

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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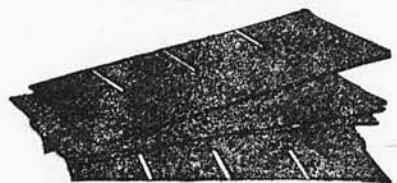


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## Adding Years to Alfalfa Stands

By Ralph Kenney

**I**F GIVEN a fair chance the average alfalfa field can be kept in a state of profitable production from five to 10 years longer than is possible under present methods of handling on the average farm. Too much attention has been paid to practices that are favorable to the buyer of market hay but are ruinous to the producer's stand. We have been too anxious to rapidly pile up our bank accounts and only in the last few years are we realizing that a good stand of alfalfa, altho almost fool proof, must be handled properly or it will suddenly give way to grass and weeds. When it is plowed up there is no end of trouble in establishing it again on many Kansas fields.

How small the acreage of alfalfa in Western Kansas creek and river bottoms is now as compared with 10 years ago no one knows better or realizes the loss more keenly than the land owners themselves. Prairie Dog and Beaver Creeks in Northwest Kansas, the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas River Valleys, the Artesian Valley of Crooked Creek, the Cimarron bottoms and tributaries of all these streams bear witness to a carefree and root starving system of handling the hay crop. In all of these widely separated sections are to be found a few successful growers with fields that are profitably producing hay at ages varying from 20 to 30 years. Most of the acreage surrounding them gave up the fight a few years ago. The owners are sincere mourners, but sometimes shortsighted managers.

There are many factors that have united to cause the loss. In some cases the farm work stock, in seasons of feed shortage, were forced to live all winter and spring on the alfalfa fields. I counted 38 horses, two cows and three calves on a 20-acre field of alfalfa April 5 in Comanche county. Such a practice is equivalent to using a razor to whittle kindling wood. Grasshoppers, army worms and jack rabbits have been maintained by the thousands, and the resulting damage is all too frequently summed up in one much abused word, drouth. One farmer in the Artesian Valley, when asked how long he expected alfalfa to live, replied "forever." And he was more nearly justified in his belief than many farmers for he had 25 acres of a perfect stand that was 23 years old. Needless to say, he was taking care of it.

There are a few fields in Kansas now that, even with the roughest usage, are in first-class condition at 20 or 25 years of age. They illustrate what could be done with most fields were a little consideration shown. Probably the greatest thing that can be done to lengthen the life of alfalfa is to delay cutting until full bloom. John Stalder of Meade is one of the few men in the Artesian Valley who has never plowed up alfalfa except 40 acres that was pastured with hogs for seven years. Mr. Stalder never cuts a hay crop until full bloom or later. He ships a great deal of hay and by care in curing has succeeded in getting his crop graded as high or higher than the average man who practices earlier cutting. For two years in succession, Mr. Stalder shipped 7,000 tons of hay.

John Graves, also in the Artesian Valley, has a 14-acre field 29 years old. "A great many farmers will have their hay in the stack when I begin to cut," says Mr. Graves. For 20 years this field has been cut at a later stage than the average man considers best and up to the season of 1919 when army worms did heavy damage this field never failed to cut 2½ tons or

more an acre. Neighbors say that regular cultivation is largely responsible for the long life of alfalfa on these two farms. There is little room for doubt that late cutting also has been an important factor in their maintenance.

It is not only in the dry section that alfalfa is worked for every ounce of feed that it will produce. The same thing is done in Eastern Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. The drier localities have been mentioned first because they have more difficulty in getting new stands established. They were first to realize the great value of the crop and to put every possible acre into alfalfa. Naturally they have been first to experience the dying out of enormous

disprove it. An example is the 29-year-old field of Mr. Graves which at one time had seven successive seed crops removed. There is a field in Rawlins county that produced 12 successive seed crops beginning with the second year of its growth, and the stand is as good as any of its age there now.

Some evidence bearing directly on these beliefs is furnished by six years' work in cutting alfalfa at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan. Certain plots were laid out in the spring of 1914 for cutting at flower bud stage; tenth bloom; full bloom; and with seeds forming. They have been cut every time they reached these respective stages every season for six years. These stages have averaged 10 days apart and each later stage has averaged one less cutting for the season during this time. The average annual yield an acre has been 3.5 tons for bud stage; 4.1 tons for tenth bloom; 4.3 tons for full bloom; and 3.4 tons for seed stage. The stand was entering its third year when cutting at the different stages began. The first year more hay was produced from the earliest cutting than from any other, but this has never occurred since. In fact the production of this one year and the early cutting were such setbacks to the stand that every year since the first, 75 to 85 per cent of the hay credited to the bud stage has been crab grass and foxtail. One year of such severe treatment was sufficient to ruin it. The highest yield of hay for the six-year average was secured from mowing in full bloom, and chemical analyses have shown that it also contained the greatest quantity of available protein.

That such late mowing does not lessen the yield is therefore proved beyond doubt. The second growth was in most cases 12 to 18 inches high in the plots cut in full bloom. Frequently much of this was smothered off and wilted down but with no bad effect. The plots cut with seeds formed did not produce so much hay but the stand has deteriorated least of all. One of the most important features of this work is that crabgrass and foxtail have been kept completely out of alfalfa for nine years by cutting only in full bloom or later. Many fields have grass starting on one side because this one side is every year cut first at a little earlier stage than the remainder of the acreage.

The effect on the life of the stand and the ability to keep out grass are not always the major considerations (Continued on Page 8.)

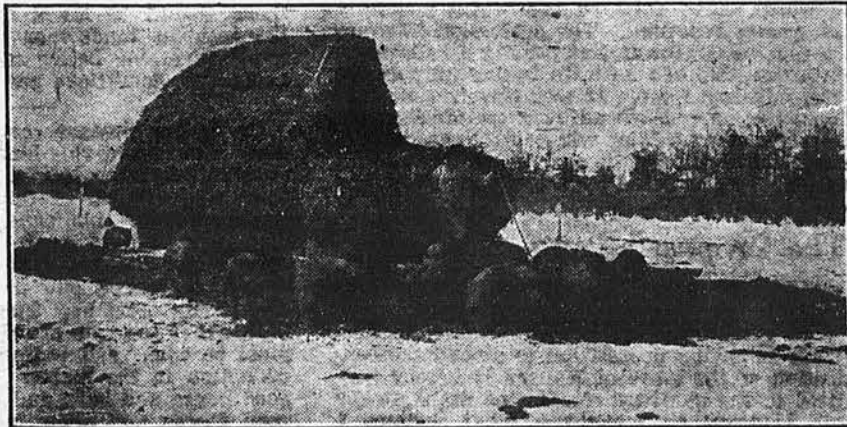


Alfalfa, High Grain Yields and Prosperity Usually Go Together in Kansas to Establish a More Profitable and Satisfactory Farming System.

areas even tho as a rule the crop lasts longer where there is a limited rainfall. Those sections which are favored with a greater rainfall will suffer in turn unless they learn from the experience of the earlier growers.

There is yet much to be learned about growing alfalfa. However, it is time we were discarding farm practices that destroy the stand. For years it has been considered detrimental to the stand to let a crop of hay stand until the second growth of new shoots was high enough to be cut off by the mower. It is ordinarily considered best to cut at what is called one-tenth bloom. This is wrong in many cases. For the purchaser of market hay, there is more food value in the early cut crop but for the producer the result of such early cutting is a lowered yield and a gradual death of the good stand.

Most men say that when alfalfa for any reason stands still or turns yellow it is best to cut it. This may be best sometimes but there is no experimental evidence to prove it. There is evidence that too frequent cutting ruins the stand. It is said that harvesting a seed crop every year will soon kill alfalfa. There is no evidence in proof of this statement while there is plenty to



The Use of Alfalfa Hay in Hog Feeding in Kansas is Increasing; the Acreage of This Crop Should be Doubled on Many Farms.



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and Breeze."

# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**A** SUBSCRIBER, J. D. Shepherd, of Clay Center, writes me some interesting experiences he has had in collecting wild bees, or perhaps I should say wandering swarms of bees. During the summer of 1910 Mr. Shepherd set out 13 hives and boxes along the creek which runs thru his farm and caught swarms of bees in all of them. At that he did not get all the wandering swarms which went that way. Almost any box which does not smell too much of pitch or rosin or which has not some other offensive odor, will attract the bees. The top of the box must be made dark, as the bees prefer a dark place in which to hive. A small box, 14 inches wide by 9 inches deep, with inch holes bored in the top just above the entrance over which a common candy bucket should be tacked and weighted down and all cracks where light or ants could enter should be closed up with mud, or by pressing pieces of cloth into them with a knife blade. The natural home of the honey bee, according to Mr. Shepherd, is the hollow tree, but since there are not very many hollow trees in Kansas the box is the next best thing.

This strikes me as a good suggestion for people who like to handle bees. Personally the honey bee and I were never on friendly terms. With some people it is very different. I have known people who could go up to a honey bee and pat it on the head and the bee did not resent it. If I were to undertake to fondle a honey bee it would proceed to jab me with its tail.

Honey, of course, will not take the place of sugar entirely but it would help out a good deal.

## Is War a Blessing?

**F**ROM a book recently published I take the following extract:

While many people have suffered in war, yet they have been only a very small fraction of the human race, while the entire human race has been benefited. A comparatively few people have been sacrificed in war for the benefit of the race. Like the high civilization of Egypt, that of Greece immediately followed a series of successful wars. Civilization up to the present time has triumphed by means of force skillfully directed. Inasmuch as a most powerful factor in bringing the nations of the world into their present condition of civilization has been war, one is led to question the correctness of the assumption so generally held that war is an evil.

Possibly you think this is a quotation from the writings of some German militarist like Bernhardt or Ludendorff. You are mistaken. This is the language of a very distinguished admiral in the United States Navy, Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. If the admiral is right then the people of the United States were induced to support the Government in the war with Germany under false pretenses. More than that the logic of the admiral's statement is that the German idea was right and should have prevailed.

We supposed that the war was a war to end war and that the great object to be attained was the breaking down of militarism, but according to Admiral Fiske militarism has been the most potent force for good in the history of the world, and while "a small fraction" to use his words, have suffered the world generally was greatly benefited. The professional soldier is perhaps not always, but usually a believer in militarism. He has no faith in anything except force, military force. If this Government ever adopts the compulsory military training system the professional soldier will control the country or at least will try to and in all probability can only be prevented by the overthrow of the Government itself.

## The Proposed Tax Amendment

**T**HE 1917 legislature proposed the following amendment to the constitution which will be voted on at the next November election. "The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: That sections 1 and 2 article 11 be amended in one section to read as follows: "Section 1—The legislature shall have power to establish and maintain a

just and equitable system for raising state and local revenue and may classify the subjects of taxation in order to obtain a just return therefrom and may exempt property when the public welfare will be benefited thereby; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least \$200 for each family shall be exempted from taxation."

The constitution as it now is in these sections reads as follows:

"Section 1—The legislature will provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious benevolent and charitable purposes and personal property to the amount of at least \$200 for each family shall be exempted from taxation."

Section 2 in the constitution as it now is reads as follows: "The legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased moneys lent, and other property, effects or dues of every description (without deduction) of all banks now existing, or hereafter to be created, and all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed upon the property of individuals."

This is a most important amendment and should be carefully and dispassionately studied by every taxpayer in the state of Kansas. If it is going to operate to the advantage of the state then it should be adopted and if it will in all probability operate to the disadvantage of the state then it should be defeated.

The advocates of the proposed amendment believe that it will result in putting upon the tax rolls of the state a large amount of property which at present escapes taxation; that it will enable the legislature to adopt a system of taxation that will place heavier burdens of taxation on property held for speculative purposes and to that extent relieve the burdens of taxpayers who are using their property for useful and productive purposes.

They believe also that it will enable the legislature to adopt a system which will do away with the present inequitable double taxation. On the other hand there are many who are very earnestly and honestly opposed to this proposed amendment. They fear that it will result in corporations, banks and other vested money interests getting laws thru the legislature which will relieve them from taxation and at the same time load heavier burdens upon the landowners of the state. If they are right about this then of course the proposed amendment should be defeated. There are a few things which I think the readers of this agricultural and moral guide will very generally agree upon. They will agree that the land of a non-resident owner, who has no personal interest in the institutions of this state; who holds his lands entirely for speculative purposes and for what profit he can get out of them, should be taxed at a higher rate than the resident landowner who has a direct interest in seeing better schools, better churches and better conditions generally.

Under our present constitution, however, no discrimination of this kind can be made. That question has been passed upon by our supreme court and settled. I think also that most of the readers of this paper will agree that the man who makes good improvements on his farm ought not to be penalized for his enterprise, but under our present constitution he necessarily must be. The constitution now requires that the rate of assessment and taxation must be equal and uniform. The assessor has no option in the matter. Mr. Brown builds a good house and barn and fits his farm up with good fences and other improvements. He has benefited the country but he also has increased the value of his farm. His neighbor Jones puts no buildings or other improvements on his

farm. No one can say that his farm has as great a money value as the well improved farm of Brown, but it may produce just as much revenue. The assessor values the farm of Brown \$5,000 to \$10,000 higher perhaps than the farm of Jones and if he obeys the law he must do so, but it is placing a penalty on thrift and enterprise. It is discouraging home building and improvements. If improvements are not entirely exempted from taxation they should certainly be exempted to a very large extent. They could be so exempted under the proposed amendment; they cannot be now.

The farmers of the state who have mortgages on their farms have long complained and justly, of double taxation. A farmer owns a farm, let us say, which is justly worth \$20,000 but is carrying a mortgage on the land of \$10,000. The assessor is required under the law and constitution to assess the property at its full value. He must then place a valuation of \$20,000 on the land, for the mortgage does not reduce its value. Smith has a farm on which there is no mortgage. It is worth \$20,000. Williams has a farm worth just as much as Smith's farm and it must be assessed at the same rate under our present constitution, but Williams only has an interest of \$10,000 in his farm but has to pay just as much tax as his more fortunate and more wealthy neighbor.

The proposed amendment would make it possible for the legislature to correct this injustice. "But," says the opponent of the proposed amendment, "if it carries it will make it possible for the banks and moneyed interests to pile up a lot of special taxes on the farmers of the state and get out of their own share."

The answer to this objection of course is that we must assume that our legislatures are made of reasonably honest and fair-minded men. It must also be remembered that every Kansas legislature has a majority of farmers in its membership. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that they will pass laws detrimental to themselves.

Personally, I favor the adoption of this amendment. I grant to all others the same right of opinion I demand for myself and freely admit that those who oppose the adoption of the amendment are just as honest as I hope I am. Personally, also I am not complaining about the operation of the present tax system. I do not own a farm and therefore do not have to pay taxes on a mortgage and neither am I taxed on improvements because I do own them; but I have observed the injustices of our present system and see no way in which they can be corrected without this amendment to our constitution. When I say that personally I am not complaining about the present tax system I mean simply that I do not feel that I am greatly suffering from it. I do however complain about any system which I consider unjust, for directly or indirectly every citizen is affected by taxation.

## Why Don't They Co-operate?

**O**NE of our readers, J. B. Lashbrook of Bonner Springs, writes me at length giving what he considers the reason why the laboring men do not co-operate and buy industrial plants.

"There is not a single law," says Mr. Lashbrook, "the Democratic or Republican parties ever have enacted that adequately protects a laboring man's co-operative concern."

"Business men discovered that banks and the postoffices must be made safe and offenders so severely punished that bank and postoffice robberies would cease. By a system of banding and inspection banks and postoffices have been made safe and sound. Laws could be made that would insure the same safety for co-operative concerns, but such laws would be detrimental to private ownership of public utilities and 'big biz.' For 50 years the farmers have tried co-operative creameries and cheese factories, but the attempt always has ended in failure, because there were no laws or courts that would protect the stockholders' interests."



It was always an easy matter for 'big biz' to connive secretly at a scheme that would put the farmers' plant out of business and give the stockholders no protection in the courts. Just now the farmers of North Dakota are bending every energy toward municipal and co-operative efforts, but I have not seen a word of encouragement in Tom McNeal's writings or in any of the Capper publications. Apparently you dare not come out in open fight against the Nonpartisan League, but you by inference, innuendo and suggestive criticism do all in your power to wet blanket its efforts."

There is more of the letter, but the foregoing quotation gives the drift. It is not much use to engage in an argument with a man who pays no more attention to facts than Mr. Lashbrook. The absurdity of saying that robberies of banks and postoffices ever have been or can be prevented by laws providing punishment for the robbers is so apparent that it needs only to be mentioned.

Neither is it any nearer the truth to say that all co-operative concerns started by farmers have ended in failure. The fact is that many of them have been very successful. Neither is there any ground whatever for saying that the courts give no protection to the stockholders of these concerns. So far as the Nonpartisan League is concerned there is of course no reason why I should not dare to make an open fight on it. That would have been a rather popular course to pursue, but I have felt that the Nonpartisan League was entitled to fair treatment and a fair trial. I have stated repeatedly that some of its experiments I did not have faith in, while others I believed would succeed. It seemed to me to be the sensible thing for Kansas farmers to wait and watch the North Dakota experiment before going into it down here. I am still of that opinion.

The truth is that Kansas laws are quite favorable to co-operative enterprises. So far as the law is concerned there is no reason why such enterprises should not succeed, as they have in a number of instances. I might refer to the co-operative enterprises organized and conducted by the Farmers' Union in several localities.

Where co-operative enterprises have failed the failure can be traced in every instance, not to the laws of the state, but to bad business management. The same kind of business management results in bank failures, of which there will be quite a number in all probability within the next year.

Finally I may say that I have no objection to any one disagreeing with me. He has as much right to his opinion as I have to mine, and then he may be right and I may be wrong. I do not even object particularly to being abused, but I do like to have the man who abuses me talk as if he had some sense and I do like to have him pay some attention to facts.

### Equality of Wages

**A** SUBSCRIBER down in Comanche county sends me this plan for the adjustment and solution of the labor and wage problem: "Pay every man who does a day's work a day's wages; the length of the day and the wages to be established by a National Labor Commission and to be uniform thruout the country. If the President gets \$24.62 a day for 8 hours' work then Tom McNeal, Arthur Capper, my hired hand and I will each get \$24.62 for 8 hours."

"Here," he continues, "is my plan for financial adjustment: every bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness shall be cancelled when interest has been paid thereon equal to the principal of the loan. If for example, the rate of interest is 10 per cent the debt would be extinguished in 10 years; if the rate of interest is 6 per cent the debt would be extinguished in 16 2/3 years."

The first proposition is equality of income, which is simply a form of communism. It has been advocated by a good many brilliant men, among them George Bernard Shaw, the most brilliant and versatile of English writers. The objection to this as compared to any other form of communism is that it makes the least efficient the standard of effort.

I was brought up in a timbered country and therefore had to learn to use an ax. However it never was possible for me to become a really good wood chopper. I have known men, who without working as hard as I worked, could chop twice as much wood in a day as I could.

Now suppose that one of these skillful choppers and myself had been set to chopping wood, each to get just the same wages. I am of the opinion that when the skillful chopper had put up say a cord of wood, which was just about all I was able to put up, he would have knocked off and loafed the remainder of the day. He would have asked why he should be expected to chop more wood than I if he got no more for it. My output would have become the

standard of measure for wood choppers unless there were other choppers who were less skillful than myself, in which event they would have set the pace.

If the time ever comes when there will be a different standard of measurement of values than the dollar, then perhaps equality of income will work satisfactorily. In that event men and women would be striving for some other form of reward and would only ask for sufficient money to supply their actual needs and equality of income might be practicable, but until there is a different measure of value it will not work. While this is my opinion I will very freely admit that our present wage and salary system is very far from being equitable.

The most useful members of society do not draw the best wages. Very frequently men of very small ability by reason of favoritism and good fortune which they do not deserve draw fat salaries which they do not earn. I am not wise enough to say how this injustice shall be remedied.

In regard to the second proposition loans could only be made on the basis suggested by the Government. No private citizen I believe would be willing to lend his money to another, take the risk of losing it and only get back the actual amount he lent. He naturally would ask why the borrower should have the use of his money from 10 to 20 years for nothing. Rather than do that he would invest his money in some kind of property or in some business or would just divide it up into 10 parts or 16 parts or 20 parts and live on it until he had lived it up. There would be no possible inducement for him to lend it to another on the terms suggested by the writer of this letter.

## Let's Stop the Sugar Robbery

**W**HEN the wheat farmers were threshing and marketing their crop last season and the price of wheat advanced in the big city markets above the guarantee, the Government's Grain Corporation promptly stopped the advance and forced down the price. If the Government could hold down the price of wheat then, it can stop the criminal exploiting of sugar now and should step between the people and their plunderers.

When greed becomes a National menace, the public safety is attacked. We must cease handling the ruffian profiteer with kid gloves and admonishments to be good; we must put some little regard for the rights of humanity in his soul, and the way to begin is to make an example of the sugar pirates.

There is much evidence of a manipulation of the sugar supply. We have a sugar supply of at least 1/2 million more tons than last year, and probably much more. The Financial Review of April 24, 1920, page 165, directs attention to the fact that many of the sugar companies sold only 20 per cent of their output last year, holding the rest of their supply off the market. To quote this journal:

"Of eight sugar cane companies with a total estimated output of 1,192,460 tons not more than 70 per cent of this output has been sold—it has been held out of the market in anticipation of higher prices. In other words these eight ordinary sugar cane companies have on hand 800,000 tons or 300,000 tons in excess of the total sugar exports in 1919 and 535,000 tons above 1918. . . . Our figures show total cane and beet sugar available of 3 1/4 tons in 1919 and apparent domestic consumption of 3,350,000 tons, or an excessive production against consumption, without counting any supplies on hand."

Here is an excess of 1/2 million tons of sugar without counting any left-over supply.

The same journal quotes from the latest available report of the Guantanamo Sugar company of Cuba for the year ending September 30, 1919, showing a tremendous increase in the inventory of sugar on hand amounting to almost 100 per cent. While the unsold stock carried over was doubling, profits also were doubling, which this journal thinks especially significant when it is recalled that the "sugar shortage" came into notice last year.

This company's report shows it made 57,340 tons of sugar for the year ending September 30, 1919, against 49,120 tons the preceding year, and the Review asks, "How can these figures be reconciled with the reports that a shortage of supply exists?"

In a review of the financial condition of the Central Teresa Sugar company, the same journal relates that its production for the 1918-19 season is reported at 25,400,000 pounds against 24,800,000 pounds for the preceding season; and that it is estimated its 1919-20 crop will amount

to 29 million pounds at the least calculation.

Summing up the situation of the big sugar companies, this publication utters the warning: "There is considerable danger in holding out for almost exorbitant profits when the general situation scarcely warrants either the prices or the amount of hoarding. The law permits the wholesaler 1 cent a pound profit and the retailer 1 1/2 to 2 cents; but the sugar producers and sugar refineries are likely to meet opposition in Washington. The shareholders in these companies should realize they are playing with fire."

A Utah correspondent writes me that the retail price of sugar is going steadily upward at Salt Lake City, notwithstanding he reports there are 200,000 sacks of sugar there in the warehouse of a big sugar refinery.

Last August the beet sugar refiners were selling their product at 9 cents, seaboard delivery. In October the price was raised, to 10 1/2 cents. January 20 it went to 12 cents. The refiners then announced they would make a distribution of \$1 a ton as a bonus to their beet growers "for beets from which sugar was made."

Bearing this in mind, let me quote a few extracts from a letter I have received from a dependable Colorado beet sugar grower, who for obvious reasons shall be nameless. Under date of April 25, he writes:

"April 19, beet sugar advanced retail in Lamar from \$15 to \$21 a hundred. Today's price is \$22. The 1 1/2 cents advance in January gave the sugar companies in Colorado \$5,916,200.

"If both companies, the American and the Great Western, had paid the dollar bonus the growers would have received \$1,764,772. But the American Beet Sugar company, altho at that time accepting the Sugar Equalization Board's advance, reported thru its fieldmen it could not give the bonus because all its sugar had been sold at the lower rate. From its letter, dated April 22, which I enclose, in which it now forwards a bonus check to one of my tenants, it is evident the company had not sold all its sugar at the lower rate but had sugar on hand when the Equalization Board allowed the recent advance of probably 6 cents.

"We do not know how much beet sugar of the 1919 crop the sugar companies have on hand, but it is very probable they have the greater part of it. Had all the 1919 crop been retained, the 6 cents a pound advance would mean an additional net profit to them of \$23,264,800 pure cream.

"This is salvaged over by giving the growers \$1,764,772 when the bonus to the growers could have been paid out of the enormous profits of the sugar companies without an advance to the consumer. It is contemptible to justify the increase by such trickery."

It is too late for Attorney General Palmer's order setting a margin of profit on sales of sugar at 1 cent a pound for wholesalers and 2 cents for retailers, to be effective in standardizing prices. The Government should lock the doors by putting an embargo on exports of sugar, then should seize sugar stocks, distributing them to the consumer thru the postoffices, if need be putting candy makers and soft drink manufacturers on rations.

This would be good business for the Government and would deliver the people out of the hands of the sugar exploiters, while at the same time it would be a forceful warning to other evildoers and a striking demonstration to the public of the usefulness of its parcels post.

A recent day in April 30,000 pounds of sugar was mailed by the Franklin Refinery in Philadelphia to a wholesaler in Washington, D. C. The sugar was sold at the refinery at 14.2 cents a pound. The parcel post rate was 1.1 cent a pound. This made the delivery price to the wholesaler 15.3 cents a pound.

Some of this sugar was sold to employees of the Washington Postoffice at 19 cents a pound, whereupon the Postoffice Department store sought to buy 15 tons, or 30,000 pounds from the refinery, but was informed the order would have to be placed thru a Washington sugar broker who would be compelled to distribute it to several firms and that the incidental costs and profits would make the price of the sugar 23 to 25 cents a pound when it reached the hands of the consumer.

There is an object lesson here in high cost of distribution. When that cost adds 10 cents to the price of a single pound of sugar on the way from a refinery in Philadelphia to the ultimate consumer in Washington, distribution is unduly complicated and expensive.

But the great and important thing for the moment is for the Government to give the big profiteers a demonstration of its power and of its determination to put an end to the profit war before it has actually undermined National safety. When we permit a necessity to be exploited, we are permitting a guarantee of National safety to be attacked. Neither people nor Government should tolerate such a situation. Therefore, an example must be made.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.



# A Leader in Kansas Farming

*J. C. Mohler Has Been Working in the Office of the Present State Board of Agriculture for the Past 28 Years*

By Ray Yarnell

ONE STATE official of Kansas, 45 years old, has held but one job in his life. Twenty-eight years' experience on that job has made him an expert, and his ability to handle his work successfully increases in proportion with every year he serves.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, is the man. Everybody calls him "Jake." He's the sort of a fellow you like to call "Jake" or whatever his given name happens to be. Mohler is a regular fellow. He likes sports, is a baseball fan, played football and tennis in college and his recreational hobby today is golf, or as he laughingly calls it, "cow pasture pool."

## Born on the Farm

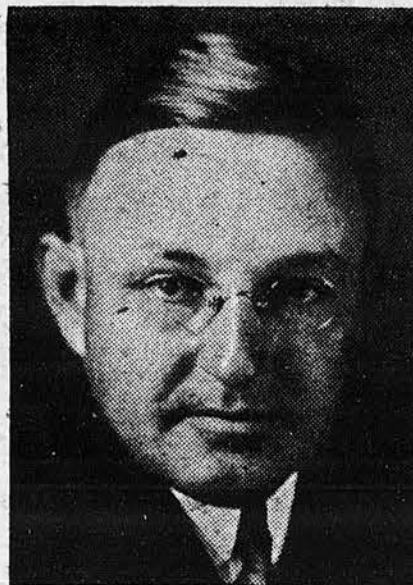
Mr. Mohler got hooked up with agriculture when he was born on a farm in Osborne county. He has stuck to it consistently ever since. It is the thing he knows from A to Z. His early childhood was spent on a farm and he didn't get away from agriculture when his parents came to Topeka, because his father, Martin Mohler, became secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Twenty-eight years ago, when he was 17 years old, Mr. Mohler began the work he is still doing. He became a clerk in the office of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, compiling all sorts of statistics, stating the conclusions the facts indicated and putting the statistics into an interest-

ing and understandable form. He had to be informed on every phase of agriculture and this required constant study and reading. Books and magazines, but especially the reports of what was actually being done in Kansas have always been the things which held his interest.

Six years ago Mr. Mohler became secretary of the state board of agriculture, and with his election came many changes and developments in the office. From the day he took charge the entire attention of his office has been centered on agriculture as it is in Kansas. The Kansas problems are the ones that are studied and it is the success of the Kansas farmers that Mr. Mohler is interested in the most.

On the theory that the farmer should have an opportunity to know as



J. C. Mohler

much about his profession as any other business man knows about his business, Secretary Mohler launched his cost of production campaign which only a short time ago reached the wheat stage. Previously he had issued exhaustive reports on the cost of producing alfalfa and hogs.

"Farming, if it is to be successful," said Secretary Mohler, "must be subjected to as rigorous tests as the banker or merchant applies to his business. Cost accounting is necessary because it

shows the farmer whether he is making a profit or operating at a loss.

"Our wheat cost of production investigation showed that Kansas farmers were raising wheat at a loss, and it revealed wherein that loss was concealed. The farmer has had more money than usual to spend and he has

figured that somewhere he must have made a profit that was worth while.

"But in the majority of cases interest on investment, pay for himself and members of his family, living expenses, depreciation on implements, loss of livestock and feed for livestock, were never charged against the gross income of the farm. It is in these things that the farmer, by analysis, can discover his loss. Few business men conduct their business without drawing a regular salary which is charged up to expense. Their profit is above what they pay to themselves. The farmer's labor is worthy of pay. If he was working on a neighbor's farm he would expect remuneration.

## Factors in Cost Production

"Some persons think the farmer's income has dwindled. That really is not true, because the farmer has received greater returns and has more money with which to buy things. But this apparent profit really consists largely of the pay he never received, and the dozen and one other expenses he has had which have never been charged against production costs."

Conclusions drawn from the wheat cost of production investigation were based on returns from 2,000 questionnaires containing 200 questions apiece. The answers represented 31,000 years of experience in growing wheat in Kansas. The information was supplied by the farmers themselves, the men who know. The report deals only with

(Continued on Page 8.)

# For Better Alfalfa Hay

*The Feeding Value of the Crop Produced by This Important Legume Can be Increased Greatly in Kansas*

THE FEEDING value of alfalfa hay depends to a large extent on the care used in harvesting it. A rapid depreciation can come easily unless the best methods are used. Doubtless more difficulty than usual on some farms will be encountered this year because of the shortage of labor. Definite planning to obtain the greatest possible efficiency is therefore of more importance than usual.

Most growers cut alfalfa when it is from one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom. In the last few years there has been a considerable tendency toward cutting at the later stages, some growers cutting as late as one-half in bloom. The experimental work carried on by the Kansas State Agricultural college and the practical observation of many experienced farmers have shown that cutting in the one-tenth bloom stage, if continued, may have a decidedly deleterious effect on the stand. So more and more the growers are advancing the cutting stage to one-fourth bloom. In some cases, due to a labor shortage, it may be advanced to a much later stage, and we will be very fortunate this year in the Middle West if this doesn't occur on a good many fields. Hay cut at these later stages of growth is well adapted for horse feed.

It is well to consider the new shoots: when these have made a growth of 1 or 2 inches, even if there has not been much blooming, the hay should be cut. It frequently happens, due to unfavorable weather conditions, that alfalfa is checked in its growth and blossoming is retarded. When the weather again becomes favorable, these young shoots will start from the crown of the plant and the alfalfa should be cut regardless of the stage of blossoming.

Alfalfa hay is injured easily by rain, and care should be taken to cure the crop if possible without getting it wet. However, a rain or two does not necessarily ruin the crop. It is a good

practice in putting up alfalfa hay to cut it in the morning of a good curing day, rake into windrows with a side-delivery rake in the late afternoon, allow it to lie in the windrows over night, and bunch with a rake the next morning after the dew is off. The hay should be ready to put into the stack or mow by the second afternoon.

Hay should not be allowed to cure too long in the swath, for too many leaves will be lost in raking and handling the crop, and the leaves are the most valuable part of the plant. Besides, when the alfalfa is raked before the leaves are entirely cured, they continue to draw moisture from the stem and thereby insure a more uniform curing of the crop. It is not profitable under Kansas conditions to attempt to cure alfalfa hay in the cock except where rain is inevitable. The hay should then be put into small cocks that will shed a certain amount of the water and that will permit it to dry out rapidly when the weather clears.

Alfalfa hay is sometimes baled direct from the field. It is possible to handle alfalfa in this way during the drier portion of the summer, but it is almost impossible to secure hay of

the best quality by this method. Hay cured in the field dry enough to bale will lose a great many leaves in handling, while hay baled when it contains sufficient moisture to handle without loss usually will mold in the bale unless extremely dry weather follows. It is very seldom possible to bale the first cutting of alfalfa from the field. The safest practice is to stack or mow the hay in a barn or hay shed.

In Western Kansas good crops of alfalfa seed frequently are harvested, but in Central and Eastern Kansas profitable crops of seed are produced only in the driest seasons. To insure a good crop of seed no heavy rains should fall during the blooming period, and to insure seed of the best quality the weather should continue dry until after the seed is harvested. Wet weather in the later stages of growth either causes the plants to continue blooming or starts a second growth of the crop. In Western Kansas the second cutting usually is left for seed, altho in some instances the first cutting is used. In Eastern Kansas the third cutting usually will produce the best crop of seed, altho in extremely dry years the second cutting seeds heavily, and in 1913 was the most

profitable crop for most farmers to save.

Alfalfa is a very uncertain seed crop in Eastern Kansas, and it is absolutely impossible to tell, in the early stages of its growth, whether it will produce profitable seed. With the normal rainfall it will not be profitably produced. It is only one year in six or eight when the season is unusually dry, that seed will set well. If the ground is wet and the crop is making a rank, vigorous growth at blossoming time, it should be cut for hay. If heavy rain falls during the blossoming period, altho conditions preceding have been favorable, it is best to cut the crop for hay; and even after the seed has formed, if an unusually wet period follows and a second growth of alfalfa starts, it is best to cut the crop at once for hay, as the seed will ripen unevenly and be difficult to cure.

Alfalfa should be cut for seed when about 50 per cent of the seed pods are brown. Most farmers cut their seed too soon. Alfalfa seed is sometimes cut with a binder and is bound and shocked. This is a good method when the crop makes a sufficiently rank growth to bind. A header is sometimes used in Western Kansas. The self-rake reaper is in common use and is one of the best machines with which to harvest the crop, as very little seed is lost in this way. The mowing machine is most commonly used, and when provided with a buncher or windrower attachment is satisfactory. Alfalfa for seed cannot be cut with a mowing machine and raked into windrows the same as hay without a great loss of seed. Whenever this method must be used, the crop should be cut and raked in the early morning while damp. After cutting, the alfalfa should be put into small cocks, just large enough to handle in one good forkful, and allowed to cure. It may be hulled directly from the field or placed in a stack or mow, and hulled later as may be desired by the farmer.



Care is Required in Handling the Alfalfa Hay if it is to Have the Maximum Feeding Value for the Farm Animals.





### This Picture

from an actual photograph. It shows Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth and Follett listening to Mr. Edison's Realism Test in the Edison Shop on Fifth Avenue, New York.

# Famous Psychologists Try the REALISM TEST

—Scientists from American universities find that strange things happen during Mr. Edison's new musical test. Wouldn't you like to try the same test?

**T**HERE'S no woman in this picture. Anybody can see that. Yet these three men declared they heard her. I was there when they made their astounding statements—in the Edison Shop, on Fifth Avenue, New York.

In the rear of this temple of music is a great hall, where there's usually a concert going on. On this particular day its doors were half open. Inside it was half dark—and silent as a church at midnight.

Then a voice floated to my ears from within. It was an exquisite voice, singing just a sweet, simple song. It had that appealing sort of beauty that reaches down inside you and makes you feel lumpy in your throat.

I looked through the doors to see the singer. But I saw no singer at all—just three men seated with their backs toward a phonograph. Their heads were bowed. The magic beauty of the ballad had fixed them with its spell.

The music died away. The three men did not stir. They seemed lost to the world.

Finally one found his voice: "I could have sworn there was a living singer behind me. It was marvelous. Carried me back to a certain summer I spent in my youth."

The second man said: "I felt the presence of a living singer. She was singing—

free and unrestrained. The accompaniment seemed by a separate instrument."

The third then spoke up: "The music 'filled my mind with thoughts of peace and beauty.'"

I didn't know what to make of it until some one explained. It was Mr. Edison's famous Realism Test. These three distinguished men of art and science had been trying it on themselves—to see whether listening to the New Edison caused the same emotions as listening to a living singer.

#### Director Bingham and his colleagues

**T**HE man who first spoke is a famous psychologist. He experiments with music and how it makes us feel and dream. He has found how music can speed you up, or slow you down, why it soothes your nerves, how it takes away that tired feeling. He is Dr. W. V. Bingham, Director of the Department of Applied Psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

One of his colleagues is Professor C. H. Farnsworth, Director of the Department of Music, Teachers College, Columbia University. Professor Farnsworth knows music just as the physician knows medicines. If you want music that cheers, or music that inspires, or music that "peps you up," he'll tell you which music to play.

Wilson Follett, Esq., looks at music just as do you. He likes good music, and he

knows how he likes it. He is a distinguished author and music critic.

When such famous psychologists feel the presence of a living singer, although she isn't present at all—when such highly critical minds experience strange and vivid sensations through the Realism Test, it is proof that the Realism Test provides a valuable scientific method of testing your capacity to enjoy music.

#### You can try the same test

**M**R. EDISON'S Realism Test is an ideal way for you to judge the New Edison. It tells you just how the New Edison is going to please you and your friends in your home.

Wouldn't you like to try the same test? There's an Edison dealer near you, who has equipped himself to give the Realism Test. Watch for his announcement in the local newspapers, and stop in his store the next time you are in town. He will give you the Realism Test just as it was given for the noted psychologists in the Edison Shop on Fifth Avenue, New York.

If you can't find his announcement, write us and we'll send you a special card of introduction to him, and also mail you a copy of that absorbing story, "Edison and Music," which tells how Mr. Edison brought the phonograph to its perfection. Just send your name and address to

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., Orange, N. J.

**The NEW EDISON**  
"The Phonograph with a Soul"



# Letters Fresh From the Field

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

## Progressive Farmers Discuss Profiteering, Militarism, High Cost of Lumber, Grafting, and Senator Capper's Stand for the Common People

**F**ARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss any subject connected with farming or marketing that they consider of general interest. Short letters will answer our purpose best, and we will publish as soon as possible all that we accept. Address all communications intended for this page to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Swat the Profiteers

I have read Senator Capper's speeches in the Senate and his articles in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and I thank God that we have one man in Congress who has the nerve and moral courage to combat the millionaire profiteers and smaller ones who are fleecing the public by a practice little short of robbery. I hope before Congress adjourns it will be possible to get a few things that will knock out profiteering, and also the profiteers. F. M. Kimball.

Redlands, Calif.

### Favors Common People

We are looking to Senator Capper for help and are thankful for the stand he takes for the common people. By that I mean the farmers and laborers. We are also thankful for Senator Capper's stand against military training. We know Senator Capper has a hard place to fill, but I pray God to speed the time when the Government will be composed of all men willing to do the right. Mrs. R. W. Bell.

Helena, Okla.

### Keep Up the Fight

I wish to advise you that I admire Senator Capper's stand in the fight against graft, profiteering and general thieving which seems to be rampant in the whole country. Keep up the fight. I believe that he can do more for the farmer and general public in the Senate than anywhere else.

Holden, Mo.

S. Crabtree.

### Lumber Gougers

I noticed in a recent Sunday paper Senator Capper's speech on "Profit Hogging in Lumber." He certainly is entitled to the thanks of the American people for his stand in this matter. I have been a lumber buyer and am building now. I have known lumber dealers this winter to raise price on lumber in yard with no receipt \$15 a thousand in three days. Go after them. We are with Senator Capper and he can have our votes for anything for which they are needed.

Osterville, Mass.

F. M. Boulton.

### Capper Helps Farmers

I have been a subscriber of your paper for nearly 20 years. I like the way Senator Capper is telling it to them at Washington. It seems he is making a special effort to do something in the interest of the farmer but it will take a lot of hard work and it will be necessary for a great many others to join in the fight for the farming class to get the proper recognition. Other industries and organizations have worked against the farmer as a class until it is going to be almost impossible to stop the tide from the farm to the cities and town.

Selden, Kan.

George B. Shields.

### No Foreign Leagues Desired

It delights my heart to read Senator Capper's demand for the return of the American troops from Europe. May God bless and prosper him. I hope that all our Senators will come out for our own United States of America, until it is able to uplift any down

trodden nation without seeking to league with bossy governments to fight the world at large.

Grace Hawes Martin,  
Cuyahoga Falls, O.

### A Voice from Colorado

I am a resident of Colorado but I have to shout Hurrah for Capper and Kansas. Senator Capper can turn the big guns loose any time there is a chance. The people here shout Hurrah for Capper. I shouted when I heard that he had been elected to the Senate and I hope to live to see him elected President of this great country.

Fleming, Colo. W. G. McIntyre.

### The Right Kind of Talk

I wish to congratulate Senator Capper upon his speech in the Senate. That was the right talk at the right place. I wish there were 75 more Senators like him.

I am going to write to our Senators to help him bring about some laws that will put the profiteer and the monopolist where they belong. There is no other remedy for this high cost of living. It is an insult to common sense to allow these profiteers to filch on honest people. John Doran.

York, Nebr.

### Oklahoman's Choice for President

I have read Senator Capper's speeches and comments in the interest of the farmer with much interest. The greatest commendation I can give or wish is that he would be the dark horse nominated for President. I only wish it would happen. I believe he could be elected without a doubt.

Altus, Okla.

L. H. McConnell.

### No Solid South Now

I am writing to you in regard to Senator Capper's coming out for President. I have been conversing with a number of farmers and they all say that they never have voted anything but a Democratic ticket but say that if Mr. Capper runs for President they are going to vote for him. General Wood says that he can break the solid South but he is badly mistaken. Senator Capper is the only man that can do this. It is my opinion that there is no longer a solid South, but it is for the man from now on.

W. N. Richardson.

Overton, Tex.

### Mixes Straw With Silage

In 1919 we had no feed to speak of, but had wheat and oat straw and some fodder with plenty of nubbins. We mixed the fodder, wheat and oats straw together, and put the mixture thru the ensilage cutter, and had plenty of water running thru the blower pipe to moisten the straw. The nubbins and fodder and water seasoned the straw which made excellent roughness for stock cattle. By filling the silo twice we wintered our cattle thru without their losing much weight.

Highland, Kan.

M. K.

### The Farm Wood Shed

On the old home place where I spent my childhood, there was a woodshed. It was a space-20 feet wide between two other buildings, and all under one continuous cover. The back part of the woodshed was boxed up, and the open front was toward the house. Our house had five large rooms, and while the children were all at home, we had a fire in every room in cold weather.

There was an abundance of timber on the old place, and the woodshed always contained plenty of dry wood, and how we did enjoy the cheerful blaze of a wood fire on cold winter days. All those homes now have furnace heat, but

there are many farm homes that do not, and if they use wood, they should, by all means have a woodshed.

On one side of the woodshed was a shop, it contained implements for making and mending everything on a farm. On the other side was a house for seed oats, corn, wheat, millet, peanuts, sorghum seeds and every kind of seed, grown on a farm. No one knows what a convenience those things are unless they have had them and then had to do without them.

Mrs. S. R. Bandy,  
Jacksonville, Ark.

### How Farmers are Robbed

I must thank you for attacking the profiteers. This is the greatest menace in our country today. I hope that you and the other Senators will pass a law that will stop this profiteering. The other day my wife asked me to get some lard. The first man asked 26 cents, another 35 cents and still another 38 cents. If the first man made a profit what did the others make on it? I hope that Congress will pass legislation to stop this menace.

Harrisburg, Pa. C. E. Hanpet.

### Farmers Must Act

It seems to me the people of Kansas should be proud of a man like Arthur Capper. I have learned more about the way things are carried on since he has been at Washington, than I learned before in all my life.

I wish that every farmer in the United States could read the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly. I am quite sure that those two papers would be a schooling to them—just to read what he says about some of the doings at Washington alone is worth much more than the price of the papers.

I believe if we had a few more Arthur Cappers at Washington, there would be several hundred less big salaried men in the United States today who are now feasting on the common class of people's high tax. I believe now is the time for the farmers to begin but I guess they will do as they have been doing—just sit still and take what is being put on them, while the rich are becoming richer, and many of the poor are becoming poorer.

Arimeter, Kan. William Wells.

### Keep Boys on the Farm

I hope that Senator Capper will keep after the big bugs and fight for the plain people. I hope that he is nominated for President. He is the man we need. I hope that he fights the Military Training Bill. It would fix the farmer if it passed. We need our boys on the farms. The farmer is beaten on every side. Everything he buys costs him double and he gets half price for what he sells. He gets it in the neck both ways.

Glencoe, Okla. Grant Murphy.

### A Leader in Kansas Farming

(Continued from Page 6.)

the facts. No conclusions were drawn. Every interpretation is backed up by facts and figures that have weight.

"Some persons have complained," said Mr. Mohler, "that the wheat cost of production report gives Kansas a black eye. Now that isn't true. The cost of producing wheat probably is lower in Kansas than elsewhere because conditions in the state are so favorable to the growing of wheat, and land is less costly than in some other states."

"Reports showed that the charge against wheat land in Kansas should be \$7 an acre, on the basis of \$100 valuation in the Eastern part of the state. Compare that with Iowa where land is worth \$300 an acre. That

would bring the land charge to \$21 there. Comparative yields an acre give Kansas 13.0 bushels and Iowa 18.4. Iowa must raise many more bushels an acre to equalize the land charge and bring its cost of production to our low level. If any state got a black eye because of this investigation it was not Kansas.

"The most important work being done by this department today is in obtaining this cost of production data. Nothing is more vital to successful agriculture than that those engaged in it know where they stand. If they are losing money they should know it and if they are making agriculture pay they should be aware of that fact. Unless they do know these things the farmers are working in the dark and will never get anywhere."

### Three Reports Issued

"Alfalfa, hogs and wheat have been investigated and the inquiry into the cost of producing milk is well under way. This report will be of great interest to the dairymen of Kansas, as it will give them a thorough insight into their business that they can obtain in no other way. It is expected to have a profound effect in encouraging the raising of purebred dairy breeds, already well started in Kansas."

After milk will come the corn investigation and following that beef cattle and sheep. Other crops will be investigated later until the department has reports on every one. It is expected that the report on sheep will show that the farmer can make money out of this phase of farming and that it should be encouraged.

Out of these investigations, Mr. Mohler expects to obtain ammunition for use in his campaign in favor of diversified agriculture in Kansas. He hopes to be able to show farmers that the best way of increasing their profits is to get away from the one-crop idea. More and better livestock, he says, is needed in Kansas. As livestock increases, profits will advance, he holds. The soil will be built up and the farmer will be better able to turn the crops he raises into easily marketable material, over which he will exert a greater control.

### Crop Statistics

"There is a lot of work done in the department besides getting cost of production figures. A crop condition report is issued every month. This information is supplied by our correspondents all over the state. Our more elaborate reports are all based on information obtained direct from farmers. Every year we take an acreage census and to obtain these figures we make a house to house canvass. That is why they are valuable. There is no guess work about them."

"This year the department is conducting an investigation of farm tenantry. The name of every farmer in the state, with the amount of land he owns or rents, will be included in this report. This investigation will give a definite insight into agricultural conditions in Kansas and a forecast of what the future holds. It will enable the state to take such action to better conditions as may seem advisable."

### Adding Years to Alfalfa Stands

(Continued from Page 3.)

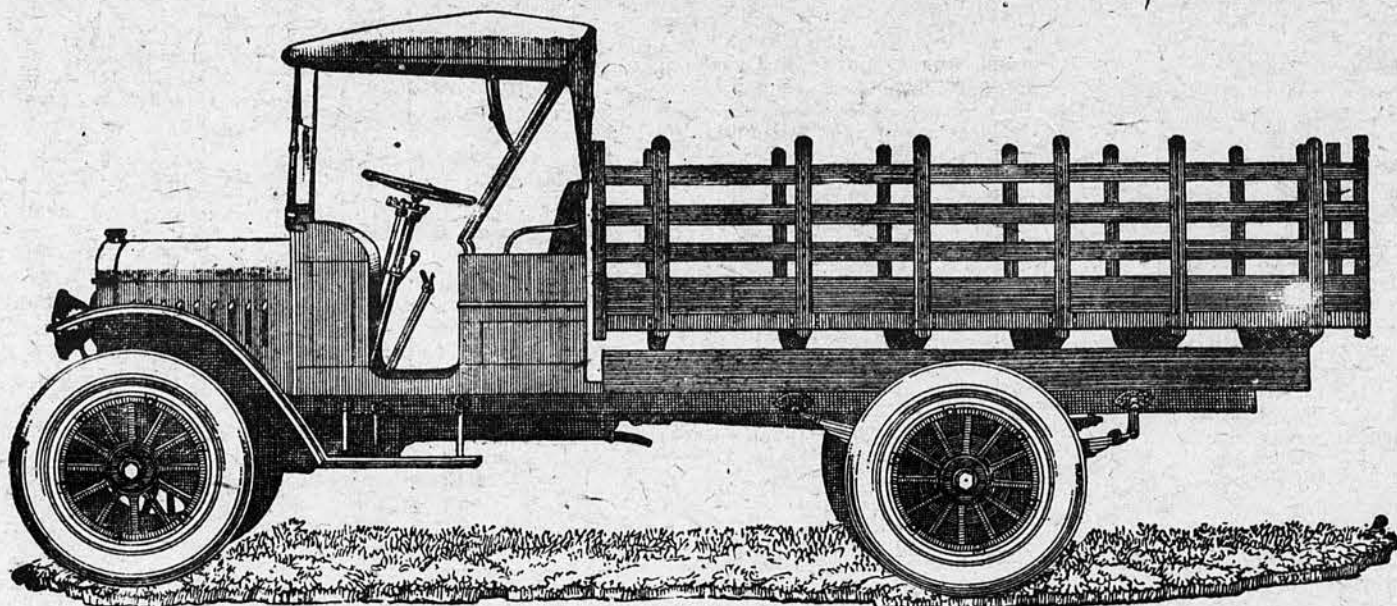
In growing alfalfa. The feeding value of the hay produced by cutting at different stages is shown in one feeding test conducted at the Manhattan station and finished March 10, 1920. Calves fed on bud stage alfalfa gained at the rate of 1.07 pounds daily; those fed on tenth bloom hay .76 pounds; those on full bloom hay .64 pounds; and those on seed hay .46 pounds. They received the same amount of hay and supplemental feed.





More miles per gallon  
More miles on tires

# MAXWELL 1½ TON TRUCK



**A transportation investment  
which will pay the careful  
owner 100% dividend at the  
end of the first twelve months.**

## ABBREVIATED SPECIFICATIONS

**ENGINE**—Four cylinders cast en bloc with Hot Spot and Ram's-horn intake manifold; cone clutch running in oil; transmission bolted to engine; bore, 3⅝ inches; stroke, 4½ inches.

**GASOLINE SUPPLY**—Capacity 10½ gallons; positive feed.

**TRANSMISSION**—Three-speed selective type.

**STEERING**—Left side drive; 18-inch steering wheel; irreversible worm steering gear, adjustable.

**CONTROL**—Gear shift lever in center of driving compartment and operated at right of driver; spark and throttle controls operated on quadrant underneath steering wheel; also foot accelerator.

**WHEELBASE**—124 inches.

**TIRES**—35 inches by 5 inches pneumatic cord.

**REAR AXLES**—Worm drive; semi-floating type; extra heavy malleable iron housing.

**FRONT AXLE**—Heavy drop-forged steel I-beam.

**SPRINGS**—Front, 38 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; rear, 52 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; both semi-elliptic.

**FRAME**—Pressed steel construction.

**MATERIALS**—All steel used throughout Maxwell trucks is made from our own formulae, as specified by our chief metallurgist.

**CHASSIS EQUIPMENT**—Electric generator, storage battery, electric head and tail lamps, electric horn, complete set of tools, including jack and tire pump with pneumatic tires; seat and front fenders.

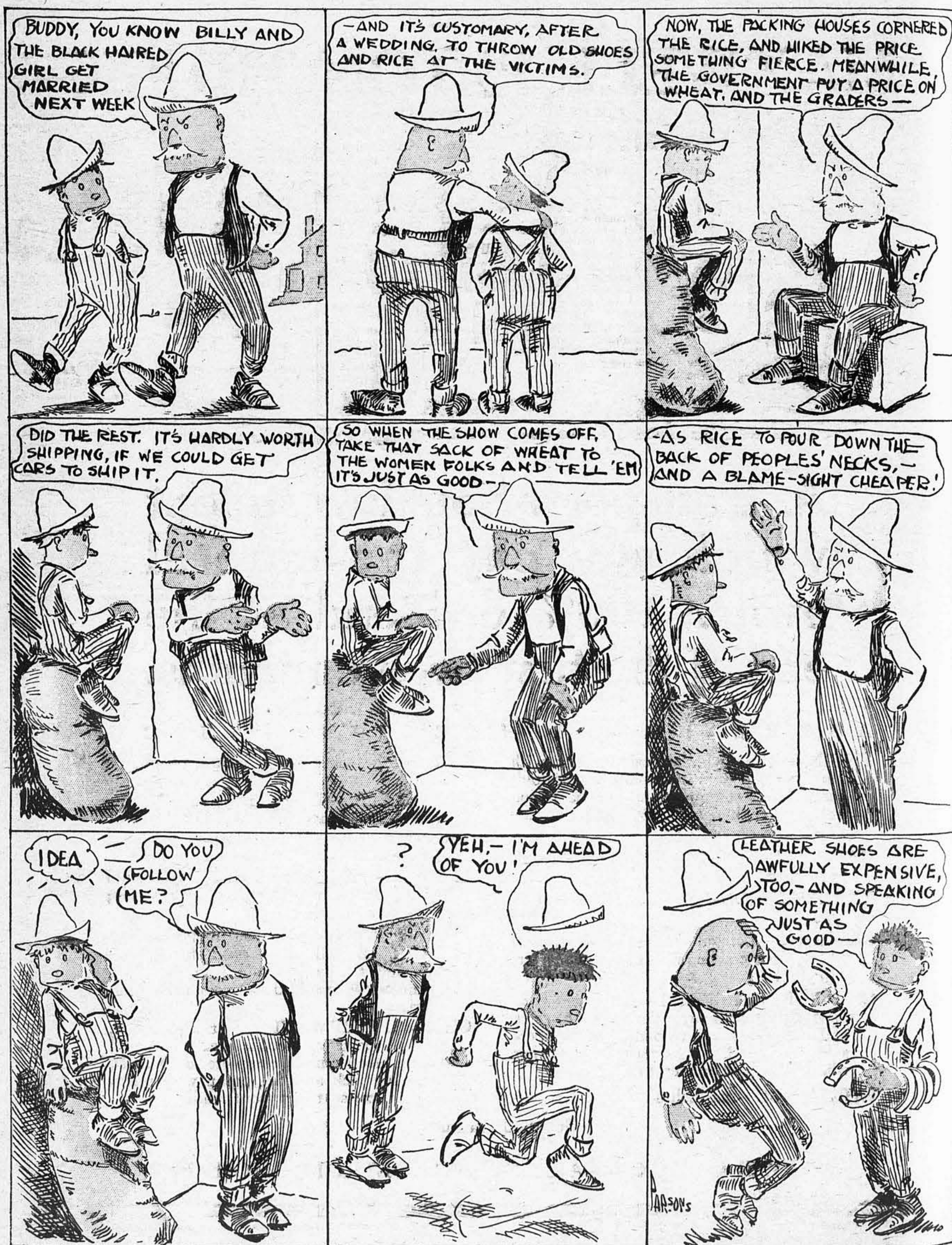
Standard Warranty

MAXWELL MOTOR CAR CO., INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN



# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Hi Finds Buddy a Very Apt Pupil in the Study of Economy Particularly as Applied To Some of the Accessories of a Real Country Wedding*





# Washington Comment

## An Interesting Review of Events of National Interest

By Senator Capper

**D**ENIAL of credits is making serious trouble for the farmers and stock raisers of the country. Deflation of credit is the high-sounding term employed, but it is compelling the people engaged in production to pay a high rate of interest for the money they must borrow to carry on the legitimate productive processes of the country.

It begins with the Federal Reserve Board, which first raises its rate of discount, the member bank—from which the farmer and stockraiser must obtain his loan—in turn raises its interest rate, often to the point which the farmer cannot pay without loss, and then the farmer and stockraiser must sell his product, whether of grain or of livestock, at a sacrifice to clear up his indebtedness.

The Federal Reserve System was created for the purpose of making credits more easily obtainable. The Federal Reserve Banks were not intended to make money for their stockholders, more than just enough to maintain the system. These banks, the bulk of whose stocks are owned by the member banks, have now become great money-making institutions. The 12 Federal Reserve Banks earned an average of almost 100 per cent last year, and that with a discount rate of 4 per cent. Now they have gone to a 6 per cent basis—avowedly for the purpose of checking speculation—and probably will earn as much as 150 per cent this year. The New York Federal Reserve Bank earned 110 per cent on a 4 per cent discount basis last year, while the 10 leading New York commercial banks, who are members of the Federal Reserve System, made profits ranging from 33 per cent to 121 per cent. Thus is the wealth of the country rapidly flowing to the big money centers.

Lately the Federal Reserve System has inaugurated what is known as a progressive rate of interest; that is, under certain conditions the Federal Reserve Bank may advance its rate of interest to member banks. The result of this is, of course, to cause the member banks, from which the public borrows, to advance their rates of interest, and the public pays the freight. The avowed purpose of this is to check speculation, but the only place where the progressive rate has been applied is in the 10th district—headquarters at Kansas City—and the victims of the increased interest rate are the borrowers of that great producing section, not the speculators of Wall Street.

### Soldier Bonus Bill

The Soldiers' Adjusted Compensation measure, commonly called the Bonus bill, may be enacted into law before this is printed. At the time this is written it looks as if the bill would contain a provision to obtain part of the money required by taxing stock dividends. Certainly it should have such a provision, because stock dividends have been one of the best means enjoyed by the great corporations in piling up profits. Should the law have this provision it will be attacked in the court on the ground that it is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court having recently declared such a tax unconstitutional. In order that this tax may not be knocked out on this ground in the future, Senator Nelson has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, giving the Congress power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, including stock dividends. I am heartily for this amendment to the Constitution. I believe the Government should take these stock dividends and apply them to war debts.

### Hard on Cattlemen

Every Western Senator has received protests from cattle raisers that they are being denied credit for the purpose of raising cattle. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, directed attention to this

fact the other day in a speech. He said: "That is all right for the beef trust, to force those people to sell their cattle because they cannot get credit, but I am opposed to treating the people who raise stock in that way. I myself was once a stock raiser. I raised cattle for seven years—from 1887 to 1894. I had a section about 6 miles square—about 36 square miles—with the best grass in the world, with streams of water running thru it. I went down to Texas and got cattle and brought them up there in Indian territory, and for seven years handled cattle on the range. I sent to the market between 17,000 and 18,000 head of steers, and when I got thru my seven years of labor I had not made a dollar above my bare expenses and the interest charges I had to pay on the enterprise. I discovered the reason why. It was because there was but one buyer of my product—the beef trust. No wonder they made money.

"Armour and company, who, starting as packers with a capital of \$160,000, now have 173 million dollars of profits, which they have saved, besides their dividends running into the millions. Where did they get it? They got it from such men as myself, raising cattle on the range, unable to protect myself, and unprotected by my Government. These men on the range are now to be denied credit; they are to be squeezed to death, and their fortunes are to be sacrificed to whom? To the beef trust. I will not stand for any such policy; I will not pretend to be content with it; I am not going to agree to it; and I am not going to stand for this high interest rate, which is bringing on a depression."

### Discourages Farmers

Senator Owen is a Democrat, but he is one of the high financial authorities in Washington, and one of the authors of the Federal Reserve law. He asserts that the system is now being manipulated by bankers for the benefit of bankers and to the detriment of the legitimate business interests of the country. He favors a low interest rate, and a policy of denial of improper credits to speculators, not to legitimate business interests. Senator Owen is absolutely right about this.

Already the country is beginning to suffer from the wrongful policy of the Federal Reserve Board and of the effort of the Administration to force down the prices of the farmers' products. More and more men are finding farming and stockraising unprofitable. With a probable reduction of 30 per cent in this year's wheat crop as compared with last year, with a shortage of farm labor and a depletion in farm operating equipment; with a denial of credits to raisers of livestock, the country is face to face with an approaching food shortage.

Instead of the policy it is pursuing we should adopt a policy of no restrictions or rate increases to be imposed on the rediscount of farmers' paper for the purpose of farm operations. The Government should also see that a reserve sufficient for the rediscount of such paper is maintained by placing restrictions on the rediscount of paper for less essential uses. It must also see that money is provided for the production of farm labor-saving devices, such as farm power machinery, and denied to Wall Street gamblers and other speculators, and, if necessary, denied to manufacturers of less essential goods, such as silk stockings, phonographs, pianos, and like luxuries. Only by such means can the Federal Reserve System play its proper part in the after-the-war readjustment, and help to increase rather than retard production of necessities in this country.

### Land Tax Bill

I am glad to note that farmers in many sections of the country are waking up to the danger of the Ralston-

Nolan Land Tax bill and are protesting against it. This bill proposes to relieve the manufacturers and merchants of the cities of income tax and place the burden on the land. A referendum on the bill was recently taken by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Returns from 340 counties in 15 states gave a vote of 236,097 against the bill, and 2,177 for it. Opposition was based on the conviction that its enactment would aggravate the "farm tenancy evil," raise farm land rentals and reduce production of food. This is vicious legislation. I do not believe the bill will pass.

There recently has come some slight abatement in the evil of useless government employees. The number of employees here in Washington has dropped from its war level of 117,360 to 99,378, or a net reduction of more than 18,000. There actually were 28,309 war workers dismissed, but about 10,000 of these found employment in other Government departments—mainly the War Risk Insurance Office—whose duties are said to have increased since the war. It is estimated that there are twice as many Government employees in Washington now as there should be. I hope to see further reductions immediately. The exhaustion of certain appropriations on June 30 will force a cutting off of several hundred clerks, but the problem will not be fully solved until there is a thorough reorganization of the Executive departments.

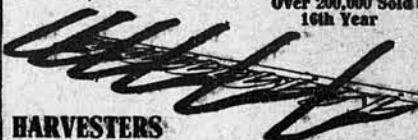
*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

It is well to aim high, even when getting ready to plant things in the ground.

The most dangerous man in a fight is the fellow who can smile when he is hit.

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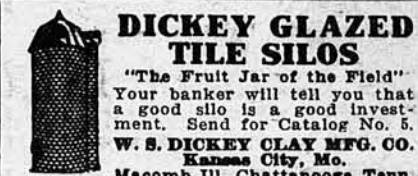
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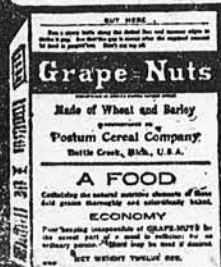
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# Club Folks Took a Day Off

Johnson County Celebrated the Victory of Its Boys

By Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager

WHEN JOHNSON county folks start out to do something, they do it right. That was the verdict of the 400 folks who were present at the Capper club picnic held at Prairie Center M. E. church May 22. From the time the first of the stream of automobiles carrying boys and girls, dads and mothers, reached the picnic grounds to the close of the afternoon program and the dispersal of the crowd, nothing was lacking to make the event a success.

And Johnson county club folks had something to celebrate, too. In the work of the Capper Pig club nothing causes more enthusiasm and is more eagerly striven for than the beautiful silver trophy cup offered by Senator Arthur Capper to the county club that makes the best "pep" record during the contest. "The first thing we did in the fight to win the cup," said Merlyn Andrew, leader of the winning Johnson county club in 1919, "was to get a full membership. Then we settled down to the thing just as if we were out to win a baseball game. We held regular monthly meetings thruout the contest which were well attended and which we did our best to make interesting. Thruout the year the entire club pulled together as one team, and that's one of the principal reasons why we won."

That the work of these boys attracted county-wide attention and gave Johnson county folks, whether connected with the club or simply friends, a genuine pride in their success was well evidenced by the attendance at the picnic. "What I regard as one of the most interesting things about this gathering," remarked an Eastern magazine writer who was present, "is that farmers in this county have learned that it is possible, even in the busy season, to take a day off from work, to good advantage." And the manager of the Capper Pig club was glad to tell him that this lesson is being learned all over Kansas, wherever the Capper clubs are flourishing. It was, indeed, gratifying to Johnson county club folks who had worked so hard to win to have their friends and neighbors appreciate their efforts.

### Many Counties Represented

The Johnson county picnic wasn't a one-county celebration, either. Adjacent counties considered it theirs, too. The biggest delegation was from Linn county, and there was a special reason for this. The Linn county poultry club girls, under the leadership of Hazel Horton, won the poultry club pep trophy in 1919. Finding that it would be impossible to have at their own county picnic some of the folks present at the Johnson county gathering, Linn county club folks generously decided to drive to this meeting and let the poultry club trophy be presented at that time. Four carloads of Linn county boosters made

the trip. The entire winning team of poultry club girls was there, together with four of this year's pig club boys, among them the club leader, Loren Ungeheuer.

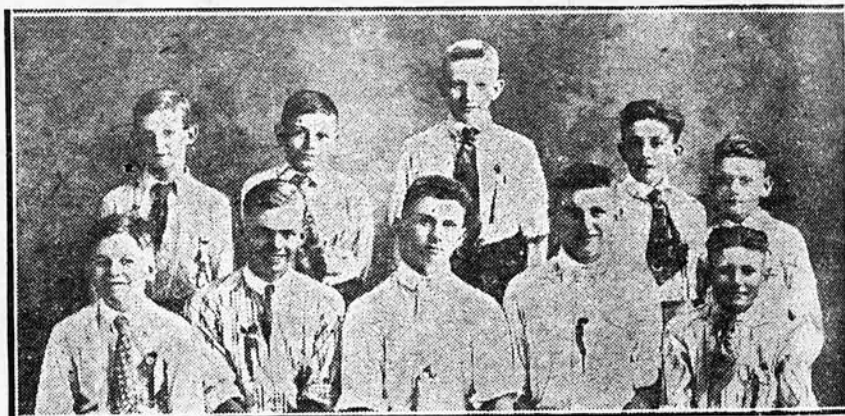
From Jefferson county came Elwood Shultz, county leader, with nearly all of his pig club team and one calf club member. County Leader Frank St. Clair of Douglas was present; so was Shawnee county leader, Chester Longbach. Both these boys had their folks with them, for club work takes in the entire family. From Miami came Clark Jenkins with his mother and father. Clark bears the distinction of being the first winner of a Capper Pig club pep trophy. The Capper Poultry club, too, was well represented by Johnson, Leavenworth and Miami county girls, as well as the Linn county team.

Interested participants of the day's events—the dinner in particular—were the members of the "Big-See" party of Eastern advertising men who had been touring the state under the auspices of

best. The poultry club secretary published a pep standing about every two months, and one month we were delighted to see Linn county at the top. We took care not to neglect a single thing that would count, and our reward came when we received the telegram announcing that the pep trophy had been won by our team."

A talk of special interest was that given by John F. Case, director of Capper club work. The task of building up the Capper clubs was given Mr. Case by Arthur Capper in 1915, and the membership of the clubs since that time has grown from 75 in 1916 to more than 1,000 at the present time.

The treat of the afternoon was the address by Governor Henry Allen, who gave club folks a half day of his busy time to present the trophy cups to the two winning leaders. Governor Allen's reminiscences of his own experiences on a farm as a boy were much enjoyed, especially by the boys and girls. The older folks listened with intense inter-



Here's the Winning Team. Top, Left to Right, Willie Bryan, Lloyd Squires, Henry Lefmann, Leonard White, Harold Moll. Bottom, Verner Chrisman, John Cristler, Merlyn Andrew, County Leader, Fred Rausch, Clare Peer.

the Capper Farm Press. "I am arranging my schedule for this trip so that nothing will interfere with the presence of these advertising men at your picnic," said B. B. Bartlett, who had charge of the party, to the club manager when the date for the picnic was set. His efforts were rewarded by the interest in the club work and club folks shown by the advertising men. The principal features of their visit were a short ball game in which Johnson county boys trounced the visitors to the tune of 5 to 3, the dinner, and the songs by the Easterners, who were introduced as the "Overall Chorus from the Bronx."

But that dinner gotten up by Johnson county cooks deserves special mention. It was served in the help-yourself, cafeteria style, but there were two important exceptions to the usual cafeteria—there was a greater variety of good things from which to select than any eating house ever put out, and there wasn't any cashier waiting to waylay the satisfied as they finished their meals. It was "some" task to feed 400 hungry picnicers, but it was accomplished to the complete satisfaction of everyone.

### Everybody Enjoyed the Program

In the afternoon the program was enjoyed by an audience ever ready to applaud. Johnson county boys and girls started things by their club song and yells. Hazel Horton gave two excellent readings. Then the pig club manager introduced the Capper folks present: Marco Morrow, assistant publisher of the Capper Publications; J. E. Griest, comptroller of finances, Stella G. Nash, editor of the women's department of the Capper Farm Press, Mrs. Lucile Ellis, secretary Capper Poultry club; and Con VanNatta, foreman of the Capper Farm Press composing room. Short but interesting talks by these visitors were followed by brief accounts by Merlyn Andrew and Hazel Horton of how they and their teammates won the trophy cups from all the pig and poultry clubs in the state in 1919. "It looked as if we just didn't have any chance of winning," said Hazel, "but we decided to go ahead and do our

est to a brief discussion of the Kansas industrial court and the events which led up to its creation. At the close of his address Governor Allen presented the trophy cups.

The Johnson county picnic is going to stand out in club history as marking the result of co-operation that takes in boys and girls and fathers and mothers from one end of the county to the other. Johnson county folks have learned the great lesson, "Get acquainted with your neighbor, you might like him." "We've made quite a few sacrifices to help our boys and girls," said a club mother, "but we feel it's worth while. The lessons they have learned with their pigs and poultry and in the fight for the county honors will make better men and women of them. For the entire county Capper club work is meaning a better and more pleasant life for all who take part in it."

### KANSAS MAP TO READERS.

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

A public sale of Holstein cattle which T. R. Maurer and company were to have held at Emporia, Kan., April 14, had to be repeatedly postponed and finally given up entirely because of the switchman's strike. Some cattle intended for the sale were on the road two weeks; reaching Emporia eight days after the sale was to have been held.



## Capper Poultry Club

It's Fun to Receive Letters From Overseas

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS  
Club Secretary

IS IT ANY wonder that the Linn county girls are proud to contribute toward the support of Jeanne Vernay, the little French girl whom they adopted last year and whom they have voted to readopt this year? I'm sure there aren't very many persons who wouldn't be interested in such a sweet little girl. Would you like to read the letter Jeanne's mother wrote when she sent the picture? I know you'll enjoy it, so I'm going to quote a part of it.



Jeanne Vernay.

"Please excuse the long delay in writing you in order to thank all the dear little friends of my daughter because of their generosity. I wish I had the power to do this in person, but the distance which separates us is too great. But even tho it is so far away, I thank you from the bottom of my heart and ask you to believe that for all of you I will keep fresh in the mind of my little Jeanne a profound recognition. I am sending you with this letter a photograph of my daughter as well as one of my own. Jeanne is 7 years old and is a brave little girl whom God has given me in order to console me a little for the death of her father, killed at the front in the battle of the Marne. Jeanne has been going to school since last October and begins to know how to read a little. We thank you for your Christmas and New Year's cards. While waiting for your answer I take great pleasure in sending, both on my own behalf and on Jeanne's, affectionate kisses and a sense of deep gratitude."

Helen Andrew, leader of Johnson county, has also heard from Julie Manent. Julie is the fortunate little French girl who was adopted by the Johnson county club last year when Ollie Osborn was leader and who has been readopted this year in Helen's name. Following is a translation of the letter Helen received from Julie's mother:

"I am going to thank you once more for what you have been good enough to do for little Julie. I also thank the whole Johnson club. I can't thank you enough for the friendship you have displayed towards my dear little girl. Perhaps the day will come when she can thank you herself from the depths of her heart and will be able to send you a little letter. Just as soon as I can I shall have a photograph made and send to you. Please be good enough to receive my heartfelt thanks

for all you have done for us. I send you good wishes and friendship from little Julie."

Here's some news which will be welcome to the girls raising Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Mrs. Nettie Weaver, Baldwin, Kan., will give a setting of

Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs to the girl making the second highest record with this breed of chickens. The first prize in this breed, a \$15 trio, was offered by Mrs. H. D. Emery, Girard, Kan.

The choice of a \$10 Buff Orpington cockerel or pullet, the prize offered by Mrs. John Bowman, Hartford, Kan., is to go to the girl raising Buff Orpingtons who hatches the most chickens from her contest pen eggs during the penning period. This offer wasn't stated very clearly when it was announced and I thought perhaps the impression might have been given that this prize could be competed for by girls in any breed club.

Search your chicken house for mites.

### Stop Grain Waste

Save your grain losses from rats, mould, fire, thieves and weather—save money—Get our **EARLY BUYERS OFFER** on Martin Steel Grain Bins—made of corrugated steel—guaranteed not to sag or bulge—last forever and save their cost in one season. Send name and address for big illustrated catalog and prices—FREE. **M. C. SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO.** 408 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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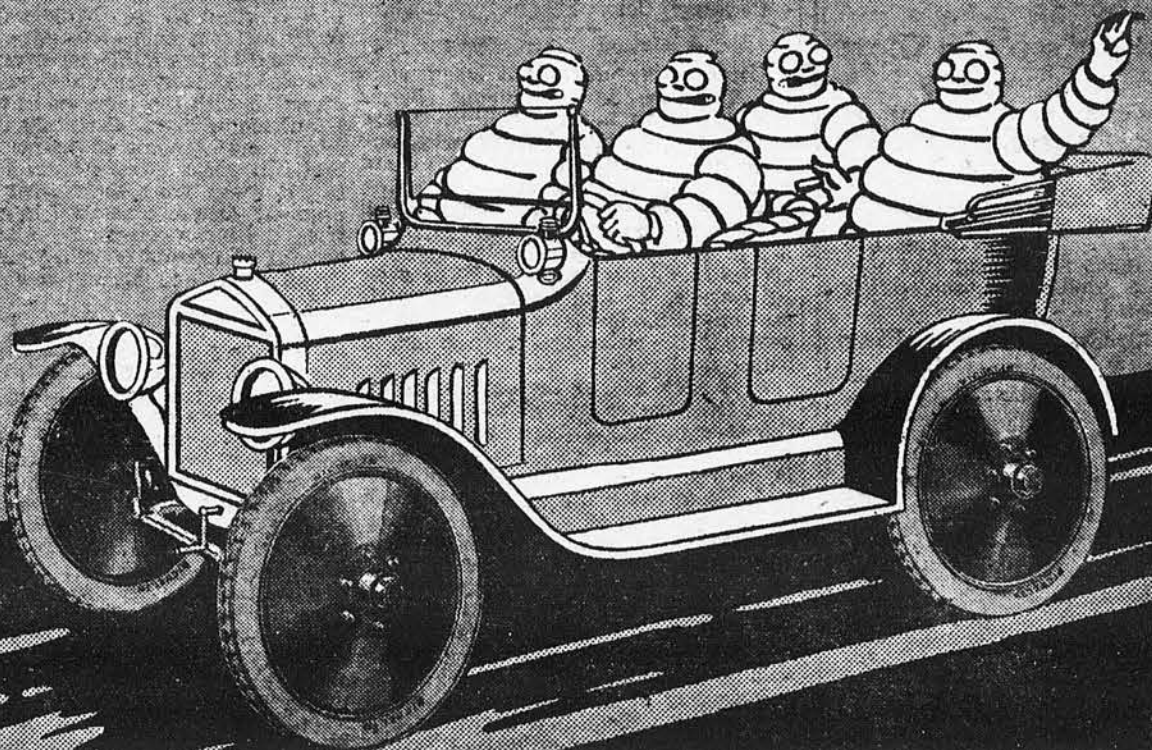
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for it's absolutely harmless to humans and other lung-breathing creatures. Not a poison. Kills flies, mosquitoes, ants, roaches, bed bug, chicken mites and lice and most others.

Loaded metal gun costs 15 cents at grocers and druggists. Costs little to refill them with package Hofstra in 25c, 50c and \$1 sizes. If dealer hasn't it, we'll supply you by mail on receipt of 15 cents.

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HAROLD SUMERS, 160 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## June 14, Is Flag Day



The Patriotic hearts of American men and women beat quicker at the sight of the Flag.

Let it be a fresh, clean Flag that flies from your home, store or factory.

## "Let's Keep the Glow In Old Glory"

It is only a short time until we celebrate Memorial Day and then comes Flag Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, also home coming days and many other days during the year. The flag we want to send you measures 3x5 feet. It is a sewed flag (the only durable kind) and the colors are fast.

## How to Get this Lovely Flag

As long as our supply lasts any reader may have one of these bargain flags with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at only \$1.50 or given with a three-year subscription at \$2.50.

## Offer Good 10 Days Only

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze  
Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... for which enter my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of ..... years and send me the American Flag, charges prepaid, as per your special offer.

Name.....

Address.....

## Among Colorado Farmers

A LARGE percentage of alfalfa seed in the Colorado markets contains alfalfa dodder. Since this parasite is by far the most noxious weed in Colorado clover fields, care should be taken to avoid its introduction.

Professor A. K. Pieterse, head of the botany department of the Colorado Agricultural college, says that samples of alfalfa seed have been secured in the open markets by the Colorado seed laboratory which contain as high as 7,500 dodder seeds a pound. This means about four dodder seeds a square foot of soil seeded with such foul seed. This means that if every dodder seed germinates and produces a normal growth this pernicious parasitic weed would affect every alfalfa plant in the field. The farmer paid 48 cents a pound for this seed. It will pay to use the laboratory at the agricultural college.

## A Need for Better Stallions

The first annual report on licensed stallions and jacks in Colorado has just been made public. Colorado has had a stallion license law for some years but it was ineffective until the last legislature amended it. The law, as it now stands, is among the best in the United States. The percentage of purebred stallions standing for public service in the various states is as follows: Montana, 79.3 per cent; South Dakota, 78.6; Utah, 73.6; Kansas, 67.6; Minnesota, 64.8; Wisconsin, 60.6; and Colorado, 47.2.

R. W. Clark, livestock specialist for the Colorado Agricultural college, says that Colorado has the lowest percentage of purebred stallions standing for public service because the first stallion license laws were of no value. According to the figures here presented, Colorado has two grade or scrub stallions standing to every one purebred. In other words, inferior breeding is still in the lead. This is a most unfortunate condition and the farmers should see at once that it is changed by refusing to patronize grade or scrub stallions.

## Success With Dairy Cows

I began this year with my cows well fed and plenty of feed to run them until May, so I feel sure they will average over 300 pounds of butterfat this year. I feed all the silage they will eat, and some good alfalfa hay. I am feeding five cows, two 2-year olds and four calves. As this is not cows enough to eat the silage before it would spoil in hot weather I feed them all they will eat, and feed hay sparingly. I had 61 tons of silage and 11 head will eat it in five months.

I bought an 80-acre farm in 1918 and expect to pay for it with cows.  
Peckham, Colo. Roy Robb.

## A United Effort Pays

Considerable progress is being made in Colorado in developing better methods of buying and selling. There are plenty of things wrong with our economic life today, but at that we are much better off than in former years. You can get some encouraging items in the progress of the business of farming if you will consider the relative profits today with those of 20 or even 10 years ago. And the outlook, with the constantly increasing proportion of people in the cities who must be fed, is better than ever.

It is obvious that the days of cheap food have passed; there will never be the overproduction from the farms of the Middle West which was the rule in the years after this section was settled. Industrial life in America has made too much of a growth to allow food prices to go to low levels again, and a huge development along this line is expected by men who have made a study of the manufacturing of this country. So it is plain that good markets are in sight. Of course, food prices will no doubt go lower, but there are encouraging signs that this also will be true with the things a farmer has to buy. Many men believe that we are right at the top of the price scale now, and that declines will come from now on, in all lines, and we hope gradually,

so there will be no special hardship on anyone.

A constantly increasing proportion of the buying and selling is based on co-operation, which is one of the most encouraging forces operating today in the Middle West. Extraordinary results have been obtained in this state from a united effort, both in increasing the financial returns and in promoting better social relationships. Farmers are learning to work together to a better extent than ever before; the excellent progress of the Grange and the Farmers' Union is plenty of indication of that. New associations are being organized constantly, and the work of the older organizations is being extended.

Co-operation has had a beneficial influence in increasing service and lowering prices to farmers even when the business went thru the hands of private institutions. When there is a good co-operative association in a community it gives the farmers an important leverage with which to exert a pressure on the business men with whom they come in contact. The co-operative organizations of Colorado have made millions of dollars for the producers of this state on business which they never handled.

Quite naturally a united effort in buying and selling has tended to develop a co-operative movement in production, which has worked out in a very successful way in many communities. This has been especially true in filling silos, threshing, and other high pressure jobs encountered in the rush of the season's work. Much greater progress is to be expected in all kinds of co-operative work.

## Increasing Farm Profits

Farm profits in Colorado can be increased. It will be possible to get better results than are obtained today if producers generally will study the work of the leading farmers of their communities. There is a wealth of comparatively unused information which has been developed by the more successful men that ought to be applied generally. Why not take advantage of this in the developing of the New Day which is coming in agriculture?

The men in the business of farming have been slower about using the better methods worked out by the trail blazers than those in almost any other business or profession. This fact is obvious to any student of agriculture who will make a fundamental investigation into the farming methods of typical rural communities. Almost every neighborhood in this state contains several successful men—real thinking farmers—who have made a good financial success, have modern homes, and who have developed a high type of rural living. Why not make a study of these men and their methods? It would be profitable for everyone.

There has been some tendency in this direction with the increase in the number of motor cars. Certainly the automobile has been one of the most important influences in encouraging farmers to get away from their local community. It does anyone good to get away from the home community and take a look at the fields of other men. One usually can learn much from this which will be of value.

He can learn still more if he will have a long talk with the other man about the methods which are being used. Personal contact with and intelligent study of the systems used by successful farmers always results in good. Instead of this, however, there has been on the part of some men an antagonistic spirit which has not been healthful in encouraging a higher standard of agriculture. In too many cases in this state we find good farmers surrounded by inefficient producers who will not learn from the leaders, who make fun of their methods and who generally show a hard-boiled spirit that is not likely to result in progress.

The same type of individual is likely to show a similar spirit in regard to the valuable experimental work of the Colorado Agricultural college. This institution has been a leader in the prog-

ress of the agriculture of this state, but the men who compose the staff of this institution have never been given the degree of credit to which they are entitled. Probably this will be the case for many years. It is interesting to note in this connection, however, that a large proportion of the more successful men financially are in close touch with what the college is doing, and are profiting to the maximum degree from its experimental work.

## Wheat Growers Organize

Wheat growers from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Nebraska, New Mexico and South Dakota organized a permanent wheat growers' association at the convention held in Hutchinson May 18. W. M. McMichael of Cunningham, Kan., was elected president. C. V. Callahan of Wichita, Kan., vice-president and H. W. McGreevy of Carman, Okla., secretary-treasurer. A board of directors, consisting of Isom Wright, Great Bend, Kan.; John Schultz, Salina; Jacob Druel, Hays, Kan.; E. G. Gosssett, Bison, Okla.; C. V. Harris, Ponca City, Okla.; E. M. McCracken, Tampa, Tex., and Matt Richards, Ponca City, Okla., was named.

A committee on cost of production from figures gathered over the seven states represented reported that the average cost to produce wheat under present conditions was \$2.75 a bushel. This committee recommended that the convention go on record as fixing \$3.13 a bushel as the basic price for which wheat should sell. After considerable animated discussion, the committee report was adopted. In the resolutions adopted it was set forth that the association's sole purpose was to establish and maintain a fair price for wheat based on the cost of production and a reasonable profit.

The Capper-Hersmann bill now pending in Congress, recognizing the farmer's right to bargain collectively, was indorsed as was the Federal Farm Loan Act. The Federal system of grain grades and standards was condemned and it was declared that reduction in the cost of living could come only from increased production of all the necessities of life.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, addressed the convention during the afternoon session.

## Curing Alfalfa Hay

Those who have suffered losses of alfalfa hay because it would not cure or spoiled in the stack or mow as a result of being too juicy when cut could lessen this danger of loss by cutting at a later stage of development. Too many alfalfa growers cut the hay before it scarcely has started to bloom. A great deal of publicity was given at one time to the fact that the alfalfa plant contained the largest percentage of digestible protein when it was about one-tenth in bloom. This is only one factor to be considered in harvesting this crop in order to get the largest return. A Kansas farmer who has observed the results of handling alfalfa some 15 or 18 years remarked that it is almost a crime to cut alfalfa when only a blossom or two can be seen in a day's cutting.

The tests made by the Kansas Experiment station on the proper stage of development for cutting have shown conclusively that it does not pay to cut too early. Cutting at the full bloom stage will return more hay and at less expense in handling. It does not contain as much juice and therefore will be more easily cured and thus more likely to be of good quality.

## How Many Friends?

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

It doesn't pay to turn the livestock out to pasture too early; it's bad for the livestock as well as the pasture.



## Farming in Western Kansas

**T**WO-THIRDS of the farmer's living, on an average, so far as food, fuel and housing are concerned, is furnished directly by the farm. The food retained for family use may be raised especially for the family or may be taken from the regular farm products raised for market. No farm plan seems complete without its family garden. A part of the day's supply of milk and a part of the day's collection of eggs are used in preparing meals for the family. Similarly, other food products are diverted to the pantry, cellar or smokehouse, instead of being sent to town to be sold. The farm woodlot, condemned fruit trees, discarded fence rails and posts and pruning wood furnish fuel for cooking and heating.

These prerequisites are not furnished altogether free of cost to the farmer. They represent labor and invested capital. Much of the labor, however, is performed at times when the work of the main farm business is not pressing, and frequently a considerable part of it is done by women or children. Thus the actual money cost of these things to the farmer is insignificant or at most is considerably less than it would be if they were bought.

All of this is why the farmer is so much more independent than his city cousins, why the farmer can live comfortably when other people are having a hard time. And it is because of these home comforts that every farmer should strive to raise all necessary foodstuffs instead of purchasing them.

### Cultivating Alfalfa

Judicious cultivation has been demonstrated to be the life of alfalfa fields under many conditions that exist in Kansas alfalfa sections. It is true that many old fields have maintained a condition of profitable productivity for an indefinite period without such help. Such fields have had the special advantages of ideal soil conditions, freedom from particularly noxious weeds and, consciously or otherwise, the owners have harvested hay at such times that crabgrass and foxtail have been held in check. In a state with so many different growing conditions there are many alfalfa fields that may be helped by thorough cultivation. Some of these may be noted as follows:

In Central and Western Kansas alfalfa fields, one of the worst pests is a perennial grass of the drop seed family. It produces an abundance of seed with a high germination and spreads rapidly. One Western Kansas farmer reported having cleaned a 50-bushel wagon box full of this grass seed out of one alfalfa seed crop. The clean seed is amber colored and weighs like sand. The leaves are tough and cause considerable trouble in mowing. The only way to eradicate it is by thorough spring cultivation, going both ways if necessary in the thick clumps and stirring the ground 3 inches or more. This usually is done in the early spring.

### Thinning the Sugar Beets

It is important to thin the beets down to one in a place at suitable distances apart in the row to produce a good crop. The first step in reducing the beets to one in a place is that of spacing, which usually is done with a hand hoe used at right angles to the row or with a hill planter. By the first method a large number of the plants are cut out and the remaining beets are left in small tufts at intervals of 8 to 12 inches in the row. In performing this operation the hoe should be struck just deep enough so the beets cut off will not grow again and so all weeds that may have started in the row will be destroyed.

Several machines have been devised for spacing beets in a solid row, but they have not come into general use, mainly for the reason that despite all precautions the beets are not always uniform in size and stand, and judgment must be used in spacing; that is, the tufts that are left must sometimes be a little closer and sometimes a little farther apart to leave the strongest plants.

As soon as the beets have from four to six leaves the tufts or hills should

be thinned to one in a place. This work must be done with the hands since the beet plants stand so close together that no machine has been devised that is capable of doing the work satisfactorily. This is the most tedious and at the same time one of the most important operations in producing a crop of beets. It is seldom the case that two beets left in the same tuft will produce the same weight of beet root that would have been produced by either of the beets alone; hence the importance of thinning to a single beet cannot be too strongly emphasized.

### Tests of Breeding Cattle

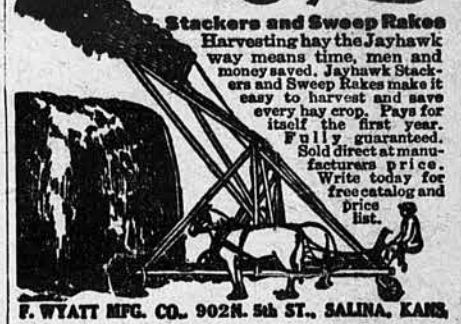
The Fort Hays Experiment station closed its five-year test of the de-

velopment of breeding cows recently at its Seventh Annual Round-Up. This test will be repeated during the next five or six years. Instead of being handled on a four-group basis a careful record will be kept on every individual. H. G. Chittenden has branded the calves that will make up this and other experiments with a number and a careful record will be kept for the animal's entire life. It will thus be possible to check up any unaccountable variations. This ought to increase the efficiency and the interest in the future results of the livestock work at the station.

### Road Improvement

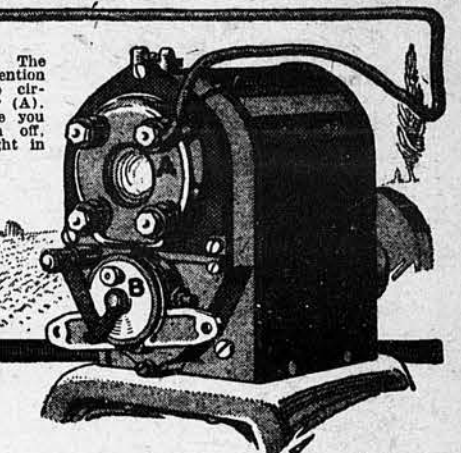
Automobile drivers of Western Kansas will be interested to know that the steep, crooked and dangerous hill between Plainville and Hays on the Saline River known as the Deane Hill is being abandoned and a straight, safe grade is being built. This removes one of the most dangerous road problems in Western Kansas.

### Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk

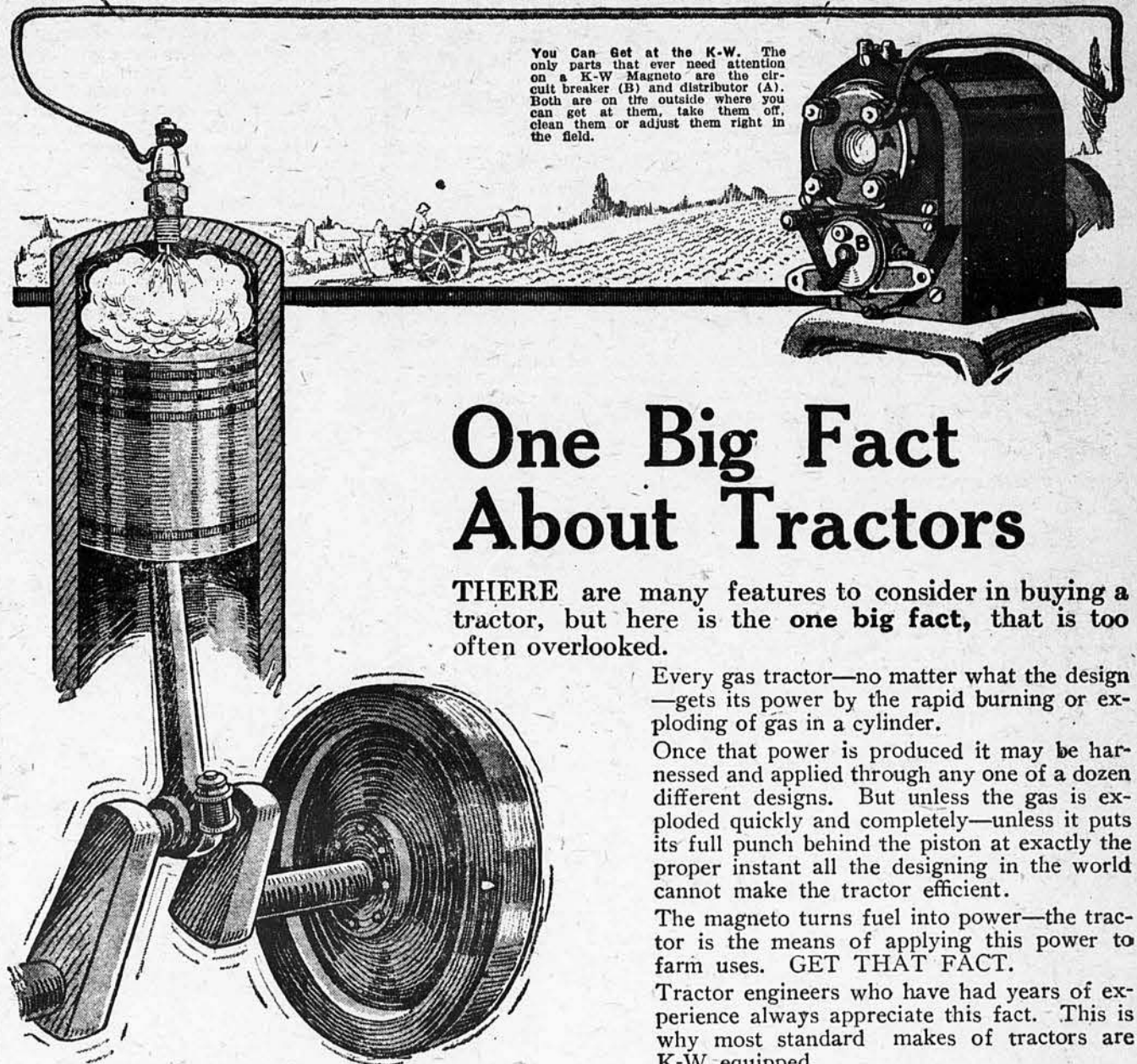


**Stackers and Sweep Rakes**  
Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturers price. Write today for free catalog and price list.  
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**Buller Automatic COUPLER**  
A tried and proven device; easy to apply; low in cost. Designed to couple any farm implement or trailer to any make of tractor, truck, automobile or vehicle. Every farmer and threshing outfit needs it. A post card will bring catalog and full information. The Buller Coupler Company, Hillsboro, Kansas



You Can Get at the K-W. The only parts that ever need attention on a K-W Magneto are the circuit breaker (B) and distributor (A). Both are on the outside where you can get at them, take them off, clean them or adjust them right in the field.

## One Big Fact About Tractors

**THERE** are many features to consider in buying a tractor, but here is the **one big fact**, that is too often overlooked.

Every gas tractor—no matter what the design—gets its power by the rapid burning or exploding of gas in a cylinder.

Once that power is produced it may be harnessed and applied through any one of a dozen different designs. But unless the gas is exploded quickly and completely—unless it puts its full punch behind the piston at exactly the proper instant all the designing in the world cannot make the tractor efficient.

The magneto turns fuel into power—the tractor is the means of applying this power to farm uses. **GET THAT FACT.**

Tractor engineers who have had years of experience always appreciate this fact. This is why most standard makes of tractors are K-W equipped.

Buy a Tractor with a K-W Magneto.

THE **K-W** IGNITION CO.  
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Fires Any Fuel—Gets Maximum Power Out of Every Drop.

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## \$1000 Difference in Value Much of Which is Clear Profit

**YOU** can improve a house and increase its value without changing its appearance.

Built from the same plans by the same carpenter on plots of equal value, the house with a Colt Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plant is worth considerably more than the house without one. A

Carbide Lighting **COLT** and Cooking Plant

modernizes old houses and completes new ones. Such a plant is the last word in lighting comfort and cooking convenience. It adds more to the value of a house than its cost. It makes the house more livable, more attractive, more desirable in every way.

The light from a Colt Plant is the nearest approach to sunlight. It is a clear, white, clean and mellow light—easy on the eyes when reading or sewing.

You can cook with Colt Carbide gas. Its use means a clean, cool kitchen—especially in summer—less labor and more time for other household duties.

Colt Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plants are easy and inexpensive to install either in old or new houses. No expert help or supervision required. Once installed, a plant needs very little attention. Generating automatically, simple as a nail, many plants have been in use for years without a penny spent for repairs.

Good lighting is one of the most necessary and profitable investments possible to make. It pays big dividends every year that you use it—adds more than its cost to the value of the house should you want to sell. A Colt Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plant—backed by a satisfactory record extending through more than twenty years, is the plant that will serve you best and most economically.

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## Presidential Campaign Offer Daily and Sunday Capital

**\$2.50** From Now Until **\$2.50**  
November 15

The regular subscription price of The Daily and Sunday Capital is \$7.00 per year. On account of the coming Presidential Election we will send the paper from now until November 15, 1920, for only \$2.50.

United States Senator Arthur Capper, the publisher, is in Washington, and gets the news of the Nation's Capital first hand. Charles Sessions, managing editor, will attend and report the Republican Convention in Chicago and the Democratic Convention in San Francisco. The Capital leads in keeping its readers advised in all the news of the day. Its news is unbiased and unexcelled. Mail your check. Do it now.

DAILY CAPITAL, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$2.50 for which send me The Daily and Sunday Capital until November 15, 1920.

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When Writing to Our Advertisers Mention This Paper.

## For Our Young Readers

### French Children Will Decorate American Graves

BY RACHEL A. GARRETT

**W**HEN the children of the United States, on this Memorial Day, bow their heads in sacred memory of those whose graves are too far away to visit, they may be comforted in knowing that the children of France will remember and carry flowers to decorate the graves of loved ones who lie in that country.

Many of the children of France lost their fathers or brothers or other relatives in the early days of the war and cannot find their graves. So they have adopted the graves of the American soldiers and are caring for them as if they were of their own people. They are thankful for the service America rendered and they know that the relatives of the American boys cannot visit and care for the graves themselves.

The children are taught to regard the particular American grave that their family has adopted as a sacred trust which is passed on to them when their parents are gone. They have their part in helping to keep the graves grass covered, clean and sweet with flowers and in making the gravel walks between the graves. They enjoy their task and by their tenderness show that they do feel the sacrifices of the boys whose graves they care for.

One especially beautiful American cemetery which is also the largest in France is that at Romagnes-Sous-Montfaucon, where more than 22,000 American boys lie. It is typical of the way our cemeteries over there are kept beautiful. It lies on a sloping hill, walled in with a border and with a simple arch gateway over which waves the American flag. A circular flower bed lies near the gateway. The graves are all grass covered and each one is marked by a white cross bearing the name and regiment of the soldier. The gravel walks show that the cemetery is well taken care of, as are all the other cemeteries which are scattered over France.

So this year when we think of the graves of our soldiers which lie separated from us by many miles of land and water, we may gain some comfort in knowing that the resting places of the boys who lost their lives in France are being well cared for by the French boys and girls.

Upon our graves in France's soil,  
They place a flower, a wreath,  
A token of remembrance  
For those who rest beneath.

So we whose empty lives still cry  
For them, so far away  
Take heart and know that childish hands  
Guard well our graves today.

### Letters to a Farm Girl

To the first four stones—faith, hope, love and unselfishness—in the foundation for a girl's success in life, Mr. Case suggests in this article that the fifth stone, cheerfulness, be added.

Dear Elsie:—One of the happiest homes I know is a farm home where the "boys are all girls." Janet and Alice and Joy are mother's helpers and dad's "right hand men." The Bolling family has had a hard row to hoe for Father Bolling is a renter and has had poor health for 10 years. The scarcity and high cost of labor has made it necessary for the girls to do field work—something I don't approve of unless absolutely necessary. No family stands higher in the community, tho, and the Bollings not only have kept Nettie and Alice in high school 3 miles away, where they drive back and forth every day, but thru industry and economy they were able to invest \$1,000 in Liberty Bonds, serving the double purpose of patriotism and a start toward owning a farm of their own.

I think that one of the secrets of the success of the Bolling family is that mother and the girls always keep smiling. Lon Bolling is a born pessimist, but his wife is a ray of sunshine and has been since she first opened eyes on this good old world. All the girls "take after" their mother and there has been such an atmosphere of joyousness around the home since the girls were able to take part in the farm's management that Lon is becoming an optimist, too. No family does more for community betterment nor gives more freely when a call comes. My friends would be amazed if they knew I was holding them up as examples to follow, for they are extremely modest and unassuming. But they possess treasures that Banker Chilton, who owns the farm, couldn't buy with all his wealth. I have named their little four-room cottage The House of the Cheerful Spirit. And some day, please God, Janet and Alice and Joy will look out from a House of the Cheerful Spirit—their own.

Cheerfulness is the fifth stone as we build our foundation wall. It is twin sister to optimism, pal to keep-smiling and mother of contentment. I never knew a cheerful person who was long tormented by the little devils of worry or care or who did not make a success of life. Success might not have spelled prosperity nor fame, but it did spell happiness. Moreover, the girl or woman who radiates cheerfulness and optimism renders a distinct service not only to her family, but to her friends. And cheerfulness is like a flower that grows more beautiful with proper care. It is possible to cultivate a cheerful spirit even if one is a born pessimist, as my friend Bolling is. Mainly, tho, it is a gift that has sprung from the well-spring of life, bequeathed by some ancestor. You have it I know, for it is a family characteristic, but have you ever tried influencing that "pouty" little Louise Boyd, whom I met at your home last year? Twenty years from now a namesake called "Elsie" might thank you for it.

In my observation of girls I have noticed that the "keep-smiling" girls are deservedly popular. Bonnie English is a plain little farm girl, who never has been especially brilliant in school work, and is too modest to be the "good fellow" that some folks seem to think is necessary for popularity. But Bonnie defeated the most popular town girl in the election for class secretary and they do say the boys in the class made it possible. Some day Bonnie will grace a House of the Cheerful Spirit. Let's plan to visit her there. Your good friend,

John Francis Case.

### Juno and His Playmate

This is Luella Brooks of Bronson, Kan., and her dog Juno. Doesn't he look like a good playfellow? Luella was 12 years old May 10. "My sister and I are going to raise chickens this



summer and have some pretty flowers and take music lessons and help in the garden," she writes. Such a program for a summer vacation should be a very enjoyable one.

### Our School Poultry Club

I do not belong to the Capper Poultry club, but I joined the poultry club which was organized at our school last year. We named it the "Lone Elm



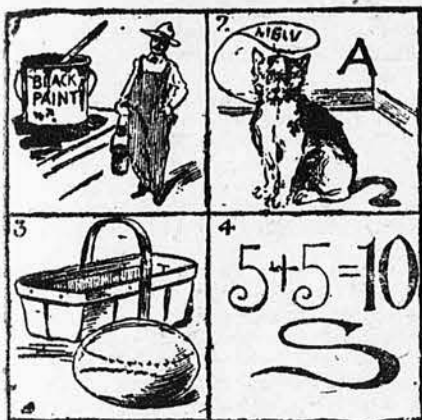
Poultry Club." I bought 30 purebred Rhode Island Red eggs at 5 cents each, 29 of which hatched. From these I raised 20 chicks. Last fall I sold 14 cockerels for \$12.72 and recently I sold the remaining six hens for \$8.14. I am finishing the fifth grade in school and was 11 years old April 25.

Charles F. Schur.

Minneapolis, Kan.

### What Four Games?

When you have found the four games represented in this puzzle, 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 May 15 Puzzle—An article of dress: Belt.** Prize winners are: Lucile Haymon, Formoso, Kan.; Lucile DeBold, Salina, Kan.; Evelyn Rickerl, Emporia, Kan.; Emerson Thistlewood, River Bend, Colo.; Metha Wiebe, Whitewater, Kan.; Mildred Fent, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

### Memorial Day, 1920

Far over the deep rolling ocean,  
In a land that is war rent and torn,  
Neath a white wooden cross, so silent, so still,  
Sleeps a soldier whose absence I mourn;  
He went when the Nation had need,  
When our cry of distress was so great,  
He smiled as he started away,  
Nor questioned the unknown of fate.  
He fought for the freedom of many,  
As others before him have done,  
He fell, pushing on to the goal,  
Before final victory was won.  
He rests not alone but with numbers,  
Who shared in the Nation's great fight,  
Who gave of their life blood so freely,  
That might would not win over right.  
In their memory sacred and honored,  
Let us pause for an instant today,  
And let us give tributes of praise,  
To our soldiers who rest far away;  
We honor sincerely the ones who returned,  
For the sacrifice each one has made,  
But let us remember the lads resting there,  
Whose lives were the price that they paid.  
—Rachel A. Garrett.

### Training for the Boys

The Kansas Young Men's Christian association will operate a camp for boys of high-school age at Camp Wood from June 8 to August 11. This camp is near the village of Elmdale, 23 miles west of Emporia, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad. Ideally situated for its purpose, in the rocky ledges of the Flint Hills, it is bordered on the north by the Cottonwood River, and to the east, south and west with miles of broken landscape abounding in wooded canyons, cool springs, Indian relics and other landmarks of historical interest. The immense lodge contains a well-equipped kitchen, dining room, office and rooms for guests. Twenty floored tents, accommodating eight persons apiece, tennis, basketball and volleyball courts, baseball diamond, and five steel boats for use on the 6-acre lake are provided. An abundance of healthful, nourishing food satisfies the hungry campers.

Further information can be obtained from the Camp Director, State Y. M. C. A., 613 New England Building, Topeka, Kan.

### Protect Fur Animals

When the trapping season ends, every trapper should consider it his own duty to protect the fur-bearing animals in his neighborhood, to refrain from trapping during the mating season, and to help increase the supply of animals in every way he can.

The first thing to do is to go over your trap line carefully, and be sure that you do not leave any open sets lying around all summer. Take in your traps and wash them in strong lye water, and then hang them in a dry, shady place, where you can find them

conveniently when the new trapping season opens in fall.

It is not enough that you should cease from your own trapping once the season is over; go out among all your friends and neighbors and prevail upon them to join in the work of fur conservation. Get everyone to agree to stop trapping out of season.

As the summer goes by, pay an occasional visit to the haunts of the fur-bearers in your section and carefully preserve all dens, holes, houses, and runways. Keep the natural surroundings undisturbed so that there will be nothing to frighten away any of the animals.

The fur crop in your section really belongs to you and is a part of your personal property. So it is wise and profitable to keep in close touch with it during the summer when there is no trapping. In this way you will protect and increase your own wealth.

### Capper for the Farmer

From the Toledo, Ohio, Blade:

Recently we saw Senator Capper of Kansas breaking bread with two of his Sunflower friends. Capper and Kansas. He hits the ball for the farmer in the United States Senate. He has several big farm papers in the great Western country. He is one of the few public men who is enough farsighted to see the danger of robbing the farm of its workers.

Capper has horse sense. He likes a square deal. He thinks it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. He recalls the fact that railroad employees got a lot of back pay that most of them were not looking for.

Now comes Capper with a bill in Congress asking back pay to the farmer on wheat that he sold at \$2.20 a bushel when the natural supply and demand price would have been \$3 or better, during the war.

There will be many who will say it is a play to the grandstand and a vote-catching bait on the part of Capper.

The soldiers are fairly sure of a bonus, which is no more or less than back pay. The shop and factory labor get pay for overtime and double time on Sunday. Capper happens to know that farmers worked overtime and some on Sunday during the war and he is wondering whether a little extra pay to the farmer would not help the country to appreciate more the meal ticket grower.

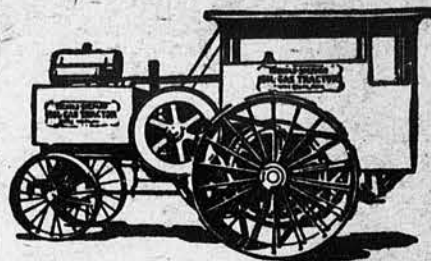
We do not know whether Senator Capper ever expects his bill to become a law, but he has brought to the attention of the country that the favors that have been handed out have not been to the farmer, but to those who were organized and voted as a crowd.

### 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.



## Makes Any Thresher Hum

Because it was especially designed for the job—a real gas power plant for a threshing outfit. Unlike the usual light gas tractor—delivers a heavy reserve power—keeps the thresher running steadily—does not stall under extra heavy loads—insures keeping up the speed that means the best threshing results. Write and let us tell you about this machine, the

## Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

—the result of 72 years' experience of a great organization building threshing machinery exclusively.

Almost every thresherman knows of the widespread success of Nichols-Shepard Steam Engines. This Oil-Gas Tractor has the same standard of construction. It is built with two cylinders, a strong main shaft and a heavy flywheel which stores the power to pull through those unexpected overloads. It has a strong, sturdy frame with enough weight to hold it in place. Burns kerosene and distillate.

It is also a good power plant for plowing and other heavy farm work.

Write for Circulars

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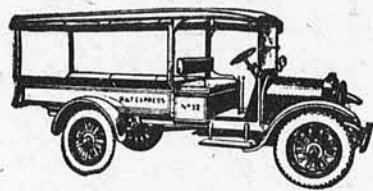
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

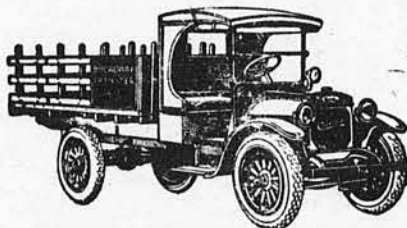
Battle Creek, Mich.

# Commerce TRUCKS

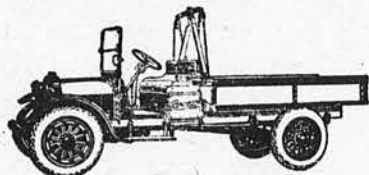
## HAVE MADE GOOD ON THE FARM



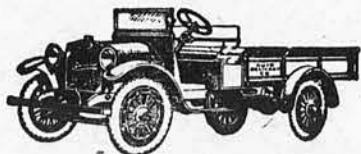
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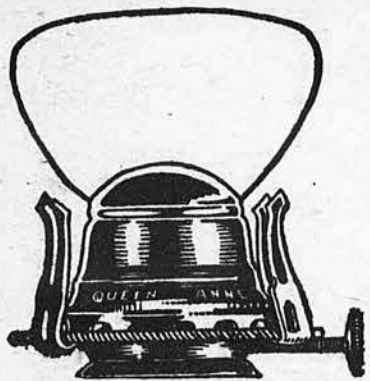
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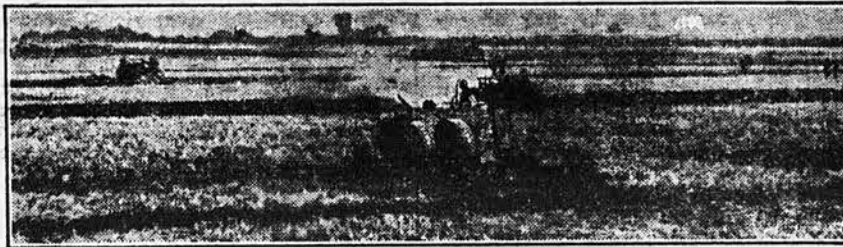
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**Rural Engineering Hints**

By C. E. Jablow



FEW OF US who make use of the modern American plow realize the evolution that has taken place and the improvements that have been made so that we can turn and pulverize the soil with less effort and expenditure of power. Again we can swell with pride of our own accomplishments when we compare our usual practice with the practice in foreign lands.

Alfred P. Dennis, American Commercial attaché at Rome has this to say: "Nothing astonishes an American more than to ride thru fertile fields and see peasantry turning up the soil with rude plows made from the crooked roots of trees. Once in many miles an American plow, or at least an iron plow, is seen. But on hundreds of thousands of acres the wooden plow—a poorer thing than those used in the Nile Valley by the slaves of the Pharaohs—is making its feeble crease in the turf with infinite labor on the part of oxen pulling it and of the man holding it in the furrow.

Estimates have been made of the enormous amounts of power that is made use of every season for plowing and the figures are astounding. Figuring on a draft of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds a square inch of cross section of the furrow slice when plowing in stubble ground, work to the amount of 13,760,000 foot pounds would be required when plowing 6 inches deep, over an area of just 1 acre. If a half section or a section is to be plowed multiply this figure by 320 or 640 to get the grand total. The object in discussing these figures is to emphasize the great losses that may occur even on comparatively small farms, if as is often the case the draft is increased 50 per cent above the figures given to do exactly the same work.

**Factors Affecting Draft**

Since plowing requires the principal part of all of the power developed on the farm, it would be well to study conservation along these lines if the same results can be accomplished with a lesser expenditure. Among the things that affect the draft of a plow are the following: Shape, the suction, the land, the condition of the cutting edge, the weight, and the condition of the soil and the topography of the country.

The shape of the mold board will of course depend upon what kind of work it is desired to do, but the condition of the mold board should be such that it scours well, otherwise the draft will be increased.

If not enough suction is provided on the point, difficulty will be experienced in making it take to the ground, but on the other hand if too much is provided the draft will be increased unnecessarily. The harder the soil, the more suction should be provided. For usual conditions about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch is sufficient altho this may at times be increased to a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or slightly more, but it must be remembered that this must be overcome by additional pull from the tractor or horse.

Soil conditions have much to do with the draft. A soil that is moist and not too wet will plow more easily than very dry soil. Even in the same field, conditions may vary to such an extent that while normally the draft may be comparatively light, at times it is almost impossible to stall the horses. It has even been shown that there is a variation of draft with the time of day. This is on account of the dew in the early morning or late evening.

Much of the redressing is done by the blacksmith in town and where this individual is competent, nothing against this method can be said, ex-

cept as regards the matter of convenience to the farmer.

As the farm shop is becoming better equipped with the necessary tools, a forge, an emery grinder and other sundry items, it is entirely possible to have the work of redressing done by some member of the farm crew, provided he understands something regarding the exact requirements as to shape and also the nature of the metal in the plow shares.

Cast iron plow shares have been and are being used to a small extent in some sections of the country. The nature of cast iron is well understood. Forging is not possible so the only satisfactory method is, perhaps, the emery grinder. A new cutting edge can be ground and the plow work satisfactorily until it becomes worn to such a point that the suction is gone. When this occurs the only remedy is then a new share to replace the old.

The farmers in this section of the country are interested in soft center steel. Such a laminated piece of metal on account of its softer core can withstand shocks and on account of its hardened outer surface assumes a polish that scours well and resists wear.

Soft center steel can be forged into proper shape after it becomes worn. The results will be good if the original shape is accurately reproduced and if it is properly heat treated. In order to be certain of the shape, it would be well to trace accurately around the share on a smooth surface before any

work is done in the forge. For that matter a pattern of the share when first purchased would be ideal for comparison. Many will feel that this is entirely unnecessary and will depend upon memory for the correct shape, but it should be understood that any new shape that is likely to be given the share will not be the equal of the scientifically correct shape that was put there by the manufacturer.

**Tempering the Steel**

In heating the metal of the share, care must be taken not to get it too hot as it will burn and seriously impair the quality. A cherry red is the most suitable temperature. Heat short lengths at a time and work as rapidly as is consistent with good work. Heat as few times and hammer as little as possible to bring about results. Do most of the hammering from the under side of the share with a smooth face hammer.

When the shape conforms as accurately as possible to the new share, finish in a vise with coarse file to obtain the cutting edge. Finally finish with a finer file and then proceed to tempering. If an emery grinder is available it can be used instead of the file.

In tempering, the whole edge for a very little way back, is heated to a cherry red and then plunged into water. If not hard enough, a cold salt solution can be substituted for the plain water and the process repeated. There are other chemical means for getting a much harder edge, but in general this will not be necessary. However, for those who desire this information it will be supplied upon request.

**When to Cultivate Corn**

The best answer to the question of how frequently corn should be cultivated, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is that it should be cultivated often enough to keep down weeds and to maintain constantly a loose soil mulch till the corn has attained its growth. To this end a greater number of cultivations will be necessary when rains at intervals of about a week cause the surface soil to run together and crust. This crust must be broken and the soil mulch restored, or excessive run-off and evaporation will soon rob the soil of its moisture.

Promptness in restoring the soil mulch after a rain is important. With double cultivators widened and by driving astride each alternate row, the mulch is restored in half the time necessary to drive astride of every row.

**Fly Repellent Formula**

The fly is a troublesome rascal, from frost to frost and from daylight till dark. At milking time the flies are troublesome. Cattle are worried by flies, much to their hurt in flow of milk and development of grazing and feeding.

The following two formulas of a reasonably priced "fly repellent" was recommended by Dr. C. H. Eckles when he was the head of the department of dairying of the Missouri University.

1. Fish oil 1 gallon, oil of pine tar 2 ounces, oil of pennyroyal 2 ounces, kerosene,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.
2. Fish oil 1 quart, petroleum 1 quart, carbolic acid 1 ounce.

These mixtures, like the ready mixed ones, are applied most advantageously with a hand spray pump. The spray is generally applied once a day, just before milking in the evening. If flies cause sores on the udder, the repellent may be applied there also.

**The Yearbooks are Available**

The Yearbook for 1919 of the United States Department of Agriculture is available for distribution. This is an excellent volume of 790 pages, containing the usual statistics and much other material of great value. Every Kansas farmer should have a copy. It can be obtained free on application to your Representative or Senator in Congress.

**Our Best Three Offers**

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

**America Will Not Forget**

BY RAY YARNELL

In closely drawn ranks on the battlefields of France are thousands of white crosses. They stand on hallowed ground, the bosom of France, stained with the blood of her defenders.

Every cross is tied to the heart of someone over here, tied with the tendrils of a love that ignores distance and oceans.

And on this Memorial day, the heart of America will beat in a mighty symphony of sorrow with the heart of France.

Behind the Argonne, Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel, the fields are dotted with cemeteries. In these lie American heroes—boys who gave their all and more to crush the ambitions of a ruthless conqueror—to foil a nation led by a Satanic master.

On the little crosses there are no epitaphs. Those are written in deeds. A few meters to the east of those cemeteries American manhood left a greater epitaph than can be hewn in stone, when boys from this broad land of liberty smashed back the Hun from rock, cement and dirt defenses, held to be impregnable. They went thru and in doing it they broke the back of the German military machine and brought peace to a troubled world.

To America this Memorial day is significant. The nation has had a new baptism in patriotism. Americanism is dominant. Our love of country is made richer thru our grief for the boys who gave their lives to sustain it.

The Blue and the Khaki have been joined in the bonds of common sacrifice. This day is dedicated anew to America's citizen soldiers.



## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

TODAY, May 15, finds the corn on this farm cultivated for the first time with the exception of about 6 acres. It has only been about three weeks since it was planted but it is large enough to cultivate. Few weeds have started but should wet weather come it will be better for the corn to have it cultivated. The cultivator furrows will provide places for the water to run aside from running directly down the planter tracks. It may seem like borrowing trouble to think of such things when we have not had a real rain for almost a year. But I have lived in Kansas long enough to know that things can "right about face" in 24 hours. We have had several years with rainfall below normal and a change to wet weather may be close at hand.

### Cleaning Out the Pond

The reservoir which we built last fall has scarcely had the bottom wet. The old pond lies in one corner and this still has water in it but not enough has run in to put the water over the slightly deeper basin the old pond has. The frost of winter loosened up some 6 or 8 inches of subsoil in the bottom of the reservoir and we took that out this week, putting in 1½ days with the 4-horse scraper. We made the bottom more level and raised the height of the dam on the lower side about 1 foot. Now we are ready for that rain which will make the water flow down "Gravel run" into the reservoir. We also set the posts for a fence around the reservoir and will string the wire at the first opportunity.

### Jack of All Trades

Another job for the week was hanging paper in one room. On this farm nearly all trades are represented. At a pinch we can do considerable blacksmith work, while in the woodworking line we have built two houses and most of the other farm buildings. There is also one garage hand who feels equal to the job of doctoring all the minor ills of motor car, truck and tractor. We spread nearly all the paint we buy and one of the hands is an expert reservoir builder, having had 15 years' experience in all lines of dirt construction in Colorado. To do these jobs makes a change from farming work and in addition we can get the work done when we wish without paying the union schedule of wages. Probably the work is not done quite so well as a professional workman would do it but it would take close inspection on some of the jobs to note any difference.

### Self Binders in Demand

We sold our old binder a few days ago for \$100, the proceeds to apply on a new one of 8-foot cut. The old one, while it had been run since 1908, was in good condition but it was only a 6-foot cut and that is entirely too small to pull with a tractor. The dealer who bought the old binder sold it again before it had left this farm. It is not difficult to sell a grain harvester for \$100 at this time of the year, even when it has seen 12 years' service, if it is ready to go into the field with virtually no repairs. It is not probable that the cost of cutting small grain will be less than \$2.50 an acre and it may be \$3. In such a case, it does not take

a binder long to make the \$100 and in addition the owner can cut his grain when he wishes.

### Many Oil Leases Taken

A farmer friend who lives about 10 miles from this farm and who owns a large tract of land leased all but 320 acres last fall to an oil and gas company. They began drilling last winter and soon brought in a fairly good well. The second well drilled was even better than the first and you may imagine that this gave a good value to the lease of the 320 acres. That tract was leased last week for \$32,000 while neighboring farmers all received good prices for the leases on all land which was not previously leased. There are now 10 producing wells in that neighborhood and almost every week a new one is brought in. So far not a dry hole has been found. This oil field is almost directly south of this farm and there are a good many here who are hoping that the field extends in a northerly direction for at least 10 or 12 miles.

### Not Born Under Lucky Stars

I am not counting on any easy oil money. I can't recall that I ever received a dollar in my life that I didn't work for. In other words, I am not lucky. When I was a boy, more years ago than I like to think, the smaller storekeepers used to keep little penny lotteries. There would be a box of 100 numbers, each number being wrapped around a stick of gum. This gum sold for 1 cent a stick and all my spare change went for gum. I always hoped to draw a prize, but, altho I played the game for several years, I never drew anything. Since then I have taken chances enough to convince me that I am not lucky and that if I wish to keep on eating I had better stick to plain farming and let the other fellow take the chance. All I am hoping is, that I am not "hoodoo" enough to keep the neighbors from finding oil on adjoining farms.

### Livestock Men Suffer Losses

I note that the papers are filled recently with tales of how greatly Kansas farmers have been damaged by reason of being compelled to hold their wheat. Several farmers in this vicinity have been badly damaged in this way, being compelled to sell their wheat during the last week for \$2.75 and \$2.80 when if they could have shipped it last fall they could easily have got \$2.05 to \$2.10. This is the kind of misfortune I like to have befall me. I think that many of our complaints stand on the same footing. The men who have real reason to complain are the Kansas feeders of cattle and hogs. The damage done to them did not consist in a rise in price, such as hit the wheat holders, but it did consist in a cut of almost 40 per cent in price and this cut is followed by a rise in price of corn to almost record high prices. At no time since the price of livestock took such a slump has the price of meat fallen to local consumers and when I buy a piece of beefsteak today at our local markets I am charged 40 cents a pound for round steak, the same price that was charged when cattle were 40 per cent higher.

Let's save all the manure.

# Double Mileage from Your Ford

Twice as many miles with half as much upkeep.

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25,000 Ford Owners will tell you that Peed Brakes end chattering, grinding, skidding and insure a smooth, vibrationless, strainless stop without damage to tires or mechanism, just like a \$3,000 car.

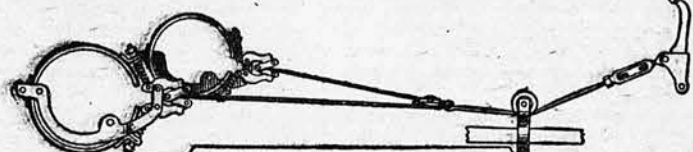
**ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED**—easily attached with wrench—nothing to remove from car, operated by regular foot brake pedal—no interference with present emergency brake—cost but little and save their price in 60 days. It is worth your while to investigate the greatest money-saver Ford owners have ever been offered.

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is that it tastes so good, and a little chew lasts so much longer than the old kind.

The good, rich tobacco taste stays right with this class of tobacco. That's why it costs you less to chew it.

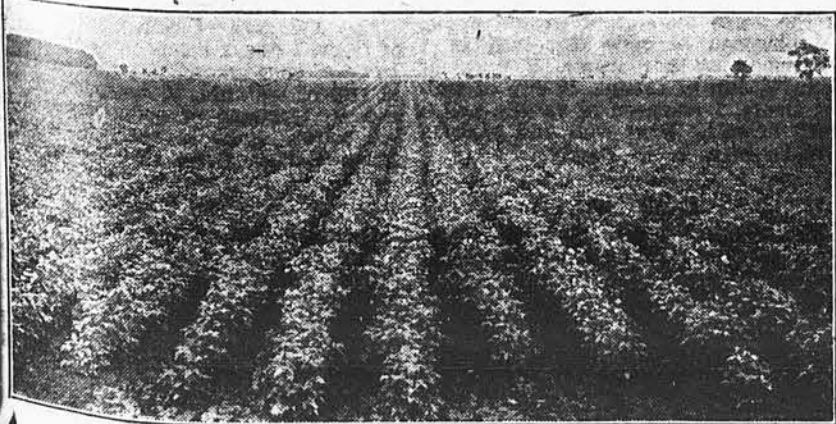
Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

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**W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co., Dept. 5t, Kansas City, Mo.**  
Established 1885



# With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash  
— EDITOR —

## Homemakers Give Their Experiences With Washing Machines

**W**ASHING is no joke even with a willing husband to help and a good machine, wringer, and so forth. However, a machine run by hand is certainly a great improvement over the slow back-breaking washboard method for often the men folks can turn the washing machine. We have our own electric plant and are planning to have a power washer in the near future. A good power washer costs considerable but not any more than any other kind of machinery.

One of our wedding presents happened to be an excellent washing machine which cleans by the "dolly" or "dasher" method. The directions on the machine say to oil it every time it is used and it does make it easier on the operator and on the machine. When I wish to wash a few pieces of fine clothing I rub them between my hands but the greater part of our washing is done in the machine. It not only saves time but is not nearly so hard on the clothes.

For a week's wash it usually takes about 1½ hours to put the clothes thru the machine, or about 2 hours, counting the time for putting them thru the wringer. I often put the dirtiest clothes to soak the day before in cold water. Quite often we put the white clothes thru the first suds before breakfast and then while husband does his chores and I do my morning work the clothes can boil. We run each batch of clothes about 20 minutes and we usually have three batches, the best white clothes, the dirtier white articles and the colored.

Our washing requires about 4 hours or longer, including time to make starch, starch the clothes, hang them on the line and so forth. We put our clothes thru the blue water in the machine, too, which we think is better than doing it by hand.

Mrs. George L. Glenn.

Douglas Co., Kansas.

### Engine Also Turns Wringer

My washing machine is a double one run by a gasoline engine, resting on a support which has also room for two tubs. The wringer, run by the engine, swings around to either machine or tub, goes backward, and has a safety device on top by which I can instantly release all pressure on the rollers in case I get my fingers caught. The

wringer, however, does not run very fast so there is not much danger.

I put warm soapy water in the first machine, put in my best white clothes, let them rub about 8 or 10 minutes then transfer them to the second machine with boiling soapy water in it, clothes and then go back to rinsing.

While I rinse these, blue them in the other tub and hang them up, the two machines are working merrily away, losing no time. By the time I get the first clothes hung up the ones in the machines are ready to be rinsed, more

ing as it takes for me to rinse, blue and hang up the clothes, plus the 15 or 20 minutes waiting on the first lot of clothes to go thru both machines, which would be about 1 hour and 40 minutes for five machines of clothes. I very seldom have to use a washboard, even the overalls getting clean. Of course, when the clothes are very badly soiled, I let them run a few minutes longer. I have had this double washer about three years and never have had the least bit of trouble with it.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.

Barton Co., Kansas.

### Expense a Small Item

A washer run by a gasoline engine does our washing. There is a stand for two extra tubs and the wringer is also operated by the engine. The wringer goes either way while the machine is working or at rest. The machine is stopped by lifting the lid. The wringer works with a foot lever and I never have had any trouble with it.

The washing machine certainly is the greatest labor saver ever brought to farm women. If one does not have to carry water there is no drudgery to the washing at all. I intend to have water piped to the washroom by fall. A drain pipe attached to the washer carries all waste water away.

I have a four-hole monkey stove to heat water and it also keeps the washroom comfortable in cold weather. With all machines best success is obtained by having plenty of hot, clean and soapy water, good clear rinse water and carefully prepared starch. It usually averages about 20 minutes to the tub for washing and as I have about six tubs full, the washing lasts about 2 hours. After the first tub is boiled, washer and wringer are working together until the last tub is washed. Then I empty the rinse water in the machine and finish hanging out. One can always dry a washing in a day even in the house and I am not too tired to fold and sprinkle down the clothes when they are dry. I can also do my scrubbing without feeling tired the same day.

The cost of a washer compared with that of other farm implements is very low. The cost of power is not much and one uses little more soap and washing powder.

Mrs. T. H. Adamson.

Montgomery Co., Kansas.



This Housewife no Longer Dreads Wash Day for Her Electric Washing Machine Does the Hard Part of the Work.

**M**EN PAY \$225 for a binder and use it two days in the year; \$65 for a planter and use it two days in the year; \$130 for a wheat drill and use it a few days. And some women are still rubbing on a washboard all day long, 52 to 75 days in the year. A power washer will do its work as well as a binder or any other machine.

The first machine is then filled with the second best white clothes. When the second machine with the best clothes has run about 8 minutes I transfer them to the tub of rinsing water, put the clothes from the first machine to the second, add more dirty

dirty clothes added and so forth. I usually hang up the clothes as soon as I get them rinsed and thru the bluing water so that by the time the last machinefull is ready to be rinsed the others are already on the line.

It takes just as long to do the wash-

## Cakes That Everyone Likes

**H**ERE ARE a few of the favorite cake recipes sent in by women readers. They are all well worth trying and pasting in home cook books.

### Dutch Apple Cake

Sift 4 cups of flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt and 3 tablespoons of sugar. Then rub in 3 tablespoons of lard, and add 1 beaten egg and milk enough to make a very thick batter. Spread 1 inch deep in a greased pan. Have ready several pared, cored and quartered apples, and press the points into the dough. Sprinkle thickly with sugar mixed with a little cinnamon and bake in a hot oven about 30 minutes. When baked, cut into squares and serve with a sauce for dessert. Strawberries or any other fruit may be used instead of apples if desired.—Elsie Nordgren, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

### Lemon Jelly Cake

Mix in the usual way, 1 cup of sugar, butter the size of an egg, 2 eggs, ½ cup of sweet milk, 1½ cups of flour and 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in layers. Put the following filling between the layers. Beat together

the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, ½ cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of water, and 1 egg. Boil 2 minutes and spread between the layers.—Mrs. W. E. Bietz, Russell Co., Kansas.

### Black Walnut Cake

Mix 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, 2 egg yolks, ½ cup of milk, 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 1 cup of black walnut meats. Then fold in the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Bake in a moderate oven.—Elsie Nordgren, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

### Mock Angel Food Cake

Sift together three times, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and 3 teaspoons of baking powder. Scald 1 cup of milk, pour it over the dry ingredients and beat. Add the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Flavor as desired, and bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. Mary I. Godfrey, Wallace Co., Kansas.

### Devil's Food Cake

Cream ¼ cup of shortening, and add 1 cup of sugar, 2½ squares of melted chocolate and ½ cup of mashed potatoes. Mix well. Beat the yolk and

white of 1 egg separately, and add the yolk to the first mixture. Then stir in ¾ cup of milk, 1¼ cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, ½ cup of nuts, chopped fine, and ½ teaspoon of vanilla. Beat well and fold in the beaten white of the egg. Bake in a moderate oven and ice with white icing coated with chocolate.—Mrs. Homer Davis, Clay Co., Kansas.

### Apple Sauce Cake

Mix together 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, 1½ cups of sour apple sauce or the same amount of grated apple, 1 tablespoon of soda dissolved in 1 tablespoon of hot water, 2 cups of flour, ½ cup of raisins, ½ cup of walnut meats, 1 teaspoon of vanilla and a pinch of salt. Beat well and bake in a loaf.—Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

### Spice Cake

Sift together 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg, soda, baking powder and salt, and ¼ teaspoon of cloves. Then add 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of raisins, 1 cup of sour cream or 1 cup of sour milk and 4 teaspoons of melted butter, and 1 egg. Beat well, and bake 40 min-

utes.—Mrs. Homer Davis, Clay Co., Kansas.

### Chocolate Cream Cake

Beat 1 egg until light in a mixing bowl, add 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of cream, sweet or sour. Sift together 1 cup of flour and 5 teaspoons of cocoa and 1 teaspoon of soda and add to the first mixture. If not thick enough, add more flour. Flavor and bake 20 minutes.—B. E. R., Osage Co., Kansas.

### Oatmeal Cake

Use 1½ cups of rolled oats, ½ cup of flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 cup of sour cream, ¼ pound of dates, ¼ cup of walnuts, ¼ teaspoon of salt and ½ teaspoon of soda dissolved in hot water. Bake in moderate oven.—Helen Wilson, Otero Co., Colorado.

### Plain Cake

Cream 2 tablespoons of butter with 1 cup of sugar. Add 2 eggs and ½ cup of sweet milk alternately with 2 teaspoons of baking powder sifted with flour enough to stiffen. Use any desired flavoring. Nuts or chocolate may be added if desired.—Mrs. Roberta Rowley, Barton Co., Kansas.



## Women's Service Corner

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

### Who Does Accordion Pleating?

Will you please tell me where I can get accordion pleating done, and how much does it cost?—Mrs. A. H., Dickinson Co., Kan.

Most dry goods stores do accordion pleating, and there is some person in most towns who has an accordion pleater and does this work. If you care to send your work to Topeka, Mrs. J. M. Mercer, 800 Topeka avenue, does very satisfactory work. The price varies according to the width and kind of material used. It usually costs about 50 cents a yard.

### Do You Wish a Home?

Mrs. Lee G. Jackson, Independence, Mo., R. 6, is very eager to find a young girl to help with the housework. This is a good chance for a girl who wishes to go to high school and work for her board and room.

### From a Young Artist

Can you give me the address of an art store where I might be able to sell some water color paintings? Are there any good schools that teach art thru correspondence?—A Reader.

The Federal School, Indianapolis, Ind., teaches art by correspondence. I do not know of any art store that buys pictures, but perhaps this institute could tell you of such a store.

### To Make Rose Beads

Will you please tell me how to make rose beads?—H. B., Brown Co., Kansas.

Run the rose petals thru an ordinary food chopper, and place a dish under it to catch the juice. Then pour the juice over the pulp and spread on an iron baking pan. Leave 24 hours, turning occasionally so that all the mass may be brought in contact with the iron, as this is what makes the beads jet black. Then run the pulp thru the chopper again. Repeat the process nine times. By this time the mass has taken on the appearance of a coal black dough. At the end of the ninth day roll out. If the dough is too dry, moisten with water. Mold into the desired shape and use a wire or hat pin to pierce. The beads may be left upon the wire or pin to harden.

### Canning Peas and Beans

Will you please tell me how to can beans, peas, corn and chicken.—A Farm Bride.

To can peas and string beans, blanch them in live steam for 5 to 10 minutes, then dip quickly in cold water. Pack immediately in hot glass jars or tin cans. Add boiling hot water to fill the containers. Add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and caps of jars in position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. Sterilize peas 180 minutes in a hot water bath, 60 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure or 40 minutes under 10 pounds steam pressure. Sterilize beans 120 minutes in a hot water outfit, or the same time as peas if a steam pressure outfit is used. Remove from container, tighten cover, invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent breakage, and store.

When the liquid of peas has a hazy or cloudy appearance and they are keeping well, it indicates that the product was roughly handled in blanching and cold dipping, or that split or broken peas were not removed before packing. When the peas are too old and blanching is not done carefully, the skin becomes cracked and the liquid cloudy.

I suggest you send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for farmers' bulletin No. 839, on "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method." This bulletin is free. It will explain clearly how to can corn and chicken and all other products.

### Interesting Party Game

This progressive guessing game was arranged for a church social. Each table, seating four, was supplied with a set of four cards with the questions to be answered written on them. At one end the subject was "Parts of a House"; at another, "Building Material"; and so on. There were the usual first and booby prizes. Below will be found some of the questions and answers; others can easily be added.

Parts of a House—A cloak, mantel; to perish from cold, frieze; physical anguish, pane; closing with wax or water, ceiling.

Building Material—A ray of light, beam; to rob, steel; to mail, post; to bind together, cement; used to mix drugs, mortar.

Some Provisions—A golf term, tea; a blossom, flour; to come together, meat; continued stories, cereals.

The Garden—Conspiracies, plots; rate of speed, gate; dancing shoes, pumps; at the bottom of the coffee pot, grounds.

Kitchen Utensils—Hollow of a flower, cup; rattling vibrations, jars; one of the constellations, dipper; an acrobat, tumbler; colorless, pail.

Colorado. S. E. H.

Cheese Fondue—Mix together  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk, 1 cup of water, 1 cup of stale bread crumbs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of American cheese, 1 tablespoon of butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt and a little paprika. Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until lemon colored, and add. Cut and fold in the whites of 2 eggs beaten until stiff, pour into a buttered baking dish, and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

### Simple New Designs

9662—Ladies' One-Piece Dress. This one-piece dress is shirred about the hips for fullness. The attractive collar and cuffs are cut from allover lace. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9648—Ladies' Waist. The convertible collar may be worn up or down.



Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

9641—Boys' Eton Suit. The smart little Eton jacket slants away to show the waist. Two-piece sleeves are finished with turn-over cuffs to match the collar. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

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.

### The June Club Program

The question for discussion at the June meeting of the Kansas Homemakers' club is to be "Our Babies." The following program is suggested by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane:

Roll Call—Quotations on Motherhood. Paper—A Baby's Rights.

Points: 1. Food; 2. Shelter; 3. Clothing; 4. Health; 5. Education; 6. Opportunity for Self Expression; 7. Love; 8. Happiness. Paper—Our Orphan Babies.

Points: Where are the orphans of Kansas cared for? Who looks after them? What supports them? What is the meaning of the ratings, A-B-C-D for institutions? What is a good children's home? What are we going to do about it?

(For answers to the above see Handbook of Child Hygiene, August and September, 1918, State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.) References—Care and Feeding of Children—Holt. Kansas Mother's Book—State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.



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A gallon of pure paint made before your eyes of CARTER pure WHITE LEAD and pure linseed oil costs less than you may think. Get the prices at your nearest paint store and figure the cost for yourself.

12½ lbs. CARTER WHITE LEAD . . . \$  
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 Make 1 gal. Pure Paint, costing . . . \$

If you want colored paint, the tinting colors will increase the cost a little, but the gallon will go farther.

You can afford to do all needed painting with this beautiful, *lasting* paint. You can't afford to use anything else.

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## Mysterious Talking Board

If there is anything you want to know about the past or future, ask OUIJA. The Ouija Board, Scientists claim, does not answer questions from an unknown power but its animation flows from personal magnetism. Just place your hands on the board, ask your question and Ouija will answer it. For an evening's quiet enjoyment, you can have endless entertainment with the Ouija Board. Any one can work it. It holds you spellbound with its answers. As our supply is limited, I am going to urge that you fill out and

**Mail Coupon Today! Hurry! Don't Wait!**

Everybody wants a Ouija Board. We will send you this board FREE and POST-PAID if you will distribute eight beautiful colored pictures among your friends on our fast selling 25c offer. You can do this in a few minutes time and then the Ouija Board will be yours. Be the first in your neighborhood to get the Ouija Board. Your friends will be wanting to visit you every evening and you will be envied by all.

Our supply is limited, don't wait—fill out and mail coupon today to

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**OUIJA BOARD CLUB,**  
 65 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me at once eight pictures to distribute so that I can get the mysterious talking Ouija Board.

Name .....

St. or R. F. D. ....

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



## Club Studies Home Topics

### Effingham Women Work and Play Together

BY MRS. C. M. MADDEN



The Silverplate  
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**William Rogers**  
and his Son  
"The Best at the Price"

Clinton  
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Teaspoons  
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THE Silverplate of William Rogers and his Son is popular for its enduring beauty and the underlying character of its quality.

For more than three generations this famous brand of silverplate has been known as "The Best at the Price."

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INTERNATIONAL

THAT we never are too old to learn seems to be the opinion of the members of the Effingham Homemakers' club. This club is what was known as the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Farmers' Institute, when it was organized nearly 10 years ago. A number of years later the name was changed to the Homemakers' club. The membership varies from year to year, last year being the banner one, with 60 members on roll.

For a time the programs for the meetings which were held once a month, depended largely on topics suggested by the president and were some-

Then, again, one child may possess a dual nature or two dispositions and one is always at a loss to know which is going to present itself next. Happy is the mother who understands and sympathizes with all the members of her family in all their varying moods.

Try using thick, sour cream in seasoning new vegetables instead of meat fryings or lard. Season just before removing from the stove. Cabbage, cauliflower, spinach and turnips all have a better flavor when cream is used.

Oil burning brooder heaters are fast taking the place of the old-fashioned brooder lamps. They can be used in any sized box and when the chicks grow and require more room they can be transferred to a larger box along with the heater.

To get rid of weevils in stored beans, put them in a wash boiler or any receptacle that has a tight cover and set a cup containing 1 tablespoon of bisulphide of carbon on top of the beans allowing them to remain in the fumes several hours. Be as careful about using matches or a lighted lamp about the drug as if it were gasoline.

I sometimes plant my late peas in lister furrows, covering lightly at first and drawing the soil to the plants as they grow. This prevents evaporation and prolongs the bearing period. This method works well with peas that reach a height of 18 inches or more, but should not be used for dwarf varieties.

A liberal mind and a thrifty hand are two requisites of a good homemaker.

A neighbor made two pairs of rompers for her little 2-year-old boy out of flour sacks dyed a medium blue. One had a detachable collar and belt of tan chambray, a leftover scrap of one of her own dresses; the other was fitted with a similar collar and belt of plain red percale. Besides being economical these suits had the advantage of being neat, cool and serviceable.

Sometimes I wonder whether we lose or gain by the passing of youth. We do not experience the same keen joy in our successes that we did when we were younger, but at the same time our sorrows and disappointments are less poignant. We learn in later years to accept life's vicissitudes without question, as tho each was just what we expected.

When preparing new potatoes for cooking, scrub them with a stiff brush to remove the skins. Or, take them to the well, place several sharp stones in the pail containing them, cover them with water and swish them around over the stones with the hand, changing the water several times in the process. The skins are soon loosened and the few that adhere to the potatoes may be removed quickly by a little rubbing.

A good crop of mangel beets will insure green food for poultry all next winter. These beets are easy to raise, easy to harvest and may be stored in an outside pit with very little trouble.

One of the secrets of successful cold process canning is never to allow the fire to die down under the jars until sterilization is complete. Another important point is to be sure your rubbers have sufficient elasticity to take up the unevenness of jars and lids.

For a fruit filling for pies, try a combination of seeded raisins, stewed and seeded prunes, sugar and a little lemon juice or vinegar. Before putting on the top crust sprinkle a little flour over the filling and add a small lump of butter.

Mrs. C. B. Smith.  
Chase Co., Kansas.

### Farm Home News

Those who write sermons or are searching for good illustrations of people's tendencies to look down, not up, may find material in our orchard experience. Several times after the se-

vere freezing in April, we went out to see what the prospects for an apple crop might be. Every time we examined the branches on a level with our eyes and the buds were very few or badly blighted. It was a great surprise, when the blossoms came, to see how full the tops of the trees were. Doubtless the frost affected the lower branches most. Not until the "June drop" is over can we be sure what the ultimate result of the frost will be. It has seemed advisable to spray as tho the fruit were a certainty.

The next spray material used is Bordeaux mixture. This may be purchased already mixed, but fruit men consider the freshly made mixture far superior to that of long standing. Directions for combining the lime and the copper sulphate may be secured from the Kansas State Agricultural college. In consulting our gardener's spray calendar, we find that many plant diseases may be prevented by the use of this Bordeaux mixture. We plan to use some of it when it is prepared for orchard use. Most diseases in beans may be prevented, we are told, if the plants are sprayed with Bordeaux from the time they are 2 or 3 inches high until the pods set. We have dusted our small bean plants with arsenate of lead as the leaves were being eaten.

A weak mixture of Bordeaux—2 ounces of copper sulphate and 3 ounces of lime in 3 gallons of water—makes an excellent spray for cucumbers, melons, squash and pumpkins. It prevents mildew and other fungi and tends to repel the cucumber beetle. When the beetle appears, air slaked lime makes an excellent dusting material to use in driving it away. Tobacco concoction is probably best for the lice.

A strong Bordeaux mixture will help to prevent blight in potatoes and blight and rot in tomatoes. The treatment of the tomato plant is advised before it is removed from the bed, five to six days after transplanting and every 10 days to two weeks, if necessary.

Lettuce is about the earliest garden product that demands sugar. On most farm tables it is probably served with sugar and vinegar. Salad dressing may be used sometimes, but generally it is the sugar mixture. We have often prepared more than was needed. As no one cared for a wilted product, it was often wasted. We have learned since to make a thick mixture of sugar and vinegar in a cup and apply it to what appears to be enough for the meal. If more lettuce is washed ready for serving, the preparation of another dish, if needed, is an easy matter.

It is probably a fact that if the profits from sugar were all to be given to charity no drives for the purpose would be necessary this year. The cost and this idea of the way we are being robbed by sugar speculators has caused most of us to use as little of that sweetening material as possible. Sorghum is one of our main substitutes. We are glad the children think gingerbread a fine cake. There are many ways of combining the ingredients. A soft kind of gingerbread that meets with favor here is made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter or lard, 1 cup of molasses, 1 teaspoon each of ginger, cloves and cinnamon, 2 teaspoons of soda dissolved in 1 cup of boiling water,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups of flour and lastly, 2 well beaten eggs. As this requires no frosting and only a half cup of sugar, there is a cup and a half saved for each cake. These sorghum products are so easily scorched that we prefer to bake them with a slow fire and with a grate beneath the pan to prevent burning on the bottom.

Directions for making a wall paper cleaner were given in a recent magazine. The writer said: "This is the best wall paper cleaner I have ever known. Take 1 heaping cup of flour, 1 tablespoon of coal oil, 1 tablespoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of ammonia and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of warm water. Mix all together and boil until the flour is thoroughly scalded and the moisture absorbed, stirring constantly. Knead with the hands and it is ready for use. Make balls of this rubbery substance and clean the paper with it, using it as an eraser is used." A product similar to this may be purchased all ready to use, also.

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



Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hole

times a haphazard selection. Gradually, however, the programs outlined by the extension department at Manhattan were used exclusively, interspersed with good music or readings.

The work covered is along the lines of food, shelter and clothing. Once a year there is a poultry number, one on gardening and usually one about better babies.

The members who attend the club meetings regularly are able to tell just how many calories are required for persons engaged in various kinds of work. They know that malnutrition is not confined to children of the poorer class, but often is found among the wealthy. A proper diet or well balanced ration for children calls for body building material in the form of proteins, milk, cheese, eggs, and so forth, to help form muscles, blood, hair, brains, lungs and all other living tissues. Also that there must be minerals, especially lime, for bones and teeth; iron for blood; phosphorus for tissue matter. Milk will supply the lime; vegetables, fruit, eggs and whole cereals lime and iron.

The club makes a study of the homemakers' problems in every phase. They discuss ways of simplifying their work, various labor saving devices, newer and better methods of conserving meats, vegetables and fruits. It is really and truly a school for mothers and housekeepers, with a pleasant social visit interwoven.

The homemakers always have a full exhibit in the domestic science section at the annual county fair and last year the president of the club was given full charge of the women's section of the fair. For the farm wife, or the city woman, the homemaker anywhere, we recommend a membership in a live club of this kind. She will get out of the rut which leads to ironed washrags, jars of cookies and doughnuts and that gigantic upheaval, housecleaning, taking the high road with its vista of rough dry everyday wear, fruits and custards for dessert, a vacuum cleaner and a mother so rested in mind and body that she is a pleasant companion for dad and the babies.

Mrs. H. B. Walter was president of the club the last four years and Mrs. C. B. Hole was elected to the office this spring.

### From a Farm in the Hills

One of the most pathetic misfits in life is the mother who does not understand her own children. In accordance with the law of variation two children may resemble each other in feature, but be as dissimilar in disposition as if they were not related.



# Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO.



**S**ERVICE 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.

## Mental Diseases

In the hospitals for the insane, in the United States, there live day by day a quarter of a million of people. This is very far in excess of the number 20 years ago and more than three times the number of 30 years ago. But you must not gather from these figures that insanity is increasing by rapid strides and that all of the world is going mad.

It means, rather, that the world is awakening to the fact that something can be done for mental disease, and that institutions must be built to give the unfortunates, who, for the time being, look at the world from an abnormal angle, a chance for recovery and rehabilitation.

Great advances have been made in the last decade both in receiving, classifying and treating cases of abnormal mentality. No longer are such people consigned to the hospital as if it were a "madhouse" and they were sent there for restraint. No. It is a hospital. And they are there as patients for rational treatment.

There are no chains and manacles and strait-jackets in our modern hospitals. They have been supplanted by rational measures, such as hydrotherapy. The maniacal patient is now quieted by being placed in the "confidential bath," and kept there for hours, or as long as needed.

## Occupational Therapy

Occupational therapy is another of the present-day methods of helping the sick mentality get back to normal balance. This line of work has received a great impetus because of its success in the treatment of soldiers in the World War. The following rules for occupational therapy in the treatment of mental diseases are taken from Dr. Duntton's recent book on "Reconstruction Therapy":

"1. The occupation should be new—that is, something to which the patient is not accustomed, in order to arrest and hold his attention.

"2. One occupation should not be followed to the point of fatigue. A change of occupation may be the best form of rest, as throwing a ball or bean bag after sitting over leather punching or taking a walk after being at work at a loom.

"3. The work should be useful and the patient should be shown what this use is. Avoid aimless work.

"4. It should preferably lead to an enlargement of the patient's mental horizon, and a study and interest in associated things.

"5. The nurse should participate in the occupation and show an interest in it.

"6. The patient should be encouraged by praise, and criticism should be given sugar coated.

"7. It is better that the patient do bad work than none at all."

Great help is now given to mental healing by the preliminary work of psychologists and psychiatrists in examining school children. The result of these examinations is that mental quirks and tendencies are early detected before they have become habits with settled nerve paths.

These skilled workers recognize the fact that the perversions of children will not be cured by reprimands or punishment.

They seek the impulse in the child's life upon which the abnormality is built. They endeavor to go back to the point of origin and subtly direct the young, active mind into corrective channels without stirring the ready antagonism that would result in a deeper and, perhaps, more unfortunate defense reaction.

The administration of drugs plays only a very slight part in mental healing, with the single exception of cases dependent upon venereal disease. But great advancement has been given selected cases in which glandular development has been deficient by the administration of glandular extracts prepared from animals. This is especially true of thyroid extract in cretinism.

In the case of venereal disease, whether hereditary or acquired, drug treatment has been very successful, and in some remarkable instances has seemed to be all that was necessary to effect a complete restoration to mental balance of cases that were well advanced.

The whole tendency of the day is to put away the despairing attitude that classes almost all mental diseases as incurable, and to consider every case on its merits with an endeavor to go back to the symptoms and discover and rectify the first point of maladjustment.

## Questions and Answers

Please tell me thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze what is phlebitis. What has it to do with pregnancy? Does it mean that the doctor was careless? Will it come back again with the next baby? S. T. C.

Phlebitis means vein inflammation and may apply to any vein in the body. While milk-leg is a phlebitis it is something more, for it usually indicates a clot in the course of the vein. The medical name for it is phlegmasia alba dolens. When it occurs in connection with pregnancy it may usually be ascribed to the sluggish circulation, the pressure which occurs during pregnancy, or some infection, introduced from outside. A careless physician may cause an infection but the majority of causes are entirely independent of the attendant in labor, as is shown by the fact that some cases show symptoms before labor occurs. The symptoms are heaviness and stiffness of the leg, pain, swelling, fever and frequently loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting. The patient is greatly depressed and finds it very difficult to sleep or rest.

The best treatment is absolute rest in bed with the leg elevated slightly and warmly wrapped. If the patient does well and is careful not to leave her bed too soon she should make a complete recovery and there is no especial reason to fear future attacks.

I cannot say from the symptoms you give whether your trouble is from the kidneys or merely bladder irritation. One sometimes leads to the other. A good plan will be for you to invest \$5 in getting a chemical and microscopical analysis of urine. It is worth the price. I shall be glad to give you my opinion of the findings. Mrs. B.:

The change in climate and altitude might produce such a change as you mention, and if it is only temporary and causes no symptoms of ill health you need have no fear about it. You will be quite safe in waiting a few months while you give time for adjustment.

Why not co-operate more?

# Is "Cheap" Twine Cheap?

**A** FARMER bought 6 bales of cheap twine which checked short an average of 30 ft. to the pound, enough in the six bales to tie 4,320 bundles of grain.

Because the twine was weak and uneven there was a breakage of 8% during harvest, or 5,414 bundles. In tying these broken bundles by hand, the hired harvest hands lost an average of one minute's time per bundle, or 90 hours.

In addition, 2% of the broken bundles, approximately 5½ bushels of wheat, were lost because the loose grain was not picked up cleanly.

These losses were sustained to save about 75 cents a bale on the original cost of the twine—"cheap" twine. Can you afford to buy that kind of twine? For real economy use twine bearing one of these names:

**McCormick—Deering—International**

Guaranteed for weight, strength and length.  
Sold by your nearby International dealer.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
CHICAGO OF AMERICA USA

## Big Reduction in OTTAWA ENGINE Prices

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**How This Was Done** Although prices of raw materials are advancing daily, I reduced my prices to nearly pre-war level by cutting manufacturing cost, increasing my factory production. Now my factory is the largest in America selling exclusively direct to the user, and giving the very highest quality engine.

**Use Cheap Fuel** There is no need to use expensive fuel. Ottawa engines use low grade kerosene, lamp oil, or even 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 1/4 to 22 H.P. Stationary, Portable, Saw-Rigs—all prices low.

**Easy Terms** or cash if you desire. A whole year to pay with no 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.

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## How Many Words Can You Make?

This Puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this Club gets a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The Puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters here with given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in the ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in the advertisement. It is not necessary that you use up all the letters. The Puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

**OUR OFFER** We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West and are conducting this big "Every-Introductory and advertising campaign, and we want to send you a sample copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this Word Contest and share in the \$200.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the Contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the Contest we will give \$100.00 in Gold; to the second highest, \$50.00 in Gold; to the third highest, \$25.00 in Gold to the fourth highest, \$15.00 in Gold and to the fifth highest, \$10.00 in Gold. In addition to these prizes we are going to give away a number of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement.

**NOTICE**—Every new Club Member this month also receives a beautiful genuine, gold filled, orange blossom ring, guaranteed for five years free and postpaid—just for promptness. Any one may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; positively every Club Member gets a prize. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying member will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$200.00. Send in your list of words TODAY.

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## Orchard and Garden

**M**ORE and more the chemists and nutrition workers are coming to find vegetables valuable in the diet. Plant and use at least a dozen vegetables liberally.

Fewer vegetables than usual are being planted by the market gardeners this year on account of labor conditions. This may have a tendency to make vegetables higher in price this year.

Cucumbers, tomatoes and other trailing plants may be grown on a fence or trellis to good advantage on a small lot.

The wild cucumber vine is one of the most rapid growing annual vines that may be used for a trellis or to cover up unsightly places.

Head lettuce does best in cool moist weather. Black seeded Simpson or Grand Rapids varieties should be planted for warm weather use.

For extra good melons plant on hills of rotted manure and thin the vines to three plants to the hill.

Cut worms may be kept in check by feeding poisoned bran. Scatter it in the garden late in the afternoon.

Plant gladiolus and dahlias now. For a succession of gladiolus plant a few every week or ten days up to July 1.

Keep up a succession planting of sweet corn, radish, lettuce, peas and beans until July 1. Then late in July begin again with beans, beets and radish, for late fall.

Chrysanthemums, geraniums and other house plants may be grown in the garden over summer and potted for house use in the autumn.

Prune grape vines enough to give plenty of room for each vine so that light and air may get in around them. Most varieties are inclined to produce too much wood.

Roses, gooseberries and currants may be increased by layering them. Tip a branch to the ground and cover it with earth.

The lilac, spirea, tartarian honeysuckle, iris, and mock orange are all useful flowers for Memorial day. Have you got them planted in your yard? If not, you are missing something that does not cost much but that adds much to our surroundings.

### Plan Successional Garden Crops

To get the best results from a garden, the land should be kept constantly producing thruout the season. Whenever an early crop is removed a later one should be grown in its place. A succession of radishes may be grown on the same ground by reseeding parts of the row as fast as the radishes are used. Lettuce may be grown in the same way. Early Sweet corn may be followed by winter cabbage set in early July or by turnips sown broadcast the last of July. Beets, particularly in this climate, become woody with age and lose their crispness and sweet flavor. Those to be started for winter should not be planted earlier than the first of July. Carrots are a delicious garden vegetable when young. Carrots for keeping over winter should be started in July.

Where good tillage is given, the ground following an early crop will be in the best possible condition for a second crop.

### Many Scions on One Tree

A novel example of tree grafting is found in the orchards of the Ohio Ex-

periment station where an original Ben Davis tree contains 400 scions.

Horticulturists at the Ohio station state that the grafts are made to obtain a short-cut way of testing many of the seedling apples found in Ohio.

The fruit from each graft is gathered as it produces and is tested out for appearance, quality, marketing and culinary qualities. Each graft is numbered with a metal label.

### Companion Garden Crops

In small gardens space and labor may be economized by planting together, on the same area, such vegetables as are mutually adapted. In at least a few cases mixed species are mutually helpful. Onions, lettuce, carrots and small, weak seedlings often find difficulty in pushing above ground. This is particularly true in heavy soils that have not had time to become mellowed by repeated deep working and the incorporation of organic matter. A few radish seeds may be mixed with seeds of these sorts. The radish seeds sprout promptly, the seedlings break the crust and allow their weaker companion plants to come up readily. The radishes soon mark the row, so that early tillage may be given even before the other plants are up.

Pole beans may be planted in the same hill with Sweet corn, with tomatoes that are to be staked or with sunflowers. The beans climb on the corn, sunflowers or the tomato stakes. In addition bush beans may be planted between the rows of these plants. Garden peas may be planted between the hills of Irish potatoes or sweet potatoes, and string beans may be planted between the rows. Squashes, pumpkins, summer squashes, melons and other plants of the gourd family may be planted with corn or tomatoes. Early cabbages may be set between late, wide-row crops like corn or tomatoes. Careful observation enables the gardener to determine what plants do well together and how to get the most out of limited space by companion cropping.

### Codling Worm Spray

Wormy apples may be prevented by spraying with arsenical poison before the newly-hatched codling worms begin to do their damage.

This spray is applied liberally just after the apple blossoms fall and consists of 1 1/4 gallons lime-sulfur and 2 pounds of arsenate of lead paste or 1 pound of powder added to each 50 gallons of water.

Arsenate of lead poisons codling worm, curculio and canker worms, while the lime-sulfur tends to control apple scab, sooty fungus and apple rot.

### Watch for Plum Curculio

The plum curculio is one of the causes of knotty, malformed fruit. These small snout beetles are primarily pests of stone fruits, but they also attack apple, pear and quince. The fruit is punctured by the insect as soon as it sets, causing much of it to fall or to become deformed later in the season. These beetles also feed on the ripe fruit in the fall, paving the way for brown rot. Much of the injury can be eliminated by spraying except in orchards in sod or grown up to weeds or other vegetation.

Cherries and plums may be protected by spraying with lead arsenate soon after the petals fall and again a week

later using 2 1/2 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. In protecting apples the sprays used for controlling the codling moth will generally keep these pests in check. The first spray should be put on just after the blossom petals fall, using 2 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water, and the second spray is applied three to four weeks later, using the same formula. In case curculio injury is complicated by fungous diseases, the lead arsenate can be added successfully to various fungicides.

### Protection for Trees

Attention should be given to the protection of trees in cities from mechanical injuries.

Surveys show that biting by horses, injuries by builders, leaking gas mains and overhead wires are some of the causes contributing to the deaths of trees in streets and parks.

A satisfactory type of protector for young trees consists of 15-inch, galvanized hardware cloth, cut into 6-foot lengths and made into a cylindrical form to fit the tree.

Gas from leaking mains may kill an entire row of trees before the gas lines can be repaired. Trees affected from gas often suddenly wilt before any danger is noticed.

### Apple Blotch

Studies in the control of apple blotch made by the Ohio Experiment station show that varieties vary greatly in susceptibility to the disease.

Stark, Smith Cider, Mann, Maiden Blush, Duchess of Oldenburg, Missouri Pippin and Northwestern Greening are varieties very susceptible to the disease, it has been found. These varieties in an orchard generally carry the disease and it gradually spreads to other trees.

Grimes, Winesap, Stayman, Delicious and Jonathan are varieties resistant to the disease.

Ben Davis, Gano, Yellow Transparent and Rome Beauty are regarded as susceptible to blotch.

### Sprays for Chewing Insects

Beetles, grasshoppers, the larvae of certain insects which we indiscriminately call "worms," and the potato bug, feed on the stem, leaves or fruit of the vegetable and finally kill the plant. These pests must be met with a stomach poison sprayed on that part of the plant upon which the insect is most likely to feed. Use arsenate of lead if you wish a poison that is not likely to burn the foliage; Paris green is satisfactory, but there is greater danger from burning. The following formula will be found easy to mix and effective in its results:

Arsenate of lead, 1 tablespoon of paste or 1/2 tablespoon of powder and 1 gallon of water. Mix the arsenate of lead thoroly with a small quantity of the water, then add the rest of the gallon. The solution should be stirred occasionally during the spraying.

### To Control Sucking Insects

Plant lice are a familiar example of sucking insects, which feed by puncturing the plant tissue with their beak-like mouth parts and sucking out the sap. They prefer to work under cover, so when searching for them, look on the undersides of the leaves. A contact spray which entirely covers the insect is necessary for effective control. Tobacco extract, commonly known as "Black Leaf 40," soap solution of pyrethrum are the best mixtures for this purpose, but they must be applied very thoroly so as to cover the lice entirely.

One-half tablespoon of "Black Leaf 40" mixed with 1 gallon of water to which is added a tablespoon of soap to help in spreading the mixture is one of the best known contact sprays. A soap solution of 1-6 pound fish-oil soap in cake form dissolved in a gallon of water will do the work, especially if you are a good enough shot to hit each individual insect. Pyrethrum is mixed at the strength of 1/2 ounce to 1 gallon of water.

The Wisconsin Holstein breeders set new state records in their recent two-day sale. The 119 head sold at an average of \$925. The record price of the sale was \$6,000 paid for Sir Ormsby Segis Pontiac Pieterje, a yearling bull. The 5-year-old cow Hazel Pontiac sold for \$5,000. Several head sold above the \$1,500 mark, going mostly to established herds.



Plan to Do Intensive Gardening and Plant so as to Have a Good Succession of Vegetables That Will Keep the Table Supplied All Summer.



## Kansas Farm News Notes

**S**HEEP AND WOOL growers of Osage county met in the court house May 15 and organized a county association. L. D. Coffman of Overbrook was elected president; Bert Gardner, Carbondale, vice-president; and Robert N. Kaff, Michigan Valley, secretary-treasurer. The first undertaking will be to pool the entire wool clip of the county and sell it at a sale to be held in Lyndon in the near future.

### Holstein Club Holds Bull Sale

Twelve purebred bulls were sold recently by the Mulvane Holstein Breeders' club at its first bull sale. A 5 per cent discount was given the purchaser if the animal bought was his first purebred Holstein sire.

### Farm Bureau Locates Office

Arrangements have been made to establish the headquarters of the State Farm Bureau in the Farmers' Union building at Manhattan. Charles R. Weeks, the state secretary, is now actively on the job and is busy organizing the state office.

### Shawnee County Farmers' Union

At a meeting held in Topeka May 15, attended by 150 Farmer Union members from the various locals of the county, a county union was organized. R. C. Obrecht of Topeka was elected president; William Fry, Berryton, vice-president; and Mrs. Ernest N. Smith, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

### Pioneer Kansan Dies

Ira Brougher, a well known Kansan and one of the earliest settlers in Barton county, died last week at his home in Great Bend. He served six years as state commander of the G. A. R., and was serving his second term as a representative in the state legislature. He was 77 years old.

### Memorial Chimes at State Normal

A fund of \$19,000 is being raised by students, alumni and friends of the Kansas State Normal at Emporia to purchase a set of chimes as a memorial to Kansas State Normal men who lost their lives in the World War. One-third of the amount has been raised. Nineteen men of this school were killed in service.

### Herd From Single Cow

Of the 38 purebred Jerseys owned by C. F. Blake of Cloud county, a director in the Kansas Jersey Cattle club, more than 30 are the direct descendants of a single cow. This cow is now 18 years old and is due to produce her 16th calf this summer. She was 8 years old when Mr. Blake bought her and to date has produced 11 heifer calves.

### Seabrook Co-operative Association

The Seabrook Farmers' Union Co-operative association was incorporated recently with a capitalization of \$15,000. The organization will probably purchase one of the store buildings in Seabrook for conducting its co-operative business. Emery Brobst was elected president; Ernest N. Smith, vice-president; and R. C. Obrecht, secretary-treasurer.

### Wilson County Sheepmen Meet

S. D. Logan was re-elected president of the Wilson County Sheep Breeders' association at its spring meeting which was attended by 45 members. J. R. Moore was elected secretary-treasurer. It was decided to sell the wool in a pool as was done last year. Each lot will be bid on separately. June 7 has been fixed as sale day and buyers have been invited to be present at this time.

### Grange Condemns Nolan Bill

Shawnee County Pomona Grange at its May meeting held with the Wakarusa Grange expressed disapproval of the Nolan bill now in Congress, providing for a 1 per cent tax on all real estate valued in excess of \$10,000. The meeting also went on record against introducing an 8-hour working day on the farm. Copies of the resolutions were telegraphed to Senators Arthur

Capper and Charles Curtis at Washington. More than 40 members were present at this meeting representing six local Granges of the county.

### Light Apple Crop

Only late varieties of apples, such as Rome Beauty, Ralls Genitan and Ben Davis, show any prospects for a crop in and near Manhattan, according to the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Prospects for a crop seem brighter in other sections of the state, according to reports being received. The present indications are that there will be a good crop in Doniphan county.

### Aggie Man Moves Up

Joe S. Montgomery, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college who has taken an active and useful part in the livestock affairs of Minnesota since his employment by the University of Minnesota five or six years ago, has recently resigned as manager of the Hereford herd of the Clinton-Falls Nursery company to become extension specialist in beef cattle and hogs for the Minnesota university. He is also secretary of the Minnesota Hereford-Cattle Breeders' association.

### Stack Alfalfa Carefully

Alfalfa is too valuable a crop to be piled up without protection from the weather. The ideal protection is that of a good hay barn or hay shed. Much can be accomplished, however, by protecting the tops and bottoms of stacks against loss by providing a foundation of other material and covering with slough grass or some other cheaper material which will shed water better than alfalfa. If the hay must be stacked it will pay to build big high stacks, such as can be put up by the use of stackers of various kinds.

Stacks must be constructed properly to turn water. Constant emphasis must be placed on keeping the middle of the stack full and well tramped. Probably more hay is lost because this rule is not carefully observed than for any other reason. When a stack settles the sides should settle more than the middle so that the hay has a downward pitch. Water cannot run into a stack which settles in this way. With alfalfa at the present price it is well worth while to cover stacks with boards of galvanized iron, using proper precautions to keep the cover in place by wiring and weighting.

### Plant a "Sugar Patch"

Plant a "sugar patch" of course means a small acreage of "long sweetening," better known in these latter days as sorghum for sirup.

Sorghum sirup or "molasses" contains 70 percent solids, weighs on an average 11 1/4 pounds a gallon, and often produces from 600 to 1500 pounds of seed an acre.

We advise the planting of a small acreage of sweet sorghum on every farm for either sirup-making or livestock feed. Every acre of sorghum bats the "Sugar Trust" in the eye, and, with the present outlook suggesting a somewhat lengthy continuation of high priced sugar, there never was a time warranting so large a using of sorghum both as a table sirup and for sweetening in cooking.

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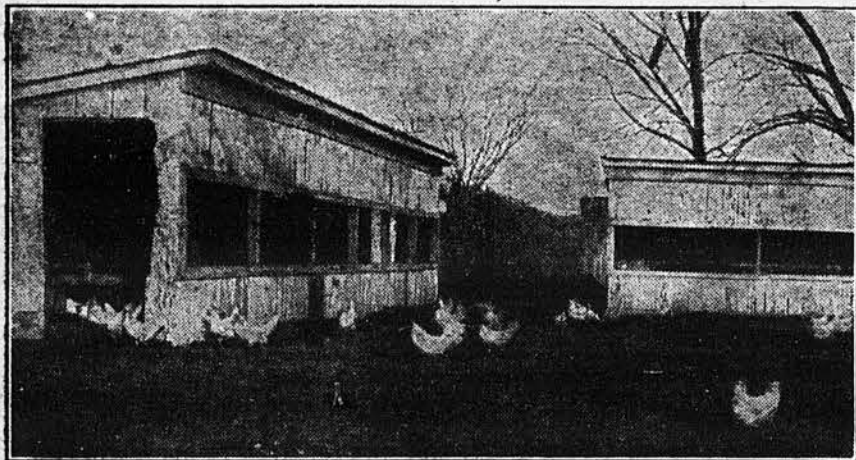
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



# Chickens Need Good Range

Exercise and Proper Rations Increase Profits

BY WILLARD C. THOMPSON



**P**ROBABLY every poultry raiser has become familiar with the idea of culling his poultry flocks, separating out the drones from the workers, especially applying this to laying flocks. Is there anything in "culling" other than the selection of the better birds from the whole flock, discarding those that are not profit-makers? More or less definite standards or bases for selection have been made. But is enough thought given to the selection of youngsters? It seems that there are some chicks that weather the period in the artificially heated brooders or get thru the first six, eight or ten weeks, as the case may be, and yet will not ever develop into profitable fowls. These are the ones which ought to be stopped at the gates of the range because they cannot give the passwords of "health" and "promise to grow." In other words, make it a practice to go over the flocks of pullets, and cockerels, as well as those that are to be reared as breeders, when the day comes to change them from brooder to range, being sure that each one is healthy, strong, vigorous, up-to-size, and apparently well-started toward continuous development. Do not put the weak, under-sized, slowly developed birds out on the range and expect them to make good pullets in the fall. If they are healthy, but for some reason or other have fallen behind the others of their lot in size or development, sell or use them as broilers. Every pullet, when placed in the colony house for its summer of growth, should be capable of going straight on developing flesh and bone, thus insuring that birds of the same lot are kept uniform at all times. It will be better to range fewer and better pullets than to increase numbers at the expense of quality. In these days in the business it is quality that counts.

## When Chicks are Weaned

In cases where chicks have been raised in brooders the matter of weaning them from heated quarters and getting them accustomed to houses that are unheated is one to be considered carefully. When weaning should take place depends largely upon weather conditions and time of season. In the later hatches, chicks when 7 or 8 weeks old in June, weather conditions are usually such as to make weaning a fairly easy matter. Under average poultry farm conditions chicks can safely be weaned from artificial heat when 6 weeks old. The writer believes that the poultryman should do this gradually, beginning after the chicks are about 1 month old to decrease the heat. During the fourth and fifth weeks the heat can be checked down, so that when the sixth week arrives little if any heat need be supplied. Of course, if a cold rain comes up, the heat should be built up again to prevent crowding and chilling. Chicks should have been without heat in their brooders for a week or 10 days before they are transferred to the colony houses, or to new quarters. In some cases this time must necessarily be shortened. If this is done, however, less trouble will be experienced during the first few nights in the new houses. In no case should youngsters be moved from a heated brooder to range conditions, without going thru this wean-

ing and hardening process, unless possibly during a period of very warm weather.

The colony house has an important effect upon the health and growth of the chick, but so also has the ground, or field surrounding that house, comprising the so-called poultry range. It may be a small yard or it may be a field on a large farm, it matters little which; all should have certain characteristics before they are desirable places for the growing pullets and cockerels to roam over all summer long. If possible, unlimited range is best, that is where the yard is so large that the natural sod is maintained all summer. Usually in these days more economical use must be made of the land available for raising chickens. The larger the yard, the less in proportion the expense and work of keeping it in sanitary condition.

Green food of a succulent nature is absolutely essential to growth. As chicks need some element found in it to develop naturally, green food must be provided. Alfalfa range is great; so is Red clover. Any grass pasture or orchard is well-suited, but if these are not available, temporary range crops, such as peas and oats early in the season, then buckwheat or soybeans, and later rye or wheat, with perhaps, some corn help solve the problem. But, by all means supply the growing chicks with greens.

There is scarcely any more important factor in promoting successful chick growth during hot weather than providing an abundance of clean, fresh water. It must be done, that is the ultimatum. It cannot be slighted. Several poultrymen prove that every year. It is necessary to the expansion of the fast developing bodies, as well as to regulate temperature and counteract the effects of the heat. Provide lots of it and put it in the shade where it will keep cool. Never expect pullets to develop if the water pans stay empty in summer time.

## Provide Summer Comfort

Protection from the scorching rays of the summer sun is necessary during mid-day thru the summer months. Give to your pullets what you yourself desire, cool shade when the heat is intense. Natural shade from trees or bushes is best undoubtedly, but temporary shade from corn, or other coarse growing crop, such as sunflowers, will help very much. Even a crude shed will offer some protection. Select your range location with due regard to permitting nature to provide shade for you at no expense. Sometimes it is wise to permit the chicks to get under the colony houses during the day, but in such cases the houses should be raised far enough off the ground so that any dead birds can be reached and removed.

## Feeding in Summer

Feeding the growing chicks during the summer should be done with good judgment as to kinds and amounts of feeds.

For a good growing mash mix 300 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds each of wheat middlings, ground oats, corn meal, meat scrap and dried buttermilk powder in case sour milk is not fed as a drink.

Keep this mash before the chicks at

all times from the time they go on range until they are mature. Supplement this mash with a scratch grain of equal parts of wheat and cracked corn fed morning and evening. Keep the birds growing continuously. If setbacks occur, look about for the cause at once. It is natural for good chicks to grow and develop rapidly. Man simply has to do his little part in helping nature.

## Kansas Jersey Men Meet

BY G. C. WHEELER

A questionnaire circulated at the Jersey breeders' picnic held on the Dornwood Dairy Farm near Topeka May 20 showed that \$100,000 worth of Jerseys were owned by those present. Breeders were in attendance from as far west as Russell, from Cloud county, Sumner, Reno, Bourbon, Morris, Nemaha, Riley, Marion, Jackson, Shawnee and from Missouri. Many drove to the meeting in automobiles, bringing their families with them.

Jersey breeders of Kansas are full of enthusiasm for their chosen breed. W. W. Peterson, who has been extension specialist in dairying at our agricultural college for the last year or so, stated recently that more Jerseys than Holsteins were on official test in Kansas. The Kansas Jersey Cattle club was organized less than a year ago with a charter membership of only 14, the annual membership dues being \$5 a member. F. W. Atkeson who was elected secretary-treasurer at that time has boosted for Jerseys most effectively in the year that has passed. He reported a membership of 71 and every one a 100 per cent simon-pure Jersey man. Thru association activities \$14,500 worth of Jersey cattle have been sold. An attempt was made to hold a consignment sale, but this was given up because there were not enough high quality cattle available. The Kansas club was the first state club to start an association paper. More than 15,000 circular letters have gone out from the secretary's office and hundreds of personal letters. Inquiries for breeding stock have come to the secretary from 13 states.

A picnic lunch was served on the lawn at Dornwood farm to about 100 persons. Following the lunch T. F. Doran, owner of the farm, in a few well-chosen words extended a most cordial greeting to those present. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, pointed out the importance of a well balanced type of farming and said that dairying must be given greater consideration in the years to come. J. E. Jones of Liberty, Mo., as a representative of the American Jersey Cattle club, emphasized the importance of testing as a means of establishing more firmly the high producing qualities of the breed. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, with two typical cows of the breed selected from the Dornwood herd, as object lessons, explained the fine points of judging dairy animals.

Mr. Atkeson's report of the year's work was received with great enthusiasm. After telling of what had been accomplished, he outlined his plans for putting Jerseys on the map in the whole Southwest territory. Mr. Atkeson becomes field secretary of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' association June 1. This organization has Kansas City as the center of its influence and with Mr. Atkeson in the field is coming into a period of increased activity. Members pay as annual dues \$1 for every purebred animal owned and 25 cents for grades. Mr. Atkeson expects to render service to every member worth far more than the dues paid. At the end of his talk he made an appeal to the Kansas men to join him in the work of the more comprehensive association and practically every man present pledged his support and signed the membership roll of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' association. This assures a very close affiliation between the two organizations.

Following the program, which included a tour of inspection of the barns and milk house, a business session was held at which time J. A. Comp of White City was re-elected president, T. F. Doran of Topeka, vice-president and R. A. Gilliland of Mayetta, secretary-treasurer. Additional directors were chosen as follows: C.

C. Coleman, Sylvia, E. H. Taylor, Keats, Lee F. Shafer, Fulton, Albert Dickens, Manhattan, Harry Ousler, Circleville, and C. F. Blake, Glasco. These with the officers constitute the executive committee. It was voted to establish a Kansas bred and owned classification for Jerseys at one of the big Kansas fairs, conditioned upon the fair association appropriating an equal amount of prize money. Working out the details of this Kansas Jersey show was left to the board of directors.

## Good Market for Honey

"Honey has been in demand locally since the tremendous jump in the price of sugar. Those who are having trouble in disposing of their honey still persist in trying to determine the package in which it shall be sold. The consumer desires the honey in a package to suit his fancy, the difference in cost is not a major consideration.

As a matter of maintaining price levels and standards, more attention must be given to marketing. More honey should be disposed of locally. This does not mean that honey sales should be restricted to people within a town, or even county. But the producer can perfect his disposition of sales by direct communication with the consumer. A means of increasing sales that is untried by beekeepers, generally, is advertising, yet experience has shown conclusively that advertising will do for honey what it is doing for every other product that is offered to the consumer today. To desire honey the people must know about it, the consumers must be given the information, they will not search for it.

## Principal Crop Growing States

Speaking for 1919, it may be said that nearly one-half of the great corn crop is found in the five states of Iowa, Illinois, Texas, Nebraska and Indiana. Kansas contributed one-fifth of the winter wheat crop; North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota nearly three-fifths of the spring wheat and seven-eighths of the flax-seed; Pennsylvania and New York, nearly two-thirds of the buckwheat; Louisiana, about one-half of the rice, and that state, California, and Texas nearly seven eighths.

Tobacco is highly concentrated in Kentucky and North Carolina, from which more than one-half of the crop came. Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina produced more than one-half of the cotton; Alabama, Texas and Virginia more than one-half of the peanuts; Wisconsin and Illinois 42 per cent of the clover seed.

Nearly one-half of the oats grew in Iowa, Illinois, Texas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; two-fifths of the potato crop in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania; more than one-half of the barley in California, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and North Dakota, and of the rye in North Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

## Salt the Fleas

A great many inquiries are reaching the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, for methods of controlling fleas. The work of the Department has shown, fortunately, that the best means of controlling fleas in most instances is very simple. Fleas usually originate in the basement of the house, or in some covered place such as woodsheds and stables, to which hogs, dogs, or other such animals have access. The remedy is to give the basement, shed, or other breeding place a thorough cleaning, burn the litter, and then sprinkle the floor or ground in the building or shed with common salt. The salt should be sprinkled thickly enough almost to cover the ground and should then be wet down with water.

## Rails and Hedge, Farewell

The barbed-wire fence is not nearly so picturesque and comfortable as the old rail wormfence, but it is a thousand times cleaner as well as being more lasting, making less work and taking up less ground space. The wire fence has changed the appearance of our farms. The old hedge fence is also giving way in favor of wire, for which let us give thanks.



# Fitting Cows for the Test

More Attention Should be Given to Feeding

BY GEORGE DRUM

**F**ITTING cows for the test is something that the average dairyman is somewhat neglecting. Many farmers make a practice of feeding their cows grain when they learn that the tester is coming. This may save money at the immediate time, but will it not lose money later?

Perhaps, at first thought this does not seem like a very big subject but after some of my own experiences and those of others I have come to the conclusion that this is about half of the testing game—and yet I find many of the breeders trying to make records with cows in a thin, run-down condition. They have their cows freshen in poor condition and then by overfeeding with expensive concentrates attempt to get the maximum production out of the cow. This often injures her health and it is impossible to make an exceptional record in this manner.

It is a well established fact that cows with the proper dairy temperament will after freshening in a fat-tended condition milk the fat off and so make a better record. The best record that I ever made, a record of 34 pounds of butter in seven days was made by a cow in good condition that was eating only 14 pounds of grain a day. Some feeders feed 30 to 40 pounds a day and seldom make 30-pound records. There is no doubt that a sack of feed before a cow freshens is worth two sacks afterwards.

## Watch Details Closely

Now observing many details may seem like too much trouble for the average dairyman who is testing. About everything that is worth doing is worth doing well and the testing game is no exception to the rule. It pays and it pays big to make records that are above the average.

Now perhaps the first point to consider is preparing the animal that you intend to fit for test. The fitting of the cow really begins when she is born. She should be kept growing all the time from birth. Stunting a young heifer by underfeeding is a sad mistake because it cannot be entirely remedied by generous feeding after she matures. A breeder who starves and so stunts well-bred stock is harming the breed, other breeders and himself. However, in making seven-day records I do like to let the cow become run-down during the fifth and fourth months before she calves. This is not so important in making yearly tests but it is an excellent time to dry the cow up that is milking and it gets the hard flesh off that may then be replaced by soft fat which the cow can milk off easier during her lactation period. At this time practically no grain should be fed and only a small amount of silage with an abundance of prairie hay or a small amount of alfalfa. Plenty of exercise at this time helps to work the flesh off and put the cow in a healthy, strong condition.

## When to Begin

About two or three months before calving the fitting proper should be started. The cow should then be taken into the barn and handled about the same as a cow on test. The first matter to attend to is to see that the animal is in a clean, healthy condition. She ought to be clipped over the entire body if she is at all hairy and then washed with a weak disinfectant such as Kresol dip and then blanketed with a light barn blanket. She ought to be groomed each day and the skin given a brisk rubbing with a good rubbing cloth dampened with the disinfectant. In this manner any barn lice or dandruff will be removed and the animal will be more thrifty and condition faster. Half an hour's exercise in the lot each day before grooming keeps a "fitter" eating well and puts her in a healthy condition so that she will not be so likely to retain her afterbirth.

The following fitting ration is good: Bran, 300 pounds; oats, 300 pounds; hominy or ground corn, 300 pounds; and oil meal, 100 pounds.

This makes a light ration that is high in protein and puts on a soft fat. This is the kind of a ration that we desire because the fetus is developing

and the cow should have the kind of flesh that will produce milk after calving. The tissues of the udder also are developing and need plenty of protein.

The feed should be fed in four equal feeds a day and the grain should be moistened and about ½ pound of molasses should be added to every feed if the cow seems to care for them. I usually start a cow off with about 10 pounds of the mixture and increase about 1 pound every other day until the limit of her appetite is reached or until about 20 pounds of grain is fed a day. It is a common practice to start adding about 2 pounds of oil meal a day to the regular ration about six weeks before the cow freshens. This is beneficial in several ways.

It is often difficult to keep a cow eating this amount of grain when she is not in milk. If she starts to slow up or go off feed the grain allowance should be cut in half and about 2 pounds of Epsom salts should be given followed by a few doses of nux vomica, gentian and iron. The grain may then gradually be increased as the appetite increases.

In general it seems a good idea to feed only a limited amount of roughage. A good plan is to feed the hay, which should be a good grade of alfalfa or clover, in three feeds omitting the midnight feed as this gives her more rest at this time and a better appetite for the morning feed which is the most difficult one to keep her eating. Feed a little less hay than she really cares for in order to keep her eating more of the grain. The silage may be fed at the noon and midnight feeds, feeding about 8 pounds a day and then gradually decreasing as the grain is increased. Beet pulp is a very good conditioner and should be fed at about the rate of 6 pounds a day, feeding this soaked morning and evening. This seems like a good method of feeding the roughage as it distributes it thru the day.

It is a good plan to soak the beet pulp at least 6 hours before the feeding hour and add about ½ pound of molasses if the cow cares for this feed. Molasses is a very good conditioner and puts a good finish on the animal.

About two weeks before freshening the ration that is intended for the cow while she is on test should be substituted for the fitting ration so that after the cow freshens she will not be given any sudden shock by a change of the rations.

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

## SERVICES OFFERED

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

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**PATENTS, BOOKLET FREE, WATSON E.** Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

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

**SEND DEVELOPED FILM AND STAMP** for sample of our lustre prints. Nothing better. Reed Studio, Dept. A, Norton, Kan.

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

**FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL** for confinement; private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED** book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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

## WANTED

**WANTED—WILL GIVE SOME HOMELESS** girl good home. Will be treated as one of family if properly recommended. Route 3, Box 45, Oberlin, Kan.

## FOR SALE

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

**ITALIAN BEES RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs, Poland China pigs. Miss Lulu Goodwin, Mankato, Minn.

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

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

**TO FARMERS—LUMBER AT WHOLE-** sale prices direct from our mill. Munro Lumber Company, Moscow, Idaho.

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

**FACTORY CLOSING OUT STOCK—HEADER,** Forks. Hay forks, manure forks, bundle forks. Your selection 4 or more 75 cents each. Rush your order. Free literature showing pictures of forks, shovels and spades. Process Fork KB Company, Salina, Kansas.

**GOVERNMENT RECLAIMED PROPERTY** for sale. Khaki pants (side lace), \$1.75; leggings, 50 cents; shoes, \$3.25 (russlets); shelter tents, 5x7, \$3.50; pyramidal tents, 16-16-11 (complete), \$3.50; wool O. D. blankets, \$6, etc. Army Supply Company, 809 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.

## MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—NEW HUBER THRESHING** Rig. Geo. Wegman, Conway, Kan.

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**THE WEEDER FACTORY, HILL CITY,** Kansas, is now delivering knife weeders for listed crops.

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**WRITE FOR LIST AND PRICES ON RE-** built and new tractors and plows. Young Garage, Larned, Kan.

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**LEAVING STATE, MUST SELL AT ONCE,** Avery 8-bottom 14-inch engine plow. Harry Bayless, Mound Valley, Kan.

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

**25 H. P. NEW HUBER ENGINE; JOHN** Deere 10-bottom plow. In good repair. J. H. Baumgartner, Administrator, Halstead, Kan.

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

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

**FOR SALE—McCORMICK 8-FOOT BINDER,** New last year, cut 75 acres. Always shedded. Guaranteed perfect condition. Price \$250. L. O. B. Protection, Paul Resing, Protection, Kan.

**ONE 8-BOTTOM LEVER LIFT P. & O.** engine gang, good shape, for quick sale, \$350; one tractor hitch for McCormick binder. \$25. N. W. Jones, 712 South Lawrence, Wichita, Kan.

**TRACTORS, THRESHERS, TRUCKS, ALLIS** Chalmers tractors; 18-30, a real four-plow tractor sold at a three-plow price, and 6-12 general purpose cultivating tractor. Cape Threshers; 24-40 tractor special; ball bearings; rotary straw racks; handle the straw three times as fast as a shaker straw rack and can not choke or clog; will thresh more grain and requires less power. Any good two or three-plow tractor will operate this 24-40 satisfactorily. Bell motor trucks, built for country use. Two sizes, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 ton capacity. Write for information on tractors, threshers or trucks. Dealers wanted in every locality. Responsible, influential users considered who can sell farm power equipment. Hulseman Brothers Company, Southwest Blvd. and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

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**WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, GOOD SHAPE** \$650. H. H. Kruse, Grinnell, Kan.

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**USED TRACTORS FOR SALE CHEAP—** 10-18 Case, \$850; 12-25 Avery; 16-30 Rumely; 15-27 Hart-Parr, \$350; Fordson and plow, \$775; 12-20 Heider, \$600. Abilene Tractor & Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

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## TRACTORS

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**FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FORDSON** tractors, good as new. One Bull tractor in good running order. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

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**SALE, OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, CASE** 12-25 tractor, good condition, \$450; 8-disc John Deere plow, \$50. Charles Grant, Hugoton, Kan.

**USED NELSON 18-35. RECENTLY OVER-** hauled. Also bargain in used cars and trucks. Cash or terms. Supplower Truck and Tractor Co., Wichita.

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**AVERY 20 H. P. STEAM; UNDERMOUNTED** engine; 32-60 Avery separator; 15 barrel steel water tank with steel running gear; good order; cheap if taken at once. William Kugler, Wabunsee, Kan.

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**SIBERIAN MILLET, \$5; BLACK CANE,** \$2.40; Schrock kafir, \$3. All per 100 lbs. Wm. Caldwell, Minneapolis, Kan.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED,** choice quality, \$21 per hundred, express prepaid. John Lewis, Madison, Kan.

**GOLDEN MILLET SEED \$2.50 BUSHEL;** Schrock kafir, \$2 bu.; Red Amber cane, \$2.25; Sudan 15c pound. All good clean 1919 seed. Jas. R. Caldwell, Culver, Kansas, R1. Send sacks.

**BROOM CORN, EARLY DWARF, LEN** grows seed to please or refunds your money. Bushel \$5. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Ga.

**SIBERIAN COMMON MILLET, \$1.50** bushel; Golden, \$2 bushel; ferita, milo, white cane, \$1.50 bushel; V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

**ORANGE CANE, \$1.75. SCHROCK KAFIR,** \$1.50. White maize, \$2 per bushel, all re-cleaned. Sacks 20c. L. H. McDonald, Mulvillville, Kansas.

**ORANGE, RED, AMBER AND SUMAC** cane seed, \$1.40 bushel. White, Pink, Schrock kafir, \$1.60 bushel. Sacked V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

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

**BARNES BLACK HULLED DWARF** white kafir. Threshed, re-cleaned, tested. \$3.60 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$3.40 per bushel f.o.b. H. D. Barnes, Banner, Okla.

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

**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, Kansas.

**JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED.** Last year we grew on 25 acres, an average of 30 tons to the acre. If you have a better forage crop, don't buy seed of us. If ours is better than any you know of, let us supply you. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

**ALFALFA SEED, \$35. SUDAN GRASS,** \$12.50. White cane, red or black, \$2.50; Sumac, \$2.75; Kafir, \$3; Golden millet, \$3; Siberian millet, \$3; Feterita, \$3. All per hundred pounds. Winona, Kansas. Sacks 30 and 75c. The above seed is fine quality, well matured. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co.

**SUDAN SEED, \$15 CWT.; GOLDEN, SI-** berian and Hersha millet seed, \$2 bushel; common millet, \$1.75 bushel; cane seed, Coleman Red, Red Amber, Black Amber and white, \$2 bushel; pink and white kafir corn, \$2 bushel. Sacks 26 cents extra. All sales accepted upon cash with order and prior sale. Our reference, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Colby, Kan. Harris & Haynes, Colby, Kan.

## FOR THE TABLE

**OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE-** cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 45c gal.; 60-gallon barrels, 40c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

**"THE BESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN** honey, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

## FOR THE TABLE

**CHOICE WHITE GRANULATED HONEY** in 60 pound cans at 30c per pound. F. O. Hutchinson, A. D. Raffington, 509 R&W Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

**HONEY—SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA.** Put up in 60-lb. cans, 2 cans in case, 14 cents lb. One can, 19 cents lb. Guaranteed. John Van Engen, Crawford, Colo.

**FANCY SUNDRIED APPLES 25c POUND** delivered parcel post in 10 pound lots. Smaller quantities, 30c. Delivered parcel post, cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

## PLANTS

**EACH YEAR GIVES ADDITIONAL PROOF** Richardson's plants that grow excel. Write M. E. Richardson, Jr., Sterling, Kan.

**CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.** by express. By mail, 50c per 1,000 more. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, N. Topeka, Kan.

**PLANTS—TOMATO, EARLIANA, 50-DAY;** sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 75 cents per 100, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

**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.

**CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, 100 50** cents; 200, 35 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; prepaid. Sweet potato slips, \$3 per 1,000, postpaid. All cash with order. Write for prices on large quantities. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Ark.

**PLANTS—ALL KINDS—CABBAGE AND** tomatoes 100, \$1; 200 of 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.

**TOMATO PLANTS, BONNYBEST, EARLI-** ana, Ponderosa, Matchless, New Stone, Kansas Standard, Livingstone's Beauties, Jello Plum preserving tomatoes, 50c 100. Mango peppers and egg plants, \$1.25 100. Flat Dutch cabbage, 50c 100; 1,000, \$4. A. M. Samuelson, Route 3, N. Topeka.

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.** SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE-

tent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders, market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## STRAY LIST

**TAKEN UP BY LAWRENCE BALMAN,** who resides in Solomon township, Sherman county, Kan., and whose postoffice address is Grinnell, Kan., on the 14th day of April, 1920, one white face, red yearling steer, branded "V" valued \$40. F. R. Robinson, county clerk.

## PET STOCK

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

**RAISE RABBITS FOR US, WE SHOW YOU** where to market all you raise at \$1 to \$25 each. Remit \$5 for large, illustrated, up-

written 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, Mo.

**\$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.

## TOBACCO

**TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST "OLD** Homespun" chewing or smoking. Direct from farmers. Trial offer, 2 lbs. postpaid, \$1. Kentucky Tobacco Ass'n, Dept. 35, Hawesville, Ky.

**RED LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING OR** smoking, aged in bulk, 6 pounds \$3; 10 pounds \$4.70; grade 2 smoking 10 pounds \$4 postpaid. Murphy Company, Martin, Tenn. Reference, Peoples Bank.

## 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.

## ANDALUSIANS

**BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS \$2 PER 15,** \$5 per hundred, Winter laying strain. H. L. Rogers, Colwich, Kan.

**THOROUGHBRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS.** Eggs for hatching, \$9 per hundred; \$2 per 15. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

## ANCONAS

**ANCONA EGGS, \$7 PER 100, PREPAID.** Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.



## ANCONAS.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$1.50 16; \$7.00; prepaid. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.  
S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$6.50 HUNDRED; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan., R. 5.  
FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, \$1.50 fifteen, \$8 hundred. Matchless layers. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.

## BRAHMAS

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$2. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.  
THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, Reds, Barred Rocks, \$17 per hundred; White and Brown Leghorns, \$15.50. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.  
BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns our specialty, 5,000 for June delivery. Order now. Live delivery. Prepaid. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.  
YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, 500 for \$89. From Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.  
YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS—WHITE Rocks, 20c; Buff Orpingtons, 18c; Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 17c; White Leghorns, 16c; 50 postpaid. Live delivery. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.  
BABY CHICKS—JUNE HATCHED LEGHORN pullets begin laying in November, lay high priced eggs all winter. S. C. Brown, Buff and White chicks, \$16 per 100 postpaid. Live delivery. Pure bred farm flocks, range raised, heavy laying strains. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.  
BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED, HEAVY laying strains, select farm flocks, White, Golden, and Silver Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, both combs, Buff Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians, White, Buff, and Brown Leghorns. Carefully inspected and selected. Live count at destination, express office. Write for price list. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

## DUCKS

BUFF DUCK EGGS, \$2 13; \$8.50 100. Nettie Brown, Wetmore, Kan.  
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12—\$2 Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.  
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 13, \$3; 100, \$12. Edith Courter, Wetmore, Kan.  
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 13, \$2.15; 100, \$3.75, prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.  
ENGLISH PENCILLED RUNNER DUCK EGGS. Heavy laying strain, 13, \$1.25; 100, \$18. Mrs. Cameron Smith, Durham, Kan.

## EGGS

EGGS FROM EXHIBITION BARRED Rocks, one setting, \$3; two settings, \$5. Frank McCormack, Washington, Kan.  
MODLIN'S POULTRY FARM, LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

## HOUDANS.

HOUDANS—EGGS MAILED, 15 \$1.75; 30 \$3. E. W. Luse, Smith Center, Kansas.

## LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Dewey Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7, postpaid. Jos. F. Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.  
"HILLVIEW WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$3.85—100 postpaid. Allen Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.  
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.50 per hundred. Adam Zilberner, Logan, Kan.  
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs, 100, \$6; 32, \$2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.  
YESTERLAID'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn chicks, \$17 hundred. Hayes Shawman, Sabetha, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EGG breeding, "You tell me," \$6 100; \$4 50. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.  
300 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS on free range. Orders filled promptly, 100 \$6. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.25; 100, \$6. Wm. Pittinger, Blaine, Kan.  
RYAN'S CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs after May 20, 6c each, prepaid. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.  
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 per 100; \$3.25 50; setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.  
EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, \$7, 100; \$4, 50; \$2, 15; 250 egg strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.  
BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Winter layers, not boarders. Baby chicks, eggs. Catalog free. Royal Oaks Poultry Farm, Cabool, Mo.  
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 222 to 266 egg lines. Bred 24 years exclusively. Eggs, prepaid express, 10 cents each. Gorsch Poultry Farm, Olathe, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young's strain. Two farms, but one breed. Eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100 and up. Get mailing list. E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan.  
WINTER-LAY—BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN strain. Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard, bred to lay and do it. Flock of 150 laid Jan. 17. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.  
FOR SALE. WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 30 cents each, 500 for \$38. Ferris, Young and Smith strains. Hens pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.  
IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, averaged 288 eggs each per year. Eggs, chicks. George Patterson, Melvern, 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, Chilhowee, Mo.

## MINORCAS.

CLAUDE HAMILTON STRAIN SINGLE Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs postpaid, \$7 100; at farm, \$6 100. S. J. Croner, Garnett, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

S. C. PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, winter layers, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. S. Hutcheson, Oak Hill, Kansas.  
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15; \$6 100. Baby Chicks, 18 cents prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.  
WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

## PIGEONS.

10,000 COMMON LIVE PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.  
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kan.  
FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS, H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.  
BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN, 100, \$7. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.  
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EGGS—10 hundred. Peter Desmarteau, Damar, Kansas.  
BUFF ROCK EGGS 100 \$7; 50 \$4. PRIZE winning stock. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.  
PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID layers, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.  
PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.  
BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS, EGGS half price. Breeders for sale. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay center, Kan.  
PURE BARRED ROCKS, ALL SIRE "Aristocrats" direct, 50 eggs \$5. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.  
SEASON END PRICES—QUALITY ROCKS, dark, narrow barred, show-winning strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 50, \$8. Marta M. Shearer, Frankfort, 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 20.  
THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET, trap-nested, 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.  
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.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS 15 \$1.25; 100 \$5. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.  
ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNING trap-nested. Pens, \$5, \$3 per 15; \$10 per 50. Range \$8 100. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.  
SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at Big Free fair. \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

EGGS FROM MY FAMOUS BOURBON RED turkey. Win everywhere showing. White tail and wing. Only \$5 per setting from 2 year old hen and extra large tom. Prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, standard bred 15—\$1.50; 100—\$7. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.  
LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. From record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.  
QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin-Keeler strains direct. Noted winter layers. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, FANCY pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.  
EGGS—S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BUFF Orpingtons, Buff ducks, Rhode Island Reds, \$2 15; \$8 100. Bourbon turkeys, \$4 12. Circular. John Huber, LaCrosse, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

BROILERS, HENS, NON-FERTILE EGGS. Active demand. Write for coops and cash offers. The Copes, Topeka.  
PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages for shipping poultry and eggs to us. Write for prices. Agency for Buckeye incubators and brooders.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES.

THE BEST MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCTION in the world. La-Mo-Pep. Write for particulars. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

## Wheat Crop Has Improved

## New Estimates Indicate a Larger Grain Yield

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WINTER WHEAT was greatly benefited by the cool damp weather that prevailed during the latter part of May. During the past two weeks the condition of wheat has improved to such an extent that J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture estimates the present prospective yield at 110 million bushels. This will be an increase of 18 million bushels on the estimate made two weeks ago by Edward C. Paxton of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Mohler's May report also shows 250,000 more acres of growing wheat than reported for April. This means that 250,000 acres of winter wheat thought worthless in April is now growing well and will make a fair yield. The present acreage of winter wheat is estimated to be 7,603,880 acres showing a condition of 83.4 per cent. The most unfavorable reports are from Southeastern Kansas where considerable damage has been done by chinch bugs and Hessian fly pests. The acreage of spring wheat is small and its condition is 87.9 per cent. This acreage is found principally in five or six counties of Northwestern Kansas. Mr. Mohler expects an average wheat yield of 14.5 bushels an acre. This will make the crop for 1920 the third largest crop in the history of the state. The total wheat crop yield for the United States is now estimated to be 484,647,000 bushels.

## Corn Acreage Increases

About 4,761,573 acres will be planted to corn or 13.7 per cent more than for last year. However the present corn acreage is the smallest since 1884 and is 1,860,052 acres less than the annual average for the past 10 years. Only 67 per cent of the corn had been planted by May 15 on account of the cold wet weather. Its average growing condition is 86.9 per cent.

Approximately 1,726,128 acres were sown in oats as compared with 1,552,191 acres in 1919. About 508,821 acres were planted in barley in the western counties and its condition is 90.2 per cent. The potato crop is estimated at 48,102 acres or 6,532 acres less than for last year. The condition of this crop is estimated at 86 per cent.

There will be a greater acreage of sorghums planted this year, especially in Central and Southern Kansas and a large part of the crop has been planted. Alfalfa is backward on account of the cold weather and the lack of warm bright days. The state has 1,243,227 acres of alfalfa that will average for its first cutting at least 1.12 tons an acre. Cutting of alfalfa has started in Southeastern Kansas and will be general over the state by June 1. Prairie hay and pastures are possibly two weeks late this year. A shortage of hay cars is still in evidence in Eastern Kansas and is especially acute in Anderson and Lyon counties.

## State Crop Conditions

Crop conditions during the past week have been fair but warm weather is needed. The Kansas state board of agriculture in its weekly crop report issued by J. C. Mohler, says: "Good rains have fallen in most parts of the state during the past week, from 1 1/2 to 3 inches reported in the southeast, about 1 inch thru the south central section, and lighter in the southwest. About 1 inch fell in some parts of the north central but very little is reported in the northwest, where moisture has been abundant. Soil conditions are very good in all parts of Kansas with the exception of the southeast where heavy rains have made the ground too wet for cultivation of spring crops. In Jewell county, alfalfa is reported as damaged somewhat by local hailstorms. The week has been exceptionally good for planting and growth of crops in most parts of Kansas."

Local conditions of crops and farm work in the state are shown in the following county reports from crop correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Atchison—Wheat looks good, but it is not as far along as it was last year at this time. The hay crop is satisfactory. Pastures have made a good growth and livestock has been in them for several weeks. Some farmers are thru planting corn and a

few fields are coming up. Gardens are in good condition.—Alfred Cole, May 22.

Barber—We are experiencing our first real spring weather. Most rowed crops are making splendid growth. Corn is planted, and most cane and kafir. Grass is in excellent condition, and livestock is doing well. Farmers are busy, but there is no shortage of farm help here. The wheat that is left is 100 per cent.—Homer Hastings, May 22.

Barton—Wheat is doing excellently, but oats are thin. Farmers are planting corn. Pastures are good. Hens do not sell well, and hatches are poor. It is too wet to do much spring work.—Elmer Bird, May 15.

Chautauqua—Wheat is knee high and has begun to head. Oats are satisfactory, and corn is growing well. We are having a great deal of rain. Chinch bugs are bad in wheat. Bran is worth \$3; shorts, \$3.25; chops, \$4; corn, \$2.10; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 55c; hogs, \$9 to \$12.—A. A. Nance, May 22.

Cherokee—So far, May is discouraging to farmers. It has been so wet and cold with heavy storms of wind and hail that much damage has been done to crops and buildings. There will be no fruit in this part of county, and very little wheat. The hail cut grass, oats, wheat, potatoes and gardens, and all fruits, and while grass, oats and potatoes are beginning to grow again, all other crops seem to be completely destroyed. Many farmers are replanting corn now.—L. Smyres, May 14.

Clay—Weather is good, and all crops are growing satisfactorily. Wheat will make a fair crop. Corn that is up is growing well, but some farmers will replant their fields because of the heavy rains of last week. Improved upland ground is selling as high as \$150 to \$160 an acre. Roads are hard, but rough. More rough feed is being put in than last year. Most farmers are doing their own work. Wheat is selling for \$2.75; corn, \$1.75; hogs, \$12.50; hides, 12c; hens, 24c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 30c.—P. R. Forslund, May 22.

Cloud—A heavy hail storm thru sections of the county on May 12, did much damage to some of the most promising fields of wheat and oats, and also damaged pastures and alfalfa. Farmers are just finishing planting corn, and are sowing millet and cane. Potatoes are in excellent condition, and have been cultivated once. Pastures for cattle are costing \$2.50 a month. Hens are doing satisfactorily but young chicks are badly infested with lice, and some are dying. There seems to be a better prospect for young pigs and colts.—W. H. Plumly, May 21.

Cowley—Crop conditions are excellent. We have had enough rain to keep them growing well. Wheat is headed and oats has begun to head. Quite a large crop of corn has been planted. Alfalfa haying will start next week and the yield will be heavy. Much interest is being shown in local Granges. We had a hail storm May 18 which did some damage in some localities.—Fred Page, May 22.

Edwards—Good rains during the past ten days have been very beneficial to all crops. Wheat looks well but is very backward, and very little will be cut before July 1. Farmers are almost thru planting corn and cane, and some corn is coming up.—L. A. Spitz, May 22.

Elk—Weather the past week has been cool and cloudy, and some rain has fallen. It is too wet to do much field work. Alfalfa is in good condition, and some farmers have begun to mow it. Corn, and what kafir is up, are growing well, but need sunshine. Prospects for wheat are not very good. Most fields are thin, and chinch bugs are found in excessive numbers. Oats are in satisfactory condition. Hail fell in the south central part of the county May 19. Poultry raisers are having poor hatches with incubators. Horse feed is scarce and high. Eggs sell for 33c; butterfat, 52c.—D. W. Lockhart, and Charles Grant, May 22.

Ellis—We are having a great deal of rain, and wheat is satisfactory. Grass is plentiful and stock is doing very well on it. Farmers have finished planting corn, and most feed crops also are in.—C. F. Erbert, May 23.

Ellsworth—Weather the past week has been good for growing crops. Wheat, oats, barley and grass are in excellent condition. Spring planting is nearly finished. A great deal of wheat is going to market but cars are scarce and some elevators are full and closed. Other elevators are unable to provide enough. Wheat price dropped 30c in a few days.—W. L. Reed, May 22.

Ford—We are having plenty of rain, and crops are growing well. Wheat is beginning to head. Farmers are planting cane and kafir. Weather is warmer and grass is making seasonal growth. We have no cars for wheat shipment. Stock is healthy.—John Zurbuchen, May 22.

Gove—The past week has been warm and sunny, and has been of much benefit to growing crops. Farmers are planting corn and getting ground ready for kafir and cane. All stock is doing splendidly. Few public sales have been held but prices are good. Some land is being sold at good prices. The price of wheat is dropping. Cream is 52c; eggs, 30c; hens, 20c.—Newell S. Boss, May 22.

Gove and Sheridan—The rain on May 5 was beneficial small grain. It is snowing today. The ground is too wet for listing, but some farmers are planting cane and kafir. Pastures are getting green, but it is too cold for early gardens to do well. Cherries have not been damaged. Land prices are on the boom, and there are a great many ready buyers. A few public sales have been held recently and nearly everything sells for good prices. Hens are worth \$15 to \$20 a dozen; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 32c; corn, \$1.60.—John I. Aldrich, May 14.

Graham—There is plenty of moisture in the ground, and we need sunshine and a little wind to prevent rust. Corn planting is nearly finished. Some farmers are replanting. Pastures are good. Growing wheat looks as if it would make a good crop. Alfalfa soon will be ready for the first cutting. Prospects for most crops are very good.—C. L. Kobler, May 22.

Haskell—Farmers are listing corn, cane, kafir, maize and other crops. We had 1 inch of rain last week which put soil in good condition for working, and some farmers are breaking it. Grass is making a good growth. Some wheat is not worth cutting, and some

(Continued on Page 31.)



## Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

**Special Notice** All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

### KANSAS

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

LAND BARGAINS all kinds, N. Cen. Kan. Write James Parker, Stockton, Kansas.

210 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. \$35,000. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

240 A. nice level land, good buildings, \$65 acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

BARGAIN in improved 80 to 160. Very liberal terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

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

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

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

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

640-ACRE improved farm, 260 cultivated, close to school. \$35 per acre, half cash. Clarence Strobl, Plains, Kansas.

CHEAPEST LAND in Kansas. Churches of all denominations. Klingberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kansas.

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

GOOD IMP. FARMS and ranches in Lyon and Greenwood counties, have some trades. Write for prices. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

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

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

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HAMILTON and STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE for a farm in Franklin county write J. T. Prinity with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, 3 1/2 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

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

WHY NOT BUY a good alfalfa and wheat farm also producing oil. Owner gets one-eighth oil free. For lists, write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—1,440-acre ranch, located 12 miles southwest of Meade. Well fenced and watered. Must sell by June 15th. McNaughten Investment Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

240 ACRES ALFALFA LAND Near Emporia, highly improved, 60 acres alfalfa, on good road, \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 4 miles from town, well improved. Price \$100 per acre with 1/2 of crop. 40 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Garnett. Price \$5,000. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

HALF SECTION—\$25.00 per acre 3 miles from town, 1 mile to school. All choice level farm land, 1/2 cash. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

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

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

220, well improved, eight miles Emporia, 28 alfalfa, 55 wheat, 150 acres fine pasture, 30 hay meadow, 57 acres spring crop. Owner will take 80 or 120 as part payment. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

207-ACRE BOTTOM FARM, 1 mile from Catholic church and school, good improvements, never failing water, good town. Price \$110 acre, also other good ones. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

### KANSAS

160, WELL IMPROVED, bottom land, east of Dodge City. Owner will consider suburban property in or between Emporia or Hutchinson. H. D. Searlbrough, Bucklin, Kan.

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

160 ACRES, 6 miles Lebo, Coffey Co.; 6-room house, cellar, barn 46x46, garage, 2 hen houses, other outbuildings. Shade trees. All cultivation. Possession fall. Price \$85 acre. Terms. Write for printed list. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

WHEAT FARM with 10,000 improvements. Near Grainfield, of 480 a., every acre tillable, all buildings new and best of shape, will carry loan for half. Price \$40 acre. Write for list. Cave Realty Co., Grainfield, Kansas.

160 ACRES, fair imp., 4 miles town, 60 a. wheat, 15 a. oats, 40 a. corn, 10 meadow, balance pasture, 30 in coal vein. Crop and possession in 30 days. \$100 per acre. Will carry \$10,000. For sale by owner. John Taylor, Richmond, Kansas.

GOOD RANCH Three quarters, one quarter alfalfa land, good improvements. Price forty dollars per acre. Write for land list. Come and see our wheat. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

DICKINSON COUNTY 220 acres all in wheat, 1/2 of 160 acres and 1/2 of 60 acres goes delivered to buyer; all rich smooth land, 100 acres of bottom; 6 room house, fair barn, 5 miles from market. Price \$150. Write A. R. PAUTZ, Abilene, Kansas.

160 ACRES, oil district, Wilson Co., 1 mile school and church, 3 1/2 miles town; 2 sets of good improvements; plenty water; orchard. Good alfalfa ground, all can be cultivated. Mortgage \$1,600. For quick sale, \$100 per acre. F. H. Eisenraat, Chanute, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 117-ACRE FARM, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa, choice location, well improved, alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn growing; possession now. Price \$170 per acre. Real bargain; come at once or write for full particulars; ask for descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn 135 acres hog tight, 50 acres wheat, half goes with farm, plenty of water and timber. Price \$100 per acre. Want smaller farm or income. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE 207 acres four and half miles south from Topeka, best land near Topeka. Lots of alfalfa and prairie hay land, also pasture and timber. All kinds of water. \$5,000 cash, balance terms. Write Smith & Hughes, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas.

A CHOICE WHEAT FARM 360 acres within 3 miles of market, Lane County, Kansas. 240 acres in wheat, looks fine, share with place. About 100 acres pasture. Good well and plenty of water. House and stable not in very good condition. Priced right at \$11,000. Terms on part. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN 160 acres one mile from High School and a town of 1,000 people, on county road, 130 acres under plow, all tillable; good new six-room house, good barn, plenty of water, price \$35.00 per acre, \$3,500.00 cash, balance 6%. If you want High School and church privileges, get busy. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN KANSAS. 465 acres 7 miles Ottawa; 52 miles Kansas City, 1 mile railroad town; 160 acres fine blue grass; extra fine improvements; all tillable; fine location. Will make special price for 60 days. Possession this fall. CASIDA CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

BUY NOW AND GET A WHEAT CROP 320 acres smooth rich land, 4 miles good town, fine improvements, 150 wheat, half goes delivered. Price \$50, good terms. Also fine smooth 160 close to town unimproved. Price \$25, easy payments. Write for list and Kansas map. MANSFIELD INVESTMENT & REALTY CO., Healy, Lane Co., Kansas.

A GREAT SECTION 500 acres smooth, 140 acres rolling. Living water fed by springs. On graded highway only three and one-half miles from good town. Wonderful soil. Nothing better for wheat. A snap at \$22.50 per acre, if taken quick. Terms. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, 7 miles N. W. Rozel, Kan. 270 acres wheat, 1/2 to buyer, \$50 acre, 160 acres, 3/4 mile town on Santa Fe R. R., 1/4 mile high school. All bottom. 10 alfalfa, 40 pasture, 2 1/2 timber, 40 wheat, balance corn. 9-room house, basement barn 38x50, stock barn 30x40, granary, poultry and wood house. Everlasting water. Possession September 1, 1920. Price \$28,000. Mortgage \$12,000, 7 years 6%. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

### KANSAS

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value.

200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

FARMS BOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, are the best investment a man can make. We offer 320-acre farm, 5 1/2 miles of Alamosa, with good improvements, 80 acres fine alfalfa, fenced with woven wire, has first class water right, for irrigation, fully paid up, also has two artesian wells, for domestic and stock use, on good highway, telephone, and close to school. Price \$75 per acre. We have farms of 80 acres and up. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek, 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000. 2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Fine 1,080-acre Meade county ranch, located 4 miles north of Fowler. All good heavy land in Artesian Valley. 500 a. in cultivation, 500 a. in grass, 75 a. fine alfalfa, 220 a. in wheat, balance in spring crop. Well improved good orchard and timber. 3 artesian wells. Owner too old to look after this farm and will sell at \$45 per acre, give good terms or would consider small farm or city property as part payment. McNaughten Investment Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

1,273 ACRES WICHITA CO., KANSAS Solid body; 6 mi. north of Leoti, County seat. 250 acres Beaver Creek Bottom land 6 to 15 feet of sheet water, splendid alfalfa land, does not overflow. 2 mi. running water; small per cent rough land; graded county road running by place; unimproved. Will make splendid stock, grain and alfalfa ranch and a real home close to county seat. Price \$27.50 per a. Terms one-half cash, balance on place at 7%. For further information write D. F. CARTER, Owner, LEOTI, KANSAS.

222 ACRES, 6 miles town, 12 miles Emporia, on main county road, well imp., good soil, lays perfect, 10 acres alfalfa, 80 acres cult., 8 acres timber, balance fine grass, a snap at \$18,000, good terms.

433 ACRES, 3 mi. high school town, imp., 8-room house, large new barn, etc., 120 a. fine bottom, 40 a. alfalfa, 110 a. more in cult., bal. fine meadow and pasture with plenty good timber, only \$75 per a., good terms and poss., if wanted.

160 ACRES, 6 mi. town, well imp., good soil, lays well, half cult., half good grass, big bargain at \$60 an a., poss. any time. Write for land list and pictures of Lyon Co. grain, alfalfa and dairy farms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

80 Acres Only \$500 Only 7 miles Wichita. Smooth black loam soil. New 4-room cottage, new barn, etc., only \$500 cash, \$1,500 Sept. 1st, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

5,000 Acres Wheat Land We have just placed on the market this tract of excellent level wheat land in Hamilton county, Kansas, located within 1 1/2 to 6 miles of good town. Excellent graded highways; good schools; good water; good black soil with clay subsoil. We have divided this tract into farms of 160, 320 and 640 acres and selling at prices ranging from \$17.50 to \$25 per acre. Terms \$6 to \$10 per acre cash, deferred payments draw only 6% interest. This is your opportunity to get in on the ground floor and get a farm that one crop will pay for. If interested in wheat land that is priced absolutely right, we want to hear from you. Write us or wire us when you can come. Address DOWNEY & JOHNSON LAND COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA WRITE FOR LIST of farms in the corn and wheat belt of Okla., \$25 to \$50 per acre. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

100 ACRES, 12 miles from McAlester, 6 mi. good R. R. town. All bottom and second bottom. All in cult. Fair imp. This is good land. Price \$50 per acre. Write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA—Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings offered at startling prices for quick sale. We have scores of properties that will please you and make you a good investment; send at once for copy of our farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., Heavener, Oklahoma.

IN BEST PART OF OKLAHOMA 160 acres 2 1/2 miles from town. Best schools and churches (including Catholic and Advent). Splendid soil, lays fine, well improved, fenced and cross-fenced sheep tight. 130 acres in cultivation, 30 good pasture, plenty of water, 17 acres alfalfa. One of the best wheat farms in Blaine Co., price \$16,000. Terms \$7,000 cash, balance 5 years at 6%. Illustrated literature and new Map free. DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.

### ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

FOR SALE—Some good farms including some good fruit farms. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO., Pine Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm lands.

### ARKANSAS

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

### COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY Large lists, personally owned, selected lands. Live agents wanted. Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

HOMESTEAD LAND All level land, no rocks, no sage mountains, where crops are sure. Stamps for information. Ramah Land & Investment Co., 15 El Paso Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLORADO WANTS YOU—Exceptional opportunities for men and women of energy and intelligence in agricultural, livestock, industrial and business lines. No other state offers productive farm lands at such modest prices, and no other state produces greater values per cultivated acre in proportion to investment. If you want a home where business opportunities combine with climate and scenic advantages write for free literature descriptive of all sections of state. Every statement contained in state literature is conservative and capable of proof. State Board of Immigration, Room 78, Denver, Colorado.

S. E. COLORADO The place to invest now. Come see for yourself. Prices lowest, land the best. Mulder Land Co., Holly, Colorado

Best Lands I own 7,000 acres of the best farm land in East Colorado. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, etc. See our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts—now. R. T. Gline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

FLORIDA FREE FLORIDA SUGAR FARMS—25 cents per acre monthly, gets any size farm. Profit Sharing Certificates guaranteeing money back, from profits of our farms with every payment. No interest. Owing to demand for sugar lands prices will advance \$1 per acre each month after June first. Buy now and make the profit. Free booklet. Ideal American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla.

IDAHO. FAMOUS BOISE VALLEY FARMS Excels in production of livestock, potatoes, hay, grains and fruits. Write for prices and description. Jackson & Bushby, Parma, Ida.

MASSACHUSETTS GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

MISSOURI OUE BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

LISTEN! Improved 55 a., 10 in fruit, \$1800, \$500 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Missouri.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land in Taney Co., Mo. John E. Du Bois, Farm Agent, Mid-dletown, N. Y.

120-ACRE HOME; mile of county seat. Finely improved; fine land; bargain; clinch it now; write Weaver Land & Loan Co., Clinton, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

THE HOMESEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

TRADE 37 1/2 ACRES in Taney Co., Mo., for tractor and plows. Fordson preferred. Z. Hager, Ford, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

MISSOURI—\$10 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern, Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169 Mt. Vernon, Ill.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

HENRY COUNTY, the Garden Spot of Mo. Big bargains. Price of land here too low considering quality. Don't forget this—write us now. Weaver Land & Loan Co., Clinton, Mo.

80 ACRES, imp., 35 acres in cultivation, balance timber pasture, fine well. Price \$3000. Terms. 160 acres unimp., some fine timber, good pasture, trade for Western Kan., Eastern Colo., or Texas Panhandle. S. J. Bard, Collins, Missouri.



## Wheat Crop Has Improved

(Continued from Page 29.)

wheat ground has been put to other crops. A few fields are satisfactory, however.—H. E. Tegarden, May 22.

Harvey—Crops need rain. Sheep shearing is in progress. Some corn had to be replanted as it was pulled up by blackbirds and squirrels. Gardens are in good condition. Butter is worth 54c; eggs, 38c; corn, \$1.90; potatoes, \$6.50.—H. W. Prouty, May 21.

Keamy—Crops are being planted. Grass is in excellent condition, and livestock is doing very well. There is plenty of moisture in the ground. Eggs sell for 33c; butterfat, 52c.—Cecil Long, May 22.

Labette—We have had plenty of rain, and it still is raining. Wheat has grown a great deal the past week, but farmers are complaining of cheat. Oats look well, and corn is growing satisfactorily. Small fruit is promising. Some kafir is yet to be planted. Cream sells for 56c; bran, \$2.85; shorts, \$1.15; eggs, 38c.—J. N. McLane, May 22.

Lincoln—We are having plenty of rain. Corn planting is about one-half completed but fields are too wet to work now. Wheat and oats are in good condition but weeds

## MISSOURI

229 ACRES, part valley, \$30; 80 acres, small house, \$1,800; well imp. 160, level, \$45; well imp. 40, \$1,500. Have others. Some exchanges. Kingsbury & Bailey, West Plains, Missouri.

## ATTENTION FARMERS

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

## NEBRASKA

160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat. Six and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.

NORTHEAST NEB. farm bargains. Remember we are in the surest crop section of Neb. No crop failures. Large list, 40's, 80's, 160's, 320's, 640's. Also ranches for sale. Remont Land Co., Norfolk, Nebraska.

PIERCE CO. NEB. FARMS FOR SALE. Highly improved farms of 80, 160, 240, 320, 480 acres. Grows best crops alfalfa, corn, oats, wheat and rye. Write owners for prices. Pierce Investment Co., Pierce, Neb.

## NEW YORK

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a good farm of any size and for any purpose, near good markets, in the state of New York, especially in the Mohawk Valley, write to LEO J. FELD, 307 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

## TEXAS

FINEST OPPORTUNITIES for diversified farming. How much land do you want and what terms? Improved or unimproved? Railroad Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Rent or buy imp. farm, 40' to 80 acres, in E. Kansas suitable for dairying. Possession. Box 109, Ottawa, Kansas.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR EXCHANGE—320 a. Improved Mont. ranch 8 mi. County seat. What have you? T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Mo.

## FOR EXCHANGE

300 acre farm well improved near Parsons, Kansas. Want Western Kansas Land. G. S. Anderson, Parsons, Kansas.

## FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

## MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. Mr. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

## Farm &amp; Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

are growing fast. Wheat will head about June 1. Wheat is worth \$2.80; corn, \$1.80; oats, \$1.10; eggs, 34c; cream, 52c.—Frank Sigle, May 18.

Linn—We have had ideal spring weather for some time and crops are doing very well. Corn is coming up, and some farmers are cultivating it. The pig crop is light, and few cattle are on pastures. Very few sales have been held recently, and not much land is changing hands. The highest price paid for well improved land here is \$100 an acre. There are several flocks of sheep in this county, and shearing is nearly finished. Butchers are paying 8c to 10c a pound for cattle; potatoes, \$1.35 a peck; hens, 26c; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c; corn, \$1.60; oats, 90c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, May 22.

Logan—It rained May 14, 15 and 16, and a few flakes of snow fell May 14. We haven't had mail for three days. Barley and oats are doing well but are very weedy. Weather is cold for this time of year. Much land is changing hands. Some farmers who sold out and left the county, are coming back and buying land at increased prices and glad to get it. Cream is worth 64c; eggs, 37c; corn, \$1.55; barley, \$1.25.—T. J. Daw, May 16.

Lyons—All growing crops are doing well. The showers which have fallen weekly have been of much benefit to wheat, alfalfa and corn. Pasture is good on the prairies. There will be some cherries, pears and apples. Livestock is doing well. Gardens and potatoes are in excellent condition.—E. R. Griffith, May 22.

Marion—Farmers are disking corn. It came up fairly well. Alfalfa is almost ready to cut. The condition of wheat and oats has improved much the past two weeks. Eggs sell for 34c.—Jac. H. Dyck, May 21.

Nemaha—We have had four cold days in succession ending with a cold, misty rain on May 16. The temperature is more like March than May. Oats look well, and grass is satisfactory. Some corn is up but many farmers still are planting it. Potatoes are coming up well, and are becoming infested with bugs. Old potatoes are retailing at \$1.50 a peck; butter, 65c; eggs, 38c.—A. M. C., May 17.

Phillips—We are having plenty of rain. Not much corn has been planted. This weather is hard on little chicks and stock. We had a big snow May 14. Wheat is satisfactory but oats and barley are backward.—J. M. Jensen, May 15.

Pottawatomie—The warm weather the past week has been favorable for replanting corn. Some fields have come up well. Wheat is in good condition. Alfalfa will be ready to cut by June 1. All kinds of grain the farmer has to buy are going higher and hogs and cattle are lower. Harvest hands will be scarce in this county. Corn is worth \$1.95; eggs, 35c; butter, 55c.—F. E. Austin, May 22.

Pratt—Soil is in good condition for crops to grow satisfactorily, but we need more warm weather. Some wheat is satisfactory, but other fields are very poor. The crop is heading now. Corn came up well, but the cutworms are very bad in it. Some farmers are replanting corn fields. Livestock is doing well on grass. The pig crop will be small. We will have a few peaches and apples.—J. L. Phelps, May 22.

Rawlins—It still is raining here and the ground is too wet to work. Some wheat is turning yellow on account of the cold, wet weather. We need warm weather to make corn grow. Prices are still going up on sugar, and it now sells for 32c.—A. Madsen, May 15.

Riley—Days are getting warm and sunny. Corn planting is finished, and farmers are now replanting corn and feed crops. Wheat is in good condition and prospects are favorable for a large crop. Some oats fields are thin and in poor condition. The last of the 1919 wheat crop is being sold at \$2.80 a bushel. Early corn is coming up well. Alfalfa and gardens are backward. Eggs, 35c; corn, \$2.—P. O. Hawkinson, May 22.

Saline—A rain is needed for wheat and spring crops planted while the soil was wet. Rye is heading. Cattle are doing better than usual. Not so many cattle and hogs have been kept because of the uncertain prices. Farmers are organizing. Much kafir is being planted. Many farmers are going into dairying. Wheat is worth \$2.60; potatoes, \$3.50 to \$4.95; eggs, 33c and 34c; butterfat, 56c.—J. P. Nelson, May 22.

Thomas—Spring is late and cold. It is raining and snowing today. More than an inch of moisture has fallen. Very little corn has been planted on account of the cold weather. This has been one of the wettest springs on record. Wheat looks good, but barley is not growing very fast. Very few weeds have started. Farmers have sold most of their wheat. We have a great deal of cane seed, but there is no demand for it. A great deal of new ground is being broken. Grass is making some pasture and a few cattle are dying from forage poisoning.—C. C. Cole, May 14.

Wilson—Crop conditions have improved. Two-thirds of the corn has been cultivated and it is in satisfactory condition. Oats, pastures and other spring crops have improved. Wheat also has improved but is becoming infested with bugs.—S. Canty, May 22.

## Use Good Salt on Hides

In salting hides on the farm good, clean salt should be used to get the best prices for the hide when it is marketed. According to recent investigations made by the United States Department of Agriculture, salt which contains a small content of alum will prevent the removal of hair and cause the hides to be discriminated against in further purchases.

Farmers, country butchers and dealers are advised to use good salt and then they can command the better prices for their product.

## Increase in Farm Values

The average value of plow lands an acre in the United States increased 21 per cent in 1919, against 17 per cent increase in wages paid farm labor, and 9 per cent increase in value an acre of crops.

Compared with 1914-15, five years ago, land values have increased 70 per cent, farm wages 100 per cent, and acre crop values 124 per cent.

## Tom McNeal's Answers

How many electoral votes were cast in 1796? How many votes did Adams receive? READER.

The total number of electoral votes cast at the Presidential election in 1796 was 276, of which John Adams received 71; Thomas Jefferson 68; Thomas Pinckney 59; Aaron Burr 30; Samuel Adams 15; Olive Ellsworth 11; George Clinton 7; John Jay 5; James Iredell 3; George Washington, John Henry and S. Johnson 2 votes apiece, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney 1. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice President.

## Harold Bell Wright

Is Harold Bell Wright still living? If so can you tell me what is his present address? C. M. T.

My information is that he is alive and that he is residing at Los Angeles, Cal.

## Who Owned the Stalks?

Last spring A rented a piece of ground on his farm to B to be planted in corn. B is to receive two-thirds and A one-third. Nothing was said about the stalks. Did B have a right to sell the stalks? R. R. S.

I think the general custom of the country would govern and under that, the renter would be entitled to the stalks.

## Wishes to be a Hunter

I am an experienced wolf hunter and could make a success working for the government. With whom should I communicate regarding wolf hunting in the Northwestern states as a government employee? V. L.

I am not aware that the government employs wolf hunters, but suggest that you write your Congressman and have him take the matter up with the Department of the Interior.

## Measure for Corn Cobs

Is there a standard weight or measure for a corn cob? Will 1 bushel of corn in the ear make a bushel of cobs? M. M. H.

There is no standard measure for cobs. Whether the cobs in a bushel of corn in the ear would fill a bushel measure will depend on the kind of corn. I would say of average corn that it would.

In this answer I am assuming that you mean sufficient corn on the cob to make a bushel of corn when shelled. If you simply mean a bushel measure of corn on the cob, of course, when the corn was shelled there would not be left a bushel of cobs.

## Various Questions

A married and had two children. His wife died. He married again and had five children. His wife inherited 45 acres of land deeded to her and her heirs. Her children are all married and of age. She died and A married again. He died. Can A's third wife and his children by his first wife get any of the land left to his second wife?

2. A had a place rented to a neighbor for one year. The man has wheat sown but there is no written contract. A died March 3. Can the renter hold the place? READER.

1. No. The children of the second wife inherit the land that was deeded to their mother and her heirs.

2. The renter can hold the land to the end of the time for which he rented it.

## Liability of B

If A exchanges property with B and in the contract a second mortgage is mentioned, but nothing is said about the notes and the notes are not signed by B, is B held responsible? B feels he has been swindled and would like to know. A. M. H.

A mortgage is given, of course, as a security for a note. The indebtedness itself is evidenced by the note. Now if B agreed to pay the second mortgage that meant he agreed to pay the indebtedness and the notes secured by the second mortgage and whether he agreed to pay or not, the property on which the mortgage was given would be held liable for the debt.

## Walnut Trees

I have a number of walnut trees on farm bordering on the road. Some are in the fence row with fence attached. A few are out about 6 feet from the fence. To whom do the nuts belong? If they belong to us do we have a right to order any one not to take them? SUBSCRIBER.

If the trees are on your land, the nuts belong to you and you have a right to order all persons not to gather them. Those that are growing in the public road may or may not belong to you. If the road was opened in the usual way the only right the public got

was a right of way for road purposes. The county or township officers in charge of the road might cut down the trees or use them in any way that is necessary for the making of the road, but not for any other purposes.

## How to Obtain a Divorce

If a couple wish to obtain a divorce and both agree on settlement, how should they go about getting it? Do they need a lawyer and do they go before a judge to procure it? M. S.

In order to obtain a divorce in Kansas, it would be necessary to have some other cause than simply an agreement between the persons interested. The causes for which a divorce may be granted are set out in the statutes. It would be necessary for you to have a lawyer. You could go before an attorney and lay all the facts before him and if either person has grounds for divorce, the proceedings might be instituted in the name of that person and the other person agree not to contest the action.

## Industrial Insurance

My boy was working in Hutchinson, Kan., and took sick. His hospital, doctor and drug bill was \$14. Is the law of Kansas the same as it is in Colorado, that men are insured and all hospital and doctor bills paid by the state or by private insurance? Are we liable for this, or does the state or private insurance take care of such cases? H. F. C.

Our employers' liability act does not cover cases of this kind. It only provides for compensation in case of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. Many employers provide industrial insurance which would cover sickness, but unless there was some insurance of this kind provided by the employer of your son, he could not recover for his doctor and drug bills from his employer.

## Planting Soybeans

BY RALPH KENNEY

Owing to shortage of seed it will be necessary for growers to take any early or medium early maturing variety they can obtain for planting this spring. There are 12 to 15 such varieties well suited to Kansas conditions. Among these are Ito San, Haberlandt, Wilson, Meyer, Medium Yellow, Medium Green, Kentucky, Mikado and Hollybrook.

Soybeans should not be planted in Eastern Kansas earlier than May 15 and in most of that section not before May 25. There is a period of 10 days or two weeks available thereafter suitable for such planting. The man who plants soybeans and corn in the same row will plant his corn a little late and his beans a little early. If he mixes beans and corn equal parts in his planter box he will get approximately the best rate of seeding for both in such a mixture. This is corn 16 to 20 inches and soybeans 4 to 6 inches apart. Care must be taken to stir the seed at the end of every row when mixed this way or the beans will work out first, because they are small and round.

Some growers plant the corn first and then drive a second time in the row to plant the beans. This usually plants the beans too thick for such a mixture to do well under Kansas climatic conditions.

Where soys are to be planted either for hay seed or for hogging down, it is best to plant in rows with a corn planter and cultivate as for corn. Using the smallest corn plate set to drop as slow as the planter permits will get a desirable stand. The amount of seed used will be from 1 peck to 1/2 bushel an acre by this method, depending on the size of the seed.

Soybeans should not be planted where never grown before without inoculating the seed, if best results are expected. Enough culture of bacteria for inoculating 1 bushel of seed can be obtained free from the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Be sure to write for it at least two weeks before you wish to use it. Full directions for using the preparation are attached to every bottle.

Soybeans for hay, when sown broadcast are too easily taken by weeds. They will yield more for that purpose when planted in rows and cultivated. Remember that soybeans will yield 50 per cent more forage and two or three times as much seed as cowpeas under most conditions in Kansas.

Some dairy farmers hang this sign in their windows, "No butter substitutes used here."



# The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**M**ARKET prospects for new crop alfalfa are encouraging to producers of the Southwest. While farmers are cutting and otherwise preparing their new crop hay for shipment to market, prices for old crop alfalfa are being easily maintained close to a record level.

Much old crop alfalfa however still remains in the country, the total being considerably more than usual for this season. Producers are eager to dispose of their stocks, current prices being on an attractive basis, but they are unable to obtain cars to move the hay. Were it possible to obtain an unlimited supply of cars in the country, the movement of alfalfa and other varieties of hay to the Kansas City market would amount to an average of 400 cars daily. With the present serious shortage of cars, however, the arrivals aggregated hardly more than 400 cars a week. Any sharp improvement in the car supply is not probable within the next few months, and for this reason the trade is not expecting a rush of new crop alfalfa to market early. Instead, a continued restricted movement will doubtless be witnessed during the summer season.

## Readjustment of Hay Situation

To what extent the market will readjust itself from an old to a new crop basis is doubtful. New crop alfalfa of good quality, well cured, and of good color, will command a strong figure, and producers may be safe in counting on a market around \$25 to \$32 a ton for such hay. A still higher price may be paid, in fact, for there is keen competition for alfalfa of good quality, which now is extremely scarce. But damaged hay, or alfalfa heating in transit, will be sharply discounted, and

instead of about a \$30 market, such hay may sell at \$12 to \$15 a ton, or possibly less. The cheap grades of hay are in abundance in the country and are not particularly desirable. So producers should be extremely cautious in curing their new crop alfalfa, and be sure that the hay has sufficiently cured to guard against heating in transit. Care in loading hay in cars also must be exercised. There is much unnecessary loss on early shipments of alfalfa to market.

New crop alfalfa already has begun moving from the irrigated districts of New Mexico and surrounding territory, but there is a ready outlet for this hay in the surrounding territory, also in California, where drouth conditions have not abated. The early movement has not, therefore, been felt in the forage market as a whole. Buyers have been paying around \$20 a ton for alfalfa in the windrow in New Mexico, a fairly high figure. Bids have been sought for new crop alfalfa in Kansas and Oklahoma, but dealers have been reluctant to contract for supplies owing to the acute car shortage and fear that the hay may be held from markets for months. Some new alfalfa was contracted in Kansas, it is reported, at \$17 a ton, shipment two weeks after windrow. But this was a low figure, and farmers should not offer their crop on such a basis. The new crop in Oklahoma has not turned out as well as expected, the first cutting having been estimated at about three-fourths ton an acre. A larger yield is probable for Kansas.

Alfalfa at the present writing is selling around \$37 a ton for the best grades, and down to \$19 a ton for the cheaper offerings in Kansas City. Prairie is very strong, selling at a range of \$15 to \$27 a ton. Canada still is a heavy buyer of the wild hay. Timothy and clover mixed are selling at a range of \$26 to \$37 a ton, and are expected to hold around these prices the remainder of the old crop year.

## No Wheat Advance Expected

What has happened in the wheat market was not unexpected. Exporters, who have bought feverishly for weeks, having forced prices up from around \$2.40 to \$3.20 a bushel in Kansas City, suddenly dropped out and offered no bids for additional purchases. As had been reported in these columns, the demand from foreigners provided the mainstay in the market, and naturally their withdrawal brought about a sharp downturn. Some grades of wheat were off as much as 30 cents a bushel last week for hard and 32 for red winter, the market as a whole closing 18 to 25 cents down. Top sales at the close were at a top of \$2.90 a bushel. It is not improbable that wheat has sold at \$3 a bushel for the last time on the 1919-20 crop year, and may not again reach this figure until well into the new crop year. Much is dependent, of course, upon action of exporters. A resumption of buying would doubtless cause a rebound in values, but this is not expected in view of the efforts being made to move wheat to market. Continued downward prices are generally expected in trade circles.

## Corn is Declining

The Government order to Eastern and Southern carriers to provide sufficient cars to have 600 empty cars in the Middle West, including Kansas City, each day for 30 days, virtually caused a desertion in the ranks of bullish operators in the corn market. Prices in the speculative market broke 11 to 17 cents a bushel, and carlots were as much as 10 cents lower. Sales of cash corn were made at a range of \$1.75 to \$1.99 at the close of the week. Oats were similarly influenced by the Government car order, prices receding 13 to 17 cents a bushel for carlots, and 3 to 6 cents in speculative trade. In a single session the future corn market broke as much as 12 cents. Already there are signs of improvement in the car supply. Shortage of cars has been the influence which has permitted the spectacular rise in recent months, and an easing of the supply will naturally depress values sharply. If the Gov-

ernment order is successful in bringing out cars, further sharp declines in corn and oats are probable. Both grains are on an artificial basis, well above a parity with livestock.

That both bran and shorts have reached their highest prices, and that values will tend downward the next few months is the almost general belief in feed market circles. Because of the weakness in wheat and coarse grains, bran and shorts shared a very light demand, and only scarcity of offerings checked any downward price movement. Bran was available in small supply around \$52 to \$53 a ton, and gray shorts at \$58, basis Kansas City. Use of pastures has reduced sharply consumption of the offal, and with much feed now reaching destination that has been held up by the switchmen's strike, consumers display a lack of interest in the market.

## Holstein Breeders More Vigilant

At our annual meeting of the board of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, held in Herington, Kan., May 5, 1920, we held one of the most enthusiastic, most profitable and encouraging meetings ever held by our board of directors and sales committee.

One of the best things ever done for the breeders of cattle in our state was to pass a resolution urging the livestock sanitary commission to prohibit the importation of cattle except under the supervision of the government and state inspection bureau. We must and will with the aid of these able departments stamp out tuberculosis among our cattle in this good state.

We decided that the Holstein association of Kansas would be the first to show our good intentions and the love of our breed by protecting ourselves and breeders of other cattle against so many unscrupulous shippers who have intentionally and unintentionally disposed of this class of stuff; we also ask your help and hearty cooperation in dealing with this class.

Walter A. Smith, President.

## Reppert to Have a Fair

Fred Reppert of Decatur, Ind., who is best known thruout the United States as a Hereford auctioneer recently purchased the grounds on which the Great Northern Indiana Fair has been held for many years. Mr. Reppert now becomes sponsor for the Northern Indiana fair which will be held August 10, 11, 12 and 13.

As soon as the deal for the fair property had been closed, a local organization was perfected of which Wm. P. Schrock was elected president, Matt Kirsch, vice president; Fred Reppert, secretary-treasurer; and John Brunt, assistant secretary. Mr. Reppert was fortunate in getting the services of John T. Stinson as manager. Under Mr. Stinson's direction, buildings are being repaired and enlarged and a half mile track is being improved and remodeled. Mr. Reppert's big interest of course is livestock and the board of directors will make the fair especially strong along livestock lines.

## Watch the Litter of Pigs

Pigs do best when they have plenty of sunshine and exercise. Young pigs often get thumps by getting too much milk and not enough exercise. This is more easily prevented than cured and it can be done by changing the feed for the sow.

Pigs that are permitted to suckle a long time show faster gains, but it is detrimental to the sow, unless her ration is carefully handled and changed from time to time.

After pigs are weaned they should be fed skim milk and middlings as long as this can be done economically. A forage crop of alfalfa, rape or clover also does wonders with the pigs. Once they are carefully started then they can be crowded and marketed early.

## Kansas Breeders to Holstein Meet

Members of the Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas plan to attend in a body the National Holstein association meeting in St. Paul, Minn., June 2 to 4, inclusive. President Walter A. Smith of Topeka hopes to have the party leave in a special Pullman leaving Topeka over the Rock Island the evening of May 31.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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## Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

## 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.  
Humboldt Nebraska

## All gilts bred for May and June farrow sold

We will book your order for September litters so send them along; still have a number of extra good September male pigs for sale.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.  
Address H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

## 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.

## 75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Poland

Fall pigs, some real hardy, good prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immunized; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

## REAL POLANDS AT FARMER'S PRICES

Choice gilts of Big Bob Wonder and Big Timm breeding bred to Hillcrest Orange Model by the \$10,000 Orange Model. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Sheridan's Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at right prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carnegie, Kan.

POLANDS—DISHER'S GIANT BREEDING March 1919 boar by Meriton's Giant by Disher's Giant; 36 in. high; 60 in. long; 9 in. bone; exceptional boar; proven breeder. Spring pigs both sexes. Dams: Big Bob, Col. Wonder, Big Orphan, and Orphan Grand Master. Immunized. Satisfaction. Phone Wichita 559. GSELL & WEBB, WICHITA, KANSAS

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HERD

Improved boars for sale; grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob, grand champion World on one side, and of William's Wonder, Giant Joe and Liberty Band on the other side. Immunized against cholera and ready for service.

The Hall Stock Farm, Coffeyville, Kansas

## HUFF'S SQUARE JUMBO

A son of F. W. Young's Square Jumbo heads my herd. He is the kind that sires the high-up kind and big litters. Write me to price you a real boar pig at three months old.

Chas. Hoffhine, R. 4, Washington, Kansas

## Ross & Vincent's Poland Chinas

Gilts and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few best 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.

## Big Type Poland

One extra good fall boar sired by Hadley's Defender; weight about 200 pounds. Also spring pigs sired by Wonder Bob, grand sire Caldwell's Big Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

## REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

for service; gilts open or bred for English fall litter and handy spring pigs of English breeding.

C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALAMONT, KAN.

## Matthews Spotted Poland

Choice boars, all ages.

EARL J. MATTHEWS, Clearwater, Kan.

## INQUIRIES KEEP POURING IN

As I have just about sold out of Spotted Poland, I will have to discontinue my advertising for a while. As soon as I get some more stock ready for sale, I will be with you again.

I have sold more stock in the last 60 days than I have ever sold in that length of time before and the inquiries keep pouring in. Send bill to date and oblige Thomas Weddle, Breeder of Spotted Poland, Route 2, Wichita, Kan.

## HORSES AND JACK STOCK

## USE SHIRE HORSES FOR POWER AND PROFIT

Breed to SHIRE STALLIONS and raise Geldings that will top the market. SHIRES produce the largest and most powerful geldings that work well, and are selling at present from \$200 to \$350. The demand for good Draft Horses is increasing.

For Booklet or information on SHIRES, write W. G. Lynch, Secretary AMERICAN SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION, TONICA, ILL.

## PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

Three two and three three-year-olds; the best of breeding and conformation; state license and certificate of soundness with each horse. Guaranteed breeders. Priced to sell. Come and see them or write us.

A. H. TAYLOR, R. 4, SEDGWICK, KAN.

## Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.

Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charlton, Ia.

## 3 JACKS, 7 JENNETS

Herd headed by Barr's Bryan, a prize winner and good producer. Most of the Jennets by Kansas Chief. Priced to move. Write today.

E. W. DALES, EUREKA, KANSAS

## SHEEP

## 42 EWES WITH LAMBS

I want to close them out and they are very desirable. The lambs are February and April ages. Low prices for quick sale.

C. M. ALBRIGHT, OVERBROOK, KANSAS

## 300 WESTERN EWES

Young, acclimated and bred to a registered Shropshire buck to drop lambs in June. Priced right.

E. L. Jewett & Sons, Rt. 6 Burlington, Kan.



# The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

NEW low levels for the year were reached last week in the trade in sheep, cattle, horses and mules. Sheep experienced a sensational decline, which was in line with the forecasts in this department in recent months. If the declines of last week were not recorded at a time when cattle in particular usually display a firm tone, there would be more reason for anticipating a reaction. But the heavy runs of range cattle, including grassers summered in Kansas, are still to be absorbed in coming months. The big range movement of sheep has not yet begun on an important scale. Mules must yet reflect lower prices for cotton. Horses, too, face a period of lessened demand.

Now that Kansas has received the bulk of the cattle to be moved from Texas and other states to her summer pastures in Greenwood, Woodson and adjoining counties, the state finds herself short on stock. There are many idle pastures in Kansas, according to advices to the Kansas City cattle market. But this is not looked upon as a bullish price influence in coming months. Shipments of cattle from other sources are likely to offset the decrease of fully 50,000 head in the number being grazed in the great pasture districts of Kansas this season, according to conservative market interests.

In the case of hogs, rather exceptional conditions prevail. There has been heavy liquidation of hogs for months. European competition for supplies of pork offers interesting possibilities, although this is not yet encouraging. Bigger supplies are not in prospect as in the cattle and sheep markets. While domestic demand may not be so strong, allowance must be made for reduced receipts of hogs.

## Cattle Prices Decline

A small gain in Kansas City's receipts of cattle sent prices down 25 cents to \$1. The fact that the arrivals were lighter than a year ago by about 10,000 head was apparently without influence. The combined receipts at the leading Western markets show a small decrease, but packers say the runs carried more beef than they required. Heavy steers displayed the principal weakness, with the best sale at \$13, compared with \$13.75 the preceding week. Yearlings again sold at \$14, compared with a top of \$17.55 a year ago. Sales of steers were mostly between \$10.50 and \$12.50. Butcher cattle lost all of the gain of the preceding week, closing 25 to 50 cents lower, with sales at \$8 to \$10.25 on the bulk of offerings. Calves dropped \$1, closing with tops around \$13. Canner cows were offered in extremely light volumes. They sold down to \$4. The largest bunch of cattle sold at Kansas City this week belonged to J. D. Cummings, Morrowville, Kan. There were three cars and they averaged 1,535 pounds and brought \$13. Bowles Commission company sold these cattle.

While Kansas City cattle prices are comparatively low, it is highly significant that the top at Chicago was also \$14. As already noted, this is not a healthy relationship. Chicago reported sale of choice long-fed steers as low as \$12 to \$12.75.

With an abundance of grass and a reduced movement from ranges, the trade in stocker and feeder cattle continued to refuse to give adequate consideration to the action of fat cattle. Stockers and feeders were sold at steady prices in many instances, and the only declines amounting to 25 to 50 cents, were on feeders. Feeding cattle closed up to \$12.75, which is equal to bids of packers on choice long-fed steers at Chicago. The bulk of the stockers and feeders taken to the pastures and feed lots were sold at \$9 to \$11. The stocker and feeder market as a whole is still too high as compared with fat cattle. Stock cows and heifers are also too high, ruling between \$5.50 and \$9.50. Stock calves are quoted at \$6 to \$10.50.

Few weeks in the history of American sheep production have witnessed so radical a break in prices as recorded

on sheep and lambs in Kansas City last week. Larger receipts, reports of importations of New Zealand lamb and mutton and declines in wool depressed lambs as much as \$4 a hundred-weight. Lambs closed with a top of \$15.50 compared with \$18.40 a year ago. Yearlings closed around \$12.50 compared with \$15 to \$16 a week ago. Fat ewes closed \$8 to \$9. California, Arizona, and Texas were the largest contributors to the receipts.

## Good Showing With Hogs

Hogs made the best showing, but closed a shade easier. The top price was \$14.60 compared with \$15 in the preceding week and \$21.10 a year ago. The average cost of droves was slightly over \$14. Competition from outside buyers continued restricted on account of disrupted railroad facilities. Although stock hogs usually display strength at this time, the market declined about 75 cents, closing around \$13 for the best grades. The slump in corn is likely to improve the demand for stock hogs.

In the closing days of May last year Kansas was a good buyer of horses and mules in preparation for the wheat harvest, but thus far the state has made no purchases on that account. Buying is not expected to be of any volume. Demand from all sources fell off and prices averaged \$.3 lower than the high point of last year.

## New Poland China Association

A business organization known as the Eastern Kansas Poland China Breeders' association was formed at Ottawa, Kan., recently. Officers as follows were elected: President, Ross Coffman, Overbrook; vice-president, George Gambrell, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, O. L. Rathjen, Princeton; sales manager, F. Joe Robbins, Ottawa.

The membership fee is \$1 a year and any man in Eastern Kansas who is interested in Poland Chinas is eligible. For information as to proposed public sales, write either the secretary or the sales manager.

## Holstein Meeting at St. Paul

The 35th annual meeting of the members of the Holstein Friesian association of America will be held June 2 at St. Paul, Minn. The meeting will start at 10 a. m. in the auditorium and will be for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before it. Several proposed resolutions are outlined in the announcement of the meeting which can be obtained by writing F. L. Houghton, Secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.

## Fifth National Swine Show

With a few exceptions, the classification for the Fifth National Swine show to be held on the Iowa State Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Ia., October 4 to 8, inclusive, is the same as in previous years. This year's classification includes \$2,000 each for the Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Hampshire, Poland China and Spotted Poland China and \$1,000 each for large Yorkshire and Tamworths. The Duroc futurity has been increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

## State Holstein Record Broken

Colantha Queen Johanna Lily of Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kan., now holds the 30-day state record for junior 3 year olds, having produced 2,220.9 pounds of milk and 85.231 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 106.6 pounds of 80 per cent butter. Her 7-day record starting when she was 3 years, 3 months and 18 days old, was 29.5 pounds of 80 per cent butter. She missed by .028 pounds of butterfat equalling the state record for her age in the 7-day division.

This cow's record was officially supervised by the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college which is endeavoring to set a high standard in the state by having all records unquestioned. One man was present thru the whole test and four



## MORE PORK IN LESS TIME

Duroc-Jersey hogs have a tendency to put on great amounts of pork at an early age. They are easy-feeding animals, and raise large families. These hogs were introduced less than 50 years ago, and yet in 1918, 51% of all the hogs marketed in the country were "Duroc-Jerseys." They are uniformly red in color. Increase your profits by raising Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Write for "DUROC-JERSEY HOGS ARE PROLIFIC AND PROFITABLE"—sent free to hog-raisers by the largest swine record association in the world. Over 12,000 members. The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. Dept. 240 Peoria, Ill.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## Timber Hill Stock Farm Our DUROCS Make Good

We have some especially good fall herd boar prospects and gilts by our Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder and King The Col herd boars. Out of matured sows weighing 700 to 800 lbs. Write for circular.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

## PETFORD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sex, immune. Sired by: Model Alley, Kansas grandchampion; General Pathfinder, a good breeding son of Pathfinder; Illustration Orion 3rd.; and J. D.'s Wonder 1st. Will sell J. D.'s Wonder 1st, a half brother to Great Wonder I Am by Great Wonder. Extra good boar. Guaranteed in every respect. Write today JNO. W. PETFORD, Saffordville, Kansas

## Big Type Boars

Pathfinders. Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows, immune. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

## WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immune, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

## Wooddell's Durocs

15 top quality boars for sale. Sired by Chief's Wonder, Pathfinder Jr. and I 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.

## McComas' Durocs

Fall boars: Great Sensation and Pathfinder breeding Spring boars: Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Good supply of good individuals priced reasonably. Write, phone or call at my place. W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

## 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.

## Gilts Practically All Sold

but we have a few good fall boars sired by Uneda High Orion our Grand Champion boar. We are practicing these to sell. We also have one yearling by the same boar that is going to make a real herd boar. We will sell him worth the money. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

## 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 Crimmon Wonder. Immune. Priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

## Replogle's Durocs

Now booking orders for weanling pigs—May and June delivery sired by John's Combination 2nd and Jack's Great Orion, a good son of the \$10,000 international grandchampion, Jack's Orion King 2nd. Guaranteed to please. Some fall and winter boars. Write today. SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Early March pigs of all popular big type strains; reg. and immune; pairs and trios not related. A few fall boars and weanling pigs, \$15 and up. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

## MUELLER'S DUROCS

A top quality bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of clay breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

## FULKS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immune \$50 to \$100. Ripping good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Grand (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, 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)

## DUROC PIGS

Either sex; sired by Pathfinder's Image 2d, Illustration's Orion 4th and A Critic's Chief; \$17.50 to \$25.00 each at 2 months. EDWARD M. GREGORY, READING, KAN.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

## Raise Chester Whites

Like This the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan. More Money from Hogs. G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

## Hume Herd Chester White Hogs

For sale. 4 fall boars, well grown and ready to use; priced for quick sale \$30 to \$65. First check gets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; \$9 spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin. Write at once. CLAUDE B. THOMPSON, HUME, MO.

## Prince Tip Top, Grand Champion of Kansas, Heads My Herd

Gilts bred for May and June pigs and a few more fall boars sired by Prince Tip Top. Gilts \$75; boars \$50. \$80 and \$75. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

## Kansas Herd Chester Whites

18 fall gilts sired by and out of Kansas state fair prize winners. Bred to Don Big Joe. Descriptions and prices by return mail. Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITES Reg., large, stretchy, male March pigs for sale. HOLYROOD FARM, IOLA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES Bred gilts all sold. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS Nov. farrow. Wt. about 100. \$25 each. One at \$30. F. J. Scherman, R. F. D. 7, Topeka, Kan.

## O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS

for sale; Nat. prize-winning show blood. Price \$15 each at weaning time. Earl Anderson, Elwood, Mo.

## 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

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## Start Right With Silver Hamshires

Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING AND BREEDING PEN. For sale—Bred sows and gilts, also boars, one or a carload. Buy by mail. "Silver guarantee" back of every hog. Drop postal card today for price lists. Wickfield Farms, Box 55, Cantril, Iowa F. F. Silver, Prop.

## SUNFLOWER HERD HAMPSHIRE

20 extra good boars (the tops from 200 fall pigs) registered, double treated, ready for service, priced right. Farm just out of town on the Southwest Trail. GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

## WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE On Approval

Choice bred sows and gilts. Spring pigs, either sex. Noted blood lines. Priced for quick sale. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

## MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immune hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## GREAT WONDER AND ORION DUROCS

February and March pigs; best of blood; quality; from 600 and 700 lb. sows; some by 1,100-lb. boar. Write for breeding. Priced at one-third value. Gilts \$25; boars \$20. I pay express and record fee. HERB J. BARK, R. 3, LARNED, KANSAS

## Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Ten gilts farrowed 83 pigs March litters. Sell at weaning. Col. Wonder, etc. immune. guaranteed, express prepaid. Write today. OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KAN.



## HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers  
We Offer NOW

13 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred by character and proper conformation. Unimpaired 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 Dominator by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address, **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.** (Pottawatomie county)

## 100 Head Range Bulls

50 Hereford bulls 15 to 24 months old. 50 Shorthorn bulls 14 to 24 months old. Well grown; ready to use. A few choice females, either breed. Priced for quick sale.

**W. F. SITES, Johnson Co. Leeton, Mo.**

## 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, (Wabasha County), KANSAS.**

## Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address **HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.**

## 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, Phone 2803 Plevna, Kansas**

## 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**

## 10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.**

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



## MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.

**J. D. MARTIN & SONS R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.**

## Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.

**SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

## EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Offers 14 registered Angus bulls from 10 to 25 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices. **H. L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN.**

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

## FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. **E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.**

## RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Greenmiller. **GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm** Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas**

**RED POLLS.** Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

## THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

**FOR BUYERS:** When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

**FOR SELLERS:** Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

To be sure of starting or stopping your advertisement with any certain issue, have your instructions reach us ten days before the date of that issue.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

**T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR**

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**M. S. Humphrey, Main Office, Topeka, Kan.**  
**John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.**  
**J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.**  
**J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.**  
**Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma and S. W. Mo., 7 1/2 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.**  
**O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**  
**Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo., and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.**  
**George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**  
**Glen Putman, Iowa, 2808 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.**

## Public Sales of Livestock

## Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.  
**Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.**

## Shorthorn Cattle.

June 1—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.  
June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 38, Lane, Mo.  
June 16—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.  
June 17—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.  
June 18—(Forenoon) J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.  
June 18—(Afternoon) Dr. O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.  
June 18—(Evening) John Crist, Skidmore, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.  
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Ass'n, at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.  
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.  
Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.  
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Ass'n sale, O. A. Hoeman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle.

June 28—F. M. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

## Spotted Poland Chinas.

August 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.  
September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.  
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

## 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.

Oct. 21—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.  
**Hampshire Hogs**  
Aug. 29—Kansas Hampshire Breeders Ass'n sale, Topeka, Kan.

## Sale Reports

## A Sale of Real Shorthorns.

**PARK E. SALTER**

19 females average ..... \$1,571  
2 bulls average ..... 5,050  
21 head average ..... 1,901

## J. C. ROBISON

12 Imp. females average ..... \$1,156  
12 females average ..... 773  
24 females average ..... 965  
3 bulls average ..... 575  
27 head average ..... 922

The annual spring Shorthorn sale of Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas held in combination with J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., at Wichita, Saturday, May 15, offered some of the best cattle sold in the week's circuit and was considered the best sale of the circuit. The fact that the rain which started the day preceding the sale continued all of the sale day kept away the bulk of curiosity seekers with the result that the crowd present was a real Shorthorn crowd. The averages quoted above indicate the high quality of the offering throughout. The six year old bull Missie's Last, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan topped the sale and was the subject of spirited bidding. E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan., carried him to \$6,000 against the bids of Jake Alderson, Nash, Okla. The final bid was \$6,100 on the part of Mr. Alderson, who bought the bull for H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga. Mr. Dale later secured the outstanding son of British Emblem, Emblem Junior, at \$4,000. Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, paid the top female price of the sale for Miss Snowbird Sultan which they secured at \$5,000. A representative list of the sales follows:

Missie's Last, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., \$6,100.  
Emblem Jr., E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan., \$4,000.  
Rose Strathallan, H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla., \$975.  
Narcissus Gem 4th, K. C. Gegstad, Lancaster, Kan., \$1,350.  
Miss Snowbird Sultan, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, \$5,000.  
Lady Supreme, Frank Schofield, Hillsboro, Tex., \$4,800.  
Fair Acres Blossom, E. J. Henry, Halstead, Kan., \$1,800.  
Calla 4th, E. S. Dale, \$1,000.

Pleasant Gloster 2d, Lookabaugh, \$3,000.  
Gwendoline 3d, Thompson Bros., Waka-

rusa, Kan., \$1,000.

Grandview Beauty, Burgess, \$1,150.

Golden Autumn, D. S. Smithhiser, Enid, Okla., \$750.

Village Maid 2d, Frank X. Kelly, Gardner, Kan., \$524.

Emma Searchlight 2d, H. B. Gedherd, Buhler, Kan., \$1,150.

Mysie Baron, Cal Scott, Hydro, Okla., \$675.

Fragrant's Last, H. B. Gedherd, \$1,500.

Imp. Roan Marshal, Gleich & Son, Ness City, Kan., \$425.

Imp. Village Diamond, Harry Blake, Duncan, Okla., \$825.

Imp. Sweet Fragrance, Albert Hutline, Saronville, Neb., \$2,400.

Imp. Strathorn Rose, Henry Adams, Pond Creek, Okla., \$1,200.

Imp. Snowflake, Donald Gunn, Duncan, Okla., \$1,400.

Wilda Mysie, C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan., \$775.

Roan Alexandrina, E. J. Henry, \$825.

Clara 83d, Heberling & Scofield, Ponca City, Okla., \$900.

Imp. Juliet, D. B. Thleman, Higginsville, Mo., \$800.

Quality Lady 2d, Dave Wolfshlegel, Harper, Kan., \$600.

## L. C. Lauterbach's Percheron Sale.

9 mares averaged ..... \$341.75  
7 stallions averaged ..... 194.75  
16 head averaged ..... 277.50

L. C. Lauterbach, manager of the Collingwood ranch, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, held a registered Percheron sale at the ranch May 20, at which time he sold 16 head. The upward trend of the public interest in good horses was manifested in this sale to which a goodly number of farmers came from various parts of the state. These horses, including all of the stallions old enough, had been worked regularly at general farm work and all went thru the sale ring in working clothes. The total that the offering brought was satisfactory but some of the best horses brought less than they were worth. The top was a young black mare by Glacia, and out of Baroness. She brought \$610 going to R. C. Cuthbertson, Larned, Kansas. Glacia, the sire of this mare was for some time owned by the Collingwood Estate and recently sold to W. E. Toland, Galva, McPherson County. Dick, a 7 year old by Nelaton, a Calypso bred horse topped the stallions at \$325, going to M. F. Fisher, Kingman, Kansas.

Following is a list of representative sales: Mare to Faye Winters, Colwich, Kan., \$260  
Filley to W. S. Sanford, White City, Kansas, ..... 540  
Mare to B. E. Ryker, Lyons, Kan., ..... 300  
Filley to H. O. Horton, Sterling, Kan., ..... 215  
Filley to A. W. Buhrer, Chapman, Kan., ..... 330  
Mare to H. O. Graves, Darlow, Kan., ..... 200  
Filley to A. W. Buhrer, ..... 330  
Mare to M. F. Fisher, Kingman, Kan., ..... 325  
Filley to J. A. Barton, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, ..... 135  
Filley to L. H. Seiler, Colwich, Kan., ..... 205  
Mare to W. M. Betzen, Andale, Kan., ..... 100  
Mare to R. C. Cuthbertson, Larned, Kan. 610

## ANGUS CATTLE

## IF YOU WANT GOOD REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE

offered at very reasonable prices for early sale, come and see mine. There are two carloads of cows and calves, one carload of heifers and a carload of choice bulls. Will be sold in lots to suit purchaser.  
**D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS**

## POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

## Polled Hereford Bulls

I have for sale, 7 registered Polled Hereford bulls from 12 to 36 months old; carrying blood of Polled Plato and Beau Darling. Also 2 horned bulls two years old. These bulls are good individuals and are priced to sell.  
**Mark G. Brown, Wilmore, Comanche Co. Kan.**

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

**GUERNSEYS** Baby bull calves, beautiful fellows, \$1-\$2 by registered bull and out of our heaviest producing cows. Some class to these calves.  
**HENRY MUEK, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

## 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.**

## 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.**

## Stunkel Shorthorns

Victor Orange-Star Goods females as dams bred to Cumberland Diamond have produced some of the hardest and thriftiest Shorthorns in the country. Good bulls for sale. Yearlings up to two year olds. Scotch and Scotch topped. Some proven breeders. All ready for service. Some females for sale. Select your Shorthorns from this foundation herd.

**E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas**

WM. WALES & YOUNG,  
May 26

In the Kansas Shorthorn Assn. sale at Manhattan, Kan., on the above date we will consign our herd bull, Auburn Dale 569335. Also a splendid two-year-old roan cow by Village Knight.

**Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas**

## 1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

## TOMSON BROS.

Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

## High Class Young Scotch Bull

Grandson of Arundale and Cumberland Type. Good roan color, eleven months old. Out of a high class dam. Priced reasonable. Some extra good young Scotch topped bulls of heavy milking ancestry and also a few good females. Come and see them. Farm is nine miles east of Winfield, Kansas. Address

**Fred Abildgaard, Route 6, Winfield, Kan.**

## FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

**HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.**

## PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 20 months old; 1 white, 1 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old.  
**J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.**

## RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM

8 good reg. Shorthorn bulls; 12 months old; Reids; \$125 each. **C. H. Wempe, Prop., Seneca, Kansas.**

## TWO REG. SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

13 months old; of the Young Mary and Victoria families; both reds and good individuals.  
**WARREN WATTS, Clay Center, Kansas.**

## FOR SALE: 10 Shorthorn bulls; 7 to 13 months old. Prices \$100 to \$150.

**W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KANSAS**

## GALLOWAY CATTLE.

## Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls 2 coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

**Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas**

## REGISTERED GALLOWAY or heifers

**J. M. INNES, BEARDSLEY, KANSAS**

## FOR SALE—REG. GALLOWAY BULLS

**V. E. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas**

## 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, foundation herd of 6 cows and 2 heifers, all registered, splendid breeding and bred to the best bull in the West.

**Hillcroft Farms, M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.**

## REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, fine breeding

**A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KANSAS**



Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall county, is the well known and popular proprietor of the "Whiteway" herd of Hampshires. In this issue he has changed his advertisement and offers bred gilts and sows and spring pigs, either sex, and offers to ship them on approval as he has made a practice of doing for a number of years. This simply means that they are as good or a little better than he has represented them to be in his correspondence with you. The breeding is of the most popular blood lines and the individuals are of the larger type and will be found highly satisfactory. Write him today for description and prices.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Matthew's Spotted Poles

Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kansas, has for sale some extra good quality Spotted Poland boars. Just now he will sell a yearling boar, a fall boar and several spring boars. These boars are top fellows and are bred to move. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mr. Matthews' advertisement starts in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Hogs of all kinds are scarce; good ones especially so. Better write Mr. Matthews at once if you want some good Spotted Poles. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write. Address Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kan.—Advertisement.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid.

Ten gilts farrowed 83 pigs. March litters and all good strong ones. Lost only 7 pigs. That is what ten young Duroc gilts did for Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas. Now that we have well for fecundity and motherliness, sows, heritage of pigs, and care of those looking after the hogs. The pigs are Col. and Wonder breeding on the sire side and Emerson Wonder and Cherry Col. predominance on the dam side. The Overstake Bros. will sell these pigs beginning at weaning time and will sell good ones only. They will then out them, with pedigrees and all the way to the express, and will guarantee satisfaction. What more could a buyer want? These young men, the Overstake Bros., have recently started in the registered Duroc business. Fortunately they have started with good ones and are anxious to please customers in the disposal of their surplus. Their advertisement starts in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Would not be advisable to write them today, ordering one or more of these promising young Durocs? Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas.

Jno. W. Petford's Durocs.

Few, if any, Kansas Duroc herds have finer blood lines than the herd owned by J. W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan. Not only has this herd a good group of dams, but the several herd sires of widespread reputation at its head have made it a herd on which have gone out a considerable number of Durocs that have given excellent satisfaction to the buyers. Chief among the herd sires are: Model Alley, a Kansas Grand Champion; General Pathfinder, a good breeding son of Pathfinder; Illustration Orion 8rd; D's Wonder 1st; and a toppy fall boar Great Orion Sensation, the International champion in 1919. At this time Mr. Petford has for sale a fine bunch of spring pigs, mostly March litters. He will sell pigs both sex, immuned and guaranteed to please. In addition to the pigs he will sell a herd sire, J. D's Wonder 1st. This boar is a half brother to Great Wonder I Am, the sire that was the progenitor of the now famous Sensation Durocs. He is by Great Wonder and out of Grand Lady 76th. The good dam was by Col. J. Having recently cured new boars for the herd Mr. Petford will sell this good boar. He has a good color and is extra good in feet and bone. Petford guarantees him in every respect. Reader will find Mr. Petford's advertisement starting in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Write him today if you are interested in this boar or want some good spring pigs. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Stunkel Shorthorns.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan., has a herd of Shorthorns that has had the advantage of the superior bulls one after the other that he built up a herd of Shorthorns having recognized merit in Kansas and the South. Henry Stunkel, the father, started the foundation herd several years ago with one of the best cows he could find at that time and put a well known bull, Victor, at the head of the herd. This bull is one having unusual quality and good breeding ability as was proven by his get. His son followed Victor Orange. He was a full brother to Diamond Goods, an international grand champion. The Victor Orange was bred to Star Goods produced excellent Shorthorns. When E. L. (Ed) Stunkel took over his father's herd it was time for a new change—Star Goods females. Cumberland and the present herd bull, was the one selected as herd header. And this big white bull has proven himself a worthy follower of his two predecessors. The Stunkel Shorthorns raised on the farm in a good sized lot in the open are thrifty and hardy and healthy. These cattle are never pampered and grow up to maturity under ordinary conditions and go out from the Stunkel farm to meet ordinary farm conditions and to produce good Shorthorns under natural farm conditions. It will pay anyone planning to buy Shorthorns to investigate the Stunkel herd and see if there are not in that herd one or more Shorthorns that will suit the buyer. Just now Mr. Stunkel has several bulls for sale. These bulls are of the best just mentioned and range from yearlings up to two-year-olds. All are ready for service and some are proven breeders. Stunkel might sell a few females. Write him today. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.—Advertisement.

"Ever have any trouble with your automobile?" "Yes. Ever since I got it, all my wife's relatives expect me to be their chauffeur."—Detroit Free Press.

Encouraging progress is being made in some of the upland farms in Woodbury county in killing blackjacks, a pest which has been quite a pest

# 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 18 cows with an average of 28.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 21 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

## Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gifts 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 Feb. 10, 1920; more white than black; straight individual. Sire 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis dam, an A. R. O. grand daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Price \$100. Ask about him. Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Edna, Kansas.

## The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

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.

## 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 old for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 65 to 68 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

## Holstein Bull ready for service.

Long distance kind; mostly white; well grown; quick, sure server; 15 mo. Dam's 10-mo. record practically 700 lbs. butter, 16,000 lbs. milk; butter, 7 days, 26 lbs. milk, 1 day, 93 lbs. sire 30-lb. bull. Tuberculin tested. Price \$300. Write for pictures. VICTOR F. STUEWE, Alma, Kansas.

## 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 Korndyke Akkrummers Ormsby 31.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 29.07 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 10 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

## Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 3 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

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## LYON COUNTY PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records). Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

## SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pieter Ormsby Mercedes. 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.

## Bull and Heifer Calves

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons; large type Poland China hogs. S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS

## Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale, \$200. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

## Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by 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 from sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABBETHA, KAN.

## HAMM HOLSTEINS

We always have something to sell. Just now some splendid young bulls, dams have milked 56 to 91 lbs. per day. Our young sire Gerben Ormsby 4, a real bull. J. W. HAMM, Humboldt, Kan.

## C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

## Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-32.62 for dam and sire's dam. H. B. COWLES, 508 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 210961 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

## Big Dissolution Sale

Watch for display advertising of our big dissolution sale at Independence, Kan., about July 10. W. H. Mott, Sales manager, Herington, Kan. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., Owners.

## Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

## SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

## BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

## Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. ccws and 30-pound bull.

## Registered HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production. B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

## AL Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

## Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

## Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

## Sir Aggie Korndyke 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. No richly bred proven sire. FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## \$5,000 Will Buy One of the Best Small Holstein Herds in Kansas—

Including a 2-year-old son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, "The Greatest Bull in the World," out of a 20-lb. senior 3-year-old dam—a proven sire and five five-year-old cows and three 2-year-old heifers of the best bloodlines in America, in fine condition and bred to herd bull mentioned. In addition are two heifer calves and two bull calves sired by herd bull, and one aged cow that has given nine gallons a day. Better breeding, size and condition can't be found in Kansas. All registered, of course.

The entire lot was carefully selected as foundation stock. Since its purchase circumstances make it necessary to dispose of the cattle. At the price asked the lot is a real bargain. Details on application.

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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. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

## Western Holstein Farm

are breeders of the correct thing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Young bulls of superior breeding for sale. Write for circular.

## HALL BROS. PROPS.,

Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

## Young Dairy Cows

Good producing registered Holsteins of popular breeding with plenty of size; free of tuberculosis. (Federal Accredited Herd.) R. A. PENICK, CHARITON, IOWA.

## HOLSTEINS

Have a large number of heifers ranging from a few days old, to spring two-year-olds and young cows; also a few choice Guernsey and Shorthorn calves. Write ED. HOWEY, SOUTH SAINT PAUL, MINN.

## Purebred Holstein Bulls

for sale: 1 yearling, 1 3-year-old, and 1 six months. Good Pontiac breeding. Priced right for quick sale. L. J. PHILLIPS, Luray, Russell County, Kansas.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## Announcement of Complete Dissolution Sale of the great herd of Registered Holstein Cattle of

# Robinson & Schultz Independence, Kan., July 12

Watch for advertising in detail in this paper. Get your name on the catalog list early and write today to the sales manager, and ask for catalog to be sent you as soon as issued.

## W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Manager

## A RECORD BREAKING HOLSTEIN AND HER SISTERS FOR SALE

I have a senior four year old Holstein that recently broke the 7 day state record on official test, 29 pounds butter and 603 pounds milk and is now continuing in yearly test. Have a four year old sister on yearly test at this time. Have fifteen sisters of these cows, two and three year old, that are bred to calve beginning next September. They are mated to a son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead and to a brother of Iowana Sir Oille, the 1919 grand champion at the National Dairy Show. Have other cows and heifers for sale including two heifers by a 36 pound Sadie Vale bull. These Holsteins are guaranteed tuberculin free and sold on a 90-day retest. They are excellent individuals. Records were made at my home under supervision of the State Agricultural College. Ill health in the family and scarcity of help are the reasons for selling. I guarantee satisfaction.

Phone 216 Rose Hill, Kan. EUGENE SWINEHART, DERBY, KAN.

## 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

## 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.

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Young Ayrshires (three calves, two bulls, one heifer), out of advanced pedigree dams. Also one bred heifer. Attractive for quick sales. Dan G. Casement, Manhattan





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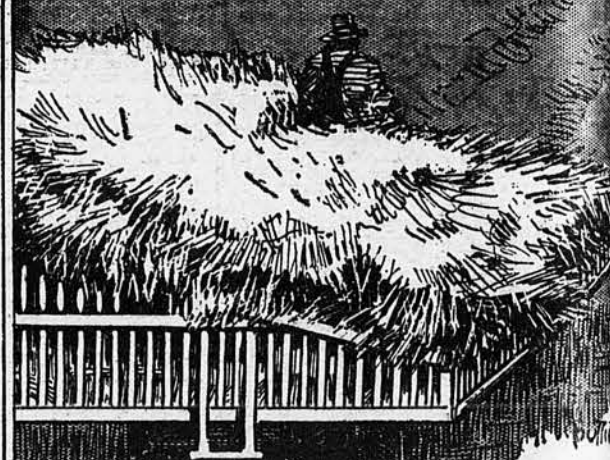
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