and go to see this stock.—Advertisement.

#### Closing Out Sale.

If you want to take advantage of the opportunity to get the results of 50 years experience in the Percheron and jack business you must be at the ringside at the G. M. Scott sale, which will be held at Savannah, Mo., March 8. Mr. Scott is closing out his stable of breeding stock and 18 big, rugged, black, Missouri raised, mammoth, registered jacks and six Percheron stallions will go thru the sale ring. The catalog will give you a description of these. Write for it, mentioning this paper, to G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.—Advertisement.

#### BY H. P. STEELE

The American Milking Shorthorn association has asked its members to specially list a bull calf each for sale during March at a price every farmer can afford to pay. In response, sixty bulls have been listed, from 1 to 18 months old, that have been priced very reasonably indeed. Many of these are from the best herds and of the best blood of the breed, and are priced within reach of any man having only a few grade cows. Full particulars and a full list of bulls and prices can be had by applying to the association office at Independence, Ia. Here is a chance to improve your herd of grade cows, along the lines of both beef and milk. Write the secretary, Roy A. Cook, for the list, mentioning this paper, and get one of these bull calves before they are all sold.—Advertisement.

#### BY S. T. MORSE

Look up the ad of L. W. Sloan, Moran, Kan., in this issue if you are in the market for a good Percheron mare, stallion or jack. There will be some good ones in his sale and small sales always mean bargains for the buyers.—Advertisement.

# Big Poland China Sale

## 50—Bred Sows and Gilts—50

15 wonderful tried sows, five fall gilts and 30 spring gilts. Size, quality and fashionable blood lines. To better accommodate my customers with good railroad and hotel facilities I am selling again at

## Clay Center, Kan., Friday Feb. 27.

The spring gilts are by such boars as Kansas Model, A Big Timm, Smith's Wonder Bob, Blue Valley Big Bone, Big Masterpiece. Tried sows by Kansas Model, Black Orange, Smith's Long King, King's Rival. Everything bred to Kansas Model and Big Fashion Wonder. You are invited to attend my bred sow sale in Clay Center and I am sure you will be more than pleased with my bred sows and gilts.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in my care at Clay Center, Kan. The sale under cover. Catalogs mailed promptly upon request to

## C. B. SCHRADER, Clifton, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Dan Perkins. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

#### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

### Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

#### Galloway Bulls

20 registered bulls from 8 to 24 months old. These are of choice breeding and as good as the best.

S. M. CROFT & SONS, BLUFF CITY, KAN.

#### REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS

for sale. Walter Hill, Hope, Kansas.

#### CHESTER WHITE HOGS.



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs. G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

**PRINCE TIP TOP**  
—GRAND CHAMPION OF KANSAS  
heads my herd. Bred gilts all sold. A few choice boar pigs by Prince Tip Top and out of the top sows in my recent sale. Prices reasonable. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

#### Herd Boar Material

10 September boars by Don Tip Top and Don Combination. I want to move them in the next 30 days. ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN. Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs.

**CHESTER WHITES** Choice fall boar pigs, and a few bred gilts. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

**SUNFLOWER HERD CHESTER WHITES** Bred sows and gilts; boar pigs; priced right. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kansas

**CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS** For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

#### O. I. C. HOGS.

**REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS FOR SALE** W. K. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

**O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS**, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

#### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS** Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

## DESIRABLE POLANDS

especially so for the farmer who wants to start a herd, will be sold at

## Gypsum, Kan., February 28, 1920

40 Bred Gilts—5 Fall Boars.

The gilts in the offering are by such sires as: Giant Bob, Wonder Timm, Big Buster, Big Oakland, Buster's Model, Col. Jack, McGath's Big Orphan, Sterling Giant, Long A Wonder, Giant Jones, King of Wonders, Longfellow Timm, Big Defender and Buster Over. Their dams are by Giant Bob, Wonder Timm, Gerstale Jones, Caldwell's Big Bob, Wagner's Timm, Fessy's Timm, Frazier's Timm, Big Hadley Jr., Model Big Bob, McGath's Big Orphan and Blue Valley Timm. They are bred for April and May litters to the four great boars in use in our herd: GIANT BOB, WONDER TIMM, BIG BUSTER, and BIG OAKLAND.

The catalogs are ready. Get yours and attend this sale as it will be a big bargain sale of big hogs. Please mention this paper when writing.

## Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kansas

W. C. Curphey and C. E. Roper, Auctioneers.

#### Big Bred Poland Females

Sired by A Big Timm and bred to son of Big Bob Wonder and Model Wonder. These good sows and gilts are right in every way. Write your wants. JAMES ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

#### Boars For Sale at Private Treaty

Choice grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob (grand champion of world) sired by Black Bob Wonder and by King Bob. Piggied in March, April and May. Immunized. W. C. HALL, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

#### Big Black Poland

Spring boars that are heavy boned and have plenty of length \$35 to \$40. Good, growthy fall boars that are ready to ship \$20. All stock registered. E. M. WAYDE, R. 2, BURLINGTON, KAN.

#### Special Bargain

We are offering a two year old herd boar by the champion Caldwell's Big Bob at less than pork price if taken at once. Also have good tried sow and fall pigs for sale. Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

#### 75 Big Type Poland Fall Pigs

Priced in pairs or trios not akin. Best breeding. ALL IMMUNED. I guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

**Big, Growthy Poland Gilts** bred to the 1200-pound A Longfellow and A Wonder Hercules. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

#### Purebred Poland Sows and Gilts

bred for early March litters. Also fall pigs of either sex. A. W. Howell, Macksville, Kan.

**8 BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS**, serviceable age, \$50 each. Sowers Bros., Dunlap, Kan.

#### HILL'S BIG TYPE BRED GILTS

Poland China spring gilts sired by our new 1,000 pound herd boar, King Joe 2d and from big, well bred sows, safe in pig for March and April farrow, to Hill's Col. Jack a wonderful prospect by the \$10,200 Col. Jack and from a \$575 Big Tim sow.

High kind at low prices; good gilts at \$65; choice at \$80. Immunized and guaranteed to please. W. H. HILL, MILO, KANSAS

#### The Deming Ranch Polands

Sows and gilts bred for March and April litters. As good as they grow. Bred to Big Bob's Jumbo, Big Jones Again, The Dividend and Kansas Guardsman. THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

#### POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS

also fall pigs. We won 49 premiums at the state and county fairs on our 1919 show herd. We show our breeding hogs and breed our show hogs. Satisfaction or money back. PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

#### POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS

One tried sow, two fall yearlings, some top gilts, all safe with pig to farrow in March. Priced to sell. T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS



# Big Buying Opportunities for 1920!

**Government  
Army Camps!**

**Manufacturers  
Sales!**

**Government  
Purchases!**

**NOW READY!—All Material from Our Latest Big Purchases!**

## Wonderful Roofing Offers

Now is the time to buy roofing. But you must act quickly to get your share of these uncommon savings.

**Ajax high grade rubber surfaced roofing** in rolls of 108 square feet; complete with nails and cement.

**KP-302.**  
3 Ply, per roll.....\$1.85  
2 Ply, per roll.....1.80  
1 Ply, per roll.....1.22

**Rawhide Stone faced gold** medal roofing guaranteed fifteen years. Rolls of 108 square feet with nails and cement. **KP-303.** Per roll.....\$2.75

**Famous Rawhide rubber roofing, 3 ply** guaranteed for 12 years. Rolls of 108 sq. ft. with nails and cement. **KP-304.** 3 ply, per roll, \$2.10. 2 ply, per roll, \$1.90. 1 ply, per roll, \$1.55.

## Corrugated Metal Sheets

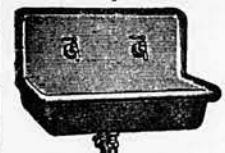
**Per 100 Square Feet**  
**\$250**

**28 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated over-**hauled sheets 5 1/2 ft. long. **KP-306.** Per 100 square feet.....\$2.50

**26 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated over-**hauled sheets. **KP-307.** Per 100 square feet, \$3.50

**24 gauge extra heavy painted 2 1/2 in. corru-**gated overhauled sheets. **KP-308.** Per 100 square feet.....\$4.00

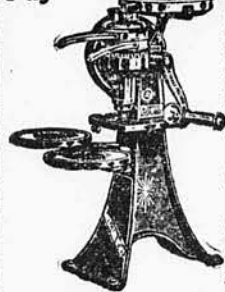
## One-Piece Sinks \$15.95



**KP-6520.** White porcelain enameled one-piece roll rim sink and back; two nickel-plated faucets, strainer and lead "P" trap complete.  
18 in. x 30 in.....\$15.95  
20 in. x 36 in.....16.95

## Harris' Cream Getter Separators

**Time to Pay**



**The Machine with a 100% Record**

**The Harris "Cream Getter"** Cream Separator has made a remarkable record—not a single return, not a complaint. The big increase in sales enables us to offer all sizes at big price reductions. Your old separator taken in exchange as part payment on your new "Cream Getter." Buy on your own terms.

Send first payment of what you can spare with your order and tell us how you can pay the balance.

The same high quality "Cream Getter" with all exclusive patented improvements, including the equal milk distributing sleeve now offered at the reduced prices shown below. Mail coupon for all facts and full explanation.

Order Number	Size Number	Capacity Per Hour	Reduced Prices
X27KP100	x1	x175 Pounds	x\$34.50
X27KP200	x2	x250 Pounds	x38.40
X27KP300	x3	x375 Pounds	x52.00
X27KP500	x5	x500 Pounds	x55.00
X27KP700	x7	x750 Pounds	x64.00
X27KP900	x9	x950 Pounds	x70.00

X indicates table sizes. Ready for shipment from Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Chicago Warehouses. 3% Disc. if all cash is sent with order.

## CAMP MERRITT AT NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

With the complete purchase of this big Army Camp, we have received millions of feet of fine lumber and enormous quantities of material of every kind for every building purpose—doors, windows and millwork—plumbing material, heating equipment, pipe, valves, electrical supplies and in fact everything used in one of the largest and finest Government Training Camps in the country. This material is now ready for distribution. Our representatives are on the grounds and are prepared to show prospective buyers everything we have for sale. Address all mail to our main headquarters here in Chicago.

### Camp Doniphan At Fort Sill, Oklahoma

With the award of this completely equipped Army Camp, we secured millions of feet of high grade thoroughly seasoned lumber, enormous quantities of doors, roofing, pipe, valves, pipe fittings, plumbing and heating material. We have prepared complete lists of everything we have for sale at this Camp and have stationed our representatives on the ground. All mail should be addressed to us here at our main headquarters in Chicago.

### Camp Shelby Near Hattiesburg, Miss.

In securing this camp, we are now able to place before you practically all equipment of one of the largest and finest Government Army Camps. Think of it! Nearly 20,000,000 feet of lumber and wallboard; thousands of closet outfits, heating stoves, refrigerators and heaters; large quantities of electrical apparatus, pipe and practically everything used in a town of 30,000 people. Address all mail to our main headquarters here in Chicago.

**Mail the Coupon for All Particulars Now!**

## 20,000,000 Feet of High-Grade Lumber!!

Never again will you have such a splendid chance to buy high grade and thoroughly seasoned lumber. Like all of the material used in the Government Camps, this lumber was purchased under rigid government inspection and is of splendid quality. Sit right down and figure your requirements now! If you can use buildings of any kind, send us your requirements and let us give you the benefit of the savings we have made in these great purchases. Any of the buildings at the camps can be taken down and shipped to you with a big saving. Our complete list includes buildings of every size.

### 2,000 Complete Buildings!

225 Mess Halls, all sizes  
65 Store Houses, size 20 ft. x 98 ft.  
95 Heater Houses, size 9 ft. x 35 ft.



### All Sizes for Every Use!

200 Power Houses, size 9 ft. x 35 ft.  
230 Stables, size 24 ft. x 100 ft.  
45 Blacksmith's Houses in numerous sizes

## Bathroom Outfit Complete \$71.50



Substantial value is offered in this guaranteed "A" grade bathroom combination. ORDER NOW and get the benefit of this unusual saving.

**KP-306.** Consists of white porcelain enameled bath tub 5 ft. long and 30 in. wide, fitted with nickel-plated connected waste and overflow, nickel-plated double bath cocks. The white porcelain enameled lavatory is furnished with nickel-plated trap and nickel-plated compression faucets indexed for hot and cold water. The closet includes a white vitreous earthenware wash down syphon action bowl and a highly finished golden oak tank lined with heavy copper. Closet seat finished to match the tank. Our special low sale price, complete.....\$71.50

## WATTS CORN SHELLERS

Your best chance to buy the world's best corn sheller at big reduced prices under most liberal terms with a 30 day free trial and guaranteed satisfaction.

**Watts No. 1** Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine, now \$34.50. Order No. KP-900.

**Watts No. 4** Corn Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker and grain elevator, \$79.50. Order No. KP-901.

**Watts No. 7** Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder, horse hitch on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bushels per hour, now \$266.00. Order No. KP-902.

**Watts No. 8** Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work. With standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder, horse hitch on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bushels per hour, now \$390.00. Order No. KP-905.

Shells 75 to 125 bushels per hour with 4 to 6 H. P. engine.

**\$79.50**

Buy the Watts No. 4 Corn Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker and wagon box elevator.

**\$99.50** as shown.

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## Guaranteed Paint

**\$254 PER GALLON**  
**READY MIXED PAINTS**  
Best formula. White, black and twenty-six non-fading colors to choose from. Put up in one gallon cans, 5 gallon kites, 25 gallon half barrels and 50 gallon barrels. **KP-206.** gal. \$2.54  
Guaranteed barn paint. Red, Yellow or maroon, gal. \$1.50  
Green slate or red, gal. \$1.90

## Mixed Bolts

50 lb. Keg **\$3.25**  
**KP-4081.** All kinds and sizes mixed, carriage, stove, plow bolts, up to 1/2 in. diameter and 8 in. long.  
50-lb. keg.....\$3.25  
100-lb. keg.....6.25

## Ford Radiators

**\$20.00 for Old or New Models**  
**KP-1507.** Latest honeycomb pattern—large water capacity and cooling surface. Black Japan finish—Old or new models, ea. \$20.00.

## "Presto-Up" Bolt-Together Buildings

**\$124**  
The wonder buildings of the age. Wonderful because they are so simple. Erected in a few hours. The only tools you need are a hammer and wrench.  
These famous Presto-Up buildings are designed for garages, summer cottages and industrial labor houses. Used extensively by the U. S. Government, large mining companies and leading industrial plants. Numerous styles and sizes illustrated and described in free complete "Presto-Up Book." Mail coupon for copy now.

## Hog Troughs

Made of heavy galvanized iron with non-tip flared legs. **KP-512** 5 ft. long, 10 in. wide, \$1.95; 8 ft. long, \$2.95; 10 ft. long, \$3.95. Lots of three, 10c less each; six, 20c less each; twelve, 30c less each.

## Iron Pipe

Our big, complete stock of pipe offers big values. Random lengths complete with couplings in all sizes are now offered at prices that show big savings. Suitable for the conveyance of water and all liquids. **KP-204.**  
1 inch, per foot.....17c  
1 1/2 inch, per foot.....20c

## Mixed Nails

**\$3.75 per 100 lb. keg**  
**100% HANDY ASSORTMENT OF WIRE NAILS**  
New Wire Nails, all sizes from 8 to 40 D. Put up in 100 lb. kegs. A handy assortment for general use—plenty of each kind. **KP-68.** 100 lb. keg, \$3.75.

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Mark an X in the squares below to show what you want us to send you. All are FREE and sent postpaid.

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## Barbed Hog Fence

**Per Rod 29c**  
Special barbed bottom galvanized fence made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate line and stay wires. Stays spaced 6 in. apart. **KP-209.** 25 in. per rod.....25c  
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A splendid engine with Webster oscillating magneto. Develops full rated power. A sure starter and steady worker under all conditions. **KP-162.**

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3 H.P.....\$96.00  
5 H.P.....126.00  
7 H.P.....190.00  
10 H.P.....320.00

**Gasoline**  
1 1/2 H.P.....\$49.50  
2 1/2 H.P.....83.00  
4 1/2 H.P.....110.00  
6 H.P.....170.00

## Robinson Hay Baler

**\$225**  
The best hay baler made at a remarkable saving. Biggest capacity built to run from a large tractor or small engine. Get the benefit of these low prices. **KP-315.**  
16 in. x 18 in. Junior.....\$225.00  
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Feeders for balers.....75.00

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