

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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For Larger Wheat Profits

THE CONGESTION in the movement of wheat this year will be the most serious farmers have ever known. There is a great shortage of cars, and a considerable carry-over from the crop of 1919. Prices will be abnormally low for the first few months after harvest, for the machinery for the marketing of this crop is not sufficient to handle it.

About half of the wheat ordinarily leaves the farms of the producers in the first three months after harvest. Naturally the marketing channels are overburdened, and this gives the local elevator man who is after long profits his big opportunity. We will have plenty of chances to observe this in Kansas in the next few months at best; and at the worst, if the usual huge quantities of wheat are dumped on the market, there will be a loss of many millions of dollars, and a depreciation thru grain stored improperly, in many cases along railroad tracks and in the open, that will be serious.

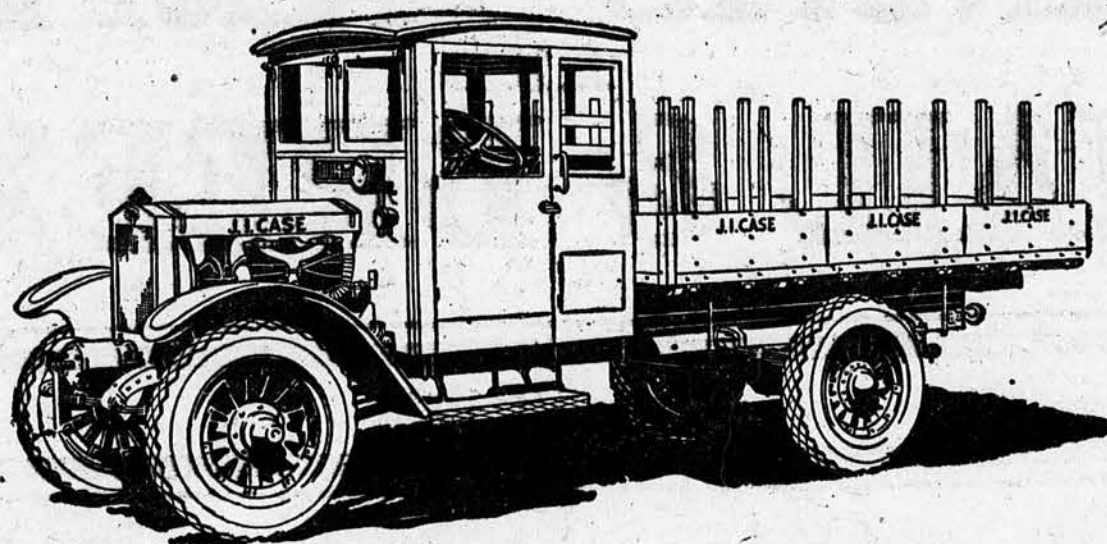
Much success can be obtained in beating this game if the problem is attacked properly. The big thing is to hold as much of the wheat on the farms as possible until early winter or later; a considerable proportion should be stored until spring. The wheat growing business of this state will never be in the most independent position until farm storage space is available for every bushel produced.

Storage may be provided in many ways. In some cases it will be possible to build permanent bins, of the material one wishes to use, altho it is rather late to do this. In other cases one can purchase the portable metal bins which are in such favor. Prices for all building materials or for the permanent bins are high, but wheat prices also are above normal. On many farms there is space in barns or old sheds or houses which can be used if a little effort is made.

Field storage, in good stacks, is another method that can be used. It is to be hoped that the disgraceful threshing from shocks late in the season, which was continued in some communities last fall as late as September, will be eliminated this year. When the grain is cured sufficiently in the bundles it should be stacked, unless the machine is actually ready to pull into the field.

If a real effort is made to keep as much of the grain on the farms as possible it will increase the returns from this year's crop greatly and make the marketing much easier for the men who have such pressing financial obligations that they must sell. The top dollars will be obtained by the wheat growers only after they are using marketing methods which are logical; which will place the crop on the market as the trade can absorb it.





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FARM MOTOR TRUCK

Old Jim's Tip Was Good

His Advice to Specialize in Fishing or Farming, Followed by Eight Middle Western Farmers, Brought Them Success

By Ray Yarnell

THEY WERE sitting on the bank of a small creek. It was on a sunny spring morning, an ideal time for fishing. The trees were just out in full leaf and the grass on the creek bank was heavy with new growth.

Old Jim was pulling young catfish out of the water with systematic regularity. The willow fork on which he threaded them to keep them alive in the water was filling up fast.

Young Jimmy was not having such good luck. He had caught two sunfish and one cat.

"Say dad," he exclaimed after the fish had passed his bait up for 15 minutes without a nibble, "why do the fish like your bait best? They won't even look at mine. What do you do to your'n?"

Old Jim grinned.

"Well, now," said he, "I'll just tip you off. It's this way. You've got to know fish. One fish is different from another and he likes to go to certain spots. And he likes certain bait one day and not the next.

"There's a dozen things like that you've got to know. Now I've been fishin' off and on all my life and I've studied fish and especially catfish. I know their habits. Now I ain't braggin' about it, but I think I'm a sort of specialist in fishin' and especially in fishin' for cats.

"It's just a matter of learning everything you can about 'em. You're young and can't be expected to know it yet. But pick out the fish you like to catch best and learn all about him. You can know one fish mighty well if you try, maybe two, but if you take in too much territory you won't know a great deal about any of them."

Larger Profits in Farming

Old Jim was interested only in fishing. But he would have been just as good and successful a farmer if he had been interested in that business, because he had the right idea in the first place and made a practical use of it.

There are eight farmers in four states, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, whose farms I visited recently, who have been successful because they have followed Old Jim's advice to his son on how to catch catfish. Only they applied the advice to certain branches of farming instead of to particular breeds of fish.

Every one of these eight men is a specialist. He knows one branch of farming particularly well. To it he has devoted the major portion of his attention for years. He has not discounted or neglected other phases of agriculture, but he has made them subordinate to the main issue. On every farm there has been something which bulked head and shoulders over everything else in the amount of attention it received.

Diversified farming has followed the specialization of every one of these farmers. That may sound like a contradiction but it is not necessarily so. The requirements of specialization are many and varied. The farmer must adapt himself and his land to his specialty. Very often it is imperative that his purely farming operations be diversified in the extreme.

This is especially true of a livestock raiser. He must govern his farming operations, to a large extent, from a labor point of view. His crops must be of such a nature that the work of harvesting them is not bunched. The livestock raiser needs various crops to form a balanced and valuable ration for his cows and horses or hogs. All this makes for diversified crops.

When one drives up to the Sam Spriggs farm, in North Central Oklahoma, he senses something about it that impresses him with the fact that the owner of the farm is successful. And the more one goes about the farm the more he becomes convinced that his first impression was correct.

Sam Spriggs himself, Mrs. Spriggs, the farm house and the barn, not to mention the white

THERE is an increasing tendency toward specialized farming in the Middle West. Men who have a preference for certain types of production are coming more and more to feature these in their management systems. As a rule this pays well, for the world is always willing to allow good returns to the man who can do one thing well. As a rule a farmer gets more pleasure from specialized than from general farming, for he is doing the things he likes best.

bulldog that wags a friendly tail at the visitor, all testify to Mr. Spriggs's ability as a specialist. He has gone in for dairying. His farming operations are largely conducted with dairying as the basis. The barn is well equipped. Stalls are convenient and arranged for the comfort of the animals and for sanitation. A milking machine solves a labor problem. Half of the large barn is devoted to stalls for dairy cattle. The other half houses Spriggs's machinery, which is plentiful and well adapted to his needs. A tractor is included and this helps Spriggs cultivate his acres when it is difficult to get men.

The farm house has been put on a power basis. An electric-light plant in a small cement outbuilding furnishes the current which supplies light, turns the washing machine, the separator and runs the vacuum cleaner. The house is well furnished, convenient and comfortable and the social side of rural life is given attention in many ways.

Farming is a profitable profession for Mr. Spriggs. Everything about his place shows that he is making money.

E. G. "Parson" Barnard is pretty well known in his part of Oklahoma. His farm is near Hennessey. It consists of but 160 acres, but as a result of the careful attention it receives and the livestock it supports, it is yielding an excellent revenue.

Purebred hogs are Barnard's specialty. He also goes in for grain farming and in late years he and Mrs. Barnard have become experts in raising poultry. The "Parson" was in Oklahoma when it was still a territory. He has grown up with the state and prospered as it has prospered. He has a field of wheat this spring which demonstrates one of his axioms—that rotation pays. Part of this field was on ground that had been producing alfalfa for several years. The other portion had been in grain crops. The line of demarcation was very evident. Wheat on the old alfalfa ground was 6 inches higher than on the land adjoining.

"That ought to be sufficiently convincing," said Mr. Barnard, as he stood waist deep in wheat just heading. It was May 13.

Mr. Barnard's purebred boar is valued at \$1,000 and to Barnard is worth more than that.

Little things often are the best gauges of success. If you judge Barnard by his front yard you will judge him correctly. The beauty of his rose-encircled yard, matted with Bermuda

grass and shaded by pretty trees, is a true index of his success. His prosperity is revealed there as well as in his bank book, and that front yard undoubtedly pays him big dividends in more ways than one.

Charley Lamar raises horses and mules in Kansas. His big ranch is near Salina. He might be termed a double specialist. Mr. Lamar devotes as much or more attention to marketing as to producing. He is an expert in both lines, and he is a successful farmer to boot.

All the crops on the Lamar ranch of more than 2,000 acres are grown for the one purpose of feeding. No crop which does not fit into this program gets much consideration. Everything produced on the ranch is marketed thru feeding to livestock. Thousands and thousands of horses and mules have been bought and sold and fed and produced by Mr. Lamar. He has made money out of them, largely because he is a specialist and has followed Old Jim's advice.

There's another rancher in Kansas, Carl Miller of Belvue, who likewise is a livestock specialist. He goes in for Hereford cattle. The Miller Brothers operate 5,000 acres, producing crops such as grass, roughage and grain to feed enormous numbers of steers. Purebred Herefords are raised profitably.

It happens that the three Kansas farms visited are devoted largely to livestock, horses and mules, beef cattle and last but not least in importance, dairy cattle.

Jersey Farm is Immaculate

The Dornwood dairy farm, near Topeka, owned by Tom Doran, is the home of an excellent herd of purebred Jerseys. Smaller, more intensely cared for, this farm is a typical home for a dairy herd. The sleek beauty of the golden milk cow is reflected in the fields and the equipment on this farm. The cleanliness that Mr. Doran has capitalized in his Jerseys is shown thruout the entire farm. It is immaculate in its spring dress of green.

Specialization here is dominant. There is no other interest on this farm except dairying. It has been a science and a hobby with Mr. Doran and his manager. Milk from the Dornwood dairy commands the top price. Specialization in production and marketing of milk has been carried to a greater extreme than on many dairy farms. But it has paid.

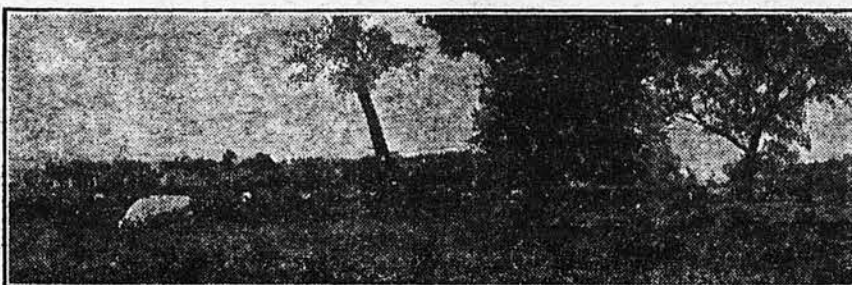
Not very far across the line in Southeastern Nebraska another kind of a farm specialist has won success. J. O. Shroyer is a general farmer. He is a crop expert, in that his attention always has been devoted to making his soil produce a variety of crops to the best advantage. Mr. Shroyer has livestock, of course, to go along with the crops he raises and to aid in keeping his soil fertile.

He has made his acres produce at a maximum rate because he has studied until he has found the crops best suited to his soil and has worked out the system of rotation which yields the greatest return without a depletion of fertility.

Mr. Shroyer's home is a pleasant place, set in a framework of grass and trees. His house is electrically lighted and he has much electrical equipment. Power machines do most of the work in the fields. Mr. Shroyer is a student of agriculture and a farm editor, a man who is passing on his specialized knowledge to other farmers.

The great feed lot, filled with purebred Duroc Jersey hogs, between 200 and 300 head, is the first thing that grasps attention when one visits the David Boesiger farm near Courtland, Neb. Hogs are Mr. Boesiger's specialty. They and cattle, which he feeds, are the basis of his farming operations and are the medium by which he changes corn, and grass, and alfalfa, and roughage into bank notes.

Mr. Boesiger has made as much as \$25,000 a year from his farm (Continued on Page 13.)



Shorthorns on the Livestock Farm of H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., Where the Production of Quality Animals is the Ideal in Management

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

WE ARE told that farmers are going to be compelled to stack their wheat and hold it over because there will not be cars enough to haul it to market. Here is another thing that a great many of us cannot understand.

I am told by people who happen to be traveling about the country, that nearly everywhere sidetracks are filled with empty freight cars, and yet there do not seem to be any cars available to haul the products of the country to market.

We supposed that when the railroads were turned back into private hands all the vexatious delays the people have been complaining about under government management would be eliminated. We were led to believe that there would be an almost immediate demonstration of the superiority of private management as compared with Government control.

Up to date it must be said that the superiority has not been apparent. The people are not getting better service but the railroads are clamoring for increased rates. I do not think there would be much objection to a moderate increase in freight rates, provided the public gets good service, but unless there is a most decided improvement in service there will be tremendous objection. It is entirely evident that there is a great deal of lost motion. There is a lack of co-ordination on the part of the various railroad managements. There may be a shortage of cars but it is evident that the cars that are in existence have not been distributed or used to the best advantage.

Should Farmers Sell at a Loss?

A HARVEY county farmer, Oscar A. Fryar, asks me a few questions:
 "Why," he asks, "should I, a farmer in Central Kansas, raise and sell wheat at a loss of \$1.50 an acre while the grain dealers and millers make so much profit that they are ashamed or afraid to let the public know how much it is?"

"Why should I raise hogs and cattle and sell them to the Big Five for 30 per cent less than my feed and labor are worth, while they make a profit so large that they have to acknowledge 27 per cent net to the Government authorities?"

"Can the United States join the League of Nations without accepting the same covenants the other nations in the League have accepted?"
 "Could the Chief Executive of this supposedly Christian nation bow the head and bend the knee in submission to the penitentiary convict Newberry's Senatorial confederates without giving the lie to the representatives of the other great nations?"

"Would not such action make fine reading for future history students?"

"Senator Newberry bought the state of Michigan for \$176,000. How much will it cost General Wood to buy the United States and how long will it take the war interests to collect that much profit from the rest of the country?"

"These are quite important questions to those of us who have youngsters growing up and I would like to know your opinion in regard to them."

There is only one answer to the first two of these questions. The farmer should not be asked or expected to produce at a loss while those who manufacture what he raises into the finished product, make a great profit out of their business.

It is easy to answer that far. When one undertakes to find a remedy however, the job is not so easy. I am of the opinion and have been for a good while, that the remedy lies with the farmers themselves. On May 18 there was a meeting of wheat growers in Hutchinson, the object being to form a mutual protective association which will stabilize the price of wheat and see that the wheat growers do not get the worst of it.

In a general way this follows the plan set by the fruit growers of the Pacific Coast who have by intelligent organization and co-operation saved the fruit growers of that section from the certain ruin which faced them under the old individual way of doing business. This association at the Hutchinson meeting deter-

mined what would be a fair price for wheat at Chicago and if the wheat growers generally will act together as this association plans, they will get the price asked. What is true of wheat is true of livestock. Just so long as the farmers continue to do business individually they will be at the mercy of the packers, grain dealers and millers.

In regard to the third question, the United States can of course come into the League of Nations on our own terms or not at all. I do not see anything dishonorable in demanding before entering a partnership that our interests shall be safeguarded. Other nations have the same privilege. If they do not exercise it it is their fault, not ours. After we have once joined the League of Nations however we certainly will be in honor bound to stand by the agreements of that body, limited only by the conditions under which we entered.

The League at best is a sort of limited partnership. Limited partnerships are quite common. Each partner pledges himself to a limited liability and is not bound beyond that. While I favor this nation joining the League of Nations and would not have objected to going into it without any reservations, I am not opposed to reservations which definitely state our understanding of our rights and obligations and in yielding on this point in my opinion the President would not be bowing the knee in submission to what the writer is pleased to term "Newberry's Senatorial confederates."

There is no reason to assume that the Senators who have insisted on reservations are not just as sincere and honest as the President. They are entirely within their rights as the President is within his rights. I am very much opposed to the nomination of General Wood and will not vote for him if nominated, but I believe that he is an honest man and do not think it fair to cast aspersions on his integrity. I am opposed to General Wood solely because he represents the militaristic idea, to which I am very strongly opposed.

A Subscriber's Complaint

WRITING very frankly a subscriber of Haviland, Kan., says, "I owe you a letter, yet write with much reluctance, for I cannot look back and see where any of my suggestions ever made any change in your paper. Why should I take the paper when its influence is against my interest? You wrote

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strongly for prohibition and we now have it.
 "You supported better schools and buildings and now I feel the burden of them. You advocated the 8-hour law and now I feel the burden it has put on the farmer. You advocated better pay for farm labor and now we cannot pay the price. You were old enough to know what these policies would do for the farmer."

"A change of governing power must be had before many years. We must have some way to get rid of bad United States officers in all Government Departments. If this cannot be brought about thru the ballot and legislation it will be done by revolution and blood. The causes for impeachment were never as great as they are now and yet it will not be even attempted during this term."

"Political equality is a delusion and an injustice. A citizen works and saves and buys a farm; then a set of men desire something they think will benefit them and a man from Germany or Austria can come here and in six months vote bonds on this farmer and get the promise of a month's work; there is no justice in this; the law should be repealed."

"We have few drunkards and few murders but thievery is increasing all the time. These auto thieves, forgers and bank robbers are nearly all educated men but they are not willing to follow an honorable vocation for a living. We have very few inmates in our county jails but many poor people in the county and the land tax is three times what it was in 1909 and the schools cause nearly half the tax."

"You are partly to blame for the present school situation and partly for the labor situation. I am industrious, sober and have no lawsuits and live within reason, but have lost financially for seven years and am very much discouraged."

I presume that to a considerable amount of this indictment I must plead guilty. I have favored prohibition, better schools and better wages. I have not, however, advocated the 8-hour day on the farm because I know from personal experience that it is not practicable to establish the 8-hour day on the farm.

He has been unfortunate and is suffering from discouragement, which is quite natural, but he would not better conditions even for himself by turning back the wheels of progress. I often have been surprised to see how prone a dissatisfied person is to predict revolution and bloodshed.

I get a great many letters from dissatisfied radicals who take just the opposite view of the labor situation from this dissatisfied subscriber, but on one thing they seem to agree with him and that is that unless they can get what they desire there is going to be revolution and bloodshed.

Still in a way this makes me feel somewhat hopeful. If all the people who talk about revolution and bloodshed were to get together it might be very serious, but as long as only a comparatively few of them agree on the kind of a revolution that ought to be started the various revolutions will neutralize each other. Talk of revolution and bloodshed in this country makes me weary. It is possible for the people of this blessed land to make any changes in their laws a majority may agree upon, but it is necessary first that the majority of the voters know what they desire and secondly that they intelligently use the means at hand. Bloody revolution would operate to the detriment of the people who suffer the most injustice under the present system.

Free Discussion

A FARMER subscriber asks if there is to be a free discussion of the proposed tax amendment. Most assuredly. Personally, I have no interest in this matter further than the desire, if possible, to provide a better and more equitable system of taxation. My personal taxes in all probability will not be affected by the passage or defeat of the proposed amendment.

This farmer reader is inclined to oppose the amendment because he says the farmers do not control the legislature and therefore the representatives of other interests would so frame the

law under the amended constitution that greater proportionate burdens of taxation would be loaded on the farmers. If that is true it is a very valid objection to the amendment but I cannot call to mind a legislature in Kansas for the past 40 years in which at least one of the houses has not been controlled by farmer members. The farmers have the power to elect a majority in every legislature and I take it that they will be sufficiently interested to do that.

I do not believe it is possible to correct the inequalities and injustices of our present tax system under our constitution as it is now. With the constitution amended so that it is permitted to classify property for taxation purposes inequalities and injustice may still exist but at least the legislature will have the power to correct the wrongs. There are many things theoretically right which are not practicable and which defeat themselves when undertaken.

For example, in levying tariff on imports theoretically a very heavy import duty should be levied on diamonds, because they are clearly a luxury. No one really needs diamonds, and if they buy them for show, as they do, they should be made to pay a large Federal tax. In practice, however, a very heavy import tax on diamonds results in getting no revenue at all because the diamond is so easily concealed that smuggling becomes exceedingly profitable and common and cannot be prevented. Wisdom, therefore dictated that only a moderate import duty shall be levied on diamonds so that the purchasers will prefer to pay it rather than take chances of having their diamonds confiscated and also because the rewards of smuggling will not be large enough to greatly encourage the smugglers.

I think it would be possible to collect a recording fee on mortgages that would not be collected from the borrower and which would aggregate a very considerable amount in the way of revenue to the state. It would also be equitable in that it would catch all mortgages, for if not paid the failure to comply with the law would invalidate the mortgage. Under the present system the honest money lender is penalized for his honesty.

We are now engaged in building good roads on a scale never before dreamed of. I am aware that there are many farmers who fear that they are to be ruined by excessive road taxes. They probably exaggerate the danger but that there is bound to be a pretty heavy burden is certain. How can this burden be most equitably distributed? My opinion is that so far as possible those who use the roads most should shoulder the burden.

At present automobiles are taxed as personal property and there also is a state license tax. This works an injustice in two ways. The license tax is the same no matter whether the automobile be an humble Ford or an aristocratic, high-priced car. Also a very considerable per cent of the cars owned in the state are either not listed for taxation or are listed at a small per cent of their value. Here again the honest man is being penalized for his honesty.

If the constitution were amended so that property could be classified for taxation an arrangement like this could be made: All motor vehicles could be exempted from taxation as personal property and a graded license tax established, making the minimum, let us say, \$10 and increasing that in proportion to the size and value of the machine. The same rule would apply to motor trucks and motor busses, fixing a minimum for the small trucks and grading it upward for the big trucks and busses.

I think a reasonably conservative estimate of the amount of revenue that such a law would produce would be 5 million dollars a year. This should be distributed properly and applied to the building of roads, hardsurfaced, macadamized and graded dirt roads. With the addition of the Government aid this ought to be sufficient to build at least 500 miles of good roads a year without levying any special road taxes at all. Under a properly classified taxation system it would be quite possible to put the non-resident land holder who is holding lands for speculative purposes out of business in Kansas. Now my judgment may be at fault and I am open for conversion, but with the light I have I shall support the proposed amendment and hope it will be adopted at the coming election.

I hope, indeed, that I may be able to keep an open mind on all questions. I fully realize the fallibility of my opinions on practically everything and for that reason am not inclined to quarrel with those who hold different opinions from mine. Occasionally I receive abusive letters; not often, but sometimes. There was a time when such letters angered me. I have largely gotten over that sort of feeling.

In practically every case the writers of these letters are not personally acquainted with me nor I with them. I cherish the belief that if

we knew one another in all probability each of us would discover that the other was a fairly good sort of citizen and that all of us had our inherent weaknesses. We would find, perhaps, that our opinions are the result of our education and environments and that under different surroundings our viewpoint would be changed.

The wrong viewpoint seems to me to be responsible for a good deal of the trouble in the world. Take the case of the I. W. W. I have been looking over the declarations of this organization and find the following:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common."

That assumes there are two things both of which are either in part or in whole fallacious. It assumes that the people of this country are divided into two distinct classes, one class composed of employers who do not work and the other composed of workers who do not employ. There are of course employers who do not work and workers who do not employ but there is a vast body of citizens who I think comprise the majority who both work and employ.

The second fallacy is the statement that the employer and employed have nothing in common. During the course of my life I have occupied at different times the positions of employer and employee. For much the greater part of my life I have been an employee. I have been employed as a common farm hand at a very moderate wage; I have taught school also at a moderate wage and have been employed for many years in an editorial capacity. I have conducted a business of my own in which I employed a few people and have been placed in a position as manager of a business where I employed 50 or 60 people all the time.

I can say truly that as an employee I never have felt that I had nothing in common with my employer. I most sincerely pity the man who works merely for the wages or salary he receives. In that case his work would indeed be mere drudgery. Whether working as a farm hand, a country school teacher or in any other capacity it was a satisfaction to me to feel that I was accomplishing something more than merely doing enough work to enable me to draw a certain wage or salary at the end of a week or month. As a farm hand I was interested in seeing the crops grow and the livestock develop. I do not think I was a very competent teacher, but if there had been nothing to that job but drawing the salary it would have been the most irksome task imaginable.

As an employer I always felt an interest in the people employed. I knew that without their help and co-operation I could not succeed and that help and co-operation must be a willing co-operation. I certainly would dislike to be an employer and feel that the employees considered me their natural enemy and that they had nothing in common with me or my business. That statement is not only fallacious but it is calculated to do a vast amount of harm both to the employer and employed.

The second declaration of principles of the I. W. W. is similar to the first and in my opinion equally fallacious. It says: "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system."

Here again is the assumption that the world is divided into two distinct classes and that only by war of classes can the dispute between the two classes be settled.

The I. W. W. philosophy is based on gross materialism. It is exactly the philosophy of militarism, the philosophy of the Junker rulers of Germany who plunged the world into war. Of course the militarists of Germany were not members of the I. W. W. They would no doubt have resented with scorn and indignation any intimation that they had anything in common with the I. W. W. They would no doubt have been entirely willing to have the leaders of the I. W. W. shot or hanged, but just the same their philosophy was the same as that of William Haywood and other leaders of the I. W. W.

They, too, assumed that the world was divided into two classes, the ruling and the serving class. They assumed that the serving class had and should have no rights except such as the ruling class was willing to grant, and they proposed by the organization of this ruling class to take possession by force of the earth and all the machinery of production. War and force; those were the only means in their opinion that were worth considering and they carried their philosophy to its logical conclusion. They of course were looking at matters from the opposite angle to that from which the I. W. W. viewed it but the philosophy was the same and both are utterly wrong. It may be that the wage system is to be supplanted by a better system. I hope and believe it will be but the reform will not be brought about by a war between classes.

In a war of classes the Haywoods and other

radical leaders of the I. W. W. will fall. They will not only fall but they will do vast damage to their own blinded followers as well as to the country at large. If this world is to be reformed, as I hope and believe it will be, it will be by the power of love and reason and enlightened self interest and not by hatred.

Farmers Demand Fair Treatment

FOR THE FIRST time in the history of National political conventions agriculture appeared before the builders of the Republican National platform at Chicago with a definite program and the demand that recognition be given to the fundamental industry of the Nation. It was a sane, clear-cut, business-like statement that the farmers presented to the committee on resolutions and it was very apparent that the members were impressed.

John A. McSparren, of Lancaster, Pa., headed the committee representing thirty-seven National organizations of farmers. The planks he presented at Chicago may be taken as a clear statement of what the farmers of America are thinking and what they will insist upon having. The same planks will be carried to San Francisco and offered to the Democrats. Between the two the farmers have reason to hope their needs will be granted.

The important thing to remember is that the whole agricultural problem is of greater and more vital importance to the city man than it is to the farmer. The farmer always can raise enough food for his family, but the city man is absolutely dependent upon the farmer. If the farmers quit the urban population faces a famine. And the farmer cannot and will not continue to feed the rest of us unless he is given immediate relief.

Mr. McSparren made a broad denial of the charge of profiteering so freely made against the farmer by the metropolitan press. Had the farmers been given a free market such as other lines of business have had, their wheat would have brought \$5 a bushel instead of \$2. The wool grower received 65 cents for his wool, but the woolen manufacturer received \$23.50 a pound for it in cloth.

The cotton grower received 35 cents for his cotton but that was only 4 cents out of the 75 cents which the manufacturer of gingham received. In every case but a small portion of the consumer's dollar reached the farmer. The high cost of living cannot be laid at the farmer's door.

The farmers are not asking any special privileges. They are only seeking a square deal in order that they may solve the problem that affects the whole people. The continued exodus of farm people to the city, and the shortage of farm labor, necessarily mean a continued shortage of farm products and consequently higher prices for the farmers who stand by their farms. From a selfish point of view the farmer might be interested in this restriction of competition. But the farmer is not taking that position. He is unselfishly asking that means be taken to turn back labor to the farm, to the end that idle land be cultivated and food production increased.

The farmer is thoroly tired of glittering generalities and vague promises and I believe party leaders are beginning to realize it.

The program presented is definite and moderate and ought to find ready acceptance. It calls for recognition of agriculture as the fundamental industry and asks for it practical and adequate representation in the Government.

It calls for free, full and unquestioned right of co-operative marketing of products and purchase of supplies, for effective National control over the packers and all other interstate combinations of capital engaged in the manufacturing and transportation of food.

It demands legislation that will check the growth of farm tenantry, the perpetuation and strengthening of the Federal Farm Loan system and the inauguration of a system of co-operative personal credit that will enable farmers to obtain short time credit on more favorable terms.

It asks for the same consideration in tariff legislation that is accorded other interests and for the conservation of all National resources. It opposes compulsory military training in time of peace and demands the repeal of laws restricting the right of free speech, free press and peaceable assemblage. It opposes unrestricted immigration and asks for a general revision of the present system of taxation.

It is a big, constructive program and the treatment that it receives will have a telling effect upon the result in November.

John A. McSparren
Chicago, Ill.

To Conserve Farm Implements

A Good and Durable Machinery Shed May be Constructed Cheaply to Give Proper Protection From the Weather

By H. Colin Campbell

PROBABLY you don't know that the American farmer is a waster to the extent of 6 million dollars a week. No less an authority than the United States Department of Agriculture states that this is what it costs to house farm implements under the blue sky alone. Its investigation showed that the life of a self-binding harvester, for example, with the care it now receives on the average farm, is less than five years. With proper care this might be increased to 15 years. In other words, neglect, of which exposure to the elements when not in use is most typical, makes our annual farm implement bill many times what it would be were reasonable care taken to prevent anything but the depreciation of normal use.

Rust Causes Depreciation

Everyone knows that things rust and rot out more rapidly than they wear out in actual service. Viewed in the aggregate, such an annual loss is one that no country, not even the wealthy United States, can afford. And every day there will be more farm implements in number—and farm implements are more valuable than those of a few years ago, while the care being given them certainly is not increasing.

Probably no farmer would consent for a moment to allow the piano to be left outdoors on the lawn after the evening party—certainly not if he knew it was going to rain that evening. But every day, and night after night, he leaves the farm tractor or other im-

plements exposed to the same destructive forces that he would not permit the piano to suffer.

With the tractor becoming a more and more common implement on every farm and with another equally valuable machine on most farms—the automobile or motor truck, or both—an implement shed is needed to house this equipment alone. It would pay for itself in several ways, especially if of fireproof construction. It would protect them from loss in case of fire in nearby buildings and would make other buildings less likely to be destroyed if fire originated in the implement building. But then there are the other farm implements such as plows, harrows and cultivators, all of which need and would give good returns for being protected from the elements.

An implement shed may be built either as a separate structure or as a part of some other farm building. Sometimes when the barn is planned, implement storage can be provided in the barn. As a rule, however, a separate structure is desirable.

A common type of shed and one suitable for all conditions is the all-enclosed, flat-roof type. This is rectangular in plan, about 16 feet deep and as long as the quantity of equipment to be protected may require. It can be built either of monolithic concrete, concrete block or stucco on metal

lath on metal frame. The roof may be supported by the walls or by columns, or by both. Where columns are used, they should be placed to leave 12 feet clear between them to permit easy movement in and out of the widest machines. The space between columns may be walled in from floor to roof so the building is entirely enclosed. Doors should be placed along one side and arranged to permit a free movement of machinery into and out of the several bays and the fullest use of available floor space. The roof should be practically flat, having only enough slope to drain to the rear or far side of the shed. The height of the roof above the floor usually need not exceed 8 feet. In the bays reserved for small machines and where but little overhead room is required, unused overhead space may be ample for the storage of seed corn or articles of infrequent use.

The shed should have a concrete floor slightly pitched toward the front. The front of the shed should face south or east, or should have its back toward the direction of the most prevalent storms.

The floor and roof should be made of 1:2:3 concrete. Columns and walls should be made of 1:2:4 concrete. The floor need not be more than 4 inches thick, except where extra heavy machinery is to be stored, such as a tractor for instance. The roof slabs should

be about 4 inches thick with beams about 12 or 14 inches deep over the columns. Columns should be about 8 by 8 inches in section and should be supported by footings carried below the frost line. Wall foundations also should extend the same depth.

The cost of a concrete implement shed is not great and will return itself in about three years' time. Thereafter the savings it effects in the reduced depreciation of implements makes it a clear money maker.

Sometimes the front may be left entirely open so far as permanent doors are concerned and arrangements made to close the front during severe storms, or to protect wagons, for example, from the drying out effect of the sun, by canvas curtains on rollers.

Arrange a Work Room

Many farmers who have built implement sheds find it convenient to arrange at one end of the structure for a completely enclosed room that will serve as a sort of a blacksmith or machine shop. Here all facilities for making home repairs to machines are conveniently arranged, and as often a farmer is thus able to avoid a long and expensive trip to town, the shop facilities soon pay for themselves. In such a case, the tractor or a portable farm gasoline engine is set up and made to do duty in providing power not only for operating machine tools, but even for sawing wood and doing many other useful and necessary jobs.

A Need for More Alfalfa

This Legume is the Most Profitable Field Crop on Kansas Farms, and the Acreage Ought to be Doubled on Many Places

By F. B. Nichols

A BIG acreage of alfalfa will be planted in Kansas this year if the soil and moisture conditions are favorable at seeding time. This interest in the most profitable field crop may be seen in all parts of the state; it is evident that considerable progress is being made in the movement started to double the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas. This state now has more than 1 1/4 million acres of this legume, the largest planting in any state, but it should be growing on hundreds of thousands of acres used this year for other crops.

Alfalfa has died out in the last five years on hundreds of Kansas farms on which no effort was made to get it started again. This is unfortunate. It should be the aim to grow it again as soon as possible on these places; it is encouraging for one to remember, if he wishes to plant it on a field which has once grown the crop, that it is easier to get started than it was the first time.

It will pay well to make an effort in many communities to yet grow the crop on more of the poorer land. There has been too much of a tendency to plant this crop only on the most fertile fields, probably because it was easier to get it started on such lands. Alfalfa will do well on many types of the poorer soils, and it will have a most important soil fertility effect in adding to the supply of humus and nitrogen—and these two materials are likely to be deficient in Kansas fields. It is true that the yields on upland may not be equal in every case to the crops obtained on the more fertile soil, but the richer lands can be used to greater advantage for grain crops.

Care is essential in seedbed preparation in obtaining a stand of alfalfa. It may help one in giving the attention necessary in securing a good seedbed if he will remember that a good stand will last for many years—the labor required in preparing for alfalfa is a mighty small item if one considers it over the number of years in which the

alfalfa will be grown on the same field.

Much of the alfalfa sown in the fall in Kansas is on land that was in a spring grain crop. When this is the case experience has shown that if the soil is plowed at a rather shallow depth, perhaps 4 inches, and good cultivation given until seeding time, the best results will be obtained. The ideal condition at seeding time is to have the soil firm, making a perfect connection with the subsoil, and with a little loose dirt on top, extending only about as deep as the seed is to be planted. Under ordinary conditions one can obtain this by the last of August if he plows shallow soon after harvest and then disks the land after every rain. When soil is handled in this way there is an excellent opportunity for the forming of available plant food—soil conditions are favorable for bacteria—moisture is conserved, and the firmness is obtained which is so essential in allowing the alfalfa to get established properly.

Unless a firm soil which has plenty of available plant food and moisture

is obtained it is best to allow the seed to remain in the sacks. Alfalfa seed is high priced, and it is not best for one to take long chances. There are seasons, and we might obtain one of these this year, when the soil cannot be put into the right condition, and in which the dry period remains so long that it is not possible for the seed to be sown in time, after the fall rains come, to allow it to get well established by freezing weather. In such cases it would be better to delay seeding until 1921.

There are but few of these poor years, and there are not many seasons that are ideal. Probably 1902 was one of the best seasons Kansas farmers have ever known for getting alfalfa established from the fall seedings. As a rule the conditions are about average, perhaps tending to be somewhat unfavorable, and it is under situations of this kind that the value of good soil preparation is made especially evident. A little extra work done on the field in getting it worked down properly usually makes all of the difference be-

tween a certain success and failure

Seed probably will be scarce this year, and one should give attention to getting a supply as soon as possible. "Good alfalfa seed is of the greatest importance in getting a stand of alfalfa," says L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Great care should be exercised in procuring seed that is pure, as much of the commercial seed on the market contains more or less foreign matter, such as dodder, bind weed and Russian thistle. It is possible to introduce weeds which will spread from year to year and become a permanent nuisance, exceedingly difficult to eradicate. Home-grown seed of the native variety of alfalfa is as good as can be had to plant in this state. New varieties have been introduced into this country in recent years, but so far as is known, none succeeds better under Kansas conditions than the standard variety which has been grown here since alfalfa was introduced.

"Home-grown seed, whenever it can be obtained pure, should be used in preference to imported seed. Whenever alfalfa seed is known to have come from a field free from weeds and as near home as possible, that seed is to be preferred. There will be no occasion to go outside the state for seed, except in years of a great shortage. The Kansas Experiment station will be glad to put anyone in touch with growers and dealers who have pure alfalfa seed. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of planting pure, viable seed, which is sure to germinate and to grow into thrifty plants, otherwise great damage may be caused by introducing injurious weed seeds."

If one will work the seedbed properly and then plant good seed with a drill his chance of getting a stand is excellent, if the season is at all satisfactory. The ideal should be to make the conditions just as favorable as possible.



A Big Acreage of Alfalfa Will be Planted This Year; it Will Pay to Prepare the Seedbed Carefully, so High Yields May be Obtained.

This Year EQUIP with

THEY are durable, long-service tires—and they look it! Their tough, white treads lessen road wear just as their springy gray sidewalls absorb road shocks. The superior design of Kokomo tires is the logical result of a quarter century of tire-building experience. This year—again equip with Kokomos. Your dealer has them in cord or fabric.

LONG-LIFE
Kokomo
TIRES AND TUBES

Look for this Sign!

These Dealers Supply Kokomo Tires and Tubes

Kansas

Elwick Auto Supply Co., Abilene.
Van Meter Brothers, Ada.
Oglesby & Son, Admire.
O. K. Garage, Powell & Edmonds, Allen.
Conrad Mueller, Alma.
W. E. Clayton, Altoona.
C. E. Haworth, Argonia.
A. A. Downing Hardware Co., Arkansas City.
The Sumner County Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Ashton.
George Peterson, Atlanta.
Chapin Vulcanizing & Tire Co., Augusta.
Lanoue & Perret, Aurora.
C. W. Pipper, Baldwin.
H. M. Yeager, Barnes.
Star Garage, Nettleton & Meybrunn, Beattie.
C. L. Bertholf, Beaumont.
Holt & Moss, Belle Plaine.
Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n., Belleville.
Hanna Vulcanizing Co., Beloit.
Cook Brothers, Belvue.
L. L. Groves, Benedict.
R. A. Bowyer, Bennington.
Bentley Auto Co., Bentley.
Roy Murray, Boling.
Frank Hayden, Bonner Springs.
J. A. Miller, Buffalo.
M. V. Dobkins, Burden.
R. A. Sanborn, Burden, R. F. D. to Easton.
R. J. Smith, Burlingame.
J. L. Covault, Burlington.
Pioneer Pump Shop, A. A. Dick, Burrton.
Bushong Garage, Bushong.
O. M. Smith, Buxton.
Ober Garage, Caldwell.
B. F. Richardson, Cambridge.
Auto Service Co., Nipper & Wilkin-son, Caney.
Canton Tire & Repair Co., Canton.
Jungman & Hercules, Carbondale.
Cedarvale Garage, J. R. Stone, Cedarvale.
G. W. Oakes, Centropolis.

J. M. Gwaltney, Square Deal Gar- age, Chautauqua.
Oil Belt Garage & Tire Co., L. P. Riley, Cherryvale.
George Friend, Cicero.
F. G. Schaubel, Clay Center.
Sutton Garage, Climax.
W. I. Tucker, Clinton.
Coffeeville Garage, Coffeeville.
Zimmerman Motor Car Co., Colum- bus.
Colwich Garage, Martin Peltz, Col- wick.
Taylor Tire & Repair Co., Concor- dia.
J. C. Jarboe, Conway Springs.
Davidson Overbay Mfg. Co., Corbin.
T. F. Clary, Council Groves.
Coyville Garage, Coyville.
Creighton Garage, Creighton, Mo.
Wiggins & Wilson, Delavan.
Stelter Brothers, Delphos.
C. M. Alley Garage, Derby.
D. M. Beton Garage, Dexter.
R. O. Gresham Motor Co., Douglas.
T. E. Bennett, Dover.
Miller Brothers, Downs.
K. T. Garage, Edgerton.
Petrie & Wrenn, Effingham.
Brandon & Osburn, Eldorado.
J. H. Teats & Co., Elk City.
Gunsolly Motor Co., Emporia.
Andrice Oil Co., Roy M. Anderson, Erie.
J. C. Newman Tire Shop, Eureka.
Hale's Repair Shop, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
W. T. Levick, Fairview.
O. T. Garage, Fall River.
C. H. Mathis, Fredonia.
J. F. Dellinger, Garnett.
P. L. Coop, Garrison.
The Sumner County Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Geuda Springs.
Neal Implement Co., Glasco.
C. C. Granger & Son, Glen Elder.
W. S. Stringer, Goddard.
Grover Titman, Goff.
O. D. Martin Garage, Gordon.
Floyd P. Smith, Grainfield.
A. J. Richards, Grenola.
W. A. VanArsdale, Gridley.

Gypsum City Buick Co., Gypsum City.
A. Kraus, Halifax.
L. M. Smiley Tire Shop, Halstead.
Star Vulcanizing Shop, V. L. Shook, Hamilton.
Hanover Garage, M. Heid, Jr., Hanover.
Wilson Beach Supply Co., Hartford.
Havana Garage, H. C. Welch, Hav- ana.
Lacy's Tire Shop, Hays.
B. L. Thompson, Herington.
Perkins & Wenger, Hesston.
D. J. Klassen, Hillsboro.
Schimming Garage & Machine Co., Hope.
E. F. Henney, Horton.
Clough & Co., Howard.
Palace Garage, Reinert & Hack, Humboldt.
Wich Brothers, Hunter.
A. F. Allen, Huron.
E. G. Schoenfeldt, Independence.
Johnson & Kelly, Independence, Mo.
W. C. Zimmerman, Inman.
M. O. Hancey, Iola.
Latimer & Son, Industry, R. D. from Manchester.
A. J. Hills, Jamestown.
J. L. Robinson, Jewell City.
Barnhill Hardware Co., Kelghley.
Economy Garage, C. L. Schmidt, 23rd & Benton, Kansas City, Mo.
Graham Motor Co., 5704 Indepen- dence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Howe's Garage, 24th and Jackson, Kansas City, Mo.
Lowe's Garage, 6036 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Swope Park Garage, 67th and Swope Parkway, Kansas City, Mo.
E. Wattenberg, 3107 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.
Model Garage, H. C. Hotchkiss, Latham.
Green Brothers, Lawrence.
S. P. Rough, Latimer.
Frank Biringer, Leavenworth.
W. O. Bussinger, Lebanon.
Harry Sutton, Lecompton.

A. E. Hazen, Leroy.
P. J. Sherlock, Lillis.
City Motor Car Co., Lindsborg.
Waltway Garage, G. A. Rebbeke, Linn.
D. W. Pierce, Longton.
Star Garage, P. A. Walker, Lyndon.
Zimmerman & Haight, McPherson.
Gilman & Son, Manhattan.
F. F. Young, Maple City.
John Turnbull, Jr., Maple Hill.
A. B. Corn, Marion.
Mayfield Garage, Parker & Lambe, Mayfield.
Porter Brothers, Melvern.
J. A. Walker, Milan.
Miller Garage, Miller.
C. E. Allen, Miltonvale.
B. T. Durham, Minneapolis.
DeBruler Long Motor Co., Moline.
O. J. Wells, Morrowville.
Krehbiel Tire Shop, Moundridge.
H. E. Bowers, Morrill.
Lindsey & Sons, Mulvane.
J. L. Frazier & Co., Muncie.
J. F. Talbert, Muscotah.
E. S. Mattingly & Son, Neal.
R. N. Tidd, Neosha Falls.
H. S. Brooking, New Salem.
B. F. Sheridan, Newman.
Lehman Hardware & Implement Co., Newton.
W. D. Henderson, Niotaze.
Fred Smith, Ogallah.
Park Green Auto Co., Olathe.
S. J. Sterbenz, Olpe.
Albert Swanson Garage, Osage City.
Osawatomie Vulc. Plant, J. H. Mann, Osawatomie.
O. T. Johnson, Oskaloosa.
D. H. Bradshaw, Motor Inn, Ottawa.
J. H. Haas, Overbrook.
Oliver Mercantile Co., Oxford.
D. E. Hemenway, Paola.
Guffy & Son, Piedmont.
Chris Loper, Pomona.
The Sumner County Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Port- land.
Hundleson & Funk, Powhattan.
Fannings Garage, Quenemo.
H. M. Kleopfer, Ramona.
W. A. Miller, Ricland.

E. G. Steele, Belvoir, R. F. D. from Richland.
Riley Garage, Riley.
R. O. Hawk, Rose Hill.
James & Somers, Rossville.
Seaville Auto Co., Sabatha.
Kelly Tire Sales Co., Salina.
Broadway Garage, Thompson & Mc- Kinney, Scammon.
J. E. Peterson, Soranton.
Sedan Vulcanizing Shop, Sedan.
Fred S. Hayden Hardware Co., Sedgwick.
Highway Tire Repair Co., Seneca.
V. J. Kirk, Sherman.
Will Walker, Silverdale.
J. W. Nevins & Co., Smith Center.
J. F. Hanson, St. Marys.
Beam Motor Co., Stockton.
Hoover & Taylor, Strawn.
Henderson Brothers Garage, Sycam- ore.
Mark Tire Mfg. Co., Tonganoxie.
Kansas Tire Co., Topeka.
J. S. Seimears, Uplala, R. F. D. from Longton.
Wm. Rockhill, Utopia.
McLaughlin Motor Co., Valley Cen- ter.
Farmers Co-operative Elevator As- sociation, Vassar.
George Hoskinson, Vinland.
Alspaugh & Son, Virgil.
C. A. Fourinash, Wabunsee.
O. E. Bell, Waco, R. D. from Wichita.
L. R. Fix, Watson.
Wauneta Garage, Wauneta.
M. O. Amlin, Waverly.
C. D. Husted Auto Co., Wellin- gton.
J. E. Chambers, Wells.
D. H. Bradshaw, Wellsville.
W. M. Steele, Westmorland.
Robbins & Schump, White City.
Paul Theleman, Whitewater.
Finch Auto Supply, 830 E. Douglas St., Wichita.
Pioneer Garage, Willard.
R. A. Baum & Son, Wilsey.
Motor Inn, Twiggs & Ellinger, Winfield.
G. O. Minturn, Yates Center.

Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Indiana

CALAHAN TIRE SALES CO., NORTHWEST CORNER 14TH and MCGEE STREETS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

LONG-LIFE
Kokomo
TIRES AND TUBES

Our Washington Comment

By Senator Capper

UNCLE SAM appropriated for the expenses of the Government during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, the huge sum of \$5,686,005,705.

Of this gigantic sum all except less than 1/2 billion dollars is for expenses attributable to recent and previous wars, and the expenses for this year of the Army and Navy.

In other words all the expenses of the Government, except those caused by the Great European War and the previous wars, are taken care of by less than 1/2 billion dollars or to be exact, by \$406,384,443.

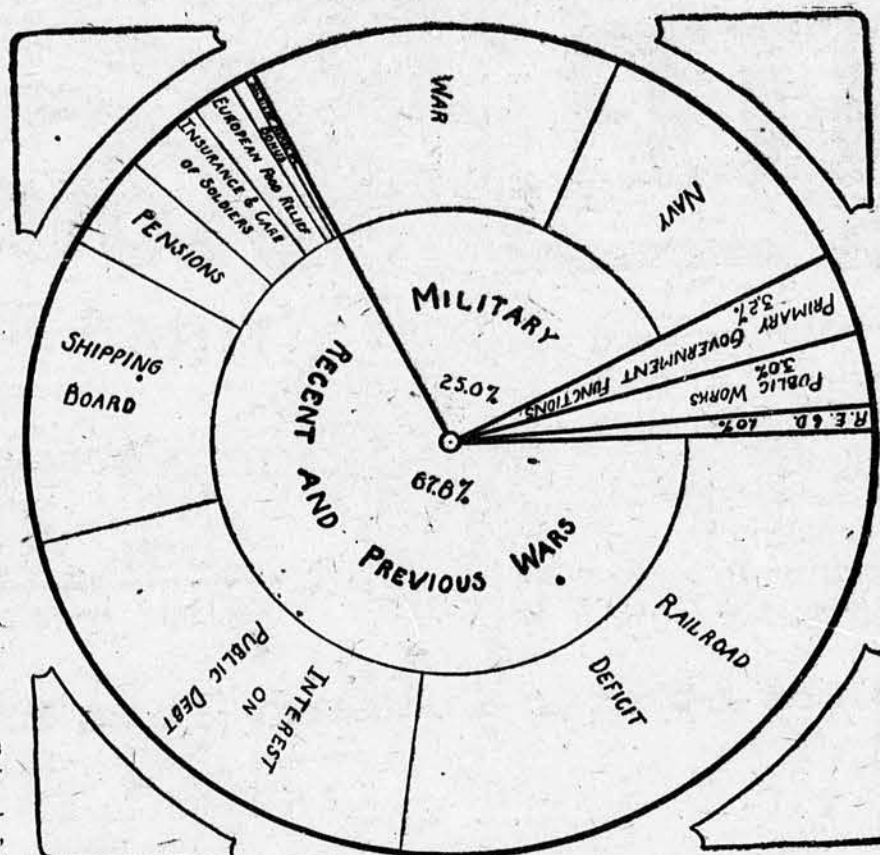
Wars past and the preparation for war, or the National Defense, if you prefer the phrase, consume 5 1/4 billion dollars annually in this country, while all the other expenses are cared for by an appropriation of less than 1/2 billion dollars.

Waste Caused by War

Could anything speak more emphatically of the waste and futility of war? An interesting analysis of the appropriations made by the Government the past year and the uses to which the money was put was made recently by Dr. Edward B. Rosa, Chief Physicist of the Government Bureau of Standards. A graphic presentation of the distribution of Government expenditures accompanies this article.

A study of this diagram discloses that the expenditures have been divided into the following six groups:

Group I includes all expenses attributable to recent and previous wars, including interest on the public debt, pensions, war risk insurance, rehabilitation and care of soldiers, sailors and marines, deficit in the operation of the



A Chart Showing the Distribution of Government Expenditures for the Current Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920, Amounting to \$5,686,005,705.

railways, expenditures of the Shipping Board, European Food Relief and the bonus to Government employees to cover the increased cost of living due to the war, totaling \$3,855,482,585.

Group II includes the War and Navy Departments, expenses somewhat above a permanent peace basis, and amounts to \$1,424,138,677.

Group III covers primary Governmental functions including Congress, President, and White House Staff, Courts and penal establishments, Departments of Justice, State, Treasury, Interior, Commerce, Labor, Interstate Commerce and other commissions, one-half the cost of administering the District of Columbia, and all the other functions of the Government except National Defense, and the Commercial activities of Group V and the research education and development work of Group VI and amounts to \$181,087,225.

For Public Works

Group IV covers public works, including rivers and harbors, public buildings, reclamation service, post roads, National parks and railways in Alaska and amounts to \$168,203,557.

Group V carries commercial or self-supporting activities, including the Post Office, Patent Office, Land Office, Panama Canal, and Housing Corporation, which together earn their expenses.

Group VI covers research, educational and developmental, including the wide range of work of the Agricultural Department, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics,

(Continued on Page 12.)

Appropriations for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920

(As given in the regular supply bills and three deficiency bills prior to May 1, of the present year.)

Group I. Expenditures Arising from Recent and Previous Wars.

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| *Interest on the Public Debt..... | \$1,076,637,000.00 |
| Pensions..... | 216,382,540.00 |
| War Risk Insurance (Estimated expenses above receipts, \$102,000,000)..... | 120,852,806.00 |
| Federal Board for Vocational Education (Rehabilitation)..... | 30,000,000.00 |
| Public Health Service (Care of Soldiers, etc.)..... | 25,901,517.14 |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, Cemeteries, etc..... | 14,639,010.00 |
| **Federal Control of Transportation (Deficit and Advances)..... | 1,550,000,000.00 |
| United States Shipping Board (Estimated Expenses, including funds reappropriated)..... | 685,842,000.00 |
| European Food Relief..... | 100,000,000.00 |
| Other Expenditures Due to Recent War..... | 4,467,712.46 |
| Bonus to Government Employees..... | 30,760,000.00 |
| Total 67.81 per cent..... | \$3,855,482,585.60 |

*Disbursements for interest on public debt for the fiscal year 1920 will be somewhat less than appropriations.
**Appropriations to railroads include 300 million dollar loan, but do not include the deficit from March 1 to June 30, 1920.

*Group II. War and Navy Departments (Somewhat Above Permanent Peace Time Expenditures.)

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| War Department—Military..... | \$797,913,898.95 |
| War Department—Civilian..... | 6,373,949.12 |
| Navy Department—Military..... | 617,621,353.56 |
| Navy Department—Civilian..... | 2,229,474.94 |
| Total 25.02 per cent..... | \$1,424,138,676.57 |

*Disbursements for fiscal year 1920 will exceed by about 1 billion dollars the foregoing appropriations for the War and Navy departments because of balances of appropriations carried over from 1919.

Group III. Primary Governmental Functions.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Legislative (The Congress)..... | \$10,837,936.47 |
| Executive (President and White House Staff)..... | 224,080.00 |
| Judicial (Federal Courts, Penal Establishments, etc.)..... | 12,124,884.24 |
| Department of Justice..... | 4,483,671.70 |
| State Department..... | 12,331,371.97 |
| Treasury Department—General, including collection of customs..... | \$29,065,653.22 |
| Internal Revenue Service..... | 29,751,170.00 |
| Coast Guard..... | 8,880,523.33 |
| Bureau of Engraving and Printing..... | 7,010,425.00 |
| 74,707,771.55 | |
| Department of Interior—General, including Alaskan Expenditures..... | 1,940,684.92 |
| Indian Office and Indian Service..... | 11,437,187.00 |
| 13,377,871.92 | |
| Department of Commerce—General, including Bureau of Navigation..... | 920,725.52 |
| Bureau of Lighthouses..... | 8,411,030.00 |
| Steamboat Inspection Service..... | 955,890.00 |
| Bureau of Census..... | 17,550,000.00 |
| 27,877,645.52 | |
| Department of Agriculture—Meat Inspection Service..... | 3,000,000.00 |
| Department of Labor—Immigration, Naturalization, Employees' Compensation, Conciliation..... | 5,464,337.32 |
| Interstate Commerce Commission..... | 5,313,086.90 |
| Federal Trade Commission..... | 1,205,000.00 |
| Civil Service Commission..... | 543,700.00 |
| Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries..... | 50,000.00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Tariff Commission..... | 300,000.00 |
| Bureau of Efficiency..... | 145,000.00 |
| District of Columbia, Hospitals..... | 9,100,867.82 |
| Total 3.19 per cent..... | \$181,087,225.41 |

Group IV. Public Works.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| War Department—Rivers and Harbors..... | \$43,456,653.15 |
| Treasury Department—Public Buildings (Equipment and construction)..... | 10,319,076.11 |
| Repairs and Maintenance of Public Buildings in D. C..... | 1,139,633.20 |
| U. S. Reclamation Service..... | 7,511,000.00 |
| Department of Agriculture—Rural Post Roads..... | 99,000,000.00 |
| National Park Service..... | 777,195.00 |
| Construction of Railroad in Alaska..... | 6,000,000.00 |
| Total 2.97 per cent..... | \$168,203,557.46 |

Group V. Commercial or Self-Supporting Government Activities.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Post Office Department, surplus, 1919..... | \$2,342,851.96 |
| Department of the Interior—Patent Office, surplus, 1919..... | 106,654.10 |
| General Land Office, estimated surplus, 1920..... | 1,500,000.00 |
| U. S. Housing Corporation, estimated surplus, 1920..... | 1,012,973.00 |
| Panama Canal, estimated deficit, 1920..... | 3,297,337.00 |

Group VI. Research, Educational and Developmental.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Less Receipts of \$4,750,000..... | \$4,191,869.00 |
| Bureau of Animal Industry..... | 5,783,231.00 |
| States Reclamation Service..... | 4,905,820.00 |
| Bureau of Plant Industry..... | 3,379,638.00 |
| Co-operative Agricultural Extension Work..... | 3,080,000.00 |
| Bureau of Markets..... | 2,811,365.00 |
| Weather Bureau..... | 1,880,210.00 |
| Bureau of Entomology..... | 1,371,360.00 |
| Bureau of Chemistry..... | 1,391,571.00 |
| Bureau of Biological Survey..... | 742,170.00 |
| Bureau of Public Roads..... | 594,320.00 |
| Bureau of Soils..... | 491,235.00 |
| Bureau of Crop Estimates..... | 372,484.56 |
| Bureau of Farm Management and Economics..... | 302,590.00 |
| Horticultural and Insecticide..... | 252,940.00 |
| Miscellaneous Investigations..... | 2,589,400.00 |
| General Administration..... | 1,715,626.58 |
| \$35,855,830.14 | |
| Department of the Interior—Geological Survey..... | 1,661,353.50 |
| Bureau of Mines..... | 1,216,897.00 |
| Bureau of Education..... | 241,960.00 |
| Howard University..... | 121,937.75 |
| 3,242,148.25 | |
| Department of Commerce—Coast and Geodetic Survey..... | 1,925,370.03 |
| Bureau of Standards..... | 1,892,260.00 |
| Bureau of Fisheries..... | 1,274,490.00 |
| Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce..... | 912,510.00 |
| 6,004,630.03 | |
| Department of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics..... | 321,690.00 |
| Children's and Women's Bureaus..... | 320,140.00 |
| 641,830.00 | |
| Treasury Department—Public Health Service..... | 4,025,440.00 |
| Federal Board for Vocational Education..... | 3,182,000.00 |
| Colleges for Agricultural and Mechanic Arts..... | 2,500,000.00 |
| Library of Congress..... | 925,825.00 |
| Smithsonian Institution..... | 715,957.51 |
| Total 1.01 per cent..... | \$57,093,660.93 |

Mrs. T. A. McNeal Dies

Readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will regret to learn of the loss sustained by its editor, Thomas A. McNeal, in the death of his wife, which occurred without warning Friday afternoon last at their home in Topeka.

Mrs. McNeal had been a severe sufferer from a complication of maladies for five or six years. In company with Mr. McNeal she spent the greater part of a year in California in the hope of improvement, and later Mr. and Mrs. McNeal were for some months at Battle Creek, with slight benefit, however, to Mrs. McNeal's health. For the last three years she had remained at her home in Topeka.

Mrs. McNeal was a beautiful woman, of a kindly nature, loving, above all, her home. She had been active as a member of the Presbyterian church until failing health prevented. A daughter, Louise, and a son, Allen, with Mr. McNeal survive her.

She was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1863, the daughter of Dr. Peter McPherson, a practicing physician. On her mother's side she was a Daughter of the Revolution, and her father was a kinsman of Gen. J. B. McPherson.

In 1881, after the death of both her parents, Mrs. McNeal visited her sister, Mrs. Helen Carmichael, of Medicine Lodge in this state and there met Mr. McNeal, who at that time was practicing law. They were married in August, 1884, and lived for 10 years longer at Medicine Lodge, when they moved to Topeka and Mr. McNeal started the Kansas Breeze. Since 1894 they had lived in Topeka.

A Need for Wheat Storage

Marketing a hundred million or more bushels of wheat is a task of such magnitude that few of us realize the difficulties of the situation as harvest time approaches. The inclination of a considerable proportion of the wheat growers is to get the crop to market as quickly as possible. In the early days when threshing outfits were few grain was bound and stacked and left to stand until the machine got around. In recent years harvesting, threshing and marketing have become one mad rush, shortage of labor and an inadequate supply of cars contributing to the confusion more and more every year. Kansas, producing as it does from one-tenth to one-fifth of all the hard winter wheat of the country, has found the situation most serious, and this year the shortage of cars will be greater than ever. A considerable portion of the 1919 crop is still held in elevators and on farms, which further complicates the problem.

The man who must of necessity market his wheat immediately following harvest is laboring under a serious handicap even in normal times. The wheat grower who can stack or hold his wheat in a bin can sell when he gets ready and at a time when the price is right. The practice of forcing so much of our wheat on the market at harvest time is responsible for many of the abuses which have entered into the handling of this great bread crop. There are, of course, certain disadvantages incident to storing wheat, but most of them can be discounted and overcome by proper planning. The man who holds can market when other farm work is not pressing. He can use his regular help and not be compelled to pay the high harvest wage. He can give more attention to the selling of the crop than would be possible if marketed during the period when his every energy is employed in getting it harvested and threshed.

In view of the present shortage of cars and equipment for moving wheat, wheat growers might just as well do some thinking and planning for farm storage. Only a small proportion of this year's crop can be moved to terminal markets within the usual marketing period. Whether growers plan to hold wheat or not, many will find themselves compelled to wait for the transportation snarl to unravel. It is the part of wisdom to do everything possible in getting ready to hold the crop on the farm until it can be marketed.

Individual storage on the farm is the only feasible plan to suggest. Portable bins of metal can be purchased and various farm buildings can be converted into temporary storage for

threshed wheat, and cheapest of all is storage in well-made stacks. In some cases it is a matter of co-operation in which grain growers, community elevators, merchants, landowners and the entire banking system of the state and government work together, including particularly the active co-operation of the Federal Reserve Bank officials. Landowners who rent wheat land should assume the obligation of providing storage for their tenant's grain as well as their own.

Stacking grain properly requires considerable skill, but it is by no means a lost art. In the period immediately preceding the war there was some evidence of a revival of the practice of stacking. It is difficult to give written instructions on stacking, but in practically every neighborhood there are a few men who know how to stack grain. [These men should be sought out and if they are not now physically able to work, get them to instruct and direct some of the younger men in the art of stacking grain so it will keep. Stacking grain is a feature of good farm practice that should be revived. Grange and Farmers Union locals might well make a systematic effort to arouse community interest in grain stacking, giving the subject a place on

the educational programs of their meetings.

It is a foregone conclusion that only a small proportion of this year's wheat crop can be marketed immediately following harvest. Stacking where it can be done properly or providing bin storage on the farm are the only measures of relief within the reach of the wheat grower. It has reached a point where he can expect little help from others. He must do what he can for himself.

Converted to Tractor

Facing the possibility of losing out on getting his wheat land plowed and prepared last fall converted Ed Steglin of Jackson county to the tractor as a means of getting heavy work done at the proper time. He bought the tractor and plowed 80 acres which could not have been prepared with the horsepower available. Mr. Steglin had been prejudiced against the tractor as a business proposition and still believes that tractor power costs a little more than horse power, but he has reduced the number of his horses from eight to four because the tractor can put thru heavy work better and more rapidly than he had been able to do it with horses. In the fall he joined

forces with his neighbor, Chester Davis, who had a threshing machine, and did considerable threshing. He also used the tractor for filling silos, and grinds feed with it thruout the year.

To Aid in Hog Raising

The following excellent Farmers Bulletins on hog raising may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 438. Hog Houses.
- 765. Breeds of Swine.
- 780. Castration of Pigs.
- 781. Tuberculosis of Hogs.
- 834. Hog Cholera.
- 874. Swine Management.
- 906. The Self-Feeder for Hogs.
- 913. Killing Hogs and Curing Pork.
- 966. A Simple Hog Breeding Crute.

Concerning Motor Car Tires

Some excellent material was supplied by the readers of the *Capper Farm Press* recently in letters on the buying of motor car tires. The best of these will be used in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in the immediate future. The winners were: W. H. Penix, Salina, first prize, \$20; J. D. Harkness, Delavan, second prize, \$10, and W. A. Oakley, Beloit, third prize, \$5.

**Service Stations**

| COLORADO | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| COLORADO SPRINGS | |
| Cascade Auto Co. | 115 N. Cascade St. |
| DENVER | |
| Gall Auto Specialty Co. | 1322-32 Lincoln St. |
| GREELEY | |
| Greeley Garage Co. | 1115 Eighth Ave. |
| PUEBLO | |
| Knebel Auto El. Ser. Sta. | 114 W. 2nd St. |
| STERLING | |
| Valley Elec. Co. | 107-115 So. 3rd St. |
| KANSAS | |
| HUTCHINSON | |
| Mills Electric Co. | 7 So. Walnut St. |
| GREAT BEND | |
| Archer Elec. Co. | 1910 Lakin St. |
| SALINA | |
| Spray Electric Co. | 127 No. 7th St. |
| TOPEKA | |
| Keele Electrical Co. | 215 West 6th St. |
| WICHITA | |
| Wichita Magneto Co. | 301 S. Market St. |
| MISSOURI | |
| KANSAS CITY | |
| Beach Wittmann Co. | 1725 McGee St. |

Service As Convenient as the Village Blacksmith Shop

If you had to send your horse 500 miles to have a new shoe put on, you'd think it quite a hardship. Then why use an engine whose ignition system must be sent a long distance when in need of attention?

With a Bosch High Tension Magneto supplying the ignition spark, you have no cause to worry. It's by far the most efficient and dependable ignition system. It probably won't need attention for years, but, if anything should go wrong, you're always within easy reach of one of 300 Bosch Service Stations. Bosch Service men are experts, too—factory trained, careful and courteous. They guarantee their work.

Avoid delays, expense and trouble by insisting on Bosch Magneto Ignition when buying an engine. You can install a Bosch on the old engine, too, whether its on a car, tractor, truck or power-plant. There's a Bosch Representative near you who can make the change.

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ATLANTA, GA.



Farmers are Poorly Paid

Some Daily Newspapers Show a Surprising Ignorance of Country Problems and Farm Incomes



THERE seems to be an impression in many of the large cities that farmers are getting big incomes from their farms and that they are "rolling in a barrel of money" every year, but those who are familiar with the facts in the case know that nothing could be farther from the truth than this idea. Tom Wallace, the associate editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a recent issue of the Southern Agriculturist in commenting on this subject says:

"I discussed lately in the Southern Agriculturist the ignorance of farm problems, especially of the earnings of farmers, which characterizes the daily newspapers of the United States. There comes to my desk an illustration so striking that I yield to the temptation to present it.

"The Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, one of the most successful newspapers in the country, boasting, I believe, the largest circulation west of Chicago, a newspaper animated by a spirit of fairness, clean and vigorous, upon most of the themes it discusses, publishes the following editorial:

Lured by the high wages of bricklayers the farmers are quitting the country and hurrying to the city in ever increasing numbers, according to Senator Capper of Kansas, who assures us that unless the movement is checked a serious curtailment in food production must ensue. The surprising statement is made by Senator Capper that "the average income of the farmer is less than one-half the average income of a carpenter or bricklayer, or any other organized city trade."

It would be interesting to hear how the Senator from Kansas has arrived at that result. Figures available to the average citizen do not warrant such a conclusion.

Agricultural statistics for last year, for example, have it that the value of our farm products reached the prodigious total of almost 25 billion dollars. Assuming we have 7 million farmers in the country, the actual number is probably smaller, the average income would be \$3,750.

It is true, of course, that the income of the American farmer cannot be ascertained by a simple problem in division. There are so many things in the operation of a farm that cannot be considered in the generalities of statistics. But, by the same token, there are conditions in our highly paid, "organized city trades" which rub some of the glitter off of wage scales. The bricklayer's \$1.25 an hour, for instance, or \$10 a day, does not seem so attractive when it is reflected that he works only about eight months a year, or, say, 200 days, and that his statistical average yearly income is \$2,000, or slightly more than half that of the farmer.

The Record of One Farm

"Let us avoid for a moment generalities and get down to the particulars; and get down to brass tacks.

"I have at my elbow the figures upon my own farm for the fiscal year ending March 9, 1920. The farm is 87 acres. The figures show the earnings of that tract plus 7 acres rented for silo corn and some land on which we made hay for half of the crop. In other words, the figures I shall quote concern a little more than 100 acres of land. The gross earnings are so near the Post-Dispatch 'average income' that they will serve excellently to show the utter fallacy of the Post-Dispatch argument as to the relative earnings of bricklayers and farmers. My farm is worked by my partner, the net profits divided fifty-fifty. If my partner owned the land he would be the average laboring small proprietor of the Post-Dispatch's vision. Now let us see how his labor and his earnings would compare with those of the bricklayer who earns \$2,000 a year upon his personal effort, without investment.

"All produce consumed on this farm is set down in the books as 'sold.' This includes grain fed to the chickens, feed for my driving horse and the children's pony, potatoes and onions kept for family use when those crops are sold, hogs killed and consumed on the farm. That is to say, each partner buys of the firm such of these commodities as he uses, so the returns are the full operating returns of a little more than 100 acres of land. They are not profits figured in addition to 'a living' for owner and tenant.

"The gross income for the year was \$3,513.80. Expenses of operation, meaning mill feed bought, seed, fertilizers, blacksmithing, silo filling, threshing and so forth, and not included extra man labor, which my partner provides, amounted to \$1,673.27. The profit, upon the investment and the operation of the farm, was therefore \$1,840.27.

An Interesting Comparison

"If the average 100-acre farm, plus the stock and implements, is worth \$20,000, and many are worth much more nowadays, the farmer owning and operating this farm would earn upon his own efforts as laborer and head of the business, \$1,840.27, less interest upon \$20,000 at, let us say, 5 per cent. In other words, he would earn \$840.27.

"Expenses of operation, by the way, upon this farm, ran about \$600 or more than 50 per cent higher last year than the year before. The increase cut a large hole in the net earnings. Farmers will not be surprised at the statement, but city dwellers do not, as a rule, realize that there are expenses in the country. They have the idea that if a farmer sells \$4,000 worth of products he has an income of \$4,000.

"Now, if the bricklayer works 200 days, eight hours a day, and earns \$2,000 he is paid \$2,000 for 1,600 hours of work. That is as plain as the nose upon Cyrano's face. He has 165 days' holiday!

"The farmer who operates a 100-acre farm, employing no more extra labor than he is compelled to employ, averages 12 hours a day 313 days a year and four hours a day 52 Sundays. If anyone doubts the statement, let him tackle the job.

"So the farmer who works 4,924 hours in 12 months gets for his labor \$840.27, while the bricklayer who works 1,600 hours gets \$2,000. The farmer owns his residence and does not pay rent. He does pay maintenance, insurance and taxes. He could sell his farm, invest his money at 6 per cent—easily done and safely nowadays—turn to laying bricks and get \$1,200 as interest on investment and \$2,000 for 200 days' work. He could loaf 165 days—if he could acquire the accomplishment—and have an income of \$3,200 a year. With brains and energy enough to run a farm successfully he'd soon be a contracting brick mason. I don't know how much money he'd then make. As matters stand he works three times as many hours as the bricklayer and gets less than half as much for his labor. He, therefore, gets as return upon an hour's labor one-sixth of the bricklayer's return and, let me repeat it, he has to have a half dozen times the experience and judgment that enter into bricklaying. There are many intelligent and admirable bricklayers, but the minimum requirements for laying brick and successful farming are what I am comparing.

Senator Capper's Views

"It is not surprising that Senator Capper 'views with alarm' a situation which the Post-Dispatch cannot understand.

"I am not suggesting that farmers go to town and become skilled laborers. There are certain compensations in rural life.

"Right here the fellow who knows all about those compensations rises to inquire: 'Then why are you uttering that bunc and living in a city when you confess ownership of a farm?'

"The answer is that my labor income as a farmer would be about half that of a bricklayer, working three times as many hours as the bricklayer. I know it because I happen to have a pretty well conducted small farm which serves as a laboratory experiment so to speak, but the average city dweller does not know it. He cannot imagine it. He will not believe it. Therefore he wonders, as the Post-Dispatch does, what the dickens Senator Capper can mean, and why he should worry about production when farmers are fairly rolling in wealth, as everyone in town knows, because hogs are—or were for a time—sky high and that wheat guarantee, as everyone in town says over and over, put bread at 10 cents a loaf and enriched the farmers."

Farm Bureau in Action

By a referendum vote which can be quickly taken the 29,000 or more Farm Bureau members of Kansas will soon have an opportunity to express themselves on several important bills pending in Congress. The balloting system worked out by the Farm Bureau Federation is proving to be a most effective means of getting the actual attitude of farmers on proposed legislation before our Congressmen. In a ballot recently taken on the Nolan bill now pending only 22,000 were for the legislation while 233,000 were against it. This vote was taken in a few of the states where the Farm Bureau Federation has been in operation longer than in Kansas. The Nolan bill is a most pernicious piece of legislation and is being denounced by every farm organization. It would impose a tax of 1 per cent a year on all land exceeding a valuation of \$10,000 and tend to relieve other interests.

The Limits of Socialism

Every man interested in Socialism and in the progress of modern economic thought should have a copy of The Limits of Socialism, by O. Fred Boucke, professor of economics at the Pennsylvania State College, just issued by The MacMillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; the price is \$1.50. In this book of 259 pages Mr. Boucke takes up a discussion of the tendency toward Socialism, and just how far it can be carried.

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Letters Fresh From the Field

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

People Commend Senator Capper for His Efforts to Promote the Interests of Farmers and to Protect Consumers Against Merciless Profiteering

I READ with interest Senator Capper's speech relative to profiteers. It is refreshing to know there are such men in our party. His speech if put into a platform would win him the Presidency. It is the issue which will settle unrest and radicalism and do this country more good than any thing that any other candidate has ever openly suggested. He has the right material in him.

Plainfield, N. J. Isaac P. Rumyn.

Arkansas Man's Opinion

I am proud of what Senator Capper is doing for the people. Unless something is done shortly to relieve the farmer there will be trouble. We certainly don't wish any more trouble than we have at the present time. I wish Senator Capper great success in his work. He has the good wishes of nearly every man I talk to. I formerly lived in Topeka and voted for him for governor.

H. A. Burns.

Gentry, Ark.

Jail the Gougers

I think every right minded person will stand by Senator Capper in any legislation he can bring about—not only to crush profiteering, but to compel righteousness on the part of those who make and those who enforce the law.

Of course there should be jail sentences. What is a fine to rank profiteers, or to those who accept money from them, for making their course easy? Is there no way of making an example of the law makers who can be bought? Mrs. Eleanor L. Hursh.

Pasadena, Calif.

Let the Crooks Howl

This is to thank Senator Capper for his noble speech in the Senate. I thank God there is one man in the Senate that has the nerve to stand up and fight for the people's rights. Keep up the good work. It sometimes does a bunch of crooks good to hear the truth from a man that is not afraid to tell it. I hope that he may be the next President.

Frank Smith.

Mammoth Springs, Ark.

Reform is Needed

It is with much interest that I have read Senator Capper's article on the high cost of living. May God speed the day when we shall have a Senate composed of men who have the interest of the masses at heart. The majority of the common people know what the trouble is and are only waiting for some one with backbone and brains enough to put the great reform before the people and agitate it until the chance is brought about. Senator Capper, keep hammering away and the President's chair will be your reward. I am in public position and every one you approach on the subject admits there is need of reform. The masses are with Senator Capper in his fight and hope that he keeps up the good work.

J. E. Marshall.

Hale Center, Tex.

Indorses Capper's League Views

We appreciate the stand Senator Capper has taken on the League of Nations and hope he will stand pat. I have always voted the Democrat ticket but don't indorse Woodrow Wilson's point of view.

I am an ex-soldier and was in the army for 21 months, serving 9 months in France and Germany and I got enough of war.

Fred Clifton.

Wade, Okla.

Regulate the Sugar Market

I wish to thank Senator Capper for the demand he makes on the Government to take over the regulation of sugar until conditions again become normal.

It has been said that it will take five years for the sugar market to become easy again. Are the people to suffer on as they now do for all that time?

Senator Capper's statement that there had been a much larger importation of sugar than formerly indicates that there might be found a way to equalize the distribution if proper care and authority were exercised. I think he has done the whole American people a service. I hope he will continue his demands until the whole field of necessities is covered by Government regulation.

Frederick W. Hass.

Dennison, Ohio.

Another Lincoln at Washington

I have just read Senator Capper's speech on profiteering and am writing to express my appreciation of it. I feel encouraged to realize there is one Senator who has the moral courage and honesty to express his convictions. I think it is possible that another Lincoln has shown up in the ranks at Washington. I am not of Senator Capper's political faith, but I fully appreciate the honest and righteous acts regardless of political or religious views. May the Lord prolong his life to help emancipate the white slaves of greed and avarice.

S. A. Morgan.

Burrow, Okla.

Our Washington Comment

(Continued from Page 8)

Woman's and Children's Bureaus, Vocational Education, Colleges for Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution and the Public Health Service and amounts to \$57,093,661.

All of these appropriations aggregate \$5,868,005,706.

This is a startling showing of what becomes of the money that Uncle Sam collects by taxation. It is almost unbelievable that less than 1 per cent of the money appropriated by the Government is used for the educational, agricultural, and developmental activities embraced in Group VI. Equally surprising is it to learn that more than 92 per cent of all Government expenditures are to pay the cost of recent and

previous wars, and for the National Defense, as represented by the Army and Navy. As expensive as these two services are, probably few people realize that our Army and Navy, in time of peace, and as maintained following the Great War, require 25 per cent of all the revenues of the Government for their maintenance. Yet there are public men, who like to be considered statesmen, who propose that we shall have nearly four times as large an army as the Military bill recently passed provides for, and who affect to believe that our Navy—more powerful even than Great Britain's after the present building program is completed—is not adequate for our needs.

Average Cost is Startling

Commenting on these startling figures, Doctor Rosa says: "The population of the country being about 110 million, the total budget is about \$50 a year per capita, of which 50 cents a year per capita is expended for the wide range of research, education and development work included in Group VI. That is, of the \$50 a year per capita, collected for all purposes, \$1.50 a year per capita is spent for what is here called the primary functions of Government; nearly as much more is put into public works, and 50 cents a year is put back into research, educational and developmental work, to promote scientific research, to increase production and efficiency, to develop wealth, to promote the public health, and to conserve our natural resources.

"This is a very small part of the total, scarcely enough to be regarded as a burden on the nation. Indeed, one is led to wonder whether the total burden of taxation would not be lighter if the expenditure for scientific and developmental work were increased; if, for example, it were \$1 a year per capita instead of 50 cents. In other words, if 110 million dollars were expended annually for this creative and productive work, would it not be easier to collect the 5½ billions for other purposes?"

Army and Navy Expenses

More than 92 per cent of all the taxes collected by the National Government is expended for the Army and

Navy, and for expenditures made necessary by wars, recent and previous. There is, of course, no escaping the deficit caused by the Government management of the railroads, which took more than one-fourth of the total amount appropriated last year to pay; there is no escaping the payment of the interest on the public debt, which amounts to nearly a fifth of the total, or to more than was required for all the expenses of Government prior to the year before the Great War; there is no escaping the cost of the pensions, the allowances, and the expense incident to the care of the soldiers that fought the war, nor would anyone desire to escape such expenditures, but surely it is proper to inquire whether in time of peace it is necessary to have an Army and Navy of such size as to require for their maintenance 25 per cent of all the money appropriated annually for the maintenance of the Government, amounting to the huge total of nearly 1½ billion dollars.

It is interesting to note that of this meager 1 per cent spent for educational and development activities two-thirds is spent by the Department of Agriculture. Commenting on this phase of the Government's expenditures, Doctor Rosa says:

"Nearly two-thirds of all the expenditures made under Group VI are for the work of the Department of Agriculture which is the most important industry of the Nation. Agricultural and animal products amount possibly to 25 billions of dollars a year. Food has risen in price in recent years along with other products, partly because of higher wages and higher cost of machinery and supplies used by farmers, but largely because the urban population has increased faster than the rural and the demand for food products has increased faster than the supply.

To Increase Food Production

"It is of prime importance to city dwellers that food products be produced in greater quantity, and this requires an increased efficiency or an increased rural population, or both. The Agricultural Department carries on a wide range of educational and experimental work in order to increase the production of farm products and to promote the interest of the farmer in his work, as well as to make life on the farm and in rural communities more attractive. This not only benefits the farmer but tends to keep food prices within reach for city dwellers. It is therefore serving all the people and its work never was so much needed as at the present time. It is spending about \$1.50 for every \$1,000 of value of agricultural and animal products, and without doubt the results achieved pay many times the cost of the work."

So it is with all the educational and developmental activities of the Government. They return far more to the people than their cost; yet a meager 1 per cent of all Government expenditures goes for these purposes. Nothing can be clearer from this analysis than that the effort of our people should be to reduce the probability of war, so far as that is possible, and to bring down the expenditures for Army and Navy purposes in time of peace to the lowest possible point compatible with the defense of the country; only by so doing can we obtain the revenues necessary for the cultural and developmental agencies of the Government without laying upon the people burdens that they cannot bear. To make a little clearer just where the Government's tax money goes, I have included detailed table of expenditures, likewise prepared by Doctor Rosa.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Stack or Store—You May Not Be Able to Ship Your Wheat

BY RAY YARNELL

THERE are millions of bushels of 1919 wheat still in Kansas, in elevators, mills or granaries. And the 1920 harvest is here with prospects of a large crop.

Freight cars to haul the grain from elevators to the big terminal markets are not available in sufficient quantities, and the prospects are that they will be scarcer this summer than usual. Elevators are already pretty well filled up and they can absorb additional wheat only in proportion to the amount the railroads can haul away.

The car shortage is more than acute—it is dangerous. It is a shackle on the farmer's hands at a time when he should have the greatest freedom possible. He is producing a crop and when it is matured he will find himself unable to market it rapidly and easily.

These conditions will not change over-night. The farmer must reckon with them and work out the best solution possible, entailing the least cost.

The thresher does not have to follow on the heels of the binder or header. If there ever was a time when it will pay to stack grain that time is here. The farmer who stacks his wheat, whether it is bound or headed, will be more or less immune, for a time at least, to the effects of the car shortage. He can control the marketing of the crop to his financial advantage.

Some farmers have storage capacity to take care of their crop. If so, they are fortunate. Perhaps others prefer to get storage capacity, rather than leave the wheat in the stack. It probably will pay them to make a storage investment.

"Stack or store" is the advice of men who have the farmer's interests at heart. They believe it is good policy.

The elevators lack capacity under present conditions to handle the coming wheat crop. The railroads cannot mobilize sufficient cars. The problem of financing the harvest is a serious one.

Stack or store—those three words are worth thinking over.

Food Dangers Ahead

From the Manufacturers' Record.

In Washington some people have been suggesting that, in order to reduce the cost of foodstuffs, an embargo be placed on the exportation of grain and meats. Do these people not realize that the moment the price of farm products is driven down below the cost of production the farmer will steadily decrease his cultivated acreage and hasten the day when a food famine, greater than the public has any conception of, will be upon us?

It is absolutely certain that this year's food products will be very short. The winter wheat crop is 33 per cent short of last year's yield, and the rye crop shows, by present indications, about the same decline. Other crops will be short, for the labor is not available for the cultivation of as much land as was formerly given to food products.

We have ignored the farmer's needs. We have yielded to the demands of industrial workers for an 8-hour day and given them steadily advancing wages, and we have told the farm laborer that by quitting his job and coming to the city he can cut his hours of labor almost in half and at least double the amount of wages received.

Does anybody suppose that the farm laborer under these circumstances is going to stay on the farm?

Can anyone imagine that the farmer boy will continue to work with the drudgery of farm life from daybreak to dark when, by leaving the farm, he can get twice as much pay for half the hours of work, and then have all the allurements of city life, which appeal so mightily to the young?

And then, when one talks about an embargo on shipments of foodstuffs, does he realize that the farmer will have something to say on that subject and will demand his rights so that no embargo shall be placed on his product unless an embargo also be placed on cotton and iron and steel and lumber and everything that we are now exporting? What is sauce for the goose will be equally as good sauce for the gander.

He who talks about an embargo on the shipment of farm products in order to reduce the cost of foodstuffs for the American people is only arguing in favor of a famine of food which would stagger the nation. Let us face the facts squarely and honestly.

For many years, due to the trend of the population from the farm to the city, there has been in evidence a decline in the per capita production of food, and the end is not yet in sight. We are facing a very dangerous food situation, and the best brains of the nation should be concentrated upon the development of agriculture that it may be made as prosperous as merchandising and manufacturing in the city, so that the farm laborer may get as high wages as the city laborer, relative to the cost of living, or otherwise we soon will reach a point when we shall have to search the world for food to add to our own scanty production. And yet we have a soil which in extent and fertility ought to be able to feed five times our present population, but it will not feed our existing population unless the country soon comes to a realization of the whole situation and ceases to fight a profitable price for the farmer, and, on the contrary, does all in its power to make farming profitable, to lessen the burden of farm life, to add to the comforts of the farm, and in that way help to turn the tide back from the city to the country. In that is our only safety.

Old Jim's Tip Was Good

(Continued from Page 3.)

operations. He has 560 acres in the home place.

The farm is equipped with two silos, a hog barn with a sales pavilion in connection, a new cattle barn with a capacity of 200 tons of alfalfa hay, a feed mill, three manure spreaders, a threshing outfit and steam tractor, a six-horse drill, three corn blenders and much other miscellaneous machinery, including a large truck. Four hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation. Twenty head of horses are kept on the place.

Like Lamar and Miller, Mr. Boesiger markets his crops thru his livestock and therefore his crops are those adapted to livestock production. He

raises some wheat, but it is incidental to his general operations.

On a hill in North Central Missouri, at the end of a half mile lane, stands a large and imposing house. From its spacious front porch a huge amphitheater rises to the westward. The lap of this big circle of hills is rich bottom soil. Timber spots the gently climbing slopes, and in these patches of trees nestle several houses.

It is the kingdom of H. G. Windsor, seed corn specialist. From a chair on the front porch, aided by a pair of field glasses, Mr. Windsor can watch operations on all parts of his domain. He is monarch of all he surveys, because the hills to the westward furnish the horizon for his possessions.

Slated to be a lawyer, poor health interfered and Mr. Windsor went to the farm. The ability that would have made him a good lawyer produced an exceptionally good farmer.

Seed corn is his hobby. He raises some of the best corn grown and operates on a large scale. It is his chief business and the thing upon which his reputation rests. Naturally he has other interests. The corn that is not good enough to be used as seed is fed to cattle and hogs. Soybeans, cane, corn and grass are raised and fed to livestock. Every ounce of manure is conserved and given back to the soil.

Windsor feeds cattle, not to top the market when he sells so much as to make a profit and leave on the land as much fertilizer as possible. He feeds young stuff only and seeks to market it in the summer when receipts at the stockyards are low and he can obtain a better price.

These eight farmers are all specialists. They have concentrated their efforts on one phase of farming and made everything else subordinate. Without exception success has come.

There is scarcely any need to ask these men if Old Jim's advice to "pick out the fish you like to catch best and learn all about him," is worth heeding. They have followed it.

Evening

The cattle weave slowly across the plain, Down a narrow, well-trodden lane, Led by the tinkle of the bell, They wind thru woods, by cooling dell, With tossing horn and nodding head, Bathed in sunset's amber red, After their leader's homeward wend Over the hill, around the bend.

Slowly they go as the day's last breeze Softly creeps thru shadowing trees, The cattle urge the cattle home, As the night sounds rise in the gathering gloom, The tips of the trees now catch the rays Of golden sun, thru evening's haze, The herd finds shelter for the night As darkness steals away the light.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

Early Work for Wheat

There will be considerable listing of wheat land following the harvester in Pratt county, writes G. E. Lee, who thinks it pays well, considering a period of years at least. The year Mr. Lee disked behind the binder, 1918, it rained for three weeks in August, so the advantage was not as great as in a dry year. That piece of ground, however, seems to be the last to suffer from dry weather yet, says Mr. Lee. He finds that wheat land not worked immediately behind the harvester is usually the last to be prepared. The work comes when kaffir must be cultivated, alfalfa hay put up, bundle grain threshed, and usually wages are higher during the threshing season than earlier.

Mr. Lee considers the man he keeps on the lister as a reserve hand for the combine harvester crew in case a man gets sick or quits and the same with the power equipment. In speaking of the advantages of the listing method of preparation for wheat, he says, "I believe ground listed immediately after harvest will yield 5 to 8 more bushels to the acre and will provide pasture as well, while wheat drilled in land prepared late is scarcely visible thru the winter. Listing seems to have the advantage over other preparation methods if unusual rains come, and it leaves the stubble on top when the

ridges are worked down which prevents blowing to a great extent. I do not believe I would advise a farmer to buy extra equipment in order to list during harvest, but it has paid me, I know. It transfers the last year's late worked land to the best earliest worked ground and produces a profit instead of just coming out even. Working hard dry ground absorbs extra power, resulting in a poor seed bed and this is the condition usually prevailing in August."

Back to the Farm Movement

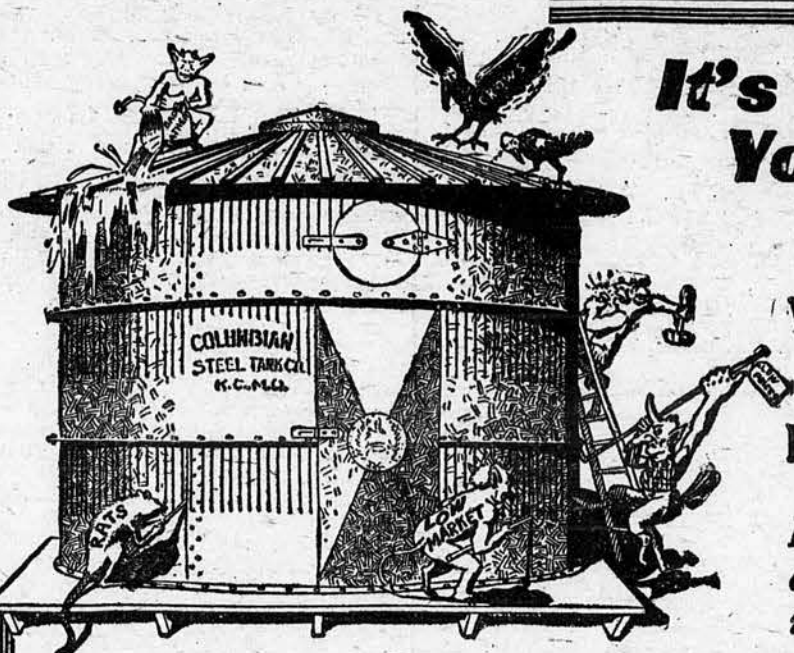
Farm land men representing 24 states held an interesting meeting in Kansas City June 4-5 and started a "back to the farm" movement to relieve congested conditions in the city as well as to aid deserving farmers in bringing about a better and larger food production. Another object of the meeting was to organize a permanent International Farm Bureau to represent the United States and Canada.

Special committeemen were selected to represent every district. The following persons were selected to act as committeemen: Chairman, A. C. Simonson, Denver, Colo.; Jay M. Jackson, Kansas City; H. S. Wright, Memphis, Tenn.; C. E. Southwick, Minneapolis, Minn.; Meyer Elsmann, New Orleans, La.; F. W. German, Portland, Ore.; A. G. Bauder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Albert H. House, Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Hart, Warren, Ohio.

A great deal of credit is given Mr. Wilber J. Mansfield of the Mansfield Brothers Land and Loan company of Kansas City for bringing about this organization.

Storage space should be provided on Kansas farms for every bushel of wheat raised; the producers will not get the top dollars until this is done.

More attention is being given to crop rotations in the Middle West, especially to increasing the acreage of the legumes.



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When You Put It in a **Columbian** Portable Steel Grain Bin

It is a positive assurance against all hazards which mean losses in grain.

THOUSANDS of dollars worth of wheat was lost last year because of the shortage of freight cars and the impossibility of securing proper storage facilities. The same shortage of freight cars will probably occur again this year, but there is a way for the wheat grower to protect himself against such conditions—buy a **Columbian Steel Grain Bin**. Thousands of these bins were sold last year and more than paid for themselves in the grain saved.

The **Columbian Galvanized Metal Grain Bin** is constructed of best grade of rust-resisting, galvanized sheet steel, sides of 20 gauge, bottom of 24 gauge and the roof of 23 gauge material. It is proof against fire, water, lightning, birds, rats and all such hazards. It is sectional in construction, each section being joined by our patented joint which gives additional strength and rigidity to the walls of the bin. The upper half of each sheet is corrugated to add strength to the bin. It is shipped knocked down and its erection is so simple that any one can set it up in a few hours time. It may be set up on a platform provided with skids and hauled to any part of the field, wherever you may be threshing, thus permitting you to thresh directly into the bin and saving the cost of sacks, twine, labor and waste of transporting the threshed grain.

Each bin has a hinged metal door, five feet by two feet, and is provided with a hasp for locking. A collapsible shoveling board is furnished with every bin which prevents the grain from running down faster than it is shoveled away. There is also a sacking spout provided by means of which more than half the contents of the bin may be removed without shoveling.

Do not delay in ordering. The ever increasing difficulty in obtaining sufficient steel for manufacturing makes delay dangerous. Protect your grain and your interests by placing your order with your dealer **NOW** for later delivery. Do not fail to insist on the **"COLUMBIAN" Grain Bin**—the original and genuine Steel Grain Bin. Our Trade Mark is your protection. If your dealer cannot take care of your needs, write us direct for our illustrated descriptive folder No. 303.

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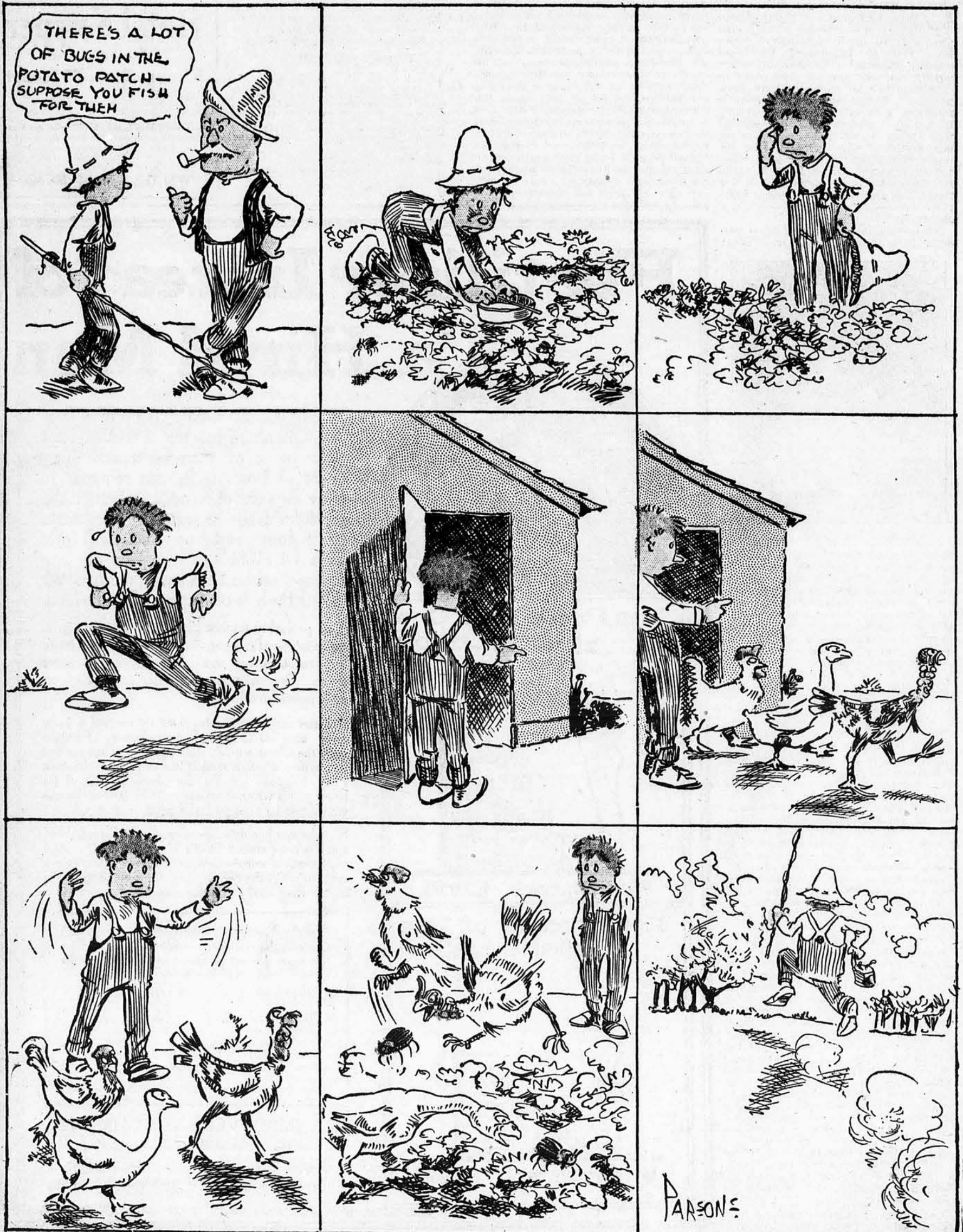
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

What's the Use of Working When You Can Turn the Job Over To a Gang of Sub-Contractors Who'll Do It Better and Let You Go Fishing



With the Capper Calf Club

How are You Caring for Your Calves?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IN a Fourth Reader which I studied a good many years ago was a story which I still remember well. Perhaps Kansas boys and girls study the same lesson now. This story told of four children and how they showed their love for their mother. "I love you, mother," said one of the children, but when his mother asked him to run an errand he pouted and wanted to play instead. His sister, too, told her mother of her love, then cried because she had to tend the baby. The second boy acted in the same way, but when little Nell said, "I love you, mother," she began to help her busy mother in every way possible. Which child loved mother best?

Every Capper Calf club member is proud of his or her calves. I'm sure of that. But how are you showing your pride and liking? It isn't sufficient just to tell folks what fine calves you have, and show them off every time you have a chance. Your real liking is seen in your care of those calves. Four club members have lost calves since the contest began. This doesn't necessarily imply carelessness, but there is room for improvement. I'm sure no club member would be less careful of his or her contest entry because of the insurance plan of the Capper Calf club. Remember that the rules state, "Insurance will be forfeited if the death of the calf is due to any carelessness or neglect."

Apply the Golden Rule

Not long ago I saw the statement, "Don't expect farm animals to thrive on treatment and food that would be poisonous to human beings." That's a good principle to keep in mind. Remember that cleanliness is absolutely essential if you are to keep your calves healthy. Have their feed sweet and clean. Keep milk buckets well scalded out. It may be mighty handy to hang the feed bucket on a post until the next time you feed, but it results in a sour bucket and sick calves. Have the milk as nearly at a temperature of 90 degrees every feed as possible. Keep plenty of clean, fresh water always before the calves. After they are old enough to eat roughage, have a supply of salt where they can get at it.

Folks who know how to raise good calves say alfalfa and clover are not best when the calves first begin to eat hay, as they are likely to cause scours. After the calves are 2 months old, tho, alfalfa is better than other kinds of hay, altho of course most club members have pasture, and do not need to give hay.

Many club members report difficulty in getting their calves to eat grain when on pasture, the calves preferring the pasture. It is best to give calves both milk and grain, in addition to the pasture, in order to develop them into first-class heifers. Probably the best way to get a calf started to eating grain is to put a little in its mouth just after it has finished its milk. It usually will like the taste of the grain and begin eating, altho of course only a small quantity will be consumed at first. If the calves are on pasture and seem too full for milk and grain, it is well to try penning them up at night, then giving them milk and grain before turning them out in the morning.

Send for Bulletins

It isn't possible to give much information and advice in our club stories. Club members should write to the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., or to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for bulletins on the care and feeding of calves. Go thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze carefully every issue, as you often will find helpful articles in it.

How do you like making monthly feed reports? I'm sure all club members will agree with me that such reports are the thing to have. Some members, tho, do not quite understand everything about record keeping. Remember that the prices to be charged for all feeds consumed by your calves

are to be local market prices. Some members are unable to get local quotations on such a feed as skim milk, for instance, so I am going to rule that 60 cents a hundred pounds for skim milk be charged. A gallon of milk weighs approximately 8 pounds, so you should have no difficulty in finding the amount fed during the month.

How often do you read your club rules? I don't believe any member can read those rules once and be able to tell everything in them. Why, even the club manager has to look them over occasionally to be sure of certain points. Have you forgotten that in counties where there are sufficient members to hold meetings, all members must attend a meeting a month during June, July and August? Of course, this doesn't mean you are to neglect home work, but as a rule it is possible to get away for a half day once a month. If it is impossible for you to attend a meeting, you must send an acceptable excuse to your county leader.

Say, isn't that associate membership idea taking hold, tho? I can see right now that we're due to have a fine club next year, and there will be many counties with complete membership to compete for the pep trophy. There's going to be "some" fight for those cash prizes offered this year for associate members, too. Remember, club members in counties with only one or two contestants are eligible to compete for the prizes. The first boy or girl who sends in recommendations for five associate members will receive \$3, the second \$2, and the third \$1. Associate members do not enter calves this year, but are sure of a place in the club next year, and are invited to take part in all god times at club meetings this year. Recommendation blanks may be obtained from the club manager. Write for your supply.

"Are Kansas boys and girls going to have a department at the Kansas Free Fair in which they may show their calves?" That's the question that already is coming to me, and I'm sorry to have to tell you there is no such department. I believe, tho, that you will have much better luck, and with much less expense, if you will plan to show your calves at your local or county fairs. You'll learn much about livestock, and perhaps will win some prizes for yourself.

It isn't too early to begin thinking about the big pep meeting at Topeka during fair week. Oh boy—and we should say, Oh girl, too—we're going to have "some" time. Fair week will be September 13 to 18, and the club pep meeting will take up three days. Begin now to make plans to be here.

Summer Milk Production

BY G. C. WHEELER

Unless you tempt your milk cows with feed they like especially well, you will find it difficult to keep up the milk flow in hot weather. Keeping the cows from falling off during the hot weather is a problem with which all dairymen have to contend. You cannot expect cows to keep up in their milk during the summer unless you do everything possible to make them comfortable and make it easy for them to get plenty to eat, giving them free access to an abundance of good cool water.

In hot weather cows will not spend enough time grazing, even tho there may be an abundance of feed in the pasture. Usually the pastures get short when the weather gets hot and the cows have hard work getting enough feed to keep up their milk. They must be saved every exertion possible. It helps some to let them graze at night or very early in the morning if there is grass or green feed near the barn. A patch of Sudan grass is a big help as a supplemental pasture during the hot weather. Dairymen who have tried this crop report that it is a great help in providing cows the green feed they need and in such

abundance that they can fill up quickly and seek the shade.

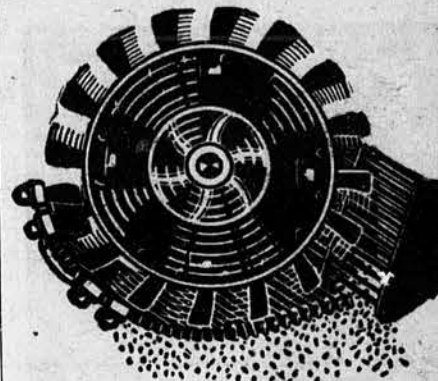
Feeding heavier grain rations will of course help to keep up the milk, but it is not economical to substitute grain for the bulky feeds. The first principle in the economical feeding of cows is to get them to eat a lot of hay, silage and other bulky feeds. In the summer when they are accustomed to grass they will not eat much dry feed unless it be good quality alfalfa hay. On farms where there is an abundance of alfalfa, this can be used to supplement the pastures during the hot, dry weather.

It is difficult to get cows up in their milk again after they have once gone off during a hot spell, therefore it is important to avoid the shrink if possible. If there is any green feed big enough to cut, give it to the cows when it is too hot for them to get enough in the pasture. Do not be afraid to go into a field of corn and cut a few armfuls for the cows. It will pay big in keeping up the milk flow during a hot spell when they would not otherwise get enough to eat.

The summer silo is the simplest and most practicable means of insuring plenty of feed for the milk cows during the summer period. If you do not already have a silo on your farm, investigate this method of providing cheap feed in abundance. The silo has been generally accepted as almost a necessity in providing cheap feed for the winter and the summer silo is the next step. If you know of anyone feeding silage to cows during the summer while the pastures are short, go and learn for yourself what results he is getting. The silo is the solution of one of our biggest dairy problems and dairymen will more and more have to learn to depend on silage as the cheapest and best feed to keep up the milk flow during the summer.

Providing shade will help some in the production of milk during the summer. If there are no shade trees in the pasture, arrange to let the cows get under a shed open to all the breezes that blow. When given their choice cattle always prefer shade where the air moves freely. Have you ever noticed how cattle always go to the highest point in the pasture on a hot day, and if there are a few trees on this point, it is the most popular place in the pasture when it is hot. If you have to provide artificial shade be sure to put it where the air stirs freely.

The whole matter of keeping up the milk flow in summer sums itself up in doing everything possible to make the cows comfortable and seeing that they get an abundance of palatable feed.



Grain Must Come Out

Here is one of the most progressive grain-saving features ever built into a threshing machine. It's the "Man Behind the Gun," the device that helps beat out the grain in the

Red River Special

Most threshers wait for the grain to drop out. Here is the threshing machine that beats it out and saves enough grain that others would lose to pay your threshing bill. The big cylinder throws grain and straw violently against the "Man Behind the Gun," and Beating Shakers keep tossing and beating the straw until the last kernel is saved. Look for the man with the Red River Special in your territory and have him do your threshing this year.

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ROOFING that won't last isn't worth putting on. For it takes just as much time to lay a "roof-peddler's bargain" as it does to lay the best roofing your money can buy. And the cost of labor is a big item these days.

The only way to get your money's worth is to use roofings that are sure to give you long service. That's horse sense, isn't it?

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A recognized standard among "rubber" roofings. Famous for its durability. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials, it defies wind and weather and insures dry, comfortable buildings under all weather conditions. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement in centre of roll.

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A high-grade roll roofing, surfaced with genuine crushed slate in two natural shades, red or green. Needs no painting. Handsome enough for a home, economical enough for a barn or garage. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Nails and cement with each roll.

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Made of high-grade thoroughly waterproofed felt and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Give you a roof of artistic beauty worthy of the finest buildings, and one that resists fire and weather. Need no painting.

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Made of the same durable slate-surfaced (red or green) material as Everlastic Multi-Shingles but cut into individual shingles, 8x12 1/2 inches. Laid like wooden shingles but cost less per year of service. Need no painting.

Write nearest office for free booklets descriptive of the style you prefer.

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Established 1885



When You Want Big Returns Try Classified Ads

Among Colorado Farmers

THOUSANDS of animals died last spring of starvation. Ranchmen took a chance on an "open spring" and sold themselves short of hay. And this thing happens more or less every year. As a business proposition it has been fully demonstrated that it does not pay.

George H. Glover, veterinarian of the Colorado Agricultural college, says: "In some cases feed has been gotten to the starving animals only to find that it was too late. The supposition is that when feed is given to a starving animal, it will eat ravenously, in fact is likely to over-eat. This is not true. When an animal has starved for a time there is not only a loss of all desire for food but the digestive organs reach a condition of agony, and digestion would be impossible. There is a way of saving such animals by individual attention, but ranchmen are wont to deal with animals collectively and are not in the habit of treating sick animals. Getting hay to starving animals at the last hour will not save them. Trying to carry them over between hay and grass is a costly experiment in most cases."

Better Care of Tires

Every stone-chip, piece of glass, bit of iron, switch-point and the like inflicts cuts on the toughest tread when hit squarely by the motor car tire. If one of these is neglected it may reduce your mileage greatly. It pays well for every Colorado farmer to care for his tires properly.

A tread cut is much like a wound on the sole of a runner's foot. If he runs with it, the pressure of his weight will extend the cut and make it larger. Dirt and grit will be forced into the flesh, and the wound will fester and spread infection until it is cleaned and dressed. Then proper steps must be taken to let nature fill it up.

In a tread cut the results of inattention are similar. The elastic tread rubber is constantly spread by the weight of the car and the shocks of the road, so that even a small cut in a new tire enlarges rapidly. At the same time dirt, sand and even small stones are forced into the wound until they go entirely thru the tread and into the carcass. Water, of course, also enters, furthering tread separation, and rots and weakens the carcass. Eventually a stone, or even a bump in the pavement, hit at a fair speed, will bring a bad blowout. It may be so bad that neither tube nor carcass will be able to deliver more than a fair number of miles for the money invested in repairs.

Inspect your tires daily. Have all tread cuts taken care of promptly. If repair labor is scarce in your locality, do the work yourself if the cuts are still fresh and not too large. Never try to repair an old cut without getting expert advice on it. If any tread separation or fabric rotting has set in, repairing the cut without paying attention to these conditions is the worst thing you can do.

Pigs and Pasture

"Why don't you self-feed corn to those pigs?" I asked a farmer, while we were looking over his fairly thrifty bunch of too eager and rather meager shotes.

"Well," he replied, looking out over the broad expanse of rich green alfalfa thru which they were foraging to and fro, "I just figure that if I were to do that, those pigs would lie down alongside the feeders and gorge themselves on corn instead of getting out and rustling for the good in that pasture."

This line of reasoning may appeal to one at first but experiments have shown conclusively that it won't "hold water," and the man who today comes to a full realization of just what pasture does for the growing and fattening pig will profit thereby in good hard dollars and cents.

Pasture won't fatten your pigs, and they will eat just as much of it and at the same time gain more benefit when they are liberally fed on concentrates than when they are severely limited; that is when they are fed only around 1 pound of corn for every 100 pounds of their live weight a day.

The animal husbandry section of the Iowa Experiment station in a test with pigs to determine how much corn to feed on alfalfa pasture made some determinations on this question. The experimental data obtained during the trial is summed up in the table. The test was with pigs 2 1/2 months old, weighing 41 pounds at the start.

| Group. | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Ration first 90 days... | Lot 1. 1% shelled corn. | Lot 2. 3% shelled corn. | Lot 3. Self-fed shelled corn. | |
| Ration last 30 days, shelled corn and tankage self-fed to all groups. All weights below are given in pounds. | | | | |
| Av. daily gain..... | .62 | .95 | 1.19 | |
| Av. final weight..... | 116. | 155. | 185. | |
| Av. daily gain fed..... | 1.95 | 3.34 | 4.44 | |
| Feed required for 100 pounds of gain: | | | | |
| Corn | 293. | 340. | 261. | |
| Tankage | 19. | 12. | 11. | |
| Total | 312. | 352. | 272. | |
| Cost of grain and tankage for 100 lbs. of gain..... | \$9.93 | \$10.92 | \$8.48 | |

Now, to quote Prof. John M. Evvard, under whose direction this experiment was carried on, "In the beginning the 1 per cent fed pigs ate the most alfalfa, more than the self-fed pigs of the same size; but here is what happened: the self-fed pigs grew the faster and shortly (in 90 days) they weighed twice as much as the 1 per cent pigs or 135 pounds as contrasted with 58 pounds. It is logical to see that the 135-pound pigs even tho fed heavily on corn would consume considerable forage, and so they did, in truth more than the smaller "limited grain-fed" pigs. Toward the close of the forage season, therefore, the self-full-fed pigs, now rapidly growing into marketable hogs, catch up on forage consumption, so that at the close of the pasture growing, the forage charge a pig is about equal for the self-fed and 1 per cent limited lots."

Here then are facts to show that none of these pigs grew fat thru eating alfalfa alone, and this shows also that the ones that were "self-fed" corn got out and rustled just as much alfalfa as those that had to "nearly live on it."

Just what does the alfalfa pasture do for the pig? First, with its laxative qualities it keeps him in good health, stimulating his digestive apparatus to that degree where it will best take care of and store away the concentrate fed to him, and then it helps to carry away the waste material for which his body has no more use. For this property alone it is most valuable.

Then it is high in mineral elements. These are important, and most concentrates don't have them in sufficient quantity. It has been proved by experiments that an animal's internal organs, the heart and lungs, depend for stimulus on certain mineral salts; these salts which are carried in the blood come in contact with certain nerves in the body which are then activated so they make the heart beat steadily and strongly and make the action of the lungs vigorous.

The mineral elements contained in these salts must be supplied to the body and alfalfa pasture has them in abundance.

Besides, alfalfa pasture furnishes a cheap source of protein to build up the body tissues which are necessary to give the stretch and development of framework to the pig on which the fat can be deposited to advantage. If he doesn't have this framework, stuffing him with concentrates after he has reached a certain weight will be like trying to stuff more cotton into a sack already full.

Alfalfa pasture won't fatten the pigs alone, nor will it do efficient work in helping to fatten them when you limit their ration too severely, but when you realize that it is your ally, and feed your pigs to the limit, trusting in it implicitly to come to your aid, then it steps in and shoulders the load, furnishing protein and mineral matter as needed by the pig and keeping him healthy and thrifty with his machinery working 24 hours daily and running smooth till he's ready to tip the scales and go over the road to a good market.

E. J. Maynard.

Ft. Collins, Colo.

Farming in Western Kansas

THE FARMER is the only business man who shelters, clothes and feeds his working partners—his wife and children. They not only share in the work on the farm, but also know the amount and kind of working capital and often share in the discussions as to the best methods of making the most from the capital employed, whether in the form of livestock or crops.

To get the maximum effort from these working partners with the minimum expenditure of time, health and energy, it is necessary that they have the greatest degree of comfort in the home. This is to be found in the modern home where water, light and heat lessen labor and add to the comfort and restfulness which bring excellent returns in the form of energy and increased vigor—real assets in the business of farming.

Sweet Clover in Western Kansas

George Sears of Sharon Springs has an excellent Sweet clover pasture on the sandy land of the Smoky River bottoms. Mr. Sears is much pleased with the pasture it affords and says that his cattle and horses prefer it to the other grasses, and that his cows give more milk when they have the Sweet clover than when they are without it. He has managed his pasturing so it is allowed to reseed itself from year to year, and so he has had no trouble with it killing out every other year. Mr. Sears says he does not grow Sweet clover on his alfalfa land, but on soil that will not grow alfalfa. He believes Sweet clover will be a valuable crop in that locality.

Grain Sorghums a Stable Crop

The United States Bureau of Markets is working out grades for the grain sorghums so they can be handled more efficiently on the markets. The new grain standards probably will be in effect during the fall of 1920.

For More Feed

There probably will be a greater acreage of forage and grain sorghums planted in Western Kansas this year than ever, due to the fact that the wheat acreage is reduced to a certain extent, and also because the farmers who have been studying the matter realize they can make more money one year with another with the grain sorghums than with either corn or wheat.

Western Kansas has an ideal climate for the hardy, drouth resisting sorghums, and it is only a question of time until it will be referred to as the Sorghum Belt of the country.

Harvest Labor

The prospects for labor for harvest are much better this year than last season. Last year, with an advertised wage of only 50 cents an hour, men would not come to the harvest fields for only 10 to 15 days of work; in other words, the wages advertised scared the best men away. This year with an advertised wage of 70 cents an hour men are being attracted to the harvest fields to work thru harvest and the threshing season. Many more letters are being received by county agents and labor officials than were received last year. There will be no reason for men bidding over the state wage this season.

Sorghums for Late Planting

To have success with the sorghums we must understand their growing requirements. All sorghums are drouth resistant and may be grown any place in Western Kansas so far as the moisture requirements are concerned. There are only a few of the many varieties that will mature a good crop of forage or grain in the short season that prevails in Western Kansas.

For forage the results of the Fort Hays Experiment station show that Red Amber is best, maturing in an average of 95 days. For both forage and grain for late planting Freed's sorgho, sometimes incorrectly called White cane, will produce a good crop with a small amount of forage if planted late, as it requires only 85 days to mature. For grain, feterita will mature a good

crop in an average of about 95 days. Red Amber, Freed's sorgho or feterita probably will produce a crop if planted as late as June 15, but for later planting up to July 1 there is no grain sorghum crop that will compare with Freed's sorgho.

Rotate the Wheat Land

Much better yields of wheat in the last five years on land rotated with row crops than on continuously cropped wheat land are reported by W. P. Montgomery of Hays. He says that Ellis county farmers must soon come to some kind of rotation. Many fields in this county have been in wheat almost continuously for 30 to 40 years, and it is surprising that yields have held up so well as they have.

The Dodrill brothers, growing 800 acres of wheat in Rooks county, also

have found that it pays to rotate occasionally with corn or sorghums. They plan to keep wheat on the same land but four years in succession.

Wheat can follow corn to good advantage nearly any fall. When the fall is wet as in 1913, 1915 and 1919 wheat can follow sorghums that have been well cultivated. W. A. Logan of Hays now has a fine wheat prospect after sorghum on land that grew Red Amber for silage five years in succession.

Grasshoppers are Hatching

The pastures and fence rows are alive with young 'hoppers in some parts of Western Kansas. Please report them to E. G. Kelly, Manhattan, Kan., if they are in numbers sufficient to cause damage to the field crops.

More Silos

Many farmers are building silos in Western Kansas in order to store their feed from a year of plenty to a time when they may need it. They also are beginning to realize that on the farms where they have a minimum of pasture they can keep more cattle to an acre with a silo than without it.

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Were its position less deserved could Hudson hold the loyalty of all these? Were its supremacy less decisive, surely five years must have discovered the rightful successor.

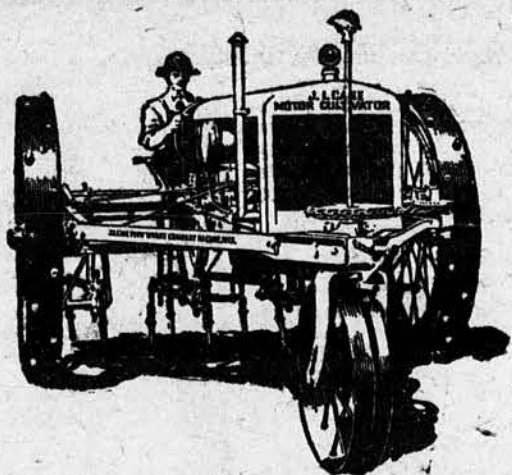
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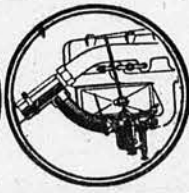
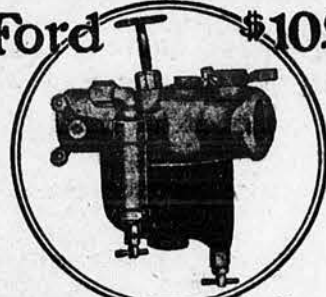
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Orchard and Garden

FOR snap beans a desirable variety is the old Kentucky Wonder. They should be planted in rows about 4 feet apart and a trellis made so the vines can develop sufficiently to give a desirable yield. By keeping up cultivation this crop will bear nearly all summer. The beans should be kept picked as soon as they reach the snap stage. If permitted to develop to full size and maturity the vine will die. Butter-beans may also be grown. The same rule holds with them as with the snap beans, but they will have to be permitted to develop in the pod, but should be picked in the green stage. Okra will produce pods thruout the summer if the pods are cut off as they develop.

For greens, Swiss Chard and New Zealand Spinach grow well in most soils during the early part of the summer.

Lettuce Drop or Rot

If the lower leaves of your lettuce look as if they had been scalded with hot water and are drooping and falling to the ground, the plant is probably infected with lettuce drop or rot. As it moves rapidly not only to the rest of the infected plant but also to other plants in the bed, it should be checked at once. Pull and burn or bury the plants as soon as the disease is detected. If you are growing lettuce on a large scale and are afraid of future trouble in this direction, practice crop rotation and sterilize your soil. Celery, cucumber, radish and other plants are also subject to this disease.

Plant Some Endive

Those who enjoy eating lettuce should try endive for a change. Later in the season when it is difficult to grow lettuce on account of the hot weather endive may be planted with better success. It is more drought resistant and stands the hot weather better. It may be planted and cultivated in the same way as lettuce. This is a vegetable that should be found in every farm garden.

Don't Forget the Pickles

In every farm garden a few cucumbers should be grown for making pickles. They will come in handy next winter when vegetable foods will be scarce and high.

Cucumbers can be grown on a wide range of soils, but gravelly or clay loams are preferred. Sandy soils are commonly used but the crop is often smaller because of the difficulty of supplying the plants with sufficient water in July and August.

Well-rotted stable manure is the most satisfactory cucumber fertilizer. If enough is available, broadcast it before plowing. If the supply of manure is limited it may be applied at planting time either in the hill or in a dead furrow plowed where the row is to be.

Ten or 12 seeds are scattered over an area about a foot in diameter, the hills being about 4 to 6 feet apart. After danger from the cucumber beetles is past the plants are thinned to 4 to 6 in a hill. Sowing cucumbers in drills has been gaining in popularity. The rows are about 6 feet apart and the plants sown from 2 to 4 inches apart. They are thinned to from 12 to 18 inches apart.

Treat the seed if disease is known

to be present, rotate the fields to avoid disease losses, he urges. Pick the cucumbers regularly and carefully to make the most of the crop.

Can Vegetables and Fruit

The canning season has arrived. In the face of the high cost of living, pantries ought to be filled with home canned products. The comparative cost of containers filled with home grown fruits and vegetables, and those purchased from the grocer is worth consideration. The quality of the home canned product when properly handled is superior to that of the commercial goods.

The sugar shortage need not prevent home canning. Fruit may be canned without sugar. The preservation of fruits and vegetables depends upon sterilization and not upon the amount of sugar used. Sugar may be added where desired at the time the fruit is served.

The sanitary can sealer that is in use in a number of counties shortens the time of work very materially. Many forms of glass jars are also on the market which are very satisfactory and economical.

Cucumber Beetle

The striped cucumber beetle is one of the serious enemies of cucumber, melon, squash and related crops. It is a small beetle, striped lengthwise with yellow and black, and about 1/2 of an inch long.

While the beetles are feeding on the plants the females lay eggs around the stem, just below the surface of the ground. The larvae hatching from them are slender whitish grubs with black heads, which tunnel in the roots or main stem in the ground, sometimes causing considerable injury, tho probably this injury is less than that caused by the beetles.

This is a very difficult pest to control. In fact, there is no one known remedy that will effectually keep it under control. However, if powdered arsenate of lead is dusted on the plants before the beetles become numerous, and later applications made from time to time, which will depend upon the frequency of the rain, this pest may be satisfactorily controlled.

Repellents, such as air-slaked lime and tobacco dust have often been used to advantage, but are not to be recommended in preference to arsenate of lead.

To Kill Cabbage Worms

What can I put on my cabbage plants to keep the green worms from eating them? The worms eat into the heart and finally ruin the heads.

Will Paris Green poison one if it is used? Some have told me to use it but I am afraid of poison.

Sawyer, Kan.

The common cabbage worm has been very well controlled by the use of arsenate of lead applied while the plants are young.

Either the powdered form of lead or the liquid spray may be used. We like to make a strong spray, using about 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

Paris green may also be used without any danger of injury up to the time the plants begin to head. If arsenate of lead or Paris green is used thoroly up to that time you may expect fair control. Albert Dickens.



Picking Cantaloupes. These Grown in the West Have a Better Flavor Than Those Grown in the Eastern and Southern States and Sell Better.

Tom McNeal's Answers

Inheritance

1. A and B are husband and wife and A and D are brothers. A dies. D dies unmarried, intestate and without issue. Would B, A's widow, inherit an equal share of D's estate with D's living brothers and sisters under the Kansas statutes?

2. Under the Kansas statute can a step-mother inherit an equal share of the step-child's estate the same as his brothers and sisters, providing the father of said step-child be dead?

KANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

If D died intestate and unmarried, his estate would go first to his father and mother if either of them are living. If they are both dead, then his estate would go to his living brothers and sisters. If, therefore, he died before his brother A, A would inherit a share of the estate and in that event at his death, his wife, under the Kansas statute, would inherit her share of whatever estate her husband might have at his death.

If, however, A died before D, then the living brothers and sisters of D would, at his death, inherit his estate.

2. The step-mother would not necessarily inherit any share of the step-child's estate.

Concerning Mortgages

1. A sells B two blocks of city property and takes a mortgage for the deferred payments. A has a number of portable brood coops on the property. Has he a legal right to sell these coops as personal property, or do they go with the realty?

2. Has B a legal right to cut down for firewood nearly all of a beautiful artificial grove surrounding the dwelling house, and make a driveway thru the front yard?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. The portable coops are personal property which A has a right to dispose of as he sees fit.

2. B having title to the land has a right to make any changes he may desire, provided he does not commit waste and by so doing endanger the security of the man holding the mortgage.

As to whether he would have a right to cut down this grove and make a driveway thru the front yard, it would finally depend upon the question as to whether he was impairing the security which A holds.

Settlement of Estate

My husband owns a small farm. We have no children. Can any of his brothers and sisters take part of the property should I survive my husband?

Final settlement was made before we were married and my name isn't signed on the deeds. Would it be necessary for my husband to make a will so they could not take the property from me? J. H. B.

Under the Kansas laws, if your husband dies intestate and without children and you survive him, as his widow, you will inherit all of the property real and personal of which he may be possessed at the time of his death. His brothers and sisters would inherit none of his property.

What Part Can A Hold?

1. A marries B, who is his second wife. B has property bought with the life insurance left by her first husband. What part of the property can A hold at B's death?

2. What part of the step-children's property which belonged to them before the marriage of A and B can the step-father or step-mother hold, if any? READER.

1. At B's death A would inherit one-half of her property.

2. Neither the step-father nor step-mother inherit any of the property of the step-children.

Cannot Get His Horn

A desired to try a band instrument with the privilege of buying it. Without my consent he lent it to B who wished to try it. Neither one wishes to buy it, but I cannot get any satisfaction. What would I have to do to get it? I don't care to spend more than the horn is worth, which is \$15. SUBSCRIBER.

It seems to me that if I felt that I was able to do it, I would simply go and take that horn from the person who has it. Of course, you can recover it by an action in replevin, but you ought not to be compelled to go to that expense and trouble.

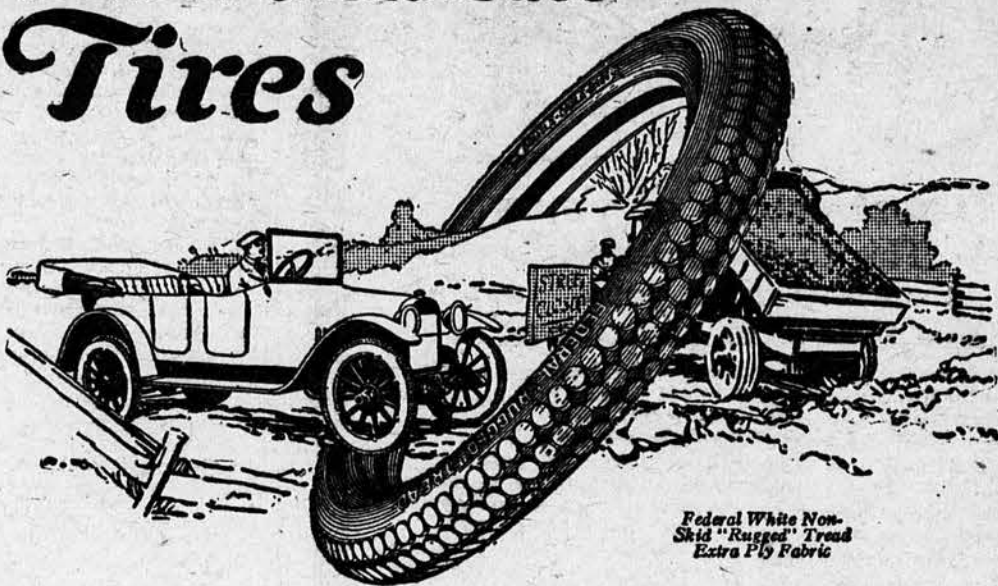
Widow's Rights

The owner of 320 acres of land dies, leaving a wife and five children. No division is made. When the children are of age she buys the shares of four of them, but cannot agree on the price of the fifth. She is having some improvements put on the farm without having an agreement when the improvements were made and is now renting the farm. Has the widow a right to rent the place and deduct from the rent so much as is necessary to pay for the improvements before giving the child its share? SUBSCRIBER.

If these improvements are necessary, I think she has.

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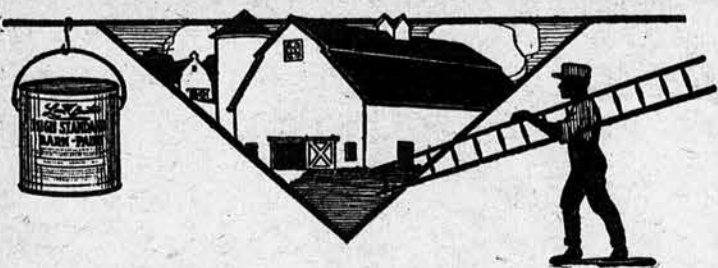
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ways some one paint that is better than all others, why not have that one?

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Attention of Directors and Officers of Corporations

Liability of Directors to Depositors

"A director of an insolvent bank is not excused from the liability to a depositor by showing that the insolvent condition of the bank was caused by the false, fraudulent and corrupt practices of the cashier, so adroitly concealed and covered up by him that such condition could not have been discovered by an examination into the bank's affairs, when such director has wholly failed to make any examination into those affairs."

"It is the duty of directors to examine into the affairs of their banks with reasonable frequency and thoroughness, for the purpose of thereby acquainting themselves with their condition, and, where they fail so to do, they will be held liable to depositors, in case of insolvency, for deposits made with their assent." 60th Kansas Reports at page 342.

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Kansas Farm News Notes

FOURTEEN COWS in Jackson county herds, where official and semi-official tests are being made, produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat in May. The high cow for the month was in the herd of Coleman & Son, her production being 1,692 pounds of milk and 63.1 pounds of butterfat. R. A. Gilliland had the high herd with an average production for 15 cows of 755.3 pounds of milk and 38.3 pounds of butterfat. Six of these cows averaged 50.5 pounds of butterfat, four of them starting their tests as 3-year-olds. These cows are on the register-of-merit test, while the remainder of the herd is on test with the cow testing association and is getting very little grain in addition to good pasture.

Do Their Own Threshing

Farmers in the vicinity of Bushton, Rice county, have organized their own threshing company and purchased an outfit to be used in threshing the grain of the neighborhood. High priced labor and high threshing bills are forcing the organization of neighborhood threshing rings all over the state.

Cattle Men to Salina

Salina will be the place of meeting for the next annual convention of the Kansas State Livestock association. It was held in Wichita last winter and this city made an active fight to get it again, but after three years of effort Salina finally won out.

Still Buying Walnut Logs

There is great activity in the walnut lumber market in his section, writes E. C. Trembley of Morris county. Cutters are going considerable distances from the railroad to get walnut logs. They seem to have no regular price. Some of the logs they get for almost nothing, while they pay well when compelled to do so.

County Association Sells Cattle

An average of \$246 an animal was made in the first annual sale conducted by the Pawnee County Short-horn Breeders' association. Eight Pawnee county breeders consigned to this sale and one Oklahoma breeder made a consignment. The 39 animals sold brought a total of \$9,580. Seven head went to a Pawnee county man for \$3,195.

Organize Bureau of Education

A bureau of education with a budget of \$40,000 to get farmers' problems before the people was authorized recently by the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. A referendum vote by 900,000 of its members on the question of the right to strike in labor disputes and on the repeal of the Adamson law were also authorized at the same meeting.

Dairy Cow Demand

Increased interest in dairying is shown by the prices paid for high grade Holstein cows sold in Emporia in a series of three sales held during the last six months. In the first 37 grade Holsteins sold for an average of \$239. In the second sale 32 cows sold for an average price of \$218 and in the third, 30 head, sold at an average of \$216.

County Agent Resigns

After five and a half years of county agent work, A. D. Folker, county agent of Wyandotte county, Kansas, has resigned to go into work along commercial lines. Mr. Folker was very successful in his work in Jewell county. Later he became the first county agent of Shawnee county and got the work well started in this county. He next served for a period as assistant county agent leader in Missouri, coming back to Kansas as county agent of Wyandotte county.

Holstein Club Buys Bull

A high class Holstein herd bull has been purchased by the Holstein club organized at McLouth last year by J. M. Goodwin, county agent of Jefferson county. A farmers' shipping association of 75 members has been organ-

ized at Oskaloosa and is still growing in numbers. Three thousand pounds of tobacco dust were purchased and distributed by the sheep and wool growers' association of the county at a saving of \$30 to the purchasers. Twenty thousand pounds of wool have been assembled in a pool, but as yet have not been sold.

County Sets Own Wage Scale

At a meeting attended by 175 farmers, representing the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers' Union of Coffey county, it was voted to establish a wage rate of 50 cents an hour for harvest labor, haying, threshing and similar work. This action was taken because it was felt conditions are different there from those in the wheat belt. The wage fixed was considered just and sufficient. Farmers of Dickinson county are also rebelling against the proposed 70 cents an hour wage and will use as few extra laborers as possible. Farmers are buying small threshing machines and planning to exchange and run tractors night and day to avoid hiring too many itinerant laborers.

Storage for Grain

In Jackson county most of the farmers are provided with storage for their wheat in case it cannot be handled from the thresher. In one community J. B. Reeves, who is one of eight men in a neighborhood threshing ring, is the only one without storage and he is just completing an implement house which he says he will convert into a temporary wheat bin if necessary. Last year he got a car without difficulty and marketed his wheat without delay direct from the thresher. This year, however, he looks for no such good luck. Jackson county farmers have in this year between 45,000 and 50,000 acres of wheat and it is in most promising condition.

Reverie

From out the shadowed realms of memory
From out the bounds of death's deep mystery,
There comes a face,
That I still love within the secret chamber
Of my soul
And time cannot erase.
It seems once more we walk that grass
green lane,
In shades of evening and to us again
Summer sings her song,
As we, beneath the cloudless, starlit sky
Are prone to tarry long.
Again it seems I see that well loved, gentle
smile;
I hear the soft-toned voice and all the while
He speaks to me,
Of our bright dreams, so full of hope and
love,
Of days that are to be.
No more we walk these vales, by winding
streams,
No more we talk of happy, hopeful dreams;
But in that distant land
We'll walk those never ending lanes
And understand.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editorials, Senator Capper's Washington Comment is one of the most interesting and instructive.

In order to introduce this bright and breezy farm paper to readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the publisher agrees to send the paper six months for ten cents. This is a special offer, good for ten days only. You should send in your dime today. Address, Capper's Farmer, 507 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. You can't afford to miss a single copy.

Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

THE world of finance received two surprises last week, when the Chicago & Northwestern railroad announced a reduction of 1 per cent, down to 2½ on common, and ½ of 1 per cent, down to 3½ on preferred, on the semi-annual dividend. The stock sold off 10 points on this announcement. Inadequate guarantees afforded by the railroad law were given as the cause. The second jolt was the announcement that the latest issue of Treasury Certificates, for 400 million dollars, would bear 5½ and 6 per cent and that the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago had ruled that it would lend on Liberty bonds only at market value and not at par, as most of the banks are doing.

Liberties Take a Slump

The Government's hiking of its interest rate again is said to have been caused by the unwillingness of banks to take allotments of the certificates, as heretofore made by the Federal Reserve Banks with each succeeding issue. Money being tight, the banks objected to being told what they were to take, and the Government advanced its bid. The effect on Liberty bonds was immediate. The first 4¼'s went off \$1.20, being the worst sufferers of any of the issues.

A Billion for Taxes

Call money has run between 7 and 12 per cent on Wall Street for the week. The fact that the Government is bidding higher for short-term funds, the paying of interest on First Liberties and on Victories June 15 and the fact that the second installment of the income tax, due June 15, will require 1 billion dollars, all operated to make a still tighter money market.

Fewer Stock Dividends

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Company announced a 20 per cent stock dividend, being one of the few companies to declare such dividends following a proposal in Congress to tax stock dividends 10 per cent to pay for the proposed soldiers' bonus. Previous to this proposal firms all over the country had been declaring stock dividends.

Railroads Increase Earnings

Gross earnings of the railroads for March were 450 million dollars, a gain of 82 million over March, 1919. The net earnings for the month were 10 million dollars, \$900,000 over March, 1919. For the first three months this year the railroads earned 1,334 million dollars gross, an increase of 236 millions over the same period last year. Net earnings for the first three months were 63 million dollars, an increase of 29 millions over the first three months of 1919.

Financial Doctors Hopeful

Financial doctors believe that the continued tightening of credits and slow deflation are having beneficial effects. The Southern Pacific sold 15 million of 7 per cent 4 to 7-year notes last week at 100 to 101, and other railroad loans were floated without difficulty. There seems to be a tendency toward improvement in the traffic congestion. The steel industry continues its heavy booking of advance orders.

Livestock Judging Contest

J. B. Myers of Milton stood first among the 145 contestants in the students' livestock judging contest held at the agricultural college in Manhattan May 12, winning the trophy offered by the Kansas state livestock association. Mr. Myers also won first place in the grain judging contest held earlier in the year. A. D. Webber of Horton, who was first man in the dairy judging contest, won second place in the livestock contest.

Seniors and juniors competed separately. In the senior group Merton Otto of Riley won the Sweet and Piper Horse and Mule Company's trophy on horses, R. E. Sears of Eureka, the Kansas City stockyard's trophy on cattle, J. F. Brown, the Wichita stockyard's trophy on hogs and Oscar Steanson of Manhattan, the Clay-Robinson Commission trophy on sheep.

In the junior contest C. B. Roberts

of Manhattan stood first, winning the cup offered by Col. L. R. Brady. In this contest J. E. Taylor of Stafford stood first on horses, E. A. Briscoe of Latham on cattle, E. R. Button of Topeka on hogs and R. A. Maupin of Manhattan on sheep.

Big Class Leaves Manhattan

A class of 225 members went out from the Kansas State Agricultural college at the commencement held May 27. Of these 72 received degrees in agriculture, 72 in home economics, 17 in veterinary medicine, 43 in general science and 27 in engineering. A masterly address was given to the class and visiting friends by Dr. Marion L. Burton, president of Michigan university, on the subject, "The Demands of the New Democracy."

Doctor Burton developed the thought that democracy now demands that we use our heads as never before in settling the momentous problems involved in our new world relationships. Our minds must be open to truth in all

fields. A second demand is that we have self respect. "A democracy rests upon the character of its individual citizens," said the speaker. The vital test is the demand of democracy that the citizen shall not live only for himself, and finally while recognizing all the evils and injustices which we see about us, democracy demands that a man shall have a holy faith and a supreme confidence in the fundamental principles upon which our government rests.

Commencement this year was a more joyous affair than it has been for the three years past, when there was that tenseness of feeling caused by our participation in the World War.

Three major-generals, James G. Harbord, Frank W. Coe and Eli A. Helmick, Kansans and graduates or former students of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who distinguished themselves in the war, were honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The 25-year anniversary reunion of the class of '95, attended by half the living members of the class, including such well known Kansans as George A. Dean, head of the department of entomology at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Frank A. Dawly, assistant county agent leader, Chris A. Johnson, Russell county ranchman and farmer, T. W. Morris and G. C. Wheeler of the Capper Farm Press, Burton W. Conrad, veterinarian who served as an

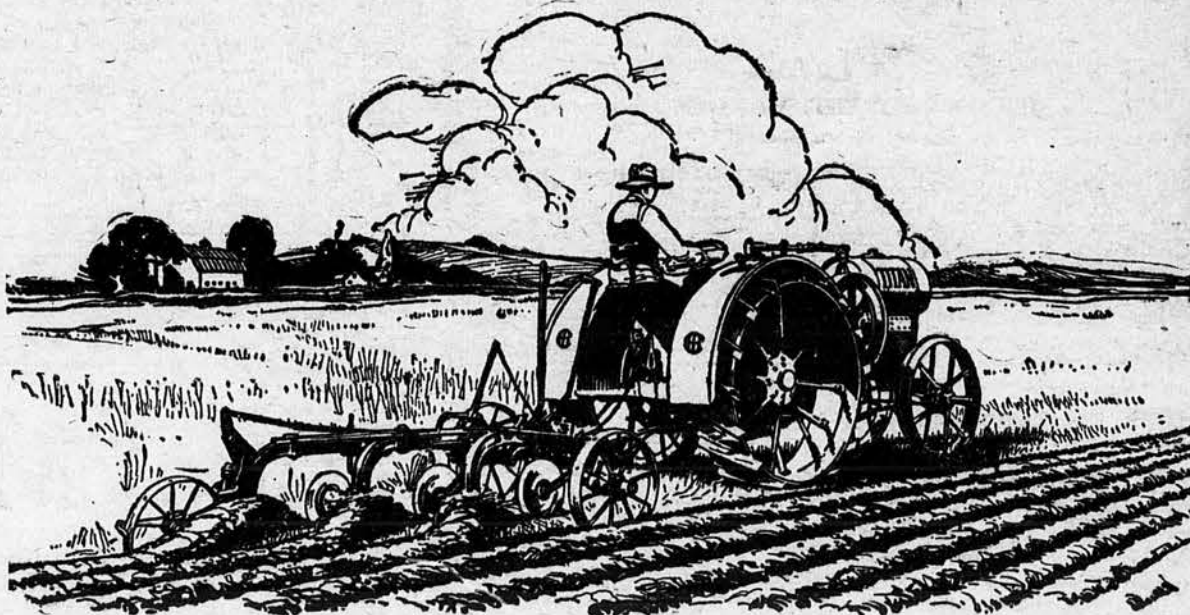
officer in the re-mount work during the war, Clarence V. Holsinger, associated with the well known firm Holsinger Brothers at Rosedale and John B. Harmon, now a Colorado ranchman, was a feature of the week, as was the 1910 class reunion to which class Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the college, belongs.

Kansas Dairymen Visits East

James Linn of Riley county, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders association of Kansas, left last week for an extended trip covering a number of the Eastern states. Mr. Linn plans to visit some of the best Ayrshire herds of the country. Attendance at the annual meeting of the American Ayrshire Record association held in Springfield, Mass., June 7 was a feature of the trip. Of the 150 Ayrshire breeders of Kansas, this number including those owning at least a purebred Ayrshire bull, 26 are members of the National association and Mr. Linn held proxies from a number of these which he voted at the association meeting.

Farm gardens well deserve more attention in Kansas. The effort and the land used in this way are well paid for; the ideal should be to raise the greatest possible amount of the food needed by the family on the home farm.

The Matter of Tractor Speeds



IN SELECTING a tractor it is important to consider the matter of speeds—the speed of the engine (number of revolutions per minute) and also the field speed of the tractor (miles traveled per hour).

Heavy, dusty work, such as plowing, requires a slow-speed engine—an engine that will not burn itself up and grind out its bearings on life-sapping high speeds.

The Titan 10-20 tractor engine loafs along at an easy, comfortable speed that is especially well adapted to heavy-duty work.

In the matter of field speeds, it has been demonstrated that less work is accomplished by a tractor at fast speeds than at the normal speeds

of between 2 and 3 miles an hour, for as the speed increases both friction and plow draft increase. A tractor that will pull four plows with ease at two miles an hour will experience difficulty in pulling half as many at double the speed, and it travels twice as far even though doing less work. As the field speed increases, the strain on both tractor and plow increase. And striking a buried boulder while traveling rapidly will do much more damage than contact at an easy gait.

The Titan 10-20 has two forward speeds—2¼ and 2½ m. p. h.—the right field speeds. Think this over when considering the purchase of a tractor—and see your nearby International dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

U.S.A.

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash

EDITOR

Why Not Make Pudding Occasionally Instead of so Much Pie?

TAKE your choice of puddings. Here's a whole page of them. They have all been tried over and over by the housewives who sent them in and are among their favorite recipes. Paste them in your cook book for future reference.

Pineapple Tapioca

Soak 4 tablespoons of tapioca an hour, or over night if possible. Add sufficient water and cook until clear. Remove from stove, cool, and add 1 can of pineapple cut in small cubes, then fold in the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. Harry Seifert, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

Cherry Pudding

Beat 2 eggs until light, add 1 cup of sugar and beat again. Then add 1 cup of sour milk, 1 tablespoon of butter and 2 cups of flour sifted with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda. Fill two shallow pans partly full, cover with a layer of cherries and add the remaining batter. Place another layer of cherries on top, lightly pressing them into the batter, and bake in a quick oven. Serve with a liquid sauce.—Mrs. Ralph Ober, Chase Co., Kansas.

Pineapple Pudding

Peel a pineapple, taking care to get out all the specks, and grate. Measure out as much sugar as the weight of the pineapple and one-half its weight in butter, mix the two to a cream, then mix with the pineapple. Add 4 eggs, beaten separately, and a cup of cream. Bake slowly.—Mrs. L. R. C., Russell Co., Kansas.

Steamed Pudding

Mix 1 cup of buttermilk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 1 egg, a little salt, 1 heaping teaspoon of soda, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour and

1 cup of dates or raisins. One-half cup of nut meats may be added if desired. Steam 2 hours.—Mrs. L. R. C., Russell Co., Kansas.

Snow Pudding

Mix 2 tablespoons of cornstarch with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Add 1 cup of water and boil until clear. Then add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of lemon extract and beat in 1 egg white beaten stiff. Mold in cups and serve with sauce.—Mrs. D. S. Brown, Edwards Co., Kansas.

Chocolate Walnut Pudding

To 1 pint of milk, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 2 tablespoons of grated chocolate, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch and the yolks of 2 eggs. Cook until thick, remove from the fire and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of walnut meats. Serve with whipped cream.—Clara Ambrose, Wilson Co., Kansas.

Blackberry Pudding

Beat 4 eggs separately and stir into them 2 cups of milk. Sift 2 pints of flour with 2 tablespoons of baking powder and beat this gradually into the eggs and milk. Dredge 3 cups of blackberries with flour and stir this into a batter. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake one hour covered, then remove cover and brown. Serve with sugar and cream. Cherries may be used in place of the

blackberries.—Marjorie C. Metz, Crowley Co., Colorado.

Orange Pudding

Use 6 oranges, 1 pint of sweet milk, the yolks of 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, 3 tablespoons of sugar and a little salt. Peel the oranges, slice thin and sprinkle with sugar. Make a boiled custard of the milk, eggs, cornstarch, sugar and salt and when cool, pour over the oranges. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and spread on top. Set the dish in a pan of water and put in the oven until brown. Serve cold.—Jessie Turley, Washington Co., Arkansas.

Banana Pudding

Mix 2 eggs, 1 quart of milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of cornstarch, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 4 tablespoons of sugar, and cook in a double boiler. When cool, pour over 6 bananas sliced very thin.—Clara Ambrose, Wilson Co., Kansas.

Chocolate Cream Pudding

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, 2 tablespoons of cornstarch, 2 tablespoons of cocoa and a pint of milk. Mix the dry ingredients and add milk to moisten. Heat the remainder of the milk to the boiling point, pour into the cocoa mixture, place on the fire and boil until thick, stirring

constantly. Cut about 15 cents worth of marshmallows into halves and whip into the mixture while it is hot, pour into a deep dish and place the marshmallows on top. This serves five persons.—Mrs. T. H. Adamson, Montgomery Co., Kansas.

Fluffy Pudding

Scald 1 pint of milk. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar until creamy. Dissolve 2 tablespoons of cornstarch with a little milk and blend thoroughly with the first mixture, then stir into the scalded milk slowly. Cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire and flavor with lemon extract. Beat the egg whites stiff, add 2 or 3 tablespoons of sugar and spread on the pudding. Brown in the oven. This is good served warm or cold.—Mrs. B. C. Moore, Ellis Co., Kansas.

Chocolate Pudding

Scald 1 pint of sweet milk and add 1 pint of bread crumbs, 5 tablespoons of cocoa or chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Take from the fire and stir in the well beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Bake 15 minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, spread on the top and brown. Serve cold with whipped cream.—Mrs. Josie Ward, Chase Co., Kansas.

Apple Pudding

Pare and dice 3 good-sized apples and sweeten with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Make a cake dough of the following: 1 tablespoon of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of flour. Pour the dough over the apples and bake rather slowly until brown. Serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. Ralph Ober, Chase Co., Kansas.



Getting the Best of Moths

SUMMER brings with her a household visitor who is no respecter of persons or things; namely, the clothes moth. Your new bolivia coat is just as attractive to this pest as the school child's half worn woolen mittens. Furs are as much favorites of the moth as woolen materials.

Eternal vigilance seems to be the only successful way of protecting woolen garments from moths. Effort needs to be put forth all during the summer for the garments which are worn from time to time during unexpected changes in weather cannot be wrapped and put away. One almost has to leave them hanging in the closet.

With proper care, however, there is little danger. The closet or wardrobe should be free from dust, and should have plenty of sunlight. When brushing the clothes it is important that all the dust be removed from the crevices because these are the favorite hiding places of the moth. Turn the pockets wrong side out, cuffs down. Brush under lapels, plaits, and the top of hems.

The larger part of one's winter wardrobe usually is wrapped and laid in a cedar chest or a trunk in the spring until cold weather appears again. And if the clothes are free from dust and are packed in as nearly an air-tight way as possible there is little danger of damage from moths.

Thoro brushing should remove all moths and eggs, but hanging for a day in the sun and wind will help. The sun's hot rays will burst and kill the moth eggs. After exposing the garment to air and light it should be brushed again in order to remove the bursted eggs.

When the garment is clean it should

be wrapped tightly to prevent moths getting to it. White tar or cedar moth-proof bags are excellent for this purpose. These bags can be purchased in sizes suitable for the garment. There is a size for the small coat or jacket, one for ladies' suits, for men's suits and one for the ulsters as well as the overcoats.

These are heavy paper bags, made so that the garment can be put in at the top and hung on hooks. A metal strip with three hooks on it is so planned that three or more gar-

ments can hang in one bag. The top of the bag folds down several times and strong fastenings hold it in place.

This makes the bag air-tight and moths cannot gain entrance. The odor of the cedar, or the tar acts as a repellent. There are white lined odorless, or lavender bags which give good service, also.

A good strong hook at the back of the bag makes it possible to hang it in the closet, or it may be laid away in the cedar chest or trunk.

Naphthalene flakes or moth balls,

using about 2 pounds to the ordinary trunk, are effective. They not only protect the clothes from moth infestation but kill all stages of the insect. Camphor is less effective and while red-cedar chests kill the adult, they do not prevent the hatching of the moth eggs.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

From a Farm in the Hills

A first visit to a neighbor's new baby recently, suggested this thought: "I do not wonder that the wise men of the East journeyed so far to see the Holy Babe." If there is any time I feel really worshipful, it is when I look upon a young babe asleep in its crib. One is never any nearer the presence of angels in this world.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of one of the five great packing institutions of the world, once said, "The sort of home that makes a man do his best work is one in which the wife feels happy and at liberty to do as she pleases with the time that is her own, and where she is recognized as a partner in the concern." The clinging vine variety of woman is out of date. As recognized partners in the institution called home, the women of our land cannot fail to be happy and in turn do the best of which they are capable.

Leftover ice cream—which does not occur at our house very often—may be made into filling for cream pie by heating and thickening with cornstarch, or it may be used in tapioca or rice pudding.

When a kettle of beans or potatoes gets scorched on the bottom, remove from the stove as soon as possible and set it in another kettle or pan contain-

Keep Well and You'll Be Happy

- 1—Ventilate every room you occupy.
- 2—Wear loose, porous clothing suited to season, weather, and occupation.
- 3—If you are an indoor worker, be sure to get recreation outdoors.
- 4—Sleep in fresh air always; in the open if you can.
- 5—Hold a handkerchief before your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze and insist that others do so, too.
- 6—Always wash your hands before eating.
- 7—Do not overeat. This applies especially to meats and eggs.
- 8—Eat some hard and some bulky foods; some fruits.
- 9—Eat slowly—Chew thoroly.
- 10—Drink sufficient water daily.
- 11—Evacuate thoroly, regularly.
- 12—Stand, sit, and walk erect.
- 13—Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
- 14—Keep the teeth, gums, and tongue clean.
- 15—Work, play, rest, and sleep in moderation.
- 16—Keep serene. Worry is the foe of health. Cultivate the companionship of your fellow men.
- 17—Avoid self-drugging. Beware the plausible humbug of the patent medicine faker.
- 18—Have your doctor examine you carefully once a year. Also consult your dentist at regular intervals.

U. S. Public Health Service.

ing cold water. As soon as it cools a little, turn the contents into a dish, being careful not to loosen the scorched layer, then proceed to season or finish cooking for the table.

Lyonnaise Potatoes—Fry 1 thinly sliced onion in 3 tablespoons of butter until it is a golden brown. Add 2 cups of cold boiled and sliced potatoes, sprinkle with salt and pepper and stir until the potato, onion and butter are well mixed. Brown on one side, fold over and lay on a hot dish. Serve hot.

The members of our family are very fond of pinto beans cooked with ham or shoulder bones from which all fat has been removed. The beans are first par-boiled almost tender, the water drained off and more water and the meat are added, and allowed to cook until done.

For concealing rock foundations, the salvia is one of the most satisfactory flowers to grow. Its leaves are very dark green and the blossoms are bright scarlet. It blooms until frost and grows well in almost any kind of soil. It is also very effective as a background for the different varieties of foliage plants or the lighter shades of geraniums.

When olive oil is prescribed by the physician and the taste is repugnant, try pouring it over sliced tomatoes or cucumbers and adding a small quantity of vinegar.

I recently saw an inexpensive pair of bathroom curtains that were attractive enough to adorn any room. They were made from a good grade of cheesecloth with a narrow crocheted picot edge.

A roll of inch mesh wire netting is one of the handiest things one can have about the poultry yard. With it one can make runs to the coops that let the sunshine in and at the same time prevent the chicks from getting out into the wet. Mrs. C. B. Smith. Chase Co., Kansas.

Girls' Combination Dress

9670—Girls' Long-Waisted Dress. This frock for junior girls is collared and cuffed with the same material as the skirt. The waist buttons at the back and is confined at the waistline with a narrow belt. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9673—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. A series of dart tucks extend across the



top of the front gore giving a neat, fitted finish. The back gore is gathered. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9681—Misses' Long-Waisted Dress. The two-piece skirt section is attached at the hipline. The waist closes at the center-back and is tied about the waist with a narrow sash. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each.

Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Earning Money at Home

How may a girl who cannot leave home earn money? We live on a farm 5 miles from town.—Farm Girl.

Go to the physicians of your nearest town and obtain from them a list of the names of their tubercular patients who live on a milk and egg diet. By offering these patients products which you know are absolutely fresh you can obtain prices for them which it would be impossible to get in the market. If you cannot deliver milk every day, make cottage cheese. If carefully handled, it brings good prices. If a stream runs thru your farm, plant water-cress along its banks. Hotels and restaurants use it for garnishing.

To Make Soda Crackers

Will you please publish a recipe for making soda crackers?—A Reader.

I believe you will find this recipe satisfactory. Sift into a bread bowl a large quart of flour, and rub into it 1 cup of lard. Dissolve 2½ teaspoons of cream of tartar in 1 cup of warm water, and 1 teaspoon of soda in another cup of warm water. Mix these two with the flour and lard, adding salt to suit the taste and enough more flour to make the dough quite stiff. Roll out and cut with a cracker cutter. Bake thoroughly, being careful that the crackers do not burn. After they are baked, set the pan containing them in a cool oven until the crackers are dry and crisp.

Charcoal Keeps Water Sweet

Will you please tell me how to keep water in rain barrels from spoiling? Also how to keep the commonly known "wiggle-tails" from inhabiting the barrels?—Mrs. B. E. S.

The best way to keep water in rain barrels from becoming sour is to keep the gutters clear of filth and birds' nests. Obviously, after the water runs thru trash that has collected in gutters, it becomes unclean, and after being exposed to the air, will sour. Charcoal in a small muslin sack weighted with a rock so that it will stay at the bottom of the barrel, also will aid in keeping the water sweet.

To keep the "wiggle-tails" from getting into the rain barrel, cover it with muslin or gauze, or a fine wire screen will do. This will prevent mosquitoes and other insects from getting around the edges of the water and laying the eggs which hatch into what are called "wiggle-tails."

Landscape Gardening Helps

Where can I get a book or pamphlet explaining landscape gardening? We recently purchased an 8-acre home which is covered with both fruit and shade trees, rose bushes, lilac bushes and mulberry hedges, and I should like to make the grounds as attractive as possible.—Mrs. H. P. G., Rice Co., Kansas.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., publishes a bulletin, "Beautifying the Farmstead," which will be sent free upon request. The number of this bulletin is 1087. You can also get Circular No. 55, "Trees for Kansas," from the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., which will give you many helpful suggestions. The Orange-Judd Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., publishes a book entitled "Landscape Gardening," by F. A. Waugh. I believe you will find this book of much help in planning the grounds of your home.

Likes Gasoline Iron

I consider my gasoline flatiron the best labor and time saving tool I possess, either in hot or cold weather. I have used both the air pressure and gravity feed irons. They are both good, but I like the gravity feed the better of the two. It takes very much less time and muscle to have the iron hot all the time, and the saving in cost of fuel is considerable.

A kerosene stove is a necessity, not a luxury, the expense for fuel being very much less than a range.

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See Page 80 of Sale Book for this bargain in the latest style Sweater. Sizes, 36 to 44. Made in three shades: 31M9454—American Beauty; 31M9455—Chinese Blue; 31M9456—Jade Green. Beautiful bell sleeve slip-overs, with neat roll collars and tight fitting sleeves with wide flare cuffs and flowing ripple skirts. Every woman should have one of these smart garments—especially at this surprising price of \$7.59. Shipping weight, about 1 1/2 pounds.

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See Page 14 of Sale Book for this money-saving offering—Order by No. 17M2513. A Yard Soft, lustrous, all-silk crepe de chine—in Ivory White, Flesh, Tan, Steel Gray, Reseda Green, Mauve, Light Blue, Old Rose, Dark Brown, Taupe Gray, Black, Wine, Plum, Nickel Gray, Myrtle Green, Helio or Navy Blue. State color wanted. Width, about 39 inches. Supply your needs for a year ahead now at this surprising price—\$1.98 per yard. Shipping weight, per yard, about 1 1/4 oz.



Oil Stoves Make Cool Cooks

You Needn't Roast Over a Hot Fire This Summer

BY MRS. W. R. BROWNLEE

WHEN I was married and moved from the city to the country all the cooking I had ever done had been on a natural gas range. I had been accustomed to light a match, turn on the switch and the fire was built. So after using a wood and coal fire a while, I began to look around for some easier and cooler method of cooking. My search resulted in the purchase of a three-burner kerosene wick stove of the tall chimney, low flame kind. It was indeed a friend in need. I have used it almost five years and am still using it. True, it requires closer watching and more cleaning to keep it from smoking than when new, but it has seen hard use in those

purposes. These stoves are artificial gas stoves connected with big metal bottles of liquid gas in a cabinet outside the house. They light just as a gas stove does and when one bottle is empty it can be exchanged for a full bottle. I have friends in the eastern part of the state who use this gas for cooking and lighting. They think it is the best of all artificial gases for country homes. There also is a convenient gas iron which connects with the stove.

Women Will Like These Books

I have just finished reading two books that tell the story of the most fascinating profession in the world—homemaking. These books were written for use in the home and in the school. They are volume 1 and 2 of "Household Arts for School and Home," by Cooley and Sphor. The authors took up in story form the varied subjects relating to homemaking as they actually appear in the work-a-day world.

The story deals with the girls of the Ellen H. Richards school. These girls were studying, in Miss Ashley's class, the things that would help them at home. In volume 1 the reader follows the girls as they meet the problems of renting, redecorating, and furnishing the Sunnyside Apartment.

It really was no small task because the girls in the class, like many folks, had to take what they could find to rent and not just exactly what they would like. Under the direction of Miss Ashley and some married friends of hers, the girls turned this rather deplorable apartment into one of the beautifully artistic, sensible and useful homes seen the country over. Of course there was not a great deal of money available and the girls had to use a good deal of ingenuity to make "ends meet." The illustrations with the story are worked out in the schemes exactly as the girls planned them.

As soon as the house was ready for occupancy, the girls were taught household management. They learned how to buy food and clothing. They learned to keep household accounts. They were taught to sew, and to do laundry work. They gave lovely dinners and tea parties. The girls were also taught how to keep well and how to help other folks keep well.

Mothers would enjoy reading this book at odd minutes for it is most refreshing. Girls would envy Miss Ashley's class for they scarcely realized they were attending school and yet they learned so many practical things.

The Macmillan company, 64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York, published the book. Each volume costs \$1.00.

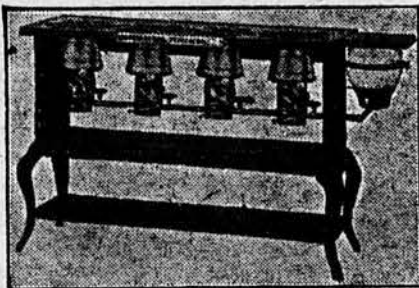
Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Can You Make Beet Sirup?

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on "Sugar-Beet Sirup," telling how to grow sugar beets and how to make from them a palatable and nutritious table sirup with a pleasant flavor. A patent for the process of making the sirup has been issued to the authors of this bulletin for the benefit of the public.

Beet sirup is dark in color but the flavor is pleasant. It may be used for all purposes for which other sirups or molasses would be employed, especially for table use. If the evaporation is carried far enough and the sirup is allowed to stand, a dark sugar will settle out. This sugar will be found very satisfactory for home use in cases where refined sugar is not necessary, such as in making pies or dark-colored cake.

All sugar beets, if properly handled, will produce sirup. The beets are cut into thin slices and soaked in hot water to extract the sugar. The liquid is then boiled down to the thickness desired. Detailed directions are given in this bulletin which is No. 823. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy. Now that sugar is so high it would mean a real saving if every family had a supply of sugar-beet sirup on hand.



A Four Burner Oil Stove.

five years and I feel my money was well spent.

The supply pipe which carries the oil to the burners on my stove is so close down to the catch tray that I can't get my hand under it when I wish to wash the tray, thus making the tray difficult to clean. Some of the new stoves of this type I notice have this pipe raised. If I were considering the purchase of a new oil stove this would be an item I would notice. The heat of this wick stove is fast enough and strong enough to accomplish anything in the cooking line and it bakes beautifully, but it is not strong enough to heat a boiler of clothes quickly.

Last summer I exchanged work with a neighbor during harvest. She used a three-hole oil burner of the wick type but the flame was high up and the chimneys much shorter and larger around and they lacked the isinglass doors which mine has. The heat from the high up flame seemed to be a little better than mine.

She told me she used hers on wash days altho it was a little slow.

Two weeks ago I went in search of an oil stove of two burners that would conveniently slip under my galvanized washer to heat the water and keep it hot and I discovered something new to me in oil stoves. As I entered the store I thought they had some natural or artificial gas stoves on display but the clerk told me they were vapor oil stoves and proceeded to show me how they worked. The burners are iron rings one inside the other, no wicks, no asbestos rings. They are primed with gasoline or alcohol from the priming can which is so constructed that it pours in just enough and no more. Then the burner is lit and the oil turned on. The heat begins immediately upon lighting the prime and the cooking utensils may be set on altho it takes from 8 to 10 minutes to get the burner red hot. It seemed to me it gave a heat equal to natural gas. The oven in these stoves in some instances is built immediately under the burners and heated with a burner of its own and in others it is built beside the burners.

I bought a hot plate of two burners of this type of stove for the washer. The next wash day I lit the stove and placed it under the washer on a small bench. The washer contained eight buckets of cold water but by the time breakfast was over and the clothes sorted the water was almost boiling. There is no doubt but that this stove would heat a boiler in a short time altho I can't use it in two places at the same time so I still use the range for the boiler. The frames of these stoves are very strong and support a boiler of water with ease.

I imagine the bottle gas stoves would also give enough heat for all

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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

SERVICE in this department is rendered to all our readers free of charge. Address all inquiries to Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo, Health Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Pyorrhoia

I would be sorry to encourage anyone having a bad case of pyorrhoia to believe that it can be cured without visible effort, but on the other hand I dislike to find so much being said in a pessimistic tone about the disease, for I know that pyorrhoia can be cured by the application of skill and determination.

Pyorrhoia is much more common than is popularly supposed. Many persons have it in quite mild form and we sometimes have proof that individuals have had it and recovered without knowing what they really had.

The word simply means a discharge of pus. It is not properly a disease of the teeth for the pus comes from the soft tissues around the teeth and from the bony processes that form their sockets more than from the teeth.

We believe that pyorrhoia is a very dangerous disease and does incalculable damage by the way in which it poisons the body. The pyorrhoia pockets constantly discharge poisonous products that are swallowed and thus taken into the digestive tract. But worse than that, these poisonous matters are absorbed by the blood stream and carried by its current to work havoc in the membranes, the joints, and with the heart itself.

May Cause Rheumatism

Pyorrhoia accounts for a large share of the joint pains that formerly were known as rheumatism. Since we have known the possibilities of curing rheumatism by attending to the teeth we have had many remarkable cures. In fact it has been so often found that these mysterious, rheumatic pains were due to pus around the teeth, that nine doctors in 10 make it a general rule in the treatment of rheumatism to have an X-Ray picture of the roots of all of the teeth as the very first step.

The effects of pyorrhoia upon the nervous system are profound. This is quite as might be expected, for the nervous system is very sensitive to the action of poisons and easily depressed. But its greatest damage is when it affects the heart and produces inflammation of its linings and disturbs the action of the valves. Fortunately this happens only to a small percentage of its victims.

Best Treatment

Now the most important treatment of pyorrhoia is preventive and this is very simple. It consists in the faithful application of a good toothbrush used in conjunction with an abundance of water and preferably assisted by a reliable tooth-paste or powder.

Without bruising the gums the brushing should yet be quite vigorous, and should be done with an up and down motion rather than by rubbing the brush across the teeth. The morning brushing needs at least five minutes' time. Children who are not old enough to have an interest in the appearance of their teeth must have the work supervised by an older person.

But what about those who are already victims? What can they do? They must make up their minds to a stiff fight, but they can win. They will need the help of both doctor and dentist. It will not be possible for the dentist to replace the tissue that has been destroyed but he will have much to do in draining the pus pockets and polishing and scaling the teeth.

The Use of Vaccines

The doctor will treat any diseased conditions of the general system. He may administer medicines of various kinds. One of the most effective lines of treatment is the use of autogenous vaccines. These vaccines are prepared from cultures made from the pus taken

from the abscesses. Acting on the general principles of vaccines they have proved to be quite successful.

Questions and Answers

I have suffered with varicose veins in my legs for three years. Sometimes it is almost unbearable. My left leg looks as if it would burst at any time. Is there a cure for this?
T. C. J.

Varicose veins require very particular attention in many directions. If they are due to poor heart action medicine may be needed and much help may be obtained from a long period of rest, followed by careful exercise. Frequently it is necessary to strengthen the muscles by systematic massage. The correction of flatfoot is helpful. Sometimes it is good treatment to exercise the vein if the trouble is confined to one group of vessels. A person with a large flabby abdomen and varicose veins of the lower extremities will find that any measure that will relieve the

weight of the abdomen will improve the condition of the veins. An abdominal supporter or corset is helpful in such cases. Varicose veins of the lower limbs are helped by supporting the tissues with an elastic bandage.

Treatment for Dandruff

My husband has a bad case of dandruff and his scalp is never free from little sores that itch dreadfully. These sores vary from the size of a pin head to size of a pea. They are round and flat, but do not swell up. His scalp is a dead white color and very thick also. His scalp has been this way for 10 years or more. Can you tell me what ails his scalp and what I can do to cure it? Should husband use a separate comb and brush from which the rest of the family use?
P. E. H.

Increased circulation of blood through the scalp is necessary. Your husband can attend to this himself. He must begin with 5 to 10 minutes' vigorous massage with finger tips and follow with as long a period of vigorous brushing using two stiff hair brushes. He should stimulate the scalp almost to the point of irritation.

The crusts may be softened with olive oil and then combed out of the hair before beginning the massage treatment. It is necessary to keep treatment up for an indefinite period but the time spent daily may be eventually reduced to a few minutes.

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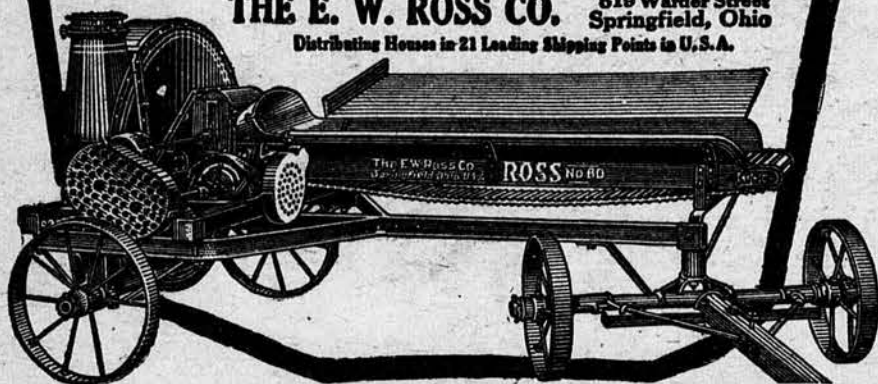
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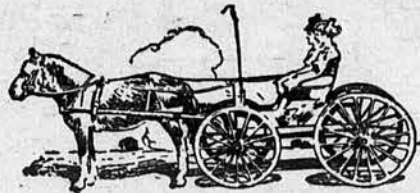
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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

For Our Young Readers

Donald Decides to be a Boy Instead of a Bear

BY LEE McCRAE

DONALD McNEAL would have been the nicest kind of a boy if he had not been so selfish. He always wanted the best and most of everything, and tho he loved his little brother, he did not love him well enough to share his playthings. He would not divide even when things had to be divided, and he was getting more greedy all the time. Poor Mr. and Mrs. McNeal! Whatever could they do with such a boy as that!

One day Mr. McNeal said, "Get your faces washed and put on some clean waists, boys, for I am going to take you to the zoo this afternoon."

This was a great treat. Don was 8 years old, but he had never been to a zoo; neither had little Brother. They had, however, studied pictures so well that they could name nearly all the animals right off without being told.

"See the elephant! Isn't he pretty—with his way-down mouth?" cried Bennie, holding out some peanuts for the big beast to eat from his hand.

The giraffe almost frightened them, but when they came to the big bear cage they wanted to stay. The little bears were so cunning and played like children.

"Here comes the wagon with their food," said father. "The man has loaves of dry bread for them. Watch!"

And surely enough! A dozen loaves were tossed over the railing, and the big bears that had been walking about so solemnly on their hind feet suddenly dropped on all fours and made a scramble for the loaves. All three used their paws like arms to scoop up all they could.

"Oh, the little ones aren't getting any!" cried Donald. "Look at the biggest one! He has five! See him rolling them back to the corner and fighting back the little fellows!"

With many a savage growl and blow the old brown bear pushed his bread behind him and lay down with two loaves between his paws, gnawing first on one and then the other. The other two grown ones had done the same with their loaves, so some of the young ones had none at all. They gave pitiful howls to show how hungry they were.

"Please make them divide!" begged Don.

"That is the way big beasts nearly always do, boys," said Mr. McNeal. "You never saw a polite animal in your life, save as the parents take care of their young. You never saw one stand up and bow and offer another beast something to eat. They always look out for themselves first of all, and never divide except when forced to do it. That is the difference between having two legs and four legs. We two-legged creatures like to divide; we want to give as well as receive; especially do we like to be kind to folks poorer or littler than we are."

"But, father, the little bears are so hungry!" Bennie was about to cry.

"Yes, the keeper knows. He will make the greedy one give up some of his loaves. There! I told you he would! Hear the old fellow growl! Aren't we glad we are human beings and not bears! That we have just two legs and not four!"

All this time Donald was thinking hard. He had only two legs, but hadn't he acted almost as badly as the old bear? All the way home he kept thinking about it, and weeks after, whenever he felt like being greedy he remembered the old brown bear in the corner in front of his pile of bread, and he would say to himself,

"I have two legs, not four. I am a boy, so I must play fair."

The River Was High

My brother and I went to visit our uncle and aunt. We went on the train and they said they would meet us at the depot but they weren't there so we had a friend take us over in the car. My aunt and uncle had gone to town so they couldn't meet us.

My uncle lives on a farm and while we were there they were putting up

hay. My three cousins and I had to carry lunches in the afternoon to the hay bailers. I washed dishes all the time while I was down there.

One day it rained very hard and the river came up. Great big logs went floating down the river. Once it lacked only about 4 feet of going over. My uncle moved his mowing machine up and tied it to the fence. Big chunks of dirt from the bank fell in. They had to tie the boat up because the river was up so high.

Mabel Turbell.

They're All Playmates

These children are Morris and Lena Stoner and their 12-year-old uncle. They live in Wellington, Kan. Morris



is 3 years old and Lena is just 19 months. Her uncle is holding her on his lap. The collie looks like a good playmate, too. He's posing as if this were just his picture, isn't he?

Can You Guess This?

If you can solve this riddle, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers. The answer is a word of five letters and is an article of food.

What is it we cannot well do without, tho its lack thru the war was much talked about?

Take one letter from it and then you will spy what we like in December but not in July. Take two letters from it and you'll have when thru

What all little children love dearly to do. Solution June 5 puzzle—An Unfinished Rhyme: 1st stanza: sunny, honey, bunny; 2nd stanza: singing, ringing, winging; 3rd stanza: leaping, weeping, sleeping. Prize winners are: Elsie McCormick, Burlington, Kan.; Bessie Williams, Alton, Kan.; Zella Caldwell, Lyons, Kan.; Mildred Ward, Belleville, Kan.; Nora Baird, Wells-ville, Kan.; Hazel Pooler, Abilene, Kan.

Letters to a Farm Girl

In this last letter in the series to the farm girl Mr. Case gives "Personality" as the eighth stone in the foundation wall.

Dear Elsie—There are so many things that I should like to say in this last letter that it is difficult to begin. I feel sure that we have become even better friends as we built your foundation wall, and friendship is the trowel that the master builders use in shaping destiny. The last stone in your foundation deals directly with friendship, too, for without it friendship is difficult to win and to retain. Do you wonder what it is? It's personality.

Retaining one's individuality sometimes is difficult. It is more difficult for a girl than for a boy. There are too many girls who merge their personality with that of some loved friend

in school or perhaps with an older sister. Or as the years go by they become but an echo of some dominant personality in the home. You will remember the time I dropped in for the community club meeting at your home and found all the girls and women folks deferring to Mrs. Mabel Brown. A song couldn't be selected or an ice cream served without Mrs. Brown's approval and the men folks as readily followed where she led. I joked your dad and mother about it and they told me Mrs. Brown is a "born leader." Sometimes dominant leadership is needed and is to be admired but I'm old-fashioned enough to admire most the woman or girl who leads without wielding the drum major's baton at the head of the band.

Personality for you, Elsie, is just being you. If you will be your whole self in the coming years, scorn affectation, being wholly sincere and true, rendering unselfish service, you will have a satisfactory measure of leadership. And remember that leadership is just as essential in the home as in public life. Opal Linn is only 16 but already she is the rallying point for the Linn family. Her younger brother and sister adore her and her big brother makes her a confidant—and that's the test of a winning personality. Without seeming to lead she influenced her class in high school to vote right when an important question was up for consideration. Her opinions have weight because her schoolmates know she is sincere and genuine.

Personality is difficult to define. If there is any principal element it is sincerity. But every element of one's life must enter into it. It would be difficult to have an attractive personality if one was grouchy and discontented, wouldn't it? So-gentility is another essential. But if your foundation has every life stone that we have described nothing will be lacking to provide a winning personality. Personal appearance has little to do with personality so far as "good looks" is concerned. I know girls who are excellent ornaments and who win considerable following because of beauty and fine clothes. But they don't "wear" unless personality has been built upon a stronger foundation than that.

On second thought, tho, personal appearance is important, too. Nellie Blythe is the most unselfish person imaginable and she possesses many likable attributes but Nellie is "sloppy" in dress and none too cleanly if we are to judge by her fingernails. I couldn't call such a personality winning altho I prefer it to the merely ornamental type. But, after all, Elsie, personality for you is just being you. And may the coming years hold fullest measure of success and joy. Your good friend, John F. Case.

The Farm Labor Problem

BY W. I. DRUMMOND

If editorials and special articles and cartoons calling attention to the impending national danger growing out of the shortage of farm labor had any effect, the farmers' troubles in this respect would be over by now. But not a single workman has been or will be turned farmward by that method. Tons of paper and barrels of ink are being wasted in an effort to scare laborers back to the fields and feed lots. It cannot be done that way. The simple reason is that these urgings and appeals are directed toward the masses, while every workman considers the matter from his individual standpoint.

Every wall to the effect that the industries are robbing the farms of labor by offering higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions merely makes matters worse. It advertises the farm to a disadvantage, and in a large measure untruthfully. It is an admission of something that exists only in part, at most.

Living conditions are better in the country, all things considered, than in the cities. Wages may not be so high, but living expenses are lower, and saving is easier. Nine times in 10 the farm workman has more money in the bank at the end of the year than the one in the city. It is only at certain seasons that the actual hours of labor are longer on the farm than in the factory. The farm workman is on the job more hours, but in the very nature of his varied occupation he does not put in as much time at hard, intensive

work in a year as do many skilled and common laborers in the industries. If he works by the month, as is usually the case, he loses no time by being laid off for any reason.

The solution of the farm labor problem will come when farmers generally stop admitting that a working man can do better in the city, and begin "selling" their own proposition. Many of them are knocking their own game, when they should be boosting it.

The labor problem is one for each individual farm to solve, just as it is for each individual factory. The farm is a competitive institution in a world wherein economic conditions and the human equation are controlling factors, and the sooner every farmer realizes this, the better off he will be. Patriotism may help some occasionally, but sentiment never does. You cannot get farm hands by creating sentiment.

To begin with, every farmer who desires hired help should be sure that the conditions under which such help is required to work and live are acceptable to a self-respecting man. If they are really attractive, so much the better. This is not difficult, on the ordinary farm, but it is far too often ignored. The hired man needs a bed as well as a lantern. There is such a thing as too long hours, even on a farm. Eight hours are out of the question, of course, but 16 are unnecessary, unwise and unprofitable.

A job on a good farm, with an employer who is reasonable and fair, is the best kind of a job for any worker. Such jobs ought to be at a premium; and they will be if the proper educational effort is substituted for the present "viewing with alarm" and "We're going to starve to death" propaganda.



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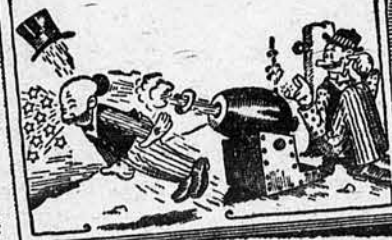
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Robt. Lee, 44 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Please send me at once 8 pictures to distribute so I can get the book of Mutt and Jeff and Bringing Up Father.

Name

Town

Capper Pig Club News

Kansas Breeders "Talk Hog" for the Boys

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HOW CAN I keep my pigs growing at a rapid rate, make them develop properly, and at the same time keep my feed bill at a point where I shall be able to show a profit at the end of the contest?

Finding the answer to that question is finding the key to success with hogs, and that's something many a man older in experience in the swine game doesn't hold. The sooner the study of a lesson is begun and the harder the work put on it, the better are the results obtained, tho. Capper Pig club members have made an early start, and the genuine success scored in past contests is proof that the boys are willing to work hard. That means they're always ready to learn, too.

Kansas breeders ever have shown themselves ready to help club members. Knowing this, the club manager had no hesitation in asking them for some words of advice, gained from their years of experience, in regard to methods of growing pigs into profitable hogs, with special emphasis on feeds giving best results with present prices. The response showed their desire to help give boys the right start, and from their necessarily brief remarks on the feeding of hogs club boys will be able to get much benefit.

Must Have Pasture

Undoubtedly the most noticeable thing about the replies is that with practically no exception the value of pasture is stressed. Any kind of green feed is better than none, altho of course alfalfa has no equal. In every ration alfalfa or some other pasture is mentioned. One breeder even declares he does not think anyone should try to raise hogs without pasture. Club members who failed to plan for pasture crops early in the spring, or who are not so located that they can raise such crops should make every effort to provide weeds, or other green stuff. Or, next best, give good alfalfa hay.

Perhaps the biggest lesson the abnormal price of corn has taught is that other and cheaper grains may be substituted for corn, with excellent results. A large percentage of Kansas breeders are using the cheaper grains. Variety of feeds is exceedingly important in the opinions of many breeders.

The Capper Pig club is gradually building up a reputation for good breeding stock, and every club member should endeavor to feed and care for his best hogs so that he may have something good to sell—or keep for his own herd. Much of the advice given by swine men applies to the growing of breeding stock, and many emphasize the fact that pigs intended for breeding purposes should receive different treatment and feed than those which will be fattened for market.

I believe no summary of the letters from Kansas breeders could be as valuable to club members as direct quotations from their replies, so I'm going to give you extracts from a few of the many answers:

Have your feed trough handy for slop when feeding breeding stock. Use self-feeder when fattening. I have fed considerable barley and rye ground and soaked 12 hours, in place of corn and shorts to reduce the cost.—Homer Drake, Rice County.

I feed corn, oats, barley and alfalfa and molasses feed, with rye and alfalfa pasture. The most important feed is fresh water, not too cold.—Harry Shearer.

Keep the pigs free from worms, and watch the sows to see that they suckle well. If not giving sufficient milk, I feed the mother a little cow's milk for a short time. Very frequently a sow will become very thin and show a run-down condition. Maybe her pigs will scour from bowel trouble. The veterinarian told me a little air-slaked lime in the slop is very beneficial. I have tried it with good results. The pig's ration should be all the green forage it will eat, with a small amount of grain ration. Leave out the corn as much as possible until you begin to fatten. Shorts and ground oats, with a little tankage or oilmeal, are best for growing pigs. I think pigs should be vaccinated at weaning time for immunization for cholera.—E. M. Reckards, Shawnee County.

I feed shorts, ground rye, some bran, tankage, a little corn, and alfalfa or green hay.—G. B. Wooddell, Cowley County.

I follow as nearly as I can the system used by the Kansas State Agricultural college, writing quite often to learn the feeding value of certain feeds that I can obtain on the local market. We use self-feeders and have been feeding ground barley, some corn and tankage and green alfalfa hay. The latter is exceptionally good and one is surprised at the amount the hogs will consume.—J. B. Sheridan, Ellsworth County.

I have made my best gains on shorts and condensed buttermilk.—G. C. Norman, Cowley County.

Have had better results with oats than formerly with shorts, as the pigs have grown out better.—James Nelson, Cloud County.

Rye meal and barley meal slop, with alfalfa pasture.—W. D. McComas, Sedgwick County.

I can't see much difference in any good balanced ration. Don't feed breeding hogs as you would those for market. My ration for young hogs is one-half ground oats, one-fourth ground corn, and one-fourth white shorts, with tankage fed in a self-feeder and buttermilk as a swirl twice a day.—F. J. Moser, Nemaha County.

If the pigs can have green pasture, such as rape, rye, oats or alfalfa give what shorts they will eat. Ground rye or oats will do as well and with a little tankage or buttermilk they can get a good growth and make a profit.—W. H. Fuls, Reno County.

I feed corn and alfalfa, hay in winter, to mature hogs, with some ground rye, and aim to keep ground rye and ground oats in a self-feeder for my pigs.—Thos. Weddle, Sedgwick County.

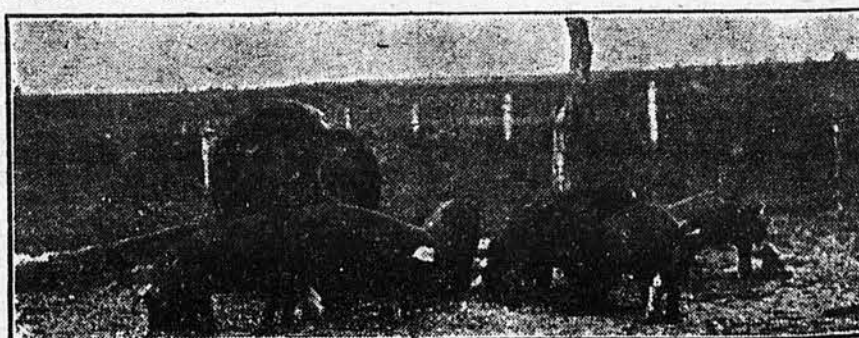
By all means have a pasture crop of alfalfa, rape, rye or oats in early spring and late fall. Cowpeas are good in late summer. Cut down on corn ration while corn is so high-priced and feed ground barley, rye and shorts in slop. I fed all three of these one-third each last summer and the pigs did well.—B. R. Anderson, McPherson County.

Feed a balanced ration as nearly as possible, not corn alone as some are doing.—B. B. Wempe, Marshall County.

I consider tankage a very important feed, as it makes the other feed go farther by aiding the digestion and is a great appetizer and bone builder. I feed about 1 part tankage to 10 parts other feed.—J. R. Adams, Saline County.

Soaked oats are the finest of all feeds for young stock that is intended for breeding purposes. One cannot afford to feed oats if the hogs simply are being fed for market, but where size and bone are desired I believe soaked oats are excellent. For slop, buttermilk is the best, as it gives frame and bone without putting on the fat that other slop gives.—Harold B. Woodlief, Franklin County.

As soon as the pigs begin to eat they should be fed a good rich slop made of middlings and ground oats with milk if possible or with water if necessary. They should be turned on good alfalfa pasture then, if not before. Last July our alfalfa pastures became very dry and the worms worked overtime until they ate most of the foliage from the plants, making it necessary for us to feed more than usual or look elsewhere for pasture. Luckily for us, we had broken up our hoglots in the spring and sown them to Sudan grass. We opened first one lot, then another for the hogs to run on and certainly were surprised to see how those hogs went after the pasture and how well they did on it. With this experience, we shall not allow any lots to grow to weeds and waste around our place, for by putting them into cultivation you not only obtain much needed and valuable feed, but enrich the ground and disinfect the lots. A ration of one-fourth ground barley, one-fourth oats, and one-half shorts with enough oilmeal to make the slop thick and rosy, has given us very satisfactory results with young stuff or brood sows, and has been one of the most economical feeds we could use, as we see it.—John W. Jones, Ottawa County.



Here's the Contest Entry of George Bishop of Atchison County. These Pigs are Being Fed Carefully and are Making an Excellent Growth.

Crops for Late Planting

BY S. C. SALMON

There is scarcely a season on a farm when or where all crops are planted according to plans made earlier in the year. Wet weather, floods, damage from insects and storms, or sickness in the family, often prevent getting the crops planted when they should be. The result is that some crops must be put in very late or a radical change in plans must be made so that other crops may be planted instead.

When this is the case the question of what crops to plant is often a difficult one to settle satisfactorily. In the first place it must be recognized that the locality, the kind of soil, and the use to be made of the crop will require a different solution for nearly every situation.

If the delay is not too great, early varieties of corn and sorghums often may be used in place of the varieties usually grown. For example in Eastern Kansas, where large late maturing varieties of corn are the rule, early maturing varieties may be used, if for any reason the former cannot be planted at the usual time. For this purpose early acclimated varieties from Western Kansas, such as Colby Bloody Butcher, Freed White Dent, and Sherrod White Dent are much better than unacclimated varieties from the North. Usually they will mature a crop even if planted as late as the latter part of June.

If one needs feed only, larger yields will be obtained from some of the sorghums instead of corn. Early varieties such as Pink kafir, Freed's sorgo, and Red Amber give larger yields and better quality of feed than later maturing varieties when the planting must be late.

Idle ground often can be used to advantage to grow a crop of sorghum hay. To get the best quality, sorghum for this purpose should be planted with a grain drill at the rate of about 2 bushels an acre. If planted much thinner than this, the stalks will be too large to cure well and too tall to handle well with machinery.

Also sorghum for hay should be planted late enough so it will mature just before frost. If cut much before frost, it is likely to heat and sour in the shock.

Sudan grass is becoming more and more popular as a crop for late seeding either for hay or pasture. As a hay crop it produces much better quality and a higher yield than millet which it has replaced largely. Also it is much easier to cure and produces a better quality of hay than sorghum.

In Southern Kansas a feed crop often can be grown after harvesting a crop of oats or wheat. For this purpose some of the earliest varieties of sorghum such as Freed's sorgo, Black Amber, or Feterita are favorites. A plan often followed is to disk the stubble immediately after the binder and plant with a grain drill or corn planter, according to whether one desires to plant in rows or drill in the crop as when planting small grain.

As a crop to sow in wheat or oat stubble, cowpeas should not be forgotten. Either for hay or soil improvement they have much to recommend them for areas where the climate is favorable for their growth. The scarcity and high price of seed, however, will seriously limit their usefulness this season.

A Quiet Come Back

He was fond of playing jokes on his wife, and this time he thought he had a winner.

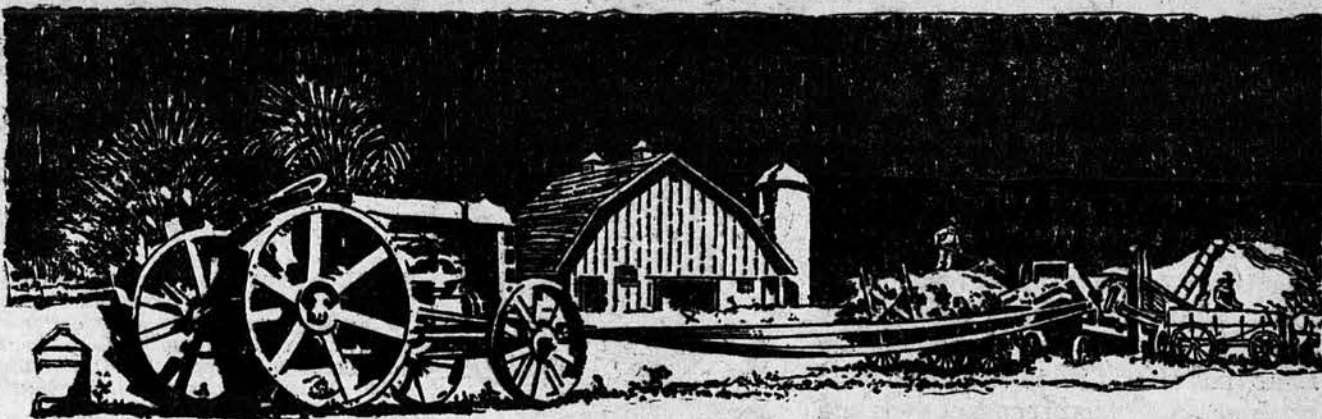
"My dear," he said, as they sat at supper, "I just heard such a sad story of a young girl today. They thought she was going blind, and so a surgeon operated on her and found—"

"Yes," gasped the wife breathlessly. "That she'd got a young man in her eye," ended the husband with a chuckle.

For a moment there was silence. Then the lady remarked slowly:

"Well, it would all depend on what sort of a man it was. Some of them she could have seen thru easily enough."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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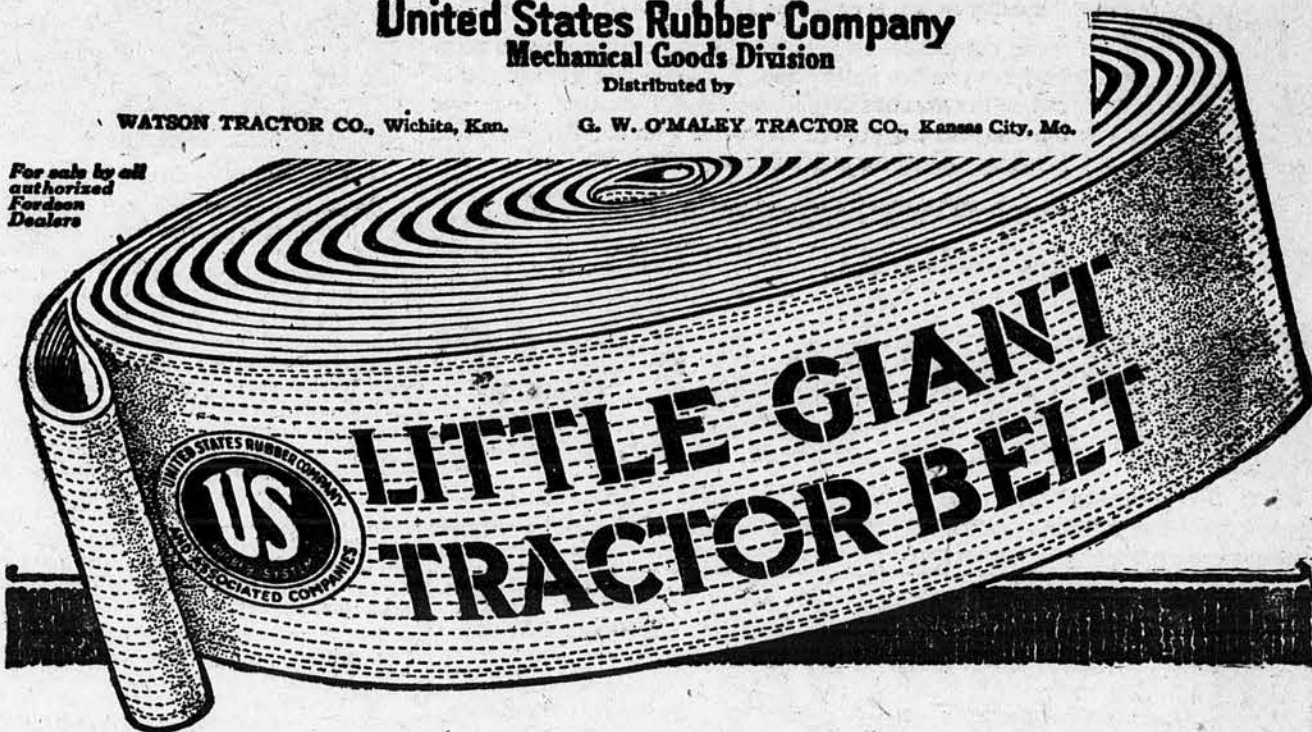
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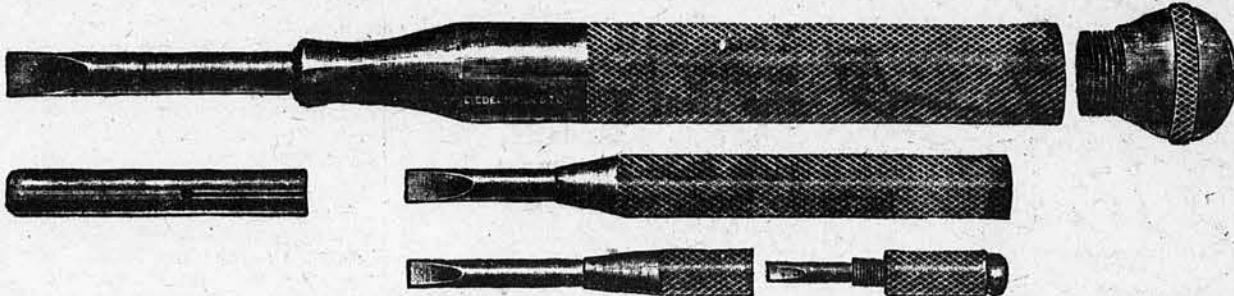
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With the Capper Calf Club

Pep? Why, That's Our Middle Name

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

FOR a long time it seemed as if Capper Pig club boys and Capper Poultry club girls had cornered this thing called "pep." Perhaps it was because "pig," "poultry" and "pep" all begin with the same letter. That's all off now, for Capper Calf club boys and girls are proving that they have their own special supply of pep. County meetings are being planned and held in every county where there is a large enough team to compete for the big trophy cup. In other counties calf club members are joining in with other Capper clubs' meetings, helping their counties to make a good showing, and incidentally, getting some fine training for the big club that is coming next year.

To Meade county belongs the honor of reporting the first club meeting. It was a joint meeting, too, for pig and poultry club members were invited. Get that? The calf club wasn't invited to attend a pig and poultry club meeting; the other two clubs were

says their club is planning to get together. So you see, there's pep a-plenty among Capper Calf club members, and every club is eager to win the trophy cup and the cash prizes that go with it.

It's easier to work for something if you know just how to go about it, isn't it? I think so, and that's why I decided to have a "point" contest. For everything showing genuine pep which is done by club members, as individuals or as a team, a certain number of points will be given. County leaders are to keep account of the points made by their teams and to make a report to the club manager at the end of each month. Club standings will be published every month or six weeks, and the county having the greatest number of points at the end of the contest will win the trophy cup. Here's the list of things for which points will be given, and the number of points:

| | Points. |
|---|---------|
| Regular monthly meetings..... | 10 |
| For each club member in attendance..... | 4 |
| For each father in attendance..... | 3 |
| For each mother in attendance..... | 2 |
| For each member of the family or guest in attendance..... | 1 |
| Program given at meetings..... | 5 |
| For each monthly feed report arriving on time..... | 5 |
| For each report arriving late..... | 3 |
| For each newspaper notice..... | 5 |
| For each prize won at county, state or township fairs..... | 5 |
| Miles necessarily traveled in club work—for each mile..... | 1 |
| Active members lined up for work in the 1921 club, or for associate members lined up in 1920 who take up active work in 1921..... | 10 |
| Club members who attend fair meeting at Topeka..... | 10 |
| Other members of family who attend..... | 5 |
| For group picture of all members in your club..... | 10 |
| For separate pictures of club members..... | 5 |
| Newspapers published by your county club—for each monthly issue..... | 10 |



Chester-Macredie, Sedgwick County.

asked to be present at a calf club meeting. Well, it was a success, according to all reports, and if the first meeting was a good one, you may be sure later ones will be "humdingers," as the boys say. There's no limit to the peppy plans County Leader Clarence Utz is making, and other counties might as well decide right now that they'll have to keep their eyes on Meade. "We decided to start a club paper," writes Clarence. "We also plan to have a box supper to defray expenses of the club. Won't we have some time at that box supper, tho? Our club colors are purple and gold." "I think we shall have fine meetings now that we are started," says Beatrice Gum, club reporter.

But there's another county planning big things, too. That's Linn, with Hazel Horton as county leader. "Down here all three clubs are going in together for the team work trophy cup," writes Hazel, "so we decided it would be best to alternate in planning the meetings. The pig and poultry clubs have each planned a meeting, and this next time it's the calf club's turn. We have decided to have an all-day meeting on the creek. We are going to have a debate on the subject, 'Resolved, that cattle are more profitable than hogs.' The men and boys always want a ball game, so we are going to have one. The name of the Linn county clubs' paper has been changed to 'Pinfeathers, Hog Bristles, Hoof and Horn.'"

Anderson in It, Too

From Anderson county come reports of a general good time enjoyed at their recent all-clubs meeting. "I went to the club meeting at Kincaid," writes Geneva Branning, "and had a big dinner and lots of fun. I had 13 miles to drive, and I got caught in a rainstorm and received a good soaking. I'm surely going to try to attend the next meeting." The other Anderson county calf club member, Merle Cubbison, was at the meeting. "We had a fine time and a fine dinner," is Merle's report. "We played baseball in the afternoon. Geneva Branning and I had a meeting and decided that she should be president and I secretary."

Mildred Pressnall of Republic county tells of a good time she had meeting with the poultry club girls in that county. Marion Drake, Osage county,

How do you like the idea? Plenty of room in this contest to show any special brand of pep a county may possess, isn't there? Just to start the ball rolling and to put snap into things, let's get to work and find a name for this contest. For the county club that suggests the best name there will be 25 points to be added to their score of points. Twenty-five points may mean the winning of the cup. Let's have your ideas at once.

Perhaps club members in counties where there are no county leaders will feel as if they are "out in the cold." Not a bit of it. You can help the pig and poultry clubs compete for the team work trophy cup, for one thing. But, best of all, you can get associate members and be ready with a real team next year. The club manager won't have much doubt in his mind as to whom to appoint county leader if a boy or girl has pep enough to line up four teammates. And remember, there's \$3 in cash waiting for the first member in this year's club who enrolls five associate members who can be depended on to take up active work next year. Then there's \$2 for the next member who does this, and \$1 for the third.

Just stop long enough now to meet a peppy chap out in Sedgwick county—Chester Macredie—and his two fine Hereford calves. Fine looking trio, aren't they?

How Many Friends?

We know you have many friends who would be very glad to receive a sample copy of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. You believe in the pages of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze—your friends would, too, if they could see the paper. Send us the names and addresses of eight or more of your friends who are not now readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and we will not only send the copies free, but we will send you a clutch pencil for your trouble.

It pays well to stack wheat, unless one is certain that the machine will pull into the field about the time the bundles are in condition for one to begin threshing. There was a huge loss in Eastern Kansas last year from grain being left in the fields in shocks as late as September.

Money Made in Dairying

DAIRYMEN and farmers are invited to send us contributions for our dairy department as often as possible. Short letters giving your experiences in feeding dairy cows and in marketing dairy products are especially desired. Address all communications to John W. Wilkinson, Dairy Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Good Dairy Cows in Kansas

It is my desire and ambition to see Kansas become one of the best dairy states in the Union. There are very few farms now in Kansas where you do not find purebred dairy cows, and a large percentage of these are Holsteins. Every farmer is having it hammered into his head the wonderful results in the way of a larger cream check every week that he can depend on by owning and milking a few good purebred dairy cows.

At the Lilac Dairy Farm we are milking 25 head of purebred cows and heifers, and during the month of March we sold more than \$800 worth of milk alone. We also sold several hundred dollars' worth of purebred dairy cattle which were shipped to many points in the United States. There is a demand for such dairy cattle in many foreign countries and that will insure good prices in the future.

Walter A. Smith.

R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Care of Milk

When warm weather really starts in, the problem of caring for milk and cream on the farm will become more important than ever. With the present prices for milk and high-grade cream, spoilage may soon cause losses much greater than would be the cost of prevention.

Since the souring of cream is due to the action of bacteria upon some of the milk constituents, the problem of caring for milk becomes one of excluding bacteria as far as possible, and of then preventing the action or growth of those remaining.

Bacteria get into the milk from utensils, from the body of the cow, the body of the milker and the atmosphere or air. We can exclude the greater part of the bacteria by keeping these sources clean, but in spite of our best efforts some bacteria will gain entrance to milk. Development of these can be prevented by cooling the milk quickly and holding it at a temperature of about 50 degrees F.

Probably the most practical method of cooling is to make use of a tank thru which cold water can circulate around the cans of milk and cream. This tank need not be expensive and it will soon save its cost by reducing and eliminating spoilage. M. C. S.

Bill Nye's Cow Copy

Bill Nye, the humorist, once had a cow he desired to sell and he unblushingly advertised all her faults while naming the few virtues she seems to have possessed. His advertisement ran thus:

"Owing to my ill health, I will sell at my residence in township 19, range 18, according to the Government's survey, one plush raspberry cow, 8 years old. She is of undoubted courage and gives milk frequently. To the man who does not fear death in any form, she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her present home with a stay chain, but she will be sold to anyone who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth Shorthorn and three-quarters hyena. I will also throw in a double barrel shotgun which goes with her. In May she usually goes away for a week or two and returns with a tall red calf with wobbly legs. Her name is Rose. I would rather sell her to a non-resident, the farther away the better."

Purebreds Better Than Grades

While the oft-repeated statement that a good grade is better than a poor purebred, is doubtless true in many cases, a recent experiment held by the Government Experiment farm at Agassiz, B. C., provides interesting

proof that there is a great difference between the best purebreds and the best grades of the same breed. This farm has an exceptionally good purebred herd of Holsteins as well as a splendid herd of grades. A three-year comparison has been made between the best five purebred Holsteins and the best five grades. The result shows that the purebreds exceeded the grades by 4,475 pounds milk and 153 pounds butter and that they yielded an annual average profit over feed costs of \$27.64 more than the grade animals. This proof is based on actual production and does not take into consideration the added value of the purebred calves.

Record Price for Holstein Cow

The 3-year-old Holstein heifer, Pabst Korndyke Cornflower, broke the world's record in the National association sale held in St. Paul last week, selling for \$30,000. This young cow had just broken the production record in the senior 3-year-old class by producing in 30 consecutive days a total of 2,478 pounds of milk containing 151.71 pounds of butterfat, thus taking the place held previously by Woodcrest Ina DeKol 4th. This new 3-year-old champion was bred by the Pabst Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis., and consigned by this firm to the association sale. She made a very creditable record as a junior 2-year-old. She is still on test. Her highest production for a single day has been 108.9 pounds of milk. A study of the pedigree of this 3-year-old champion shows that she is entitled by her inheritance to become a record breaker. The Pabst farm is one of the leading dairy farms in the country. Its representatives have been present at some of the recent Holstein sales in Kansas and have made purchases of choice heifers.

Clicken Money Buys Cow

Five dozen big, fat Barred Rock hens sold by Mrs. J. B. Reeves of Jackson county last fall brought money enough to buy a 3-year-old Jersey cow and leave a balance of \$7.80. Mr. Reeves is specializing in grain farming, having 135 acres of Kanred wheat this year. He found he had to milk seven or eight grade Shorthorn cows to get enough milk and butter for home use. They decided to get two or three Jerseys and cut down the labor of milking and caring for cows. They are highly pleased with the milk and butterfat production of the new cow.

Making World Safe for Jerseys

A Kansas Jersey breeder recently won a damage suit against a neighbor who persisted in keeping a Shorthorn bull in a field adjacent to his purebred Jersey cows and who only laughed when urged to provide adequate protection. The inevitable happened and one of his good registered cows produced a cross-bred calf. A law suit involving neighbors is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, but this man felt that something radical had to be done to establish precedents which would protect the breeder of purebred cattle from the losses so often sustained as a result of negligence in confining bulls of other breeds.

KANSAS MAP TO READERS.

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.10 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

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There may be a half-dozen plows, wagons, tractors, autos or other farm equipment to choose between, but no would-be imitator or utilizer of expired De Laval patents has yet produced a cream separator comparable with the De Laval.

First in the beginning, De Laval machines have led in every

step of cream separator improvement and development. Every year has presented some new feature or betterment, and the 1920 machines are still better than they have ever been before.

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November 15

The regular subscription price of The Daily and Sunday Capital is \$7.00 per year. On account of the coming Presidential Election we will send the paper from now until November 15, 1920, for only \$2.25.

You will now want to keep advised of the respective merits of the different Presidential Candidates who are asking your support in the November Election. You will get reliable information from the publisher, United States Senator, Arthur Capper, and our Managing Editor, Charles Sessions, who are not only familiar with National Politics, but will keep Kansas Readers informed politically of Kansas affairs both State and County through the columns of the Capital each day till November 15th. Mail your check—Do it NOW.

DAILY CAPITAL, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$2.25 for which send me The Daily and Sunday Capital until November 15, 1920.

Name

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"FIRE!"

In the dead of night, You awake choking. Flames bar your way to the children's room. "Mother! Daddy!" You hear their screams through the smoke. Will they escape? Your blood freezes. Will you escape? Outdoors at last!—in night clothes. Mid-winter—and freezing cold. No place to go. Sparks have ignited the barn. Horses and cattle kicking in terror. You try to lead them out. A stampede. Will you escape their hoofs? No way to fight the fire. No one to help. Smoldering heaps of embers. Homeless!

DON'T LIVE IN CONSTANT FEAR OF CHIMNEY FIRES!

Do you know that three or four out of every ten farmhouses that burn are set afire by leaky chimneys? Do you know that a chimney without flue lining is the biggest fire risk on your place?

Heat dries up the mortar. Chemicals in the soot crumble it. The mortar falls out and leaves holes through which the flames start a fire in your walls.

Or the soot gathers on the rough places inside the chimney, catches fire and drops sparks on the roofs—or the wind carries them toward the barn.

Fire Clay Flue Lining fireproofs a chimney from bottom to top—for a few dollars! Its smooth surface does not gather soot. This reduces the chance of flying sparks. Also it saves costly chimney sweepings. And the smooth, clean, leakless flue causes the chimney to draw better.

Out where you have no real way to fight a fire and where a fire usually means a total loss, take no unnecessary chances.

Protect your family and your home with chimneys that are lined from bottom to top with Fire Clay Flue Lining.

Sold by building material dealers in sizes to fit all chimneys. Write for free booklet, "How to Build a Safe Chimney."

CLAY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

FIRE CLAY FLUE LINING



Harvest Time Has Arrived

Kansas Expects 110 Million Bushels of Wheat

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WARM weather during the past week has ripened the wheat at a rapid rate and before another issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze appears many counties in Southern Kansas will be busy with the work of harvesting. According to a recent statement of Edward C. Paxton of the United States Department of Agriculture the Kansas wheat crop offers a prospect of 109,275,000 bushels on an acreage of 7,725,000 acres of winter wheat. From 1914 to 1918 inclusive, Kansas produced 18.74 per cent of all the winter wheat in the United States; in 1919 it produced 20.6 per cent; and this season it may produce 21.6 per cent of all of the wheat grown in this country.

Labor Employment Agencies

Kansas will not have enough farm labor to handle this immense crop and help will have to be brought here from other states. J. C. Mohlet, secretary of the state board of agriculture has asked the grain dealers, millers, farmers, bankers, editors and transportation companies to hold a conference with him today, Saturday, June 19, to consider the problem of storing and marketing this year's wheat crop which he says may amount to 110 million bushels. John H. Crawford, state labor commissioner, and J. M. Gillman who is in charge of six state labor agencies, are doing everything possible to obtain the harvest hands that will be needed. The Kansas State Agricultural college and the County Farm Bureaus also will co-operate with the state and Federal authorities in this work. The employment service will receive telegraphic reports from every county in the state every morning giving the number of men needed and the wages offered. Offices will be maintained at Salina, Hutchinson, Liberal, Parsons, Dodge City, Goodland, Wichita, and at 425 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kan. and 804 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Offices also will be maintained for a while at the union railway stations in Kansas City and Wichita. The wages authorized in the state uniform scale will be 70 cents an hour. Unless unfavorable weather and storms damage the wheat Kansas expects a large yield of good quality.

Crop Prospects

Prospects for other crops are also good. According to Mr. Paxton the state has 1,779,000 acres of oats that will yield 52,249,000 bushels; and the barley with a condition of 90 per cent will yield 14,612,000 bushels or 19.8 bushels an acre. Other crops show the following condition: rye, 90 per cent; apples, 36; clover, 92; peaches, 20; pears, 20; blackberries and raspberries 85; watermelons and muskmelons 85; sugar beets 100; and alfalfa and pasture crops, 92 per cent. Local conditions in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Brown—Wheat is headed and the fly is damaging some fields. Oats are heading and prospects are good for a large crop. Harvest will begin July 5. The first crop of alfalfa hay is up, and clover is almost ready to cut. Farmers have cultivated corn the first time. Much of it had to be replanted, and what was left is in poor condition. Eggs sell for 32c; cream, 52c; hogs, \$14.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 12.

Cheyenne—Wheat and early barley are heading with prospects for good yields. Corn that came up is growing satisfactorily but considerable had to be replanted. Some corn ground will be put to forage crops. There still is plenty of moisture in the subsoil and we have occasional showers to keep the surface moist. A heavy shower fell over most of the county June 5. Farmers are engaging harvest help thru the farm bureau. The bureau has a membership of more than 500 in this county.—F. M. Hurlock, June 10.

Crawford—Weather is ideal and all crops are growing rapidly. Wheat is filling but is very thin on the ground. Oats are doing well but need rain. Corn is in good condition and has been cultivated. Pastures need rain.—H. F. Painter, June 12.

Elk—Weather is excellent for farm work and farmers are making good use of it. Roads are good. A shower would be welcome. Harvest will begin soon. Most of the alfalfa has been taken care of. Some farmers are laying their corn by. Oats and wheat look well, and corn is growing and has a good color. New potatoes are large enough to use. New alfalfa hay is selling for \$12 to \$14; corn, \$2; eggs, 28c to 30c; cream, 48c; butterfat, 48c.—D. W. Lockhart and Charles Grant, June 12.

Ford—Weather is dry. Wheat, oats and barley are ripening too fast and the crops will be light unless we get rain soon. Corn and kafir are growing but also need rain.

Grass up until now has been good and stock is doing well. We have no cars for wheat.—John Zurbuchen, June 12.

Hamilton—We have an abundance of moisture and a great deal of grass, but little stock to eat it. What stock there is is fat and healthy. Wheat and rye are heading. We will have very little fruit. All spring crops are late. Alfalfa and wild hay meadows are making good growth. Many new kinds of weeds appear on our upland pastures, and with loco weed, they are creating a bad effect on horses. We have had no extreme hot weather yet. There is no sickness among our people, and everyone is content. Many tourists are going thru to the mountains.—W. H. Brown, June 12.

Haskell—Wheat is filling well and oats and barley are heading. Grasshoppers are very numerous and bran mash is being used to check them. Farmers are replanting maize and corn and other row crops are being worked. Potatoes are doing well. Livestock is in good condition and grass is satisfactory. Some wheat ground is being worked.—H. E. Tegarden, June 12.

Kingman—We had a good rain last week, but need more now, after three days of hot, dry winds. Wheat and oats are turning. The crop estimate on wheat is too high. A few sales have been held recently. Alfalfa is out, and the yield is light. We are using new potatoes. Some 1919 wheat has not been sold. We can get a few cars now. Butterfat is 57c; eggs, 27c.—W. C. Craig, June 10.

Lincoln—Weather the past week has been dry, windy and very hot. Corn is backward. The alfalfa crop was large. Wheat is backward on account of the continued wet weather before last week. Some fields are very thin. Oats are short, but barley is making a good growth.—E. J. G. Walker, June 13.

Linn—We are having ideal weather with frequent showers. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and all crops are growing well. The first cutting of alfalfa is in barns and farmers are plowing corn. Oats are well filled and are whitening for harvest. Very few cattle are being shipped out, and not many are being shipped in to pasture. Many of our boys and girls are interested in calf, pig and poultry club work. Wheat is worth \$2.60; oats, 95c; butter, 40c; new potatoes, 10c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, June 10.

McPherson—Oats are very uneven. We have some very good wheat in the north half of county. It is well filled, and harvest should begin about June 24. The first cutting of alfalfa is in the stack. Most of it is satisfactory. Rain would be welcome. Pastures are good.—John Ostlund, June 10.

Miami—Weather has been excellent for corn which has been doing well. Wheat is in good condition but there are many chinch bugs in it. Most oats fields are satisfactory. Pastures are good and cattle are doing well. The first cutting of alfalfa is poor.—F. J. Baefele, June 13.

Nemaha—Corn looks well but is very late. Most alfalfa is being cut this week and the crop is lighter than usual. Wheat looks well, but oats are short. Gardens need rain. Sheep men will hold their wool for higher prices.—W. E. G., June 11.

Ottawa—Wheat harvest will begin June 25. Most of the crop is filling well, but some spots are drying up for want of moisture. A good rain would help the yield very much. Corn is in good condition and is clean of weeds. The first cutting of alfalfa was good. Oats and barley are satisfactory, but rain must come soon to insure a good yield.—W. S. Wakefield, June 11.

Pottawatomie—The first crop of alfalfa has been mowed. Worms are eating the new crop as soon as it grows. Some fields of corn are being replanted to kafir. Oats are headed and the straw is short. Most fields of wheat give promise of a good yield. Stock in pastures is doing very well.—F. E. Austin, June 12.

Rawlins—Corn planting is completed and fields that are up are satisfactory. Some corn is being plowed. Wheat is heading. The central part of county had from 1 to 4 inches of rain June 8 which washed out some corn. Wheat is beginning to burn in other parts of county. There still is a shortage of cars here, and a number of farmers have grain on hand yet.—J. S. Skolant, June 11.

Russell—We are having good wheat weather. The crop is headed but many farmers complain of the Hessian fly, especially in parts of county where there was much stubble left. Corn and kafir are in good condition. Nearly all farmers are using their own potatoes, but those who have to buy pay 18c a pound at our local store. We have had several good showers recently. Wheat has dropped to \$2.45.—Mrs. M. Bushell, June 10.

Saline—Weather is hot and dry. Rain and cool weather would help crops. Oats, wheat and barley are in excellent condition, but if the hot weather continues, the berry will be light. Alfalfa was stacked with little loss. Some new potatoes are being dug. Many farmers are buying tractors to pull binders. Harvest will begin in two or three weeks, depending on the weather. Eggs sell for 29c and 30c; butterfat, 52c.—J. P. Nelson, June 12.

Scott—Farmers are getting repairs for harvesting machinery, and engaging help to take care of the largest crops of small grain in several years. The first crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Corn and fodder crops are late, and cultivation and harvest will conflict.—J. M. Helfrick, June 12.

Sumner—Wheat and oats are making a good growth and most fields will be long enough to bind. Wheat is filling well, and oats are turning a little. Harvest will begin June 24. Corn has been growing the past few days. Some kafir and maize is being replanted. Pastures are good, and cattle are healthy. Wheat is worth \$2.65; corn, \$1.80; oats, \$1.15; eggs, 31c; butterfat, 51c.—E. L. Stocking, June 5.

Washington—Weather is hot, dry and dusty, and rain is needed badly. Corn is being cultivated for the second time. Farmers are putting up alfalfa. Wheat and oats are heading and look well in most places. Gardens are beginning to dry up. Livestock is healthy but pastures are beginning to show the effects of drought. Eggs sell for 30c; butterfat, 48c; sugar, 28c.—Ralph B. Cole, June 11.

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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.

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| 13..... | 1.56 | 5.20 | 28..... | 3.48 | 11.60 |
| 14..... | 1.68 | 5.60 | 29..... | 3.60 | 12.00 |
| 15..... | 1.80 | 6.00 | 30..... | 3.72 | 12.40 |
| 16..... | 1.92 | 6.40 | 31..... | 3.84 | 12.80 |
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| 18..... | 2.16 | 7.20 | 33..... | 4.08 | 13.60 |
| 19..... | 2.28 | 7.60 | 34..... | 4.20 | 14.00 |
| 20..... | 2.40 | 8.00 | 35..... | 4.32 | 14.40 |
| 21..... | 2.52 | 8.40 | 36..... | 4.44 | 14.80 |
| 22..... | 2.64 | 8.80 | 37..... | 4.56 | 15.20 |
| 23..... | 2.76 | 9.20 | 38..... | 4.68 | 15.60 |
| 24..... | 2.88 | 9.60 | 39..... | 4.80 | 16.00 |
| 25..... | 3.00 | 10.00 | 40..... | 4.92 | 16.40 |

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Advertizing 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.

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RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED. Examinations July 14. List vacancies free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 15, Rochester, N. Y.

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NOTICE THRESHING MEN, EXPERT ENGINEER-MECHANIC with own tools to keep your outfit going, wants place with outfit with long season. Understand both steam and gas tractors and separators. Working now in large garage, but can come at any time. If you need a man to make the season, write or wire Frewitt, 514 W. 3rd, Little Rock, Ark.

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AGENTS.

MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnstown, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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 half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12c a word each week 10c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENTS. BOOKLET AND ADVICE free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

KODAK FINISHING BY MAIL. FILMS developed free. Prints 3 to 6 cents. W. W. White, Box 326, Birmingham, Ala.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR not pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

LET US TALK YOUR HIDE, COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 21st St., Kansas City, Mo.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED 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.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. HEDGE OR CATALPA POSTS, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

HAY FOR SALE—500 TONS ALFALFA and prairie. Ask for our prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

BEVERAGE SUPPLIES—BOTTLES, crowns, crowners, etc.; write for prices. Western Bottle Co., 1808 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—GARAGE AND MACHINE shop. Most completely equipped in Kansas. On Santa Fe Trail and Kansas, Colorado Boulevard. Price right, good business, first class location. W. P. Schultz, Great Bend, Kan.

FACTORY CLOSING OUT STOCKS— Header forks, hay forks, manure forks, bundle forks. Your selection, \$9 per dozen. Rush your order. Free literature showing pictures of forks, assorted shovels and spades. Process Shovel and Fork Co., Salina, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—COOK SHACK ON WHEELS. Give condition and prices. T. G. Lyon, Hill City, Kan.

MACHINERY.

NEW THREE-BOTTOM POWER LIFT EN- gine plows, \$165. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

SEPARATORS 34-56 RUMELY; 34-56 Buffalo Pikes, priced to sell. Sam Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICHOLS-SHEPARD 16 H. P. steam engine in A-1 condition. Inquire of C. C. Meier, DuBois, Neb.

15 HORSE CASE STEAM ENGINE, IN good running order, for sale or trade for Gas tractor. S. A. Long, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO REEVES SEPARATORS, 28-48 and 32-56. Out two years. Complete and ready to run. W. E. Bates, Westphalia, Kan.

SEPARATOR FOR SALE, BRAND NEW Case 20-inch cylinder, with feeder, blower, and elevator. Price \$800 cash. Jerry Dunkelberger, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—THRESHING RIG. CASE 20-60 steam engine and Case 28-50 steel separator A-1 condition. Price \$1,800. R. C. Judah, Hattville, Kan.

COMPLETE AVERY THRESHING RIG; 40-80 tractor; 36-60 separator, shack, etc., almost new. Price \$5500 or trade for land. Henry Green, Wellington, Kan.

WE HAVE A FEW JAMESVILLE THREE bottom power lift tractor plows, both old ground and sod bottoms at \$150. No better tractor plow made. L. M. Taylor & Son, Bucklin, Kan.

ONE 30-60 OIL PULL ENGINE, ONE 32- inch Separator, one 12-bottom plow, extension rim for engine, also guide; one wagon tank. Will sell above outfit at a big bargain. Address 1037 South Main, Wichita, Kan. Earnst Moldenbauer.

FOR SALE—20 HORSEPOWER REEVES engine, 36-58 Case Separator, wind stacker, weigher, feeder, extension feeder, water tank, tank pump and hose, alfalfa recleaner, belts in fair shape; \$50 worth of repairs will put machine in excellent condition. Price \$1,000. J. O. Tulloss, Sedan, Kan.

TRACTORS, THRESHERS, TRUCKS, ALLIS Chalmers tractors; 18-40, a real four-plow tractor sold at a three-plow price, and 12 general purpose cultivating tractor. Cape threshers; 24-40 tractor special; half bearings; rotary straw racks; handle the straw three times as fast as a shaker straw rack and can not choke or clog; will thresh more grain and requires less power. Any good two or three-plow tractor will operate this 24-40 satisfactorily. Bell motor trucks, built for country use. Two sizes, 1½ and 2½ ton capacity. Write for information on tractors, threshers or trucks. Dealers wanted in every locality. Responsible, influential users considered who can sell farm power equipment. Hulseman Brothers Company, Southwest Blvd. and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

TRACTORS

DANDY GOOD 15-30 TWIN CITY, \$950. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, GOOD SHAPE \$550. H. H. Kruse, Grinnell, Kan.

NEW STAUDE TRACTOR ATTACHMENTS, priced to sell. C. E. Gardner, Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-35 AVERY TRACTOR with 5-bottom plow, good condition, \$900. Geo. Tapp, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MOLINE UN- versal tractors at bargain. Latest model. W. D. Gunsaulus, Redfield, Kan.

USED TRACTOR—20-30 AVERY; 15-30 Autman Taylor. Priced to sell. Abilene Tractor & Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—18-26 AVERY TRACTOR; 12-20 Helder. Good condition. Late models. Albert Henry, Platte City, Missouri.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR A GOOD CAR, 15-30 Sandusky four-cylinder tractor in good condition. C. R. Grosse, Marion, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN 10-20 TITAN tractor, good as new, bought late last fall, plowed only 140 a. J. M. Horn, Sedgewick, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-30 TITAN; ONE 10-20 Titan tractor. Both in good order; one Hudson, model M; five good tires. Write for prices. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

GUARANTEED RE-NEWED TRACTORS. We have a number of new and rebuilt tractors listed for sale. Included are, I. H. C.; Avery, Flour City, Lawson, Fitch, and Parrott. Every tractor thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed as represented, and against defective material and workmanship. You can save from three hundred to one thousand dollars. Write for particulars, stating size and make desired. H. A. Kaufmann Co., 2045 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

TRACTORS

ONE 10-20 SANDUSKY TRACTOR; ONE 10-20 Mogul tractor with 3 bottom plow. These tractors are in good running order. Priced to sell. Bates & Fowler, Hesston, Kan.

SEEDS

KANRED SEED WHEAT, J. H. TAYLOR and Sons, Chapman, Kan.

AMBER CANE, \$2.75 PER CWT., SACKS free. John A. McAllister, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, PURE hand gathered, cleaned seed, \$2 f.o.b. Russell, sacks free, sample mailed. John A. McAllister, Russell, Kan.

ORANGE CANE, \$2.50 CWT. BLACK AM- ber, \$2.25; Red and White kafir, Milo Maize, and Feterita, \$3.20; Darso, \$3.30 cwt.; millet, \$5 cwt. All cleaned. Union Mill and Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS—ALFALFA, \$12.50 bu.; sweet clover, \$17.50; red clover, \$27.50; common millet, \$1.75; German or Siberian millet, \$2.25; red or black cane seed, \$1.45; white cane, Sumac or sourless cane seed, \$1.75; seed corn, \$3.50; white kafir, \$2.15; pink kafir, \$2.25; Schrock, \$2.50; Sudan, \$13.50 hundred. Red top, \$13 cwt.; sacks free. Satisfaction or your money back. Ship from several warehouses and save your money. There's a satisfied customer near you. Liberty Bonds accepted at par Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

HONEY, PURE EXTRACTED, \$14 60-LB. can; \$27.50 2 cans; \$2.70 10-lb. pail; \$1.50 5-lb. pail. Large quantity prices on request. Chris Bahr, Almont, N. D.

"THE BEST" 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.

PLANTS

TOMATOES, NANCY HALL AND YELLOW Jersey sweet potato plants, 50c 100; cabbage, 50c 100; \$4 1,000. Mrs. A. M. Samuelson, R. 3, North 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.

PET STOCK.

FOXES WANTED—YOUNG OR OLD ONES. Ross Brown, McFall, Ala.

CANARIES, GOLD FISH, PARROTS, SUP- plies. K. C. Bird Store, 1421 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

SELLING OUT CHEAP, PEDIGREED registered utility Rufus Red Belgians, New Zealand, Flemish Giants, heavy weights. Write for free descriptive price list. Satisfaction, safe delivery, guaranteed or money back. Grandview Rabbit Farm, 3114 Hamilton, El Paso, Texas.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—CHEWING AND SMOKING, pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.50. Mild smoking, 40c, prepaid. Chas. Goff, Norfolk, Ky.

STRAY NOTICE.

\$25 REWARD FOR FINDING TWO GRAY mares weighing 1400 each, strayed away April 9, 1920. Notify W. W. Brotemarkle, Brewster, Kan.

TAKEN UP ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1920, by Jas. Turner, of Bethel, Kan., one bay horse, male, weight 900 lbs. William Beggs, county clerk, Wyandotte county.

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.

HOUDANS

HOUDAN EGGS, 15, \$1.60; 50, \$4.50. HENRY Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—SPECIAL JUNE PRICE. White and Brown Leghorns, 13c; R. I. Reds, 14c. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, 500 for \$39. From Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, ROSE and single comb Reds; S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, 15c per 100; \$70 per 500, leftovers \$13 per 100. Edward Steinhoff and Son, Leon, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S DAY OLD CHICKS, WHITE Rocks, 20 cents; Buff Orpingtons, 18 cents; Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 17 cents; White Leghorns, 16 cents; 50 postpaid. Live delivery. July chicks one cent less. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

SPRING FRIES FOR THANKSGIVING, Christmas and New Years. You can make a big profit selling spring chickens in the fall and winter. A baby chick costs you 28c. It costs 18c more in feed to put 3 pounds of weight on it. At Thanksgiving you can sell fries for 70c a pound, which means a big profit. I make the following prices for September delivery: 25 chicks, \$7.50; 50 chicks, \$14.50; 100 chicks, \$28; 500 chicks, \$130; 1,000 chicks, \$250. Order from this ad. Full live delivery guaranteed. I ship by parcel post, special delivery and guarantee live delivery of every chick. Eggs for my hatcheries are taken only from flocks I know personally and have inspected. Only the finest strains of Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Anconas. Every egg comes from a flock of prize winners. Like beggars like, and you cannot help but get big, healthy, fast growing chicks from my hatcheries. Order now for September delivery. Send 25 per cent cash with order, and balance few days before shipment. You can make big profits selling spring fries for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. Dean Harr, Box F 502, Wichita, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7, postpaid. Jos. F. Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.

300 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS on free range. Orders filled promptly. 100 \$4. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

WONDER S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels twelve weeks old, husky. From wonder layers, \$1. Ralph J. Keyser, Dorrance, Kan.

WINTER-LAY—BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN strain, Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard, bred to lay and do it. Flock of 160 laid 146 Jan. 17. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE, WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 500 for \$38. Ferris, Young and Smith strains. Hens pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS YES- terday strain direct, the greatest laying strain in existence. Can furnish choice eggs for hatching from the best we have at \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

MINORCAS.

GIANT STRAIN BLACK MINORCAS, JUNE baby chicks, \$18 hundred; \$10 fifty. Eggs, \$7.50 postpaid. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL- around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 15 \$3; 30 \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kansas.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, HENS, \$2.50. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS "ARISTOCRAT" SIRE (direct) one setting \$1.50; two \$2.50 postpaid. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOR- ous, 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.

WYANDOTTES.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$6 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS AND fancy pigeons at reduced prices. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS, cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

IF DISSATISFIED WITH LOCAL EGG AND poultry prices ship direct. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan. **PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210** N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cases. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

Plato Chief to Montana

Grubb & Scherzer, owners of one of the good Polled Hereford herds of Kansas recently sold the herd bull Plato Chief to A. C. Boyers of Montana. The reported price was \$1500 at the farm, Mr. Boyer paying \$200 express charges on the bull from Kansas to Montana.

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 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

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

COFFEY AND LYON CO. farms for sale. Write for list. Box 28, Hall's Summit, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kan., by Meyer & McCabe, Fredonia, Kan.

SEND FOR LIST Mitchell county farms. The Johnson Realty Co., Beloit, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$30 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Faxon, Meriden, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Miller, Hartford, Kansas.

CORN, wheat, alfalfa lands and stock ranches and pasture lands. Priced to sell. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kansas.

100-ACRE OIL LEASE FOR SALE, near oil well test now drilling, Rossville, Kansas. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

CLOVER, timothy, bluegrass and alfalfa land, cheapest in state, exchanges made. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, 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.

80 ACRES, \$1,000 cash, balance terms. Adjoins Manchester, Kan. 25 wheat, 15 oats, 1/2 to buyer. Wm. Johndrow, Longford, 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.

DAIRY FARM, 240 acres, 2 miles from town, \$50 acre, \$1,000 will handle. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kansas.

160 IMP., wheat farm, Pawnee Co., 6 mi. N. Sanford. 100 wheat, 18 oats, half goes. Terms. Theo. W. Johnston, Lindsay, Kan.

320 ACRES, imp., 240 wheat, 80 pasture, \$40 a. easy payments. Other improved farms. J. M. Stewart, Hutchinson, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, 1/2 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN New improved 160, all smooth land, possession at once. Price \$10,400. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—120 a. imp. farm, well located, rich limestone land, lays fine. Bargain at \$85.00 per acre. Terms. Write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kansas.

20 CHOICE QUARTERS, unimproved level grass land, in Wichita county, Kansas. Priced to sell. Write Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION, \$4,000. 3 miles from town. 60 acres in crop. All level fine land. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

BEST BARGAINS in Kansas for Catholics, good wheat and corn land, prices ranging from \$75 to \$125 per acre. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

80 ACRES, Wilson Co., on gravel road, 4 miles Fredonia, 1/4 mile to school, well improved. \$8,000 terms. Box 38, Thayer, Kansas.

MODEL 80 near our high school and university. Ideal for dairying. Investigate now. Also pasture 80. Rent \$300. Price \$5,000. Williams, Ottawa, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms \$2,000 up. Send for booklet. ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

460 FINE IMPROVED. Alfalfa, corn, grass, fruit, water, all extra good. Four other smaller farms. Rent for 1/2. One has 8 oil wells pumping. Might trade. Owner, Gdby, Fredonia, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town. Good 7-room house, new barn, other outbuildings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, 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.

KANSAS

280 ACRES, bottom land, 175 wheat. Well improved. Bargain price. Don't wait to write, come at once. Write for description of any size tract 40 acres up. Free descriptive booklet. Land safest investment. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

310 ACRES, 6 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, on state highway, has good sets of improvements, fine location. Real bargain for \$110 per acre. Good terms. Write for booklet. CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER, Ottawa, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 3 miles of Ottawa. New 5-room house, new barn, cave. Part bottom land. All tillable. 25 acres in wheat, 20 acres in corn, balance in oats, hay and pasture. Immediate possession. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

HOME BARGAIN—240 acres, located 4 miles from town; 120 acres under plow; 120 acres pasture; fair small improvements; price \$22.50 per acre. Terms \$1,000 cash; balance time at 7 per cent. Write for full particulars. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

A FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 320 acres, 6 miles town, 160 plowed; 60 in alfalfa, 160 fine pasture with abundance of water, extra good buildings, \$90 an acre. Send for list of farms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE 320 acres level land. Small house, barn, big cave, outbuildings. Well fenced. 100 acres crops. Will sell or trade for cattle, dairy cows, sheep, hogs or mules. Price \$25 per acre. Encumbrance \$1,500. Write. J. Paul Jones, Owner, Russell Springs, Kan.

RANCH BARGAIN One thousand acres, well located and well improved, timber, water and bottom alfalfa land. Price thirty-five dollars per acre, good terms. Crops are fine. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

BUY THIS AND GET THE WHEAT, 800 acres rich smooth land, 4 miles Healy, Lane County. Highly improved, nice orchard, 270 wheat; half goes; 80 corn, balance pasture; fine water. Price only \$40.00 per acre; terms. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH 400 acres 7 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres under plow; 200 acres grass. Cheap at \$50 per acre. Owner will sell for \$14,000 and give possession Sept. 1st, 1920. Write for full description. J. H. BROTEMARKE, Lenora, Kansas.

EXTRA FINE FARM 200 acres, Eastern Kansas, 90 mi. K. C., right by good town and High School find large modern improvements, soil is fine; nonoverflow creek bottom, very best of grain and alfalfa land; this farm can't be beat and only \$160 per acre; for full description and pictures write E. B. MILLER, Admire, Kansas.

A BARGAIN, OWNER OLD, MUST SELL 80 acres one mile of Ottawa, Kansas, on Trail road. Deep black limestone soil, all tillable. 5 acres alfalfa, 5 acres corn, 20 acres timothy, balance blue grass pasture. Fine large house and barns painted white. A real country home excellently located. For description and pictures write. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

DAIRY FARM, Lawrence, 3 miles depot, 160 acres, 20 alfalfa, 15 wheat, 80 blue grass pasture, 6 timber, 60 valley. Orchard, water piped to buildings. House, 9 rooms; horse barn 32x40; cow barn 50x60; chicken house; stock shed; fences good. Price \$28,000, mortgage \$7,000. 6% due 1923. Possession 30 days. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A real farm in the oil and gas fields of Franklin county. 160 acres 5 miles of Wellsville. Highly improved. 8 room modern house, basement and gas for heat and lights. School on farm. 2 producing gas wells, all that has ever been drilled. Price \$175 per acre. Will carry \$15,500 for 4 years at 6%. Write for lists and pictures. J. T. Printy, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES 70 acres in cultivation, 80 acres in good blue grass and blue stem pasture, fine condition, good fair 5-room house in nice location. Small barn, excellent well and mill. Price \$65 per acre. Possession any time. All grass and crop goes. Terms. 80 acres, good small house, good new barn 34x42 just finished, 74 acres in crop, 6 acres fine blue grass. Price \$8,000. W. H. LATHROM, Waverly, Kan.

FARMS BOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, are the best investment a man can make. We offer 320-acre farm, 5 1/2 miles of Alamosa, with good improvements, 80 acres fine alfalfa, fenced with woven wire, has first class water right for irrigation, fully paid up, also has two artesian wells, for domestic and stock use, on good highway, telephone, and close to school. Price \$75 per acre. We have farms of 80 acres and up. ELMER E. FOLEY, Wichita, Kansas.

1001 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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KANSAS

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall. \$100. Write for list. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

640 ACRES WICHITA COUNTY KANSAS. All smooth; all joining; 8 1/4 miles from county seat; 5 miles from railroad shipping point. Fenced; abundance of sheet water; small frame house; stabling and other outbuildings. Splendid proposition. Can give possession at once. For price and terms address D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.

240 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles west of Baldwin, Kansas, near Baker university, 8-room house, large barn, cattle sheds, silo, plenty of water and windmill; farm on Santa Fe Trail, 100 acres in blue grass pasture, 40 in wheat, 100 acres in other crops. This farm is good one for grain and stock. Possession September 1st, 1920. Price \$125 per acre. Clawson & McPheeters, Lawrence, Kansas.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value. 200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

KANSAS WHEAT FARMS FOR SALE WHEAT FARM—560 acres 5 1/2 miles from Grinnell, Kansas, 260 acres wheat; 60 acres barley; 30 acres kafir corn, 1/2 goes; stable and granary, well and windmill, \$37.50 per acre; terms. WHEAT FARM—2 1/2 miles from Seguin, Kan., 70 acres wheat; 60 acres corn, 1/2 goes; price \$35.00 per acre. Terms. Wheat and Stock Ranch—1, 120 acres, 5 miles from Grinnell, Kansas, 630 acres in wheat and barley, 1/4 goes with place, delivered; 7-room house, barn and granary, well and windmill and other outbuildings, all in fair shape; price \$27.00 per acre with terms. WHEAT FARM—960 acres, 4 miles from Grinnell, Kan., 540 acres wheat, 30 acres barley, 1/4 goes; house, granary, windmill and other outbuildings; all in fair shape; price \$40.00 per acre; terms. 160 acres south of Oakley, Kansas, 80 acres been farmed, level; price \$15 per acre; terms. ART M'DOWELL, Owner, Oakley, Kansas.

80 Acres Only \$500 Only 7 miles Wichita. Smooth black loam soil. New 4-room cottage, new barn, etc., only \$500 cash, \$1,500 Sept. 1st, \$500 yearly. B. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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ARKANSAS

160-ACRE ARKANSAS FARM ONLY \$1,500 Only 3 miles to town and station, 30 acres under cultivation, 4-room house and outbuildings, family orchard, fine well and springs of pure soft water, very healthy locality. Price for quick sale only \$1,500, part cash. We have a large number of other low priced farms. Send at once for copy of our large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. STUART LAND CO., DeQueen, Ark.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY Large lists, personally owned, selected lands. Live agents wanted. Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

\$2,000 CASH gets level 320, rich loam soil, corn, wheat, beans, grass, good neighbors, healthful climate, balance easy terms. Frank Gass, Fowler, Colorado.

A REAL CATTLE RANCH 5,000 acres deed, 5,000 acres leased, lays in large valley, running water, some timber, well improved. Will handle 3,500 cattle nicely. Price per acre \$15.00. J. M. Claytor, Room 11, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLORADO FARMS—80 to 4,000 acres irrigated, non-irrigated and pasture lands. First class improvements, including set for stock farm. 15 miles from Denver, Lincoln Highway. Best transportation facilities, modern conveniences. Send for Booklet V-3. The Adolph J. Zang Investment Co., Owners, American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Best Lands

I own 7,000 acres of the best farm land in East Colorado. Corn, wheat, kafir, etc. See our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts—now. E. T. Oline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

FLORIDA

FREE FLORIDA SUGAR FARMS—25 cents per acre monthly, gets any size farm. Profit Sharing Certificates guaranteeing money back, from profits of our farms with every payment. No interest. Owing to demand for sugar lands prices will advance \$1 per acre each month after June first. Buy now and make the profit. Free booklet. Ideal American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS

GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

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.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

LISTEN! Well improved 60 acres, nice house, \$2,500, \$600 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

THE HOMESEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

MISSOURI—\$10 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern, Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169 Mt. Vernon, Ill.

MINNESOTA

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

NEW YORK

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a good farm of any size and for any purpose, near good markets, in the state of New York, especially in the Mohawk Valley, write to LEO J. FELD, Schenect

NEBRASKA

80 ACRES of the best irrigated land, two and a fourth miles from Culbertson. \$300 per acre.
A. R. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

PIERCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FARM for sale. 160 a. 7 mi. from Pierce. 40 a. corn, 40 a. oats, 35 a. rye, bal. pasture. Good Imps. Good water. \$125 a. Good terms. Good soil. Pierce Investment Co., Pierce, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA—Your farm is waiting for you in South Dakota. The state loans up to 70 per cent on the land value and 50 per cent of the improvements. \$25,000 already loaned to the farmers. Write today for information. Immigration Department, Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner, Capital F-86, Pierre, South Dakota.

TEXAS

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today.
J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

MANY KINDS FINE FARM LANDS from which to select. Markets, climate, schools and roads good. State in first letter (1) crops and (2) livestock you want to raise; (3) acreage wanted; (4) improved or unimproved; (5) terms wanted. Descriptions can then be sent to suit you.
Railroad Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

WASHINGTON

1,120 ACRES, nearly all tillable, about half into spring wheat; good prospects; good Imps.; large barn; \$20 per acre; reasonable terms; offer limited time. Other improved lands to offer. Write C. W. Heath, Wash-tuena, Wash., for further particulars.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

CAREY B. COUCH, specialist in real estate exchanges and investments, 629 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

LISTEN! Would you buy good smooth land, part or all in wheat, part or all going with the place right at harvest time, land priced at from \$20 to \$30 an acre? Excellent prospects. See or write me at once for these bargains.
C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale. Mrs. W. Booth, H. P. Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price.
Merris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

WANTED—To rent good 160 or buy from owner, good creek bottom 80 with fairly good improvements, in N. E. Kansas. Prefer renting with three or five year lease.
G. Z. MAY, Williamstown, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LANDS ON PAYMENTS, nice smooth level lands, good deep soil, some of these quarters now in crops. Near the new railroad running from Shattuck, Okla., to Spearman, Texas. \$25 to \$30 per acre, one-sixth cash, balance yearly payments and interest. Write for literature.
John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

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 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it.
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Fewer Cattle on Grass

There is a decrease of 25 per cent in the number of cattle in the big pastures of the state, according to J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock association. This has been attributed partially at least to the inability of cattlemen to borrow money with which to buy cattle. There are probably few pastures without some cattle, but they are not stocked to their full capacity. The light pasturing will be a good thing for the pastures, as there has been a tendency to overstock them in many cases.

National Western Stock Show

The classification committee of the National Western Stock Show held at Denver, Colo., recently outlined some important changes for the next show. Included in these are the limitations of the number of animals that can be entered by any one exhibitor.

According to the new ruling, each exhibitor will be limited to 15 animals in the breeding cattle exhibition and 18 animals in the swine classes. The limitations were made necessary because of the increase in the number of exhibitors and the difficulty in finding room to accommodate the animals entered. The numbers mentioned will enable any exhibitor to enter in all classes and will not bar any exhibitor from showing all animals necessary to give full competition in every class. Another change is the combining of the individual steer classes for purebreds, grades and crossbreds. At the next show, the classifications will be Hereford, Shorthorn and Black Cattle, grade animals being placed in the class of which they show preponderance of blood and character.

The carcass contest for steers, barrows and wethers which was abandoned two years ago will be restored. Fifteen yearlings or 20 calves will be considered a carload in the carload classes for purebred breeding cattle. Animals entered in the carload classes can be entered only by an exhibitor who has raised them. This action will bar speculators and bull buyers from exhibition in the carload breeding classes.

Leading Breeds of Livestock

According to the recent livestock census of the United States at large, the leading breeds of livestock are represented by the following per cents. Of the total number of hogs, purebreds and grades, 34.2 per cent are Duroc Jersey, 27.9 per cent Poland Chinas, 10.7 per cent Chester White, 9.2 per cent Berkshire. Of the grand total of cattle, 10.3 per cent are out and out scrubs, 22.6 per cent Shorthorns, 21 per cent Herefords, 3.6 per cent Aberdeen Angus, 16.2 per cent Holsteins and 14 per cent Jerseys. Twenty-four and three-tenths per cent of the sheep in the United States are Merinos, 23.2 per cent Shropshire, 13.3 per cent Rambouillet, 7.2 per cent Cotswold, 6.1 per cent Hampshire, 6.1 per cent South-down and scrubs total 8.1 per cent of all sheep.

New Shorthorn Association

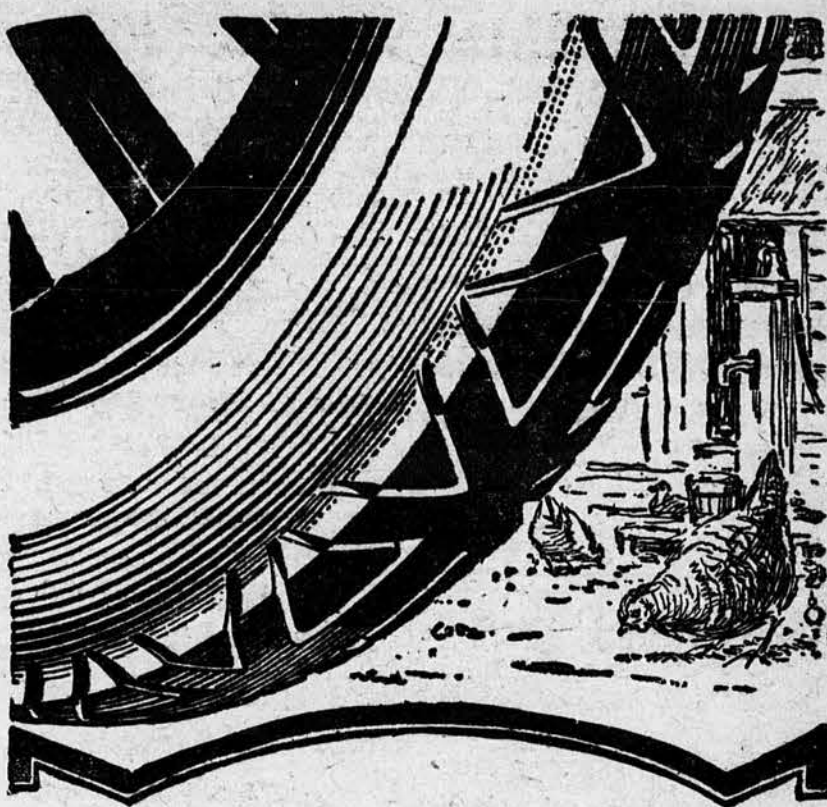
Shorthorn breeders in the Blue Valley and vicinity met at Marysville May 29 and organized the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association. It is the purpose of this organization to include in its membership breeders living in the territory along the Blue River up to and extending into Nebraska. John O'Kane, Blue Rapids, was elected president; S. H. Hamilton, Barnes, vice-president, and J. M. Nielson, Marysville, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee consisting of H. J. Bornhorst, Irving, G. F. Hart, Summerfield, A. H. Gallup, Blue Rapids, A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, and N. Koppes, Carden, was chosen also.

Morris Hogmen Organize

Breeders of Poland China hogs in Morris county, Kansas, met at Council Grove May 29 and organized an association for the purpose of creating more interest in hogs and promoting in general the use of better livestock in Morris county. The membership fee was placed at \$2.50 a year. H. W. Strouts, Wilsey, Kan., was elected president, C. H. Chitty, Alta Vista, vice-president, J. E. Beagle, Dwight, second vice-president, Ralph Collier, Alta Vista, secretary and H. O. Mott, White City, treasurer.

Purebred Cattle Prices in Scotland

In the spring sale of purebred cattle held at Perth, Scotland, the Holsteins made the high average and top prices for individuals. Eighteen Holstein cows averaged \$763, 27 heifers \$800 and 40 bull calves \$300. The top Holstein price was \$2,150, paid for a 2-year-old heifer. The top price for Shorthorns at the same sale was \$900 and the 71 Shorthorn calves averaged \$335. Forty-six Angus averaged \$290 with a \$600 top.



Add Miles to Your Rides

Extra Tested quality is built into Racine Multi-Mile Cord and Country Road Fabric Tires. That means every Racine Tire is perfect in workmanship—each manufacturing step guarded by

Extra Tests

Racine Tires have an exclusive development, the Racine Absorbing Shock Strip—an extra strip of blended rubber graduated in resiliency—welding tread and carcass perfectly.

As a car owner you will quickly realize the importance of this great feature. Racine Tires offer you real service and mileage economy.

Be sure every tire you buy bears the name

RACINE RUBBER COMPANY, Racine, Wis.

RACINE

MULTI-MILE

CORD TIRES

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way



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

Cure Your Horse While He Works

Don't let sore shoulders, saddle or collar galls, rope burns, etc., keep your horse from work. Bickmore's Gall Cure will quickly cure your horse—while he works! Your money back if it fails. At all dealers. 35c. 70c. \$1.40. Also ask for Bickmore's Horse Liniment. For yourself, always keep handy Bickmore's XYZ Skin Ointment and Bickmore's XYZ Family Liniment. Ask your dealer for them.

Bickmore's Gall Cure

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 235 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. EASY TO CLEAN. NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. (27) ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall St., Chicago

Feed Brakes Save Fords

Double Service Feed Brakes transfer braking to rear wheel drums, eliminating chattering, grinding, bouncing and skidding. End transmission and rear axle troubles. Cut upkeep in half—double car's life. A Safe Stop Feed Brakes insure a quick, safe, trouble-free stop like a \$3,000 car. Reduce tire bills. Make Fords easy to control. Easy to Attach Quickly put on—nothing to remove from car. Operated by regular foot brake pedal. No interference with emergency brake. The ONE necessary Ford improvement. Write today for illustrated folder. (9) FEED SALES CO., Inc. 519 S. W. Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

BALE HAY NEW WAY

No Bale Ties—No Feed Table! No Blocks! Two men baled 20 tons in 7 hours! Says user. Save 40% on baling cost. New Universal self threading hay press bales faster and cleaner. Save on wire—save pay of 2 men. Uses 6 h. p. to 24 h. p. Tractor. Weighs 8000 lbs. without engine. Strongest press for its weight built FREE Write me for my FREE CIRCULAR telling all about this wonderful Hay Press and how to operate it. WILLIAM A. SEYMOUR, PRESIDENT. THREADER PRESS CO., 1312 Ottawa St., LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

70 Spring Durocs, 9 Sows and a Herd Boar

My herd of Durocs is too large for me to care for and attend to other necessary work. Will sell just as low priced as possible: Sow by King Sensation, a son of Great Wonder 1 Am and her 8 pigs by a son of Pathfinder; A Golden Model bred sow out of Walla Belle, a Kan. grandchampion; 8 sows out of the Golden Model sow and by a son of Potentate, a Defender bred boar. Excepting the Pathfinder pigs all spring pigs are out of these sows and by the herd boar, a son of King Orion Jr., winner at Neb., Iowa and Cal. state fairs and National. These Durocs are good individuals in first class condition. Priced to move quickly. Write today.

MRS. MATTIE HAZELL, 404 N. MONROE ST., HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Timber Hill Stock Farm
Our DUROCS Make Good

We have some especially good fall herd boar prospects and gilts by our Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder and King The Col herd boars. Out of matured sows weighing 700 to 800 lbs. Write for circular.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

Big Type Durocs

Three big yearlings bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation for June farrow. Three big yearling boars sired by Pathfinder Junior. All priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

15 top quality fall boars for sale. Sired by Chief's Wonder, Pathfinder Jr. and I Am Great Wonder; from big mature sows. One of the best herds in Kansas. Priced to sell at once. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

McComas' Durocs

Fall boars: Great Sensation and Pathfinder breeding spring boars: Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Good supply of good individuals priced reasonably. Write, phone or call at my place.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

Gilts Practically All Sold

but we have a few good fall boars sired by Uneda High Orion our Grand Champion boar. We are practicing these to sell. We also have one yearling by the same boar that is going to make a real herd boar. We will sell him worth the money.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

Replogle's Durocs

Now booking orders for weanling pigs: May and June delivery sired by John's Combination 2nd and Jack's Great Orion, a good son of the \$10,000 international grandchampion, Jack's Orion King 2nd. Guaranteed to please. Some fall and winter boars. Write today. SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Early March pigs of all popular big type strains; reg. and immuned; pairs and trios not related. A few fall boars and weanling pigs, \$15 and up.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A top quality bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

FULKS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immune \$50 to \$100. Ripping good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

High Sensation Jr.

will be shown this fall and is called a winner by those who see him. 12 April, May and June gilts bred to him and Fogo's Invincible for Sept. farrow. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell County.

Sensation-Pathfinder-Orion Durocs

Sows by son of Great Sensation and out of sows by son of Pathfinder. Most of them bred to son of Great Orion to farrow July and Aug. Spring pigs both sex same breeding. Immuned satisfaction.

R. C. SMITH, SEDGWICK, KANSAS.

Now Listen to This!

Three fall boars—1 by Joe King Orion, 1 by Great Orion Sensation, 1 by Golden Wonder. You can't beat this breeding and the individuals are good.

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS.

GREAT WONDER AND ORION DUROCS

February and March pigs; best of blood; quality; from 600 and 700 lb. sows; some by 1,100-lb. boar. Write for breeding. Priced at one-third value. Gilts, \$25; boars \$20. I pay express and record fee.

HERB J. BARR, R. 3, LARNED, KANSAS

Wreath Farm Durocs

For sale: 7 fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. 3 fall boars. Young boars (March farrow) and bred right for sale.

A. B. MORRIS, MGR., MANHATTAN, KAN.

Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for spring service. Also baby boars for May delivery. Reasonable prices. Circular free. Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

FALL AND WEANLING BOAR PIGS

Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Satisfaction or your money back.

R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. (Jewell County)

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

BREEDERS OF DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Big Type Durocs

Tried sows bred to Pathfinder's Pride, son of world's grand champion. Spring pigs at bargain prices.

ED LOCKWOOD, KINSLEY, KANSAS

Choice September Gilts

Bred for September farrow, \$65; March pigs, pairs and trios not akin, \$27. All stock immuned. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kan.

National Champion Boars

Three August boars by Great Orion Sensation. Splendid individuals. A great Pathfinder 2-year-old boar for sale. 12 or 15 spring yearling and fall gilts. Intense Pathfinder and Orion breeding.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., (Washington County)

Petford's Durocs

Spring pigs, both sex, immuned. Sired by Model Alley, Kansas Grand champion; General Pathfinder, a good breeding son of Pathfinder; Illustrator Orion 3rd; and J. D. Wonder 1st.

JNO. W. PETFORD, SAFFORDVILLE, KAN.

Purebred Duroc Pigs

Boars and gilts, 9 weeks old; about 50 lbs.; double immuned and weaned; from such boars as Joe King Orion; boars \$20, gilts \$25. Write for descriptions.

J. V. SHANNON, MORRILL, KANSAS

DUROC PIGS

Either sex; sired by Pathfinder's Image 2d, Illustrator's Orion 4th and A Critic's Chief; \$17.50 to \$25.00 each at 2 months.

EDWARD M. GREGORY, READING, KAN.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Ten gilts farrowed 83 pigs March litters. Sell at weaning. Col. Wonder, etc., immuned, guaranteed, express prepaid. Write today.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KAN.

DUROCS

Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

REG. DUROC JERSEYS

For sale; male pigs; big type Orion Cherry King breeding; 7 months old; write for prices.

J. K. ZWICKER, R. 3, LA JUNTA, COLO.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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.



Walter Shaw's Hampshires Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

SUNFLOWER HERD HAMPSHIRE

20 extra good boars (the tops from 200 fall pigs) registered, double treated, ready for service, priced right. Farm just out of town on the Southwest Trail.

GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS



WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE On Approval Choice bred sows and gilts. Spring pigs, either sex. Noted blood lines. Priced for quick sale.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.

Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charlton, Ia.

3 JACKS, 7 JENNETS

Herd headed by Barr's Bryan, a prize winner and good producer. Most of the Jennets by Kansas Chief. Priced to move. Write today.

E. W. DALES, EUREKA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Hume Herd Chester White Hogs

For sale. 4 fall boars, well grown and ready to use; priced for quick sale \$50 to \$65. First-check gets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; 50 spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin. Write at once.

CLAUDE B. THOMPSON, HUME, MO.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

18 fall gilts sired by art out of Kansas state fair prize winners. Bred to Don Big Joe. Descriptions and prices by return mail.

Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester Whites

Gilts sired by the grand champion Prince Tip Top and bred to Tonganoxie Chief for September pigs; \$65 each. A few more fall boars; also March and April boar pigs, \$25 to \$40.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES

Reg., large, stretchy, male March pigs for sale.

HOLYROOD FARM, JOLA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES

Bred gilts all sold. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale.

E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS

For sale; Nat. prize-winning show blood. Price \$15 each at weaning time.

Earl Anderson, Elwood, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS

Either sex; priced to sell.

E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MISSOURI

O. I. C. PIGS

FOR SALE. VERG CURTIS, Larned, Kan.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

NOTHING has happened to warrant the expectation of a serious shortage of cattle or of a long period of upward price movements. It is true that in the past fortnight the prices of fed cattle have moved up as much as \$5 a hundredweight, scoring the sharpest advances in history. But the advances, altho gratifying, have not led the largest market operators to make any important modification in their views as to the outlook for the coming grass season. Conservatism is still necessary, they assert.

Grass cattle are moving in increasing volume. The first shipment of the season from Kansas arrived last week at Kansas City, coming from Crocker Bros. & Robb of Bazaar, which is in the heart of a great grazing district. The Bazaar cattle were sent to Kansas from Texas early this spring, and had received some cake on the grass. They averaged 998 pounds and sold at \$14. Big commission houses which control cattle on grass in Kansas and other states are quietly following a policy of stimulating shipments as early as possible.

Cattle at \$16.50

From a top of \$14.40 the first week in June, cattle sold as high as \$16.50 at Kansas City last week, reaching a new high price for the year. It is gratifying to note that this top compared with \$13.90 for the entire month of May, \$14.75 in April, \$14.70 in March, \$14.50 in February and \$16 in January. In June, 1919, the top was \$17.50; in June, 1918, \$17.75; in June, 1917, \$13.50; in June, 1916, \$11.25. The cattle market in general rose 75 cents to \$3 last week, with steers mostly \$2 to \$3 up. With gains of as much as \$1.50 in one day, there was an over-night increase of as much as \$500 in the value of one carload of cattle. Packer buyers, commission men with orders from butchers in the East and interests filling the continued demand from Belgium for heavy cattle for export competed for the offerings. At Chicago as much as \$17.10 was paid for steers, the highest

price since the early part of January. Texas grassers sold up to \$13.25 here.

In the butcher cattle trade at Kansas City last week the range of prices showed gains of 50 cents to \$1.50, while calves moved up as much as \$1 to \$14. Heifers sold up to \$16 and choice cows to a top of \$12. Even common cows sold at \$8 to \$9.

Hogs are in a better position. The reports as to export business show improvement. In addition, this is usually a season of upturn in prices. The market rose to \$14.80 last week at Kansas City, an advance of 65 cents, and the average cost of droves crossed the \$14-mark. Even stock hogs improved, selling mostly around \$13. A purchase of stock hogs at current quotations gives the best promise of any class of stock for a quick turn to the farmer with alfalfa pasture and a little corn on hand. Receipts are decreasing, and average weights and quality are deteriorating. It is safer to count on higher hogs between now and fall than on upturns in any other class of stock.

With depression continuing in the wool market, the lamb and sheep trade made a good showing. It was helped by continued light receipts. Lambs closed up to \$17, against \$16.50 in the preceding week. Wethers ruled up to \$10 and yearlings between \$11 and \$13. The best advice in the trade is that wool should be held for a better market. It would be a mistake to attempt to sell wool with markets so demoralized as to leave doubt as to just what prices are prevailing. The big wool buyers in the East are trying to depress the market unduly, and will not succeed if growers are firm.

Mules Are Lower

A big slump in lumber, amounting to as much as \$42 a 1,000 feet, has shut off demand for horses and mules for logging purposes. Horses are \$10 to \$50 lower than the high time of the year. Mules make a relatively better showing owing to the continuation of high prices for cotton. Mules are \$10 to \$25 lower than at high mark.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

FARMERS OF Kansas on whose land approximately 52 million bushels of oats are expected to be gathered can find comfort in the extremely bullish position of the market for this grain. However, a rather disappointing outlook for the growing crop is one of the important factors in the bullishness surrounding the oats market, both the cash and new crop deliveries. The June estimate of the Department of Agriculture placed the crop in the United States this year at 1,315,000,000 bushels compared with a final outturn a year ago of 1,248,310,000 bushels; two years ago, 1,538,124,000 bushels, and a five year average from 1913 to 1917 of 1,331,287,000 bushels.

The country will enter the new crop year with probably the lightest supply of old crop oats in hands of farmers on record, only an insignificant amount of the grain now being held in the interior, as well as at markets. Farmers would be eager to take advantage of current price levels on oats markets, but they have already absorbed their surplus.

Oats are selling in Kansas City around \$1.12 to \$1.16 a bushel, compared with a range of \$1.08 to \$1.12 in the preceding week. Cash oats in Chicago reached a top of \$1.29 a bushel, the highest figure in history. Even the July delivery is at a new height, Kansas City quoting \$1.05 on this option. It is possible, therefore, for Kansas farmers to sell their growing crop of oats, if it will be ready for shipment in July, at \$1.05 a bushel, basis Kansas City. A still higher level is probable, however, and

unless the money is needed, there should be no rush to market the grain. While sharp declines in prices may occur, the tendency of the market is expected to continue upward for at least 60 days.

In the past week hard and red winter varieties receded about 5 to 10 cents a bushel, the best grades quoted at a top of \$2.90. Further recessions in prices may be witnessed, in fact, the trade as a whole is confident of a continued downward market unless the foreigners step in again and purchase enormous quantities.

Farmers should not be concerned over price movements the remainder of the old crop, at least so far as the new harvest is concerned. Those who are looking forward to a heavy early movement are expected to be disappointed. The movement is extremely light, compared with country stocks, even now, and little hope of improvement in the car situation is anticipated in the next few months. Merely hold your wheat for sale later in the season. The Department of Agriculture forecasts a total wheat crop in the United States of 781 million bushels, compared with a final outturn of 940,987,000 bushels a year ago, 921,438,000 bushels two years ago and a five-year average of 790,634,000 bushels. Combined with the old crop carryover, the wheat supply will be heavy this year, but not burdensome.

Carlots of corn sold the past week in Kansas City at a range of \$1.65 to \$1.90 a bushel, compared with a top of \$1.98 the preceding week. Unimportant net price changes were recorded in the speculative trade. While it

POLAND CHINA HOGS

MIAMI LAD
FOR SALE

Registered Poland China Boar sired by Miami Chief by Wide Awake; dam Orphan Queen by Master Orphan; farrowed March 8, 1918. He stands 36 inches high, is 75 inches long from between ears to root of tail, 70 inch heart, 71 inch flank and has 11 inch bone. He has a good coat and back; is well marked with a little extra white on the jowl. He sires the right kind of pigs and will work on a crate. I am offering him because I am retaining so many of his gilts. This is a real herd boar and guaranteed to be just as represented. First check for \$200 gets him. Also am offering a few spring pigs, either sex, priced right.

Albert C. Steward, Plainville, Kan.

Poland Chinas from our
Prize Winning Herd

Breeding stock of all ages for sale at all times.

Plainview Hog and Seed Farm
Frank J. Rist, Prop.
Humboldt Nebraska

All gilts bred for May
and June farrow sold

We will book your order for September litters so send them along; still have a number of extra good September male pigs for sale.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.
Address H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Polands

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very best of breeding; pairs of trios no kin; immunized; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

POLANDS—DISHER'S GIANT BREEDING
March 1919 boar by Morton's Giant by Disher's Giant; 34 in. high; 80 in. long; 9 in. bone; exceptional boar; proven breeder. Spring pigs both sex. Dams: Big Bob, Col. Wonder, Big Orphan, and Orphan Grand Master. Immunized. Satisfaction. Phone Wichita 589.
GSELL & WEBB, WICHITA, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HERD
Improved boars for sale; grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob, grand champion World on one side, and of William's Wonder, Big Orphan, and Orphan Grand on the other side. Immunized against cholera and ready for service.
The Hall Stock Farm, Coffeyville, Kansas

HUFF'S SQUARE JUMBO
A son of P. W. Young's Square Jumbo heads my herd. He is the kind that sires the high-up kind and big litters. Write me to price you a real boar pig at three months old.
Chas. Hoffhine, R. 4, Washington, Kansas

Ross & Vincent's Poland Chinas
Gilts and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few bred sows. Herd sires are Sterling Buster and Sterling Timm, two of the breed's best boars in Kansas. The boars we are offering are good both in individuality and in breeding and are priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KAN.

Big Boned Poland Chinas
Weanling males and females of Wonder breeding, out of tried sows and a prize winning boar, \$25 each.
B. J. HERD, WILMORE, KANSAS

Farmers' Prices Continued
Fall gilts bred to Hillcrest Orange Model. Smooth, high backed, long bodied and just what we all want. Spring pigs, either sex, not related. Address
J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.

Big Type Polands
We now have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale. Also sows and gilts bred to Jack Buster. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

60 POLAND CHINA PIGS
Strip—the famous Carver's Best (wt. 1,000 lb.) and Convincing Bob, an excellent individual. Choice Pigs, registered, vaccinated, guaranteed. \$20 each, trio \$50.
LLOYD MULLIN, WALNUT, KANSAS

Big Type Polands
Boar pigs for sale at \$15 each. Pedigrees furnished. Henry S. Voth, Route 2, Goessel, Kan.

Poland China Registered Male Hog
for sale. Weight 600 lbs.; price \$200; 2 years old. Write C. H. DEMARTENAU, R. 2, PRESTON, KAN.

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.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
for service; gilts open or bred for English fall litter and dandy spring pigs of English breeding.
O. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

Matthews Spotted Polands
Choice boars, all ages.
EARL J. MATTHEWS, Clearwater, Kan.

FOR SALE Registered Spotted Poland China pigs, either sex. Special price on boars for thirty days.
J. E. OLSON, SEVIER, KANSAS

FOR SALE—Spotted Poland boars and gilts; some weanling pigs now, more later on.
Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS
Pigs for sale. Good bone and breeding.
T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

appears probable that occasional setbacks, possibly sharp, may occur in the corn market, price movements will incline upward for the next 60 days, with cash values well above \$2 expected in this period.

Millfeeds display weakness. The market continues on a declining scale, but the bottom has not yet been reached for the present movement. Spot bran is bringing around \$49 to \$50 a ton, and all month shipment at \$48, with July shipment offered freely at \$46 to \$47, basis Kansas City. Gray shorts are holding around \$57 to \$58 a ton, and brown at \$55 to \$56. July is expected to witness at least a \$45 bran market and \$50 for shorts.

As the new crop season for hay advances, the readjustment of prices is hastened. Alfalfa already has declined \$3 to \$6, the cheaper grades showing the sharpest recession, with old alfalfa ranging from \$14 to \$35 a ton. New hay is selling in Kansas City up to \$27, and considerably below \$20 for hot and damaged hay. It is quite probable that the best grades of alfalfa will sell below \$30 in July, probably around a top of \$25. Farmers, however, will profit by holding their hay for later marketing. Prairie is selling at \$10 to \$22 a ton, also about \$2 to \$3 lower for the week, and tame hay is selling at a range of \$26 to \$37.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

June 22—S. W. Tilley & Sons, Irving, Kan. Sale at Frankfort, Kan.
Sept. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Steele, secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 21—H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla. Sale at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Oswego City, Kan.
Oct. 13—Northern Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan., Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale. O. A. Hoffman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
Nov. 9—E. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cary, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.

Holstein Cattle.

June 28—F. M. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
July 11—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 16—L. E. Hubbard, Kincaid, Kan.
Aug. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.
Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 3—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

August 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Aug. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalla, Mo.
Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 18—Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Nov. 6—Mitchell & Hurdette, Centralia, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 19—Will Fero, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Oshawa, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 16—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 16—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 18—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Falls, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Roberts & Wisdom, Sabetha, Kan., are breeders of real Poland Chinas and are the owners of a real Poland China boar in creator, son of The Yankee, the \$40,000 boar. They have 125 spring pigs and one of the well improved stock farms in the vicinity of Sabetha. They are neighbors of Fern Moser, the well known "Red Hog" man, but Fern is proud of this splendid neighboring herd and of their great herd boar. They will have boars for sale this fall.—Advertisement.

C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., is another Lyon county breeder of Duroc Jerseys that takes an active interest in the affairs of the popular breed. He is president of the Lyon county Duroc Jersey breed-

ers' association and is pushing the breed. He will sell bred sows in the new pavilion at Emporia, in February. Mr. Black is a booster at public sales and always buys the best and is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to help make a good sale where the offering is deserving. He has 80 spring pigs and will sell the boars at private sale this fall and his advertisement will appear later in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. His pigs are mostly by Red Cross Pathfinder. Others are by Sensation Orion by Great Orion.—Advertisement.

Chester White Attractions.

Seven fall gilts and two fall boars are real Chester White attractions offered by

MAIL AND BREEZE BEST
CREDIT

"Replying to yours—65 cows averaged \$325, 22 bulls \$232, 87 animals, averaged \$301. Inquiries credited to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze were fully up to any other paper. The Breeders Gazette just about tied with it, but the Gazette men were mostly long distances who failed to show up. Am giving Mail and Breeze best credit.—G. A. Laude, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Humboldt, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS For Sale—Extra well bred 14 months old; one high-grade bull 23 months old; two 3-year-old cows to freshen soon and a few cows to freshen in the fall. Also a few high-grade bull and heifer calves. Write
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 115, Lawrence, Kan.

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.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiley, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Greenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS, Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. S. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, 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

IF YOU WANT GOOD REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE offered at very reasonable prices for early sale, come and see mine. There are two carloads of cows and calves, one carload of heifers and a carload of choice bulls. Will be sold in lots to suit purchaser.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Ball M. 2121 Res. W. 5089



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President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address
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JOHN D. SNYDER

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Dispersal Sale of Pure
Bred Holstein Cattle
Manhattan, Kan., Saturday, June 26

Neale & Seaborn—Two Herds—Everett Hayes

This is a complete dispersal of both these herds, and consists of thirty-five head of splendid cattle, mostly young cows. The majority of these are bred to freshen in the early fall to such bulls as Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol; Model King Koningen Segis; K. K. S. V. Eppie, a son of the great King Kordyke Sadie Vale; and other good bulls. Some are A. R. O. cows, with records up to almost 24 pounds of butter in seven days, and nearly all are from A. R. O. cows, eight being from cows with records from 21.9 pounds to 26.2 pounds. Mr. Hayes will also sell several fine grade cows, due in September and October, and a nice lot of grade heifers.

The Neale and Seaborn cattle have all been Federal tested, and all three methods were used in making this test. The cattle will all be sold subject to a sixty-day retest.

A. S. Neale will also sell his machinery and equipment, including a 10-20 Titan tractor, a Chimax ensilage cutter, a large feed grinder, a 1½-ton Republic truck, Perfection milker, and numerous other pieces of machinery. All these machines are practically new, and in splendid condition. The sale of machinery will begin at 10 o'clock, and be followed by the sale of cattle.

NOTE—Owing to the short time in which we have to advertise this sale and the rush of the season, we are not expecting the large attendance or prices of our previous sales. This will undoubtedly be a buyer's sale, and all who attend will secure bargains.

Our dairy farm, just on the edge of the City of Manhattan, is for sale. This is one of the very best equipped dairy places in the Middle West. The barns are modern, with room for 135 head of cows. A splendid dairy house, calf barns, bull barns, tool shed, homes for help, etc., makes this an ideal location for a breeder or dealer. As it is located close to the Agricultural College, it is ideal for official test work. The land is of the best Kaw Valley bottom, and suitable for all crops. We intend to sell this place, as our Eastern business will require all our time, and are quoting a price very little above the cost of the improvements. For information in regard to land or cattle, write to

A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kansas

100 Head of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

will be sold at the F. M. King Farm at

Grandview, Mo., Monday, June 28

Ten miles from Kansas City

A most unusual lot of young cattle representing the strongest blood lines of the breed. The larger part of the offering will be two, three and four year old heifers, daughters of 80 pound bulls or better.

90 females, 40 cows and heifers are fresh or will be fresh soon. More than twenty of them have or will have A. R. O. records before the day of the sale. 17 handsome bred heifers due to freshen this fall bred to the 29½ pound Korndyke bull owned at the King Farm. Eighteen yearlings and heifer calves and ten big robust bulls including the herd sire all from record dams.

Mr. King has in all about two hundred head of cattle. He finds himself overstocked and he is selling one hundred head, not of the culls but of the tops in his herd.

In coming to the sale from a distance come to Kansas City to the Dixon Hotel where cars will take you to the farm.

We want to especially urge the new man in the business to attend this sale and afford himself this great opportunity to buy some of the best blood lines of the breed and at a reasonable price.

The sale will begin positively at 10 o'clock and since the best bargains are usually to be had in the first part of the sale, it will pay every one to be there on time. Send today to the sales manager for catalog. Mark the date on your calendar now and write today for a big catalog of the sale to,

W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Owner of Cattle

F. M. King Care Hathaway Motor Company **Kansas City, Mo.**

O. W. Devine represents The Capper Farm Press.

Robinson & Shultz Complete Dispersal Sale

of their high class herd of 70 Holstein cattle at

Independence, Kan., July 17, 1920

In the new sale pavilion

This dispersion is being made on account of dissolution of partnership and positively every animal, including their wonderful herd sire, will be sold and go to a new home.

No other dispersal sale has ever been made in this southwest country in which there were as many high class record animals with outstanding individuality as will be sold in this sale and as proof of what we say we have only to tell you that at the head of their herd is the great show bull, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale, whose two nearest dams average 36½ lbs. of butter in seven days. His sire is King Korndyke Sadie Vale and his dam a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

Lack of space forbids our naming but a few of the great animals in this sale.

Princess Pietertje Bawn De Kol, who has at the last three lactation periods milked over 100 lbs. of milk a day and made over 28 lbs. of butter in 7 days. At the last freshening 28½ lbs. of butter, 784 lbs. of milk. She is the State Champion milk producer for 7 and 30 days. This cow is due in October to the Sadie Vale Bull.

Johanna Lily, a 22-lb. cow. A real show cow. Nine grand champion ribbons to her credit and dam of the Junior champion heifer at Topeka, 1917. Three daughters from this cow will be sold. Two of them sired by a bull whose two nearest dams averaged 1,000 lbs. of butter and 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year. Both bred to King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale and one daughter sired by this bull. Her 2-year-old daughter just finished year with 567 lbs. of butter. Never milked but twice daily.

Koo Pontiac Segis, a daughter of a 27-lb. cow bred to King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

A daughter of a 33-lb. cow whose second dam has a 32-lb. record. Bred to King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

Carrie Hengerveld Lyons De Kol, 27.88 lbs., seven days. A daughter of King Hengerveld Model Fayne.

Begota Schuiling Princess, a 26½-lb. cow, who has a 26½-lb. 3-year-old daughter.

Five granddaughters of King Segis Pontiac Alcatraz.

Five granddaughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

A great producing herd that has won more ribbons than any other herd in Kansas owned by an individual.

Entire herd tested by a graduate veterinarian approved by the State Live Stock Commission and sold subject to a usable 90-day retest.

If you want breeding and individuality combined, come to this sale. This will be one of the greatest events in Kansas Holstein History. Make your arrangements to attend. Write now for a catalog to

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.

or to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. The gilts are by Prince Tip Top, the champion Chester White boar at the Kansas fairs and other noted shows last fall and one of the boars that was awarded a place close to the top in the National Swine show at Des Moines last fall. These gilts are real choicest and have been fed and bred with their future usefulness in mind by an experienced breeder. They are bred to Tonganoxie Chief, another great boar in the Murr herd. Mr. Murr has over 100 spring pigs and they are indeed a thrifty lot of youngsters that are being grown to the best advantage and in a way that insures the best of feet and bone and splendid individuals when they are fully developed. The date of Mr. Murr's annual bred sow sale will be Jan. 27 and it will be held in the new sale pavilion in Tonganoxie which the enterprising business men of that splendid little town and the wide awake breeders are erecting this summer.—Advertisement.

From Moser's Strong Herd.

The evidence of the popularity of F. J. Moser's great herd of Duroc Jerseys at Sabbath, Kan., is the record sale made at that place, Feb. 18, last. The general average of the sale was over \$400 and the first 20 sold in the sale brought \$11,245 or an average of \$560. The best breeders in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois had gathered there attracted by the wonderful breeding and individuals that were on sale. In other sales in other states where crop conditions have been better this same offering would have sold for double the amount realized and probably more. During the winter Mr. Moser bought several more famous sows and this spring his crop of spring pigs, numbering 100, cap the climax both in popular and fashionable blood lines and individuals, anything ever done by this well known breeder before. There are also 40 fall gilts that will go in his sale next February that are certainly good. Of this spring crop 85 percentage is by the premier sire, Joe King Orion. The 40 fall gilts are by Golden Wonder, a great boar sired by Great Wonder I Am and out of a Golden Model dam. He is one of the great sires owned by Moser and his get is really wonderful. A fall boar by him and offered for sale is one of the best prospects I have seen this season that is for sale. Mr. Moser offers three boars in his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They are choice individuals and certainly bred right. One is by his own great boar, Joe King Orion, one by Great Orion Sensation, (the world's champion) and the other by Golden Wonder, Crimson Pathfinder is also a boar that is in use in the herd and beginning to be valued highly. At the shows that fall Fern Moser will show a wonderful string of Durocs and they will be bred by exhibitor. There will be a "hot time" in the Duroc Jersey section this year. Mr. Moser will hold a fall and winter sale and the dates will be announced soon. His regular card in the Duroc Jersey section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze starts this week. If you want a good boar write to him.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Holsteins at Independence, Kansas.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., are advertising their Holstein-Friesian dispersal sale in this issue and you are invited to send in your name for the catalog at once. Address either the owners, Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., or W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan., and you will receive the complete catalog as soon as it is off the press which will be in a few days. This dispersal is being made to close up the partnership and every animal will be sold. At the head of the herd is the well known show bull, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale, whose nearest two dams average 36½ pounds of butter in seven days. He is one of the great bulls and is in this sale to sell to the highest bidder. Everything is sold subject to a 90 day retest and has been tested by a graduate veterinarian approved by the State Livestock Commission. The herd of Robinson & Shultz is a pioneer herd of purebred Holsteins that has been in public favor for years and today is one of the strong herds to be found this far west. The date of the sale is July 17 and you should get the catalog at once and prepare to attend this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write today for the catalog to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., who is managing the sale, or to the owners at Independence, Kan.—Advertisement.

Durocs With Good Blood Lines.

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., is a farmer who some few years back began to raise purebred Durocs along with his grade hogs. He did this to try out purebred stock. The fact that today on his farm can be found over 200 head of Durocs, all purebred is

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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, La Fontaine, Kan.

More Scotch Breeding

We offer two bulls, 14 and 16 months old, and a few females. The opportunity to secure a proven herd bull that is right every way you take him. Write for further particulars.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.
Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

Stunkel Shorthorns

Victor Orange-Star Goods females as dams bred to Cumberland Diamond have produced some of the hardest and thriftiest Shorthorns in the country. Good bulls for sale. Yearlings up to two year olds. Scotch and Scotch topped. Some proven breeders. All ready for service. Some females for sale. Select your Shorthorns from this foundation herd.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bredy 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, Weston, 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)

250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by Don Balboa 14th 596021, by Don Carlos 263493. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd header prospects. **LEE BEOS, HARVEYVILLE, (Wabawsee County), KANSAS.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE



Mr. Farmer

The thick-fleshed, good-milking Shorthorn cow is the kind that will make the surest and best return on your farm. Her steers will top the market and so will she when it is time to turn her for beef.

It pays to grow Shorthorns. Purebreds pay the best. American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill. ASK FOR LITERATURE

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls For Sale Anxiety Breeding

40 head sired by Beau Gaston 306153 by Beau President and Sir Dover 540942 by Beau Dover. 20 of these bulls are from 24 to 80 months old, the other 20 from 16 to 22 months. These bulls are in nice condition, have extra heavy bone, short broad heads and drooping horns; good dark Hereford colors. Priced to sell either one or both car loads or single animals. Have also two extra good herd bulls for sale.

Geo. J. Anstey, Prop.
Fairview Herefords **Massena, Iowa**

sufficient evidence that Mr. Smith finds that it pays him as a farmer to raise purebred Durocs in preference to grades. Mr. Smith makes no pretensions of being a breeder but he continues to better his blood lines each year. As evidence of this he has in his herd daughters of Great Orion Sensation that won international grandchampionship last year. Then these sows are out of sows by a son of Pathfinder, the boar that has no peer among Durocs. A goodly number of the sows are bred to farrow in July and August to Great Orion 4th by Great Orion. This boar is the older of Mr. Smith's herd boars. His other herd boar to which the other sows are bred is Pathfinder 2nd. He is a grandson of Pathfinder. This is an unusually promising boar. The sows are a group of good individuals now in good condition. Mr. Smith has a lot of pigs both sex of same blood lines as the sows. These good sows and pigs offered for sale comprise an offering that buyers of Durocs should consider very seriously if they want to put some purebred Durocs on their farms that will go right on and make money for the buyers as the same quality of Durocs have been doing for Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith starts a card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write him today and please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., or call him over the Valley Center, Kan., phone.—Advertisement.

A Fine Opportunity to Buy Durocs.

Mrs. Mattie Hazell, Hutchinson, Kan., has a small herd of Durocs that she will sell quickly at low prices. In this herd are 70 pigs (March and April farrow) 9 sows, and the herd sire. A special attraction in the herd is a two-year-old sow by King Sensation by Great Wonder 1 Am and her 8 pigs farrowed March 9 by Great Pathfinder by Pathfinder. A three-year-old sow, Decoration Belle by Red Magnet by Golden Magnet is out of Walla Belle by Tat-A-Walla. Walla Belle was grandchampion of Kansas a few years ago. The other 8 sows in the herd are out of Decoration Belle; four of them are from a two-year-old litter by Crow's Futurity Boy 2nd by Potentate by Unsell's Defender by Defender the most noted hog of his time, being the international grandchampion. The remaining four sows are from a yearling litter by Potentate Lad, also a son of Potentate. The pigs in this herd, excepting the Pathfinder pigs are all out of the herd dams mentioned and by the two-year-old herd sire, Greatest Orion by King Orion Jr., who was the 1917 junior yearling at Nebraska, Iowa, and national fairs and in 1919 was first in aged class at Nebraska, and Cal. Greatest Orion's dam, Belle's Crimson Wonder was grandchampion of Nebraska. This herd sire is a big stretchy fellow with lots of bone and high rainbow back. He is a good sire as is proven by the appearance of the sixty some odd pigs running around in the hog lots. It is really very doubtful if any better opportunity will be offered readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to buy good Durocs at such exceptionally good figures as these Durocs can be bought. Mrs. Hazell prefers to sell the herd as a whole but will consider selling individuals one at a time. Someone will buy these hogs or a good number of them at least at a bargain. Write today to Mrs. Mattie Hazell, 404 N. Monroe, Hutchinson, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Zimmerman Has Good Durocs.

It was the writer's pleasure to look over some mighty good Durocs when visiting the herd of Col. Guy Zimmerman at Morrowville, Kan. The herd is headed by Giant Pathfinder 1 Am. He is one of the well bred boars of the breed being by Great Wonder 1 Am and out of Goldie Pathfinder by Old Pathfinder, the sow that sold for \$1,150 in Fern Moser's sale. The boar backs up his pedigree both as an individual and as a sire. Guy has about 75 spring pigs by him and they are a promising lot showing plenty of stretch and quality. Giant Pathfinder 1 Am was shown at two of the big state shows last year and took third place at each show. The sow herd represents the blood of Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King, King Colonel, Joe Orion 5th and Rajah Disturber. Guy has not set the exact date for his annual sale as he may decide to hold a fall sale instead of holding the pigs until spring. Keep watch of this paper for an announcement of this good lot of Durocs at public sale.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Holstein Opportunity.

Advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week is the F. M. King sale of purebred Holstein-Friesians. The sale will be held at the King farm just outside of Kansas City, Mo., but if you are a stranger go to the Dixon hotel, Kansas City, Mo., and autos from the farm will call for you the morning of the sale, Monday, June 28. In this sale 100 head will be sold. Of this number 90 are females, 40 of them cows and heifers that are fresh or will freshen soon. There are 17 handsome heifers that are bred to the Korn-dyke bull, (almost 30 pounds) to freshen this fall. The King herd numbers 200 head and it is necessary to cut it down. Half of the herd will go to new homes and at very reasonable prices. A fair division of the herd is made in this auction and very likely the most valuable half is going under the hammer because they are more saleable at this time. In a recent letter W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., who is managing the sale calls attention to the 18 or 20 great sires in the pedigrees of these cows and heifers. The history of these high record bulls is known all over the country. Mr. Mott says there has never been a sale held in the southwest where one man offered so many representatives of the prominent families as Mr. King is offering in this sale. If you will turn to the advertisement in this issue you will get an idea of the importance of the sale. The catalog will give you full information about every animal in the sale. The standing of the men back of the herd is well known in the business world and you are buying from reliable men and from a herd that has an established reputation. W. H. Mott has charge of the sale and you should address him for the catalog. If you would like to write to the owners about the cattle address, care of Hathaway Motor Company, Kansas City, Mo. Better ask for the catalog today. It is free. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Seale, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 15 cows with an average of 22.77 pounds better in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 21 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 glits priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

16 registered cows and heifers, also 30 grade cows and heifers. 16 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered sows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

Bull calf born Feb. 10, 1920; more white than black; straight individual. Sire 80-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis dam, an A. R. O. grand-daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Price \$100. Ask about him. Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Edna, Kansas.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING PONTIAC JOHANN, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axel & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

W. P. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—Well bred bull calf, three months old. This calf is a fine straight individual, nicely marked.

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milk 55 to 65 lbs. a day. W. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

Holstein Bull ready for service.

Long distance kind; mostly white; well grown; quick, sure server; 15 mos. Dam's 10-mo. record practically 700 lbs. butter, 16,000 lbs. milk; butter, 7 days, 26 lbs. milk; 1 day, 23 lbs. milk; 30-lb. bull. Tuberculin tested. Price \$300. Write for pictures. VICTOR F. STUEWE, Alma, Kansas.

Seven Pure Bred Heifers

Big fine ones, long twos and coming three year olds; bred to freshen in August and September. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrummer Ormsby \$1.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 99.67 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. Trell, 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.

WALTER SMITH, Pres.

Topeka, Kan.

HARRY MOLLHAGEN, Vice-Pres.

Bushton, Kan.

MARK ABILDGAARD Secy-Treas.

Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr.

Herington, Kan.

LYON COUNTY PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count, and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records). Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Two bull calves, one from 20,000 pound dam, another 15,000 pound two-year-old dam. We specialize in yearly test. Herd sire: Prince Ormsby Pontiac Marcedes, from a 33 pound daughter of S. P. O. M. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

Geo. L. Allgire, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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.

5 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,049 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Bull and Heifer Calves

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigsz Lyons; large type Poland China hogs. S. E. BOSS, IOLA, KANSAS

Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale \$200. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by 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 individually, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

HAMM HOLSTEINS

We always have something to sell. Just now some splendid young bulls, dams have milked 84 to 91 lbs. per day. Our young sire Gerben Ormsby Lad, a real bull. J. W. HAMM, Humboldt, Kan.

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 645-22.63 for dam and sire's dam. H. S. COWLES, 806 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lillie Dally Farm, E. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

SPECIAL—An 11-month-old grandson of the famous 37-lb. century sire King Segis Pontiac. An extra fine individual nearly white and ready for light service. IRA ROMIG & SONS, 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.

Big Dissolution Sale

Watch for display advertising of our big dissolution sale at Independence, Kan., about July 10. W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., Owners.

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 buy 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 Mead, 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. cows and 30-pound bull.

Registered HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production. B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

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.

Sir Aaggie Korndyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams average nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision. Chas. F. High, Derby, Kan.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry.

Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting. McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

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 Segis 159642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 174.63 lbs. butter and 2537.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

Western Holstein Farm

are breeders of the correct thing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Young bulls of superior breeding for sale. Write for circular. HALL BROS., PROPS., Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

Holstein Heifers

8 to 21 months old. Extra fine individuals out of good producing dams and sired by good bulls. Also bull calf by my herd sire, a son of the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Chicago. All registered. A. M. DAVIS, R. 3, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery, \$30 expense prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, E. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE 2 YRS. KING SEGIS BULL, \$175

His 7 months son \$75. Registered. F. Scherman, Route 7, Topeka, Kansas

GOOD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MILK COW

For sale. J. Lester Beck, R. 1, Peabody, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

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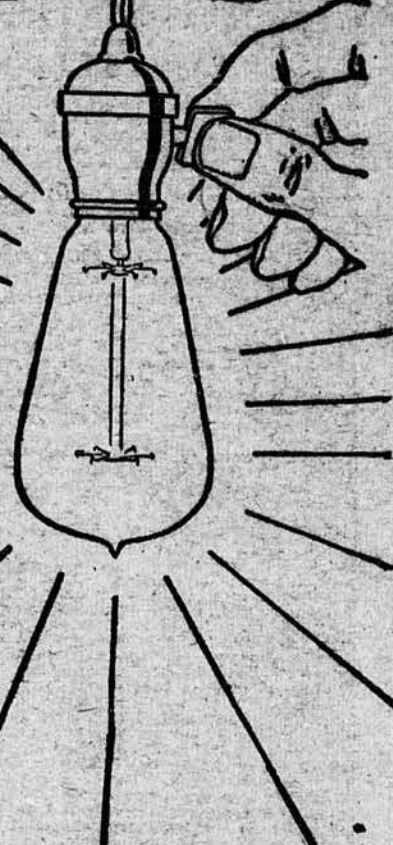
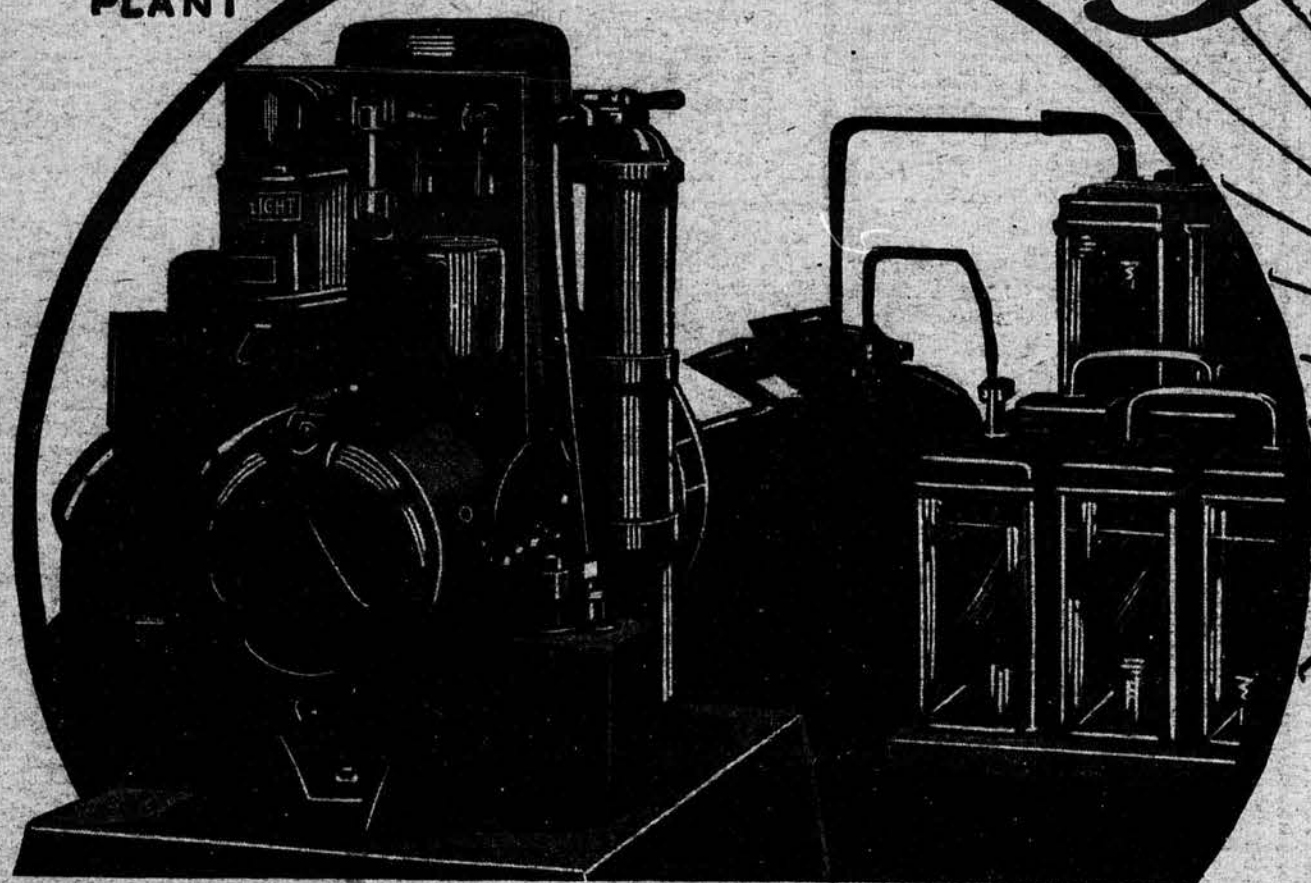
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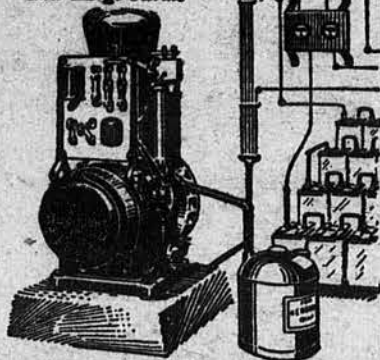
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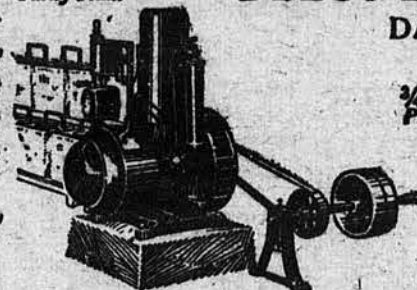
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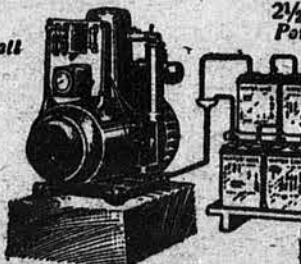


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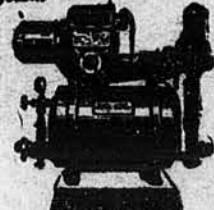
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