

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Let's Consider the Land Problems

CLEAR thinking is needed in solving the land problems of this country. These are of the greatest fundamental importance. The most prosperous and satisfactory agriculture can be developed only on a basis of home owners, yet despite this axiom the proportion of farm tenants is increasing in the United States. The percentage in 1880 was 25.6 per cent; 1890, 28.4; 1900, 35.3 and 1910, 37. It is believed that the proportion shown by the census of this year will be between 45 and 50 per cent. Many sections already have a larger share, Sumner county has 55 per cent of tenants, and Lincoln township in Pratt county, which in 1880 had 13 per cent of tenants, now has more than 60 per cent. De Kalb county, Illinois, has 72 per cent.

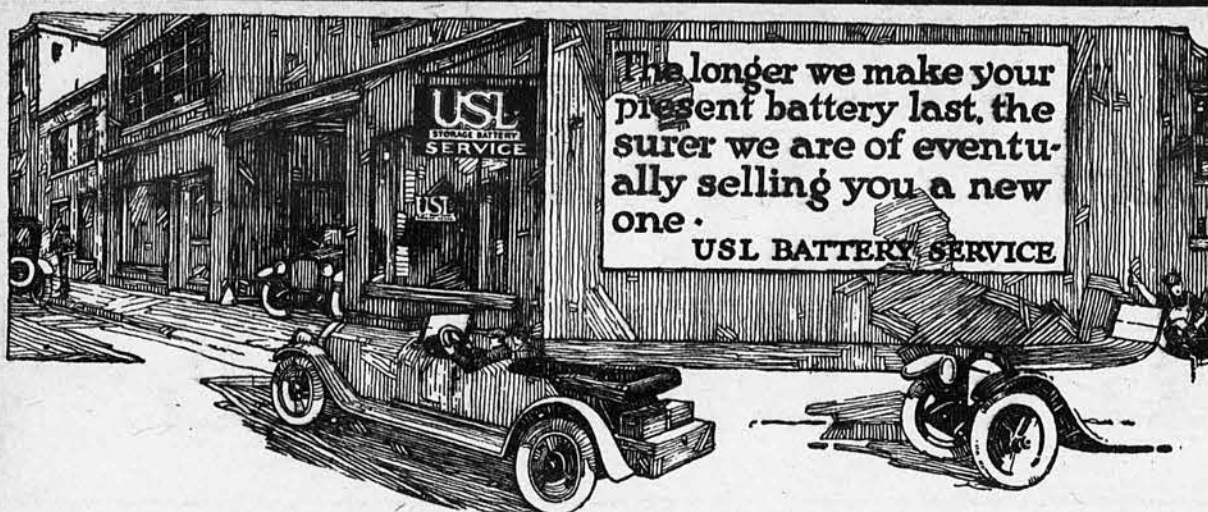
Advanced thinking and legislation are required to change this tendency; we need an increasing proportion of owners. What will these changes be? That is for the people to decide, and some fundamental thinking on the part of all classes of society will tend to bring these about. In other nations the land question has been met by bloody revolution, but in America we are going to solve it by the orderly processes of law and development, in a fundamental manner, which will insure justice for all. Let's study these problems. It will be possible to give the industrious, efficient tenants a better chance to become owners.

Many solutions of the land problem are proposed. Kansas voters will have an opportunity to record their wishes at the next general election on three amendments to the Kansas constitution which have to do with the land problems. There has been much discussion on these amendments in some communities, and doubtless there will be much more. Certainly everyone should investigate carefully before making up his mind as to which way he will vote.

Gradually the idea is becoming plain that we are entering a new era in land problems as they relate to young men, for the days of free government land have passed. The idea now is to get the acreage available handled in the most efficient way, and this never can be obtained with tenants except perhaps in a few cases which are not representative. It takes the stimulation of ownership to make a man put forth his maximum efforts in production, and to work out methods which will conserve the soil fertility.

If there is a general demand from the people for advanced legislation affecting the soil it will be passed. Land ownership is fundamental in working out the happy social life which we all hope for in the New Day in agriculture which is just at hand. The destiny of the business of farming in Kansas is at stake in the way it is worked out. A real study of these problems will be of the greatest value in developing a policy that will insure justice for all of the people at all times.





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Seedbed for Sorghums

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

The frequent low yields and immature crops of sorghums in Kansas is sufficient cause for serious thought concerning the preparation of land for these crops. The failure of sorghums to mature has caused many of the more thoughtful farmers to change their method of seedbed preparation, or to seed earlier strains. One of the principal causes of late maturing and injury from drouth is late preparation of the seedbed whether it be plowing or listing. Late, shallow preparation causes shallow rooting which means a smaller feeding area for the plant and consequently a slower growth and greater susceptibility to drouth. One of the outstanding causes of low yields of sorghums is a poor stand.

Tillage in the Fall

In the central and western parts of the state, listing is recognized as being much better than plowing in preparation for sorghums, but in the eastern part of the state, plowing and surface planting is preferable. Where listing is practiced the field should be shallow listed in the fall, leaving the furrows open thru the winter to catch all snow or rain. This system leaves the ground rough so that no blowing can occur and is the cheapest and best method of handling the soil until the frost is out of it in the spring. After ground has been fall or winter listed later preparation may be done in one of two ways, depending on the season. If the spring is dry, it may be preferable to plant in the bottom of the furrows which were opened the previous fall. If the spring is wet and weeds begin to grow before planting time, the lister cultivator should be used to destroy weeds and loosen the soil. Planting may be done, when the ground is sufficiently warm, by throwing out the bottom of the old furrows or by splitting the ridges. The latter method is preferable as it makes weed control easier. When the sorghum is to be planted by splitting the ridges, the fall listing should be somewhat deeper than when the sorghum is to be planted in the same furrow the following spring. The highest average yield will doubtless be obtained by fall listing, early spring cultivation, and splitting the ridges at planting time. This method has a decided advantage over listing at planting time without previous preparation in that it insures a higher moisture content of the soil at planting and makes it possible to destroy many of the weeds before the crop is planted. In addition to these facts, the rough condition produced by fall listing causes the soil to become warm earlier in the spring which is an important factor in sorghum production.

At times it is not possible to fall or winter list in preparation for sorghum. When this condition exists the field should be disked in the spring as early as possible and should have additional diskings frequently enough to destroy all weed growth. All weeds should be destroyed before the crop is planted. Altho this method cannot be expected to give results equal to fall listing, it is preferable to spring listing without previous preparation.

Surface Planting

Surface planting is preferable to listing in Eastern Kansas because of the greater possibility of obtaining a good stand and of earlier planting because of a warmer condition of the surface soil. Surface planted crops are also less subject to injury from heavy spring rains than are listed crops. Where surface planting is practiced the ground should be fall or winter plowed and remain in a rough condition until spring. This will enable the soil to catch and hold the snow and rain of winter and being in a rough condition, the surface soil will become dry quite early in the spring thus allowing early spring disking and ample opportunity to kill weeds before the crop is planted. This practice of fall plowing and surface planting will do much to overcome late maturing of sorghum crops in Eastern Kansas.

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A Profit From Sheep

The Small Farm Flocks in Kansas are Producing Excellent Results as a Rule Where They are Given Intelligent Care

By G. C. Wheeler

FROM AN investment of \$210 in 30 ewes C. M. Todd, of Shawnee county, sold in three years \$1,216.64 worth of lambs and wool from his little flock. In addition he saved 41 ewe lambs, adding them to his breeding flock and butchered a few for home use. This helped to reduce his meat bill.

Mr. Todd bought these ewes in December, 1914, paying \$7 apiece for them. In less than six months he sold 30 lambs for \$219 and 262 pounds of wool for \$60.26. Eight ewe lambs valued at \$47.80 were kept to go into the breeding flock. The next year he sold 29 lambs for \$253.18 and 320 pounds of wool for \$99.20. Thirteen ewe lambs valued at \$104 were kept. The next year 32 lambs were sold for \$357. The wool clip of 380 pounds brought 60 cents a pound or \$228. Twenty lambs valued at \$200 were retained for the breeding flock. In the spring of 1918 31 ewes produced 47 lambs. Some of these lambs came in January, and by May were weighing 75 or 80 pounds. The foundation ewes were grade Shropshires, but Mr. Todd has been using Lincoln rams.

H. W. McAfee, a Shawnee county farmer who has had a small flock of sheep on his farm for several years, says that from the standpoint of money invested, his sheep are his most profitable farm enterprise. He got his start almost by accident. He attended a farm sale for a short time, and as he was leaving the auctioneer asked him if he would not leave a bid to start the 16 ewes to be sold. His bid of \$4.25 apiece was the only one made, so he found himself in the sheep business without any premeditation.

Prefers Small Flocks

Mr. McAfee does not let his flock get above 30 head. He insists that a flock of this size on a 160-acre farm costs practically nothing in feed. Alfalfa hay and bluegrass pasture late in the fall and early in the spring, with other farm wastes in the shape of weeds and grass coming up as after-growth in the pastures and cultivated fields, keep the ewes in good condition, and no grain is required, except while the ewes are suckling lambs. "Last year," said Mr. McAfee, "I did not feed more than \$5 worth of grain to the whole flock. Fourteen ewes produced 28 lambs. There were 10 pairs of twins, two sets of triplets and two singles. Five ewes in the flock failed to produce lambs or else lost them in the pasture." This flock has averaged more than 11 pounds of wool to the animal, and last year it sold for 50 cents a pound. I asked Mr. McAfee recently how he sold his lambs. He said the family had learned to like lamb so well that he butchered a good many at home, and his neighbors were always asking for fat lambs.

Sheep have been money-makers for Kansas farmers who have handled them right during the last few years. There is danger, perhaps, that men inexperienced with sheep may attempt to start on too large a scale. It is easy to lose money by plunging in sheep. It has been my observation that the safest way is to start with a few ewes and learn the business as the flock increases. I recall the experience of a boy in Crawford county, who started by trading a pet wether which he had raised by hand for a bred ewe. In six years he had a flock of 35, most of them descendants of this one ewe. A single ewe in his flock one year sheared \$6 worth of wool and also raised twin lambs.

On most farms the flock should never become more than a sideline. Handled in this way the feed consumed will never be missed. In fact a small flock will almost live on farm wastes and the wool and lambs sold can be counted as clear profit. M. L. Rob-

SHEEP produce two of the essentials of life—clothes and meat. Mutton is now becoming as important a consideration in this country as wool. We are beginning to appreciate the palatability and helpfulness of this meat, which can be produced at 20 per cent less cost than beef. There is no mystery connected with the handling of sheep. They must have intelligent care, but require less attention during the busy season than any other farm animal. A flock of sheep on a Kansas farm should excite no more comment than a flock of chickens. The farmer who will keep a small flock, giving them the care to which they are entitled, can expect a good return on his investment.

Inson, a Franklin county farmer who has handled a small flock in this way for several years, finds that his ewes have made him an average income of \$27.50 apiece. For four years his flock has produced as an average a 175 per cent lamb crop, or at the rate of 35 lambs from 20 ewes. He feeds only what is raised on his farm. At lambing time he gives the closest attention to the flock, seeing that every lamb connects with its milk supply immediately. This may require a little loss of sleep, but it is the only season when such close attention is demanded. During the lambing season he feeds the ewes oats in addition to hay and fodder.

Mr. Robinson saves for breeding ewes only ewe lambs born twins. They are not permitted to produce lambs until they are 2 years old. He keeps two registered rams of good type for 50 ewes, during the breeding season running them with the flock on alternate days. This insures having all the lambs come within a short period and reduces to a minimum the extra work during the lambing period.

J. H. Wendt of McPherson county gives two reasons for keeping a small flock of sheep. They are the most profitable animals on his farm and they keep the place free of weeds. In 1917 he sold his wool for \$128 and raised 29 lambs which brought from \$7 to \$9 apiece in July and August. He figures that his annual expense is about \$2 a head.

Sheep successes have not been confined to Eastern Kansas. August F. Hahn of Sheridan county has found a small flock very profitable. He made his start in 1913 by purchasing six registered ewes and a ram for \$100. They produced eight lambs the next spring. He sold three-ram lambs as breeders for \$12.50 apiece,

kept three ewes for the breeding flock and butchered two for home use when they were 10 months old and weighed 140 pounds each. The next year the six ewes produced seven lambs, five of which he sold for \$9 apiece. By this time his neighbors, who had strongly advised him against attempting to raise sheep in Western Kansas, were beginning to take notice of what he was doing, and were becoming much interested in his flock.

"If you wish to make money handling sheep in the easiest and surest way possible," said Frank Mills of Nemaha county, whom I visited recently, "buy the right kind of Western ewes and breed them to good rams." Mr. Mills is farming more than 300 acres, and he says he is too busy to spend the time necessary to properly handle a purebred farm flock. In 1919 his lambs and wool from 70 ewes, bought the fall before, sold for \$152 more than the ewes had cost. He paid \$1,146 for these ewes and two rams. They sheared 770 pounds of wool which sold for \$365. The 74 lambs averaged 68 pounds in weight and brought about \$12.60 apiece, or \$933. I asked Mr. Mills what his expenses had been. He said he bought 2½ tons of alfalfa for the flock, costing \$52.50, and about \$50 worth of grain. All the rest of their feed was picked up about the place. They ran on a 40-acre field of wheat and also had access to a good bluegrass pasture. No account had been taken of the pasture and waste feed they had consumed. Shearing cost \$14. Five ewes were lost during the year.

Western Ewes are Thrifty

"These Western ewes are free from stomach worms, are more hardy and are better rustlers than native sheep," said Mr. Mills. He goes to the stockyards at Omaha and gets the best commission men on the market to help him select the ewes. It is necessary to guard against getting old, broken-mouthed ewes. "We 'mouthed' every ewe in the lot," said Mr. Mills in explaining his method of getting a good breeding flock of Western ewes. He prefers to have them 3 or 4 years old, rather than younger. The young ewes are inexperienced mothers and the busy man simply does not have time to fuss with them when the lambs are coming, watching to see that every ewe owns her lamb and is giving it proper attention. Young ewes, having twin lambs, frequently refuse to own one, and it perishes unless the owner is at hand to see that it gets its milk and to convince the ewe in some way that she must accept two lambs.

"In handling sheep in this way sell the ewes as well as the lambs and buy fresh ones from the range every fall, and you need not worry about stomach worms," continued Mr. Mills, in explaining the advantages of his method of making money with sheep. He sold 40 ewes in July to Delbert Chanel, a neighbor boy. His present flock consists of 165 ewes. The weather was cold and raw the day of my visit, and we found the ewes and their lambs grazing on the bluegrass in a portion of the pasture where some trees and underbrush provided shelter from the wind. At night they are in a yard and have access to a feed barn open at one end and having a central portion filled with hay to the ground. The 140 ewes purchased last fall cost \$10 apiece laid down in Havensville.

"Be sure to have plenty of rams in the flock," advised Mr. Mills, "at least one to 50 ewes." He had two with his 70 ewes and the lambs all came within three weeks. He advises turning the rams with the flock the first of October. This will bring the lambs the last few days of February and thru March. (Con. on Page 9.)



H. W. McAfee, Owner of This Shawnee County Flock, Says No Other Farm Enterprise Equals His Sheep in Profit on the Investment.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

IT HAS been offered as an excuse for profiteering that the American people prefer to pay a high price for what they have to buy. I was told the other day that in a 10-cent store certain articles were placed on the 5-cent counter and the same kind of articles were placed on a 10-cent counter. He said that the manager of the store told him that more people bought these articles from the 10-cent than from the 5-cent counter.

If that statement is true, the people paid 10 cents rather than 5 cents because they supposed and had the right to suppose that articles sold for 10 cents were of better quality than articles sold for 5 cents. People have a right to assume that the manager of a great business is on the level and will not offer goods at two prices.

I have heard that same kind of story in regard to shoes. A certain shoe merchant is reported to have said that he tried to sell shoes at a moderate price and nobody bought. Then he marked the same shoes up 100 per cent and sold them readily. If that is true it simply shows that the merchant deliberately imposed on the ignorance and credulity of the purchasers. They assumed, and not without reason, that in these times of high prices, any moderate priced article must necessarily be of inferior quality and that the only way to get shoes worth wearing was to pay a big price. They did not know enough about the quality of leather to form an intelligent judgment and assumed that because the shoes were marked up they must be of much better quality than the moderate priced shoes.

Now the merchant who would take advantage of this ignorance and credulity is no more honest than the bunco man or the operator of the shell game. He simply robbed the purchaser out of all over a reasonable profit on his shoes. There may be fools in the world who would deliberately hand money over to a merchant and get nothing in return, but they are certainly the rare exceptions. There are millions of people being skinned every day, but generally speaking, they do not know that they are being skinned until the operation has been performed, and very often they never find it out.

The Primary Election

ONE OF OUR subscribers, W. D. Harry, who used to live at Kinsley, Kan., but who now lives near Canon City, Colo., still takes an interest in politics as I see from the Free-mont County (Colo.) Leader. He has been watching the effect of the primary election laws and concludes that while calculated to insure the selection of the best candidates, the tendency is to disrupt party organization.

That may be true, but it may not be a bad thing. There is certainly not the same feeling of party loyalty there was a comparatively few years ago. It is no longer considered a disgrace to scratch a ticket. In fact, most men now openly declare that they will not vote for a candidate on their own party ticket who does not suit them.

This does not necessarily mean a disruption of parties. However, it ought to mean that parties will be more careful in selecting nominees. There are undoubtedly objections to be urged to the general primary, but they are nowhere nearly so serious as the objections to the old methods.

Denominational Colleges

ONE OF our readers, S. A. Bassett, of Home-wood, Kan., writes me bitterly criticizing denominational schools. "If the denomi-national colleges," says Mr. Bassett, "would lay down a broad and inclusive course of study that meant a gradual lining up by the side of such institutions as Yale, Harvard and Cornell, their patronage would multiply amazingly. The people understand and don't desire their style of service and we see hundreds and thousands going to the technical schools in consequence."

The denominational colleges are making every effort to get more young men to take up the cross as reverends, failing utterly to supply the call, or apparent call to fill vacant fields.

I am surrounded here by the members of churches both Catholic and Protestant and the prejudice against the idea of evolution and a

real science course in college among these fami-lies is a shame. . . . The American Fed-eration of Teachers is crying out against the domineering and despotic attitude of the clergy and laity who are dictating to the schools what shall be taught and what shall be considered heretical. As long as the public stands for the church meddling with the schools, history will continue to repeat itself."

I certainly am as much opposed as Mr. Bas-sett can be to the churches interfering with our schools, that is our public schools, but if there has been such an attempt in recent years out here in Kansas I am not aware of it. No doubt there are bigoted church men who would like to run the public schools according to their re-ligious ideas, but I think they are in a decided minority even among church members.

The Reds

A SUBSCRIBER at Liberal, Kan., writes me expressing his opinion of the reds and the causes that produce them. He admits that they are a peril to the country but is of the opinion that they are the natural and inevitable result of the injustice and unfairness practiced by the money power known as "big business" and the general dishonesty and incompetence in government.

Probably this subscriber takes too pessimistic a view of the situation but he is right in think-ing that growth of dangerous radicalism is almost wholly due to the selfishness of that class who have only one object in life and that is to gather in great profits and accumulate vast wealth without earning it.

Rural High Schools

MY FRIEND, F. M. Howell of Rice county is an enthusiastic advocate of the rural high school. In a communication to the Sterling Bulletin he says in part: "The exodus from the farms to the crowded cities of the boys and girls from the rural communities is a start-ling and serious problem, which is vexing the minds of the home folks on the farm, also many of the expert workers in community affairs are gravely concerned and are grappling with the problem and as a result many theories and reme-dies are being advanced."

"However, under the microscope of the expert rural community investigator and the scientific deducer of facts from theories, we discover there

are three real fundamentals that if put into practice will practically solve the difficulty. Modern equipped farms and homes, modern church houses, and special emphasis and a de-termined attitude towards the rural high school where every boy and girl can receive a high school education right at home and surrounded by those environments and ideals such as are found nowhere else in all the world except on the farm.

"The home, the church and the rural high school is a combination unbeatable and only thru the combined efficiency of this can the rural communities hold the best of our boys and girls on the farm where growth and develop-ment will be under natural and happy condi-tions."

They are putting this idea into practice out in Mr. Howell's neighborhood and apparently with success. He concludes his article with the following personal experience:

"Personally I am a rural high school enthu-siast and a patron of Union 5 consolidated school. It is a splendid school, well located for adding additional territory south, east and west for the support of a rural high school. Many of the pa-trons of Union 5 are intensely interested as also are our neighbors in the surrounding contiguous territory. We could have 20 common school graduates next winter and at the end of four years by the time the first class of 20 were ready to graduate we could have more than 100 practically grown younger people in our high school department, to say nothing of the 125 or more in the grades."

"Could we think of a community as being 'dead' with more than 225 or 250 young persons in it with their happy faces in the home, their activities in the church and school and irre-sistible spirit in all community affairs? This is a practicable and logical possibility in Union 5 amazingly easy to put across providing we go about it in the right spirit and a realization that it is of mutual interest we should work together for the betterment of rural conditions and that we are so constituted as human beings that it is impossible to help others without helping our-selves."

When the time comes, as I hope it will, when the state of Kansas will be divided into approx-imately 2,000 consolidated grade and high schools, with modern, beautiful buildings, each surrounded with a beautifully kept campus ranging in size from 5 to 10 acres, with artistically arranged and well kept flowers, trees and shrubbery, ample play grounds, swimming pools, dining halls and modern equipment, the con-ditions will be so much more attractive than those connected with the ordinary town or city high school, that the children of the cities and towns will envy the boys and girls in the coun-try and the drift of population from the coun-try to the cities and towns will be stopped.

Radical Propaganda

A WEEK or two weeks ago I wrote an edito-rial paragraph or two concerning strikes. I stated what I felt to be a fact, that the radicals were undertaking either to capture or destroy the American Federation of Labor and that they had fomented the coal and steel strikes against the advice of the conservative leadership of the Federation of Labor. I merely made this statement as a matter of news, but a radical Socialist who lives in Oklahoma wrote me a most abusive letter, calling me various and sundry uncomplimentary names and also sent me a number of clippings from radical So-cialist papers, most of them abusing Gompers even more than they abused the hated "capital-ists."

Just what the Oklahoma reader is hot about I do not quite understand. That the radical ir-reconcilable element in organized labor circles incited the strikes mentioned, there is no doubt. Furthermore, Fred G. Biedencamp, radical leader, very frankly declares that the more un-successful strikes are the better. He declares that he and his followers encourage strikes in order that they may fail. His idea is that the unsuccessful strike causes discontent among the workers and also destroys confidence in con-servative leadership of the American Federation

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of Labor. Biedencamp is also quoted as saying: "We fan class hatred. That is our mission. We, who are organizers, must teach the American laborer that his employer in his natural enemy."

I had not accused the radical leaders of going as far as their own leader, Biedencamp, declares they have gone.

I frequently have wondered why radical labor leaders never advocate the acquiring of industrial plants by the workers themselves. It is quite certain that the losses to the workers occasioned by strikes if saved would soon amount to enough to pay for a number of important industrial plants. If there are profits in the business, the workers being the owners, would reap them. In other words, they would become capitalists themselves.

I would very much like to see an experiment of this kind tried out. Within a comparatively few years the laborers might own a majority of the mines and industrial plants of the country. That would, of course, eliminate strikes so far as the worker-owned plants were concerned, and the owners of other mines and industrial plants would be compelled to provide goods or ore at the same price as the worker-owned concerns and pay the same rate for wages. Either that would happen or they would soon go out of business.

Wheels in Their Heads

A SUBSCRIBER of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Harry Leclerk, of Burrton, Kan., writes me that he recalls reading in one of my editorials the statement that it was surprising how many of the people one meets and talks with have wheels in their heads.

"At that time," continues Mr. Leclerk, "I thought you were mistaken, but on closer observation I find that you were correct. Some writers have put the estimate at 70 per cent. They say that the draft proved this; that about 70 per cent of the drafted were men of little or no education and that they had minds of children about 10 years old. There never has been a time when people have gone as wild and crazy on speculation as at the present. There is no limit to the amount of money they will borrow, provided they can get it, to finance all kinds of speculation. A banker recently told me he had turned down three requests from persons desiring loans ranging from \$6,000 to \$7,000 to be used in wildcat speculations.

"They plunge in cattle and hogs, borrowing the money, paying interest, renting pasture and buying feed. I never knew a man to make money that way. The men of my acquaintance who have made money in stock raising are those who have adopted a conservative policy, raising what cattle and hogs they could care for without hiring much help and feeding the grain and hay they raised themselves. It is very difficult to beat the system of keeping a reasonable number of good brood sows, what milk cows you and your family can take care of, separating the cream and selling it, feeding the skim milk to pigs and calves; rotating crops, featuring corn, alfalfa, cowpeas and rye; feeding the alfalfa to the cows and corn to the hogs, and returning the manure to the land. The man who follows that system will be doing business at the old stand when the speculators have gone into bankruptcy.

"There seems to be a desire on the part of the younger generation of farmers to take a short cut to wealth. They do not care to use economy and thrift; in fact, they do not know what that means. I fear they are doomed to disappointment." The farmer who owns his land, does most of his own work, keeps out of debt and uses moderately good sense, may not get very wealthy, but he is certain to have plenty and ought really to be the best contented man alive. Mr. Leclerk's advice is good. Only a few men are capable of making a success on borrowed capital.

The Marvel Mill

MY OLD friend, James H. Lathrop, has left with me an extended article on the new custom grist mill known as the Marvel grist mill, which he thinks is going to help a great deal in solving the problem of co-operation among the farmers. This mill can be put up for a small cost comparatively speaking. It is estimated that the mill and elevator can be put up for not to exceed \$10,000 and this would mean a mill with a capacity of from 50 to 75 barrels a day. Some of these small mills are in operation; one at Lawrence, which is doing well in competition with the big mill already located there with an established custom.

The bakers of Lawrence, I am told, are much pleased with the flour made by this new mill. Now it is part of my old friend Lathrop's scheme to have a co-operative mill, co-operative elevator and co-operative bakery combined. Of course the farmers would not get all their baking done at the co-operative bakery, but they could in this way gather to themselves the profits which

now go to the middlemen between the wheat grower and the ultimate consumer. It is estimated that the wheat for which the farmer even at present prices gets about \$9, costs the people who buy the bread made from that same wheat, not less than \$36. There is too much difference between the price of the wheat and the price of the bread. With a co-operative mill, elevator and bakery the farmers interested should get all out of the wheat to which they are entitled and they can in that way test the question of how much profit has been made at their expense.

I am interested in this as in any other movement toward co-operation. The fact is that the way for producers to cure the ills they complain of is to combine themselves in co-operative associations. Laws against profiteering will accomplish but little. They have the remedy in their own hands if they will only get together and use it.

Why They Leave the Farm

A FARMER subscriber writes: "I notice that article in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze under the heading, 'Why They Leave the Farm.' I give the writer credit for being honest in his opinions, but I also am sure that he is mistaken in his conclusions. I believe there is something radically wrong with our school system and I also think parents are much to blame for the exodus. I often have heard the remark made by thoughtless parents that they desired to give their children the benefit of an education; that they didn't wish them to work as hard as they had been compelled to work. I don't like the impression such dope is likely to leave on the student mind, for when they say goodbye to school they reach the conclusion that their starting place should be somewhere pretty well up the line.

"If the impression were created that honest toil is only paving the way to success, it might help to convince some of these wind-tanned boys and girls that the old farm with its many, but varied duties, with its fellowship of good clean society, with the pleasure of that fishing party just after the corn is planted, with the growing crops, young stock of all kinds, the hum of the busy bee, and above all the confidence and respect of your rural associates, is not half bad after all, compared with the stuffy office and the same old grind day after day. The office man is compelled to ask the foreman for a lay-off if he wishes to see a sick friend and, if he chances to be married and has children, he scarcely has time to get acquainted with them.

"I well remember when I was taken with that city mania. I could scarcely wait until I was 21 so that I would have the right to go. Well, about that time—1885—something happened and I got the Western Kansas fever and by the time I got thru with it I forgot all about the city, for I had failed about as completely as anyone could. I did not have any false dignity and was willing to work at such work as I was capable of doing. It was farm work and it took me two years to get square with the world.

"Then I met and married a trusting little girl who is with me yet and helping pull the load. We own a good farm of 160 acres with a well improved, modern, up-to-date dwelling such as the wise writer tells us to provide, so that our children will stay on the farm. But they are not staying. Why? You may answer the question if you can.

"Two of them completed high school. The oldest graduated from Kansas University and the second is now in the University of Chicago, studying law. They are both good industrious boys, free from bad habits, but they seem to be thru with the farm. My third son, a lad of about 20, didn't care for the high school. He completed the rural school at 15, and I think will stick to the farm. And now just a word in regard to the influence of the high school. I am not chump enough to condemn education. I feel the need of it too keenly myself, but I wish to say that I live in a community where the people are not so enthusiastic about extensive schooling. They are agriculturists, and are industrious, thrifty people, a credit to the community. They have increased from a handful of people 45 years ago until at present they own about half of the county and from present indications they are likely to absorb all of it soon. They ride in automobiles and are strong on social functions; use modern machinery and enjoy life and very few of them leave the farm. Have you the answer?"

Now that is a very interesting letter but the writer has reached no conclusion and while he starts out by saying that I am mistaken, he does not show at all how I am mistaken. Here he is, a successful farmer. He has three boys, all good industrious lads according to his own statement, but two of them either have left or will leave the farm. Why?

Not knowing these young men, of course I cannot answer that question. It may be that neither of them is adapted to farm work. If so they would not make a success as farmers. But assuming that they are calculated to make good farmers what inducement is there for either of them to become farmers? The writer has 160 acres. He does not care to divide that among his three sons, and that means that if they are all to become farmers two of them must either buy or rent farms. At present prices for good farm land there would be little inducement for these young men to undertake to buy farms and I assume that neither one of them would be willing to become renters. What is there then for them to do but leave the farm?

The writer asks me for the answer. In my opinion the answer is that farming must be made as attractive socially and financially as other lines of business. When that is done, the boys and girls will stay on the farms and not till then. Secondly, the general conception of farming must be elevated, so that farming will be regarded as one of the learned professions, instead of one in which a liberal education is not necessary but rather a detriment. Evidently the writer of this letter still has in the back of his head, the idea that education is not at all necessary to the farmer. Of course if that is correct, we had better abolish our higher educational institutions, for the effect of these institutions must necessarily be to lead boys and girls away from the farm. I think the answer is in changing our agricultural system from an individual to a co-operative system. This could be brought about in one of two ways: Establish great corporation farming communities in which each of the workers will be a stockholder. The corporation would not only carry on the farm in the most up-to-date, scientific manner, but it would also carry on every other line of business necessary to manufacture the raw into the finished product. The schools established and maintained by the corporation would be correlated with the business of the corporation and there would be offered right there all the opportunities for educated young men that could be found anywhere.

A second plan would be to have individual ownership of lands, and the amount of land owned by each individual limited to a reasonable acreage. However, the machinery necessary to cultivate these lands should be owned collectively so that each farm land owner would have the advantage of the best machinery regardless of whether he was rich or poor. Buying, marketing, and so far as possible, manufacturing of the raw product should also be co-operative. In short, co-operation is the answer to the question.

Are the People Too Extravagant?

EXTRAVAGANCE undoubtedly plays a large part in the saturnalia of profiteering that is gripping the country. I was more than ever impressed with this fact during a recent visit to New York City, where I went to attend a meeting of newspaper publishers. The meeting was held at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, and so I took my lunch at this place. Fancy having to pay \$3.50 for just an ordinary meal. I had a piece of meat, not a large piece; sweet potatoes, bread, butter, coffee and a piece of pie. I suppose 50 cents would easily cover the amount the farmer got out of the commodities that went into this meal. I doubt whether much more than half that sum reached the farmer's hands. The rest of the charge was for the preparation of the food and the service. It constitutes senseless and indefensible gouging.

Yet my experience is typical. It is repeated many thousands of times in New York every day. In a less degree the same thing is going on all over the country. Millions of Americans every day are permitting themselves to be thus imposed upon. Other hundreds of thousands who have made more money than is good for them during and since the war are encouraging such profiteering by their reckless extravagance. Tiffany's, the great jewelry store, never has done such a business before. B. Altman & Co., and other of the great metropolitan stores, are constantly thronged with customers who buy and buy and buy the most costly articles and never ask the price. So long as the merchants can sell anything they have on their shelves for any price they may ask prices will not, of course come down. Washington, D. C.

Arthur Capper

A Larger Supply of Grapes

The Yields With This Fruit Can be Increased Greatly as a Rule by Care in the Cultivation and in Pruning

THE GROWING of grapes is developing in many communities in Kansas. Certainly this is a mighty satisfactory fruit, which well deserves more attention on most farms. It is easy to produce.

Most varieties are propagated easily by hardwood cuttings taken before the hard winter freezes come. These usually are three-bud cuttings, made from the canes of the current year's growth and preferably from those having short internodes or joints. The lower cut usually is made close to the lower bud and the upper cut some distance above the upper bud. It is customary to tie these cuttings in bundles and store them, bottom up, in pits below the frost line or in a cool place in the cellar. They are set in the nursery row the following spring, usually slanting to the south so as not to catch the direct rays of the sun, and the soil firmly packed about them. Two-year vines are best for setting unless the 1-year vines are "two years big," as often happens when the season is favorable.

Set 7½ Feet Each Way

Grapes usually are set 7½ to 8 feet each way, tho the less vigorous varieties, such as Delaware, may be set much closer.

During the first year grape vines should be allowed to trail upon the ground, and should be tied to stakes only during the second year. Beginning with the third year, some form of trellis should be supplied.

The trellis most frequently seen in Kansas is the three-wire fence trellis

and the Munsen or horizontal-arm trellis. The one principle on which successful grape training and pruning depends is that the fruit is borne upon shoots which grow from buds formed the previous season. The 1-year-old canes are the bearing wood, and the different forms of trellis vary the amount of old wood the vines carry.

In the "fan" system on the wire fence trellis, a minimum of old wood is retained. Two to six canes of the preceding year's growth are retained, their length depending on the age and vigor of the vine, but usually from 3 to 6 feet long, this depending also on the number of canes to be retained. Commercial growers count on saving from 35 to 50 eyes or buds, depending on the vigor of the vines.

Where it is essential to grow the crop well up off the ground, fewer canes are retained. All commercial growers attempt to save the bearing wood from canes having short internodes or joints between the buds. Heavy canes with long internodes usually mean poorly developed and poorly matured wood. Whatever length of cane is retained, every eye should produce a lateral upon which should be borne an average of two to three clusters of grapes. If a fair proportion of these clusters reaches maturity, the yield a vine may often reach 10 to 15 pounds of fine quality fruit.

The Munsen or horizontal-arm trellis consists of posts which carry a cross-arm 18 inches long, bolted or wired to it at a height of 5½ feet. A wire is stapled to the post about a foot be-

low the cross-arm, and other wires are carried at each end of the cross arm. Easy picking, an assurance of ventilation and an abundance of shade for the fruit are advantages of this system, as it distributes the foliage over a greater surface.

On other forms of trellis the pruning known as the arm-and-spur system is practiced. In the use of this system long arms are trained to the wires, and short spurs of new wood, each bearing one or more eyes, are left when pruning.

The method of training is of less importance than the number of good, vigorous buds left for this year's crop of fruit, tho the grower must plan to renew the upright canes as often as possible and keep the vines in a thrifty condition. It has proved advantageous to remove all old wood as often as possible without interfering with fruit production.

Vines should be permitted to grow on the ground at will the first year. The second year but two vigorous canes should be retained, and these cut back to a few buds. During this season the canes usually are tied to stakes. Beginning with the third year the vines should be tied to the trellis. The vigor of the vine is calculated, and from 15 to 25 buds may be retained for a small crop of fruit. After the third year from 35 to 50 buds are retained for the season's crop.

During the summer the careful grower will give the vines occasional attention, training them in the desired direction and pinching or cutting back canes, as his system may require.

Summer pruning, to let in the sun and to throw strength of vine into fruit and bud development, is necessary for best returns. Pruning at intervals is better than a single heavy pruning. The pruning during the dormant season may be done at almost any time after the leaves fall until spring, tho many growers like to wait until spring to take an inventory of winter injury before selecting the buds that are to produce the season's crop. Some growers prune twice, leaving more wood the first time than is necessary, for the same reason. This permits them to remove most of the brush during the dull season. The second pruning permits a selection of the more vigorous eyes.

To Tie the Vines

Almost any material may be used to tie the vines. Binding twine is used more frequently, perhaps, than any other material except the products of the rag bag. Some growers grow willows for ties. If twine is used, many growers like to give the twine a double turn about the wire to prevent slipping along the wire and the resultant bruising and sawing of the cane.

The list of varieties of grapes offered by the nurseryman is a long one. The classification is quite elaborate, as varieties have been developed from several species of native American grapes, and many have resulted from hybridizing these species. The European wine or raisin grape also has been used in producing hybrids. The most widely known varieties are the Concord and Moore's Early, and they have proved generally satisfactory.

To Protect Farm Crops

Much Progress Can be Made on Most Farms in Sowing Seeds Which are Reasonably Pure and of Strong Vitality

By F. D. Farrell

MORE CARE is needed with the farm seeds in Kansas. This has been well shown by the seed testing work at the Kansas State Agricultural college, and by the experiences of farmers. The college examined 500 samples for purity last year.

Of the 121 samples of alfalfa seed examined, 67, or more than 50 per cent, contained as many as 15 impurities apiece. The impurities included both weed seeds and seeds of crops other than alfalfa. Seeds of 83 weeds were found in the 121 samples. As many as 18 impurities were found in one sample. Even more striking results were obtained with the Red clover samples, in which 112 different weeds were found. One sample contained 50 different impurities, and 90 per cent of the samples each contained 1 per cent or more of impurities. Somewhat similar comments can be made about the seed of other crops.

These samples may or may not have been representative of what Kansas farmers are using. There can be no doubt that a fairly large quantity of impure seed is planted every year, and that it is responsible in a large measure for low yields and poor quality of crops. Moreover, the use of impure seed is one of the principal means of spreading and perpetuating noxious weeds on Kansas farms.

A further difficulty in our seed supply situation is the frequent occurrence of unfavorable seasons in different parts of the state. A severe drouth may cause a shortage in the seed supply of one or more crops. An early fall frost may prevent such crops as corn and the sorghums from maturing a satisfactory crop of seed, so the supply of seed is reduced or the germinating power is lessened, or both. The corn crop in Western Kansas is a case in point. Early frosts or other conditions unfavorable to corn frequently affect the production of seed corn in

that part of the state. To be satisfactory in Western Kansas, corn must be thoroughly acclimated. When the supply of the acclimated seed is seriously reduced, it cannot be supplemented satisfactorily from seed produced farther east. Hence there is a seed shortage until a year or two later when more local seed is available. This feature of our seed supply situation deserves more attention than it has been receiving.

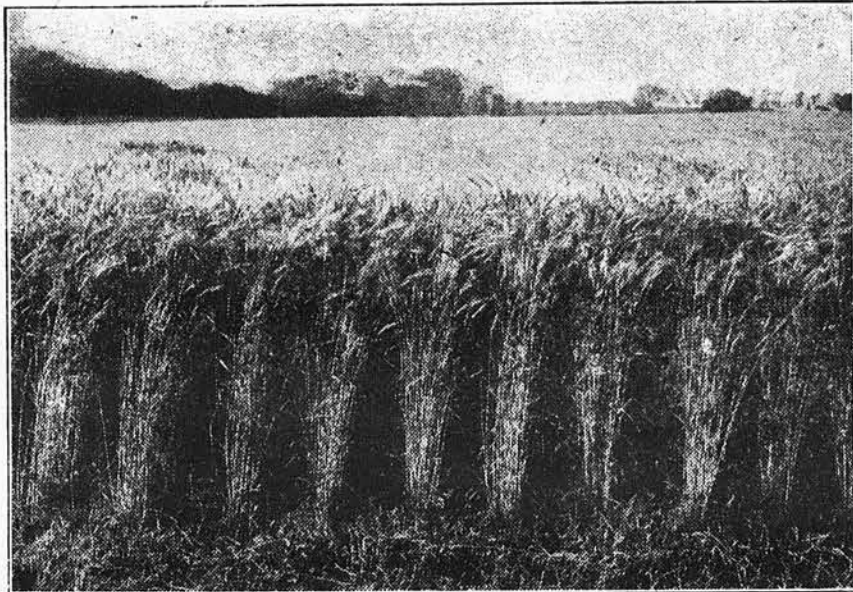
Another element of uncertainty involves the character of the seed supply; that is, the kind of seed available from time to time. It is difficult to tell in advance how much seed of a

particular variety will be forthcoming at a particular time, and the farmer has still greater difficulty in satisfying himself that the available seed is exactly what it purports to be. The case of Kanred wheat illustrates this point. Kanred appears so much like Turkey and Kharkof that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. The similarity is so close that an unscrupulous person might as easily sell Turkey or Kharkof as Kanred, and thus discredit the new variety and deceive the farmer. In connection with Kanred and other improved strains of field crops which are in the course of development, we need to

evolve a satisfactory method whereby a farmer purchasing seed of one of these improved varieties may be as certain that he is getting what he pays for as with a registered animal.

There is perhaps no single method of solving all the problems of our field crop seed supply. The situation is a complex one. In the main, farmers must solve their own problems with whatever aid the state can give them, chiefly in the way of information and suggestion, and perhaps some regulation. The first thing is to recognize more clearly than we commonly do the importance of seed supply in our crop industries. Once we do this we can see several helpful things which can be done to improve the situation; and, what is equally important, we can see that it will pay us to take the pains necessary to do them.

Every farmer should test his field crop seed for germination before planting. Generally speaking, the accepted rates of seeding are based on standard germination. If a farmer plants seed of low germinating power without knowing or suspecting it, he is likely to seed at the ordinary rate and as a result secure a poor stand and subsequently an unsatisfactory yield. Moreover, if he suspects that the germination is low, he is likely to use too much seed and thus frequently obtain a stand that is too thick, especially when dry weather comes. If he ascertains the germination of his seed before planting, he can adjust his rate of seeding in accordance with the germinating power of the seed he uses. If the germinating power is found to be too low to be safe, he can obtain better seed. In the absence of some such procedure the state is bound to contain every year thousands of fields with unsatisfactory stands—some too thick and others too thin—and these fields are one of the most important factors in depressing our average yields and in reducing the farm profits.



A Field of Kanred Wheat; Good Seed Is Essential If Farm Crops are to Produce the Most Profitable Returns for the Owner.

To Supply Running Water

Modern Homes are Being Built in Kansas Which Have Pressure Systems Installed, and These Save Much Labor

By Ray Yarnell

RUNNING water, piped thruout the house and farm buildings, is not a rural luxury. It has become a rural necessity.

The housewife has come to realize this and to know that the efficient handling of her work is dependent largely on a proper and convenient water supply. Today the farmer is becoming convinced that in failing to have such a pressure water system on his farm he is passing up an opportunity of increasing profits without an additional outlay of effort.

Take E. C. Kassebaum of Menoken, or Henry Burgess of Onaga, for examples. These men are pressure water system converts. Both have commodious and well built homes. Go to either of them. Ask him the thing about his home of which he is most proud. He will name one of two things—either his water system or his electric light plant.

The water systems on these farms are illustrative of two methods of supplying running water to the farm home and outbuildings. On the Burgess farm pressure is obtained from a storage reservoir on a hill above the house. The water is forced thru the main to the house by gravity and the pressure is sufficient to carry it to the second story. A pump keeps the reservoir or storage tank full, and a plentiful supply of water is always available in the lavatories at the house and barn. This system also supplies water to irrigate the lawn and will insure a luxurious growth of bluegrass and shrubbery.

Two Tanks are Used

On the Kassebaum farm the water system, including the well, is in the basement. Two steel tanks are in use, one for hard and one for soft water. A small pump, run by power from the electric light plant unit, keeps both tanks full, forcing the water into them until the pressure is sufficient to carry it to the second story. Running water being available, both houses are equipped with sewers and sewage disposal plants.

On the Kassebaum farm three septic tanks and more than 200 feet of drain tiles give a capacity for 15 persons. This may be a large capacity, but Mr. Kassebaum points out that it results in there being absolutely no surface moisture from the sewage disposal plant.

The first rural water systems of which there is a record consisted of springs located on ground higher than the buildings. Later water from springs was piped to storage tanks or barrels in wood troughs. This plan, from a hygienic standpoint, was dangerous as the troughs were open and the water could easily become contaminated.

Iron pipe, when developed, solved this problem of sanitation, because the pipe could be buried. It also made possible the piping of water to upper stories in houses. The elevated storage tank soon followed the underground storage system and is in extensive use today. The elevated tank may be made any size and placed at any height, thus providing any desired pressure. It also is desirable because it affords a large supply of water at all times for fighting fire.

A disadvantage of the elevated tank is that the water may freeze. If the tank is made frost-proof, the expense of construction for ordinary use is, for the same capacity equipment, usually more than for either the hydro-pneumatic or the non-storage method.

The first hydro-pneumatic plants were placed on the market about 25 years ago. These plants are operated by forcing water into a closed iron or steel tank, which compresses the air on top of the water and forms stored energy or power to deliver the water out of the tank. By pumping the tank two-thirds full of water, a pressure of 30 pounds to the square inch is attained. If the tank is three-quarters full of water the pressure is 45 pounds to the square inch.

Cost of installation, where only a small amount of water is needed and where hand power is used, is as low as \$75 for the tank and pump. The piping and fixtures are extra.

The tank must be protected from

freezing and it usually is placed in the basement or buried in the ground. Provision should always be made for cleaning the tank to prevent contamination of the water from the slime, mud and other foreign matter settling in the bottom of the tank.

To install a "non-storage" water system it is necessary to have an air reservoir or tank, an air compressor, with power to operate it, a set of fittings, such as pressure gauges, air and water valves, air and water pipe and one or more pneumatic pumps.

A pneumatic pump is used to force water out of a closed receptacle by the use of compressed air. By filling an ordinary range boiler with water and introducing compressed air at 44 pounds pressure at the top and connecting a discharge water pipe at the bottom, the water will be forced out of the tank and elevated 100 feet, since the weight of a column of water 100 feet high is 44 pounds to the square inch of area exposed.

The principle of operation is simple, but the first inventors discovered that the mechanical construction of the necessary water and air inlets and the air exhaust valves was a difficult problem.

About five years ago the first single cylinder pneumatic pumps were brought out. This construction eliminated the troublesome shifting mechanism used in the double cylinder pumps. Only one air inlet, one air exhaust or air outlet and one water inlet were necessary. Two ordinary copper floats, with air and water pressure, did all the work.

With the average farmer handicapped because of the labor shortage, any machine which will relieve a man of labor is a valuable asset to him. Investigations indicate that there is a large waste of food and loss of time on many farms as a result of the lack of water systems. Careful experiments made by state agricultural colleges, county agents and dairy cow breeders show that milk cows will produce from 3 to 10 pounds more milk a day, on the same feed, where water at a temperature of from 40 to 48 degrees is always available, than where water is supplied two or three times a day. Proper watering of the 23½ million cows in the United States, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture January 1, 1919, would increase the production of milk by 67½ million pounds a day. At 3 cents a pound this additional milk would be worth 2 million dollars a day or 730 million dollars a year.

The United States Census Bureau says there are more than 6 million farms in the United States. Water in the house and barn probably would save 1 hour a day on every farm, or 6 million hours a day. Valued at only 20 cents an hour this time would be worth \$1,200,000, or 438 million dollars a year.

Ignoring the probable loss sustained by producers of beef and pork thru

lack of adequate arrangements for watering, it is estimated that a failure to have water systems costs American farmers more than a billion dollars a year. Estimating the average cost of a farm water system at \$500, the loss sustained in three years would pay for a water system for every one of the 6 million American farms.

There are about ¼ million water systems now in use on farms in the United States, 90,000 of which were purchased during the last 12 months. This rapid increase in the number of plants being bought is attributable to several causes. The American farmer during the war was called on to increase his production of foodstuffs. He did so, but to accomplish his purpose he had to call on improved machinery to overcome the labor shortage. The tendency toward better machinery to make up for the lack of farm laborers has been noticeable for a number of years and is becoming more pronounced.

Rural living conditions are rapidly becoming better. The automobile, rural free delivery, and the telephone have been potent factors in bringing the country and city closer together. Thousands of farm homes today are as conveniently arranged and equipped as city homes. The farm woman is able to organize her work on an efficient basis which gives her some of the leisure the city woman has always enjoyed. In the organization of the farm home the water system plays an important part. It may have been a luxury once, but today, when the farm woman can scarcely obtain assistants or help of any kind it is a real necessity and will save her much drudgery, and a great many useless steps that she would be compelled to take in going back and forth to the well for the family.

Repairing the Mowing Machine

BY R. C. NICHOLS

One of the worst experiences one can have is trying to operate a mowing machine that is out of order. It is as irritating as traveling in a motor car that is only "hitting on three cylinders." Nothing is more trying on one's patience than to "choke down" and have to clean the sickle bar when the temperature is 100 in the shade—and there is no shade.

At the present high price of farm machinery, one should repair the old mowers, and get as much service out of them as possible. Rainy days can be utilized to a good advantage during the spring for this work. One should not wait until the eleventh hour to do the repairing. If he does, he usually will do a poor job, due to the lack of time, and the ultimate result will be that he will have to go to town and buy a new machine.

Practically all the trouble can be traced to loose or dull sections, worn out ledger plates, loose guards and

pitman connections. If one will examine these parts now, there will be time to order repairs.

The filling of a sickle bar with new sections or replacing a few worn or broken ones is a simple matter. The easiest way to remove an old section is to place the sickle bar on the edge of an anvil, with sections pointing down, hold firmly and hit the back of the section a smart blow with a heavy hammer. This is quicker and easier than the cold chisel and punch method, for one blow of the hammer will cut both rivets. It is easy to rivet the new sections to the sickle bar after the old ones are removed. One should examine the bar to see if it has been sprung after it is repaired. If it has, a few taps with a hammer will put it back in condition.

The guards usually are in bad condition after the run of the previous season. It usually is advisable to replace all the ledger plates with new ones every year. One must be careful to see that the rivet which holds the ledger plate is hammered down so the surface is smooth. The slightest projection will often cause the sickle to catch and therefore cause much annoyance. A sharp cold chisel will aid in removing the projection.

Badly worn pitman irons or knife heads cannot be repaired and must be replaced with new ones.

Many farmers take the "play" out of worn pitman boxings by lining them with a thin sheet of copper. This will aid in increasing the service from pitman boxings and it is cheaper than buying new ones.

If the boxing is of the babbitt-lined type it can be rebabbitted if worn badly. The old babbitt must be removed first, and the surface cleaned, for babbitt will not adhere to a dirty surface. A piece of rosin the size of a grain of corn added to the babbitt will aid in eliminating dross and air holes. Care must be taken that the moisture does not come in contact with the hot babbitt, because this will cause it to explode.

The guards have a tendency to work loose. It is a good plan to examine them every day the machine is used to determine the condition they are in. If they habitually work loose, it is best to remove the old bolt and replace it with a new one. The cause of most loose guards usually is that the threads of the bolt will not hold.

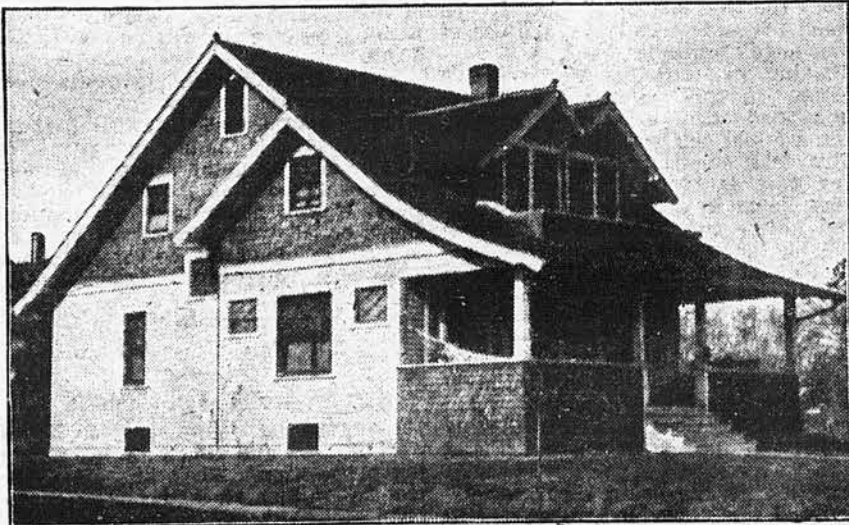
One can often find the repairs he needs on discarded machines or around junk piles. Several dollars often can be saved by using repairs from a mower that has been thrown away.

Rock Island Dairy Train

During the past two weeks the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company has been conducting a special dairy and poultry campaign in Northwestern Oklahoma and Southwestern Kansas. Meetings were held in Oklahoma at Tyrone, April 20; Hooker, April 21; Guymon, April 23; Goodwell, April 23, and Texhoma, April 24. Meetings were held in Kansas at Pratt, April 26; Wellsford, April 27; Haviland, April 28; Greensburg, April 29; Mullinville, April 30; Bucklin, May 1; Kingsdown, May 3; Minneola, May 4; Fowler, May 5; Meade, May 6; Plains, May 7, and Liberal, May 8.

These meetings were well attended by farmers, dairymen, bankers, business men and poultrymen. Special talks were made at these meetings by Prof. J. B. Fitch and Prof. W. J. Petersen of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college; Prof. N. L. Haris, poultry specialist of the division of college extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and A. M. Jackson, agricultural agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, also made addresses.

The advantages of purebred stock were emphasized at these meetings and all dairymen were urged to use nothing but purebred dairy sires. The advantages of purebred poultry also were stressed. The county agents in all of the counties visited took an active part.



A Good System of Supplying Water Under Pressure is Essential in a Modern Country Home, and Much Progress is Being Made Along This Line

Letters Fresh From the Field

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

Farmers Discuss Poultry Raising, Profiteering, Farming With Tractors, Dairying, Compulsory Military Training and Other Important Subjects

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page which is set aside for their use. Letters on dairying, poultry farming, growing crops, feeding and marketing livestock, rural schools, good roads, farming with tractors, fighting the high cost of living, profiteering, and other matters of general farm interest are especially desired. Short letters will answer our purpose best and we will publish all those that we agree to accept. Address all communications intended for this page to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enjoys Washington Comment

I enjoy reading the Washington Comment of Senator Capper very much. He is hitting the nail on the head every time. We certainly need more men like Senator Capper to look after the welfare of the common people.

The time has come when all the big corporations must be controlled by the government. When they violate the law they should be given a jail sentence and fine, and receive the same treatment accorded to other criminals.

Something must be done to keep the boys and girls on the farm. The present plan of lowering the price on farm products and skyrocketing the prices on everything the farmer buys will soon drive all of our young people to the big cities. No one can accuse farmers of being profiteers.

Hennessey, Okla. E. G. Barnard.

Makes Money Selling Eggs

By setting eggs from winter layers only I have improved my flock of hens. I have raised Single Comb Rhode Island Reds for eight years and never have passed a day without getting eggs, except in winter. Now I sell from 15 to 30 dozen eggs a week from 40 hens and 100 pullets. I always keep account of the feed, part of which we buy and part of which we raise. I also keep account of the eggs and chickens sold. I know my flock has been greatly improved by getting eggs from winter layers. Some hens will lay only in the spring, however good the feed. These hens I cull out and I set eggs only from good winter layers, setting them in February. My best layers seldom sit. I have some 2-year-old hens that never become broody, and I find these make the best records. I have cockerels from heavy egg laying strains. Every year I can see a great improvement. For the past winter my book shows three times as many eggs from 140 hens as I got from 200 hens a few years ago. I have only a common hen house with scratching shed and wire south front. I never turn my hens out when the frost is on the ground or when a chilly wind is blowing or when it is cold and wet. I make my chickens scratch for their feed and give them clean water and skim milk to drink. I keep oyster shells, grit, water and bran before them all the time. My other feed is mostly oats and kafir.

My hens cost me \$1 a day to feed thru the winter. I sold in December 59 dozen eggs for \$35.40 and in January 128 dozen for \$65.18. The highest price, received in December, was 77 cents a dozen. For my last eggs I got 58 cents. I do not think there is anything on the farm more profitable than a good flock of chickens for the amount of money invested.

Mrs. Carrie Cooper.
Lawrence, Kan.

Favors Capper for President

I heartily approve of Senator Capper's position in regard to profiteering. A very large majority of the common people are with Senator Capper

to put down the oppressors, and the extortioners. Many unborn generations will not see our war debt settled. All the institutions of different names and orders are grasping for the last penny they can wrest from the people.

Every man that I hear express himself is in favor of putting Arthur Capper in the President's chair.

Lieb, Texas. W. F. Forester.

Farmers are Robbed

I saw an article in an Eastern publication by Senator Capper relative to the middlemen and the spread between the producer and consumer. I couldn't resist writing to compliment him on this article which is the best I ever read. The country needs men like him. I hope he will meet with success in his enterprises as the true friend of the farmers. I am a young farmer and we are certainly in need of friends like Senator Capper. Ronald J. Pfeiffer.
Jeffersonville, N. Y.

Farms With a Tractor

Our first tractor, a Mogul 8-16, was bought in the fall of 1916. We used it to plow 100 acres of ground for wheat, pulling three 14-inch plows of the

During the entire run of three weeks the only trouble and expense we had besides oil was when we burned out a bearing.

After threshing we used our tractor for seeding wheat, pulling two 10-foot drills and seeded more than 300 acres at an average of 40 acres a day.

We also used it for running our ensilage cutter, sawing wood and running the feed grinder. For these jobs I can truly say it cannot be excelled.

Summing it up I will say that the tractor has come to revolutionize farm work and I cannot see how any man with a farm of moderate size can successfully operate it without a tractor suited to his acreage.

Herndon, Kan. John Franke.

Millions in Poultry

The poultry industry of America, and especially our beloved state of Kansas, is only in its infancy but the annual income from it runs into bewildering millions like the war debt of our Uncle Sam. The future never looked so bright for the busy hen. Within 10 years the population of the United States will be 150 million. In addition to these we will always have

then I changed to Cotswold bucks. This gives me a larger sheep and a little heavier fleece. The good Cotswold buck with a good grade ewe gives very pretty white-faced smooth large lambs which sell well on the market. My lambs came in March last year and from 100 ewes I raised 115 lambs and in August I shipped the lambs to Clay Robinson & Co., at St. Joseph, Mo. They brought me about \$12 a head and I sold the wool clip from the flock of 100 head for \$5 a fleece, making a total income of \$17 a head. I still have the ewes which lambed in February. You see I will have an earlier lamb next summer that will bring a little more money than last year.

I will say that a flock of good breeding ewes are the best paying livestock I can handle. They don't take much feed as I shift them around over the farm where they keep the rank growth of vegetation cleared up that is trouble some in the spring and summer.

One wool clip and one lamb crop from a flock of good ewes will pay for their cost. I would say to the beginner don't buy too large a flock to begin with and if you keep them in a dry shed or barn not too warm and let them have plenty of exercise they will make you money and it will be a pleasure to have them.

Atwood, Kan. Frank Turner.

Success in Dairying

Many a time the question is asked by men starting in the dairy business which breed do you think is best? This question is often difficult to answer in so far as it concerns the personal preference for a breed. Some persons like the Jersey or Guernsey and it is therefore always safe practice to start with that breed which you like, for the any breed carries the possibility of success, you are more likely to succeed with the breed that suits best your taste.

When once started with a certain breed, bear in mind that it pays to stick to that type for changing of mind goes easier than changing of breed, unless you have made a mistake at the beginning. I believe every breed is pretty well adapted to any climate, provided of course the proper care and feeding are given to the animals. Another question is still the soil condition. If well nourished animals of rich soils are brought to poor territories they are likely to retrograde in many ways, but extra care and soil improvement are here again the remedy. I might conclude by saying that it is not the breed that leads to success but the management of the person, who starts in this business.

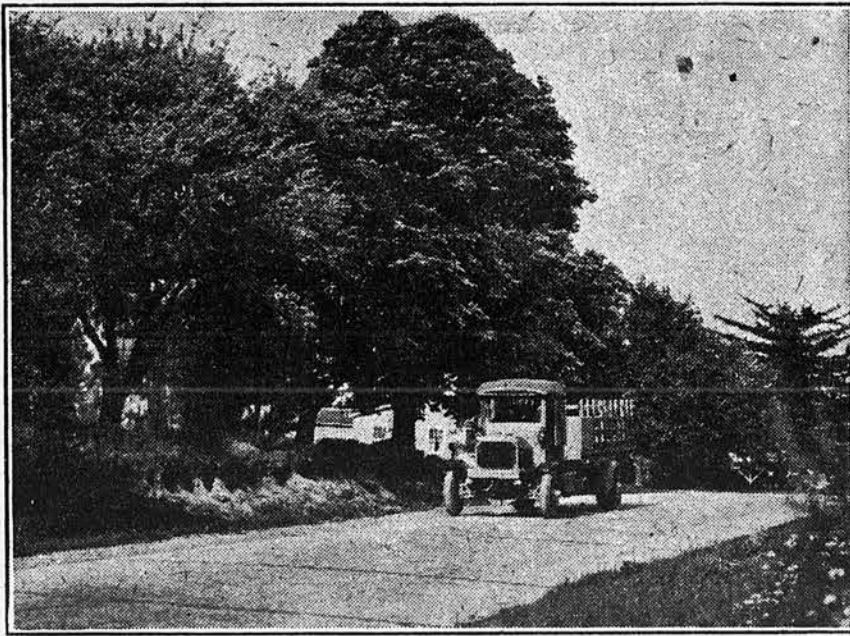
Broomfield, Colo. L. Dykstra.

A Tractor Hitch

Nearly every farmer is interested in new uses and hitches for the tractor. Those who already have tractors desire to widen their scope of utility and those who have not, wish to know more of the general usefulness of traction power.

We recently had occasion to move a two room house about 3/4 mile to another part of the farm. It was placed on skids and found to be too much of a load for one 12-20 tractor so another was procured from a neighbor. The two were hitched side by side using a telephone pole of medium size for a double-tree. This double-tree lasted for about one yard of travel. Then we got a 4 inch by 4 inch of the proper length and rigged what I call a big X hitch. Chains from the two corners of the skidding frame were crossed and run to the opposite ends of the 4 inch by 4 inch forming a figure X. This is a strong equalizing hitch and a comparatively light timber will serve.

Lakin, Kan. Paul Burg.



Good Roads and Motor Trucks are Helping Farmers to Market Their Fall Products More Satisfactorily and to Better Advantage Everywhere.

power lift class, thus enabling one man to operate it alone without difficulty.

Later we used it for listing, pulling a double row lister and listing more than 120 acres of land. But our one mistake was in buying the lister. We needed one immediately and accordingly took the first one available. It was a hand lift and necessitated the use of two men to operate it.

Disking was also the work of this tractor. In 1917 we disked a considerable amount of our wheat ground, using a 5-foot one way disk.

But last summer, the wheat crop being very large and threshing machines being in great demand we decided to buy one of our own. We desired one that could be run with a tractor of about our size, so we ordered a 20-32 Racine separator. As the Mogul being only an 8-16 was not powerful enough to handle it, we traded it in and got a Titan 10-20 instead.

We received the Titan immediately but as the separator was not to arrive for several days, we started in disking and disked about 40 acres of land which was weedy.

As soon as the grain separator arrived and was assembled we started in to thresh, and were able to thresh about 1 bushel a minute when in good running order.

some of the other nations to supply with food. Not only must the soil produce as it never did before but the industrious hen must do her share. The sunshine period of the poultryman is dawning. Get ready now, buy a few acres, erect buildings, learn the details of raising and selling, then when pie is passing, your plate will not be turned down.

Take up one variety, learn its breed characteristics, how to mate, how to select for eggs, and remember that the hen that lays, is the hen that pays. You will be busy 18 hours a day, and every minute of the time improving one variety, if you mean to be at the top. Don't breed everything, from bantams to turkeys, don't try to set the world afire and then burn yourself lighting the cookstove.

Go into the game to win.

Zeandale, Kan. F. E. Marsh.

Finds Sheep Profitable

I am raising a few sheep in Northwest Kansas and find they are a paying proposition. They are the least trouble of any stock I have on the farm.

Good Western Merino ewes bred to the Shropshire buck will prove, very good and that is what I began with and

Real Printed Matter

BY T. W. MORSE

"My Breeding Herd" is the title of a herd catalog just issued by a prominent Shorthorn cattle breeder of the Southwest. But this book so far departs from the usual plan of a livestock catalog, and so far advances beyond what heretofore has been done in that line that this mention seems warranted.

In justice to the interest of many readers we should state that the catalog is issued by H. C. Lookabaugh. It is a book of 120 pages, bound loose leaf style, so that pages may be removed or added as desired. Mr. Lookabaugh will keep a record of all Shorthorn breeders who have one of these books, and as new breeding animals come into his herd he can supply them with new catalog pages, or can notify them when any are dropped. This gives each a complete record of the herd, in which there is no "dead wood." Naturally, the book opens with a history of the herd's development and carries a liberal and extremely interesting line of illustrations. The work is a printers' masterpiece, in two colors on enameled stock, with a special cover adapted to the "loose leaf" idea.

But the feature which may appeal most to other men in the purebred livestock business is the record of the breeding herd. The pages, which are 7 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches, carry two complete pedigrees to the page and under each pedigree of a brood cow are blanks for keeping a record of her produce and its disposal, for four years.

On the title page of his catalog Mr. Lookabaugh says: "A Step in the Commercialization of the Cattle Business." I should say it is a step in adding permanence and interest to both the commercial side and the professional side of the business.

A still better characterization is found in Mr. Lookabaugh's dedication of the book, which he addresses: "To the Shorthorn Cow," and in which he says:

"The destinies of men are shaped thru various agencies. Some acknowledge their allegiance to lofty ideals, others worship the lives of characters in history. Emerson said, 'Hitch your Wagon to a Star,' but it was the Shorthorn Cow that shaped my destiny. It was thru her that losses in farm operation were turned into profits. She chose my associates from among the stalwart men who are engaged in her propagation. She elevated my vision from the level of the horizon to a conception of greater purposes in life. The sentiments and emotions which have been created within me as a result of these associations and this newer vision have become the bread of my very existence. Obligations I acknowledge, and as an individual I would feel lacking in the qualities of a true citizen were I not to impart to others some of the lessons I have learned thru my experiences, associations and observations."

A Profit from Sheep

(Continued from Page 3.)

I was interested in the results the boy who bought the 40 ewes was getting, but did not have time to visit him. "He has 52 lambs from 38 ewes," said Mr. Mills. It seems he had just been over to dock the lambs and castrate the rams, for the boy was inexperienced with sheep. This developed a rather important point in handling sheep. Hundreds of "bucky" lambs, with long trailing tails go to market every year. All lambs should be docked, and ram lambs to be marketed after they are 14 weeks old should be castrated. Mr. Mills pointed out that this is a matter of dollars and cents, for ram lambs are discriminated against from 75 cents to \$4.50 a hundred on the market and they do not gain so much as castrated lambs. The long tails detract from the appearance of a bunch of lambs and may cause them to sell for less than docked lambs. "I dock and castrate at one operation, on a bright, sunny day," said Mr. Mills. "Both operations should be performed before the lambs are 2 weeks old." Mr. Mills uses a docking iron. The jaws are heated and the hot iron sears the wound as the tail is cut off, thus preventing bleeding. The tail can be removed with a knife or chisel, leaving a stub about an inch long on ewe lambs and a little longer on the rams.

It is a good plan to pull the skin at the root of the lamb's tail toward the body before removing the tail. When the skin is released it will slip back and partially cover the wound. To castrate successfully, cut off the lower third of the scrotum, and with lambs not more than 10 days old, pull the testicle straight out without removing it from the inner sack. In both docking and castrating use some disinfectant on the hands and instruments. It is a good plan to apply a mixture of tallow and turpentine to the wounds.

Some Good Profits

Many instances might be related of profits made in handling Western ewes as Mr. Mills is doing. Thomas Price of Lyon county bought 230 ewes two years ago for \$1,700, wintering them on clover hay without grain. They sheared 1,950 pounds of wool, which brought \$1,796. The ewes were sold for \$2,492, just a year from the time they were purchased, and the 129 lambs brought \$1,236.60. These ewes summered on pasture and a weed patch.

As we were driving back to Havensville, we visited the S. M. Knox farm, which is managed by Nattie Knox, a nephew of the owner. He has about 70 high-grade Shropshire ewes. These ewes and their lambs were on a bluegrass pasture by the roadside and were

just starting for the barn as we arrived. The start in sheep was made on this farm three years ago with 24 ewes costing \$31 apiece. Last year there were 35 ewes in the flock and 38 lambs were raised. Twenty-two wether lambs were sold the latter part of November for \$14.40 a hundred, averaging about 95 pounds in weight. They sold as fed lambs, altho they had received no grain other than what they had picked up in the wheat stubble. All the feed they got was bluegrass pasture and waste roughage about the farm.

Fully two-thirds of the farmers about Havensville and in Southern Nemaha county keep a few sheep. Mr. Knox shipped in a carload of bred ewes last fall and sold them to the boys and girls of the community in small lots for \$16 apiece. Blaine Crow, who teaches vocational agriculture in the high school, was much interested in this project and went with Mr. Knox when the ewes were purchased. There are more than 30 members in this sheep club. Mr. Knox took notes at 7 per cent interest from those who were not able to pay cash for the sheep. Two boys taking the vocational agriculture course in the high school are handling six ewes each as their home projects, under Mr. Crow's direction. This distribution thru the organization of the club should greatly increase the interest in sheep in that section.

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King of All

Our special methods of construction and reinforcing practically insure your Silo lasting a lifetime. Both glazed and unglazed, even lasting fire clay tile. Famous triple air space blocks—same principle as Thermos bottle—prevents quick changes in temperature.



SAVE MONEY and guarantee satisfaction by dealing with the oldest Silo Company in this territory. Special discount to early buyers. Write today for free circulars—a card will do. Ask about Ross Ensilage Cutters also King Corn Wood Stave Silos. Some territory open for agents.

KING CORN SILO CO.

1126 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



Stackers and Sweep Rakes

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

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YOUR crops can't wait and the more time spent on them the bigger the yield will be. Garford ability to render instant service during rush seasons gives you more time and extra profits.

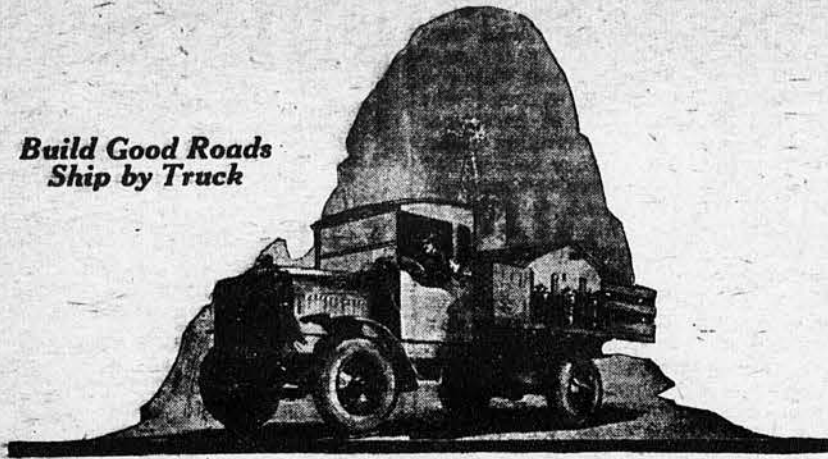
Garford

Lima, Ohio

Results of a recent investigation among four thousand Garford owners show 97.6% are 100% satisfied—proof of Garford Low Cost Ton-Mile.

TRUCKS

**Build Good Roads
Ship by Truck**



JUMBO the Motor Truck for Farmers

The Jumbo Highway Express is all-around-the-farm equipment. Of course, it does your road hauling—carries 4000 pounds safely at 25 miles per hour—almost as quickly as you go in your passenger car. But a Jumbo saves time and labor on the every day jobs, too.

It's speedy—goes there and back before horses get well started.

It's convenient—no currying, harnessing, or backing around hooking up—just step on the starter and you're ready to go. Stops just when and where you want it to, stands anywhere without hitching.

Economical—eats only when it works, goes further with bigger loads, faster and cheaper.

Never gets tired—pulls a hay loader through heavy, tangled alfalfa all day long at steady, even speed, then takes a shipment of stock to town after supper.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

Standard 56 inch tread, Buda Motor, Clark Internal Gear Axle, Clark Steel Wheels with Pneumatic Tires, Power Tire pump, Electric lights, starter, horn, generator, and storage battery.

Steel cab with 3-man seat,

heavy cushions, fore doors and disappearing curtains opening with doors, clear-vision windshield, motometer, hubometer, pigtail tow hooks, spring draw bar, and many other features. *No extras to buy except the body.*

Write for full information on Jumbo Trucks and name of nearest dealer.

NELSON MOTOR TRUCK CO., Saginaw, Michigan

Also makers of the famous line of Jumbo Farm Engines.

Wichita Automobile Co., Wichita, Kansas, Distributors

JUMBO

The Complete Truck

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mon people

Feeders Meet at Lincoln

Nebraskans Find Silage Cheapens Beef Production

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DURING the past year a number of interesting feeding experiments have been conducted at the Nebraska Experiment station in Lincoln in a serious effort to determine how to produce cheaper meat. For several years the Nebraska Experiment station has been endeavoring to find feeding rations that would produce pork, mutton and beef for less money than corn and alfalfa. These experiments were continued this year and the results were made public at the annual state meeting of stock feeders recently held at the Nebraska university. Interest centered in the cattle feeding experiments.

Most feeders lost money this year, according to Prof. H. J. Gramlich, chairman of the department of animal husbandry in the Nebraska university who was in charge of the feeding experiments. Many also lost money last year, due in part to a big slump in the price just before they had planned to sell. A great many, however, were not discouraged and fed this year, only to lose money again.

For several years corn and alfalfa have been recognized as producing only high priced meat. In fact many farmers have fed these feeds at a loss, and the time may be near when substitutes must be found in order to maintain the meat supply. Recognizing the situation, the Nebraska Experiment station several years ago began experiments in an effort to substitute cheaper feeds in fattening livestock.

Shorthorn Steers Used

Fifty steers were used in this experiment and they were purchased upon the Omaha market October 28, 1919. The purchase weight was 819 pounds and the cost price \$10.40 a hundred-weight. The cattle were mostly grade Shorthorns of medium quality with quite a few on the long yearling order. The week these cattle were purchased represented one of the high points in the feeder market and the same cattle could have been purchased later at a considerably lower price.

The average weight in Omaha the day these steers were purchased was 819 pounds. Owing to a delay in transit, they were on the cars 48 hours and weighed when unloaded at Lincoln, October 30 an average of 755 pounds. This represented a shrink of 64 pounds from purchase weight. Twenty-four hours after unloading, they weighed 800 pounds and at the time the experiment was opened, 828 pounds. Alfalfa hay was provided during the two weeks between date of purchase and opening of experiment and charging this against the cattle, together with the expense of purchasing and shipping, and crediting the steers with the gains made during this period, the initial cost a hundred pounds against the experiment is \$10.90.

How They Were Fed

The cattle were divided into five equal lots for the feeding tests that were conducted. Lot 1 was fed Nebraska's standard ration of corn and alfalfa hay, beginning with a small feed of corn and all the alfalfa they cared to eat. The corn was gradually increased till a full feed of grain was given daily. No oil meal was fed to this lot. The average daily consumption by this lot was 16.9 pounds of corn and 12.1 pounds of alfalfa. Lot 2 was fed like lot 1 except that corn silage was added to the ration for 120 days which, of course, reduced the amounts of corn and alfalfa consumed. Their average daily feed was 12.2 pounds of corn, 27.7 pounds of silage and 3.7 pounds of alfalfa. On these rations lot 1 gained 2.54 pounds a day, a steer, and lot 2, 2.26 pounds.

Corn was charged at \$1.40 a bushel; molasses meal, \$40 a ton; oil meal, \$80 a ton; hominy, \$2.50 a ton; corn silage, \$8 a ton; and alfalfa, \$20 a ton.

The prices of feeds as charged are reasonably fair for the entire period in which the cattle were fed. During the first part of the experiment corn was somewhat cheaper, however, during the last 30 days, the market price of corn has been higher, and consequently,

the figure of \$1.40 a bushel should answer reasonably well.

After allowing for the gains made by hogs following the steers and deducting all costs for feed, interest on the investment in the cattle, marketing expenses, and other items of expense, the steers of lot 1 lost \$34.19 a head and those of lot 2, \$30.09. This showed that silage cheapened the ration, although the silage steers were valued at \$11.00 a hundred while the corn and alfalfa steers were valued at \$12 on account of showing a slightly higher finish.

Lot 3 was fed like lot 2 except that alfalfa molasses meal was added to the ration. The average daily consumption of feed was 11.1 pounds of corn, 4.2 pounds of molasses meal, 28.1 pounds of silage, and 2.5 pounds of alfalfa. These steers made a daily gain of 2.39 pounds and lost \$28.32. The selling price of this lot was \$11.88 a hundred, 25 cents above what lot 2 was valued at, and the gain cost \$20.92 a hundred, as compared with \$20 a hundred for lot 2 and \$21.46 for lot 1.

In lot 4, linseed oil meal was substituted for molasses meal and the ration fed was 11.1 pounds of corn, 2.5 pounds of oil meal, 28.4 pounds of silage and 3.3 pounds of alfalfa. On this a daily gain of 2.43 pounds was made at a cost of \$21.59 a hundred and with a loss of \$34.27 a steer. These steers were valued at \$11.75 a hundred.

Lot 5 was fed like lot 4, except that hominy feed was substituted for half the corn ration. The following ration was fed this lot: Five and six-tenths pounds of corn, 5.4 pounds of hominy feed, 2.5 pounds of oil meal, 28.4 pounds of silage and 3.2 pounds of alfalfa. The gain was 2.35 pounds a day; the cost for 100 pounds of gain, \$22.27; the appraised value, \$11.85 a hundred, and the loss a head, \$35.74. At the same price a pound, therefore, hominy feed was slightly less valuable than corn.

Comparison of Losses

Many feeders have marketed cattle this year which they fed only three months while others kept and fed their cattle for four or five months. In order to ascertain what kind of financial showing the cattle would have made had they been marketed at such times they were weighed and appraised at the end of the 84-day period and again at the end of the 120-day period. As the cattle on an average were appraised at \$11.40 a hundred if the steers had been sold at the end of the 84-day period the average loss on every steer would have been \$14.22. The gains during this first period cost on an average of \$16.68 and amounted to 2.36 pounds a head daily. During the following 36 days, the cattle made an average daily gain of 2.10 pounds at a cost of \$26.42 a hundred, or almost \$10 a hundred more than the gains made during the 36-day period. The gain for the 120 days showed to be slightly less than for the 84 days, likewise, the cost of gain is about \$3 higher. The cattle at the end of 120 days were appraised at an average of \$12.70. On this basis, the average loss a piece on the 50 steers was \$9.55. It might be mentioned that the 120-day period terminated at a time when the cattle market was in very fair condition and these steers were appraised at an average of \$1.30 a hundred more than the appraisal put upon them 36 days before. This, together with the fact that the hogs did well during this period, tended to reduce the loss a head even if the gains were somewhat lower and much more expensive than during the first part of the experiment. If the cattle had been sold at the end of 160 days the loss would have been \$32.52 a steer.

Silos Offer Only Solution

A careful study of the various feeding tests reveals that all of the steers figure in the negative, but at the same time there is not a great deal of loss. Lot 1 fed the so-called standard ration of corn and alfalfa lost somewhat more money than lot 2 fed corn, silage and alfalfa, although gaining considerably more a day and selling for

(Continued on Page 44.)

Business Men See the West

Advertisers to be Guests of Capper Farm Press

BY HENRY J. ARLINGTON

INTO the great Midwest, the heart of agricultural America, is coming a group of 16 men from the East. These men are highly skilled in business, experts in advertising and successful. They represent very many of the big national advertisers in the United States.

They desire to learn. They are coming to the Midwest to get a glimpse into the greatest farm market in the world. All are eager to make the journey, which will cover 5,200 miles and will last two weeks. These men are to be the guests of Sen. Arthur Capper and The Capper Publications. It was because of their deep interest in the agricultural states of the nation, and their desire to see at first hand the business and farming development of this territory, that these representatives of great advertising agencies were invited to visit the Capper Farm Press territory. The invitation was eagerly accepted.

On May 8, the 16 agency representatives, personally conducted by Joseph Kunzmann, New York manager of The Capper Farm Press, and John Boyd, and Philip Zach, of the New York staff, will leave New York City. At Chicago the party will be entertained at the Chicago Athletic club by J. C. Feeley, manager of the Chicago office of The Capper Farm Press.

Garden of Billions

Then to the gateway to the "Garden of Billions." May 10 the party will reach Kansas City, Mo., the great metropolis of the Midwest with its tremendous business in livestock and agricultural products. Here the visitors will be met by Marco Morrow, assistant publisher, B. P. Bartlett, chief of promotion and merchandising department; Frank G. Odell, head of the research bureau, and others from the Topeka offices, who will accompany the party on this trip. R. V. Mitchell, manager of the Kansas City office of The Capper Farm Press, will be in charge of the program at Kansas City, Mo., where wholesale and manufacturing plants and the great Kansas City stockyards will be visited.

From Kansas City the "Big See" trip route leads first to Topeka. Here the entire day of May 11 will be spent in touring the city, visiting the stores, wholesale houses and manufacturing plants, and in inspecting the Capper publishing plant, the largest organization of its kind west of Chicago.

In the evening a private Pullman will carry the party, which will consist of more than 30 men, to Oklahoma City, Okla., where the party will be joined by M. L. Crowther, manager Oklahoma City office; John Fields, editor The Oklahoma Farmer, Oklahoma section, The Capper Farm Press, and W. A. Conner, assistant editor.

From there motor cars will take the visitors and the members of the Capper staff, to El Reno, Yukon, Kingfisher, Dover, Hennessey and Enid. The party will remain overnight at El Reno. From Enid a private Pullman will take the visitors to Watonga, where the famous H. C. Lookabaugh Short-horn herd will be seen, to Geary and back to El Reno, and on to Wellington, Kan., arriving Saturday morning, May 15. The party will be joined here by several members of the Topeka office for the motor trip thru Kansas.

Cover Kansas in Cars

The Kansas tour will be made in motor cars exclusively and the visitors will be given an unusual opportunity to become intimately acquainted both with the country thru which they pass and with the people living there. From Wellington the route leads to Arkansas City, Winfield, Augusta and Wichita, which will be visited Saturday, May 15. In all of these cities considerable time will be spent in visiting industrial plants and retail stores and possibly several farms in the vicinity.

The feature trip will be a motor car ride from Wichita to Hutchinson for breakfast on May 16. Then the party will drive on to McPherson, Lindsborg, Salina and on to Manhattan where the night will be spent. The next day,

Monday, May 17, the trip will be resumed and the route will lead eastward thru to Topeka. The eight motor cars to be used on the trip thru Kansas were voluntarily offered by Topeka motor car dealers who are enthusiastic about the trip. A speed truck will be provided to carry the baggage.

From Topeka a private Pullman will go to Falls City, Neb., arriving there Tuesday, May 18, where the party will be joined by W. M. Temple, manager of the Omaha office, A. G. Kittell, editor Nebraska Farm Journal, Nebraska section of The Capper Farm Press and J. O. Shroyer, associate editor. Motor cars will carry the party to the Shroyer farm, near Humboldt, for breakfast and then on thru Pawnee City, Beatrice, Lincoln, Waverly, Ashland and Gretna to Omaha.

Wednesday, May 19, will be spent in Omaha visiting the stockyards, wholesale houses and retail stores. That night the "Big See" trippers, will go to Columbia, Mo., by rail, arriving there Thursday, May 20. Here the party

will be joined by C. H. Eldredge, manager St. Louis office, and John F. Case, editor of The Missouri Ruralist, Missouri section The Capper Farm Press. Half the day will be spent there, the party proceeding to Boonville for the night.

At Arrow Rock, nearby, a special breakfast will be served in an historic tavern, built in 1834, by Joseph Huston, a Missouri pioneer. The tavern, so far as is known, is the oldest building in Saline county.

From Arrow Rock, the party will go to Marshall and to Malta Bend, for lunch, returning later to Marshall. From there they will proceed by rail back to Kansas City, Mo. From Kansas City a special excursion will be made into Johnson county, Kan., to visit the Capper Pig Club boys who won the pep trophy cup last year. When they return to Kansas City the trippers will have covered more than 2,300 miles in touring the four states, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Here are the men who will be the guests of the Capper organization on the trip:

W. H. Stark, George Batten Co., (Inc.), New York City; Harold Murray, Sheridan, Shawhan & Sheridan, New York City; F. F. Hillson, H. K. McCann Co., New York; Harold F. Barber, J. W. Barber Advertising Agency, Boston; A. L. Lewis, J. Walter Thompson Co.,

(Inc.), New York City; James C. Hindle, Harry Porter Co., (Inc.), New York; William A. Hart, Frank Seaman, (Inc.), New York; George Clauss, Moss-Chase Co., (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y.; H. H. Charles, Charles Advertising Service, (Inc.), New York City; L. E. Smith, Ruthrauf & Ryan, (Inc.), New York City; S. H. Donshea, Newell-Emmett Co., (Inc.), New York City; G. L. Ball, Frank Presbrey Co., (Inc.), New York City; R. E. Plimpton, Wales Advertising Co., New York City; Frank Hermes, Blackman Co., New York City; and Douglas J. Ogilvie, Van Patten, (Inc.), New York City.

J. M. Campbell, a special correspondent for Eastern magazines, will also be a member of the party and will write a number of stories about the things seen on the trip. These stories are to be published in Eastern magazines.

A Life of Roosevelt

A new book of considerable value on Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy and the Man, has just been issued by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It consists of 350 pages, and the price is \$1.75. This book is written in a charming style—James Morgan is the author—and it should appeal to both young and old readers.

Let's double the alfalfa acreage.

Make Short Work of Short or Long Grain



WHEN some of your grain comes up short and stunted, especially on dry, gravelly knolls, and some of it grows tall and heavy, so that it lodges and tangles—then you have a harvesting problem—unless you own a **McCormick, Deering, or Milwaukee Grain Binder.**

With these binders it is possible to cut 1 3/4-inch stubble—get right down close to the ground. The curve of the guards and wide range of platform adjustment permits doing this. And the reel is designed to handle grain in any condition. It can be lowered, raised, swung forward or thrown back almost instantly to accommodate short, long or tangled grain. The binding attachment can be adjusted quickly for short or tall grain, and has a band-placing range of from 10 to 24 inches from the butt of the bundle.

The names **McCormick** and **Deering** and **Milwaukee** are favorably known wherever there is agriculture. They are guarantees of high quality and operating efficiency. Almost 90 years of harvesting machine development and satisfactory service in the fields of the world stand behind them.

See your nearby International dealer now in regard to your binder for early delivery. Place your reliance also on **McCormick, Deering, or International high-quality twine.** Meanwhile, may we send you a descriptive catalog showing latest improvements and features in the world-standard harvesting machines?

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

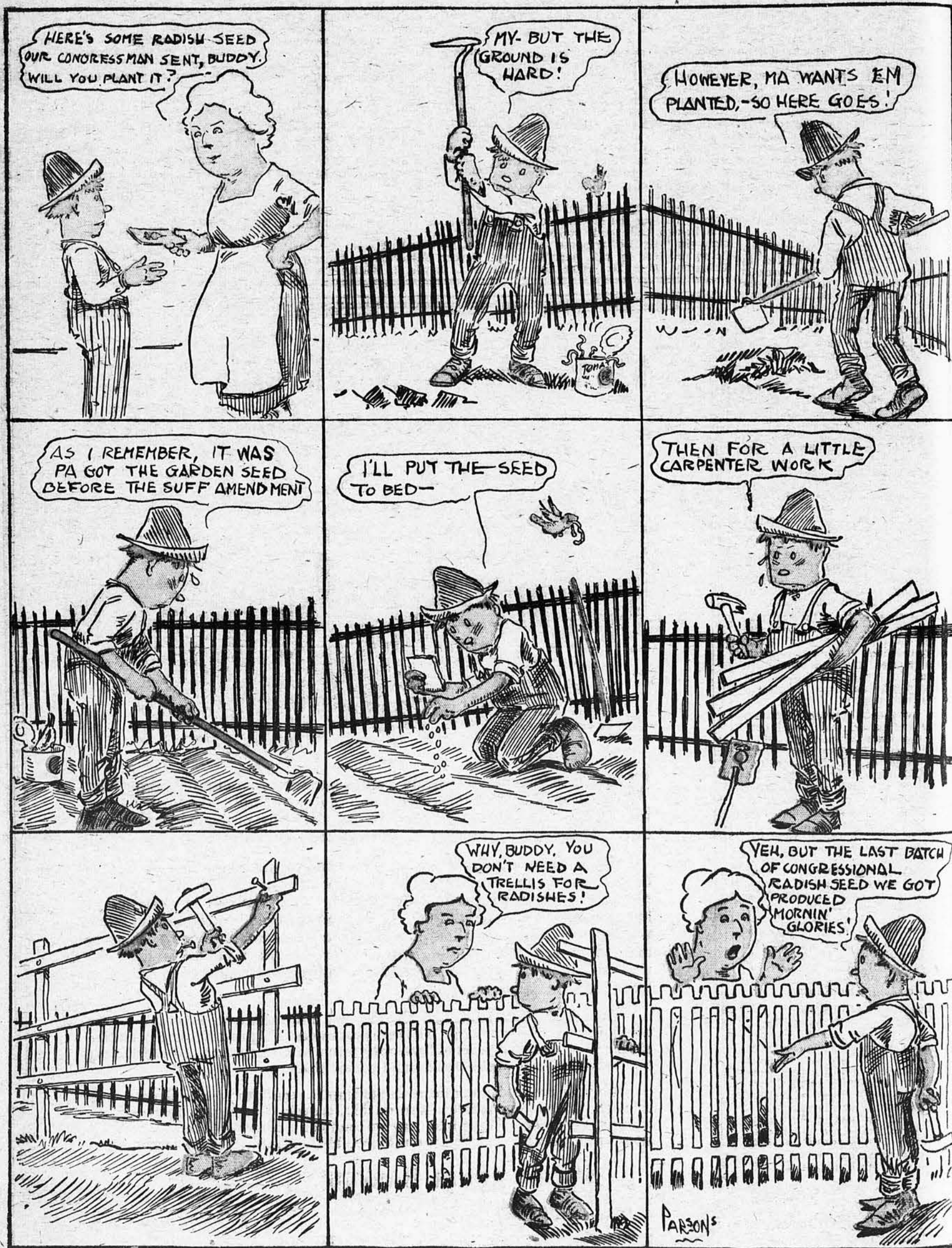
CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

U S A

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy Builds a Trellis for the Congressman's Free Radish Seed Because He Has a Hunch That They Might be Morning Glory Seed



Washington Comment

An Interesting Review of Events of National Interest

By Senator Capper

REOrganization of the administrative branch of the government is one of the great needs of the time. I have called attention before to the duplication of activities in the government departments. In some cases it is more than duplication, or even triplication—actually a multiplication of identical or similar activities to an extent that is unbelievable.

Attention has been directed afresh to this wicked waste of public money and the energy of government employees by two prominent public men. Governor Lowden of Illinois dwelt at length on this subject in his recent speech before the National Press club in Washington, as in speeches at many other places in the country. In Washington alone there are more than 100,000 government employees as compared with some 30,000 before the war. Senator Smoot has been active along similar lines. He repeatedly has directed attention to the vast number of useless government employees in Washington and elsewhere, and he has now followed these suggestions with the introduction in the Senate of a joint resolution creating a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government. If this resolution is passed during the present session of Congress, the joint committee will hold sessions between the date of its appointment and next December, when it will report to Congress legislation designed to co-ordinate and redistribute the various services performed by the overlapping bureaus and offices.

This is one of the most needed reforms in our government. Action along this line, combined with a budget system, as I have urged continuously since coming to the Senate, will save the taxpayers of the country many millions of dollars annually. There must be an end to the present wicked waste and extravagance, and government administration must be placed on a sound basis of business principles.

Jail the Profiteers

The overall club movement has hit Washington, along with the rest of the country. Only one Congressman, Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, had the hardihood to appear on the floor of the House in overalls, but Senator Dint did go the length of donning overalls and posing for the movies in front of the Capitol. The South Carolina Senator made a vigorous speech attacking the profiteers, especially the clothing profiteers, and urging people to wear out their old clothes, patching them so long as they are wearable at all, and likewise their shoes. These suggestions are well enough in their way, but they only scratch the surface of the trouble. Extravagance plays its part, and no doubt an important part, in present high prices. People should economize, should wear their old clothes just as long as possible, should reduce consumption wherever possible. That will help in bringing down prices. But high prices are due chiefly to the outrageous and conscienceless profiteering that began during the war and has continued and grown worse up to this very hour. What is chiefly needed is a profiteer in jail in every community in the country. If Attorney General Palmer would jail these law-breakers and make profiteering as unhealthy as horse-stealing or any other kind of crime, I believe it would go a long way toward stopping profiteering.

It is absurd to attribute robber prices to the extravagance of the people when the people of limited income, who constitute the great majority, are compelled to deny themselves needed articles of apparel because of the high prices. It is silly to attribute the high prices of meats to over-consumption, when cattle and hogs are selling at but a little more than half the price they brought a year ago, and dressed meats in some instances are selling at even higher prices. The lower prices of the live animals are no more due to over-production than the higher prices of

meat are due to over-consumption. Both result from the unchecked practice of the long list of middlemen in taking much more than a fair sum for the services they perform between producer and consumer. Until the government takes this situation rigorously in hand or we have a panic, prices will not be brought back to a normal level.

Prices Continue High

During the month that ended March 15, the cost of 22 articles of food used in comparing prices showed a decrease of 1-16th of 1 per cent from the cost of the same articles in January, when the highest level of prices during or since the war was reached. Wholesale prices of commodities other than foods were even higher in March than in any previous month. Lumber and building materials increased more than 8 per cent over February prices. Clothing prices were 64 per cent higher than in March last year, tho the prices of cloth and clothing showed a slight net decrease from February prices. Small consolation in these figures for the victims of the profiteers.

Benefits for Soldiers

Indications now are that Congress not only will pass soldier-benefit legislation, but that means will be devised to derive the revenue necessary to carry it into effect from the profiteers. During the war 23,000 Americans became millionaires, according to the records of the income tax department. War-profiteering was so successful in drawing the profits of the war into one big pot that 67 Americans now own 3 billion dollars of the national wealth. These are the people who should pay the cost of bonus legislation.

While the boys were fighting to make America safe from the onslaughts of the Hun, these men were piling their coffers full with good American dollars. By all the equities the men who grew rich out of the war should bear the major portion of the burden of remunerating, in part at least, the men who fought the war. The debt never can be paid in full, but certainly the war profiteers can afford to pay and should be made to pay whatever Congress decides shall be given the service men in the way of deferred payment for their services. England sets a good example in imposing heavier and heavier taxes on its war profiteers.

The character of this legislation has not taken final form, but sufficient progress has been made to make certain that something will be done along this line. I hope to see the service men given the option of accepting a cash "bonus" or its equivalent in the form of an education or a loan with which to make a start toward the acquisition of a home, as favored by the American Legion. I think the chances are very good for the approval by this Congress of the Legion program, or something along that line. The advice of the soldiers, sailors and marines themselves has been sought thru their various organizations and will have considerable effect on the character of the legislation.

Return Soldier Corpses

Removal of the American dead from within the fighting zones in France for transportation to the United States will begin after September 15, under an agreement between the American and French governments. The War Department, which at first was opposed to this course, has been forced by public opinion to yield to the demands of bereaved parents, but only such bodies of soldiers will be brought back as are asked for by the next of kin.

There has been much opposition to the return of America's soldier dead, and in the propaganda put out to combat the movement it even was charged that the undertakers of the nation sought to stimulate the return of the soldiers' bodies in order to profiteer off the relatives of the soldiers. How

much truth there is in that assertion may be questioned, but certainly there was no justification for denying bereaved parents the right to demand the body of a fallen son and have him interred in the home cemetery if they saw fit.

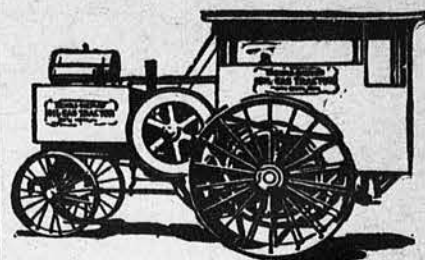
Daylight Saving

Spain is another country that has seen the folly of readjusting clock time to accommodate the city golf players and to the disadvantage of the farmers and industrial workers of the country. In response to strong appeals from the agricultural interests and the railroads the Spanish cabinet issued a proclamation declining to adopt summer time which is the European name for so-called daylight saving. Congress having twice abolished the daylight-wasting scheme it is believed the attempt to fasten it on the country is dead for this Congress, but after the national election is over and a new Congress is elected, it may be expected that the wasters again will attempt to improve on nature and fasten this artificial, time-wasting system on the nation. I am glad to say the Kansas delegation will never stand for a return to the iniquitous daylight system. The farmers of the country must keep their representatives in Congress advised of their unalterable opposition to this destructive and wasteful scheme.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

To Aid the Sheep Raisers

Farmers Bulletin No. 810, Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising, has just been issued in a revised form by the government. You can obtain a copy free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Burns Kerosene

Drives Like a Steam Engine

"Give me a gas engine strong enough to run a separator," say thousands of threshermen.

Here it is—the

Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

It's the result of 72 years' experience in building threshing machinery.

When gas engines first came into general use, owners wanted to use them on threshers as well as other belt machines about the farm. But the usual gas engine was too light. It lacked the power needed for keeping up speed in the thresher.

We have answered this for you in the design of this Oil-Gas Tractor. Its fly-wheel is extra large and heavy. It insures not only a steady running machine but reserve power not stalled with overfeeding, wet bundles, etc.

Besides being a good thresher power plant it is a practical tractor for general tractor work. Burns kerosene or distillate.

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MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight. FARMERS LUMBER CO. 2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.

Instant Postum

still sells at the same low price as before the general rise in costs

—and great is the number of families who now use this table beverage in place of coffee.

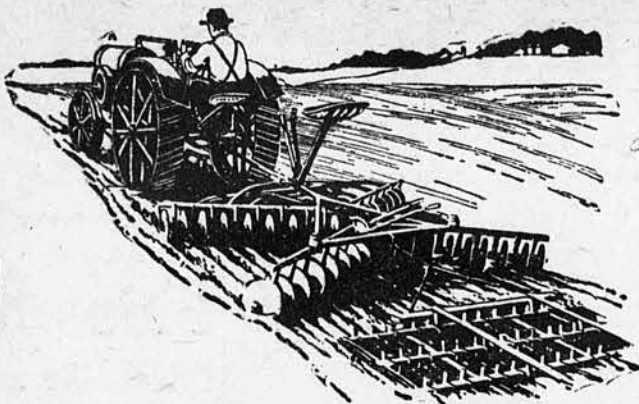
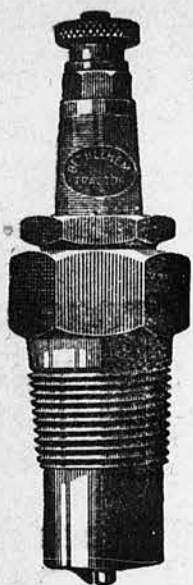
Attracted to its use by continued low cost, they found its agreeable coffee-like flavor much to their liking.

With no health intent behind their action they discovered better nerves followed the change.

All Grocers sell Postum and your trial is invited

"There's a Reason"

Made by POSTUM CEREAL CO., Inc. BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN



Spark Plugs and Harrowing

WHEN you're out in the field, far from the barn, and one of your spark plugs starts to "miss"—you have to hold up the harrowing till you can put in a new plug. Valuable time lost.

The special construction of Bethlehem Spark Plugs is your best assurance against such delays. In the de Luxe Tractor Plug, the mica is wrapped around the center spindle, then reinforced with mica washers pressed into a granite-like whole—the only kind of tractor-plug that can "stand the racket."

The great International Harvester Company, after exhaustive tests, has adopted Bethlehem plugs as standard equipment. Bethlehem Automobile and Truck Plugs are equally dependable. Studebaker, Marmon and 48 other manufacturers equip with Bethlehem.

Write for free copy of "Hit or Miss?", which tells you what you want to know about spark plugs.

BETHLEHEM SPARK PLUG CORPORATION
E. H. Schwab, President
Bethlehem, Pa.

Bethlehem
SPARK PLUGS
"They Pull You Through"



Boy's Overalls Like Men's

Boys want Key Overalls because they are just like men's.

Made of the best grade denim—"Whalebone." Buttons can't come off, button holes won't tear out. Seams won't rip. Mother likes them because they give her a vacation from the mending basket.

Cut to Fit Better
Sewed Never to Rip
Made to Last Longer

Guarantee "Satisfaction, money back or a new pair free."

If your dealer is out of the size wanted, write

THE MC KEY MFG. CO.
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Concrete Tile for Drains

Many Flat Lands May be Made Profitable

BY H. B. WALKER

JUST as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so is a tile drainage system no better than its weakest point. This weak point may be a broken or disintegrated tile which permits silt to enter the drain and clog up the entire drainage system. Land owners who install an under-drainage system cannot afford to take chances with inferior tiling material, for no matter how well the work is done if the tiles are not of good quality, trouble surely will come sooner or later.

Cement has been used for a century or more in the construction of water conduits, but it has only been during the past 20 years that concrete tiling has come into general use for farm drainage projects in the humid sections of the United States. When properly manufactured, concrete tiles are very satisfactory for underdrainage, since they fill the essential requirements of a good underdrain. They are, first of all, true to shape. The modern tile is circular in cross section and for the usual farm size it is manufactured in lengths of one foot.

Uniformity is Necessary

In order to construct a good tile line each individual tile must be uniform in diameter, straight in length, and with parallel and straight cut ends. The concrete tile fills these requirements admirably, since the manufacture of the product requires that each individual piece be made in molds of uniform diameter and length. Furthermore, since the process of curing does not require burning or direct application of heat, there is no warping of the pieces after the forms or molds are removed.

Many professional tile layers prefer to lay cement tile, because of this trueness to shape which makes them readily fit into a well prepared trench. For the same reason, cement tiles, because of their great uniformity, are well suited for mechanical trenching machines which dig the trench and lay the pipe line at one operation.

Secondly, cement tiles, when properly manufactured, are strong and dense and give a smooth flow line for the water. A good tile must have strong walls of proper thickness to resist the pressure of the earth above it as well as the loads which pass over it. With the advent of the tractor, and other heavy power machinery for the farm, more care than ever is necessary to get a strong pipe line which will resist these heavier loads. Naturally only first quality farm drain tile should be used. Farm drain tile of first-class quality should be strong enough to support at least 800 pounds a foot of length under a standard test. Furthermore, the walls of the tile should be of sufficient density that no individual piece will absorb more than 12 per cent of its weight of water when immersed.

Water Enters at Joints

A solid, dense, tile wall indicates strength, imperviousness and good quality. On the other hand, a porous absorbent material indicates a deficiency in strength, and a lack of quality. A porous tile is always a poor tile since it is not dense enough to afford strength to resist crushing, and being absorbent of water it will deteriorate rapidly under the action of

frost and moisture. A porous tile is not necessary for successful drainage as many inexperienced landowners still believe. Water does not enter the drain thru the shell of the tile, but it does enter at the joints which in the average farm tile line occur at intervals of 1 foot along the drain. These open joints afford sufficient opening for the water to enter the drainage system without depending upon the porosity of the tile to permit water to enter.

Must be Constructed Properly

Strength and density in concrete tiles are obtained only when the proper methods of manufacturing are followed. For this reason the purchaser of cement tiling should be certain that his tiles are properly made. Unfortunately, concrete tiles have come into some disrepute, because in the early use of this material, farmers were encouraged to manufacture their own product. Experience has shown that the farmer should not attempt to manufacture his own tile. He has not had the necessary experience and is not supplied with the special equipment required in the construction of good tile. When it is desired to use concrete tile the purchaser should get his material from a reliable concrete products plant which is properly equipped to manufacture first quality tiling.

Such plants are to be found now in a number of localities and their products are becoming more standardized each year. In making these purchases all tiles should be bought with the understanding that the material is subject to standard methods of testing to determine quality and strength. Material which will not meet the standard specifications for drain tile of the American Society for Testing Materials should be rejected.

Points to Consider

There is no question whatever, but what concrete tiles are satisfactory for use on farm drainage systems in Kansas if the proper materials are incorporated in the manufacture of the product and if proper methods are subsequently used to cure the tile. Good concrete tiles have smooth, dense walls and this in turn affords a smooth flow line when the tiles are properly placed in the ditch. This smoothness of interior finish, together with the uniformity of diameter in the concrete tile, produces a first-class tile line when the pipes are properly laid in the ground.

The fact that cement tiles have failed is no argument against their use. Similar failures have occurred with other materials, but the fact that improperly made tiles have failed should serve as a warning to purchasers that a tile is more than just a tile. There are good tiles and poor tiles. A poor tile is expensive at any price while a good tile is an insurance to the permanency of the drainage improvement. The Kansas farmer need not hesitate to install good concrete tiles in his underdrainage system, for good tiles properly installed in the wet field are a permanent farm improvement which will yield a high return from the investment.

Holland must desire the kaiser more than we do.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



Low Flat Lands in River or Creek Bottoms May be Drained by Means of Good Concrete Tiles and Made to Yield Large and Satisfactory Profits.



You get more work out of a manila rope that has excess strength

"Blue Heart" manila rope carries a guarantee to deliver it

WHEN the car's stuck—losing time—then you truly appreciate owning a rope that's strong enough to drag it out of the mud.

"Blue Heart" manila rope stands desperate pulls which would break ordinary rope!

It's guaranteed to deliver more strength than specified by the United States Government Bureau of Standards.

Only long wearing, tough manila fibre, the cream of the crop, can be spun into such strong cordage!

And yet the cost is no more than that of ordinary rope!

"Blue Heart" manila is not merely a name—it's the way you can identify every foot of this new cordage!

Simply grasp hold of any piece of it, untwist the strands, and you can easily see the blue trade-mark which assures you long wear and high strength.

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

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

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

Adulterations and substitutions cannot be detected by the "feel" or the naked eye. You have to depend upon the honesty and skill of the maker for good rope. You cannot be protected unless there is a mark like "Blue Heart" in the rope which guarantees its service to you!

The public has been confused about ropes

There are numerous fibres used in rope making, of varying strength and durability. Manila, the strongest, longest-wearing fibre, has any number of substitutions which look very much like it. What often looks like excellent rope will suddenly snap or frazzle to pieces

when comparatively new, but your money's gone when you discover the adulterations!

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

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

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

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

"Red Heart" sisal rope

When a lower-priced cordage is desired, try "Red Heart" sisal rope. Made from the best sisal fibre with the same skill and care we give to our "Blue Heart" manila.

Write for sample of rope—free!

Only by seeing the fine material and workmanship that goes into our ropes can you appreciate why we can guarantee them. Get a free sample today. Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hoooven & Allison Company, Dept. 85 Xenia, Ohio.

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

"Red Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of sisal fibre
 "Green Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of istle fibre
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 "White Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of hemp fibre
 "Golden Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of jute fibre

Mail this coupon

Hoooven & Allison,
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 Xenia, Ohio.

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

My dealer is _____

H & A
"Blue Heart" Manila Rope

AJAX ROAD KING

JUDGE tires by results—by the mileage figures they pile up. It's the safe, sure way of measuring true value.

Judge the Ajax Road King on this basis and you'll know why so many farmers choose it over every other make.

"Shoulders of Strength"

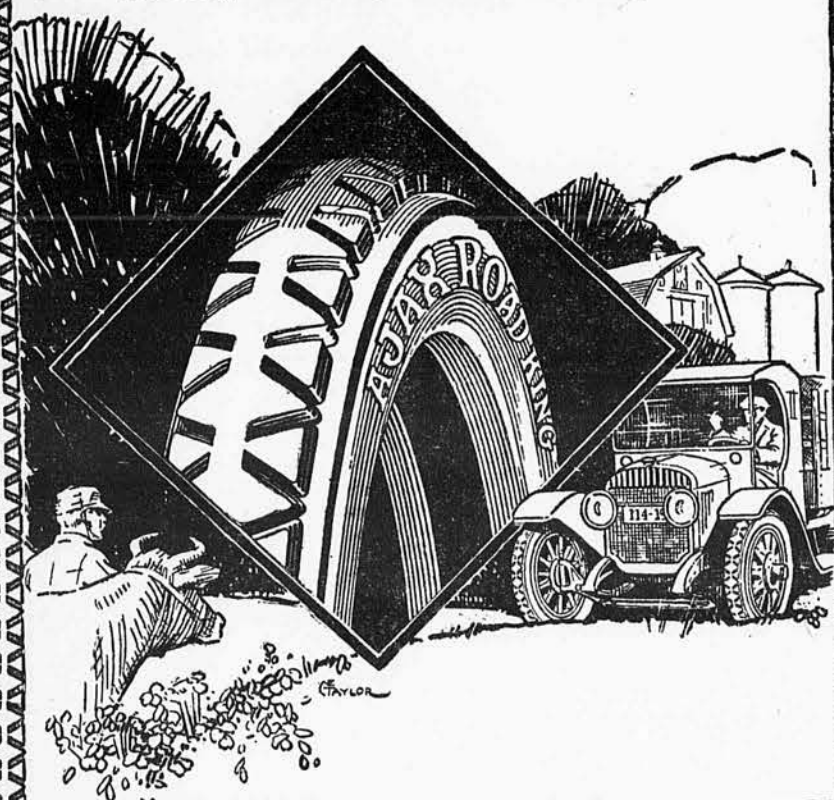
The Road King is the Ajax fabric tire with triangular anti-skid tread design. The tread is braced and reinforced by Ajax "Shoulders of Strength"—an exclusive Ajax feature. They give the extra stamina which is particularly important to the man whose car must travel both good and bad roads.

The Road King wears well. It piles up splendid mileage figures. It's the companion of Ajax Cord, Ajax Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories.

Sold by good, reliable dealers who display the Ajax sign.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
New York

Factories; Trenton N. J. Branches in Leading Cities



Percherons are in Demand

High Prices are Offered for Draft Animals

BY ELLIS McFARLAND
Secretary Percheron Society

WE ARE FAST approaching an age when there will be an extra large premium paid to the man who produces superior Percherons. The whole Percheron business has made a remarkable change in the last 12 months and even greater changes than ever are expected before 1921 passes into history. Very high prices, indeed, have been paid for Percheron mares in the last six months. Up until October 1, 1919, \$3,500 was the record price for a Percheron mare in this country. Since then, the grand champion mare at the 1919 International changed homes at \$5,000. At public auction, the reserve senior champion mare of the same show was sold to a small breeder for \$4,800. The reserve grand champion mare, a yearling at the 1919 International was sold for considerably more than \$2,000. The first prize 2-year-old filly at the 1919 Ohio Percheron Breeders' Show went to a new home, at a figure nearly reaching the \$2,500 mark.

Higher Prices for Draft Horses

Since the beginning of its history, the livestock business has been changing periodically. For the last five years, prices on meat producing animals have been going higher and higher and values on horses have been going lower and lower. Now the pendulum is swinging the other way. Prices, unheard of before, have been paid for draft geldings in the last 30 days, and those best informed tell us that values will continue to rise for several years to come. First rate draft geldings are bringing fully as much now, as the average kind of Percheron mares have brought any time in the last five years, and a great deal more than most stallions have been bringing.

All of us agree now as to the way the story will end. The draft horse has come back sooner than many of us anticipated, and we are forced to admit that the average farmer is not ready to meet the situation. In most instances, he has permitted himself to be deceived by the popular chatter of the hour instead of being guided by the experience of breeders who are old enough to have passed thru these periods of depression. The horse business has always known its good and bad times, as well as every other phase of the livestock business. The chances are that they will continue in about that same way. The serious point of the situation is that most farmers have made a poor guess as to when the draft horse business would come back, and are now repenting, but it is too late. They should have been raising a few high class draft colts each year, and they would not have been caught with no horses to meet an unlimited demand at record breaking prices.

Value of Good Sires

The old saying that "a sire is half of the herd if he is a good one and all of the herd if he is a poor one" was never more significant than today. It determines the destiny of the majority of Percheron breeders. Our breeders need good sires more than anything else. So few of our Percheron breeders appreciate the value of a great sire. It would be better and far cheaper to ship a mare a thousand miles to breed her to the sire with which she would "nick" best, than to breed her to an ordinary stallion. It is not the

number of Percherons one produces that determines the money one makes, but it is the number of high class individuals one raises that counts. It is easy enough to produce so many inferior ones that the good ones cannot pay the bill, no matter what prices they bring. The only safe policy for any breeder to follow is to eliminate, in so far as is humanly possible, every effort that may result in a second grade animal, and to increase every known means of creating first class animals.

We are too often afraid to acknowledge that we should castrate a young stallion that is not strictly up to standard. It is no disgrace to geld a worthless stallion, because the breeder never lived, regardless of the kind of livestock he produced, who could breed all first class animals, or even animals that were all sufficiently good to keep for breeding purposes. That is a job humanly impossible, and every Percheron breeder might as well acknowledge that fact. The longer he denies it, and the longer he hesitates to conduct his breeding operations accordingly, the longer his success will be postponed.

Proper Mating is Essential

It is a peculiar fact that many a breeder has failed to register among those rated as successful, because he had the wrong idea of what constituted a purebred or registered animal, or of his responsibility in directing the breeding powers of that animal. The mere mating together of animals whose pedigrees are represented on handsome pieces of paper, is no indication that he is a successful breeder. No animal is so well bred that he has no faults. The wise breeder, the one who makes the most from the animals with which he has to work, is the one who tries to mate his animals in such a way as to overcome as many defects as possible. No stallion, no matter how good, is sufficiently perfect to mate equally well with any large number of mares. The greatest Clydesdale breeder in the world has no stallion of his own, for he recognizes that no matter how good a sire he might purchase, the stallion would not be equally well suited to all of his mares.

What we need most now is to get our breeders to appreciate the value of tried sires of known merit. Breeders should be making use of these valuable old sires before it is too late, no matter how much difficulty is experienced in getting to breed to them. A good mare, rightly mated, is a great credit to any breeder and if wrongly mated, her year's work will be a discredit to that man, that will last so long as that offspring or any of its descendants live. This matter of livestock breeding is a serious business that has always rewarded the best efforts of the best thinkers among those men who have devoted their time and attention to this work.

This changing era in Percheron breeding is making possible a demonstration before the American people of the opportunities that lie within reach of great breeders. There is just as great a chance now, as there ever was, in developing noted breeders who will mean to the Percheron horse what Booth and Bates and Cruikshank mean to Shorthorn history. The opportunity for which we have been waiting, is here.



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Tom McNeal's Answers

Information About Treaty

1. Please give the provisions of the Peace Treaty.
2. Name all the representatives of the Peace Conference from the United States.
3. Name five of the most important generals of the Great World War. C. E. K.

1. The Peace Treaty comprised a little more than 80,000 words. With the limited space at my command, I can scarcely give you its provisions. It is quite possible, if you will write to your member of Congress, or to Senator Capper, that they will send you a pamphlet containing the Peace Treaty, or one containing the principal provisions of the same.

2. When President Wilson went to France, he took with him as his advisers between 1300 and 1400 persons. I presume in a way these persons were representatives of the United States, but I have not and cannot obtain their names. As a matter of fact, however, the only real representative of the United States at the Paris Peace Treaty was President Wilson himself.

3. The two leading French generals were Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre; the leading British general was Marshal Haig; the Commander in Chief of the American forces was General Pershing; and the leading generals on the German side were Von Hindenberg and Ludendorff.

Income of an Estate

Where the income of an estate is left to the widow, have the heirs any authority as to the renting or managing of the estate? Can the widow appoint one of the heirs as her agent and she and he run the estate to suit themselves without making any account of what the estate makes or how it is spent, to the rest of the heirs? The estate goes to the heirs at the widow's death.

HEIR.

The widow in this case has a life estate. As to whether she is obliged to render an accounting depends upon the terms of the will. If the will provided that she is to have an income from the estate and did not provide that she is to render an accounting, she will not be obliged to do so. But if the heirs of the estate could show that she was wasting it, they would have a right to enjoin her from doing so. What I mean by this is, not that they could enjoin her from spending the income from the estate, but if she was committing waste such as destroying the buildings or cutting down timber or doing some act which would destroy the value of the estate itself, she could be enjoined from doing so. So long as she is entitled to the income of the estate to spend as she pleases, she can appoint an agent if she so desires.

Renter's Rights

1. What right has a renter if he is on the farm for 15 years and always kept the ground in good condition?
2. What right has a renter to improve the place without asking owner about putting them on?
3. If the owner who has no lease desires to get the renter off the place, how soon must he notify the renter before he has to get off?

READER.

1. Your first question is so indefinite that I do not know how to answer it. The renter in this case is a tenant from year to year and has the right to remain on the place until he is given written notice for at least 30 days prior to the expiration of his rental year.

2. If the renter places improvements on the land with the consent of the owner, I would say generally that he has the right to remove such improvements when he leaves the place.

3. My answer to question 1 answers question 3. The landowner would have to give 30 days' written notice to the renter to vacate.

Fencing Section Line

Has a man a right to fence up a section line in Kansas where we have a herd law? Would he be liable for damages if I could prove that his closing up the section line adjoining my farm was the means of turning the traffic away from my farm and for this reason making my farm unpopular as it would be considered not on any main traveled road. Would I be subject to damages after opening these old wire gates and passing them if I should fail to shut them and his stock got out, causing trouble?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. Unless a road has been regularly opened up along the section line, the land owner has the same right to fence it up that he has to build fences in any other part of his land.

2. Our law provides in certain cases that gates may be placed across the traveled road where the road runs

thru a pasture. If the gates are made as provided by law and if posts are put in on either side of the gates so that one passing thru may tie his horse or horses while he is opening or shutting the gates, then he would be required to close the gate after passing thru and if he did not, would be subject to damages.

Hoop Snake

Is there such a thing as a hoop snake and do they travel in the form of a hoop? How do they do it?

MRS. CHARLES B. CROOK.

The hoop snake is the product of someone's active imagination. The old story used to be believed that this snake would take its tail in its mouth, form itself in a hoop and roll with great rapidity toward the object that it wished to strike. As a matter of fact no one ever was found who had actually seen a hoop snake for the very good reason that there was no such reptile.

Sale of Building

If A sells a farm to B and holds a mortgage on the place, can B remove any of the buildings and cut down trees from said farm until mortgage is paid? A has a phone in the house. Can he hold same if nothing was said regarding it? I. H.

1. In almost every mortgage there is a provision that the mortgagor shall not remove buildings or commit waste upon the place and even if there were none, the common law would forbid his removing buildings without the

consent of the person holding the mortgage.

2. If the phone was attached to the building as it probably was, it would be considered a fixture and part of the real estate and would go with the deed to the real estate.

Wife's Share

I am a farmer's wife and my husband and I both have worked hard getting the place paid for. I work out of doors as much as I work indoors. Am I entitled to half the money each year that the place produces?

READER.

You certainly are entitled to it, but could not under our law require your husband to turn it over to you unless he was willing to do so.

Rental Contract

I rented my farm to a man on a verbal contract. I rented the place to him from August 1, 1919, to August 1, 1920, he agreeing to pay pasture rent in advance August 1, 1919, but did not do so. He kept putting off paying and now he has moved off the place and did not pay. He got another man to stay on the place until August 1, 1920, and turned the pasture over to him. Can I garnishee his wheat after harvest to get my rent which was \$125? I bought some things from him for \$41 so that would leave but \$84 which he still owes me. How can I get my money? He is coming back to harvest his crop of wheat and barley. Whom shall I see to garnishee his wheat?

SUBSCRIBER.

You can levy an attachment upon his wheat crop to secure your rent. You can have an attachment for this amount issued out of the justice court if you so desire.

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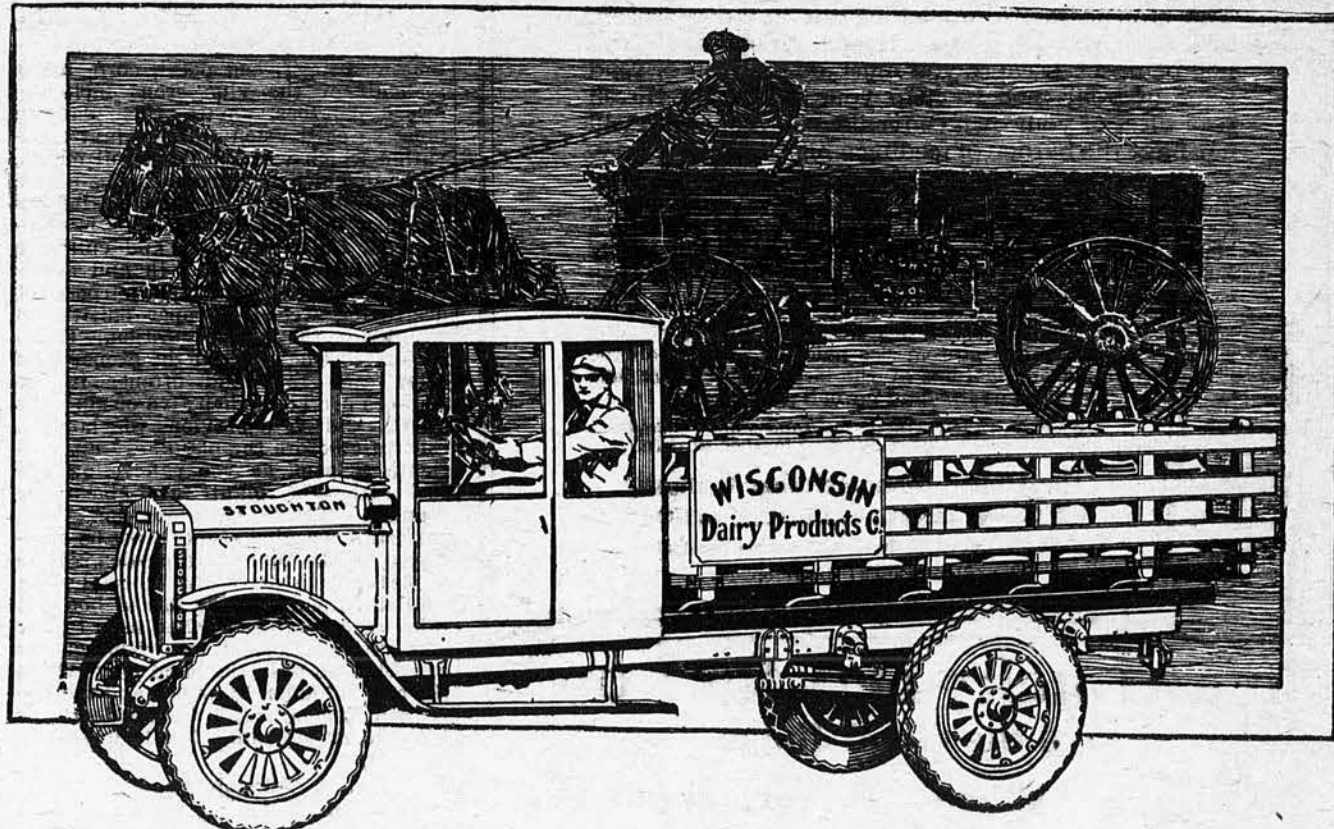
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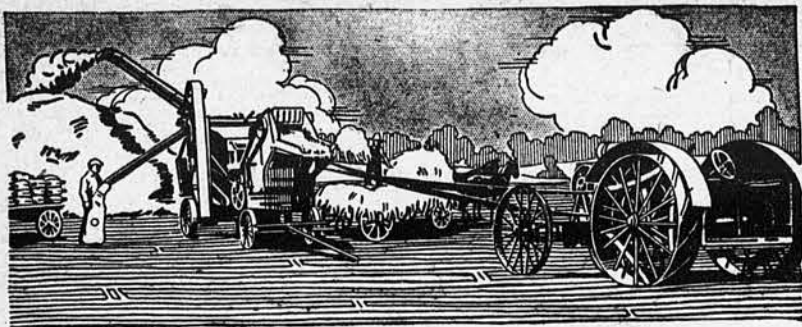
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T.J. BROWN 126 North Kansas Ave. **TOPEKA, KAN.**

Every Farm Needs a Garden

A Variety of Vegetables Should be Planted

BY O. F. WHITNEY
Secretary State Horticultural Society



MAY offers many possibilities for the garden, and proper plans well executed for intensive farming for the month will result in supplying the home with excellent food efficiently produced. This is the month when many of the warm weather crops are planted, or transplanted, such as tomato, pepper, egg plant, corn, beans and all of the vine crops including sweet potatoes. With this planting must go cultivation and constant cultivation which will form the soil mulch, without which no garden can be a success. With improved hand cultivators much of the back-aching labor is eliminated. Cultivate early and cultivate often, cultivate for growth and development, and not for the purpose of destroying weeds. Proper cultivation eliminates the weed question. Cultivation must be given at the proper time after each rain and oftener if the showers are more than five or six days apart. Cultivate previous to planting. Cultivate before the plants are up. Cultivate as soon as you can follow the row after the plants are above the ground. Those back-breaking, long suffering, weeding stunts must be eliminated in the up-to-date garden. It is a pleasure to drive the wheel hoe in well tilled soil and the use of hoe and rake is no great task when used to stir and cultivate the soil, but when you are compelled to push the hand plow where the row is hidden by weeds and the hoe is used to chop weeds the gardening is not intensive farming but is just mere drudgery.

A Valuable Food

Vegetables provide a food especially adapted to man's need, a nourishing food, a healthful food and a food that does not offer itself as a transmitter of dangerous germs. Man cannot exist by meat alone, but with the addition of a liberal vegetable diet his existence is continued sometimes to a date beyond his period of usefulness. Not all of the vegetables that the garden produces are high in food content, yet each one has a proper place in supplying man with sustenance. Yet many of our vegetables and cereals are very rich in food content, among these are peas, beans and corn. Corn eaten in the roasting ear stage supplies a nutritious and palatable food at the least possible cost and corn is a food of great value, and capable of great possibilities. This is proved by separating corn into its many component parts, such as oil, starch and glucose.

The value of the pea as a food is recognized now and has been for ages. The bean is in the food class as a great commoner, feeding some of our natives in a country where it and the cactus alone can withstand the dry climate and almost torrid heat of certain sections of the plains land. When shelled the bean offers an article of food that is readily transported, therefore making it a helpful factor in advancing civilization or supplying a food on which an army may subsist. The bean adapts itself to circumstances and climatic conditions, producing in a dry climate a very small fruit such as the Tepary of New Mexico, and under favorable conditions the very large lima of which some specimens are an inch

across, and well representing what man can do, when he has an inducement to improve, by cross pollination, selection and cultivation.

I have several farmer friends who say that they can buy vegetables cheaper than they can raise them. These men belong to the same class as the friend who will not set a strawberry patch. The usual reply is a lack of time but this is a mistake. A farmer must stop to eat, he must help bury the dead, he must pay taxes, and it is important that we must live for there are no producers to spare, there are too few of them today. While he is living he should live the best that he can in a way which nature provided for him. Nature did not expect man to exist exclusively on pork and beans, nor hog and hominy, nor was he to live from the contents of paper bag and a tin can. A farmer's time is profitably spent in the garden, more so than anywhere else on the farm. Vegetables fresh from the garden provide a very wholesome food, much more than the ordinary run of vegetables bought on the market from a grocery store, or the huckster who makes his daily calls and from necessity offers you wilted, culled, and often very undesirable so-called vegetables. A former resident of a large city stated that she did not know how good snap beans were until she gathered from her own garden those large, flat yellow pods of beans.

Plant Some Sweet Corn

Sweet corn gathered fresh and properly prepared and immediately immersed in boiling water for a few minutes is about as near a perfect food from the standpoint of food value and taste as one should expect in this world of high taxes and higher profiteering. Wilted roasting ears, where that sugary sirup which delights the palate of the epicure, has become just ordinary starch and the longer it is cooked the harder it gets, is only a semblance of the real article. Dried sweet corn is a palatable and nutritious food, economically prepared, and in a safe and convenient form for the winter's reserve food. Canned it is the best of products that comes from the farmer's commissary department, and with our improved canning methods it is readily prepared and about as sure to keep as any commodity that is canned which has such a high nutritious value.

May is the month in which to plant the sweet corn for canning purposes. Plant some variety that will produce an ear of fair size and of good quality. The type of long pointed kernels is good, but somewhat difficult to free from silks.

Try a Few Tomatoes

This is the month to plant successfully tomatoes. The importance of the tomato is shown by the crop produced in Florida where this year they have 24,000 acres and the fruit from these acres will reach all of the Atlantic states and many of the Middle West states with prices higher than ever before. A tomato from your own garden will excel the one shipped to you by 100 per cent, and will not cost you 25 cents a pound, the average retail price today. The tomato must fill a value

able place in the human diet as it is eaten by all classes and regularly appears on the table at all seasons of the year.

The early summer squash is relished by some people, but I notice that a few hills will supply the needs of a large family. The later or winter squashes are the best ones of which the Hubbard type is the most popular. Plant plenty of seed in a hill. Pick off the bugs every day while the plant is in its very tender stage and as the vine begins to grow cover it at the joints where it will take root and these extra roots will be of much service in helping to produce a crop of this valuable food.

Planted about old straw stacks where there is a good mulch, the Hubbard frequently produces without much assistance from the planter. Try this straw stack plan. The egg plant or Guinea gourd is a nice change from the ordinary. This fruit is beautiful to look at as well as wholesome to eat. The stalk and foliage are attractive to about all of the bugs and insects that are known to the gardener, but with attention and sprays one can produce a food that offers quite a change, coming as it does late in the summer or early fall. It provides a hearty food when breaded and fried, supplying a food partly vegetable and partly meat.

The Sweet Potato

Another garden product that is supplying good food is the sweet potato which thrives and produces to perfection in a light sandy loam, but will give good returns on nearly all kinds of soil. This crop and other vine crops must not be planted on soil which has lately received an application of fresh barnyard manure. If planted in that kind of soil, the crop will be all in the tops and vines. You have the choice of two types in sweet potatoes. The dry meated such as the Jersey, Nansemond and Black Spanish, or in the Nanev Hall type a moist meated potato which seems to be gaining popularity among both producers and consumers. Try some sweet potatoes this year, get a few "slips," plant them on a ridge, cultivate until the vines cover the ground and then pull out all weeds that show themselves. Dig before frost, store in the basement, cellar or other place with an even temperature of about 55 or 60 degrees, and they will afford a delightful change from the Irish potato which is a much over-worked vegetable in the average home. In fact, baked beans, dried peas and rice provide good substitutes for the Irish potato, and the food provided by these substitutes will be a wholesome change and more economical. Irish potatoes at 10 cents a pound should be prohibitive, especially when you realize that 75 per cent of the potato is water. Try some substitute for the Irish potato, it needs a rest anyhow, for it has appeared three times daily on many of the bills of fare in this country.

Let us look for and demand quality in our vegetables as well as in other articles of food. If the meat is tough, the bread sour, and the coffee muddy we try to remedy the condition and we should do so in the vegetable foods which are used to build and sustain our bodies. We are not planting the muskmelon today as was done in the early days, it is the cantaloupe now, and who would care to turn down the cantaloupe which is a gem in the melon creation. It is the same all along the vegetable highway. Compare some of the snap beans of today with those string beans of former years. Then take off your hat to such as stringless green pods, and be thankful that you are living in this day and age of the world.

Compare the new pole bean Egg Harlow to our old favorite Kentucky Wonder, and you will realize that our horticulturists are making progress. Tomatoes have been improved until one scarcely recognizes in this delicious fruit the "love apple" of very doubtful value of a short generation ago. Compare the Bonny Best with some of those early tomatoes, whose wrinkled surface covered a large mass of seed and a thin layer of flesh of decided sourness. The latest improved tomato is smooth, plump, a beautiful color, a thick, meaty flesh with a delightful acid flavor and some varieties may be used as a dessert pressed with cream and sugar.

Corn of the roasting ear variety has

been developed until some of the latest creations may justly claim royal attributes in their relation to "Kings Corn." The Bantams are leading in popularity today. In lettuce the general public, which buys on the market, has discriminated very much in favor of the compact heads which are wonderful creations in the vegetable world. Look for quality, demand quality, raise quality and you will be moving with the general world which is making strides for the betterment of humanity as it never did before.

The Farm Flower Garden

BY M. F. AHEARN

Farm flower gardens never yet have received the attention that is their just due. If carefully planned there is no reason why the flower garden should not be a source of pleasure and pride to all who behold it. On the farm there is abundant space, a plentiful supply of sunshine and excellent plant food in the form of barnyard manure. Many farmers assert they are too busy with their regular duties and have no time for flowers or flower gardens and besides there is no financial return. True enough, but there are a great many things in this world that have a greater value than the silver dollar and the farm flower garden is one of the many.

Then, too, the flower garden, if properly planned, will not require a great deal of time or attention from the busy farmer. Plan to use only herbaceous perennials and shrubs as these plants will be with you year after year and often will forgive neglect and grow under trying conditions. Select a well drained place for these plants where the soil is deep, rich and fairly retentive of moisture. Place tall growing plants at the back of the flower bed and the shortest plants in the foreground. Sometimes a few tall plants are given a prominent position in the foreground to give emphasis to the hardy garden. Single specimens should be used with great caution in order that the grounds may not have a spotted appearance. Color arrangement is important and a few suggestions may be helpful.

Orange and yellow may be used with scarlet or crimson, but rose-purple and scarlet never should be permitted to come in close contact. Purple and blue go well with white and pale lavender. Have the plants of the same coloring grouped. Arranging the color in a haphazard fashion usually is fraught with difficulties and nearly always destroys the effect.

Set the tall growing species in the background, specimens of medium size in the middle ground and dwarf or low growing plants or roses in the rear and plant bleeding hearts, columbine, phlox and hemerocallis in front of the shrubs and for the border use flag-lilies and low growing bulbs.

A list of hardy plants for the farm garden would be incomplete if any of the following plants were stricken from it: Hardy asters, phlox, columbine, peonies, bleeding hearts, iris, fox glove, cantenbury bells, hollyhocks, larkspur, penstemon, golden glow, hemerocallis, tiger lily and the hardy perennial grasses.

In the fall plant hyacinths, tulips and narcissus, in order to provide spring flowers. The best shrubs for the farm are Japanese quince, Bridal Wreath, Japanese barberry, Japanese spirea, Siberian pea, Mock orange, Japanese lilac, dogwood, tamarisk and honeysuckle. There is a wealth of material to choose from and notable success awaits the farmer who tries.

For Better Poultry Raising

Culling and selective flock breeding are thoroughly discussed in a book just issued by the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing company, Quincy, Ill., entitled "Profitable Culling and Selective Flock Breeding." The book takes up the history of this development in poultry raising and tells what has been accomplished by various breeders.

Methods of culling are given in detail so the average poultry raiser can successfully apply them, and all breeds are included. A chapter is devoted to selective flock breeding and another to balancing the flock and methods of increasing fall egg production. The price of the book is \$1.50.

The home garden should be near the house, but not too near the hen house.

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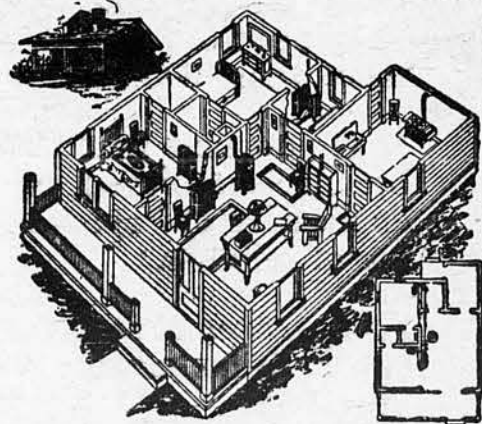
Prices include Expansion Tank and Drain Valve. Prices do not include labor, pipe and fittings. Radiation is of regular 38-in. height 3-column AMERICAN Peerless, in sizes as needed to suit your rooms. EASY PAYMENTS, if desired. Outfits shipped complete f. o. b. our nearest warehouse—at Boston, Providence, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Birmingham, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, or St. Louis.

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Kansas Farm News Notes

SEVEN cows owned by J. A. Grim of Meade county produced nearly 1,000 pounds of butterfat during the 30-day period, March 15 to April 15. The average was a pound of butterfat a day to the cow. Mr. Grim feeds his cows liberally, but was not certain they were returning any profit with feed as high as it is at present. After doing some careful figuring, however, and keeping records for a month, he found that the herd averaged \$12 profit a cow.

Rooks County Forms Bureau

A county farm bureau has been organized in Rooks county and the directors are looking for a man to serve as county agent. J. L. Conger of Cordell has been elected president.

Neosho County Sheep Association

Sheep growers of Neosho county have recently completed an organization. An effort will be made to follow co-operative methods in livestock improvement and particularly in the handling of sheep and the selling of the wool.

Cattle Dying Near Clyde

Reports come from Clyde of cattle dying apparently from poisoning on wheat. The brain seems to be affected and the cattle are said to suffer intensely and die in about 24 hours after they have taken the disease.

Co-operative Elevator at Olathe

The Farmers' Union Co-operative Business association of Olathe has just purchased an elevator costing \$22,500. The association expects to begin business May 15. The Farmers' Union now has a chain of locals encircling Olathe.

Grass Very Backward

It is reported that the grass in Southwest Kansas is very backward this season. It has been necessary to continue the feeding of silage, hay and other roughage later than usual. Fortunately there has been plenty of rough feed to meet the emergency.

Kansas Accredited Herds

The March report of the tuberculosis eradication work of the Bureau of Animal Industry shows that Kansas now has 46 herds of cattle on the accredited list. Dr. H. M. Graefe and his three assistants tested 41 herds during the month or 1,211 animals and found 43 reactors.

New Mills at McPherson

The Farmers' Co-operative association of McPherson is planning to build a flour mill this summer. Another mill under private ownership is also to be built. One of the new mills will have a capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour a day. There are now two flour mills in McPherson.

Chase County Pastures Filling

The cattle going into the Flint Hills pastures of Chase and adjoining counties are reported to be in much better condition than usual. Pastures are filling up rapidly, the price being \$12 to \$13 a head for the season with 5 acres allowed to each animal. Cattle have been coming in rapidly and from present indications every pasture will be filled.

School Keeps Dairy Records

Students in the agriculture class of the Reno county high school are keeping production records of all the milk cows in the Nickerson community. They weigh the milk and make the butterfat tests, keeping close account of the feed consumed. This is done for a 2-weeks period and the results tabulated to see whether the cows are profitable or not.

Lyon Hog Men Organize

Lyon county Duroc-Jersey breeders recently organized a county association. There are more than 50 Duroc Jersey breeders in the county and interest in the breed is on the increase. The association plans to hold two sales each year and will help in the pig club work

being done in the county. C. H. Black of Neosho Rapids was elected president, John Loomis of Emporia secretary and W. A. Gladfelter of Emporia treasurer.

Association Sale in Summer

The Shorthorn association of Sumner county held its first sale last week in the city gymnasium at Wellington, 50 animals being sold. The cattle were inspected by R. W. Kiser, extension specialist in livestock from the Kansas State Agricultural college. This live county organization of breeders expects to make the sale an annual event.

Horse Registry Report Ready

The 1919 report of the Kansas livestock registry board has just come from the state printing plant. It contains a record of all stallions licensed for service in the state during the year. This pamphlet, which is entitled "Inspection Circular No. 11," also contains a full report of the 1919 annual meeting of the Kansas draft horse breeders' association. All mare owners in the state should have a copy of this report which can be obtained free by addressing F. W. Bell, secretary, Kansas state livestock registry board, Manhattan, Kan.

Grangers Plan Co-operation

Co-operation in buying and selling farm products was the subject discussed at the April meeting of the Shawnee county Pomona Grange. This was urged as the most satisfactory method of curbing profiteering and reducing the high cost of living. Among those taking part in the program were A. B. Smith, Carl Snyder, C. M. Warner, William Baker, George Stiles, Ralph Searle and Mrs. J. L. Heberling. The Grange of Shawnee county has purchased binder twine co-operatively for several years. By grouping orders considerable saving has been effected. Carl Snyder distributing agent, announced that this year's price would be \$14.40 a hundred pounds. More than a carload of twine will be used by Shawnee county members this year. The next Pomona meeting will be an all day affair with the Wakarusa Grange, May 20.

Form Cow Corporation

A Holstein corporation capitalized at \$100,000 has been formed at Concordia. Its purpose is to bring 100 high-class Holstein cows to Cloud county and place them in the hands of farmer members of the company. Several such corporations have been formed in Kansas. One in Lyon county has been in operation successfully for more than a year.

Students Pay School Expenses

Only 33 per cent of the students at the Kansas State Agricultural college are entirely supported by the parents, according to some statistics recently compiled by the registrar, Miss Jessie D. Machir. The figures show that 43 per cent of the students now in attendance are self supporting. A total of 3,048 students are enrolled this year.

McPherson Sheep Men Pool Wool

Sheep growers of McPherson county organized an association recently and have made plans to sell their wool co-operatively. A sheep shearing circuit has also been formed. The members expect to market at least a carload of wool this spring. J. B. Goering of Elyria was elected president, V. M. Emmert, McPherson, secretary and B. A. Reichert, McPherson, treasurer.

New Weather Station

A new United States Weather station has been established at Goodland. It is equipped with all the instruments for taking observations and will send reports twice daily. It will be the only station in Northwest Kansas. Heretofore the United States Weather Bureau has been forced to forecast the weather for this section of the country from reports sent out from North Platte, Neb.

Farm Questions

Address all inquiries intended for this column to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Good Sprays for Trees

I wish to know what to use, and in what proportion of each for the spraying of young fruit trees, such as peaches, plums, cherries for both the web worms and borers.

Caney, Kan. MRS. J. E. STONE.

We are sending you bulletins on spraying which I hope will answer your first question.

In regard to the web worm it is readily controlled by spraying with any of the arsenicals when the work of the young larvae is first noticed. If you spray for codling moth there should be little danger of trouble with the first generation, and another spray given in late July or August should get rid of any of these or other caterpillars that may be in the orchard at that time.

For borers the only satisfactory way to get rid of them is to dig them out and destroy them. It is suggested that where their runway is found a sharp wire should be inserted with the purpose of spearing the borers.

Another way to control them is to put carbon bisulfide in the runway and closing up the end with cotton. Numerous washes have been suggested at various times but have not been very successful.

M. F. Ahearn.

Udder Infection

I have a Jersey cow 3 years old and one of her teats has become spoiled. It became sore and very hard to milk, and the milk is bloody. The teat is not swollen but became meaty and hard at the point. Is this a diseased udder and if so what is the remedy?

A. SUBSCRIBER.

I am inclined to believe your Jersey has an infection of the udder. It is contagious and you should take steps to prevent it from being transmitted. Place the cow in a stall by herself and milk her last. After milking, the hands should be cleansed in an antiseptic wash. The milk, if thrown away, should be mixed with some hog dip and thrown where other cattle cannot come in contact with it. Some feed to hogs and many times no bad results follow, but it produces indigestion in hogs sometimes. It would be a serious mistake to strip this milk on the ground where other cattle lie down.

It is very difficult to overcome entirely but as a curative treatment, try the internal administration of a mixture of 1/2 ounce of formalin in 1 quart of water. Drench daily until 10 or 12 doses have been given. Discontinue for a week and give another 10 days' course of treatment.

R. R. Dykstra.

Cleaning Out Cellar Drain

The drain leading out of my cellar is clogged and I thought some of the readers of your valuable paper might know a remedy. I certainly dislike to dig out the drain, as I did five years ago. I let the wash suds run thru each week and it's the soap that causes the stoppage. If anyone knows anything that will clear away the stoppage it will be greatly appreciated.

L. P. G.

Frequently a partially clogged drain can be opened by the use of a liberal amount of lye and boiling hot water. A small can of lye need not cost more than 10 or 15 cents at your grocery store and it will be more than adequate for this purpose.

An obstruction lodging in a drain may frequently be dislodged by the use of so-called "Plumber's Friend," or a rubber force cup. This handy little device has saved the writer many fees that would otherwise have been collected by the plumber. In a house with sanitary plumbing this tool is a good one to add to your supply and will not cost more than \$1.

C. E. Jablow.

Meat from Ruptured Hogs

Please tell me whether meat from ruptured hogs can be used for human consumption.

Garnett, Kan.

The meat of a ruptured hog is perfectly fit for human consumption provided the animal is otherwise thrifty. In other words, the rupture itself does not make the meat inedible.

R. R. Dykstra.

Seeding Barley

As the seeding of barley is something new in this part of the country, I would like to have some one who has grown it, to advise me whether Northern barley would do to sow in Southwestern Kansas, and what is the proper time to seed and how much to sow to the acre.

N. McCLELLAN.

Common six row barley obtained from the North would be satisfactory

for seeding in Southwestern Kansas, providing seed cannot be located closer at home. I would suggest that you get your barley as near home as possible.

Barley should be sown just as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared for the crop. Like oats the earlier the seed can be planted, providing the ground has been well prepared for the crop, the better. The best ground for barley is ground that grew corn the season before. Good, thorough disking in the spring followed by harrowing will put the ground in good condition for seeding. Four to 5 pecks of seed will be sufficient to seed an acre in your section of the state.

L. E. Call.

Barley and Oats

Will you tell me how much barley to sow to the acre and when to sow in Eastern Kansas? What is best time to plant corn? Do you recommend genuine Texas Red oats?

Howard, Kan.

R. RUSSELL.

Barley should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared. Ordinarily a bushel to a bushel and a half of seed should be sown to the acre. It is not advisable to sow barley in any community where chinch bugs are present. You will find Texas Red oats satisfactory for your part of Kansas.

L. E. Call.

Sheep With Big Head

We lost a ewe, and didn't know the cause. I first noticed that her head was swelled. Then it went down, but the next day it was swelled about twice as large as it should be. She was this way for three or four days, and would eat until the last day. The swelling was all over her head and down her throat a little ways. I cut into the swelling and a yellowish fluid ran out. It looked like separator oil. Please advise me as to what was the matter with this sheep, the cause and cure.

Parsons, Kan.

EARL KARSTETTER.

Your sheep probably died as a result

of being affected with the condition ordinarily spoken of by sheep men as "big-head." The true nature of this disease is not understood, and it is rather uncommon at this time of the year. It is said that if the affected sheep, as soon as they are observed to be ill, are kept in a quiet, dark place and the swollen parts of the head anointed with olive oil, recovery will take place in some cases. If you have any more animals similarly affected you might try this treatment.

R. R. Dykstra.

World's Dairy Record

I would like to know which type of dairy cattle holds the world's record on producing butterfat.

Coldwater, Kan. CHARLIE M. GUYER.

The Holstein Friesian breed holds the world's record for production of milk and butterfat in all the mature classes from one day to 365 days in length. The highest yearly record is 1205 pounds of fat and 27,761 pounds of milk, held by Duchess Skylark Ormsby.

J. B. Fitch.

Sowing Alfalfa

Please tell me what amount of alfalfa to sow for each acre. I have some genuine Cossack alfalfa seed bought at Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, and grown on 7-inch rainfall. How will it do here?

R. RUSSELL.

Howard, Kan.

Fifteen pounds of good alfalfa seed should be sown to the acre when the seed is sown in your section of the state with a broadcast seeder. I doubt whether there is any advantage in planting Cossack alfalfa. We have found by repeated tests conducted in this state that home grown common alfalfa seed is superior to any other variety that we have been able to obtain.

L. E. Call.

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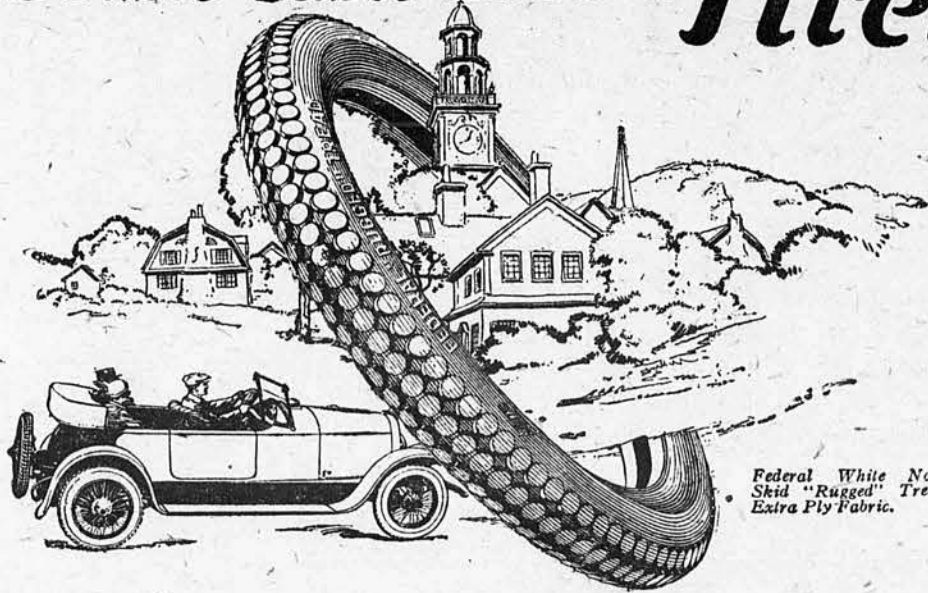
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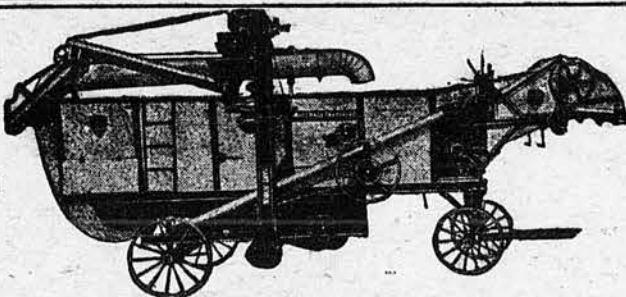
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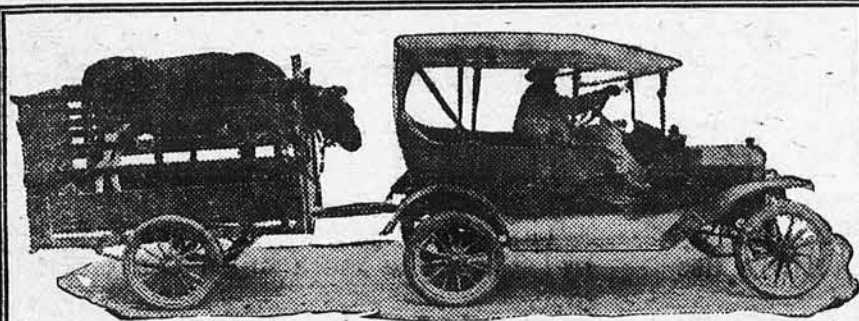
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Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

WHEN the advantages of land rollers are fully appreciated there is little doubt but that their use will be much more widespread. Too often we place land rollers in the same category with road rollers but this is a wrong idea.

In the very earliest forms of land rollers large solid cylinders of timber or stone attached to a frame and shafts were used. Even in the modern rollers, in many cases we do not depart very materially from these early forms. The simplest form which is constructed of cast iron and has a smooth surface closely resembles the early forms. In place of cast iron for the smooth rolls, it is entirely feasible to use concrete.

One authority suggests as a proper weight, a roller weighing about 100 pounds for every foot of width. It should be noted in this connection, that the weight does not necessarily fix the diameter of the roll, for it is entirely practicable to make them hollow and consequently of larger diameter. They should be not too large, however, for a given amount of material, as then the strength is reduced.

Within limits, the larger the drum, the more satisfactory will be the work done and a smaller amount of draft will be necessary. In the past timber rollers, 20 inches in diameter were considered a fair size.

Disadvantages of Smooth Rollers

The smooth rollers certainly can be used for compacting the soil and presenting a smooth surface for the mower, but a perfectly smooth surface usually results in an unnecessary loss of moisture. Of course, where the question of conservation of soil moisture is not paramount, the smooth roller can be used.

One of my farmer friends has used with very good success a roller constructed in the following way: A piece of timber 16 or 17 inches in diameter was selected. A length was used, equal to the distance between rows of his growing crops. Starting at the center he dressed down the log until it was only several inches in diameter at the ends. The finished roller had the appearance of two cones with their bases against each other. A frame and a pair of shafts completed this roller. He reports that it was entirely satisfactory for crushing the clods and leaving the soil in good condition.

Corrugated or Disk Types

The most recent types of rollers known as the corrugated or disk type, consists of a series of disks mounted upon an axle. The disks have a "V" cross section and its action is to leave the soil with small ridges for the better retention of a soil mulch which reduces the surface evaporation. This is actually accomplished in spite of the fact that more surface is presented under these circumstances. These ridges for best results should preferably be in a direction across the prevailing winds.

On the market we find a variety of different designs. Some of these are a single series of disks mounted upon an axle, others have two sets of disks, one following behind the other and are staggered. In still another design the disks are separated by notched wheels. All of these types are intended to serve the double purpose of cultivating at the same time that the soil is being compacted and left with a mulch.

Pulverizes the Soil

In spring and summer the roller serves as a valuable aid in pulverizing the soil by breaking the clods and lumps of tangled roots and earth that the cultivator or other implement has brought to the surface.

Everyone knows that a finely pulverized seedbed especially for the reception of small seed will result in far more satisfactory germination. This is true because the plant food becomes readily available and because in compacting the soil, the roots of the young plants, near the surface, that would otherwise be in dry soil, can receive moisture from lower depths on account of increased capillarity.

In doing this compacting, the result would be also to increase surface evaporation were it not for leaving a surface mulch. In plain cylindrical rollers, therefore, it is advisable to follow immediately with a harrow.

The roller is sometimes used with good success for breaking a crust that has formed on the ground even after the grain has germinated and has started to grow. It is said that a mulch is formed in this way without injuring the grain.

Any soil that is as a rule of loose texture will be benefited by rolling, but the roller is not recommended as a panacea for all ills. On some sandy soils or on heavy clays, the roller has no place whatever, but there are undoubtedly many cases where an investment in a roller would pay large dividends.

For Better Farm Buildings

"Better and more convenient farm buildings are just as essential for the improvement of farm life in Kansas as better seeds and livestock," says H. H. Umberger, dean of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Heretofore no one has offered Kansas farmers definite help in planning the farm plant. Buildings have been put where they were needed most that year, and the carpenter and mason did the planning. Hereafter this will not be necessary since the extension division of the agricultural college has employed an experienced architect to assist rural tax payers in planning and building farm homes.

Walter G. Ward, formerly head of the department of architecture and drawing at the North Dakota Agricultural college, will head this work in rural architecture. While Mr. Ward has had experience in various lines of building construction he has made a special study of rural architecture from the standpoint of utility, general arrangement, sanitation, and adaptation to climatic conditions. Farmers who have building problems the coming season can consult with Mr. Ward thru the extension division of the college.

Grange Extension Fund

Reports indicate a good response to the Grange appeal for the building up by voluntary contributions from members and friends of the order of a Grange Extension fund. The need of organizers and Grange workers is very great. Several states are asking for organizers, and this fund will help send them. All checks or other contributions should be sent direct to Sherman J. Lowell, Master National Grange, Fredonia, N. Y.

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.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WE HAD a scare the first of this week from the local weather bureau, which notified stockmen in this territory to get ready for a cold snap with driving snow. Instead came a mild spring day with showers which were worth a great deal of money to the growing grain and grass. Later in the week came high west winds, but aside from being disagreeable they did no particular harm. Today, April 24, is the ending of a big corn planting week and if the next week is favorable the most of the corn to be planted here will be in the ground. It goes into soil in the best of condition. Never in the 25 seasons we have been planting corn in Coffey county, has the soil been in better condition.

Prospects for Pasture

The average annual date in a 25-year period in which we have turned our cattle out to make a full living on the native pastures has been April 20. The earliest I can recall in which there was plenty of grass large enough to allow cattle a "full bite" was April 7 and the year was, I think, 1908. In 1907 we turned the stock out earlier than the average date and to good grass, too, but freeze after freeze followed and May 1 that year found pastures as bare as they usually are on March 25. Today is April 24 and we have not yet opened the yard gates. It has been cool and native grass starts slowly. There is bluegrass in plenty along the creek, but we still have 50 shocks of corn fodder and a stack of alfalfa opened so we are in no hurry to turn out the stock. When a warm, still day comes, however, the cattle smell the green stuff growing and they let us know, as well as they can, that they would like to have the gate to the pasture opened.

When to Graze

On many farms in this county cattle have been out on the grass ever since it was large enough to make a tinge of green. In some cases this is because of water being convenient, while others think stock do better when given access to the grass from the time it starts. They say that stock in this way will become accustomed to the change more gradually. Our practice always has been to keep stock in the yard until they can get their full living from the grass. When they get a taste of grass they do not care to eat anything else and reject the dry feed which they really should eat. Pastures which are cropped to the ground from the very start recover slowly and should the season prove dry never recover during the whole season. I would not turn stock out on green grass until they can get their whole living there unless compelled to do so by necessity.

Don't Use Unreliable Planters

Our old corn planter which we have used for 15 years, planted its last seed this week. We started work with it, but it made lots of trouble and after several hours' "monkeying" we pulled it in and ordered by telephone another one of the same make. By delaying planting for two or more days and paying out several dollars for repairs we might have made the old planter last for another season, but we realized that there is no implement used on the farm which can lose a man money faster than a doubtful planter. A doubtful planter, like a doubtful egg, is most profitable when discarded as soon as possible. When we sold a planter we formerly had before we bought the veteran that we have just discarded we made the mistake of waiting a year too long and paid dearly for that mistake. I doubt whether \$75 would have made good the loss the old planter caused us and new planters in those days could be bought for \$40. The next season we bought the one that we discarded this week, paying \$40 for it; we used it on two farms for 15 seasons, making a cost of less than \$3 a year or not more than \$1.50 a farm. The new planter cost \$80 and

if it lasts as long as the old one it will cost us a little more than \$5 a year if we do not make any allowance for interest on money invested. This is not a very large amount to charge up to the cost of producing 75 acres of corn each year for 15 years.

Cost of Cutting Grain

The price charged here last year for cutting small grain where the one doing the cutting provided everything except twine, but including charge for all of the horses, was \$2.50 an acre. The man with whom we made our binder deal said that many will charge \$3 an acre this year. Because of this high charge he said that he could easily sell our old binder to any man having from 30 to 40 acres of grain to cut. Such a man would rather pay \$100 for a machine to do the work than to pay out that amount for cutting and then have nothing left. In addition, the man who has his own machine can do his work when the right time comes; if he depends on hired cutting he may have to wait a week longer than he should and a week can sometimes bring a lot of grief to the owner of standing grain.

Living Conditions Similar in 1767

No, that quotation was not taken from the daily paper of yesterday or last week. It is from the "London Magazine or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer," printed in the year 1767. It forms part of an article almost every word of which is exactly pertinent to our present conditions. The conditions of which the old magazine complains were the result of exactly the same

thing which produces similar conditions today—a long and hard fought war. That our future will follow along the same lines that followed those of which the old London editor complained cannot be doubted. What followed 1767 may be learned by anyone who cares to take down the economic history of the British Isles for the 50 years which came after that date. The man who judges the future by the past will concede that now is a mighty good time in which to pay debts. Those who have read this column for several years know that I do not often attempt to give advice. I try to state facts and let you draw your own inference from them. But for once I am going to hand out a line of advice: If you have debts due and have some ready money and are in doubt as to whether to buy something you can get along without or pay your debts, why—just pay the debts and be thankful that you can do it with 50-cent dollars.

A Pertinent Quotation

Doesn't the following quotation hit present conditions pretty nearly? "The lowest manufacturer and the cheapest mechanic will touch nothing but the very best pieces of meat and the finest white bread; and if he cannot obtain double the wages for being idle to what he formerly received for working hard, he thinks he has a right to seek for a redress of his grievances by riot and rebellion. Since the value of our money is decreased by its quantity, our consumption increased by universal luxury, and the supplies, which we used to receive from poorer countries now also grown rich, greatly diminished, the present exorbitant price of all the necessities of life can be no wonder."

Seeds, like mankind, are able to sleep well and get up early, if they have a good bed.

The sorghums produce a larger acre profit in Kansas than corn.



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A Dip that is standardized, of uniform strength and **GUARANTEED**. One gallon makes 70 gallons of dipping solution.

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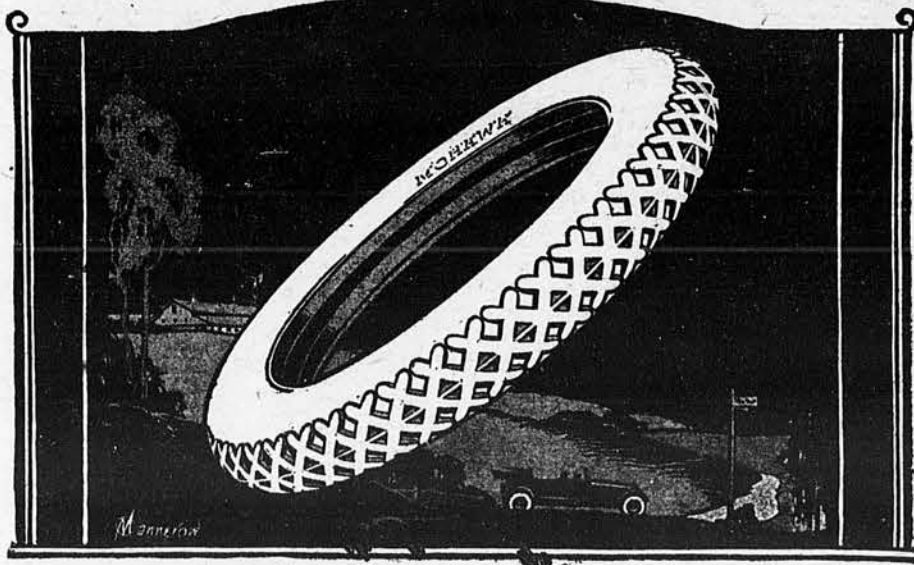
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\$500.00 IN GOLD GIVEN How Many Stars in the Circle

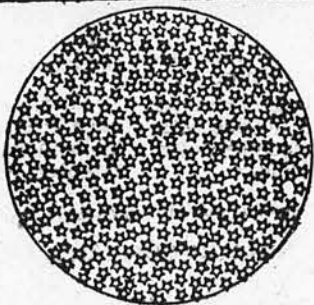
How many stars in this circle? Count them. It is not hard either—just takes a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle looks easy and so simple. Try it. Everyone who sends in their answer to this puzzle will be rewarded. As soon as you send in your solution to this puzzle we will send you a

Beautiful Picture FREE

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

REMEMBER All you have to do to join the club is, send in your answer to the puzzle, and we will immediately send you five beautiful pictures. Pick out the one you want to keep and distribute the other four on our fast-selling 25 cent offer. You will then be an honorable member of the Star Puzzle Club, and receive as a reward a gold-filled, five-year guaranteed Signet ring FREE and POSTPAID. Many do it in an hour's time. Count the stars and send in your answer TODAY. A postcard will do. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity. We have a picture for you.

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



Farming in Western Kansas

WHILE Western Kansas is not a fruit country, the late storms and freezes have killed practically all the fruit that might have set on this season. Professor Albert Dickens, in a recent trip thru this section, made a careful examination of buds and found them practically all killed. Our chief reliance in Western Kansas should be on the early fruits which get ahead of the hot dry summer season, such as cherries, plums and early crab apples.

Pratt County Farm Bureau

The directors of the Farm Bureau of Pratt county have signed a contract with C. V. Crippen of Reno county to become farm agent of their county June 1.

Mr. Crippen is a graduate of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. He was raised on a farm in Reno county and is familiar with the problems of the farmers from a practical viewpoint.

He has been closely associated with B. S. Wilson of the college in co-operative experimental work. During the summer of 1919 he assisted in collecting and arranging crop exhibits for the International Soil Products Exposition in Kansas City, the International Livestock Show in Chicago and for the Wheat Show at Wichita.

Chicken Profits

With chickens selling from 30 to 40 cents a pound live weight and with the constantly increasing amount of grain sorghums grown in Western Kansas, the number of chickens should be increased on every farm. With a little patience in the beginning turkeys can be raised. After they get a few weeks old they will not only pick up their own living, but also do much to keep down the grasshoppers in the garden and around the premises.

The Western Kansas wheat farmer must raise livestock in connection with the wheat farming to use the by-products and develop an income during the time he has no wheat for sale. Dairy cows to the number that can be handled by the family are adding a safe income on many farms, and the cows are practically fed on the by-products of the wheat farm.

Sudan Grass in Kansas

Ground that is to be put into Sudan grass ought to be plowed now so it can catch what moisture falls and get warmed to catch the Sudan grass by May 10 to 20. Sudan grass is a hot weather plant and needs a warm soil in which to germinate and if started fairly early makes two good cuttings a year, furnishing excellent feed for livestock, especially for horses.

Condition of the Wheat

Recent rains have resulted in a rapid improvement of the wheat condition over Western Kansas. While fields were blown badly and some were practically ruined, the percentage of damage in Western Kansas is less than expected. This probably was due to the fact that there was considerable moisture in the soil.

Planting Sorghums

Most Western Kansas farmers are beginning to realize that the grain sorghums outyield corn as a grain and that the forage sorghums outyield corn as a forage crop. This is resulting in the consistent increase in the acreage of sorghums. While sorghums will stand and wait for rain even during three or four days of hot winds and start growing immediately after the rain comes, corn if caught anywhere near tasseling time with three days of hot winds not only fails to produce a crop but even dries up.

While sorghums have this power of withstanding our climate, they are not so safe on the start. They are a hot weather plant and require a warm, moist soil in which to germinate well. Some farmers complain of not being able to get a stand. This is due to planting seed in a cold soil.

The Fort Hays Experiment station, when possible, blank lists the ground

in the fall or in the early spring. This permits the furrows to warm up. When weeds start the ridges are thrown in with an ordinary two-row disk weeder. The grain is then listed by nosing out the same furrows, the seed falling in the warmed soil in which loose, mellow dirt has fallen during the process, thus making a better seedbed and insuring a quicker and surer start of the sorghum seed. This also has the advantage of getting rid of one or two crops of weeds before you plant the sorghum, which usually saves one cultivation afterward and permits you to keep ahead of the weeds during the entire season.

For More Alfalfa

Despite the cold nights and occasionally cold days alfalfa is making an unusually rapid start for the first crop. This crop which has proved most profitable should be planted extensively on the bottom lands of Western Kansas.

Yields of Red Amber

As a hay or a silage crop, Red Amber sorghum is growing in favor in Western Kansas. Farmers who try it usually discard the impure strains of Black Amber so commonly grown.

On the M. R. Baker ranch in Wallace county, Red Amber in 1919 yielded 10.2 tons of silage an acre, and Black Amber under the same growing conditions yielded only 6.9 tons.

Red Amber yielded 9.3 tons of silage an acre as compared with 8.04 tons for the best selected Black Amber in a seven-year test at the Fort Hays Experiment station. Red Amber excelled in forage yield and quality every year, and matured within five days of Black Amber. The station is growing 100 to 200 acres of Red Amber annually.

The chief argument for Black Amber is its earliness and sureness. It sometimes leads in seed production. It seems bound to make something despite drought and neglect. One extensive landowner defends his use of Black Amber on the grounds that it is "fool-proof" against the carelessness of hired men and tenants. Experiments show, however, that Red Amber sprouts and grows under just as adverse conditions.

Farmers Wiring New Houses

Wiring for electric lights and electric equipment is being put in every new farm house built in the communities about Onaga. So many electric light plants are being put in on farms that the farmer who builds a new house figures it is a good plan to wire it so it will be ready at any time he may desire to put in a lighting system.

E. L. Freziers, manager of the Onaga Light, Heat and Power Co., says the sentiment in favor of electric light plants is growing among farmers and that he gets a call to put in the wiring whenever a new house is built.

Wiring a house when it is being built, Mr. Freziers says, is much more economical and often looks better than where the wiring is done after the house is up and walls and ceilings have to be more or less torn up to place the wires and fixtures where they are desired.

Mr. Freziers believes that this practice will continue when building is resumed on a large scale in rural communities, as he says farmers are more and more interested in installing electric lighting systems on their farms.

Kansas Birds

According to a report published by the state horticultural society, Kansas has 256 million birds which eat 576 million pounds of insects every year. The estimates were made by George A. Blair, of Mulvane, who has been studying birds and insects many years. The object of the report is to strengthen public sentiment in favor of legislation for better protection of birds on the theory that birds save millions of dollars worth of crops annually by devouring crop destroying insects.

A good pasture reduces the feed bill.

Among Colorado Farmers

THERE will be a considerable increase in the acreage of the sorghums this season in many communities in Southeastern Colorado. These crops did well in this section last year; yields on many of the dry land farms were decidedly satisfactory. It is likely that the greatest increase will be with the Dwarf kafirs.

For More Pit Silos

Reports from several counties in Eastern Colorado indicate a real pit silo boom. This is one of the most encouraging things which has occurred with the progress of the agriculture of this section for some time. It is to be hoped that the labor will be available to do all of the work which is now planned.

Cultivation of Corn

In the dry-farming districts, the greater portion of corn cultivation should be done in the preparation of the seedbed. Cultivation after the corn is up must vary according to seasonal and planting conditions. If listed, the first cultivation should be done with some of the various listed corn devices. Later the cultivation can preferably be done with a shovel cultivator. It is better to use one with many shovels, to thoroughly stir the surface, thus keeping down weeds and preventing the formation of a crust, than it is to use a cultivator having a small number of large shovels which would stir the soil deeply. Cultivation should aim to keep down all weeds. If this purpose is accomplished by the stirring of the surface to 3 or 4 inches, all the ends of cultivation will be met. Deeper cultivation than this is unnecessary and costly, as it takes horsepower and it produces no beneficial results on the corn crop. If the rain should come after the corn is too large to cultivate with a large cultivator, it may be cultivated to keep down weeds by means of specially devised harrows pulled by a single horse.

The first cultivation may be simply a harrowing, or it may be a light cultivation with a many-shoveled cultivator to keep down weed growth. Corn in its young growth requires little water. In most Northern Colorado sections, therefore, one or two cultivations usually may be given before irrigation is required. In many sections of the state, however, irrigation will have to start at once. Irrigation should be given just as quickly as the corn crop needs moisture. Later irrigation should be applied just as frequently as the crop shows need of water.

When corn is first started, when it begins to joint, and when the silk and husk are forming, are extremely critical periods in its demands for water. Great pains should be taken to see that irrigation is given at these periods, or at least that the corn is provided with water. Of course, if the soil is moist, irrigation should be withheld. In preparing corn land for irrigation, a furrow opener, similar to that used for beets, should be used, as corn is irrigated by the furrow method. This pre-supposes, of course, that the rows are placed on the land so as to make a proper land slope for irrigation. Just as soon as the soil will permit, after irrigation, corn should be cultivated. This cultivation should be given in every case up until the corn has grown large enough to thoroughly shade the ground. After this cultivation following irrigation is not so important, but it will be of benefit. It is doubtful, however, if the benefit will be great enough to justify the cost.

A Value in Farm Names

It is surprising how rapidly and how generally farm names become known. The public is quick to familiarize itself with these names. Especially is this true if, as is the case in one county which we have in mind, the local newspaper makes frequent use of the farm name, as occasion affords. Every week one may read in the columns of this newspaper that So-and-So are guests at such-and-such a place, only the farm name, instead of the names of the hosts, being given. But that is sufficient. The stranger who reads such

items pictures an up-to-date country community, with a prosperous, progressive people. The entire county shares in the benefit of that reader's belief.

With practically every country neighborhood now reached by rural service and with better roads, resulting in large part from this and the widespread use of the automobile, the farm home is no longer isolated. Travel, for both business and pleasure, is taking an ever-increasing number of people into the country. So there is a greater need of some means of identifying the farm, just as there is the recognized necessity of naming streets and numbering houses in the city. Incidentally, we would suggest the desirability of naming country roads, especially the much-traveled highways.

Wool Consumption in March

The amount of wool consumed in March exceeded the monthly average for 1918 and 1919, but fell below the high mark reached in January of this year, according to figures just released.

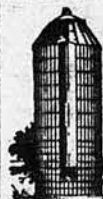
On a grease basis, 67,900,000 pounds of wool were consumed, compared with 34 million pounds in March, 1919, and 71,900,000 pounds in March, 1918. According to conditions as reported, the amounts consumed, in pounds, were: Grease, 47,467,979; scoured, 8,905,370; pulled, 1,971,253. The percentages of the various grades used were: Fine, 29.4; $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 18.2; $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 20.1; $\frac{1}{4}$ blood, 18.2; low, 3; and carpet, 10.8.

There was little change in the usual ranking of the states in the amounts consumed, Massachusetts being first with 24,540,957 pounds; Pennsylvania, 8,136,873 pounds; Rhode Island, 6,750,956 pounds; New Jersey, 5,594,958 pounds; and New York, 4,724,831 pounds; with Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ohio and Maine following in the order named.

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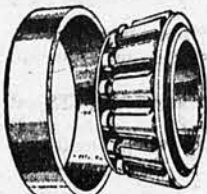


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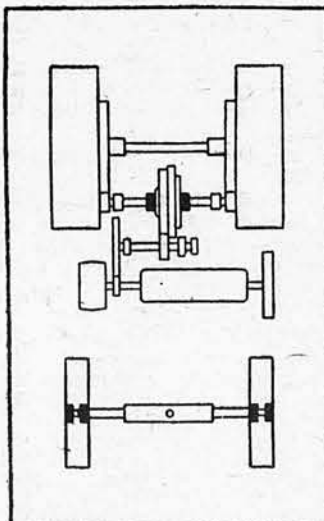
that the adjustable feature, the tapered design and high quality materials of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings are even more important in the tractor than in the passenger car because of the tractor's harder service?

that the leading tractors are now using Timken Bearings at from two to fifteen points of hard service, and that both the number of users and the average number of points of application show a steady increase?

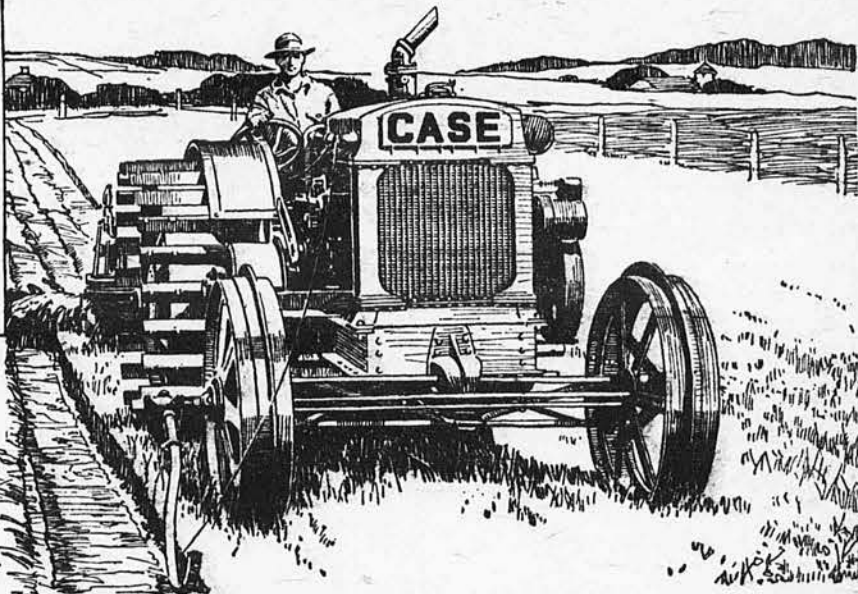
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TIMKEN BEARINGS

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Boys' and Girls' Week at Manhattan Was a Big Success

THE TRAVELER who passed thru Manhattan Monday, April 12, took his nose out of his paper and looked around with a start as a burst of laughter fell on his ears.

"What are all these kids doing here?" Since nobody answered and nobody seemed to know, he listened and looked at the pink badges they wore.

"Boys' and Girls' Week. Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., he read. And he heard them talking about garden clubs, canning clubs, and poultry clubs.

Then as soon as the porter called, "Manhattan," every one was on his feet, his suit case in hand looking for a familiar face on the platform.

"There's Mr. Williams!" Then a rush and the state leader, L. C. Williams was almost swept off his feet.

This was the beginning of the biggest week in the history of the college. A big program for little people—and big ones, too—for some of them weren't more than 10 and some were high school seniors. They were the prize winning club members of the state, the boys and girls who made good in each project. They weren't slackers at lessons, either, or they wouldn't have been excused from school for a whole week. They were there for a week of lectures, talks and demonstrations—their first glimpse of college life.

In recognition of their achievements as club members their expenses were paid by the state fairs, the Kansas Bankers' Association, the millers of the state, Successful Farming and other organizations.

Looking to the Future

It was a big enterprise, this bringing together of children from all over the state to get an idea of the courses offered by seeing results of classroom work and by hearing lectures by the dean of each department. It was a vision of the possibilities that lie before them, when they get thru high school.

Heretofore boys and girls have been the guests of the college with their parents during Farm and Home Week and the young people were almost swallowed up in the great numbers of older people. This time everything was planned for boys and girls and the 200 who came, saw the college under more normal conditions. They had studied their club lessons and followed the rules of the extension division and



The Kansas Bread Club 1919 Prize Winners Whose Expenses to Manhattan Boys' and Girls' Week Were Paid by Milling Companies.

now they had an opportunity to meet some of the men and women who are making the work possible.

One of the fine things about such a meeting is that it shows the young people that achievement brings reward. If a trip of this kind doesn't make it clear to them that hard work brings recognition, nothing else will.

There wasn't an idle minute the whole week. They attended the college chapel and heard George E. Farrell, National Leader of Boys' and Girls' clubs in one of the finest addresses of the year. They saw the record breaking cows and the prize winning hogs and horses, the Karakul sheep and the fine poultry farm. They saw how wheat is made into bread and the model kitchens where the college girls are learning to cook and serve. They saw the engineering building and the big machine shops.

Girls Show How It is Done

But they weren't entertained all the time. They had an opportunity to do their share on the program. One of the outstanding big things of the week was the demonstration of baking and canning by the all star demonstration teams, the girls who were chosen as the best individual demonstrators in the contests at the state fairs last fall.

Jennie Mellor, Iva Welter and Grace Baxter showed the assembled multitude how to can tomatoes and carrots, and Stella Heywood, Minnie Gossman and

Marian Harrison showed them how to make muffins. They talked and worked and sang with perfect self-possession, just as if there wasn't another person within a block. They proved conclusively that young girls can conquer the difficult processes of cooking and do it well.

Here's What They Did

Just listen to what some of the others said:

"A profit of \$380.95 and \$52 in prizes from a litter of purebred corn fed pigs."—Gleason Freeman.

"A profit of \$280.40 from 56 turkeys."—Dwight Carson.

"I made more than 700 bakings of bread last year."—Velma Dunn.

"My record of 389 quarts of canned products made me a state winner."—Ruby Thompson.

"One hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty cents from 5 square rods of tomatoes is my record."—Hettie Peters.

"Nine Duroc Jersey hogs made me \$260.52."—Frederick True.

"From 220 chicks a profit of \$222.30."—Clarence Hershey.

"Ninety-eight dollars and seventy cents from 100 square rods of garden."—Irene Kinsey.

"From a back yard garden a profit of \$117.78."—Irene Pashman.

Thus the boys and girls were able to compare one champion with another, gaining inspiration that will

take them thru many a hard day's work and many a difficult task.

Last and best of all was the banquet. The Chamber of Commerce met the boys and girls with autos and took them for a ride over town then to the Christian church for the final good time, also provided by the Chamber of Commerce. Such eats and such toasts. The boys and girls gave toasts, too. Iva Welter and Gleason Freeman held their own beautifully with the experienced after dinner speakers. The club members sang and cheered and listened to the wit and wisdom of the older ones, then went home to tell it all to dad and mother and get ready to come back next year.

Jessie Gertrude Adee.

Camouflaging Old Floors

Almost every homemaker can remember the time when it was thought the only persons who could enjoy rugs on their floors were those who were building modern homes and having hardwood floors laid. The finish of these hardwood floors was believed to be the only kind that would be attractive enough to extend beyond the rug.

There are many examples of floor borders for rugs to be found in the homes built before hardwood floors were thought of. Where the floors are unsightly because of wide, rough, unevenly laid boards it has been necessary to disguise them with some imitation hard wood finish.

In a little home visited recently this had been accomplished by disguising in a most pleasing way by using oak veneer. The veneer came in the very narrow board strips and gave the whole house the general impression of having the very latest in hardwood floors. Such a background brought out the beauty in color and design of the rugs on the floor. The homemaker said she was so glad they had laid the veneer on her kitchen floor too, for she liked it so much and found it very easy to keep clean.

And then there is the roll goods in imitation hardwood finish. Congoleum can be found which looks quite like wood and by being able to buy it in the narrow rolls one can easily get just what is needed for the rooms. One homemaker spoke especially of being able to clean this type of floor finish by first going over it with a damp mop, then a dry one, following this up with a regular floor polish. She said she could keep the original luster that



The Mission of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs is to Teach Better Farming and Homemaking and to Train Young Folks to be Real Leaders. Here are Some of the County and State Champions. The Large White Cards Tell About Their Last Year's Work.

made her floors have the appearance of just being finished.

Where the boards in the old floors are not so extremely wide, or rough and where they have been evenly laid one can get a very satisfactory finish by staining. If there are any wide cracks between the boards it is a wise plan to use a paste filler which should be rubbed smooth and allowed to dry. One should give a good deal of thought to the color of the stain to be used for he would want to choose something that would harmonize with the woodwork, the rug and the furnishings of the room. After applying a good wood dye and allowing it to become thoroughly dry one could then use a varnish or a wax finish.

These stained borders for rugs require a little upkeep for wherever there is a constant tread across them the stain will eventually wear off. However, the regular floor polish oils, or wax polishers will bring out the original luster and when the stain wears down it can be replaced without a great deal of labor.

The average homemaker finds rugs so much easier to care for than carpets that she has welcomed these schemes of hiding the defects in the old floors and dressing her rooms up in the latest fashion.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Some Good Rice Dishes

Rice and Milk—Broken rice is preferred for this dish. Wash 1 cup of rice well, drain, add 1 cup of cold water, and heat slowly in a double boiler until the water is absorbed. Add 2 to 3 cups of milk and 1 teaspoon of salt, and cook until the rice is soft all the way thru. Serve hot with brown or maple sugar, honey or corn sirup. Or use a little more milk and serve cold with crushed or sliced fruits.

Creamed Rice—By sweetening the rice during the cooking and using a little more milk, we have creamed rice, the basis for many dainty desserts. For example, when the rice is nearly cold, stir in the beaten whites of 2 eggs or use part egg white and part whipped cream; add broken nut meats or candied fruits; or serve in tall glasses with a spoon of preserves or jam on top, and garnish with whipped cream.

Scalloped Rice with Cheese Sauce—Wash 1 cup of broken rice; put in the top of a double boiler, add 1 cup of cold water and let soak $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour. Bring to a boil, add 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 cups of boiling water, boil 5 minutes over direct heat and let steam over boiling water until soft and dry. Do not stir as it cooks. Place in a greased baking dish alternate layers of the rice and of cheese sauce. Cover the top with greased rye bread crumbs and bake in a hot oven until the crumbs are delicately brown.

Cheese Sauce for the Rice—Make a white sauce with 1 cup of milk, 1 tablespoon of fat, 2 tablespoons of flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt and cayenne pepper. In it melt 2 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of grated or chopped cheese. For 1 cup of broken rice approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sauce will be needed.

A Homemade Food Cooler

We have a milk or food house which we think is very practicable. Our windmill is about 20 steps southwest of the kitchen door. We had a substantial house, 6 feet by 8 feet, built on the west side of it. The house has a door on the east side with windows on the north and west sides. The floor is cement.

A box made of 2-inch redwood is on the south side. It is 2 feet wide, 4 feet long and 4 feet high and has a hinged cover. This box is set on wooden trestles 2 feet high. In the southeast corner of the box, 6 inches from the top, is a hole just large enough to insert the end of a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe, thru which fresh water is run from the well. In the center of the west end of the box is a similar hole in which another pipe is inserted, thru which the water runs into the stock tank a foot farther west. In the summer the water is run into the garden for irrigation.

Shelves of various sizes and heights have been built in the box so that food and milk may be set on them. The circulation of the fresh cool water keeps everything fresh and sweet and the box is easily kept clean.

Mrs. F. E. Sippel.

Pawnee Co., Kansas.

Women's Service Corner

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

The Old Color Question

My sister has dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, and a dark complexion with little color in her face. What colors should she wear? I have medium brown hair, blue eyes and a light complexion with very red cheeks. What colors would be the most becoming to me?—D. T., Montana.

Your sister should be able to wear white, golden brown, navy blue, pink and old rose. I believe you will find the following colors becoming to you: White, dark shades of brown, gray, cream, pale pink, black with touches of bright trimming, and all shades of blue.

Painting an Old Rug

Can an ingrain rug be painted? If so, how should it be done? Can a ceiling be papered that is covered with ceiling boards?—An Interested Reader.

Ingrain carpets sometimes are sized several times with a paste made of flour and water boiled together, and then painted. This makes a good imitation of linoleum, and will be found very satisfactory. Each coat of paste should be dry before another is applied, and the sizing should be hard before it is painted.

Wall paper cannot be put on ceiling boards satisfactorily, but a canvas can be purchased at any store that handles wall paper to cover the ceiling boards and the paper may be put over this.

Give a "School" Party

Can you give me a suggestion for a birthday party to be given in August or September? Boys and girls between 17 and 24 are to be invited. How should the invitations be written?—A Farm Girl.

Most young persons enjoy a party that is "different." Here is a suggestion for one that will be found satisfactory and entertaining, if carried out properly. Send the following invitation:

You are asked to come on this certain day, To a birthday party over the way, Aprons and overalls you're asked to wear, And forget for the time, your everyday care. We'll just be school children once more, Come and enjoy the fun in store.

August 26, 8 P. M. Mary Jones.

Fix up a room as much like a school-room as possible, and have someone appointed before the party to act as school teacher, perhaps an older sister or brother. Conduct the "school" as near like a real school as possible. Plan a spell down, an arithmetic contest, a singing round, and all the special things you enjoyed at school. Also it would be a good idea to have speaking day, and let each scholar speak a little piece or sing a song.

When "noon" comes, the hostess should serve refreshments, which are packed in lunch buckets. Put a girl's name in each lunch bucket, and let the boys choose a bucket apiece, and then eat with the girl whose name is in their bucket. Deviled eggs, sandwiches, cookies and some kind of fruit would be nice for the lunch. The girl or boy whose birthday it is should have the cake and candies with his lunch. He can put the cake on the teacher's desk, light the candles, and cut it, giving each person a piece. After that, play any favorite school games until it is time for the guests to leave.

Home Dressmaking Course

Will you please tell me where I can take sewing lessons by mail?—A Reader, Crawford Co., Kansas.

If you will write to the Woman's Institute, Dept. 8-C, Scranton, Pa., they will send you a booklet explaining their course in home dressmaking.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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

The fly has small feet, but a million typhoid germs can ride comfortably on one of them.

A sanitary privy costs \$10; a case of typhoid costs a hundred. You will seldom have both.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SILVERWARE

The Family Plate for Seventy Years

Quality silver
for that special gift

Linens will wear out; and glassware is bound to break—but your silver, if it is "1847 Rogers Bros." will withstand daily wear and tear with its remarkable durability. For seventy years the name "1847 Rogers Bros." has stood for silverplate indisputable in quality and beauty.

In many of the patterns, you can get Tea and Coffee Sets, Trays, Vases, etc., to match the knives, forks and spoons.

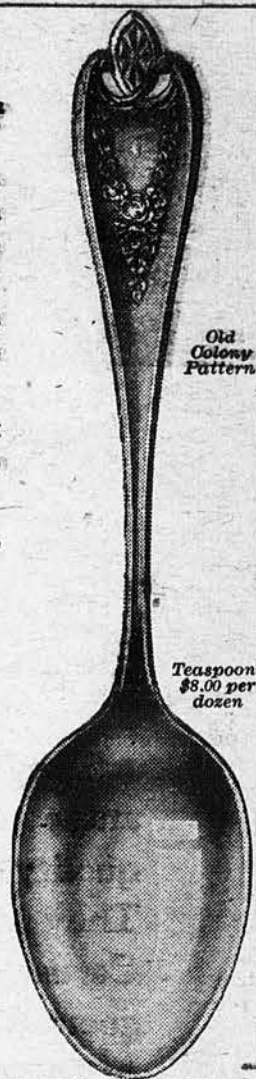
Sold by leading dealers. Write for "S-75A" giving illustrations of other patterns.

International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn.



MADE BY

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.



Old Colony Pattern

Teaspoons \$8.00 per dozen

Ghirardelli-First aid to good living

Ghirardelli's (Gear-ar-delly's) Ground Chocolate has proved one of the most serviceable aids to good living the housewife knows of. If you knew the place Ghirardelli's occupies in good home cooking and baking you would never be without it. Used for a beverage it gives you an unusually delicious cup of chocolate. For dessert making, for baking, Ghirardelli's has no equal. It comes in cans ready for the spoon. No preliminary fussing, no grating, no waste.

(2-43)



Write for the Ghirardelli collection of chocolate recipes to our representatives, Blackburn Brokerage Company, Kansas City.

Say "Gear-ar-delly"

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.

Since 1852

San Francisco

GHIRARDELLI'S
Ground Chocolate



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

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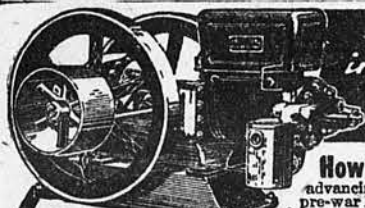
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They are the public's guarantee of origin—and so of quality and artistic leadership. They assure to the public what Caruso's name assures to opera-goers—the absolute certainty of hearing the best.

Victor Talking Machine Company
Camden, New Jersey



Big Reduction
in **OTTAWA ENGINE**
Prices

How This Was Done

Only Sent Direct From
My Big Factory To You.

Use Cheap Fuel There is no need to use expensive fuel. Ottawa engines use low grade kerosene, lamp oil, as well as gasoline, and they use less fuel having fewer moving parts.

90 Day Trial You have 90 days in which to try the Ottawa at your own work. Prove its reliability, easy starting, small fuel consumption—everything provided in my liberal 10-year guarantee. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Stationary, Portable, Saw-Rigs—all prices low.

Geo. E. Long, Pres., OTTAWA MFG. CO., 554 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

Easy Terms or cash if you desire. A whole year to pay are my terms to any reliable man. Make your engine earn enough to pay while you use it. You can't afford to be without an Ottawa and you need not pay more than my price.

Special Offer To you men who read this good paper—I am making a real special money-saving offer. Get it before you select any engine at any price. My new free book will go with this offer. It is the first ever printed. Send name and address today.

When I reduced my manufacturing costs, I reduced prices, giving you the benefit. I am no profiteer. Before deciding on any engine at any price get my Big Special Offer and Liberal Factory Prices.

Geo. E. Long
FREE BOOK
Full of Valuable Information
10 Year Liberal Guarantee



12 Beautiful Post Cards

This collection of twelve beautiful POST CARDS including Greetings, Birthday, Best Wishes and Holiday Cards. Without a question this is the most handsome assortment of post cards we have ever offered. The illustrations do not begin to show you how pretty they are. The cards are printed in many beautiful tints and colors. We know you will be delighted to have this collection, because they are just what you need. You would have to make many visits to the stores to get together such a splendid assortment of cards. Just think how nice it will be when writing to your friends to use one of these beautiful, embossed post cards to carry your message.

Our Special Post Card Offer

We have just recently purchased a large assortment of post cards, and to all who send in 35c in coin or stamps to cover a one-year (new or renewal) subscription to *Capper's Farmer*, we will send this beautiful collection of post cards FREE AND POSTPAID. Send in your order TODAY—the cards will be sent at once.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. PC, Topeka, Kansas

Vegetables for Next Winter

Canning Surplus Food Will Save Much Money

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

IF ONE IS to be successful in canning any product she must have her equipment ready before beginning work and be sure that everything that will be needed is spotlessly clean. The jars and rubbers must be perfect; otherwise the food is likely to spoil no matter how carefully the work is done.

Most vegetables are in prime condition for canning if picked fairly early in the morning. Even then large quantities should not be picked and left standing for any length of time. If many peas, for example, are left in a basket, they will heat and all the sterilizing one can do will not overcome the flat sour that would result. Many women who have little help have overcome the difficulty of picking a few peas at a time by placing all but a small quantity on ice or in ice cold water. I often think that most vegetables, especially corn, are like milk. Warm air and muggy, damp air will cause souring.

This often takes place before the vegetable is placed in the can. The beginner will certainly succeed best if she picks at one time no more of any vegetable than will fill one can.

In placing one's equipment for work, the canner, a small basin containing rubbers and lids, and two kettles of boiling water should be on the stove. One kettle of water we shall use for blanching. It is possible to have the jars tempering in the canner and to place the filled cans beside them one at a time. If one has plenty of stove room a dishpan containing the jars is a handier vessel from which to take the hot cans. Demonstrators usually use the canner for sterilizing jars.

When we have shelled enough peas or broken enough washed beans or cleaned enough asparagus to fill a can we should tie that amount in a muslin sack, or a dishtowel, cheesecloth or mosquito netting and plunge into the boiling water to be used for blanching. This blanching is really parboiling. It kills many germs. It removes

acids from vegetables that would cause them to spoil if placed directly in the can. The length of time required to blanch each vegetable has been found by experiment and is given in the accompanying table. It differs as the bulk of the vegetables differs or as the usual time for cooking differs or as the acids to be overcome differ. If I were giving a beginner any one caution it would be—never under time. Overtiming the blanching period or the sterilizing period may cause a mushy product. This is to be preferred to a spoiled or rotten one.

When the sack of peas or beans has remained the number of minutes required in the boiling blanching water, the sack should be lifted out, drained somewhat and plunged into a basin of the coldest water to be had. This cold dip, like the hot one, kills germs. It also sets the color and shrinks the vegetable. The

be left in this cold water only long enough to thoroughly cool it. It should then be emptied into the sterilized can, a teaspoon of salt to the quart of product added, and as much real warm water (boiled preferred) as is desired for reheating the product should be poured into the can. No harm is done if water is left off peas. One should not open a can that has been processed to add water unless she repeats the processing for half an hour.

When the can is filled the rubber and cap should be placed in position. The position for the rubber is lying flat around the can. Care should be taken to see that it is not on edge. The lid on Mason jars should be screwed as tight as it may be by turning with the thumb and little finger. Jars with a glass lid and wire clamp should have the wire placed over the lid but not clamped down. Economy jars should have the lid placed in position and the spring clamp placed over it.

The packed can is now ready to be immersed in the hot water bath. The

Steps in Vegetable Canning

- 1—Examine cans, rubbers and lids.
- 2—Place canner of water on stove, also pan of warm water containing glass jars; basin of hot water containing lids and rubbers and teakettle of hot water.
- 3—Pick vegetables early and a few at a time.
- 4—Blanch in boiling water. After each blanching empty basin and fill with fresh water from teakettle.
- 5—Plunge in cold water. Get fresh cold water for each sack of vegetables.
- 6—Pack in hot cans.
- 7—Place rubber and cap in position.
- 8—Place can in canner and process.
- 9—Remove from canner, tighten lid.
- 10—Test for leakage by standing can on lid end, except when vacuum seal jars are used.

Time Table for Scalding, Blanching and Sterilizing Vegetables

Products by groups.	Scald or blanch.	Hot-water bath, outflts. at 212°	Water-seal outflts. 214°	Steam pressure 5 to 10 pounds.	Pressure cooker 10 to 15 pounds.
Special Vegetables.					
Tomatoes	1 1/2	22	18	15	10
Pumpkin	3	120	90	60	40
Squash	3	120	90	60	40
Hominy	3	120	90	60	40
Sauerkraut	3	120	90	60	40
Corn, sweet	5	180	120	90	60
Corn, field	10	180	120	90	60
Mushrooms	5	90	80	50	30
Sweet peppers	5	90	75	60	40
Greens	15	120	90	60	40
Pod Vegetables and other Green Products.					
Beans, wax	5-10	120	90	60	40
Beans, stringless	5-10	120	90	60	40
Okra	5-10	120	90	60	40
Peppers, green or ripe	5-10	120	90	60	40
Cabbage	5-10	120	90	60	40
Brussels sprouts	5-10	120	90	60	40
Cauliflower	3	60	40	30	20
Root and Tuber Vegetables					
Carrots	5	90	80	60	40
Parsnips	5	90	80	60	40
Salsify	5	90	80	60	40
Beets	5	90	80	60	40
Turnips	5	90	80	60	40
Sweet potatoes	5	90	80	60	40
Other roots and tubers	5	90	80	60	40
Combinations and Soup Vegetables					
Lima beans	5-10	180	120	60	40
Peas	5-10	180	120	60	40
Vegetable combinations	5-10	120	120	60	45

water should cover the jars. This last boiling of the product in the jars completes the sterilization of the jars' contents. It is known as processing. The time required for processing (see table) is necessarily long. It may not be shortened with safety. Time should be counted only from the minute the water around the cans begins to boil vigorously. When processing is completed, the cans, if Mason jars, should have lids tightened and be stood on the lid end to see if there is any faulty seal. If any can shows leakage around the lid a new lid should be substituted and processing repeated for 20 minutes to a half hour.

Every housewife who hasn't a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 839, "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method," should send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for one. It gives every step in cold-pack canning and thoroughly explains every detail.

To Make Sewing Easy

9607—Child's One-Piece Dress. Waist length panels grace this little frock of dotted Swiss. The dress underneath hangs in one piece from the shoulders. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9618—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. The draping at the sides of this skirt is obtained by setting long straight pieces of material into the seams and letting



fall naturally in cascade ripples almost to the hem. Sizes 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist measure.

9633—Ladies' Dress. A wide sash that becomes a waist panel in front is a very new and decidedly attractive feature of this spring frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

A Good Health Covenant

I pledge myself to so live that I may be well, and to this end I agree to abide by these my laws:
I accept the stewardship of my body, promising not to violate the rights thereof by acts of omission or commission.
I will allot a portion of each day for work, another portion for play, and another portion for rest, and I will give to each appropriate energy and thoughtfulness.
I will develop for myself those habits which make for health, eschewing all those customs which harm me and my race.
I will avoid all poisons of whatsoever kind.
I will do unto others as I would have others do unto me. I will not expose others to contagion borne by me, and I would have them in a like manner protect me.
I will respect the rights of others to have sunlight, clean air, clean water, and will not out as my work demands, and will not overeat in response to appetite or will make use of my muscles in work or play during some part of each day.
I will devote to sleep, not only the required hours, but keep my mind in that state of quiet calm which is necessary for recuperation and rest.
I will not rest. Whatever fortune may bring me I will accept with calmness, preserving my equanimity alike in seasons of adversity and of plenty.
—W. A. EVANS, M. D.

Farm Home News

It is generally known that the best substitute for potatoes is some other starchy food such as rice, or macaroni. The usual substitute on the farm table is probably a food of very different nature. Beans seem to take the place of potatoes even tho they are largely protein. As they are heating by nature, they do not make an ideal hot weather food. They satisfy a hard-working person in that he doesn't get hungry quickly after eating them. For several reasons, we expect this year's crop of navy beans will be exhausted before the next is harvested.

For awhile, Lawrence papers contained an advertisement of a store's price for navy beans at 8½ cents a pound. When we sent for some, we found that supply exhausted and a price of 10 cents a pound the least quoted anywhere. We were eager to use the lower parts of the pork leg bones and shoulder blades. The meat value of the lower leg joints is not a great one but the stock is excellent. Ten pounds of beans were soaked in cold water overnight, placed in jars and nearly covered with the meat stock. We cooked them in the pressure cooker for 1½ hours at 15 pounds of steam pressure. The dollar's worth of beans filled 14 quart jars with a few beans to spare. We used tomato sauce for some but doubtless the meat stock had more value. The cost of our 14 quarts, bought canned, would have been \$3.50. We think the time well spent in canning the beans as the bones used were in best condition and two heat periods cooked beans for 14 meals instead of 14 heat periods for as many meals.

If we should depend upon our orchard for the filling of our empty cans, it is doubtful if they would be filled. It now appears that the peaches, pears and most of the apples were killed by the frost. Blackberries suffered, too. Hopes of extra early potatoes were dashed by the frost April 26. We regret our lavish use of the fruit canned last year. Substitutes will have to be found for apples and pears. Fortunately some orchards nearby were not so seriously affected.

We suspect rhubarb will not be greatly in demand for spring sauce. The sugar situation is not such as to make the average housewife turn much to rhubarb. She could well experiment with canning some in cold water. The best canners pour water into the cans until all air bubbles have disappeared and then seal. The process of drying is applicable to rhubarb, too. Some have succeeded who did not blanch before starting to dry but the most experienced blanch about 3 minutes before starting the drying process.

A reader has written asking what material was used in ridding hens of lice and what would make a good spraying material for the chicken house. We used sodium fluoride for dusting the hens. Poultry bulletins recommend that more than any other material. It seems to be most efficient. A few pinches worked into the feathers in the fluff, under wings and so forth are all that is required. A hen set on eggs should be dusted when placed on the eggs and again in 10 days. We often hear that hens leave the nests after two or three days. It is probable that lice or mites have disturbed the hens too much for them to remain. Young chicks could be treated with sodium fluoride when the weather was not favorable for the use of grease.

Some persons feel surer of results if they see the whole body of the hen under water and so make a strong solution of the sodium fluoride and use it as a dip. The material usually may be purchased at drug stores in pound cans. It is generally sold for 60 cents a pound.

Probably crude carbolic acid in water is as good a material to use for spraying purposes as any. We usually have a creolin stock dip on hand and so we have generally made a solution of that and used it as a spray. Kerosene does good work, too. The rubber parts of the spray pump and hose are badly affected by kerosene, however.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.



The Shoe for You Style · Comfort · Service

The oxford illustrated is a typical "Diamond Brand" style—the shoe for you because it combines the three essentials of shoe satisfaction—Style—Comfort—Service.

Solid leather soles, heels and counters insure good service.

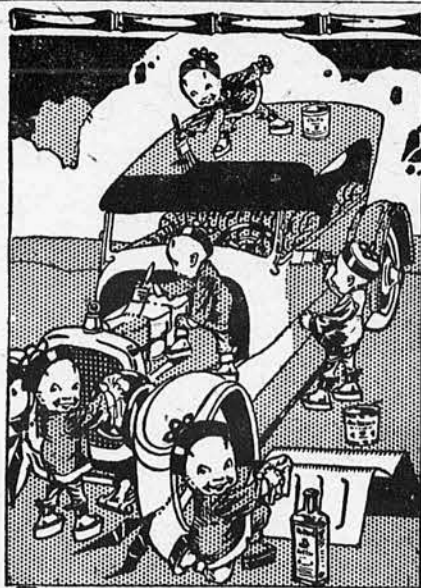
Correctly proportioned and splendid fitting lasts insure solid comfort.

Brand new patterns—the season's latest—insure correct style.

Ask your shoe man for
Peters "Diamond Brand"

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Sold Under a Money-Back Warrant of Quality



Chi-Namel AUTO FINISHES

It can be smoothly applied by anyone because of the waterproof, self-leveling Chinese Oil they contain. No laps or brush marks even if put on with a whisk broom. Color and gloss in one operation. Dry in 48 hours. Each can tells how to use it.

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This representative merchant will prove to you that you can write your name in freshly applied Chi-Namel and the surface will self-level smooth and glossy again in a few minutes. Ask about Chi-Namel Top and Seat Dressing, Aluminum, Metalglow and Auto Polish.

Write us direct for auto color cards and information, if you fail to find a Chi-Namel Store.

The Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio

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Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

DAISY FLY KILLER at your dealer or 5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, \$1.25. HAROLD SOMERS, 160 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby,
Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies—everything!

A Direction Book is in package. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

NINE MONTHS TO PAY

Immediate possession on our liberal Easy Monthly Payment plan—the most liberal terms ever offered on a high grade bicycle.

FACTORY TO RIDER prices save you money. We make our bicycles in our own new model factory and sell direct to you. We put real quality in them and our bicycles must satisfy you.

44 STYLES, colors, and sizes to choose from in our famous RANGER line. Send for big beautiful catalog.

Many parents advance the first payment and energetic boys add jobs—paper routes, delivery for stores, etc., make the bicycle earn money to meet the small monthly payments.

DELIVERED FREE on Approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments.

Tires, lamps, horns, wheels, sundries and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but write today for the big new catalog, prices and terms.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. T 117 Chicago

Look for the Sign of the Grain-Saving Stacker

THE Grain-Saving Wind Stacker saves the grain wasted in the ordinary process. It saves enough, in fact, to pay the threshing bill.

For this reason the Grain-Saving Stacker is the most important improvement in threshing machinery that has been developed in the last twenty-five years.

On your job you can be sure that your grain will go to the sack where it belongs and not in the stack. Insist that the separator must be equipped with the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker.

Manufacturers of the famous makes equip with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Write to any of the list below for full information



See that this trade-mark—in colors—is on each side of the Wind Stacker you buy or hire. It indicates the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker.

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

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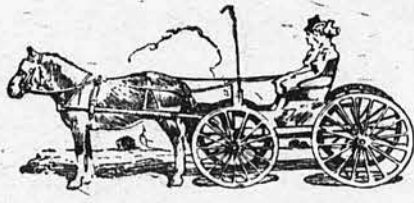
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Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	
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Adjustable Bracelet, Pendant and Chain, Set Ring and a Signet Ring, all given free to anyone for selling only six of our lovely Patriotic Pictures at 25 cents each. Send no money, just your name and address.

R. Mcgregor, Dept. 5, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Name the Presidents



FOUR GREAT MEN—WHO ARE THEY

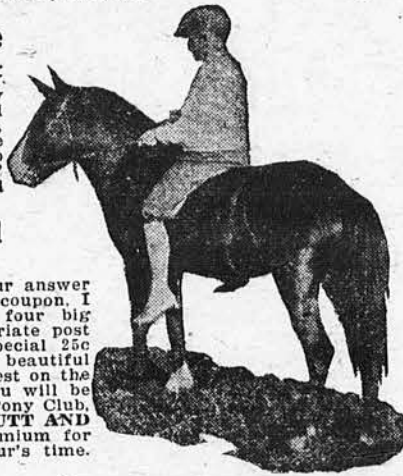
Can you name the four Presidents? This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Who are they? Try and name them—it will be great fun. If you can name the four Presidents, send in your answer at once together with the coupon, and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

3 Shetland Ponies Free

Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle are to be given away ABSOLUTELY FREE. These are exceptionally pretty ponies, and as gentle as can be. All trained to ride and drive. Say to yourself, "that pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—no obligations, but you must send in the coupon TODAY.

Every Club Member Rewarded How to Join Club

As soon as you send in your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you four big packages of beautiful, appropriate post cards to distribute on my special 25c offer. Everyone wants these beautiful post cards. They are the newest on the market. When distributed you will be an honorable member of the Pony Club, and you will receive a 46 page book of MUTT AND JEFF free and postpaid, as an extra premium for joining the Club. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon right now—TODAY.



Mail Coupon Today

E. McKenzie, Pony Man, 700 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me four packages of Post Cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

Name
St. or R. F. D.
Town State

For Our Young Readers

Dad and Louise Make Plans for Mother's Day

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

DADDY," asked Louise, "what is 'Mamma's Day'?" "Mamma's Day?" Dad was puzzled. "Yes," replied Louise. "One of the girls at school said she was going to wear a red carnation Sunday, because

purity, its fragrance, its field of growth and its lasting qualities. A bright flower is worn for the mother who is living and a white flower for her who is gone, he explained. The wearing of a flower for her is but one of the ways of honoring her, he added. The day may be marked by any distinct act of kindness toward her. Gifts show affectionate remembrance.

Louise was silent for a little while. Then, "Oh, Dad, aren't we glad we can wear red flowers," she exclaimed. "Let's go now and choose them. We can select our gifts, too. I know just lots of things mother'd like to have. And won't she be glad when she gets them!"



Louise Chooses a Red Rose

Adam and Eve are Rabbits

We have four rabbits on our farm, two old and two young. We call the old ones Adam and Eve, because they were the first rabbits on our place. They are about 1 year old. The young ones are about 6 weeks old, and have not been named yet. Adam and Eve are quite tame, but the young ones are rather wild. Our rabbits are New Zealand Reds.

I was feeding Eve one night when I saw three little rabbits in front of her house. I was very much surprised and delighted to see them. Of course, I ran in and told the folks about them. The three died and for awhile we thought she had not any more. But there were two more. The weather was poor and the mother rabbit did not bring the little ones out from the nest of fur she had made for them until they were nearly 3 weeks old. Then they only got out of the nest for a few minutes each day.

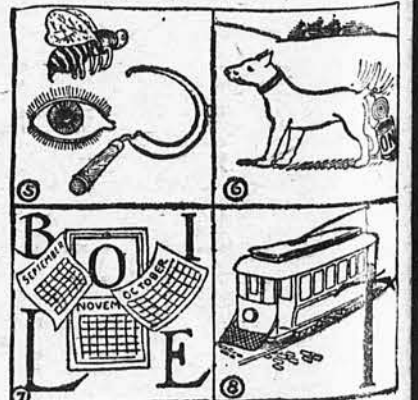
Adam has to "batch" while his wife keeps house and tends to the babies. Adam's house is a small box with a wire run attached. Eve and the babies live in a house made of two large packing boxes tacked together. An old incubator tray is fastened at the front for their window. Sometimes the little bunnies crawl out of the box and run around, but whenever anyone comes near they scamper back in. They like to sit by the window in the sunshine and watch what is going on. Inside the house in one corner is their bed. It is made of straw, but they like it just the same.

I keep alfalfa hay before them all the time, and for breakfast they get raw apples, potatoes or sometimes we give them some oatmeal that has been left over from our breakfast. For supper they get corn, parsnips, oats, cooked potatoes, or sometimes a mash made of cooked potatoes and cornmeal or shorts.

Dorothy Dirks.
Butler Co., Kansas.

What Four Vehicles?

The names of four vehicles are represented in this puzzle. When you have found them 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.

Solution April 24 Puzzle—The words are: Increase, release, please, appease, grease, cease. Prize winners are: Hazel Grimm, Eskridge, Kan.; George E. Soukup, Wilson, Kan.; Clarence L.

Gray, Luray, Kan.; Blanche Hamon, Valley Falls, Kan.; Lila Hahn, Glen Elder, Kan.; Ray Castetter, Lost Springs, Kan.

Boys to Attend Jamboree

Fortunate are the boys who will be chosen from the Pioneer Division of the Boy Scouts of America as delegates to the International Scout-Jamboree to be held in London July 30 to August 7. Some of the points which will be considered in selecting the boys are merit badges, general scout-like spirit in conduct and general appearance as to uniform, equipment and so forth. Each delegate is required to spend at least 10 days in New York before the date of sailing, so that he may be given the necessary training and instruction.

Individual competition in exhibits to be shown at the Jamboree will consist of models of engines, stamp collections, diaries or scrapbooks and arts and crafts exhibits. These must be in the hands of the National Council June 1 and must first have been passed upon by a committee of experts and the local examiner of the boy making them. Entry blanks will be supplied by Chief Pioneer Scout, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Inseparable Companions

Charles Swain and his dog are inseparable companions. Wouldn't you like to play with a big fellow like this?



Charles thinks he is just as fine a playmate as any boy or girl could be. The two companions have many fine romps together.

Letters to a Farm Girl

(In this letter Mr. Case gives "hope" as the second foundation stone in the building of character. A really worth while character cannot be formed without the first stone, faith, and hope.)

Dear Elsie: Yesterday I found a little wood flower peeping thru the surrounding grasses, lifting its timid face toward the sun. Grim winter has scarcely left us and even now there are snow patches from the latest storm. But something told that flower that soon there would be only gentle showers; that the sun would shine brightly all day long; that others would come crowding upward to bear it company. That flower had faith and linked with it, hope. To me it seemed an emblem of both and it brightened a day that was chill and gray. At first I thought I would pluck the flower and send it to you but surely so brave a thing should live.

Hope is the second foundation stone. Without it we farm folks could not live. No matter how distressing a season may be, the next spring finds us turning with renewed hope to the tasks in hand. Always we live in the promise of the future and altho hope deferred may make us heartsick, with the coming of spring we forget the past and carry on. So the farm girl lives in the wholesome atmosphere of hope which helps to instill self-confidence. Hope is a good comrade but if the things hoped for come true, it must work hand in hand with its twin, faith, and be served by the twin helpers perseverance and industry. In these crowded days of your school

life, with your friends about you, hope may not seem of great importance. "Surely," you reason, "these things will come true because every day is glad." Your mother, tho, Elsie, could tell you of long days of loneliness when your father was in the field and you children were away at school. She could tell you, too, of days when everything seemed to go wrong and your father was so depressed and gloomy that clouds of doubt seemed to enshroud the home. It was then that faith and hope came to the rescue and her sympathy and assistance stemmed the tide and helped bring a brighter day. Hope is not for ourselves alone for by hoping and trusting rightly, we help others. It is in the days to come that you will remember this foundation stone and give it full credit for success in life.

I said in my first letter that the faith of woman transcends that of man. Not long ago it was my good fortune to attend one of the mission meetings

in a great city where the English healer, Hickson, about whom you have read, was treating sick folks by the laying on of hands and by prayer. Some seemingly miraculous cures were reported but whether true or not I do not know. But as I stood without the cathedral and watched the faces of more than 2,000 persons, many of them maimed, blind or incurably ill, as they stood in line waiting for the coming of the healer, I saw as if upon a picture screen the portrayal of hope and faith. Men there were who seemed depressed and fearful but in all that great throng there was no girl or woman who did not look with shining face for the coming of that representative of Him. Even the blind kept their sightless eyes upon the closed door and when the healer came and stretched out his hands and blessed them hope transfigured every face.

Sincerely, your friend,
John Francis Case.

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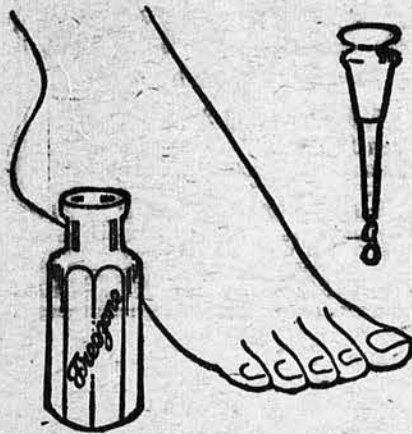


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Health in the Family

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.

Kansas Health Car, "Warren"

Do you know that you are part owner and proprietor of a Pullman car? This car was presented to the Kansas state board of health in 1915 by the Pullman company and thereby became the property of the state. Dr. S. J. Crumrine obtained the car on his personal representation to the Pullman company of the great value it would be in presenting to the people of Kansas a traveling exhibit showing how they should conduct their methods of living in order to be "healthy, wealthy and wise." Since the car was put into operation, it has traveled about 4,000 miles. Perhaps you have seen it standing upon the side track in your own town. It is named the "Warren" in memory of Warren Crumrine, a bright young Kansan, the only son of Dr. S. J. Crumrine, who died in China, where he was undertaking some pioneer work in food supplies. For the remainder of this season, the car will be in some of our western counties on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, and among them will be Kiowa, Meade and Seward.

Of course, the chief business of this health car is educational. When it reaches a town, the superintendent of schools, the city officials and usually the club women are notified, and it is arranged as far as possible that the school children and their parents shall have the opportunity to visit it.

Special Attention to Mothers

There is a woman doctor who travels with the car and is ready to give advice on all problems, and especially those concerning the health of babies, mothers of babies and older children. A mother who feels that her child is not doing as well as might be expected, may take the little one to the car and the doctor will give a very careful examination. She will weigh the baby and measure her; she will find out how the little one is being fed and will tell the mother how the feeding should be conducted to give the baby the best chance for easy digestion and assimilation. She will show the best kind of clothing in which to dress the little one, and there is even a complete bath outfit so that a demonstration can be given as to the proper manner of attending to the various little intimate details of the baby's toilet. The doctor will do anything that can be done in the way of giving advice as to the health of the child, but stops short of giving medicine or any of those things that are legitimately the work of the local doctor. Strangely enough, the

name of the doctor at present in charge of the health car is Dr. Carr. Other persons than mothers and children may gain a great deal of helpful information from the car, however. It is true that special stress is laid on child training, upon the condition of the teeth, upon the matters of adenoid growths and diseased tonsils, but in addition to all of this, there is much information that makes for the general community health. The farmer, for example, may find out just what kind of water supply is safe for his farm, how a septic tank may be installed and how modern improvements may be added to a farm house.

The person who suspects that he or some member of his family may be afflicted with tuberculosis may receive full information as to the way in which his suspicion may be cleared up, and as to the proper method of treatment and a complete restoration to health.

The great subject of venereal disease that is now recognized as of so much importance also receives attention from the doctor on the health car. There is literature on almost every subject pertaining to health and hygiene, carried for free distribution, so that when the car goes away from a town, it leaves behind it a great deal of food for thought.

A School Boy's Impression

To find out what impression was left on the minds of the school children by their visit to the car, they were asked to write papers describing what they learned. The following story was written by a fifth grade boy:

"This car that we visited was a health car. Dr. Crumrine sent it out into the state to prevent the people from getting diseases. We should get plenty of fresh air by sleeping on the porch and leaving our windows open at night so we won't get tuberculosis. We do not care to have tuberculosis. The germ might live in an old dirty house. If we let tuberculosis go too long it cannot be cured and if we eat healthy foods and get plenty of fresh air and right kind of exercise it can be cured.

"We should breathe thru our nose. If we breathe thru our mouth it will make our teeth crooked. We should wash our teeth to get all the food from spaces between our teeth. We should be careful about the water because it may have germs in it.

"A well should be placed on a high place so the germs can't get into the well. Toilets should be screened with wire. Flies carry germs. We should poison a fly. Milk is our best food. Our food should be clean. We should eat less meat and more vegetables.

"We should keep our bodies warm in the winter."

The hens do not belong in all the garden, nor all the garden in the hens.



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Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

A STILL stronger tightening up on loans was the more notable development of last week with the bankers of the whole country discouraging non-essential investments and with the East giving preference to mercantile loans and the Middle West giving preference to grain, livestock loans and mercantile loans. In the bread basket country the steady tightening up on loans is showing a marked effect on the operations of the men who in almost every community trade in land. With a dozen calls for every dollar there is to lend, the experienced investors are picking carefully among the safest and best securities, which naturally are those that supply the most needed necessities.

Fake Securities Are Active

In contrast to this caniness of the investors of experience is the gullibility that is being shown thruout the Middle West by wage earners and farmers in investing small, and sometimes large, savings in fake securities and wildcat oil stocks. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been taken from men of small incomes recently, and still the harvest continues. During the war the government kept an eye on the fake stock and bond salesman who offered his paper for Liberty Bonds, but since government surveillance has been removed the promoters of fraudulent stock deals have unearthed a bonanza in trading for Liberty Bonds. One of their chief "inducements" is to offer to take Liberty Bonds at par for their securities. Don't trade. Get your banker to buy Liberty Bonds or some one of the hundreds of safe bonds, if you invest or change your investments.

Why the Banks Must Be Stingy

A few years ago a loan for \$750 would handle a car of wheat. Now the same deal requires upward of \$3,000, produce, flour, livestock, all commodities on which the banks must provide money to carry on business now require two to three times as much in loans as formerly. The same is true in mercantile stocks. From the city bank down to the little country bank, the business of the community requires much larger loans than a few years ago. Coupled with this condition is the fact that thruout the bread basket country the banks have been called on to carry short loans overtime because the switchmen's strike so disrupted transportation that traffic is recovering slowly and shippers were delayed in realizing on their shipments. With old customers to be accommodated and with new demands constantly rushing in the banks are fighting to keep their loan accounts down.

Wall Street Combinations Inactive

Operations on the New York Stock Exchange for the week may best be described by the somewhat indefinite term, "so-so." There was a seeming lack of interest by buying pools, apparently the result of the banks holding back. A few speculative stocks made fair gains and there was a general recovery from the bearish market of the previous week, but on the whole the tendency was to sell on small profits on the upturns. Call money rose to 10 per cent for a brief hour, but dropped back to 8 and 9 per cent. The New York curb market saw heavy losses in several oil stocks and in a few industrials, owing, seemingly, to market developments and the stringency in the money market and not to any apparent change in properties represented. The English pound sterling weakened, going to about \$3.80, a drop of 2 1/2 cents from the high mark of April 5. German marks at around 170 cents were stronger. French francs and Italian lire were weaker.

Government Expenditures Huge

The government is spending money at the rate of 18 million dollars a day for the fiscal year that will end June 30. This tremendous outlay is having no good effect on putting the country back on a sound basis. Approximately 35 per cent of it is borne by current taxes. With the usual May time de-

mand for money to carry on farm work and the out-of-doors construction work that opens up every May the government's slowness in retrenching is providing a handicap.

Strongest Protest Yet

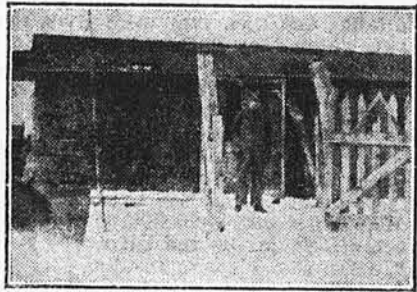
Of all the protests against the present meat packing and distributing system of this country, the action of 70 farm families in Douglas county, South Dakota, deserves first honors as being really effective. While other producers and consumers of meat have been lambasting both packers and retailers of meat products, passing resolutions at their meetings, and sending delegations to Washington, this community of South Dakota folks organized a "meat ring." All thru the winter these families have had fresh meat delivered to them regularly at about half the cost of the same meats in the butcher shops of their towns. For example, while steaks were retailing at 40 to 50 cents a pound, members of the meat ring were getting theirs at 18 to 25 cents. They paid 13 to 18 cents a pound for roasts, 9 to 13 cents a pound for boiling meat, and so on. And while buying the best of meat at these low prices, the members received top prices for such stock as would meet their requirements, for only the choicest animals are selected for butchering to supply the organization with meat.

A manager, chosen by the members, attends to the buying of the animals, their killing, cutting up the meat, and apportioning the cuts. Thru the winter killing was done on Friday, and cutting and distributing on Saturday. The point of killing and distribution is out in the country, 2 1/2 miles from the nearest town. The territory supplied radiates out from 5 to 8 miles in all directions from this point. Deliveries are made by neighborhood groups, by some member of each group on the turn about plan.

Literature sent out by the ton from the packers' publicity bureaus declares their system of killing meat animals, and their distribution system the most efficient that have been or can be devised. The utilization of all byproducts, they say, makes it possible to handle the meat at a minimum of expense, and any plant not equipped to utilize the byproducts in this way cannot compete with them. But byproducts or no byproducts, this South Dakota community has cut its meat bills in half, and seems to have all the best of the argument when it comes to a question of efficiency in distribution.

A Modern Sod House

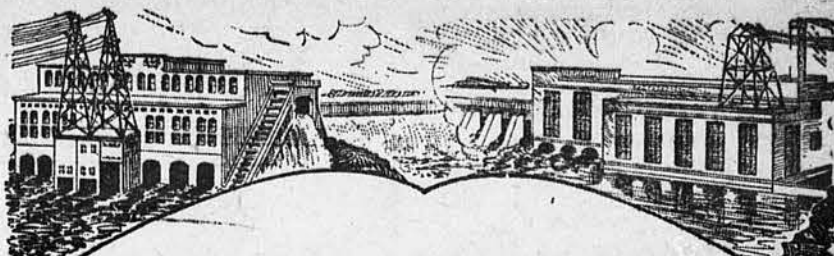
The sod house owned by J. A. Chessmore near Atwood is one of the few remaining "soddies" left in Kansas. It



probably is the only one in the world lighted by electricity. This is supplied by an independent plant purchased for this purpose.

Guard Against Farm Fires

Farmers Bulletin No. 904, Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on the Farm, in a revised form, has just been issued by the government. It contains many suggestions of the greatest value to men who wish to prepare against fire losses; it should be in the library of every Kansas farmer. It can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Why not send a request, on a postcard if you wish, right now, before you forget it?



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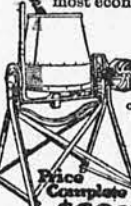
Build silos, culverts, foundations, floors, walks, etc., when you want them at half contractors' prices by using the handiest, most economical farm mixer made.

REMMEL

MIXRITE CONCRETE MIXER

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Remmel Manufacturing Company Dept. H Kewaskum, Wis.



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Unique Novelty, nifty leather holster and metal gun, fob genuine leather, worn by men, women, boys and girls. Sent free with a 3-months' subscription to Household Magazine at 12 cents. The Household is a family story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Send stamps or coin.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. F. B., Topeka, Kansas

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The "Bayer Cross" means you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Also larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.


CURES

White Diarrhoea
cholera and all bowel ailments in poultry, old and young. Save the chicks.

Dr. Stattler's Diarrhoea CURE
is guaranteed. Money back if it fails in a single case.

Order Today. Send no money. Pay carrier \$1.04
for good sized can. 1 pay postage and C.O.D. charges.

DR. W. P. STATTLER, DVM.
147 E. LOCUST ST. CANARK, ILLINOIS



SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings 'em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit roup, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well. You will lose hardly more than 5 or 10 chicks out of every hundred—if—right from the start—you will feed

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

For "new" chicks. A natural food, prepared by poultry raisers who know how to mix the right ration of cereals, beef, bone and grit.

A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

THE OTTO WEISS COMPANY
Wichita, Kan.



How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 63c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 46, Waterloo, Iowa. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 63c for box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 46, Waterloo, Ia.

SAVED 500 CHICKS

Dear Sirs: I used to lose about half my little chicks with white diarrhea until I found a simple way to save them. Two years ago, after losing about 200, a friend gave me some tablets to put in their drinking water. After that I did not lose a chick. The remedy is called IOWITE Chick Tonic and is sold in 52c boxes by C. E. Wight, Lamoni, Iowa. Last year I raised over 500 chicks and with the help of Chick Tonic I did not lose one with white diarrhea or bowel trouble.—Mrs. Frank Myer, Tecumseh, Kansas.

Send No Money

Do you want to save YOUR little chicks? Just write Mr. Wight, saying, "I want to try Chick Tonic." He'll send you three 52c boxes. You pay the postman \$1.00 and postage. The extra box is FREE. IOWITE Chick Tonic is absolutely guaranteed—your money back if not satisfied. Send to

C. E. WIGHT, Dept. 1746, Lamoni, Ia.

Capper Poultry Club

You Simply Can't Discourage Kansas Girls

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

IT ISN'T very often that we tell hard luck stories, but the spirit of Capper Poultry club girls when they meet difficulties is so noticeably different that I feel it deserves mention. "All the girls seem to be doing fine in our club and they never get discouraged when they have bad luck," wrote Ella Bailey, member of Atchison county. "Just think how you would feel if you set a hen and the old hog would eat all 15 eggs! Well, Ruth Banks had this

bridge with an 8-foot embankment, also a deep mud hole. One wheel got in a rut and twisted the other wheel around, causing us to go over this embankment, but one wheel caught in a tree as we were going down and held us there. We all got out of the car and found a man to pull it back into the road. It was damaged considerably and we children were bruised up, but the engine would run, so we went on to the meeting." As I said before, "Nothing stops them."

It's certainly fine to be secretary of a club of about 350 girls and their mothers, all of them showing so much pluck and enthusiasm. I read an especially good letter and say to Mr. Whitman, the pig club manager, who sits about 6 feet from me, "I don't like to bother you, but just listen to what this girl says." He's always very polite about it and seems to enjoy hearing about things that happen in the Capper Poultry club.

The picture I am using today is of Marjorie Maxine Emery, a little cousin of Letha Emery, who was leader of Crawford county in 1919. She's going to be a member, too, when she's a few years older.

A Prize Winner's Contest Story

This is the contest story of Ruth Wheeler, Coffey county, who won third prize in the open contest. Ruth raised 145 chickens from her pen of eight Rose Comb Rhode Island Red pullets and a cockerel. Her profit was \$292.03.

"In February, 1918, I decided to join the Capper Poultry club. I saw how many excellent advantages the club offered to young folks and determined there should be more girls in my county who would receive this training. To awaken county pride I put write-ups in the county papers, asking for more members and telling them what a lot of pleasure and good times we have along with our training. Finally I received word that our county membership was complete.

"In December, 1918, I bought my cockerel for my pen in the club for 1919. Then February 1, I penned my eight pullets and cockerel. They were the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. I chose this breed because they are such large birds, excellent table fowls, good layers and there is always a large demand for them.

"When I had gathered enough eggs to set, I borrowed some of Mamma's hens and set them. When my chickens were first hatched I gave them oatmeal, sand, bread crumbs and chick feed, five or six times a day. When they were 6 weeks old I began to feed them larger grains such as ground kafir, wheat and corn, bran, chick feed and crumbs from the table, and then they were given the range where they gathered worms and grasshoppers.

"I fed my hens wheat in the morning, oats at noon and corn in the evening. I always gave them plenty of fresh water. I put 'more egg' tablets in their drinking water once a day and permanganate potassium twice a week. I also fed a mash consisting of bran, green alfalfa leaves and kafir.

"In October I began feeding them a hot mash at noon composed of meat scraps, potatoes, potato parings, oats and corn. I also gave them hot dish-water to drink.

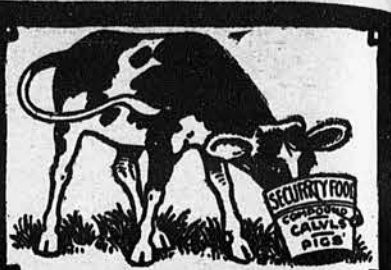
"My cockerels now weigh from 7½ to 8 pounds. One day it was so cold that one of my cockerels' comb and gills were frozen. To keep him from losing them I placed a bag of snow on the frozen parts and then applied linseed oil several times."

There has been an encouraging development in the growing of better horses in Kansas in the last few years, due largely to the stallion registry law and to better feeding.

There is a big future for motor express routes in Kansas; they are profitable both for the owner and for the farmers who are his patrons.



Marjorie Emery, Crawford County.



CALVES RAISED AND VEAL ON SECURITY FOOD

SAVES the MILK SAVES the CALF

Cheapest because it goes farthest.

12 lbs. feeds 1 calf for veal 8 weeks
25 lbs. feeds 2 calves for veal over 8 wks.
50 " " 4 " " " 6 wks.
100 " " 8 " " " 6 wks.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money refunded

REFERENCE:

Thousands of Dairymen everywhere.

If your dealer does not carry the SECURITY LINE write us for nearest dealer and full particulars.

SECURITY FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Sick Baby Chicks?

There is only one way to deal with baby chicks and that is to keep them well. Doctoring a hundred or more chicks is mighty discouraging work. It's pure carelessness to lose more than 10 per cent of chicks, from hatching to full growth. Many lose 40 per cent to 60 per cent, and even more. No profit in that.

Our book, "Care of Baby Chicks" (free) and a package of Germozone is the best chick insurance. WITH BABY CHICKS YOU MUST PREVENT SICKNESS—NOT ATTEMPT TO CURE. "I never had a sick chick all last season"—G. O. Petrali, Moline, Ill. "Not a case of white diarrhea in three years"—Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa. "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble"—Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, New York. "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick"—Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, anuffles, gleet, canker, swollen head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers. 25c, 75c, \$1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5 Omaha, Neb.

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the classified advertising columns. They may save you many dollars.

Buttons Stay On

Save money by wearing work clothes that last longer—



FITZ OVERALLS

are tailored from pure indigo blue denim. They don't rip, split or lose buttons. Wear like whang leather. 66 sizes, including your exact measure. Buy from your dealer. If he runs short he can fill your order within 24 hours by notifying BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Missouri.

With the Capper Calf Club

Filipinos Know Good Thing When They See It

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HAVE you ever stopped to think how widely the Capper clubs are known? Have you ever realized that not only all over the United States but even farther away than that folks know about our club work? The other day a letter reached the club manager from a boy away out in the Philippine Islands. "An American boy?" you ask. No, indeed, he was a Filipino, and his name was Diego Jurisprudencia. Isn't that an odd one? Well, this chap was a mighty intelligent boy, and he wrote his application for membership in the Capper clubs on a typewriter, more neatly and using much better English than I have read on some applications from Kansas boys. Doesn't that make you feel that we should all be more careful about making use of our advantages, when a boy away off in another part of the world has made such good use of his time? No, Diego couldn't be accepted as a member of our club, but I regretted very much that I couldn't enroll him.

Joint Meetings are Fun

Good times already are beginning for Capper Calf club members. I have purposely delayed appointing county leaders until after the time for calves to be entered, but the lucky members will be chosen soon, and then the calf club will feel as if it is represented when all the Capper clubs get together for county meetings. "The Capper clubs held an all-day meeting at our place the other day," writes Clyde Barrett of Dickinson county. "All of the members of the different clubs were here with the exception of one calf club member." Linn county calf club members are meeting, also. "Nothing like lining out, even if our leader has not been appointed," says Hazel Horton. "I do not mean a regular meeting, but as we attend the other meetings, anyway, we can just get off to one side and talk calves a little." That's the idea, all right, and I'm sure that soon calf club members will be making their presence known at meetings, even if the pig and poultry club boys and girls do outnumber them. In Linn county especially I'm sure of this, for Hazel Horton is the girl who led the poultry club team of that county to victory in the fight for the trophy cup in 1919.

Joint meetings are just the thing, but one rule should be observed, which is that the different clubs hold separate business sessions so as to keep each club organization distinct from the others. "I favor joint meetings," writes George Roberts, Jr., of Meade county, "but I think each club should hold a meeting once in a while to talk over matters of interest only to members of that club."

Here's a Girl with Pep

Being in close touch with my club members is a genuine pleasure. I am interested in all their work, so you may be sure I enjoyed this good letter from Eva Leatherman of Butler county: "I am going to tell you about myself. I live on a farm 1 1/4 miles from Latham. The farm contains 360 acres, with some timber and running water, also a spring. Father has a great many sheep which are very profitable. We also keep a large herd of Red Polled cattle, and father is going to supply the calves for me to enter in the contest. I am very sorry we haven't a calf club in our county, because I surely would like to go to the club meetings. I tried to get more club members, but very few were interested. I am very eager to begin work. Father will have my stanchions built soon. I joined the poultry club last year, but was ill with pneumonia and didn't get to finish the work. I like the calf club better, and father also is more interested."

Haven't we been having "pesky" weather? John Morschauser of Geary county thought so when he went to town to get his calves. "I got a card Friday saying they had been shipped Thursday," says John, "so I went to

town Saturday to get them. They hadn't come, tho. Sunday morning I telephoned to the express office, but couldn't get a reply. About 4 o'clock I 'phoned again and found that the calves were there. We started out in the rain, then the rain stopped for a while. On the way home, tho, it started again. We got home at last, and I certainly am proud of the calves. I'll send a picture of them as soon as possible."

Speaking about pictures, what's the matter with calf club members? The one boy who has entered Ayrshires already has had a picture in the club news, but where are the supporters of other breeds? Lots of black and white calves in the contest; let's see what they and their owners look like. And while we're talking about Amos Bazil and his Ayrshire entry, I must tell you the bad news. Amos has lost one of those fine calves I showed you a couple of weeks ago. Tell you what, it almost took the pep out of that hustling chap, but he's staying in the game and says it will take more than that to defeat him. Here's wishing better luck to a plucky fellow such as Amos!

Capper Clubs are Different

"Friendship is the tie that binds. I have been in a number of clubs, but they were only partly successful because there was no such comradeship as is shown in the Capper clubs. When I joined a Capper club I realized that it was the first real club I had belonged to. I was proud to tell friends that I knew my club manager as well as I knew them." That's about the best compliment the club manager has received in a long while, and it comes from Waldo McBurney of Rice county. Waldo knows the Capper clubs, too, for he has been a member for three years—two years in the pig club and now in the calf club. He's right, too, for the friendship that exists between Capper club members and the club manager, and among themselves, is better than all the prizes it is possible to win.

Lowe's



Before
you paint
send for this book
It tells how to do
more painting with less paint

Not so much that it tells you how to use so much less paint when painting; but that it makes it very plain how to do it so you needn't paint so often.

Like growing corn or making jelly—there are one or two ways of painting that are better than any number of other ways that are in use.

This Happy Happening Book (for that's its name) tells you how to use less paint and still do more painting. It will save you paint; save you painting; save you money. Send 10 cents in stamps for the book. Lowe Brothers' Paint is always sold by the one best dealer in each town.

The Lowe Brothers Company,

512 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO

Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis Toronto

Paints

For the Ford—The Eureka Manifold

Cheaper Gasoline
40 to 60 percent
Increased
Mileage
with Gasoline.



More
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No movable parts. No complicated adjustments. Easily installed. Direct from manufacturer to you. Thousands of satisfied users. Special introductory price. \$4.85—Cash with order.

THE COOPER FOUNDRY COMPANY, DEPT. M, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Money Saving Order Blank

RENEW
THREE
YEARS
SAVE
\$1.00

Presidential Campaign

A great political battle is approaching—the 1920 presidential election. Congress is solving the great after-the-war problems. Renew your subscription now and keep posted on all the big issues of the day.

How To Save a Dollar

The regular subscription price of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year. You can save \$1.00 by sending us your order for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Or you can send us two yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and get your own subscription free.

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TIME
TROUBLE
AND
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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed find for which please enter the following subscriptions

to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of year.....

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One
Year
\$1.00
Three
Years
\$2.00

Dairymen replied "Amen!"

Gentlemen:—Your Suction-feed Separator is a wonderful machine. It skims clean at any speed, is easy to clean, runs smoothly, oils itself without mussiness, and delivers cream of even density at all speeds. It never gets-out of balance as the disc-bowls do.

I cheerfully recommend the Sharples Suction-feed to anyone wanting the best cream separator on earth.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. C. SWEET

Alden, Minn.

MR. Sweet's letter covered Sharples Suction-feed advantages so definitely from the actual user's viewpoint, that a copy was sent to several thousand other users of the Sharples Suction-feed Separator. Each user was asked to comment on the letter. The response was unanimous:—"We say the same."

One type of Sharples Suction-feed Separator is electrically operated with current from farm lighting system.

It is costing you more to be without the Sharples Suction-feed than it would to buy one. Write for catalogue, addressing nearest office, Dept. 15

Sharples

SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY

West Chester, Pa.

Branches: Chicago San Francisco Toronto



Skims
clean
at any
speed

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

Classified Advertisements

Reach

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

Classified Buyers

Sanitary Milk is Safest

Modern Dairy Equipment Will Prove Profitable

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

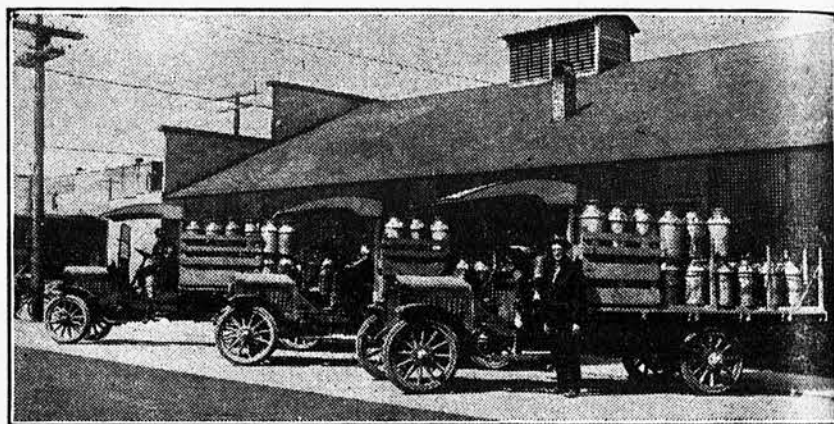
SANITARY milk is the only kind of milk that is safe and fit to use. By sanitary milk I mean milk from healthy cows, produced and handled under conditions in which contamination from filth, bad odors and bacteria is reduced to a minimum. There is absolutely no excuse for the filthy surroundings often found in some barns and dairy plants.

Among the conditions necessary for the production of sanitary milk may be mentioned the following: Healthy cows, sanitary barns, clean feed lots, clean cows, clean milkers and clean milking machines, sanitary pails, strainers and milk vessels; clean, wholesome feed; pure water; well lighted, and properly ventilated barns; comfortable stalls and clean bedding; sanitary milk room; and thorough cooling of the milk after the milking has been done.

Healthy cows always will be the first requisite in the production of sanitary milk. All animals affected with dangerous and contagious diseases should be excluded from the herd. Cows that

Cows should be kept free of all mud, dust, dirt and loose hair. Their bodies should be brushed regularly twice a day. From 5 to 10 minutes before the cow is milked her udder and flanks should be carefully washed with clean, tepid water. This may be done with a clean sponge or sterilized cloth. This treatment will prevent the dislodgment of any dust or loose hair at milking time. The milker also should see that the cow's switch and every part of her body is scrupulously clean before milking is attempted.

Clothes worn during the day often catch a great deal of dust and germs of various kinds. For this reason every milker should have a clean, white milking suit that should be worn at milking time. All utensils used in the handling of milk should be made of good tin and should be made along strictly sanitary lines. Specially constructed sanitary milk pails with partly closed tops and sanitary straining devices will keep out many of the micro-organisms that otherwise might



The Motor Truck Has Shown Itself a Valuable Part of the Equipment of Every Dairy Farm. It Saves Much Time, Labor and Money.

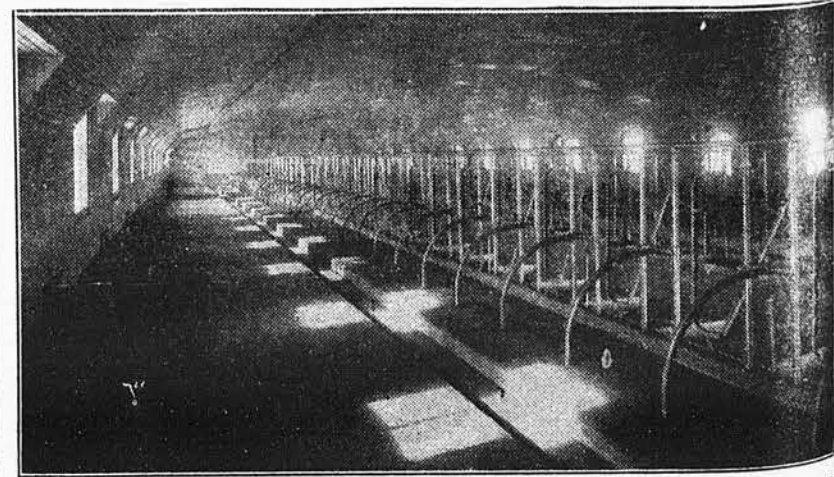
have tuberculosis will transmit this disease thru their milk to human beings and all animals that consume such milk. For this reason it is not safe to buy any dairy cow until she has been thoroughly tested and shown to be free from tuberculosis. Veterinarians of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry will be found in every state who will give advice and assistance to those desiring to have the tuberculin test made.

The construction of sanitary dairy barns has been discussed many times already in the columns of this paper. No barn will prove satisfactory that is not properly lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The barn floors, stalls, and gutters, and troughs should be built of concrete. The floors should be cleaned thoroughly every day and the walls and ceilings should be kept free from dust and cobwebs.

The feed lot should be well drained and kept as clean as possible. Gravel, sand and cinders mixed in the right proportions and scattered over the lot will help to overcome the mud nuisance in wet weather. Cows when they have to wade knee deep in mud and filth cannot keep their udders clean and milk produced under such conditions will be dirty, filthy and unfit for human consumption.

drop into the pail during the milking. All the milking utensils should be kept sterile in every way possible. They should be rinsed thoroughly with warm water and then should be scrubbed thoroughly with moderately hot water containing a small amount of salt soda. This should be done with a washing brush having good stiff bristles. The vessels should be sterilized with hot steam or rinsed out with scalding hot water, carefully drained and sunned in a place free from dust. Great care also must be exercised in straining the milk. A good strainer consists of two thicknesses of cheese cloth with a layer of absorbent cotton between the two pieces of cheese cloth.

Cows must be kept supplied with clean, pure water and with clean whole some feeds. The dirty water of most ponds and stagnant streams is dangerous for the cow as well as for the persons who drink the milk she produces from such sources. The dairy barn and the milk house should be carefully screened to keep out flies and other insects that carry filth and germs. Milk readily absorbs disagreeable odors and taints. Cows grazing on fields containing wild onions soon show a characteristic garlic flavor to the milk. Ragweeds impart a very unpleasant bitter taste to the milk.



This is an Inside View of a Large Dairy Barn in Which Concrete Floors and Sanitary Modern Equipment Have Been Installed to Good Advantage.

wheat pastures also give a peculiar color and flavor to the milk when the cow is first permitted to graze on them. The milk house and the refrigerator in which the milk is kept should be kept free from odors that might be absorbed by the milk and give it a disagreeable flavor. The milk should be cooled as quickly as possible after it is drawn. Delay in doing this will diminish the keeping quality of the milk to a large extent. There are a number of types of coolers and cooling devices on the market that have proved quite satisfactory. Among these might be mentioned the corrugated cooler, the tubular cooler, and the cone-shaped cooler.

Care should be taken to keep the milk in a clean and sanitary condition while it is being taken to market. In warm weather the motor truck will shorten the time required to transport the milk from the dairy farm to the city and will diminish the chances of its getting too warm while on the trip. By having the milk properly handled and promptly delivered there is no reason why it should not reach the prospective customer in the city in good condition.

By observing these simple precautions it will be an easy matter to produce sanitary milk that may be used in absolute safety by any one. Better state laws rigidly enforced with frequent inspections will help to force dairymen to produce nothing but sanitary milk. A thoro system of grading and scoring and publishing the ratings of various dairy plants will also have a very salutary effect in compelling dairymen to produce clean and sanitary milk. Sanitary barns and sanitary equipment will prove a good investment on any dairy farm.

Stables for Dairy Cows

C. O. LEVINE

The dairy cow, unlike the fattening steer that is protected by layers of fat, needs to be comfortably housed, if she is to produce her maximum.

The loss of energy in the form of heat from exposure to cold, especially damp snow in winter and cold rains in the spring or fall, is often greater than the amount of energy required to maintain the animal under normal conditions. The cow also drinks more water than the fattening steer, and when she is compelled to drink it ice cold, or nearly so, it requires a large amount of heat to warm the water to

placed high, fresh air is provided the cows during the day when they are standing, rather than at night when fresh air is likely to be needed most.

Foul air is heavier than fresh air and settles to the floor at night when the atmosphere of the barn is not disturbed by opening and closing of doors. If the foul air ventilators are placed 2 or 3 feet above the bottom of the wall, as they are in most barns, they are above the foulest layers of air, and the cows are compelled to breathe impure air below the foul air flues thruout the night while they are lying down.

The King system of ventilation which has met with such popular favor, is good, if the foul air ventilators are placed down within 12 inches of the floor.

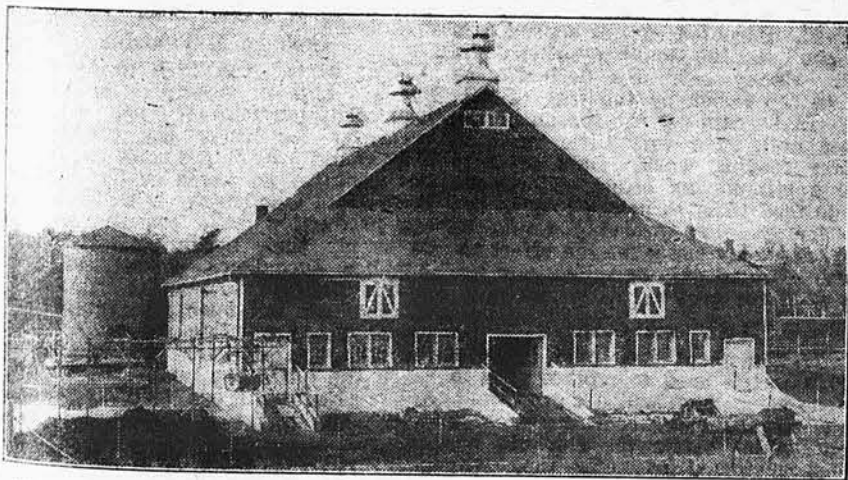
A yard should be provided for the milk cows in which they can be turned out for exercise at least once a day, in all but the most severe winter weather. When the cows get most of their rough feed from a common feed rack in the yard, the rack should be placed in a sheltered place, and be provided with a roof to shelter them from cold rains while eating at the rack.

Foreign Dairy Products

Dairy market reports in the hands of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture are disquieting to dairy production interests. Roy C. Potts, specialist in marketing dairy products, announces imports of Danish and Holland made butter, amounting to 5 or 6 million pounds, affecting domestic markets as far inland as Chicago, imports of condensed milk from Australia and New Zealand, and a large falling off in exports of condensed milk. The market reports also show mounting stocks of condensed and evaporated milk, with neither domestic nor foreign outlet equal to production. This showing at this period of the season is viewed with alarm.

Shorthorn Meeting and Sale

The Shorthorn breeders of Kansas will hold a meeting in connection with the association sale to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., May 26. Included in the list of speakers are President W. M. Jardine and Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the college and Secretary



The Dairy Barn Should Not be Too Warm But It Should be Comfortable.

body temperature. All body heat or energy must come from the feed the cow eats, and a certain amount of saving of heat or energy means just that much less expense for feed.

In countries with long, cold winters, the importance of housing for dairy cows is generally well understood and practiced. It is in regions where mild winters prevail that most losses from exposure occur. This is because no provision is made for quite severe winters that occur at intervals.

While the dairy barn should not be too warm or stuffy, it should be kept comfortable for the cows. If the temperature in the barn is kept above freezing, it will be warm enough. A stable with double walls and windows along the south side, should provide sufficient protection from the cold.

Many barns are poorly ventilated. It is better to have a cold barn, with fresh air, than one that is foul and stuffy from poor ventilation. The difficulty with most ventilating systems is that the vents for the removal of foul air from the building are placed too high in the wall. When they are

Harding and W. A. Cochel special representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders association. The day's activities will begin at 8 A. M. with the judging of the sale cattle. The actual selling of the cattle will begin at 2 P. M. and immediately following the main sale the heifers belonging to the Riley County Calf club will be sold. The business session of the association will be held that evening.

The National Dairy Show

The National Dairy Show is the greatest single factor for bringing together and co-ordinating every branch of the dairy industry into a solid, progressive fighting force, and every man in the industry allying his strength with this great force just hastens the day when the strength of the whole becomes irresistible for advancement and progress to the benefit of all.

Do not miss the show this year—October 7 to 16, inclusive, at Chicago.

Dairying is developing to an encouraging extent this year in Kansas.

Careful Inspection of Every Part

DE LAVAL

For Forty Years The World's Standard

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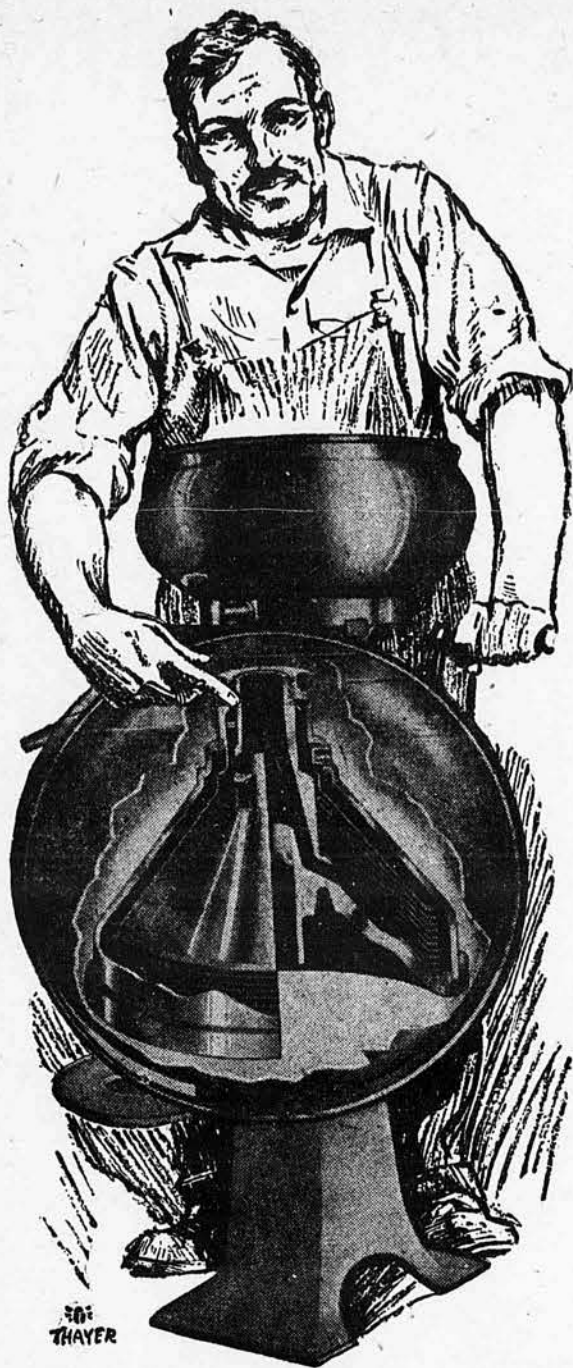
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The Separator with the **MILLION DOLLAR BOWL**

Feeds For Egg Production

Properly Balanced Rations Increase Poultry Profits

BY F. E. FOX

THE ONE-GRAIN ration for poultry feeding has seen its best days. It has been said that wheat is probably as nearly balanced for egg production as any one of our common grains and yet when a flock is fed on wheat alone, a hen only gets one-half enough protein to make an egg a day and there are three times as much carbohydrates and fat as is needed for that same egg so to get enough protein she has to save up her food for two days and at the same time has accumulated six times as much carbohydrates and fats as she needs. It is little wonder, then, that hens fed one grain or even a mixture of grains without a mash supplement with a high protein feed, frequently get over-fat. The present day poultryman supplies a variety of grains for the scratch feed and supplements this with a dry mash.

Good Grain Combinations

Those grain feeds which have been found satisfactory for scratch grain are corn, wheat, oats, kafir and barley. Corn has been considered too fattening or heating by many to be a good summer feed but actual feed tests do not bear this out. Careful temperature readings of fowls thru the hot summer months have been kept and corn has been found to be as desirable as other grains. However, fowls usually decrease in egg production at this season of the year and do not require much for maintaining the body temperature so do not need so much feed. They also get considerable feed upon the range. For these reasons a small amount of corn or any other grains should be given and the quantity of bulky feeds such as bran, ground oats and green feed increased.

Wheat is a starchy food and the fowls like it. They will eat it quite readily. It is low in ash and fibre and when the price is reasonable it is one of the best poultry feeds that we have. Shrunk grains of wheat contain a high percentage of protein and are even more valuable than the plump starchy grains for poultry feeding.

Oats are high in hull which is largely crude fibre and indigestible. They are not very palatable unless hulled or chopped. Sprouted oats or soaked oats are good as the soaking softens the hull. Heavy oats are desirable to add to the ration by the way of variety. Light oats for the reason of the excess hull, have very little value in poultry feeding work. Oats seem to have a stimulating effect. Horsemen like to feed them to horses to give life and energy. Pep probably would be the present day slang for the effect obtained. Hulled oats or rolled oats are very good for growing little chicks.

Kafir and Corn

Kafir has about the same analysis as corn and is used to replace corn in sections where corn will not grow well. It has a hard outer coating which is objectionable. After the chickens become accustomed to kafir they will eat it quite readily and it gives quite good results. In feeding value it is about 10 per cent lower than corn.

Barley is higher in protein than corn, wheat or oats and is lower in crude fibre or hull than oats. Chickens do not like it as a rule and will not eat it readily. In the past it has had a high value for other purposes but very likely now, more of it will be used for poultry feeding work.

Rye is used but little for poultry feeding. It is not palatable and chickens do not like it tho from the point of its analysis it would seem that it ought to be a good feed.

Cane seed is not eaten readily by chickens nor does it usually give the best results. In a good many localities it is fed because they have it on hand and other grains are high and hard to procure. From the point of egg production the grains mentioned will give better results.

Millet is sometimes used but because of the small size of the seed it has found more favor as a chick feed than for laying hens. Buckwheat is not relished by fowls and very little of it is used altho a good many commercial scratch grains include it in their mixture.

In addition to a mixture of several of these grains a mash should be fed. This is composed of ground feeds and mill byproducts which contain the high protein feed so greatly needed for egg production. The mash is preferably fed dry in a box or hopper and should be available to the birds at all times. These mash feeds include bran, shorts, cornmeal, meat scraps, tankage, ground oats and occasionally alfalfa meal, oil meal or cotton seed meal. One of the big difficulties feed manufacturers have is to get the poultryman to feed a mash to supplement the scratch grain. The bird has a gizzard for grinding feed so should be fed some whole or cracked grains but under the strain of heavy egg production she cannot get feed fast enough this way so some of it should be fed in the ground state making it quickly digestible.

It is desirable to give a grain feed at night as it stays with the fowls longer than a mash and they are not so likely to get hungry before morning. A wet mash in the morning is quite objectionable as the birds come off the roost hungry and gobble up their fill of the wet mash and sit around the rest of the morning. Thus they do not get the necessary exercise that they should. Furthermore, the stronger birds crowd away the weaker and get most of the feed. For these reasons dry feeding of the mash is desirable. They can eat only a little at a time and then have to get a drink to wash it down so that at some time during the day all the flock gets a chance at the feed hopper. Of the mash feeds bran should be the basis and always included. It is bulky, acts as a laxative and holds the particles apart in the digestive tract, giving the digestive juices a chance to act. It is high in ash or mineral and one of the best poultry feeds that we have.

Shorts or middlings contain more of the starch of the wheat kernel and are high in feed value but are too heavy or pasty to be fed alone. They should be included in the dry mash along with bran. Cornmeal or the siftings from ground corn or corn chop will prove very palatable.

Tankage is Valuable

Meat scraps and high grade tankage are high in protein as muscle or lean meat particles of food. This is necessary for heavy egg production. Milk would provide the same compound but contains so much water that it is doubtful whether fowls under heavy egg production could consume enough to supply their needs. Alfalfa meal supplies succulence, green feed and health builders known as vitamins. If fowls are out upon free range they would not need this except possibly during the most severe winter months when the birds are unable to get out and rustle any green feed.

Oil meal is laxative, cooling to the digestive tract and is a high protein feed. It comes from vegetable sources so is a vegetable protein and not as valuable, therefore, as the meat scraps, tankage or milk which are animal proteins. It is lower in price than these other proteins, however, and may be used to supplement them and lower the cost of the ration with very good results. Usually poultrymen prefer not over 10 per cent of oil meal in the ration. Cotton seed meal is a vegetable protein but is not well liked by poultry and not used to any great extent, at least in the North. A small percentage of cotton seed meal has been used by the government upon their poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., and it has given fairly good results.

The balance of the ration should include green feeds such as sprouted oats, nice green alfalfa, wheat or rye pasture, mangels or cabbage. These are protective feeds and health builders. When they are lacking birds are more susceptible to disease. Milk, preferably sour, tho not a green feed is also a health builder or productive feed. Unless the birds range upon a limestone farm or have access to broken plaster, it will be necessary to supply lime in some form. Oyster shell is the commercial product that supplies this conveniently at a comparatively low cost.

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GUARANTEED SEEDS. ALFALFA \$12.50 bu. Sweet clover, \$17. Red Clover, \$27.50; German Millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.25; Common Millet, \$1.75; cane seed, \$1.35; Sudan, \$13.50 cwt., sacks free. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kans.

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FOR THE TABLE

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PEPPER AND EGG PLANTS, \$2 100; 25 cents dozen. Early tomatoes, \$1 100. A. M. Samuelson, Route 3, North Topeka.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, PROGRESSIVE, everbearing, \$2 per 100, \$8 500 plants, postpaid. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

PLANTS—TOMATO, EARLIANA, 50-DAY; sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50 cents per 100, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

EXTRA FANCY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET potato plants. 1,000, \$3.25; 5,000, \$3 per thousand, delivered. Prompt shipment. Peter P. Simon, Oakland, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL and Porto Rico. Disease free. Treated for black rot. \$3.50 per thousand, cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Company, Idabel, Okla.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, postpaid, \$3; 1,000, express collect, \$2.50. Tomato plants, 500, postpaid, \$1.50; 1,000, express collect, \$1.75. Tift Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL and Porto Rico, the two leading varieties. \$3.50, 1,000; \$2 for 500. We pay postage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Holdenville Nurseries, Holdenville, Okla.

POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY Hall, Bunch Yam, Southern Queen, Triumph, Dooley Yam, Yellow Yam, Yellow Jersey, Cuba Yam. 1000 postpaid for \$3.50; 500, \$2; 100, 50c. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

PLANTS—ALL KINDS—CABBAGE AND tomatoes 100, \$1; 200 or more 75 cents hundred. Sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansum, Pride of Kansas, 100, 75 cents; 200 or more 50 cents hundred. Postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, North Topeka, Kan.

STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP BY E. E. MOORE, 51 S. VAL- ley, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kan., on the 19th day of April, 1920, one blue male colt, one year old, value, \$25. William Beggs, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY FRED STOCKING WHO resides in Jefferson township, Chautauqua county, Kansas, on the 26th of March, 1920, one red yearling steer, no marks or legible brands. J. R. Marsh, Justice of the Peace.

TAKEN UP BY LESTER ADAMS WHOSE residence is Gove county, Section 26, township 13, route 28, postoffice, Gove, Kans., R. F. D., Route A, on the 19th day of March, 1920, one black horse, white hind foot, weight about 750 pounds, value, \$20. E. E. Baker, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY J. E. FRIESE, 11 MILES northwest of Cimarron, Gray county, Kan., March 10th, 1920, four head of horses described as follows. One black gelding, coming three years old, small white star in forehead and white spot on right hind foot. Valued at \$75. One black mare, coming three years old, left hind foot white, and small white spot on right hind foot. Valued at \$75. One bay gelding coming two years old, valued at \$50. One bay mare coming one year old, white spot in forehead, valued at \$50. No marks or brands except as given above. H. N. Hildebrand, County Clerk.

PET STOCK.

\$150 A MONTH EASILY MADE FROM one pair of silver foxes. Some are making double that. Think of it, but don't think too long. Don't worry about the money. You can "start small and grow big." Let me show you how. The Uncompahgre Fur Company, Department MB, Ridgway, Colorado.

RAISE RABBITS FOR US, WE SHOW YOU where to market all you raise at \$4 to \$25 each. Remit \$5 for large, illustrated, typewritten print on one side of paper, "Course in Rabbiculture," which remittance also applies on purchase of pair Belgian Hares, including contract. Co-Operative Supply Company, Department 80, St. Francis, Wis.

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.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS, \$7 PER 100, PREPAID. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.
PURE BRED ANCONA EGGS, \$5.50 PER 100. George S. Hamit, Speed, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS

BUTTERCUP EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Mrs. Jas. Snel, Pittsburg, Kan.

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FELCH LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS, \$1.50 15. Harry Thomas, Scranton, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$2. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.
HEAVY LAYING AND WEIGHING LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$1.75; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.75. Postpaid. Mrs. Dick Walters, Abilene, Kan., Route 7.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.
BABY CHICKS PREPAID \$18 TO \$25 PER hundred. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minors, Brahmas, Leghorns. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns our specialty. 5,000 for June delivery. Order now. Live delivery. Prepaid. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
500,000 BABY CHICKS, 20 LEADING VARIETIES, via prepaid parcel post. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 668, Lancaster, Mo.
YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, 15,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, 500 for \$39. From Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

DAY-OLD BABY CHICKS. LIVE DELIVERY guaranteed. Black Langshans, 25 cents; R. I. Reds, 18 cents; Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, 18 cents. H. C. Ross Chicken Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—STANDARD bred Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, best laying strains, free delivery, reasonable prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farm, Columbia, Mo.

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BABY CHICKS, SINGLE COMB BROWN Buff and White Leghorns, \$16 per 100, postpaid, live delivery. Pure bred farm flocks, range raised, heavy laying strains. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

DAY OLD CHIX—BARRED AND WHITE Rock, Rose and Single Comb Reds, 18c; Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, 16c; left overs, 15c each; by mail prepaid, guaranteed alive. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED, HEAVY laying strains. White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds (both combs), and Leghorns, White, Buff and Brown. Carefully inspected and selected. Live arrival. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$2, 15. CHAS. Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

DUCKS

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 11, \$1. EMMA Longren, Winkler, Kan.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 11. Wm. Holligan, Emmett, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 13, \$3; 100, \$12. Edith Courter, Wetmore, Kan.
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Eggs, 13, \$1.50. Mrs. Edith Wright, Route 3, St. John, Kans.
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, prize winners. Eggs, \$2 15. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.
ENGLISH FENCIBLE RUNNER DUCK eggs. Heavy laying strain. 13, \$1.25; 100, \$7.50. Mrs. Cameron Smith, Durham, Kan.

EGGS

EGGS FROM EXHIBITION BARRED Rocks, one setting, \$3; two settings, \$5. Frank McCormack, Washington, Kan.
WRITE GRANT, THE WHITE LEGHORN Man at Elk Falls, Kansas, 10,000 hatching eggs and chicks to offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MODLIN'S POULTRY FARM. LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize-winning stock. Fishel strain direct. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100; selected pen, \$3 per 15; J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. KEELER STRAIN. pure white, stay white. Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Head of pen first cock at Kansas City, 1919. Eggs, both kinds, \$3. R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (PENNSYLVANIA Poultry Farm stock direct), where every hen is trapped every day of the year, and with a 297 egg record. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

EGGS—GUARANTEED, FROM PURE White and Black Langshans, 15, \$2.50. Range White, 15, \$1.75; per hundred, \$8. S. C. Anconas, Sicilian Buttercups, 16, \$2. 80% fertility guaranteed. Parcel post. Mrs. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kan.

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PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE. FIVE eggs, prepaid \$2.50. Arthur Blanchat, Runnymede, Kan.

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WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, \$2.50 PER 15, prepaid. Chenoweth's White Feather Farm, Cove, Kan.
WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, \$3 TRIO. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Mrs. George E. Martin, Route 1, Attica, Kan.

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HOUDAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 50, \$5. HENRY Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

HAMBURG

EXCELLENT LAYERS, NONE BETTER. Pure Rose Comb Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, \$2.25 per 15; \$11 per 100. Leland McKittrick, Wilson, Kan.

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PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Dewey Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS—EGGS, \$8 108; \$1.75 15. Sarah K. Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

"KLUSMIRE" IDEAL BLACK LANGSHAN eggs. Write for list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2. Parcel Post prepaid. David Council, 1151 Duane, Topeka, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, GOOD LAYERS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Letha Glidewell, Hallowell, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$2 15; \$8 100; baby chicks 20 cents each. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

EXTRA FINE THOROUGHBRED BLACK Langshans. Surplus stock. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$4.55; hundred, \$16 postpaid. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6.50 100. Mrs. Mason Ford, Goff, Kan.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Eva Duvall, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, 100, \$7. George Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. F. W. Smith, Route 3, Mound City, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

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

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$7 100. C. E. Johnson, Sparks, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 100. Young strain. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$5.50 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kans.

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CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6, prepaid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs, 100, \$6; 32, \$2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FERRIS BEST STRAIN LEGHORN CHICKS \$18 100. Eggs \$9 100. \$2 15. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$8 105 prepaid, satisfactory hatches. Mrs. Warren Bearly, Protection, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. STATE winners. Until further notice, eggs, 5c each. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 for 15; \$6 for 100. Mrs. R. J. Logan, Carlton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Barron strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.25; 100, \$6. Wm. Pittinger, Blaine, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Extra fine stock. \$6.50 100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Green, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. Extra quality, \$7 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

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EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, \$7 100; \$4.50; \$2 15; 260 egg strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Pedigreed stock. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

LARGE ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS. Selected eggs from selected stock, \$3 per setting of fifteen. Henry Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$8 per 100; \$4.25 50; \$2 setting. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

RYAN'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns, eggs prepaid, 105, \$7; 150, \$10; 300, \$18.50. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Winter layers, not boarders. Baby chicks, eggs. Catalog free. Royal Oaks Poultry Farm, Cabool, Mo.

EGGS FROM YOUNG-HILLVIEW STRAIN. Single comb White Leghorns. Quality guaranteed. \$100, \$7, prepaid. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, TRAPNESTED, HIGH egg producing exhibition quality, second to none. Eggs \$5 per 15. J. R. Ramsey, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE, WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 500 for \$98. Ferris Young and Smith strains. Hens pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

LEGHORNS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Geo. Biles, Dover, Okla.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, professionally culled. Orders promptly filled, \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100, postpaid. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

YESTERLAD STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Heavy laying strain, selected eggs for hatching, \$8 per 120; \$4 per 48. W. H. Morris, Leocompton, Kan.

PRYOR'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. From America's most famous laying strains. Eggs, range, \$7 hundred; pen, \$2 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, R. 3, Fredonia, 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.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. 13 years exclusive breeding. Pure laying Culp and Tormelson strain. Eggs \$7 per 100, \$1.50, 16; Chicks, 17c, all prepaid. Hudson's, Fulton, Kans.

YESTERLAD STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, mated with Ferris 260-egg trap nested stock, \$8 per 100. Extra with each 100 order, securely packed. Prepaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. FOUNDATION from Young Ferris Yesterlaid, 200 to 288-egg lines. Closely culled. Free range eggs, \$8 per 100, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. O. Wiemeyer, Route 1, Anthony, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young's strain. Two farms, but one breed. Eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100 and up. Get mating list. E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS. AMERICA'S famous Single Comb Brown Leghorns—would \$195 per month from a farm flock interest you? Write for our big free catalog. George Russell, Chilwee, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS YESTERLAD 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.

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PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs, \$7 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs, 8 cents each. Fertility guaranteed. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

CLAUDE HAMILTON STRAIN SINGLE Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs, postpaid, \$7 100; at farm, \$6 100. S. T. Croner, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$8 100. Mrs. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECT STOCK, \$8 100; \$1.50 15; prepaid. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred; prepaid. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

S. C. PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, winter layers, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. S. Hutcheson, Oak Hill, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Baby chicks, 18 cents, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WINTER laying strain 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; baby chicks \$15 per 100. Mrs. Ola Kaupp, Dennis, Kan.

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COOK STRAIN PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpington eggs, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Baby chicks, 25c. Big bone. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

GUARANTEED PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, fifteen years breeding. Range eggs, \$8 hundred, \$5 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kans.

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10,000 COMMON LIVE PIGEONS WANTED. R. O. Elliott, 7500 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 PER SETTING. O. G. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN, 100, \$7. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS. Henry Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7 100; Mrs. Elsie Holderness, Dillwyn, Kans.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, PREPAID. Mrs. Aug. Christianson, Brewster, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 6 CENTS, CHICKS, 18 cents. Mrs. John Hoornbeck, Winfield, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, \$2 per 15. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$2 PER 15. E. L. Stephens, 402 Bennett Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, \$1.75 15; \$7.50 100. Mrs. Lewis G. Olson, Dwight, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BRED-TO-LAY, yellow legs, 100 eggs, \$8. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas.

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS, HEAVY layers, \$8 100; \$2 15. Mrs. Earl J. Rose, Barnes, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCKS FOR 18 YEARS. EGGS, \$1.50 setting; three settings, \$4. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING stock, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Mrs. Cassidy, Partridge, Kansas.

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EGGS FROM STANDARD DARK BARRED Rocks, egg type, fine birds, \$3 per 15. Omer Perreault, Clyde, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

"PREPAID" BARRED ROCKS, "RING-lets" eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Quick service. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST BLOOD lines, \$3 to \$5 per 15. 1/2 price after May 1st. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kans.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EXCLUSIVE breeding. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.

BETTER BARRED ROCKS, THE SAME old price. Eggs, 100, \$6. Pens of pure Bradley stock at \$3 to \$5 per 15. Lee Underhill, Wells, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, RESULT OF 26 YEARS exclusive breeding. A few hens and eggs at bargain prices. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SEASON END PRICES—QUALITY ROCKS, dark, narrow barred, show-winning strain, Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$8. Marta M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE vigorous, bred to lay strain, \$1.25 per setting, \$8.50 per hundred. Mrs. Wm. Garretts, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, GUARANTEED pure; \$2 per 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Few cockerels left, \$4 each, three for \$10. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

PARK'S 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Pedigreed eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 100, \$10; prepaid. No better bred-to-lay. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS KANSAS City, Denver, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center, Eggs, 15, \$7.50; 30, \$14. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks. Eggs, mated pens, 15, \$5. Utility 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Day old chicks, 20c each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Heavy winter layers. "Pen quality" eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

IF YOU WANT BARRED ROCK EGGS from stock that has won in government laying contests write Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan. Eggs half price after April 25.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET, trapnested, bred-to-lay. Each pen headed by prize winner cockerel mating egg record 240, 15, \$2; 50, \$6; 100, \$10; prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, HIGH GRADE Thompson hens headed by pure E. B. Thompson males. Eggs, \$7 per 100; \$4 for 50. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Box 15, Humboldt, Kan.

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STRICTLY PURE ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites. Excellent layers. Eggs, 100, \$9; 50, \$5; 15, \$2. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

THOROUGHBRED R. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 100. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, LAYING strain. Eggs, \$10 per 100. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, 15 EGGS \$2; \$3 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. M. E. Hawkins, Mound City, Kan.

LARGE, DARK RED SINGLE COMB EGGS, bred layers, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4. Mrs. Frank Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

EVEN DARK ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Chicks, 22c each; 100, \$20. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

LARGE, DARK, RED, HEAVY BONED good scoring Rose Comb Reds. Guaranteed good laying strain. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

RICKEBECKER-POORMAN REDS, EXTRA laying strains, both combs. Pens, \$2 15; range, \$6 95. Chicks, 20c. Nell Kimble, Carbondale, Kan.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

BARGAIN—IN THOSE RED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. To give room, turned pens with range, \$7, 100. Order mating list. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

SELECTED RANGE DARK RED ROSE comb eggs, extra good stock, \$10 per 100; \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Florence Broadbent, Corning, Kan.

CAREFULLY PACKED HATCHING EGGS from prize winning stock. S. C. Red White Leghorns, \$3 per 15. Two settings or more prepaid.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

KANSAS stockmen met at Kansas City last week to discuss the key to current and prospective prices of livestock. The meeting, which included the board of governors of the Kansas Livestock association and representatives of the Kansas City and Wichita livestock exchanges, ignored the transportation situation, discussing only the extreme difficulty being experienced in obtaining loans on cattle. The cattlemen at this meeting, including Pres. James R. Plumb of the Kansas association, Pet Nation, vice-president of the First National bank of Hutchinson, Ed Root of Brookville, M. M. Sherman of Crawford, J. H. Mercer of Topeka and President E. W. Houx of the Kansas City Livestock exchange made it clear in their discussions and in the resolutions they adopted that the lack of an adequate supply of loans is holding the livestock industry in check.

"I would not be surprised to see idle pastures in Kansas this summer on account of the failure of the owners of the grass to obtain loans to assist in the purchase of cattle," Pet Nation of Hutchinson declared. "It is not unusual to find owners of pastures in the state who have no cattle on them because of a lack of loans. Some measures ought to be taken to assist the producers of this class. Kansas beef production may be cut short if conditions are not improved."

President Houx of the Kansas City Livestock exchange declared that cattle loan companies and banks engaged in the livestock business are carrying fewer loans on cattle than a year ago, but are making new loans in very few instances. He told of one stockman who gave up his first payment on a bunch of 300 cattle intended for grazing because of failure to raise a loan to make full payment.

After discussions along this line, the directors of the Kansas Livestock association adopted a resolution urging a cessation of lending on non-essentials and demanding that the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, which controls the Federal Reserve Banking System, arrange "a feasible plan by which the livestock industry may be cared for in order that adequate meat production be made possible for the coming year by extending sufficient credit at reasonable rates of interest to that industry."

Cattle Loans Restricted

Among other declarations in the resolution, the following was of chief interest: "At the present time our livestock producers are unable to get loans necessary for the carrying of their cattle on grass and filling pastures where unable to rent. Heretofore these borrowers have readily obtained loans without previous arrangements with their bankers, and thinking the same condition would prevail this year, find upon asking for loans that they are unable to get same. And it is fully established that livestock loans are approximately 33 1/3 per cent less than a year ago, which proves that the livestock industry is not overloaded with loans or at all inflated."

The foregoing statements are deserving of commendation. They not only throw light on a vital phase of the trade in cattle—the supply of credit, but bring out an encouraging fact by pointing out that fewer loans are outstanding on livestock than a year ago.

That many deals in cattle have already been held up by the lack of credit is generally reported in states other than Kansas. The demand on the Kansas City market for stockers and feeders has been affected to a degree. Naturally, as trading is checked, upward movements in prices are stopped. There is a strong demand for cattle for pasturage purposes, but it is being held back. It is a curious fact, however, that thus far this season the demand for stockers has been so strong and so wide that prices on this class of cattle have held well—far better than the quotations on finished grades going to packers.

Trade in cattle last week felt the effect of the credit situation and the continuation of the strike of switchmen. Offerings of South Texas grass-fat steers, which promise to be liberal thruout the month of May, while sold in the quarantine division of the Kansas City yards, repressed bullishness on all cattle. The South Texas steers dress out well partly because they are shipped a long distance to the Kansas City yards. For this reason, they are attractive to the packers, who are getting them largely at \$9.75 to \$10.50. Yearlings gained about 25 cents in the native cattle trade last week, while heavy steers were barely steady. Top on yearlings was \$14.50. There was also a little improvement in the butcher cattle trade, with sales largely at \$8 to \$10 on cows. Veal calves slumped as much as \$2, receding to a top of only \$12.50. There was again some export competition for live cattle. Stockers rose as much as 75 cents, owing to light receipts and a strong demand, with prices quoted at \$7.50 to \$11.50.

The market would have been better if the credit situation had not entered into it, but the prices paid were high enough from the viewpoint of the buyers. The break in calves was attributed to the inauguration of the annual run of dairy calves at Chicago.

Hogs Advance 50 Cents

Slight improvement in railroad shipping conditions to the East helped the hog market, bringing competition from small packers. As a result prices advanced about 50 cents, with a top of \$14.05 and bulk of sales at \$13.75 to \$14.50 at the close of the past week. Packers reported the sale of 45 million dollars of pork products to Germany thru credit arrangements, but it was stated that the transactions were on lard and meats already held in store in Europe. Stock hogs sold at \$14 to \$14.50, with some sales up to \$15. The

hog market is out of line with corn, being on an unprofitable basis.

The improved railroad conditions brought larger receipts of sheep, as well as of cattle and hogs. The sheep market was affected by Texas offerings of grass-fat stock and by a reduced demand for mutton. As predicted lately, prices receded, closing with declines of \$1 to \$2. Wool lambs lost up to \$2 and clipped lambs around \$1, while fat sheep declined \$1. Even at the declines the market does not appear strong. After a top of \$20.25 on wool lambs, the close was at \$19.20 for the best. Good wool ewes closed around \$15; clipped ewes, \$12.50; clipped lambs, \$17.50.

Horse and mule trade was again disrupted by the railroad situation, and prices were quoted only nominally steady, with the tendency somewhat easier.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

DELAY in marketing wheat is not advisable. Farmers who have been holding wheat for higher prices are urged to dispose of their stocks as soon as possible. For the second time on the 1919-20 crop, the bread grain has again sold up to the \$3-a-bushel level, the figure I predicted would be reached before the close of the marketing season. This prediction was made at the time prices had receded about 75 cents a bushel from the previous top to around \$2.35 in Kansas City. Of course, much of the wheat still held by Kansas farmers has been kept out of markets because of the inability of railroads to supply equipment for loading. No doubt, many farmers will be compelled to carry their stocks into the new crop year. But strong efforts should be made to market wheat as soon as possible.

Another Wheat Advance Coming

The trade as a whole is not particularly bearish on wheat, knowing that the railroad situation will not permit of a heavy movement before the close of the crop year. A further advance in prices to \$3.25 a bushel would not be surprising, and some observers of the grain community are

chases would be on a larger scale. Demand for flour is improving and a period of active buying by bakers and jobbers before the close of the old crop year will soon be witnessed. In the past week wheat advanced 4 to 8 cents a bushel on dark hard and hard winter and 2 to 5 cents on red winter. Premiums over the government basis ranged up to 83 cents a bushel.

Corn is Erratic

Corn is following a very erratic course, the fluctuations indicating an unstable situation in the market. The strained credit situation is offsetting in a large measure the bullishness resulting from a very light movement to market and small visible stocks of the grain. There is little hope for any marked improvement in the movement of corn from the interior and, so far as the supply situation is concerned, the trade is not lacking in strength. But it is a question whether the financial horizon will wield sufficient pressure on markets to offset the effect of light receipts. The market fluctuations for some time in the future will reflect a contest between factors surrounding the demand-supply situation and the financial situation. It is argued that corn already has advanced about 50 cents a bushel from the low point as a result of the small movement to market, which should be sufficient to discount such a condition in the trade. Gains in the speculative market the past week amounted to 4 to 6 cents a bushel, and carlots advanced 3 to 7 cents. Sales were made at a range of \$1.65 to \$1.76 a bushel.

Heavy Demand for Oats

The present level of prices for oats is the result of an actual shortage of the grain, and not merely a scarcity so far as available stocks are concerned, which to a great extent is the case in wheat and corn. I predicted \$1 oats many months ago, and this figure will probably be maintained the remainder of the old crop year. In the past week sales of white oats were made up to \$1.07 1/2 a bushel, the general market advancing 3 to 5 cents a bushel. For the first time in the history of the grain industry, quotations in the speculative market reached the \$1 level, this figure having been paid for the May delivery following advances of 4 to 5 cents. The South still is absorbing large quantities of oats, and other sections where planting operations are progressing on a large scale are heavy buyers. Exporters are taking considerable oats, also.

Cake and Meal Decline

Cottonseed cake and meal are in a very easy position. Prices are slowly on the downgrade, offerings of 43 per cent protein cake and meal being available in Texas and Oklahoma around \$59 a ton, or about \$65 in Kansas and surrounding feeding states. A decline to \$50 a ton at crushing points would not be a surprising development. Mills are holding fairly large quantities of cake and meal, considerably more than normal for this season of the year, but they are not pressing stocks on the market, fearing a rapid downturn. Feeders are buying very

(Continued on Page 44.)

WYANDOTTES.

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KANSAS

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KANSAS

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320 ACRES, with 200 a. under one of Rocky Ford's best ditches. 100 a. alfalfa, 65 a. winter wheat, balance good farming land, living water on place. Near outside range. An ideal dairy ranch. Condensary truck passes gate each day. Price \$18,000. Good terms. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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Cool Weather Helps Wheat

Good Rains Visit Every Part of the State

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

COOL weather has prevailed during most of the past week and rain has fallen in practically every part of the state. While the cool weather has been hard on most of the spring crops it has been favorable for wheat, rye and barley. No serious danger is anticipated now from the Hessian fly and a fairly good crop of wheat is expected. The wheat fields from the border of Eastern Kansas to the Western limits of the wheat growing sections of Colorado are reported to be in very excellent condition at this time.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, in his weekly crop report says: "Corn is very back-

ward, very little planting as yet having been done in the northern border counties and it has only started in the central counties of the state. In the southeast from 50 to 90 per cent of the corn ground has been planted, the larger percentages prevailing in the south central counties. In this section some of the sorghums are in the ground, possibly aggregating 20 or 25 per cent of the acreage which will be devoted to these crops there. In the southwest very little work has been accomplished as yet owing to the dry condition of the soil.

"Potatoes in the Kaw Valley section, especially the eastern part, as in Douglas and Johnson counties, were damaged by freezing weather on the night of April 27. The weather has been too cool for best growth of this crop as yet.

"Alfalfa and the hay crops are very backward but the past week has seen some improvement over the week before. The plants are in good condition, however, and with warm weather will show gratifying progress. Pastures are starting up nicely but very little stock has been turned on them as yet.

Fruit Prospects are Poor

"Sugar beets are being planted in the Arkansas Valley, especially Finney county, where 25 or 30 per cent are now planted. Fruit prospects are no better than a week ago, cold weather holding back fruit buds. Light frosts occurred during the week but probably caused little damage.

"Soil conditions are good in practically all sections of the state and the general opinion is that it is plowing and working down better than in many years preceding. In the northeastern section it is a trifle heavy owing to recent rains, while in the southwest good rains are badly needed in order to start the spring work satisfactorily."

Local conditions of crops and the progress of farm work are shown in the following reports from our county crop correspondents:

Atchison—Wheat looks very promising. Clover, alfalfa and oats also are in good condition. Oat fields are washed badly, and the ground is rough. Some fields will be difficult to harvest with a binder because of ditches. Farmers are preparing their own ground. Fruit trees on high ground are in bloom, but fruit on bottom land was damaged by the freeze.—Alfred Cole, May 1.

Barber—An excellent rain fell April 25 and 26, and prospects are more encouraging. Perhaps 50 per cent of the wheat acreage will be left to mature. Weather still is cold and spring crops are not doing as well as they should. Most livestock has been turned on grass, and many trains of cattle are being shipped to pasture on the long grass in the eastern part of the state. Sales are infrequent, but livestock brings satisfactory prices.—Homer Hastings, April 30.

Cheyenne—We are having warmer weather now. Five inches of snow fell April 18, preceded by three days of rainy weather. Nearly 4 inches of moisture fell during April. Wheat is doing well, but alfalfa and pastures are backward. Feed is getting scarce and some stock suffered during the stormy weather. Not much wheat is going to market on account of bad roads. There is not much demand for barley and corn. Several public sales are billed for next week. Eggs are worth 35c; butterfat, 64c.—P. M. Hurlock, April 24.

Clay—Cattle and colts will go to pasture today, but herds are small this year, and many pastures will not have much stock in them. The wet cool weather has delayed corn planting. Roads are heavy. No. 2 wheat is selling for \$2.62; corn, \$1.65 to \$1.75; hogs, \$12.50; hens, 29c; hides, 14c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 36c.—P. R. Forslund, May 1.

Douglas—Weather is cool, and nights are frosty. This is good wheat weather. Corn is nearly all planted, and the ground is in excellent condition. Harvest will be late this year. Oats are doing well, and more has been sown than usual. There will be plenty of fruit for the sugar we will have. Livestock is doing well, and most of it is on pasture.—O. L. Cox, May 1.

Edwards—Wheat that was not killed during the high winds in March is now making a good growth. About 1/4 inch of rain fell April 24 and 25 which was beneficial to all growing crops. Oats is not making satisfactory growth but barley is doing very well. A very large acreage of corn will be planted because of the unsatisfactory condition of wheat. Much kafir and cane also will be planted.—L. A. Spitze, May 1.

Ellis—We had a good rain April 24 and 25 which benefited growing crops. Farmers are listing corn and other grains. A great deal of wheat is going to market. A few public sales have been held and everything sells well. Wheat is worth \$2.25 to \$2.65; corn, \$1.60; oats, \$1; cream, 57c; eggs, 37c.—E. F. Erbert, April 30.

Ford—Weather is unsettled and cold, and we had a good rain April 23. The weather has been favorable for wheat. Oats and barley are doing very well. Farmers are planting corn. Pastures are getting green, and a few farmers are pasturing wheat.—John Zurbuchen, April 30.

Gove and Sheridan—The rain of April 24

and 25 put the ground in excellent condition for farming. Growing crops are doing well. There will not be as much listing done this spring as formerly, because of the large acreage of small crops which will be put in. Many farmers will plant millet. Not many public sales have been held. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 63c.—John I. Aldrich, May 1.

Gray—We have had several showers recently, and nearly an inch of rain fell altogether. Wheat shows the benefit of the moisture. Many farmers pastured wheat too much this winter, and some still are pasturing it. The yield will be reduced greatly. Livestock wintered well, and grass is very late. Spring work is later than usual, but the recent rains have encouraged farmers.—A. E. Alexander, May 1.

Harvey—We had an excellent rain April 25, and wheat and oats are getting green. Corn listing is progressing rapidly. Livestock is healthy. Butter sells for 50c; eggs, 38c; potatoes, 56c; wheat, \$2.65; sugar, 31c.—H. W. Prouty, April 30.

Jackson—Weather continues cold and wet. It is delaying corn planting. Wheat and oats are satisfactory, and alfalfa is growing well. Pastures will be good when we have a few days of warm weather. Corn sells for \$1.70; wheat, \$2.60; oats, \$1; hogs, \$15.—F. O. Grubbs, May 1.

Jewell—Rain has fallen every Saturday and Sunday for four weeks, and farmers have done very little work in the fields. A large part of the land where wheat was blown out has been sown to oats. No corn has been planted yet. Pastures are good, and livestock requires no other feed. Wheat is worth \$2.65; oats, \$1.10; corn, \$1.75; eggs, 37c; cream, 58c; potatoes are off the menu in most homes.—U. S. Godding, May 3.

Kiowa—Farmers believe 75 per cent of the wheat has been killed. The soil is blowing badly, and April winds have been nearly as bad as those in March. Corn planting is progressing, and the acreage will be larger than usual. The ground still contains enough moisture to sprout corn, but it is cold.—H. E. Stewart, April 24.

Linn—Weather is cold and cloudy. Oats and wheat are making a good growth, but some gardens will have to be replanted. Farmers are planting corn. Pastures are good, and many cattle have been turned on them. Several farmers have flocks of sheep, and they are doing very well. Shearing time is here, and wool brings good prices. Public roads are being graded, and greatly improved with tractors. No fruit was altogether killed by the freeze, unless it is gooseberries. Ollmen are drilling with some success. Many young chickens will be raised. Labor is high, and farmers are doing most of their own work. Hogs are worth 14c.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell and J. W. Cline-Smith.

Logan—Good rains fell April 19, 24 and 25. Barley and oats look well. Some gardens are planted, and farmers will put in corn next week. Cattle are healthy and there is a great deal of rough feed left. Some wheat is blown out, but most of it is satisfactory. Several farmers have bought tractors this spring. Most of them are small. Milk cows are worth \$85 to \$100; corn, \$1.50; barley, \$1.15; oats, 85c; prairie hay, \$15.—T. J. Daw, April 27.

Lyon—Wheat, alfalfa and oats have grown very fast the past three weeks. We have plenty of pasture for livestock on the prairies. Most early fruit was killed by the freeze of April 4. There still is plenty of feed, and livestock is in good condition. Prospects are good for gardens and potatoes.—E. R. Griffith, May 1.

McPherson—Wheat in this county is in good condition, with the exception of two localities. Oats are growing unsatisfactorily. Some corn has been planted, but all spring crops are slow and backward. The weather is too cold for them. Pastures also are late. Pig crop will be small this spring. Hired men receive \$80 a month. Corn sells for \$1.80; oats, \$1; hogs, \$13.50; eggs, 36c.—John Ostlund, April 27.

Nemaha—We have had several very severe dust storms. A heavy, cold rain fell April 24, 25 and 26. Fields were already water-soaked and packed, but are much worse now. It will be two weeks before the fields can be entered. A late spring is inevitable. Gardens are coming up, but it is too cold for them to grow satisfactorily. Some corn has been planted, but will require replanting.—A. M. C., April 26.

Osage—Weather is favorable for wheat, alfalfa and bluegrass, but we have not had enough rain to stop water hauling. Livestock has been on bluegrass pasture for a week, but prairie pasture is a little slow. Pasture rents are lower. Cream and butter prices are high. Labor is very high, and much work is neglected on farms.—H. L. Ferris, April 30.

Osborne—We have had several good rains recently, and the ground is soaked thoroughly. Wheat is doing well, but barley, oats and grass are about two weeks behind their usual growth. Weather is too cold for corn planting. Livestock still is on dry feed. Farmers will raise more chickens than usual.—W. F. Arnold, May 1.

Pawnee—We are having good growing weather for oats and barley. Wheat was damaged 50 per cent by high winds in March and April. A large acreage of corn will be planted. Wheat is selling for \$2.65; corn, \$1.75; oats, \$1.10; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 65c.—E. H. Gore, May 1.

Rawlins—We had three snow storms in April, and 20 inches of snow fell, besides 2 inches of rain. The snowfall of the winter was 50 inches in the north part of county, and less in the south. Wheat is late, but is coming out in good condition. It is too wet to plant corn. Quite a number of cattle were lost in the storm of April 11. The registered cattle sale on April 21 and 22 was well attended. The sale was held in Atwood in the new sale pavilion just completed at a cost of \$15,000. The pavilion seats 1,000 persons, and it was full. The cattle sold well, and many brought as high as \$1,000. One cow, 3 years old, sold for \$5,000.—J. S. Skolant and A. Madsen, April 24.

Renov—Weather has been cold and blustery this month, and only one-half of the corn crop has been planted. Wheat and alfalfa are growing well, and pastures are starting satisfactorily. Potatoes are up, and fruit trees are blooming. All old wheat has been sold.—E. Engelhart, April 23.

Smith—All crops are making slow growth. There is plenty of moisture in the ground, but we need warm weather. Some wheat is in satisfactory condition, but most fields are thin. Very little corn has been planted, as most farmers are waiting for warm weather. Butterfat is 57c; eggs, 35c; wheat, \$2.25 to \$2.55.—C. R. Rock, May 1.

Scott—Cool weather, frosts and cold winds have checked the growth of crops and grass.

Wheat prospects are good. Not much corn has been planted. No shipments of cattle have been made since the strike, and farmers have had to hold many fat hogs, which is expensive. Livestock is healthy. Land prices are advancing, and farmers are making improvements on their places.—J. M. Helfrick, April 30.

Sherman—Farmers are finishing seeding spring wheat and barley. It is about four weeks late. About one-fourth of the winter wheat was blown out and has been reseeded to spring wheat and barley. The blizzards, high winds and cold freezing weather are hard on crops and livestock. Grass will be green by May 1. Feed is nearly gone. Some stock was lost in the storms.—J. B. Moore, April 24.

Stafford—The rain on April 23 and 24 greatly benefited all growing crops. Some fields of wheat show good prospects, but others look very discouraging. Ground now is in excellent condition to plant corn. Oats are more satisfactory, but gardens are backward. Few public sales have been held. Livestock is on pasture. Wheat is worth \$2.60; corn, \$1.65; hogs, 13c; butter, 40c; eggs, 28c.—H. A. Kachelman, May 1.

Sumner—A little rain which fell the first of the week helped growing crops some. Wheat and oats look well in some parts of county, but the prospects are poor in other localities. Corn is planted, but very little kafir and cane has been put in. Grass is short. Wheat sells for \$2.60; oats, \$1; corn, \$1.65; butterfat, 66c; eggs, 33c.—E. L. Stocking, April 30.

Wabunsee—We had a good rain April 26 which was followed by a hard freeze, but it did not do much damage. Weather now is windy. Wheat that was damaged so much by March winds has made a marked improvement. Farmers are planting corn. The crop is late because of the cold weather. Pastures are growing slowly, and oats are very short. Fruit is badly damaged by recent freezes. Potatoes are coming up. The first cutting of alfalfa will be good. Corn is worth \$1.60; oats, \$1; eggs, 33c.—F. E. Marsh and A. H. Reynard, May 1.

Washington—Weather still is cold, and some rain has fallen. Warm weather is needed for pastures and other crops. Most corn ground is ready for planting. Considerable road work is being done. Drilling for oil began April 29 in this county. Corn is worth \$1.70; oats, 90c; eggs, 38c; cream, 63c; sugar, 30c.—Ralph B. Cole, April 30.

Wichita—Recent rains have put barley and other spring crops in growing condition again. Grass is becoming green, and livestock is healthy. Few farmers have begun to plant corn. Seed potatoes are scarce, and what few there are sell for \$8.50 to \$7 a bushel. Eggs are 36c; flour, \$3.85 a sack.—Edwin White, May 1.

To Destroy Pocket Gophers

Thru experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural college it has been found that the most practicable and successful way to combat pocket gophers is by poisoning. It also has been found that the best time to poison them is during the fall after the first heavy frost until the ground freezes. At this time the pocket gopher is storing up food for the winter and takes the bait more readily than at any other time. The Kansas State Agricultural college has formulated a poisoned oats bait which has proved very successful and it will be supplied at cost to persons wishing to use it.

By buying all the ingredients at wholesale we are able to manufacture the bait cheaper than it could be prepared in small quantities by individuals. However, the formula will be given to any one who desires it. The best method of administering the bait is to find the runs around the mounds by means of a probe. A wagon rod can be used to good advantage. When the run is found the probe will break thru the soil. This small hole should then be enlarged by thrusting a broom handle into it. Care should be taken not to thrust the large probe far enough to make a hole in the bottom of the runway, as the bait would fall into this and not be found by the gopher. After the hole has been enlarged in this way a teaspoonful of the poisoned oats should be poured in and the hole closed by a clod or wad of grass. A single pocket gopher may throw up several mounds above its many-branched runway, and every system should be baited in at least two places.

The best time to distribute the poison is when the ground is in good condition for plowing. After a field has been gone over all the mounds should be leveled and any new mounds of individuals missed the first time should be baited. It may be necessary to trap a few old "wise" gophers that refuse to take the bait. To get the best results a farmer should encourage his neighbors to free their fields of gophers, which if allowed to remain would be a constant source of reinfestation.

The poisoned oats are put up in the following sized packages, which will be expressed collect: 2 quarts, 60 cents; 4 quarts, 90 cents; 8 quarts, \$1.70; 16 quarts \$3.25 and 32 quarts, \$6.40. A quart will make about 50 baits.

For prompt service send orders with a remittance to Frederick L. Hisaw, zoology department, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

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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.

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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.

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PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a week each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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Lowest Current Rate
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THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Grandsons of
ORION CHERRY KING

Big husky spring yearlings, their dams by Potentate and John's Colonel Orion. Also fall boars by our herd boar, Pretty Valley Redeemer, that are real prospects. If you want the top blood of the breed at farmers' prices, write us today for description.
PRETTY VALLEY FARM, GYPSUM, KANSAS
Ross M. Peck, Prop.

Big Type Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings
And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immured. Priced to sell.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immured; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immured; Orion, Ill. and Colonel bloodlines. Glits and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.
SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

McCOMAS' DUROCS

Big type fall boars. Pathfinder and Sensation breeding. Classy boars for the breeder and farmer.
W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.

Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Extra good spring boars sired by Uneda High Orion the grand champion. One of those took first at Wichita. Also fall boars by Neb. Col. Chief. All immured, guaranteed.
W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring glits and tried sows bred for April farrow to Uneda King's Col. Graduate Pathfinder and Uneda High Orion, Jr. 15 top fall boars priced to sell.
Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

Wooddell's Durocs

15 top fall boars for sale. Sired by Chief's Wonder, Pathfinder Jr. and 1 Am. Great Wonder, from big mature sows. One of the best sow herds in Kansas. Priced to sell at once. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

August boars and glits, immured; weaning pigs (8 to 10 weeks old) after May 1st, registered at \$15 up. Pathfinder's Orion Col. Sensation and other big type strains. Satisfaction or your money back.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS

either sex \$40. Pairs and trios not akin; recorded and guaranteed immune. March pigs either sex, weaned May 8th, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Glits 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.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS

Big stretchy fellows ready for immediate use. Sired by Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion, Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Immured. Priced to sell.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

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)

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developing ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.
G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan

Prince Tip Top, Grand Champion of Kansas, Heads My Herd

Glits bred for May and June pigs and a few more fall boars sired by Prince Tip Top. Glits \$75; boars \$50, \$60 and \$75. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES Bred glits all sold.

Choice fall boars and glits for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS

For sale. A. C. HOKE, Parsons, Kansas.

O. I. C. PIGS Pairs or trios, not akin.

HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

O. I. C. PIGS Either sex; priced to sell.

E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MISSOURI

O. I. C. PIGS Choice September glits and boars.

Lloyd Kimball, Manchester, Kansas.

Grain Market Report

(Continued from Page 41.)

sparingly. Linseed cake and meal also is easy. After a steady downturn from above \$80 a ton at Minneapolis, the principal crushing point, to about \$64, the market rebounded to \$70 and since has fallen to approximately \$68. Exporters, normally the important buying element, are taking little linseed and cottonseed feed, nor is this demand expected to develop soon.

Bran and Shorts

Demand is not pronounced in the bran and shorts trade, but scarcity of offerings is maintaining prices at current extraordinary levels. Were mills allowed to operate freely, which would be the case with a settlement of the rail switchmen's strike, the market for millfeed would not be maintained; in fact a slump of \$10 a ton before the close of the crop year is a common prediction in trade circles. For the present, however, the bulls have the upper hand. Bran is bringing \$52 to \$53 a ton, and gray shorts are selling up to \$60 a ton. Deferred deliveries are sharply discounted.

Slight easing in the rail situation is permitting a freer movement of hay, and eagerness to fill orders, which accumulated during the complete halt in the trade resulting from the strike, are forcing prices up slightly. Advances amounted to around \$2 a ton on alfalfa, and tame hay and prairie displayed a very strong tone. But it is believed this is only temporary strength. It is too close to the period for new crop offerings to permit any material upturns in hay for any lengthy time. The use of pastures also is cutting down demand. Alfalfa is selling at a range of \$17 to \$36, timothy at \$25.50 to \$36 and prairie at \$12 to \$25.

Feeders Meet at Lincoln

(Continued from Page 10.)

more a pound. The silage fed to lots 2 to 5 inclusive was fed in large quantities from the beginning of the experiment to the conclusion of the 120-day period. During the last 40 days no silage was fed but instead a full feed of grain. During the first 120 days only a medium feed of grain was fed to these four lots. Lot 3 fed a little more than 4 pounds of alfalfa molasses feed a day in addition to corn, silage, and alfalfa, made the least loss a head and likewise the most pork a head. The silage fed in lot 2 when compared with the ration used in lot 1 returned a valuation of \$9, altho it was only charged in the feeding test at \$8 a ton. The hominy feed in lot 5 did not prove to be quite as efficient as corn. A year ago the cattle in lot 5 fed an identical ration showed a good gain and the hominy feed proved to be rather more efficient than corn.

The results of these experiments demonstrate clearly that cattlemen cannot hope to make any money out of their feeding operations until conditions change for the better. In fact most of them will do well if they break even. The experiments also show that any ration used must contain a liberal amount of silage in order to insure economical gains. This means that every feeder must be well supplied with silos and that they must be filled as often as possible. If the number of silos were doubled there still would not be enough of them to meet the demands.

The demands on the Fort Hays Experiment station for seedlings indicate an encouraging interest in tree planting in Western Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins.

May 11-12-13—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. May 15—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. Sale at Wichita.

May 20—Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale at Ft. Scott, Kan. W. E. Buell, Mgr., Xenia, Kan.

May 26—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., C. W. McCampbell, Sale Mgr.

May 29—W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa. Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

June 16—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo. Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y. Oct. 15—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr. June 1—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chillicothe, Kan. June 6—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Hereford Cattle.

May 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan. Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb. Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

July 27—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Oct. 21—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo. Percheron Horses.

May 20—L. C. Lauterbach, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Sale Reports

Behrent's Hereford-Poland Sale.

Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, held his postponed Hereford and Poland China sale at Norton, Saturday, April 24. In another storm but with a fairly good attendance and the result was satisfactory to Mr. Behrent. The nine young bulls averaged \$262 with a \$475 top. The 16 heifers sold open averaged \$317. The 22 Poland Chinas averaged \$78 with a \$145 top. The top price paid for one of the open heifers was \$500 and she went to Huston & Smith, Gen. Kan. The big attraction at the sale was Grover Mischief. Every business man in Norton feels a real pride in Mr. Behrent's great show and breeding bull. His get is always in demand. This was the regular annual spring sale and it will be repeated again next spring.

N. W. Kansas Shorthorn Sale

43 females averaged.....\$234.50
21 bulls averaged.....\$231.50

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association's annual spring sale was held at Concordia last Wednesday and one of the largest crowds of breeders were in attendance that was favored a Shorthorn sale in central Kansas since the association last November at the same place. The banquet the evening before was attended by nearly 100 breeders and was an enjoyable affair. Frank Tomson of the National association and editor of "Shorthorns in America," was present and his talk was very much enjoyed. The association's business meeting was held in the forenoon before the sale. With the exception of Will Myers who was one of the promoters of the big

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

3 PERCHERON STALLIONS—3

Two year olds. Two by Farfall and one by Kansas Boy. Strong clean boned, good feet, chest, etc., with plenty of style, action, and pop. Guaranteed absolutely sound and good breeders. Priced to move. Photographs and copies of pedigrees furnished on request.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, Sedgwick, Kan.

EWING BROS.

PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. Meknes 106640 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1298231 herd header. Stock for sale.

EWING BROS.

1438 12th St., Great Bend, Kansas
R. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

Black Percheron Stallion

Keppler Bosquet, by Im. Bosquet, formerly owned by the K. S. A. C. He is sound, sure and a very stylish and beautiful horse. His dam weighed 2,200 pounds, his sire 2,400 pounds. He is ten years old, broke to work, weighs a ton or more, in flesh, weighs about 1,850 pounds at present, has been working all spring; also has others for sale and some mares, too.

E. J. Hartman, R. 2, Great Bend, Kansas

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallions 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

ALL OUR JACKS AND JENNETS

cataloged for our recent sale were sold but we still have a good line of ready to use jacks and bred jennets at private sale.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

For Sale or Trade

Good black Spanish jacks; one jennet. My stallion died; quitting business. Andrew Ford, Linwood, Kan.

ONE FOUR-YEAR-OLD JACK

and two jennets for sale; Mammoth stock.
Ezra Stephen, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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. Nebraska

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Weaning pigs out of big 2-year-old sows and by Big Orphan Wonder. Write your wants.
F. M. SIMON, R. 2, COLWICH, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Special Sale on Bred Glits

Glits bred to farrow in May and June. Also a few outstanding boars, a few yearlings and fall boars. Everything priced to sell.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.
Address H. O. Sheldon, Supt., Swine Dept.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Good growthy weaning pigs at \$15.00 each sired by the following boars: Seward Buster, Daylight and Orange Lad. Will sell trios not related. Pigs grown furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have nothing for sale at present except some good fall pigs, but will have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale soon.

FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Baby Pigs For Sale

Baby pigs from A. J. Swingle's herd of big type, heavy boned, prolific Poland China hogs. Write for description and prices.

A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

PEDIGREED POLAND PIGS

Boar pigs at weaning time by Black Buster and out of A Wonderful King sow. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mark D. Lewis, Conway Springs, Kansas

75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Poland

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very big of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immured; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in a choice lot of fall pigs either sex. They weighed up to 200 pounds on March 15th. Write us for description and price.

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

REAL POLANDS AT FARMER'S PRICES

Choice glits of Big Bob Wonder and Big Tim breeding bred to Hillcrest Orange Model by the \$10.00 Orange Model. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Sheridan's Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at real prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carneiro, Kan.

FALL PIGS FOR SALE

Have a few fall boars to sell. They are sired by son of Big Bob Wonder and out of Big Tim sow. They are real good stretchy fellows and will make large hogs at maturity.

JAMES ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

ROSS & Vincent's Poland Chinas

Glits and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few big sows. Herd sires are Sterling Buster and Sterling Timm, two of the breed's best boars in Kansas. The hogs we are offering are good both in individuality and in breeding and are priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KAN.

BEAVERS BIG BONED BOARS

Good stretchy Poland China fall boars, full brothers to the first and reserve champion sow at the 1919 state fair. Sired by Kansas Giant; others sired by Big Bob Standard by Bob Wonder.

Edmund R. Beavers, Route 2, Junction City, Kansas

Big Type Poland

One extra good fall boar sired by Hadley's Defender weight about 200 pounds. Also spring pigs sired by Wonder Bob, grandchild Caldwell's Big Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshires of Type

25 bred sows and glits. Herd boars in service: Byergo's King 61985, Tip Tipton 35417, Byergo's Giant 85095, Lookout Midway 82029. Spring glits will weigh from 275 pounds to 325 pounds. Everything well belted, good backs and good feet. Bred to farrow from last of April to 1st of June. Also have a few fall boars.

EMMET BYERGO, BARNARD, MO.

Start Right With Silver Hamshires

Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING and BREEDING. PINK, PINK, PINK—Bred sows and glits, also boars, one of a kind. 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.

MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immured hogs. Write for service. A few glits bred or open.

WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED POLAND

The kind that have the bone, length and spots. Can furnish anything from baby pigs to choice boars, at the right price, on a money back guarantee if not satisfactory. Address

SPEER & ROYER, OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

Big Boned Spotted Poland

Choice September and October boars for sale ready for service. A few glits bred or open.

CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS
(Biley County)

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLAND

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Your stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A prize-winning Spotted Poland boar, two years old. Also August and September boars. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kansas.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS
Pigs for sale. Good bone and breeding.

T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Bel M. 2121 Res. W. 5089



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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.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen-Angus on the Range!

The S. I. T. Ranch used 5,000 bulls of the three breeds in Texas to demonstrate to the world that Aberdeen-Angus are superior on the range, and that there is nothing to the old canard that Aberdeen-Angus do not get as many or more calves than the bulls of other breeds when used under range conditions. The grand champion carlot at the 1919 International was range bred, and the grand champion of 1917 and 1918 were range bred. The grand champion carlot Portland 1918, Salt Lake City 1919, Oklahoma City 1918, 1920, Jacksonville, Fla., 1919, and Fort Worth 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914 and 1920 were the same kind. Top market cattle at Seattle annually come from the Aberdeen-Angus. Write for "Aberdeen-Angus as Range Finders." American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Ass'n 817 C Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

months to 2 years old; 1 exceptionally heavy boned year-old. These bulls sired by Blackbird Invincible, Melbury bred bull and Black Educator sired by Black Woodhewer a grand champion and a sire of grand champions. Can ship on U.P., R.L. or Santa Fe.
H. Hollinger & Sons, Chapman, Kansas

Special Angus Offering

Registered young cows bred to show bulls. Three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.
SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

14 registered Angus bulls from 10 to 25 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices.
L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN.

STOCKTON KNIGHT 209141

Years old, wt. over a ton. Splendid breeder. We have him and four younger bulls from 12 to 24 months old. Write for descriptions and prices.
Lykoff Bros., Luray, Kan. (Russell Co.)

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.
F. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED BULLS

Extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for descriptions, or better come and see them. Bulls used in the herd were from the breeding stock of the best Red Polled herds in the country. Write for prices and descriptions.
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a number of young bulls, cows and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

For Sale Registered Red Polled

yearling bulls and cows. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

BLUE HOGS.

BLUE HOGS

Persons desired the coming summer should book at once. Now shipping spring litters. These hogs are actually blue in color. They are large, growthy and prolific. Write for information. Mention this paper.
Hog Breeding Co., Wilmington, Mass.

association all of the old officers were re-elected. Mr. Myers told the association when urged to accept the office for another year that he was too busy with his auction business and farm interests and T. M. Willson of Lebanon, Kan., was elected president for the ensuing year. It was decided to get behind Belleville's big free fair and make it the big Shorthorn show for Kansas in 1920. The sale was a decided success and with the elimination of a few that should not have been offered the above average was very satisfactory to the consignors. E. A. Cory, the efficient sale manager was complimented on the better quality of the offering and on the splendid way in which the sale was handled. Ben Lyne topped the sale paying \$650 for the four year old cow, Gloaming, by Ury Dale. She was consigned by Meall Bros. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., did the selling on the block and was complimented by many of the breeders after the sale on his splendid work. He was assisted in the ring by Will Myers of Beloit and G. B. VanLandingham and Dan Perkins of Concordia. The sales committee will meet at the Shorthorn sale at Manhattan and arrange for the annual fall sale. Below are the names of some of the purchasers and the amounts paid and their postoffice addresses:

FEMALES.	
5 E. L. Shepherd, Wayne, Kan.....	\$200
6 J. O. Kimmel, Abilene, Kan.....	170
8 J. H. Ingdore, Haigler, Neb.....	165
15 E. A. Osterland, Clyde, Kan.....	295
16 J. O. Kimmel.....	240
17 E. W. Trail, Colby, Kan.....	325
18 J. O. Cory, Talmage, Kan.....	250
19 R. E. Mathers, Centralia, Kan.....	250
21 A. V. Miller, Belleville, Kan.....	150
22 Thomas Dutton, Concordia, Kan.....	205
34 F. Bonneau, Concordia, Kan.....	200
35 C. E. Murphy, Seibert, Colo.....	210
41 J. O. Cory.....	260
42 Fred Freeborn, Concordia, Kan.....	270
43 J. A. Miller, Abilene, Kan.....	240
44 Henry Lease, Lovewell, Kan.....	260
45 Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan.....	650
46 W. B. Gould, Jamestown, Kan.....	260
49 Jas. Kolar, Wayne, Kan.....	175
51 J. O. Kimmel.....	300
53 Roy C. Finley, Hollis, Kan.....	155
54 J. W. Perkins, Hollis, Kan.....	150
57 S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.....	210
58 Bergeson Bros., Leonardville.....	180
59 A. J. Johnson, Concordia, Kan.....	375
61 Robt. Lloyd.....	230
62 Thos. Olson & Sons, Leonardville.....	200
63 C. E. Murphy.....	200
65 E. A. Campbell, Wayne, Kan.....	325
66 Emli Loggsee, Concordia.....	260
68 H. Alkire, Belleville, Kan.....	175
69 Fred Alsap, Concordia.....	280
70 Geo. Casper, Alida, Kan.....	315
71 C. E. Murphy, Seibert, Colo.....	275

BULLS	
3 Hall Scott, Burr Oak, Kan.....	165
4 Ray Ball, Concordia, Kan.....	205
9 Robt. Lloyd, Scandia, Kan.....	275
11 Ivan Christian, Clyde, Kan.....	125
12 A. C. Jewell, Talmage, Kan.....	310
14 Jesse Frazier, Concordia.....	420
20 (sub) A. L. Tiehl, Lenora, Kan.....	200
24 Roy Finley, Hollis, Kan.....	225
33 C. F. Davis, Burr Oak, Kan.....	205
36 C. A. Campbell, Wayne, Kan.....	340
37 Geo. Weisner, Mankato, Kan.....	250
40 Fred Gifford, Wakefield, Kan.....	230
42 Fred Freeborn, Concordia.....	270
48 F. Branson, Norton, Kan.....	240
50 J. H. Indorf, Hawley, Neb.....	200
57 Henry Wickman, Barnes, Kan.....	200
72 (sub) A. B. Shoemaker, Lenora.....	195
73 J. W. Perkins.....	155

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan., who will be out with their big Chester White Show herd this fall will offer some bred gilts in June. This is the big Leavenworth county herd that cleaned up the ribbons at the big shows last fall. If you want a bred gilt that will put you on the map in the Chester White game it is none too early to write them about her right now. —Advertisement.

T. S. Shaw, Glade, Kan., Phillips county, is the well known breeder of Polled Shorthorns that advertises frequently in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue and offers his herd bull that he can't use longer and two other younger bulls (polled) that are one of them by this bull and another by Meadow Sultan, the great Auchbach bull that Mr. Shaw now owns. Also two Shorthorn bulls 13 months old. Mr. Shaw can ship either over the Missouri Pacific loading at Stockton or over the Rock Island loading at Phillipsburg. He would like to write you fully about these bulls if you are interested. —Advertisement.

Real Herd Boar Material.

J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan., Ellsworth county, is a regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. His Poland Chinas are of the larger type and his herd boar, Sheridan's Bob Wonder by the great Big Bob Wonder. His sow herd is by such sires as Bridge's Bob Wonder, grand champion at Missouri state fair, Model Big Bone by Long Big Bone and other noted sires. At present he offers real herd boar material sired by his great boar mentioned above and out of this class of sows. These young boars were farrowed last fall and as he is anxious to get them out of the way of his spring crop of pigs they will be priced worth the money. Also their sisters will be priced now for a short time open at very attractive prices. If desired they will be held and bred before shipping. Mr. Sheridan is a real Poland China breeder and is making very much of a success of the business. He has invited me to visit his herd in June or July and I am sure going and will have more to tell you about his Poland Chinas after this visit. Write him for descriptions and prices on these fall boars and gilts. You will find them bargain prices as he wants to get them out of the way. —Advertisement.

Tomson Shorthorns at Manhattan

Tomson Brothers at Waukarusa, Kansas, are consigning ten Shorthorns of straight Scotch breeding to the State Shorthorn Breeders' sale to be held at Manhattan, Kansas, May 26. These cattle are up to the usual Tomson standard, which in itself is a guarantee of their individuality and outstanding merit. Their consignment includes two real herd header prospects in the form of a pair of fourteen month roan bulls. One is by Beaver Creek Sultan and one by Village Marshall. The latter is out of a half sister of Parkdale Baron, famous as a sire in the Bellows Brothers herd. The females include two cows and two heifers bred to the Tomson herd bulls; two heifers by Village Marshall, one by Imported Lawton Tommy

Percheron Dispersion



A complete dispersion of an outstanding herd of registered Percherons to begin promptly at 12:30 P. M. at

Pretty Prairie, Kan., May 20

20 Mares, Stallions and Colts. All with good, fashionable pedigrees in addition to their outstanding size and conformation. Every mare is guaranteed a breeder. The bred mares are in foal to the service of Lydus Jr. 140750, one of the really great grandsons of the grand champion Casino whose blood has done so much good for the Percheron of America. A few mares will sell with foal at side and rebred, if possible, to Lydus Jr.

The Features of the Sale Include:—Godetia (2 yrs.) and Glory (3 yrs.), a very evenly matched team that will mature at 4200 pounds; with a world of bone and quality; and safe with foal. The two great herd sires Brilliant L. 117447 (6 yrs.) and Lydus Jr. (2 yrs.).

Every Mare Of Working Age Broke To Harness. Stallions over 2 years old sold with bridles. This is your opportunity to get real foundation material carrying the best blood of the breed and to get it at your own price. Send for the catalog, mentioning this paper, and attend the sale.

L. C. Lauterbach, R. F. D. No. 3, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Passengers will be met at Pretty Prairie on the Santa Fe. J. T. Hunter represents the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.



Hereford Bulls For Sale Anxiety Breeding

40 head sired by Beau Gaston 366153 by Beau President and Sir Dover 540942 by Beau Dover. 20 of these bulls are from 24 to 30 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

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 BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabamsee County), KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS

Bulls—One Anxiety 4-year-old, 13 young, some ready for service. Sires, Anxiety and Fred Real breeding. Dams—Repeater, Britisher, Dale. Five heifers, same breeding.
S. F. Langenwalter, Halstead, Kansas

WORKING HEREFORDS

50 extra choice coming two-year-old bulls. 150 coming yearling bulls. 20 yearling heifers, just right for calf clubs.
C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, BREEDERS,
Hays City, Kansas

Hereford Bulls

Seven registered yearlings for sale. Beau Mischief and Beau Blanchard breeding.
OTTO OLSEN, HORTON, KANSAS.

Anxiety Herefords

40 bulls, 15 to 30 months old. 20 heifers, 10 to 12 months old.
Anxiety-Disturber breeding.
P. J. DEANE, Breeder, HAYS CITY, KAN.

For Sale Cheap

2 registered Hereford bulls; one 18 months and one 4 years old; good dispositions.
ED KRAUS, HAYS, KANSAS

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

Registered Hereford Bull

5 yrs. old; price \$155. F. Buhrie, Russell, Kan.

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred character and proper conformation. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Registered Shropshires

Sixty ewes, two bucks and forty lambs; a bargain; come and see them.
G. BLANKE, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

200 EWES AND LAMBS

120 mixed ewes, shorn; aged mostly 2 to 4, and 80 February lambs, \$10 per head.
W. J. ROBINSON, VIOLA, KANSAS

HIGH GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, bred, open or lambs at side. Herd sires are registered.

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas.

First Annual Sale

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association

At the Kansas Agricultural College

Manhattan, Kan., Wed., May 26, 1920

50 COWS—Imported and American Bred—10 BULLS

CONSIGNED BY:

Tompson Brothers,
(Dover, Wakarusa)
J. C. Robison, Towanda
W. A. Cochel, Manhattan
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center
Robert Russell, Muscotah
K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster
H. E. Huber, Meriden
Wales & Young, Osborne
Clarence Borger, Cawker City

J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman
Park Salter, Wichita
H. H. Holmes, Topeka
T. J. Sands, Robinson
Claude Lovett, Neal
K. S. A. C., Manhattan
H. C. McLendon, Everest
C. A. Scholz, Lancaster
Mitchell Brothers, Valley Falls
H. C. Graner, Lancaster
Jacob Nelson, Broughton

MOSTLY SCOTCH BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING FAMILIES: Augusta, Victoria, Nonparell, Butterfly, Orange Blossom, Queen of Beauty, Mina, Linwood Golden Drop, Duchess of Gloster, Violet, Mayflower, Mysle, Red Lady, Gipsy Maid, Sybil.

FEMALES OF FOLLOWING AGES: Four junior yearlings, eight senior yearlings, fourteen two-year-olds, six three-year-olds, twelve four to six-year-olds, six others.

BULLS OF FOLLOWING AGES: Eight junior yearlings, one three-year-old, one four-year-old.

This sale offers a splendid opportunity to select high class, well bred cattle that have been raised right, and cattle that will be a valuable addition to anyone's herd.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association will be held in connection with this sale and the sale cattle will be shown and judged during the forenoon of sale day. This sale is being held during "Commencement Week" at the College. This will enable visitors to attend the sale and enjoy Commencement festivities at the same time. For catalog address,

C. W. McCampbell, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

GLENWOOD FARMS

12th Annual Shorthorn Sale

40 head of outstanding Shorthorns so bred that they will breed on for their new owners will be sold 1 mile south of

Chiles, Kansas, Tuesday, June 1, 1920

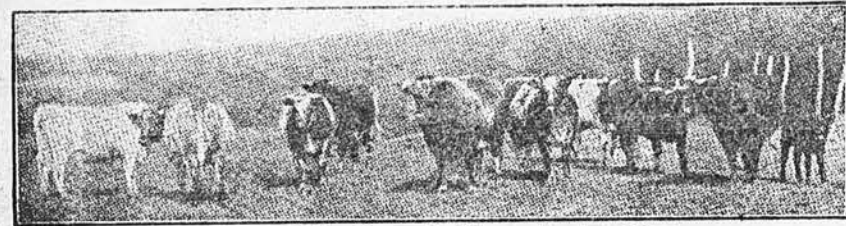
10 cows with calves at foot by Golden Searchlight. 8 young cows bred to Golden Searchlight. 10 2-year-old heifers bred to Brave Sultan. 8 yearling heifers sell open. 4 high class bulls—real herd bull material. 25 are Scotch lots of the leading families. 20 are splendid roans.

We bred the \$3,500 Cherry Blossom 6th by Searchlight, the top female in Park E. Salter's 1919 sale, and also Emma S by Searchlight, the dam of the 1919 champion female, Lady Supreme. This year's offering includes the same blood and such families as Cherry Blossom, Marr Emma, Winifred Maid (Campbell Wimple), Victoria Pavonia, and Lustre.

We are getting out our new mailing list. Send your name so you will receive a catalog of this sale.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS, CHILES, KAN.

Chiles is 40 miles southwest of Kansas City on the M. P. Auctioneers: H. L. Burgess, H. O. Rule and H. M. Justice. O. W. Devine represents The Capper Farm Press.



A Group of Shorthorn Cattle on Nevius Farm.

A GRANDSON OF AVONDALE

by Maxwalton Rosedale and a wonderful sire. His daughters old enough to breed and herd too small to keep two valuable herd bulls. You can't beat this chance. Five young bulls from 8 to 12 months old. Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas

Tomson Shorthorns May 26

We will consign 2 bulls and 8 females to the Association sale at Manhattan. They are all outstanding individuals of straight Scotch breeding. The fact that they are up to the Tomson Standard is a guarantee of their character and individual value. Look them up as the best cattle are always the best bargains in a sale.

TOMSON BROS., Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas

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.

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

FOR SALE

10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 12 months old at reasonable prices. H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS.

and one by Gregg's Villager. The consignment represents such Scotch families as Spicy Lavender, Duchess of Gloucester, Lovely and Brides. It is well to remember that almost without exception the choicest cattle in any sale are the real bargains. When you look up the Tomson consignment, you will be looking up the bargains of the Manhattan sale, regardless of the prices at which they are purchased.—Advertisement.

A Proven Shorthorn Sire.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas, is one of the best known breeders of fashionable Shorthorns in the state. At the present time he offers the great Type's Goods, just in his prime and guaranteed in every respect. He is keeping a string of 25 of his heifers which is the actual reason for selling him and the best guarantee of his great worth. He will also sell some females and has two young bulls of serviceable ages for sale. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write him. It is your chance if you want a herd bull that has great merit as a breeder and is as fashionably bred as any bull in the land and that has already built a reputation for himself. Get busy if you want him.—Advertisement.

The Best of Kansas Shorthorns

Each consignor to the first annual sale of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association to be held Wednesday, May 26, at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, feels that every visitor to the sale

IT BROUGHT THE BUYERS.

Kindly discontinue our ad of Polled Herefords in the Mail and Breeze. We have received a number of inquiries from this advertising and it has also brought buyers. With the correspondence that we have not heard from the second time, I think that we will be able to sell our surplus. Kindly send statement of account so that we may remit.—GOERNANDT BROS., Breeders of Polled Herefords, Aurora, Kan.

will judge his herd by the specimens he consigns to the sale. This feeling has brought forth a splendid lot of cattle. To appreciate their quality, it will be necessary to look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and note the herds represented in the sale. The best herds in the state are listed. Of the 60 head to be sold, forty cows and eight bulls are pure Scotch, representing the best and most popular Scotch families. Sixteen cows have calves at foot at this time and seven others will calve by sale day. The balance of the females are safe in calf for early fall calves. Dr. McCampbell has inspected the consignment and says they are real "honest-to-goodness" herd header prospects. This is a sale of Kansas cattle from Kansas herds for the founding of new herds within the state. Be at this sale and make your start at that time if you are not already the owner of a purebred herd. If you have a herd of purebred Shorthorns, you will be able to make some valuable additions at Manhattan, May 26.—Advertisement.

270 Holsteins May 12-13.

The Leavenworth county Holstein breeders' association sale at Leavenworth, Kan., in the sale pavilion May 11, 12 and 13, is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In this big sale, 270 head will be sold. Of this number 120 are high grades and they will be sold on Tuesday May 11 and Wednesday and Thursday, May 12 and 13, the 150 purebreds will be sold. The big catalog is now about ready to mail and you should get your request for one to W. J. O'Brien, Sales Manager, Tonganoxie, Kan., at once. It will give all the information you want about the different things of interest in this big sale. Leavenworth county is rapidly becoming a Holstein dairy center because of the big markets close at hand. It stands to reason that dairy centers like this are the place to buy your milk cows because nothing inferior is allowed to stay on these dairy farms but is sent to the market as fast as they are located. The consignments in this big sale are largely from herds that are in many instances cutting down their herds because of the scarcity of help. The small herds that are often dispersed in these consignment sales afford opportunities to get real foundation cows at very moderate prices. It was intended that this sale should be held in April but because of the fact that some of the breeders could not get ready it was postponed until the above dates. You are urged to come for the high grade sale on the 11th and stay

for the big two days sale of purebreds, May 12 and 13. The best of railroad facilities are to be had in and out of Leavenworth. The interurban from Kansas City arrives and departs hourly. There are 20 trains into Leavenworth every day. The National hotel will be headquarters in Leavenworth. Write W. J. O'Brien, sales manager, Tonganoxie, Kan., today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Confidence Is Proof of Worth

There is a sense of utmost satisfaction in the attainment of an ideal. This pride of achievement makes for progress. It has brought better cattle and developed better Shorthorns. This pride of achievement has brought Park Salter's Shorthorns into special prominence in the southwest. Show and sale performances of the Salter herd have been carefully observed by Shorthorn breeders. Today Mr. Salter bears the enviable record of having within the past twelve months won grand championships on both females and males in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Texas shows and fairs. Investigation of the performance records of cattle that have gone out from the Salter herd will show a distinct advantage in quality and value. The increasing sales of Salter's Shorthorns, the one sure reflection of farmer and breeder confidence, is proof of their superiority.—Advertisement.

BY O. W. DEVINE

Hampshire Bargains for Pig Clubs.

Emmett Byergo, the well known breeder of Hampshire hogs at Barnard Missouri is offering a few choice bred sows and bred gilts bred for May and June litters. They are priced right and would be splendid bargains for pig club orders. Mr. Byergo owns

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, LaFontaine, Kan.

Shorthorn Dispersal

(Private Sale)

Herd Established 20 years.

65 young cows with calves at foot.
55 two year old heifers sold open.
15 heifer calves.
75 young cows to calve in May and June.
20 coming two year old bulls.
15 coming yearling bulls.
Everything in excellent breeding condition. Sold in lots to suit purchaser.

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays City, Kansas

Cedar Heights Specials

Two pure Scotch bulls, 20 and 22 months old. Some very choice young cows with calves at foot and bred back. Address, HARRY T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

FOR SALE

bulls from 11 to 20 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. Hill Bros., Smith Center, Smith Co., Kansas

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS and females. Popular breeding. Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kansas

The Interstate Shorthorn Breeders Association

will sell at

Fort Scott, Kansas, Thursday, May 20

40 HEAD OF CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

Strong in the Blood of White Hall Sultan and Choice Goods. 28 bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Good individuals. In good flesh; big, husky, useful bulls. Several are richly bred.

A FEW EXTRA GOOD DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED BULLS.

12 good females from 1 to 3 yrs. old. Good foundation stock. Carrying a number of choice Scotch tops. Some nearly pure Scotch.

For Catalogs Address Either

W. E. Buell, Sales Mgr., Xenia, Kansas or E. H. Westfall, Sec'y, Richards, Missouri

Col. H. L. Burgess and others, Auctioneers. S. T. Morse, Fieldman.

one of the good herds of Hampshire hogs in Missouri. The herd is headed by Byergo's King, a grandson of old Pat Maloy and a grandson of Hawk Eye Lad. Tip Tipton by general Tipton is also used in the herd. He is a fine lot of well marked pigs. Lookout Midway by Lookout Liberator is doing good service and proving a great sire of the right type of Hampshires. Byergo's King is one of the few real prospects for the breed. He is about perfect in type and markings and is proving a great sire. Mr. Byergo has now on the farm, 130 spring pigs ranging from seven to ten pigs to the litter and he has 25 choice gilts bred to him in May and June that he is pricing to sell quick in order to make room for the spring pigs now on the farm. Please read this issue and write your wants or go to the herd. Everything sold on an absolute guarantee or your money refunded. Mr. Byergo has been breeding Hampshire hogs for several years and he only sends out first class breeding stock and his word is as good as a Government Bond. Just write him what you want and you will get all the value of a fine bred gilt or your money will be refunded.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Registered Hampshire hogs, good individuals, popular strains, and at farmers' prices. Write Charles Buchele of Cedarvale, Mo., advertising in this issue. Write him your wants.—Advertisement.

A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kan., is advertising "Old Original Spotted Poles." He has some bred sows ready to ship now. Write your wants to Cedar Row Stock Farm, Burlington, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas, can furnish you some mighty fine gilts, bred for farrow. Also some extra good fall sows, and a few coming yearlings. Write O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.—Advertisement.

"Genuine Herd Bulls." That is what H. Hill of La Fontaine, Kan., is advertising in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mr. Hill also has some genuine foundation females of similar breeding. There are more Collynie blood in Mr. Hill's herd than any herd in the country. The Hill Hall Sultan Collynie cross, through their descendants, is producing some extra good cattle. Visit Mr. Hill's herd and see for yourself what he is producing.—Advertisement.

For good Shorthorn bulls and heifers attend the Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Ft. Scott, Kan., on May 12th. This offering of young cattle with their life before them will be an especially good place for the farmers of Southeastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri to buy a good bull of serviceable age. It's almost as new to breed for spring calves. These young bulls and heifers have been well grown, will be sold in good strong breeding condition and should certainly prove profitable for their new owners. For catalog full information address W. E. Buell, La. Kan., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Last Call, Drybreed Herefords. On Wednesday May 12th Sam Drybreed will sell 100 head of Selected Herefords. The sale will be held in the new sale pavilion at Independence, Kan. This offering will consist of 50 yearling heifers suitable for calf or for good foundation stock. 35 cows breeding age, half of them with calf at foot and balance well along in calf. Several head of good bulls will be sold, some of them good herd bull prospects. A few big good farmers bulls suitable for grade or you will hardly have time now for catalog, but come to Independence May 12th. You are looking for good cattle you will be disappointed.—Advertisement.

Polled Shorthorns at Fort Scott. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas, is offering twelve good bulls to the Interstate Shorthorn Sale to be held at Fort Scott, Kansas, May 20. These include both sires and dams and most of them are good. They are sired by a good Scotch bull Forest Sultan. This bull is the sire of Forest Sultan 2d, the top of last year's Polled Shorthorn sale at Chicago. Also sired the top Polled Shorthorn at Kansas City sale in March this year. You want a bull that has everything a bull could offer, with the exception of horns, be sure and look up Mr. Howard's consignment to the Interstate.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns Sell at Ft. Scott. On Thursday May 20th the Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' association will sell 40 head of selected cattle at Ft. Scott, Kan. The cattle are practically all richly bred and are in good flesh. The offering comprises 28 head of bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A few very fine Double Standard females among them and about 12 females from 1 to 3 years old of the good breeding and individuality. These good cattle individually and in breeding will bring the blood of White Hall Sultan, the best and other famous sires. They are needed on thousands of Eastern Kansas farms to replace the grades and inferior cattle that many farmers are feeding. You likely need some of these. Buy a purebred bull and see how he will improve your herd. Get a Shorthorn will show a profit. Remember the date, May 20 at Ft. Scott, Kan. H. Westfall, Richards Mo.—Advertisement.

BY GEORGE L. BORGESON

40 Anxiety Bred Bulls for Sale. J. Anstey, proprietor of the Fairview farms of Massena, Iowa, is well known for his good circles as a breeder of cattle and his good make-good. His bulls are chosen both as herd headers and as choice stock bulls. Females from his herds are shipped as foundation animals to several of the best herds in the States. His cattle are noted for heavy bone, short broad head, ideal coloring and rich dark color. The forty bulls offered at this time are sired by Beau Dover, President and Sir from 16 to 22 months old, and the females from 24 to 30 months. They are in good condition and priced to sell either in or out of lots. In addition to the forty outstanding stock bulls, Mr. Anstey is offering two extra good herd bulls. If you are in the market for one or two with this herd which sends me make good kind.—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. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 19 cows with an average of 27.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 33 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS—Bull calf, born Nov. 10, 1919, 15-16 white, straight individual. Sire, Johanna McKinley Ormsby Burke, 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis. Dam, a splendid daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde and out of a 33.55-lb. cow. First check for \$150 takes him. CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING OF THE PONTIACS, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 30-lb. (3 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

P. W. 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 milking 65 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

SPRING BARGAINS

Young A. R. O. cows, 85 lbs. One from 44-lb. bull Johanna McKinley Segis (dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers). Herd t. b. free for 4 years. Cows good condition, mostly white, very typy. Write Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrummer Ormsby 31.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 8, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 3 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Ayrshire Bulls. Choice individuals, best of breeding and records. Write for price and other information. Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old hard bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Some of the best of the breed. One of the largest herds. Four herd bulls perhaps not equalled in any one herd in the state. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN. PHONE 2803

PROUD MARSHALL X 14590—504053

This is my herd bull for sale, August 1 delivery. 2 Polled Shorthorn bulls, 10 mo. old by him. Also one by Meadow Sultan. 2 Shorthorns, 13 mo. old. Shipping points, Phillipsburg and Stockton. Address T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

Howard Shorthorns May 20

I am consigning 12 good young bulls, mostly Polled, to the Interstate sale at Ft. Scott, Kan., May 20. Look them up if you want a good one. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL. For sale: dark red; 13 months old. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kansas

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

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 Sec'y-Treas. Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr. Herington, Kan.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Merced from 33-lb. daughter of Sir Peter Ormsby Merced. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

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.

For Sale—3 heavy grade springers; 1 young heavy milker, fresh, registered.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 34th whose dam made a record of 36.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 106.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 2, TOLA, 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 a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five records to average over 34 lbs. Young bulls, show individuality, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

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.

JERSEY CATTLE.

FIRE SALE OF JERSEYS

Account of total loss by fire, of barns, feed and equipment, we are overcrowded and offer for quick sale, a foundation herd of 8 females, 6 cows, 2 heifers, all registered, splendid breeding and bred to the best bull in the West. Here's a chance for a beginner to buy a high class foundation herd of producing purebreds at the price of grades. Hillcroft Farms, M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

FOR SALE

Choice registered Jersey bull, Golden Jolly strain, guaranteed free from contagious abortion, tuberculin tested, age six years. Would exchange for Jersey heifers.

R. R. WILSON, PARSONS, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES, sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50. PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

20 HEAD

of 15-16 high-grade Holstein heifers. All have registered sires and dams that have records from five gals. to 80 pounds of milk per day. Beautifully marked and great prospects. Priced worth the money. F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old. \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

GRADE HEIFERS

Nicely marked; from extra good dams at \$24 each on cars at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. "Holsteins of course." Sun Crest Farm, E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES 31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 22 months old; priced \$100. Henry S. Voht, R. 2, Goessel, Kansas

Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 618-82.63 for dam and sire's dam. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

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.

Albechar Holstein Farm

For Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred to our great herd sire, King Korn-dyke Daisy Vale. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O. Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appelman 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. O. 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 & Swinchart, 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 1050 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. GODDIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

Sir Aaggie Korn-dyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams av. nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision. Chas. P. 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 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN FEMALES

For sale on account of feed shortage. 12 well marked cows from 2 to 8 years old; milking and some rebred to purebred bull; are large with well developed udders. Also 3 heifer calves. These cattle are heavy producers but I am short of milk producing feeds. They are bargains for the man who has the feed. One or all priced right. W. R. CROSBY, SHELTON, MISSOURI

The Lyon County Purebred Holstein-Friesian Association

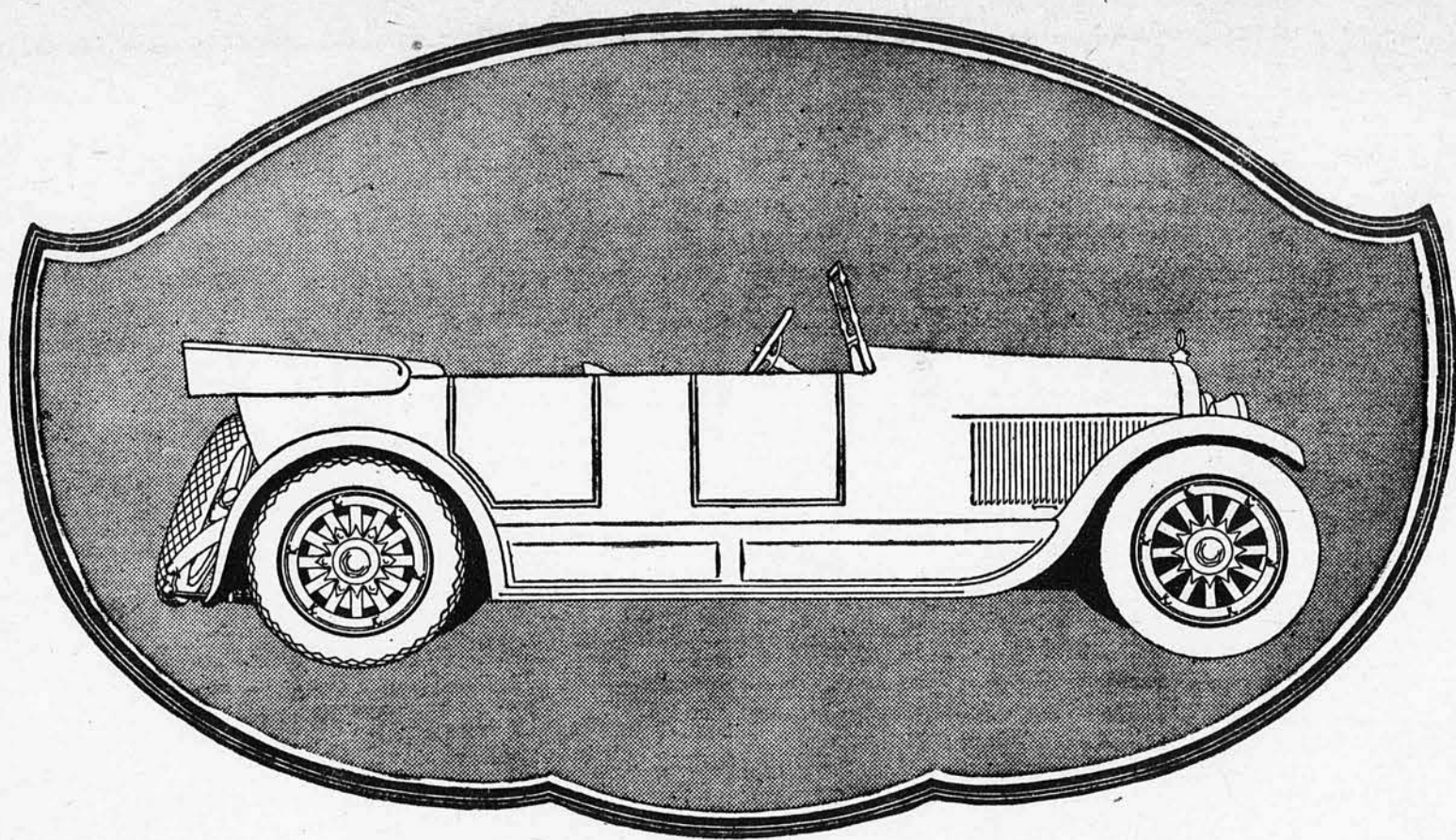
recently purchased from J. M. Hackney of Arden Farms Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world records). We have 15 bull calves for sale priced very reasonably. Address COUNTY FARM AGENT, EMPORIA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

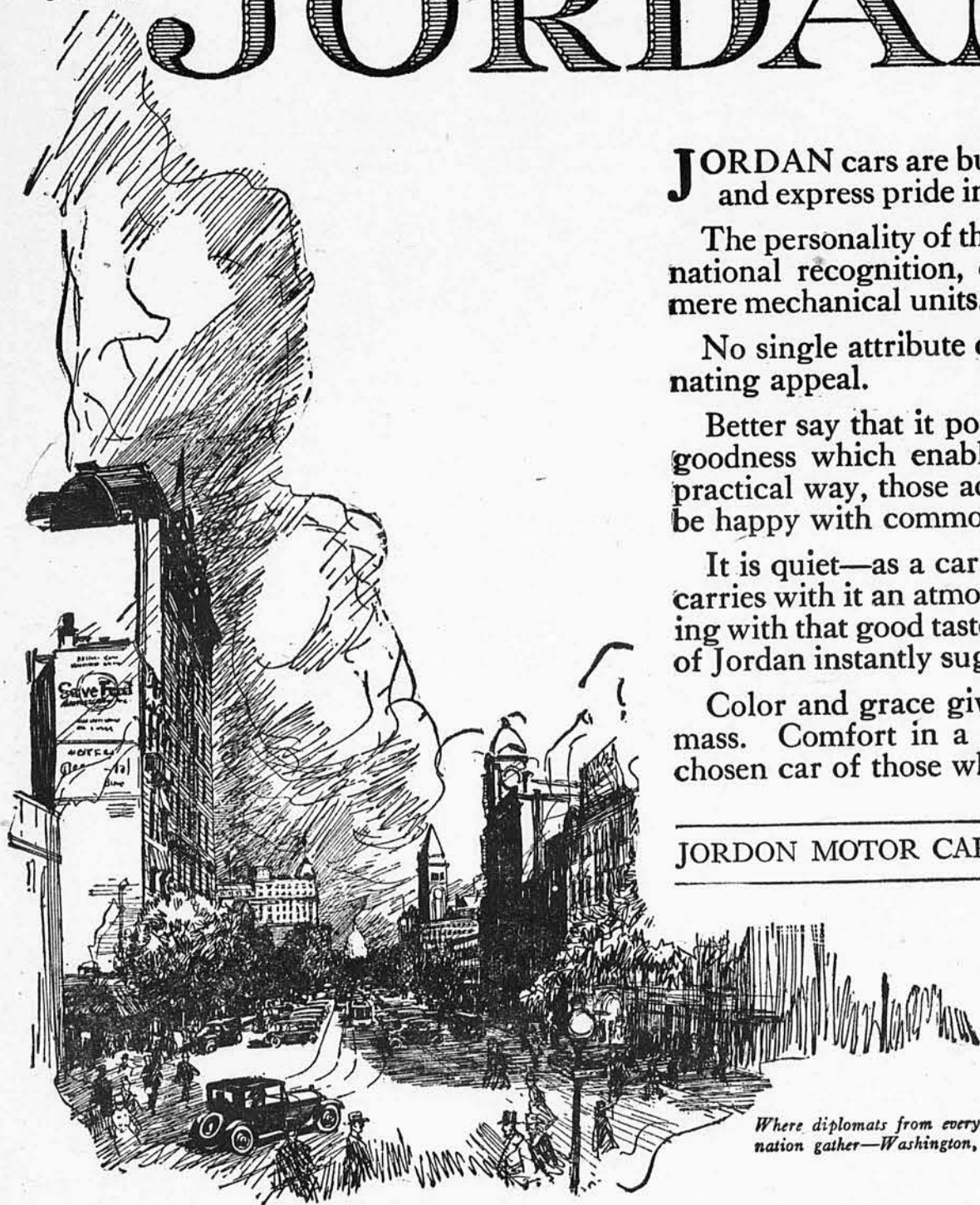
Extra choice, high-grade, beautifully marked calves, either sex. Write us for prices. W. C. KENYON & SONS, Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Ill.

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.



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