KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59 January 15, 1921 Number 3

Kansas State Agricultural College 1921

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE JAN 13 1921 LIBRARY

For More Good Livestock

FUNDAMENTALLY agriculture in which livestock plays an important part is sound. It is safe. To a large extent livestock guarantees income even in time of partial failure of cash crops. It affords a home market for much of the material produced on a farm. In poor years forage usually is available even if other crops are small, and thru livestock it can best be cashed.

Cows will give milk when a wheat crop is destroyed. They will keep on producing when corn is slipping during unfavorable summer days. Chickens scratch the year around and lay eggs. Hogs and sheep also make their contributions.

Livestock is not alone valuable in years of short crops. Cows and chickens and hogs are most vital then. In a time of bountiful harvest they continue to do their bit. They have saved many a farming community from financial disaster.

Today on the farm the cow and hen alone have escaped readjustment. Prices of milk and eggs remain good. The dairy farmer has an appreciable advantage over his neighbor.

In 1920 enormous quantities of feed, notably corn, were produced. Readjustment of prices has made this feed cheap. It is not profitable to dump it on the present market.

That's where livestock comes to the rescue. Grown on cheap feed livestock at current prices will yield a profit in addition to supplying a market for a crop that cannot be readily disposed of otherwise except at a loss. The farmer who can feed his corn to hogs stands to gain far more than if he tried to market it. He can dispose of hay and corn to cattle in the same way.

There is a shortage of livestock in the United States. It means a lessened supply of meat eventually. In the face of this situation it hardly seems possible that the farmer who will stick to livestock can lose in the long run. Prices are sufficiently low apparently to insure that they cannot go much lower.

At least this much may be said: No farmer who gets a few cows, a flock of hens and several sows will make a mistake.

Men who are practicing diversified farming are on top. They have suffered least from the forced readjustment of the prices of farm products. They will make a quicker recovery.

Soil on the farm which has livestock is in better condition than that on the farm which is cowless, hogless and chickenless. Manure is a factor that cannot be ignored. It is an indirect contribution to the farm treasury but it counts up fast.

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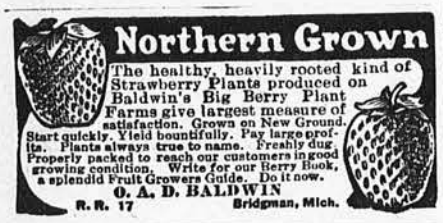

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Our Washington Comment

By Senator Capper

TOO OFTEN in the past have we been duped by foreign propaganda for it to appear possible that we will fall a victim to the insidious efforts which I believe are being made at this time to induce us to cancel the obligations of foreign governments to this Nation. Too great is our burden of taxation and too vital our need for us to consider any such proposition as wiping off the slate the debts due us for loans made to other countries. Payment of the 500 millions of dollars due from other countries yearly as interest on the loans this country has made to them would go far toward relieving our oppressive burden of taxation and would also permit us to discharge our obligations to our ex-service men.

The Treasury Department has not been collecting this interest. No explanation is given by the Treasury Department as to why payments of this interest are permitted to lapse. It is not shown whether this has been requested by our debtors or not. The assumption seems general, however, that it is due to some belief on the part of the nations indebted to us that we may decide to wipe out their obligations. That this country would yield to such a fallacy is unthinkable. We must regard this purely as a business proposition.

The United States is pointed to as the great stabilizing force in economic conditions of the world. We cannot afford to weaken that position by any such misguided philanthropy as writing off the debts due us from European countries, nor should there be any further delay in collecting the large fund due in interest on those debts. Delay in this regard only swells the aggregate of this indebtedness and makes the situation more unwieldy, besides throwing an unbearable and unnecessary burden of revenue-raising on the people of the United States.

Perhaps the best way to handle the situation would be for us to insist upon our debtors funding our loans into long-time negotiable bonds, but in any event there should be no further delay in payment of the interest due and unpaid.

Farm Loan Bank Law

Inexcusable is the delay of the Supreme Court in determining the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Bank law in the test suit brought many months ago to appease the desires of a small group which contended that this law interfered with interest rates and commissions of the banks and insurance companies and that it was unconstitutional. The iniquity of the proceeding is the fact that the law is inoperative pending a decision of the test suit. The Farm Loan Bank law is the law of the land, placed on the statute books by the law-making body of the Government. It reflects the wishes of the great mass of the American citizens. In a technical suit brought at the instance of a few persons, decision should be rendered without needless delay or there should be no suspension of the measure and a denial of its benefits to the great bulk of our citizens that would occur under its operation. The farmers of this country are paying dearly for the dilatoriness of the highest court of the land in this instance. While the farmers have been losing hundreds of thousands of dollars for every day of delay, the soaring interest rates and commissions resultant have padded the purses of certain financial interests.

Keep the War Bonds

In my opinion, war bonds of the United States have reached the low-water mark. I feel confident that in the future there will be a healthy growth in the demand for Liberty bonds of the various issues and for Victory bonds and that with the stabilizing of the market it will not be long before they will be at par. Many improvident or indifferent investors in these securities, moved to invest in wartime by a commendable patriotism, but unwilling to continue such an investment in time of peace, have unloaded their holdings. There is a tendency on the part of individual investors to absorb these holdings and profit by the return to higher levels coming in the near future. Keep your Liberty bonds.

Public Pays Surtaxes

According to the estimates of the Treasury Department, the grand total receipts of the United States Government for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1921, should be about $5,620,350,000; and of this, income and profits taxes are expected to yield about 3 billion dollars. It is probable that this tax bill when it reaches the public in the forms of food, clothing, shelter, automobiles and luxuries will amount to some figure between 6 billion dollars and 9 billion dollars.

As to whether the wealthy actually pay the huge taxes heaped upon them thru personal sacrifice, or pass the bills on to the public, can readily be seen thru the inspection of corporation reports.

For instance, in 1919 the American Woolen Company earned 44.9 per cent after Federal taxes, on its common stock, against 15.3 per cent in 1915; the American Window Glass Company earned 21 per cent against 12.9; the American Sugar Refining Company earned 13.9 per cent against 11.5. The American Can Company earned in 1919 about 12.6 per cent after war taxes on its preferred stock against 12.2 per cent in 1915.

It is very plain that so far as possible the surtaxes and excess profits taxes are passed on to the public.

Emergency Tariff Needed

I hope it will be possible to press to final action speedily the Emergency Tariff bill now before the Finance Committee of the Senate, and on which hearings were held last week. Strangely, in view of the vital need for this legislation for the protection of our agricultural products, there is likely to be a decided effort on the part of Democratic Senators to prevent the passage of this measure.

Republican Senators, however, recognizing the urgent necessity for emergency tariff legislation, are ready to take up the fight in behalf of the farmer and to leave nothing undone to obtain prompt enactment of this measure.

Too Many Employes

A deplorable lack of effort by Governmental Departments to cut down expenses, and particularly to reduce their working forces, is shown by the estimates submitted to Congress for consideration in making appropriations for the conduct of our National affairs. There were in this city before the war 37,000 Government employes. Now there are some 92,000. With complaint so general that something had to be done, the War Department has reduced its personnel from 37,406 at the time of the signing of the armistice to 10,327. There are about 5,685 employes in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at present as against 12,226 a year ago. This Bureau is in the Treasury Department.

There is a general belief that after March 4 next there will be a notable slashing of clerical forces in the Governmental service and a consistent effort to bring these forces more nearly to a pre-war basis.

One Government department demanding so much of technical skill and where the pay falls short of a parity with other branches of the Governmental service is the Department of Agriculture, in which there were 9,000 voluntary resignations in the fiscal year ending last June. The work of the Department of Agriculture is of too great importance to permit it to fall into a lower plane where any reasonable measures may prevent this.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 59 January 15, 1921 No. 3

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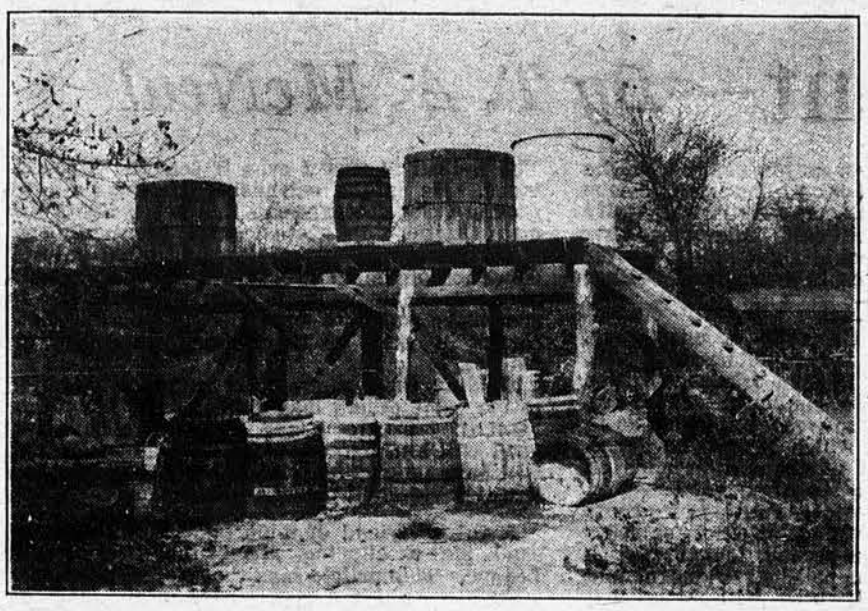
A Real Forest of Apple Trees

By Ray Yarnell



In the Middle of One Section of the Orchard a Large Platform Has Been Erected on Which the Spray Mixture is Prepared.

A DUCK HUNT in Southwestern Kansas, an old man digging a well and the fact that two hunters stopped to get a drink and looked into that well resulted in the founding of what is now one of the largest apple orchards in Kansas, the Yaggy plantation near Hutchinson.

Within an hour and a half after he had looked into that well and realized that there was an enormous supply of water within 6½ or 7 feet of the surface, one of the duck hunters had bought a section of land. As soon as possible he had planted more than 500 acres to Catalpa trees. Then he bought more land.

That was in 1890. Ten years later Mr. Yaggy, Sr., came out to look at his Catalpa farm. The trees had grown amazingly. And he discovered that the country had changed. There were many small orchards on farms nearby and the trees were yielding well.

Yaggy visited a number of farmers and offered to plant 1,000 acres to apples if the farmers would agree to plant an equal acreage. They declined. Yaggy planted 808 acres to apples, 60 acres to pears and set out 6,000 peach trees. Within two years the neighboring farmers had put at least 3,500 acres in orchards.

The Yaggy orchard has been in production since that time. The plantation now contains 1,500 acres and is owned by E. E. Yaggy. The orchard consists of 500 acres, Catalpa trees are growing on 440 acres, and the remainder is devoted to corn, wheat and forage.

Mr. Yaggy took hold of the plantation because someone had to look after it. Now one couldn't coax him away from it, because he likes the work, it is interesting and he is thoroly familiar with every phase of this really gigantic business.

The soil on the Yaggy plantation is a sandy loam. It was the opinion of experts that water was near enough to the surface to supply the trees with all the moisture needed. But in dry seasons this did not work out. Lacking long tap roots the apple trees did not reach the water and the sandy soil around their roots became very dry.

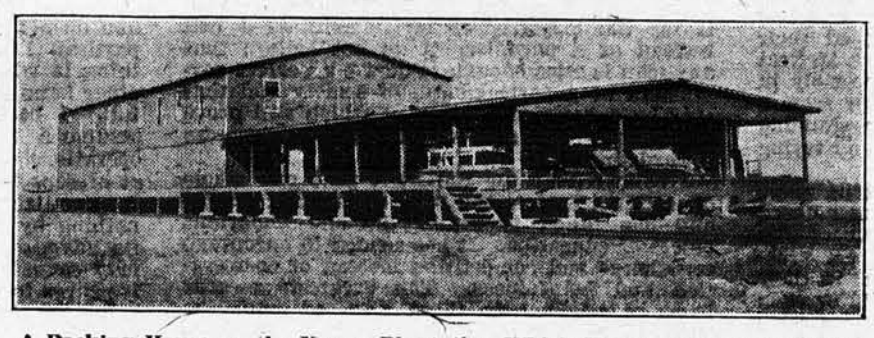
Then the idea of surface irrigation came to Mr. Yaggy. He had an almost unlimited supply of excellent, non-alkaline water within 7 feet of the surface in some places. The chief problems were to lift this water and arrange a system of ditches which would distribute it over the orchard.

Centrifugal pumps, operated by gasoline engines, solved the first problem. These pumps had a capacity of 2,000 gallons a minute and the cost of operation, Mr. Yaggy said, was not high.

But the problem of distributing the water over the orchard was difficult. The ground had not been leveled or graded before the trees were planted and consequently it was uneven and sloped in many directions. It was impossible to lay out any definite system of ditches. No main canal, covering the entire orchard, could be constructed because the grades prevented. The result was that only 140 acres of old orchard could be put under irrigation and to get water four pumping plants had to be kept in operation.

Where irrigation was possible the results obtained were very satisfactory in dry years and the yields were increased materially. So when plans were made for the expansion of the orchard a system of surface irrigation was worked out in advance. This included the leveling of the ground, the laying out of a large canal covering the entire new orchard, the planning of a huge central pumping plant which would supply all the water and the establishment of grades for laterals. For the most part these grades conform to the original lay of the land and necessitate frequent changes in the course of the main canal.

For the most part this development is still on paper but Mr. Yaggy hopes to push the project to completion within the next few years.



A Packing House on the Yaggy Plantation Which Has a Capacity of 40,000 Boxes of Apples. The Dock Accommodates Five Freight Cars.

Some ground already has been leveled and the canal survey made. So far as platted the irrigation system would cover 80 acres of orchard.

However, the development plans contemplate the placing of 500 acres under irrigation. Not all of this will be put in orchard as Mr. Yaggy expects to go into the alfalfa business rather extensively and probably will not greatly increase his apple acreage. His present orchard eventually will have to be replaced by young stuff and it will work out finally that the entire orchard will be under water.

When the present orchard is turned back to small grain or alfalfa the ground can be leveled for irrigation and another large central pumping plant can be constructed to supply the water. That, however, is very far in the future as the orchard is still in excellent bearing condition and the trees are large and vigorous. It is probable that the development of the 500 acres to be placed under irrigation will be gradual and will not be completed for several years. The plan is to add to the irrigated acreage every year as money from crops becomes available for this expansion.

While the boundaries of the Yaggy orchard enclose 500 acres, the entire tract is not in production. Thruout the orchard small sections have been cleared because the soil conditions were poor or the trees were not up to standard. Since the orchard was planted more than 40,000 trees have been removed. For the most part they were fillers. In recent years, however, Mr. Yaggy has been cutting out what he considers unprofitable varieties.

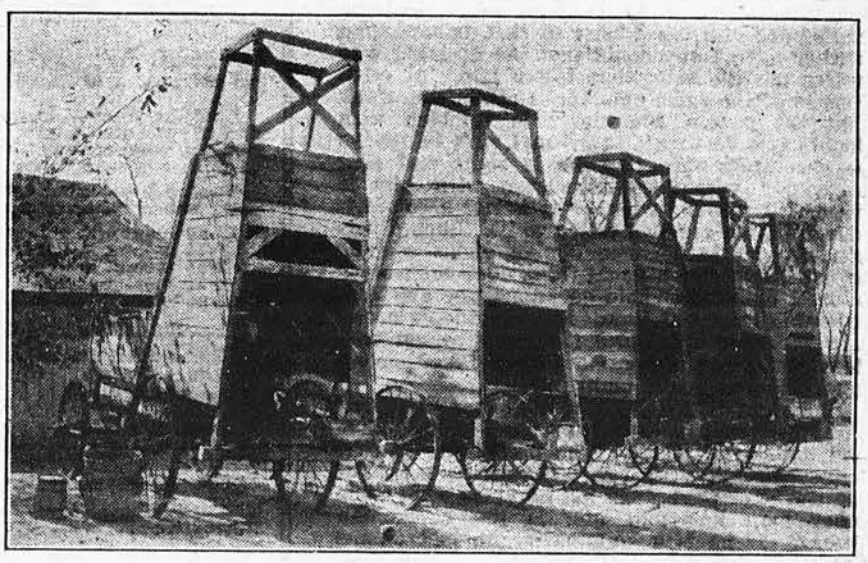
A tree census is now being taken on the Yaggy plantation. The orchard has been carefully mapped and the location and variety of every tree will be graphically shown on the map when the count is completed. Already a considerable acreage has been mapped. By checking this survey Mr. Yaggy will be able to ascertain in a few moments the number and location of trees of a given variety in his orchard. The survey also will give him much information concerning the condition of the trees and the orchard which will be of much value in properly managing it.

During this winter season Mr. Yaggy plans to remove about 1,500 trees. This is in line with his determination to eliminate varieties which he deems unprofitable in this section, such as Ben Davis, Ganos and Missouri Pippins. In the future he probably will specialize in old fashioned Winesaps. Other varieties he has found profitable in the Arkansas Valley are: Jonathans, Grimes Golden, Rome Beauties, Mammoth Black Twigs and York Imperials. There always is a good market for these apples and they are easily disposed of at good prices. He grows two summer varieties, Maiden's Blush and Yellow Transparents.

In irrigating his orchard Mr. Yaggy uses water from both open and cased-in wells. The dug wells are 24 inches wide. The others are fitted with 8-inch casing. Water is lifted with centrifugal pumps and turned into open ditches. These pumps have been kept in operation three weeks without a stop.

The ditches are lister furrows and are 6 to 8 feet from the trunks of the trees. They are plowed according to grade and often turn and twist a good deal.

In fertilizing his orchard Mr. Yaggy has had best results with barnyard manure. During 1912 and 1913 he used 100 carloads of manure, totaling 5,000 tons, on the land and obtained some very large crops. The 1915 yield from his orchard was 210,000 bushels of apples, an average of 400 bushels (Continued on Page 17.)



Tank Wagons, with Gasoline Engines Mounted in Houses on the Rear, are Used in Spraying the Apple Trees in the 500-Acre Yaggy Orchard.

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Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

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F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
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SUBSCRIPTION RATE: One dollar a year

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

ONE of our readers, A. H. Burg, of Lakin, is in favor of making vigorous war on the coyote. He writes me urging the legislature to increase the bounty on coyote skins to $10. That will result, in his opinion, in the speedy extermination of the coyotes.

Mrs. Burg is a successful breeder of fine bronze turkeys and the coyote dearly loves turkey meat. "Kansas would have more sheep raisers and more turkey raisers," says Mr. Burg, "if it were not for the coyotes. To show what we are losing as a state," he continues, "Mrs. Roderick, a neighbor of ours, sold nearly $600 worth of bronze turkeys at market prices 32 cents a pound. Many farmers did not produce that much from all the crops they raised this year. We produce turkeys only for breeding. We will sell $1,500 to $1,800 worth of turkeys this year. Last night a couple of coyotes came within 400 feet of the house and howled. I suppose they were howling their derision of the stingy $1 bounty."

I have no doubt that increasing the bounty on coyote scalps from $1 to $10 would stimulate the killing of these animals. It might also unless carefully guarded, tempt some not overscrupulous persons to go into the business of raising coyotes for the bounty. However I am for the turkey and if it is necessary to pay a bounty of $10 a scalp to increase the output of turkeys then I am for the bounty.

Differing Opinions

RECENTLY I received a letter from one of our subscription agents informing me that two subscribers had stopped their subscriptions because, as they said, Tom McNeal is a Socialist. In the same mail or possibly in the mail of the day before was a letter from a Socialist criticising me because I was standing in with and defending the capitalists and trying to fool the honest readers.

Perhaps, I ought to get indignant at these accusations, but the fact is that I am amused rather than offended. The two subscribers who accused me of being a Socialist in all probability never read a work on Socialism in their lives and do not know either what it is or even what it is said to be. Anything that differs from the present order in their opinion is Socialism. On the other hand I have found that about the most dogmatic person in the world is the ardent Socialist. He has learned a certain creed and becomes as intolerant in his advocacy of that creed as any fanatical religionist.

In times past I have tried to make something of a study of Socialism. My final conclusion was that it is an unworkable theory and could only succeed in an industrial despotism. I am, therefore, not a Socialist. On the other hand the standpatter does not appeal to me. All the progress the world has made has been despite the standpatter. He has consistently opposed every reform movement whether sensible or foolish.

I have not the slightest doubt but that the two subscribers who accuse me of being a Socialist are entirely honest in that opinion and neither have I any doubt that the Socialist who writes me the somewhat bitter letter of criticism is of the same opinion. I sometimes think that the person who never is troubled with doubts is a fortunate individual. He is always so absolutely sure that he is right and that everybody who does not agree with him is wrong. I wonder whether it is not a comfortable frame of mind in which to be. Such a person has no bothersome doubts about religion or politics and as a usual thing does not trouble himself about economic questions, for any considerable length of time. He just adopts a certain theory and decides that any person who does not adopt the same theory is either an ignoramus or just a plain fool.

If he is a Socialist he adopts what he understands Carl Marx taught, as his economic bible and quits right there. The probability is that he never really waded thru the dreary mazes of the works of Carl Marx but he takes what some other man has told him is the Marxonian theory. If he is a standpatter he just damns everything he does not understand, as Socialism, and is of the opinion that all Socialists ought to be hang, imprisoned or deported. If he is a religious man he adopts as his creed what he has inherited and without argument condemns the doubter as a troublesome heretic who really has no right to live. Politically he assumes that whatever his party does is right and whatever the opposing party does is wrong and neither learns nor forgets.

It has been my good fortune, or misfortune, and I never have been able to determine which, to be born a doubter. Dogmas irk me. Positive opinions invite my mental challenge. There are, of course, some things so well established as to become axioms, about which I have no doubt, but when I am asked to grant a premise on faith and then listen to the argument based on that premise by its advocate, I always find myself asking how he knows. I have not for years been an intense partisan because it seems to me that the greater part of political argument and propaganda is so adulterated with bunk that it is rather difficult to distinguish between what is pretense and what is genuine.

I have no doubt but that truth exists but have a feeling that none of us are competent at all times to distinguish between truth and error. I have a great deal of faith in the good intentions of the average man but it seems to me that he is easily fooled and the wiser he thinks himself the more likely he is to deceive himself. I do not think that the world has been governed by fools but there has been enough of ignorance, bigotry, knavery and selfishness in the management of the affairs of nations past and present, to hinder greatly the progress of the world toward the goal of happiness, to fill it with mourning and misery and to make it for the majority of its inhabitants a hell instead of a paradise. I do not believe that any man is wise enough to devise a perfect government or a perfect state of society and that only by experiments, many of which will prove to be mistakes, are we destined to progress toward the ideal.

I believe that for the most part our whole educational system has been based on a fallacy and has failed to attain the one important object of education. It has tended to encourage selfishness and competition instead of co-operation and helpfulness. The greatest rewards have been given to those dowered with the greatest natural gifts, and the most applause has been showered on those who could excel with the least effort.

Our boasted civilization is grossly selfish and materialistic and hypocrisy very often has passed for virtue. Our standards are measured in dollars and notwithstanding our protestations to the contrary all governments have been conducted on the theory that rights of property are paramount to rights of person.

As the years go on I acquire more charity for the opinions of my fellow men and more faith in their purposes. Naturally and by inheritance conservative, I cannot go with extremes in politics, religion or economic and social theories. The radical is useful even if sometimes pestiferous. He is the skirmisher on the lines of progress, but the skirmish line never fights the main battle. Progress comes eventually by compromise and by the slow and often painful education of the masses. Until they are capable of a reasonable understanding of a principle it cannot be put into operation, no matter how correct it may be in morals, economics, or politics.

Holding these views it is rather immaterial to me what others may think of my beliefs or what they may call me. I prefer to have the good will and agreement of my fellowmen, but will have no quarrel with them if they disagree with my views on politics, religion or economics.

A valued friend of mine takes the trouble to send me a clipping about the Nonpartisan League. This article says that Townley and his staff are making a great drive in the state of Nebraska which is later to be duplicated in Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin. Accompanying the clipping is my friend's letter from which I quote: "The time to kill off these people is before they get a good start and I know you will be interested in this." On the contrary I am not greatly interested. The methods which have been used to combat the Nonpartisan League very often have been unfair and as it has seemed to me supremely foolish. I have no sort of patience with the policy of forbidding the representatives of the League to hold meetings or speak. I have no sympathy with mobs or mob law or anything savoring of it.

The way to treat the Nonpartisan League is to meet it fairly and in the open. Tell the truth and do not fear the consequences. If the Nonpartisan League can show that it is a good thing it will win and ought to win, if on the other hand it is an impracticable scheme it will fail. I have advised the Kansas farmers to assume a watchful waiting policy. Watch its operations elsewhere. There is no occasion just at present for them to give up their good money to organizers. They will in my opinion lose nothing by waiting, even if the League is all its advocates say and on the other hand they may save themselves some money and grief if it proves to be a disappointment where tried.

Let the right of free assembly and free speech prevail. If you are opposed to the organization and can prove that it is a bad thing, challenge the organizers to debate whenever they appear. Get the best of them in a fair fight if you can. We can trust to the intelligence of Kansans to listen and then decide what is to their own interest. If they have not that amount of intelligence then they deserve to be stung. I never waste much time sympathizing with the man who is taken in by a confidence man.

There isn't much hope for a fool anyhow. So I refuse to worry about the Nonpartisan League. I have heretofore pointed out what seems to me to be the weakness in their plan due to the fact that they are undertaking to operate business enterprises which require special skill and experience by elective officers. I do not believe it will work, but I may be mistaken. I often have been.

Capital Punishment

ABOUT two weeks ago there was a murder committed in the town of Independence, Kan. A merchant was murdered, it was said, by a negro and as a result there was something of a race riot, resulting in the killing of a negro and a white boy and the wounding of others. Naturally this occasioned a great deal of excitement. The governor was asked to send a company of the National Guard to preserve order. The local chapter of the American Legion volunteered the service of its members to preserve order until the state troops could get there.

As a result the Chamber of Commerce of Independence got together and unanimously resolved to ask the legislature to restore capital punishment in the state. If the restoration of capital punishment in the state of Kansas will prevent murders or even materially decrease the number of them that would be a very powerful argument in favor of it, but will it do this? Of course there is no way to definitely answer that question. No man can tell what the effect

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of the restoration of capital punishment would be. The only way we have of judging the probable effect is by comparing the records of states in which capital punishment is in force with the states in which it is abolished. Are there fewer murders and fewer lynchings in the states where hanging or electrocution is the penalty for murder than in the states where the death penalty has been abolished?

According to Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician, the average homicide rate for every 100,000 in 30 representative American cities shows the following results for the 10 years ending with 1911: For nine Southern cities, 15.7; for three Western cities, 9.6; for seven Central cities, 8.1; for 11 Eastern cities, 4.5. The highest homicide rate among the cities mentioned, was in Memphis, Tenn., where it was 52.7, and the lowest was in Milwaukee, Wis., where during the 10 years the average number of homicides a year was only 1.9 for every 100,000 persons. In Tennessee, of which Memphis is the largest city, the penalty for murder is hanging. In Wisconsin, of which Milwaukee is the largest city, the punishment is the same as in Kansas, life imprisonment.

It is often said that persons resort to lynch law because the law does not provide adequate punishment for murder; that if we had capital punishment our citizens would be much more willing to let the law take its course. During the year 1919 there were 82 lynchings in the United States, 77 in the South and five in the North and West. Seven of these occurred in Alabama, 12 in Arkansas, two in Colorado, five in Florida, two in Missouri, two in Georgia, seven in Louisiana, 12 in Mississippi, one in Nebraska; three in North Carolina, one in South Carolina; one in Tennessee, four in Texas, one in Washington, two in West Virginia and one in Kansas; 80 of the lynchings took place in states which have the death penalty, two in the states of Kansas and Washington, where it has been abolished. In the states of Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, in all of which the death penalty has been abolished, no lynchings were reported. The statistics certainly do not show that capital punishment tends to decrease murder or mob law. The statement that it does is as fallacious as the claim that preparation for war will prevent wars. Just now the people of Independence are probably somewhat hysterical and have jumped to the conclusion that if we had just had capital punishment the trouble would not have occurred. There is every probability that the murderer did not take the penalty into consideration at all. He was figuring on getting away entirely, not on the question of whether he would be hung or imprisoned for life.

The fact is that the arguments of the advocates of capital punishment destroy themselves. In one breath they contend that the fear of death by hanging will deter the criminal from committing murder and in the next they declare that the absence of the death penalty begets lynch law which is more terrible than legal execution. Usually the victim of mob law is subjected to the most horrible punishment, often tortured and burned at the stake. If fear of physical punishment would deter the criminal from committing the crime the fear of lynch law would be a more powerful deterrent than the fear of legal execution and there should therefore be fewer homicides in states where lynch law is common than in states where it is not; the reverse, however, is true.

Kansas never has really had capital punishment. For many years it had a theoretical capital punishment law which never was put into execution; this was abolished several years ago. To go back to capital punishment now would be to retrograde.

The fact that crimes continue and increase rather than decrease in proportion to the population ought to convince any thoughtful person of the inherent error of our method of dealing with crime and criminals. The world in general has proceeded on the theory that crime can be prevented by physical punishment altho the fallacy of the theory has been demonstrated thru all the ages since organized government began. Ninety per cent of the crime of the world is the result of economic and social conditions and a faulty system of education. What this state and other states need is not savage punishment but the wiping out of the causes which produce crime and criminals.

Questions and Answers

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

What does the law require for a barb wire partition fence? F. G. K.

A legal wire fence, either partition or not partition, is a fence with three wires. The bottom wire to be not less than 18 inches and not more than 24 inches from the ground; the top wire to be not less than 44 inches and not more than 48 inches from the ground, and the middle wire to be an equal distance between the top and bottom wires. These wires must be fastened on posts set in the ground not less than 30 inches and not more than 2 rods apart, provided that posts may be 48 feet apart if stays are placed between the posts not more than 12 feet apart.

A and B are husband and wife. B, the wife, dies, leaving four children, three boys and a girl. The girl marries and has children. She dies. After a few years A, her father, dies. When his estate is settled, how is it that his daughter's children do not share their mother's part, but are left entirely out?

INTERESTED READER.

In all probability the mother had no share in the title to the property. Under our law, unless the real estate is held jointly, when the wife dies, the title to the property remains wholly in the husband and he would have the right to will this property as he saw fit. If he died without will, then the children of this daughter would inherit her share of the estate, but if he willed his property to the other children, then these children have no recourse.

A and B are in partnership on a farm. A bought B out, taking B's share of everything formerly owned by the partnership, which included some oats in a bin belonging to B (which were guessed at 100 bushels more or less).

Soon after, B bought some things back from A. A delivered everything but 2 bushels of alfalfa seed. A will not deliver the alfalfa seed because he claims there were only 80 bushels of oats. The oats were never measured. Can A make B make up for the lack of oats or return the price collected for them? Can B make A deliver the alfalfa seed or the price B paid for it? If A sold the alfalfa seed to some other person for more than he sold it to B, could B collect the price A received for it?

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If A and B agreed upon a certain price for the oats without measuring them, both persons having the opportunity to look at the pile of oats and guess at the number of bushels there might be in it, then both are bound by that transaction and A could not afterwards rue the bargain on the ground that there were not as many bushels of oats in the bin as they both supposed there were.

A having agreed to deliver to B 2 bushels of alfalfa seed at an agreed price, is bound also by that agreement and B can collect either the alfalfa seed or the amount of money he paid for the same. I am inclined to think also that the court would hold that he could recover not only the price he paid but the market price of the alfalfa seed at the time of A's refusal to deliver it—whatever that market price might have been.

A and B are husband and wife. They have a farm partly paid for—B paying two-thirds of the price. B has some money and stocks which A is trying to compel her to sell and apply on the farm. A is shiftless. B is in ill health. A has repeatedly threatened to leave B; then again tries to force her to a mutual separation. B refuses.

They have two children. B desires to know whether she has a right to will all the money on interest and the stocks to the children. Would the law give half the farm to the children if willed to them by the mother at her death? The money put into the farm, the money out on interest, and stocks are part of a legacy left to B. If A and B separate, would the law allow B all she applied on the farm? If there is a mutual separation, would A be compelled to contribute to the support of the children? The children are 10 and 14 years old, respectively.

E. M.

1. If B, the wife, has contributed two-thirds of the money for the payment for this land, she is entitled to a two-thirds interest in it; and while she cannot will it away from her husband so long as they are not divorced, she can, of course, will one-half of whatever interest she has in it to her children. Her personal property she can dispose of as she sees fit.

2. If there should be a separation and divorce, the court would determine the allowance to each of the parties.

3. So long as they are husband and wife, the law makes it the duty of the husband to contribute to the support of the children and his wife. If he is not physically incapacitated and refuses to contribute to such support, under our law, he is guilty of a felony.

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1. Can parents living in district No. 69 send children to school in district No. 30 where they farm land in both districts, 80 acres in district 69 and 160 acres in district 30, without paying tuition in district 30?

2. Can parents living in Oklahoma send children to Kansas school district No. 30 where parents pay taxes in Sumner county, but do not own property in district No. 30? S. G.

1. If the parents living in district No. 69 own the land they farm in district No. 30, they may send their children to that school without being required to pay any tuition.

2. Children of parents living in Oklahoma would not have the right to attend school in Kansas without paying tuition.

If a married woman dies leaving property in her own name and leaves no will, can her husband hold all, his lifetime, or what part could her children hold? MRS. M.

The husband could hold one-half of her property absolutely, and her children the other half.

Ruining the Farm Markets

THOUSANDS of dollars daily are being taken from the pockets of American farmers because America, which protects manufacturing industries from the cheap labor and lower living standards of foreign countries, does not protect its greatest industry, agriculture, from the same competition. America is fast being made into a dumping ground for cheap farm produce of Asia and Australia, South America and Canada, Denmark and other countries. The absence of a tariff that would protect its farmers as well as its manufacturers makes it so.

As I write, there is a week's review of the grain trade before me which shows sharply in the brief and blunt words of the market how American farmers are made to suffer thru lack of proper protection by the Federal Government. The report says that Northern and Eastern American mills have supplied their needs for several weeks with the cheaper Canadian wheat and that America is exporting wheat by first importing it from Canada. Meanwhile American wheat is being hammered down daily below the cost of production by market manipulators, because Canada is free to dump any and all of its wheat here at will.

If a tariff to equalize conditions between the American manufacturer and the foreign manufacturer is sound, surely it is just as sound to equalize conditions between American farmers and foreign growers.

The other day a steamer unloaded at an Atlantic port ¼ million frozen carcasses of mutton and lamb from Australia and New Zealand and more cargoes of frozen meat are on the way to this country from Australasia. It is excellent business for the holders of cheap land in the Southern Hemisphere to dump their cheap products on our open markets, but today our farmers are raising sheep at a loss and cannot find a market for the wools they have produced on high-priced land and with high-priced help and shipped by high-priced freight.

Everything the American farmer sells is sold in competition with the world. Almost everything he buys he must buy in a protected market. He must sell his wool and mutton in competition with South America and Australasia. He must buy his clothing and other woolens with a 30 per cent tariff tax added, for his Government protects the manufacturer of woolens and does not protect the American producer of wool.

The Tariff act of 1913 put many farm products on the free list and greatly reduced the duties on others. It opened up this country to the world and left the farmer defenseless.

In 1913 we reduced the duty on butter from 6 to 2½ cents. The duty on cheese also was reduced and today we see ships from all the Seven Seas bearing down on America to rout the American dairy farmer, carrying dairy products from Denmark and Siberia and flooding our markets with vegetable fats from the South Pacific and the Orient to be made into butter substitutes.

More than that, our failure to protect our own producers is giving Canada and Argentina just the right kind of encouragement they need to develop their own production, not only in dairying—and they are doing that—but in shipping frozen meats and corn from Argentina and wheat both from Canada and the Argentine.

We produce 70 per cent of the world's corn crop and use about 98 per cent of what we produce, chiefly in feeding it on the farm. Argentina produces one-sixteenth of our production and a quality of corn that is harder than ours and better for shipping under normal conditions. In 1909 there was a tariff of 15 cents a bushel on corn imported into this country. Under our present tariff there is no duty on corn. In 1919 Argentina sent 3,001,143 bushels of corn to this country and in 1920 increased that quantity to 9,064,658 bushels.

The United States is second in the quantity of frozen meats imported from the Argentine, the United Kingdom being first. American packers largely control the fresh meat industries of South America and it is not likely that they immediately will reduce prices greatly in the United States by importing meat. But these South American countries have vast areas of pasture lands and meat can be produced there at a low cost.

I do not believe that a tariff should be removed from or imposed on any commodity in the interests of any particular class. But the interests of the American farmer are so inextricably mixed with the interests of all America that a just protection to him is a benefit, in fact a necessity, for the Nation.

Arthur Capper.

State Farm Bureau Items

Contributed by County Agents

BROWN COUNTY is the only county in Northeast Kansas which does not have a Farm Bureau. This is one of the richest agricultural counties in Kansas. For aggregate value of all farm products, Brown stands well toward the head of the list. It is one of the greatest corn counties in the state. Nemaha, Jackson, Atchison, and Doniphan counties, which border Brown, all have successful organizations. Some of the most successful Farm Bureau Work in Kansas has been done in counties in this section of the state.

Good Dairy Records

Teddy, a Holstein owned by J. C. Smith, of Paola, won first, both for milk and butterfat in the dairy production contest at the dairy show held recently at Paola by the Eastern Kansas Agricultural association. In seven days this cow produced 399.7 pounds of milk, and 16.52 pounds of butterfat, and won the two $30 prizes offered for the most milk and the most butterfat. Lady, owned by Roy Lowe, of Paola, won second prize of $20 for milk by producing 339.2 pounds. Ruby, a Guernsey, owned by J. C. Smith, of Paola, won second prize of $20 for butterfat.

Iowa Employs Miss Coe

Maud M. Coe, home demonstration agent in McPherson county, has resigned to accept a similar position in Franklin county, Iowa. She began her new work January 1. Miss Coe was in McPherson county three years. Plans are being made to get an agent to take her place.

Miami Bureau Gets Results

The work of the Farm Bureau in Miami county has brought actual results to members of the bureau and to the farmers of the county, according to the Wellsville Globe. "Here is an instance in point," says the Globe. "A Richland township man brought four dozen hens to market one day the past year. The produce man kept the four dozen hens for two days before shipping them, and in that time collected two eggs from the pens. The farmer said that after selling the four dozen hens he still collected just as many eggs as before. Culling paid him well. Also, that is another reason why it does not pay the city man to buy hens at the produce houses, when he desires hens that will lay. The probabilities are that the hens he will find for sale will be culls, hens selected scientifically, as loafers, according to methods taught thru the Farm Bureau."

Interesting Corn Tests

Iowa Silver Mine outyielded all other varieties of corn in a test made by C. L. Somers, of Wichita, in co-operation with E. J. Macy, county agent. The yield was 40.86 bushels an acre. People's White dent, which yielded 40.28 bushels, was second, and Pride of Saline, with a yield of 40 bushels, was third. Boone County White yielded 36.86 bushels; Midland Yellow dent 36.28; Calico-Haugheys 36; Kansas Sunflower 34.28; Commercial White 31.43; Freed's White dent 29.71. Commercial White, which made a yield of 31.87 bushels, led all other varieties in a test made by R. L. Beal, of Bentley, who also co-operated with Mr. Macy. Pride of Saline was second with 26.13 bushels; Boone County White, third, with 25.33 bushels; and Capper corn fourth, with 23.86 bushels.

Cost of Storing Grain

The Ford County Farm Bureau and the department of agricultural economics at Kansas State Agricultural college have been co-operating in investigating the cost of storing grain on the farm. Data has been obtained from 26 farmers. It was found that a great deal of storage room on farms was not used this year. One of the big expenses in holding wheat was found to be the high cost of interest on money. Storing made it necessary to borrow. The information gathered in this county and in other counties will be used by the college and the Marketing committee of Kansas State Farm Bureau.

Federation of Farm Organizations

The farm organizations of Lyon county met recently and organized the Lyon County Federation of Farm Organizations. This body will embrace the membership of the Farmers' Union, the Farm Bureau and the Grange. One of the first matters taken up was legislation. The Capper-Hersman bill providing for collective bargaining by farmers in marketing their products was indorsed unanimously. The resolution advocated the speedy enactment of the bill into the law. The new organization will have a central executive committee whose membership will consist of one representative apiece chosen from the parent organizations. The presidents and secretaries of the different organizations will be members ex-officio of the executive committee. The object of the organization is to get united support for all projects which will benefit farmers of Lyon county.

The Hays Experiment Station

Visitors at the Hays Experiment station, in the future, will find a number of improvements in the way of buildings. Two new experimental silos, four sheep sheds for experimental use, and a new concrete water tower have been completed, according to R. E. Getty, specialist in sorghums at the station. Mr. Getty says a new $4,000 machine shed is now being built, and that other improvements are in progress at the dairy farm and the dry land agricultural project.

New Membership Campaigns

Kingman, Hodgeman, Finney, Doniphan, and Franklin counties will soon start membership campaigns. In these counties an effort is being made to give every farmer a chance to learn about the work of the Farm Bureau before the campaign starts. Most of these counties are providing speakers for different communities in the county where the farmers wish to hold meetings.

Purebred Cows for Poor Farm

Sedgwick county has started out to build up a real dairy herd at its poor farm. The work of building up this herd has been turned over to E. J. Macy, county agent. Mr. Macy recently purchased some new purebred cows for the herd. The herd now consists of five purebred cows, two purebred heifers, two grade Holstein cows, one grade yearling heifer, a Jersey cow, and five steers. Mr. Macy recently selected a bull to head the herd. He picked King Hengerveld Pietertje Fayne, owned by C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kan.

Comanche County Gets Busy

Seven communities in Comanche county have been organized for Farm Bureau work by E. L. Garrett, county agent. There are seven other communities which will be organized later. Five of these communities were organized recently. These communities are New Eden, Wilmore, Pleasant Ridge, Harmony, and Baxter.

Fewer Beef Cattle

Very few cattle are being fed in Sedgwick county, according to E. J. Macy, county agent. Uncertainty of the cattle market and tightness of credit probably are the cause. However, Mr. Macy reports that quite a few feeders are preparing lambs for market. Among those who are feeding sheep are E. A. Goodin, Derby; F. M. Hammers, Clearwater; and V. L. Woodard, Maize.

New Holstein Bull for Bourbon

A committee composed of Earl Williams, of Hiattville, Avery C. Maloney, county agent, and W. H. Cave of the agricultural college, has purchased a bull for the Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian company. The bull was bought from the Maxwell Farms at Waterloo, Ia. It is a yearling calf of Sir Ormsby Skylark, and half brother to Duchess Skylark Ormsby who holds the world's record of 1,506 pounds of butter in a year. The calf's dam is a daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis and has a record of 1,062 pounds of butterfat in a year. This brings to Bourbon county a sire that has among his ancestry some of the most noted yearly record Holsteins.

Pratt Conducts Successful Campaign

Pratt County Farm Bureau recently put on a membership campaign on a $10 basis, and obtained nearly 600 members. This is a slight increase in membership over last year when dues were $3. Kansas State Farm Bureau provided solicitors for the campaign and the Pratt County Farm Bureau provided drivers to haul them. The campaign was made under severe handicap. V. S. Crippen, county agent, says the increased membership fee will give the county a budget of $5,000 for next year.

Ness Bureau Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the Ness County Farm Bureau, held recently at Ness City, the following officers were elected: President, Charles Horchem, Ransom; vice-president, W. I. Bowman, Ness City; secretary-treasurer, L. T. Miller, Ness City. The advisory council is composed of C. D. Foster, Ness City; Lawrence Miller, Ransom; A. W. Wilson, Ness City; Leo Frienz, Ness City; Herman Mellies, Ness City.

Sumner County Beef Club

The Sumner County Farm Bureau is offering to give assistance to any community which wishes to organize a beef club. Beef clubs have been operated by Sumner county farmers for at least 25 years, according to W. A. Boys, county agent. Mr. Boys believes the present spread in the price of beef on foot and the retail price would doubtless stimulate the forming of beef clubs during the winter. He reports a successful beef club operating in Illinois township in that county. E. M. Bodle, of Clearwater, is the president and oldest member of the club. The club is limited to just eight. There is no definite time set for the club to begin work, as this varies with the weather conditions. It is usually planned to kill the first beef after a good freeze. The club first hired a man to do all the killing, but has found it more satisfactory for every club member to kill his own beef. The club meets at the beginning of the season's work and makes rules to govern the club. It is decided to have all animals to be killed as uniform as possible.

Many New Orchards for Jackson

Eight 1-acre orchards were set out in Jackson county last spring, in co-operation with the County Farm Bureau and the horticultural department of Kansas State Agricultural college, according to E. H. Leker, county agent. Selection of trees for these orchards was made by the horticultural department. Every orchard was made to include a good variety of fruit for all seasons of the year. Every orchard has about 30 apple trees, 10 cherry trees, six peach trees, and four plum trees. Special prices were obtained from reliable nursery companies last year and the average cost of the orchards was $27.20. More such orchards will be put out next spring, Mr. Leker says. He is urging those interested in putting out one of these orchards to get in touch with him at once so that all orders may be placed for early spring delivery.

Douglas Agent's Good Record

The annual report of R. O. Smith, Douglas county agent, shows that he has earned his money. Under his direction about 300 acres of seed potatoes were treated. The increase in yield netted the farmers more than $15,000. There are about 1,600 acres of potatoes in the county. Had all the seed been treated the saving would have been between $40,000 and $50,000 this year. More than 2,000 acres of alfalfa land was cleared of gophers. It is estimated by the farmers that $10,000 was saved in this way.

Wool Pool for Allen

The Allen county Farm Bureau is the latest to organize a wool pool. According to J. A. Milham, county agent, 38 sheep growers placed wool in the pool. The consignment was shipped to Chicago where the other Kansas wool is stored.

To Stop Market Gambling

MORE wheat was sold in Chicago last October by men who play the markets and bet on chalk marks, than was grown in the United States last year. They sold the entire corn crop of the United States 14 times before a bushel of it was marketed. There was and is similar gambling in cotton. Every million bales, or every million bushels of farm products so exploited on the exchanges immediately becomes a weight on the market. Farmers are in this way defrauded of millions of dollars every year, and the consumer is in no way benefited. A bill which will annihilate market gambling in farm products by the best constitutional means that can be found—a prohibitive tax that will wipe out this vicious system completely—has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Capper of Kansas. Defeat in Congress has been the history of every previous attempt to end this great evil and the hottest kind of fight will be made to kill this bill. Its great hope of enactment lies in an immediate active and aggressive championship of the measure by farmers and all others opposed to this disastrous abuse. No former session of Congress has been so disposed to listen to farmers as this one. And therein lies great hope for favorable action if farmers will make their wishes known unmistakably. Will you help line up sentiment for the bill by getting your neighbors to sign a petition for its passage? The form here given may be clipped from this page and used for a heading. When the signatures have been attached, mail petition at the earliest possible moment direct to Arthur Capper, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Petition to Stop Market Gambling in Farm Products

To The President and Congress:

In behalf of honest markets and the future of the farming industry, we respectfully urge the enactment of Senate bill 4561, as introduced by Senator Capper. While preserving all legitimate functions of the exchanges, it applies the most effective constitutional means for preventing gambling in wheat, corn, cotton and other farm products—an annihilating tax on all contracts for future delivery except where made by farmers, dealers or manufacturers who buy or sell for actual transfer. Irresponsible men entirely out of sympathy with producers and consumers, should not be permitted to sway markets and interfere with a free and wholesome operation of the law of supply and demand to the detriment of the whole country.

NAME ADDRESS

.....

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To Cheapen Motor Hauls

Co-operation in Transportation is Economical

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THERE are three methods of motor truck transportation so far as the farmer is concerned. One method is that of the farm owned truck, where every farmer is a unit and responsible only to himself; the second method is the one of custom hauling, or hauling by an individual or corporation for profit, and the third is the co-operative method of motor truck hauling, in which the trucks are owned and operated by a co-operative organization of farmers and merchants serving one another.

The first method, where the farm owned truck is used exclusively is, perhaps, the one most widely used at the present time. It has many advantages and some disadvantages. Among the advantages are the following: It is available at any time to the needs of the individual owner. He can use it on his farm and for hauling. He can use it day or night or at any time he wishes. His only delays will be caused by breakdown or bad roads and he is not forced to hold up his shipments because of the other man's delay. He can have a light speedy truck, if such best suits his purpose, and make several extra trips a day if necessary. He also can do some hauling for his neighbors.

The disadvantages of the individual ownership idea are that seldom do all trucks go to town or come home with a capacity load. They usually go one way empty, or very nearly so, and of course they are not earning anything for the owner when running without a load. There is also a great duplication of equipment for doing the same amount of hauling, and the combined expenses will be greater accordingly. There is more wear and tear on the roads when a number of trucks are operating over them, and the operation of the farm owned truck means that the owner or one of the farm workers must be away from the farm whenever the truck is on the road.

The Use of Custom Trucks

The custom truck has certain advantages of hauling farm produce to market for a number of farmers and bringing back any merchandise and delivering it at the farmer's door, leaving the farmer at home to look after his business. Such trucks are usually of greater capacity than farm owned trucks, and this fact tends to bring the ton-mile hauling costs down materially.

The disadvantages of such truck hauling have been found to lie in the fact that competition is likely to start in the hauling field, and one man will begin cutting the rates to such an extent that others cannot operate profitably, and soon the truck routes are discontinued. Another weak point in such hauling is the fact that many of the haulers are not responsible, and losses must be borne by the shippers of produce or merchandise. The system is working out well in some communities, but in many instances it has failed.

The co-operative system of hauling has been proved very satisfactory in localities where farming systems and good roads are such that truck hauling can be carried on thruout the year. A number of farmers can get together and organize a co-operative truck route and incorporate as a stock company. Every man takes a share or more of stock, the price of which is governed by the amount of money that must be raised and the number of persons co-operating in the enterprise. In the most successful co-operative truck routes, the membership is not restricted to farmers, but city merchants are permitted to hold stock, and in this way, all the hauling from town out to the farms is done with the co-operatively owned truck. This permits the truck to carry a load on every trip, thus making it earn its cost of operation at all times.

Dairy and Garden Products

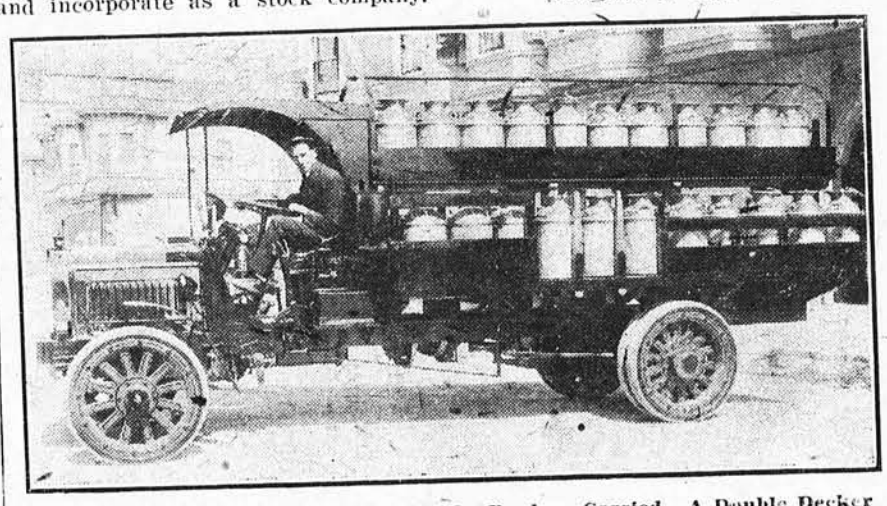
Where such enterprises as dairying, fruit growing, truck gardening or any specialized lines of agriculture are being carried on, co-operative motor truck routes can be profitably organized and maintained. The motor truck may haul the produce all the way to market, or it may haul only to the railroad. In either event, it serves the farmers along the route in keeping down the costs of hauling which would necessarily arise with the duplication of equipment, and the amount of time necessary for each farmer to do his own hauling.

A fixed schedule of charges can be prepared by the directors of the co-operative organization, and all shippers pay the same rate. These charges must be determined only after a thoro investigation has been made regarding the cost of keeping the trucks going all the time, and paying operators and helpers. In one county in Maryland, the costs have been calculated according to the class of freight hauled, and different articles of freight have been placed in different classes, and the price of hauling every class is fixed by the directors. Thus, apples, axle grease, butter, beans, buckets, barrels, cabbage, crated melons, oils, onions, tires, stoves and wagon wheels, are put into Class 1; while bulky things such as empty baskets or empty chicken crates call for a charge of four times the Class 1 rate. The rate on live calves is 50 cents a head and on live cattle, the charge is 50 cents a hundredweight except on special trips when nothing is hauled but cattle, when cost is less. The charges must of course be governed by the distance which the load is hauled, and the operating costs of the trucks. Trucks operating over smooth hard surfaced highways, can operate much more economically than when they travel over dirt or mud roads.

Co-operative motor truck routes can be operated successfully in sections which produce in sufficient quantity to warrant daily operation of trucks, and which are not more than 40 miles distant from consuming centers according to H. S. Yohe, formerly with the Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture. The quantity of produce should be rather uniform thruout the year, which is usually the case in dairying communities.

Before undertaking the establishment of a co-operative motor trucking association a survey should be made to determine the adequacy of the present methods of hauling as well as the fairness of rates to be charged, and the tonnage which will be available

(Continued on Page 15.)

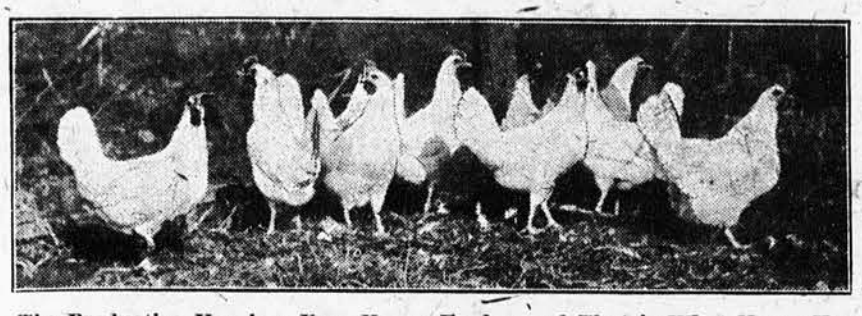


The Body Design Must be Adapted to the Produce Carried. A Double Decker for Milk or Hogs Will Save Time and Prove Profitable.

Green Feeds for Poultry

Well Balanced Rations Increase Egg Production

BY H. L. KEMPSTER



The Productive Hen is a Very Heavy Feeder, and That is What Keeps Her Hustling all Day Long. This Pen of Layers Won First Prize.

GREEN feeds play an important part in promoting growth and maintaining health in poultry. Its chief value has been credited to the fact that it keeps the digestive tract in a laxative condition and renders digestion more efficient. Green feed contains valuable food nutrients as well and it has been observed that an abundant supply reduces the consumption of other feeds. Within the last few years a still more important value has been credited to green food.

Must Have Vitamines

Nutrition experts have found that there are present in certain foodstuffs substances called growth accessories. These substances must be present in the diet or the animal or bird will not grow, in fact, will develop certain peculiar diseases. Due to the fact that these accessories are necessary to maintain health and even life, they are given the name "vitamines." The leafy parts of plants are rich in these vitamines so that a still greater importance is now attached to green food, especially the leafy parts of plants. Succulence adds bulk to the ration, thereby preventing constipation. Another value of green food is that it contains yellow coloring matter, the same as is found in the egg yolk, which explains why hens produce eggs with more highly colored yolks when green food is abundant.

The problem of supplying green food is easily solved during the growing season. Seasonable crops, such as wheat, oats or rape may be sown near the poultry house. Wheat is an excellent fall and spring crop, the mature wheat also provides grain. One poultry man recommends the planting of wheat or rye very early so that an abundant fall growth is made. In winter this is cut and fed the chickens when the birds are confined.

For Summer Feeding

Kale makes excellent growth and a small patch will provide an abundance of green food. It is often grown on a separate yard where the yard arrangement will not permit the growing of pasture crops. Permanent sod runs are not as satisfactory pasture as the crops mentioned above. The grass soon becomes tough and usually the yards adjacent to the poultry house become bare. This, however, can be overcome partially by keeping the grass short. If the entire grass run is kept short, either by mowing or pasturing with sheep, there will be less tendency for the yard near the house to become bare. Alfalfa is an excellent crop for pasture as it grows thruout the summer if cut regularly. An abundance of green pasture, provided, of course, with shade, is almost a necessity, especially with young stock. In growing crops for poultry one should provide an arrangement which will make possible the shutting off of the chickens until the crop has well started.

Succulent Winter Rations

For winter feeding, the problem of supplying succulence is more difficult. Bran always should be found in the mash part of the ration, as it tends to prevent constipation. Alfalfa and clover leaves are excellent for winter feeding. It is surprising how readily hens will consume them, even if fed dry. Properly cured clover or alfalfa swelled by soaking over night makes an excellent winter green feed.

One of the best forms of winter succulence is the feeding of large beets, commonly called "mangel wurzels." The tops may be harvested in the fall and fed. The beets may be stored in a suitable storage room or pit. They keep well and are easily fed. The usual method of feeding is to split the beet and hang on a nail the split side exposed in an accessible place. It stimulates exercise and activity which is important in winter. Cabbage is also frequently used, a head of cabbage being just high enough to compel the hens to jump a little in order to reach it.

Many cooked vegetables, such as turnips or potatoes are used, but they cause considerable labor. Sprouted oats are an excellent green food. It is a laborious task. To sprout oats, one must provide a temperature of more than 70 degrees. This usually necessitates a special home-made or purchased sprouter. A good one has trays, usually square, with sides 3 inches high and bottoms either metal or wood, the bottom having holes. These trays are usually stacked, one above the other, on a suitable rack. If artificial heat is used the rack is enclosed to retain the heat.

The oats sufficient to cover the tray 1 inch deep are soaked over night in warm water and then spread on the tray, being watered twice a day. In 10 days the oats ought to be large enough to feed. One should feed what the hens will clean up in 20 minutes.

The value of green food should be recognized. It is of particular value in increasing the hatching chances of the eggs. The old saying "an apple a day keeps the doctor away" also applies to poultry feeding. More healthy flocks, more efficient digestion, more eggs and better grown chicks are assured when green food occupies an important place in the diet for poultry.

No matter how modern the farm machinery may be, it isn't a modern farm if the house hasn't modern conveniences.

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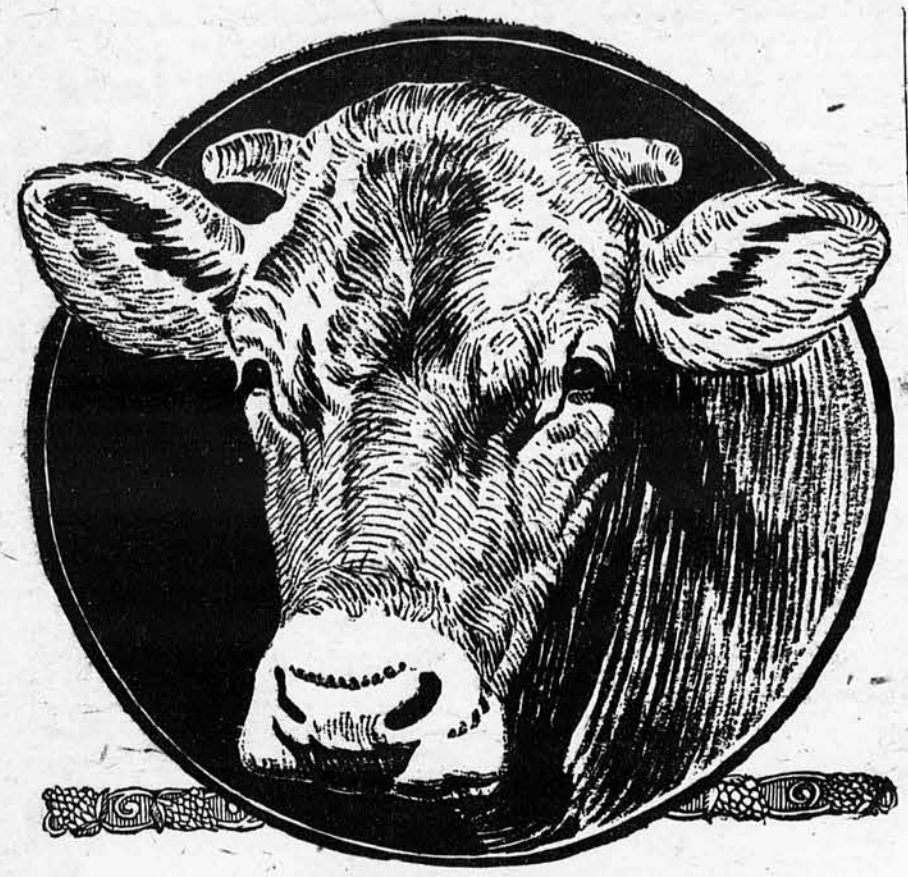

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DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville, Vermont

NOTE: The trade-mark name has been changed from KOW-KURE to KOW-KARE—a name more expressive of both the PREVENTIVE and CURATIVE qualities of the remedy. There is not the slightest change in formula or manufacture.

Meet the Calf Club Winners

Boys and Girls Net $3,000 From Season's Work

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

SEVENTY-FIVE Kansas boys and girls today are the proud owners of 150 purebred or high grade heifer calves, obtained thru the aid of Senator Arthur Capper. Purchased last spring, these calves were entered in the Capper Calf club contest for 1920 at from a few days to 2 months old. The normal increase in valuation of these calves, established in most instances by careful appraisal by experienced breeders, at the close of the contest amounted to approximately $3,000, after deducting cost of feed during the record-keeping period. Not bad returns for six months' work by these boys and girls, is it? And best of all, these calves in nearly every instance still are in the hands of the contestants, destined to become the foundation of farm herds for their owners.

The contest work consisted of keeping feed records on the calves from May 1 to November 1. Monthly reports on feed and care were made, and at the end of the contest club members turned in reports showing the results of the season's work. In choosing the winners, the judges consulted competent livestock men as to reasonable valuation of calves, condition, and other points necessitating intimate knowledge of livestock. Story and records, condition of contest entries, and net profit were considered in making awards. How the reports showed up and what the club members accomplished can best be determined by a review of the records of the winners.

Harper County Wins First

To Harper county goes the honor of first prize, Chauncey Bickel winning with his Holstein entry. Thru careful, economical feeding and care Chauncey is able to show a profit of $102, which with a good story and records make him the recipient of a check for $20. "The neighbors had a report out for a while that I slept with my calves," writes Chauncey in his story, "but it wasn't quite that bad, altho I did go to the barn often to visit them. It has cost me just $23 for feed during the contest period, and my work has netted me $1.82 an hour. The only trouble with this is that I can't draw it all the year around, but if I could I surely would put in some long days." Sudan pasture played an important part in this boy's low feed cost.

A Shorthorn entry belonging to Vernon Button of Rush county takes second place. Vernon's original valuation on his calves was cut down by the judges, but even then he shows a net profit of $115.94. His prize check is for $15.

Not only does Russell county have the honor of winning the pep trophy cup for 1920, but third place in the contest goes to a member of this hustling team—Carl Gross, an Angus enthusiast. With purebred calves in excellent condition, a good story and a net profit of $95.28, Carl well deserves the $12 he has won. Along with several other calf club members he plans to exhibit his calves at the Wichita show this month.

A county leader is fourth winner—Hazel Horton of Linn county. Hazel had an entry of registered Jerseys and they showed their quality. Their aristocratic names were shortened to Rachel and Amelia, and with the best of care from their young mistress they won second and third places at the county fair. The final tribute paid the Capper clubs by Hazel in her club story is: 'I think the fact that I had been a member of the Capper Poultry club three years before I joined the calf club is a pretty good indication that I enjoy working in the Capper clubs. I have been able to have more money and nicer things than I ever had before I joined the clubs." Hazel's prize check is for $10.

Frankie Maupin of Finney county, with her Shorthorns, and a profit record of $114.03, takes fifth place and a prize of $8. Holsteins score again when Clara Long of Clay county wins sixth prize with a net profit of $104.43 from her purebred calves. Her prize money, won at the local fair, will be increased with a check for $7 from Arthur Capper.

Holsteins Score Often

In the next three places Holstein entries win. Kenneth Graham of Russell county takes seventh prize, Irene Roney of Osage county eighth, and John Dirks of Butler ninth. The prizes are $6, $5 and $4 respectively, and the net profits from the year's work $49.67, $51.32, and $57.

Merle Cubbison of Anderson county is the only Guernsey enthusiast to get into the money. Merle shows a net profit of $52.60, with a good story and a pair of calves that did well thruout the contest. His prize is $3.

The five consolation prizes of $2 each are well scattered over the state. Lewis Schmidt of Lincoln county with a Holstein entry stands in 11th place, showing a net profit of $50.76. Russell is again represented by Kale Workman, who has a profit of $42.20 with an Angus entry. Thirteenth place goes to Olive Edmonds and her Jersey entry, down in Linn county, showing a profit of $58.66. Next in line is Milburn Atkins of Nemaha county who has $40.50 to show for the good care given his contest entry of Shorthorns. Geneva Branning of Anderson county finishes the list with a good story and a profit of $23.53 from her Holsteins.

It is interesting to know that the total net profits of these 15 winners is $1,045.50. Of course the average for the entire club is not so high, but scarcely a member fails to rank well up with the general average. It isn't possible to estimate the benefits obtained by club members from their contest work and from getting high quality started on their farms. Time after time contest stock grew right away from scrub stock on the place, and the poor stuff was sold to pay for the good calves. As a club member says, "The training received by club members cannot be underestimated and they are certain to gain an interest in livestock that could scarcely be gotten otherwise."

Real care pays with farm woodlots. It is especially important that one should cut the undesirable trees and the pests with which the trees have to contend, such as grape and poison vines.

Vernon Button of Rush County, With the Shorthorn Heifer Calves on Which He Showed $115 Profit and Won Second Place in the Contest.

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THE LITTLE TWISTER BELT POWER TRANSMITTER is all you need, if you own a Ford or Dodge, to have the handest, most reliable Belt Power Outfit built. CATALOG FREE. Write me TODAY! FRANK R. WEISGERBER, Salina, Kans.

Dairy Cows Bring Profits

Cheaper Feeds Lower Production Costs

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

THE SCARCITY of help, the easy money made in other fields, and the comparatively low prices paid for dairy products were responsible for a large number of persons leaving the dairy field during the last few years. The present scarcity of good dairy cows and the lower prices of corn, oats, bran, alfalfa and other things entering into dairy production, forecast good profits to those equipped to convert their grain and roughage into milk, butter and cheese.

It has been estimated that if butterfat is selling for 50 cents a pound, a fairly good dairy cow will pay 70 cents a bushel for corn and 48 cents a bushel for oats. On the same basis, if butterfat is selling for 45 cents your cows should give you about 60 cents for corn and 42 cents for oats. The better producing cows this winter probably will return about 65 cents a bushel for oats and at least 90 cents a bushel for corn used. It seems safe to forecast that at least this winter the dairy cow will be our safest and most desirable market for our roughage and grains.

Tests for Tuberculosis

A tubercular cow is not only unprofitable but a dangerous asset to any herd. Every good dairyman, in the light of past experiences, will urge strongly the quickest elimination of all such animals. Many reasons have been given as to why cows should be tested. Even from an economic point of view the breeder cannot afford to delay a test of his herd unnecessarily. He must have this information so that he may accurately ascertain the condition of his herd and take intelligent action regarding it. Delay sometimes means serious loss.

One county in Iowa recently carried on a campaign of testing every herd within its borders. So far 900 head of cattle have been tested in this one county and inspectors found 160 reactors, or in other words, 18 per cent were found to be infected with tuberculosis. This was the first organized campaign in this county, but it has demonstrated to the farmers the importance of cleaning up. It is reasonable to assume that if this cleaning up process had taken place years ago, few animals would have been affected.

A diseased herd is also more or less dangerous to public health and less profitable, for a diseased cow like a sick member of the family is not an economic producer.

Care of Calves at Birth

In cold weather if a cow will not own her calf and lick it, the calf should be dried by rubbing with straw or cloths and covering it with a blanket which has been heated. Disinfect the navel with iodine to prevent infection. Care should be taken to avoid cold drafts and to keep both the calf and its mother comfortable. It is important that the calf obtain some of the first or colostrum milk, which is very beneficial in promoting the proper action of the digestive tract. In case the cow's first milk is found to be bloody, clotted, or otherwise unfit for the calf, the milk from another cow just fresh may be given, or if such is not available some laxative drug may be added to milk and given to the calf instead of allowing it to nurse its dam. For this purpose ½ to 1 ounce of castor oil or ½ to 1 ounce of epsom salts may be given by mixing with ½ pint of warm milk, and pouring it into the calf's mouth from a bottle.

Twelve to 24 hours is usually a sufficient length of time for a calf to remain with its dam. Strong, vigorous calves frequently get so much milk thru nursing during the first day of age, especially when their dams are heavy milkers, that scouring results. For this reason it is often necessary to separate such calves from their dams at about 12 hours old or as soon as they have obtained one good fill of the first milk. It is much easier to teach calves to drink if separated from their dams at an early age, than if they are allowed to nurse for several days.

One of the examples to prove the food value of milk is that given by Dr. Clouse, school physician of Columbus, Ind. He made a careful survey of all the children in this school and found 75 per cent under weight, evidently undernourished. The condition was not due to poverty but in most cases to a lack of proper understanding of child nutrition.

In many cases the children were found to consume liberally of pickles, pastry, doughnuts, and candy, while the needed desirable foods like dairy products, often were found wanting. Following these reports the school management started a mid-forenoon lunch every day where the children received ½ pint of milk and a bread and butter sandwich. The children brought the sandwiches, and the milk was delivered to the school at a cost of 15 cents a week for every child.

Dr. Clouse reports remarkable results from this experiment which were highly interesting, both as regards physical ability and mental efficiency. Dr. Clouse says: "The children were weighed after four weeks and the average gain for three months was 12.3 ounces a month against the normal weight of 6 ounces for the normal child the country over. One girl gained 5 pounds during three weeks as against 4½ ounces normal."

As to the effect that this luncheon had on the school work, Dr. Clouse says, "The children did better work, their minds seemed keener and more alert, they grasped their studies more easily, and did better work."

A correspondent wants to know what is meant by the term "freemartin heifer."

This term applies to the heifer when twins are born, one being a female and the other a male. Usually in such cases the heifer is found to be sterile altho this is not always true. When twin calves are of the same sex, both usually have normal reproductive power.

A correspondent writes: "I raised a lot of pumpkins this year and am feeding them to my cows. I am told that if I feed the pumpkin seeds with the pumpkins it will dry the milk flow. I am feeding the pumpkins to all the cows. Can you advise me in this matter?"

Pumpkins are considered a very desirable feed for dairy cattle. The Vermont Experiment station reports that 2½ tons pumpkins, including the seed, are equal to 1 ton of corn silage for dairy cows. The notion among some farmers that pumpkins tend to dry up cows is without foundation.

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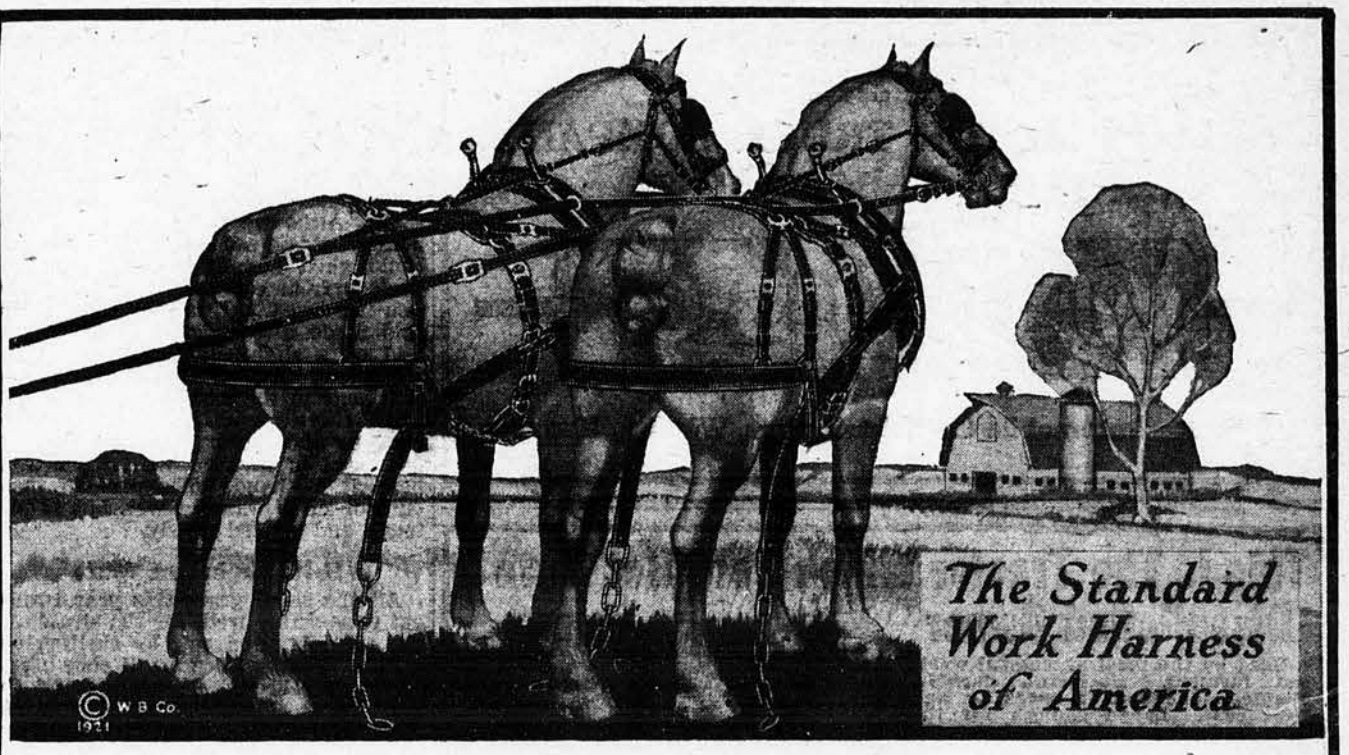

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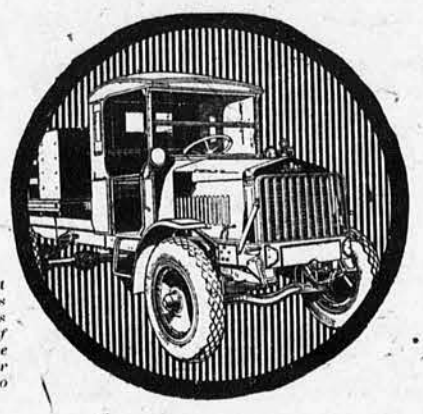

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

EVERY day of the good weather we are having just now is a day less of winter, according to our optimist neighbors. Those who look on the other side say we will get our pay for these beautiful days even if payment is deferred until March. Their talk reminds us of an Indian weather prophet we once met in Nebraska. He also distrusted a warm, open season during the early days of winter and gave it as his opinion that "winter never rots in the sky in Nebraska."

Plenty of Feed

The question of feed troubles no one this winter. There is plenty of everything for the farm animals, both hay and grain. Most farmers seem to agree that they prefer plenty of feed, even if it may be cheap, to a scarcity with high prices prevailing. We are certain of one thing—if the animals had anything to say about it they would choose the days of plenty and forget about the low prices. The horses, especially, show the effects of plenty of grain. Hay and rough feed are seldom scarce even in the driest years.

Shelling Corn

We cleaned up all the corn we had cribbed outside this week. It was in two of the small slatted cribs which are supposed to hold about 250 bushels each. Altho we had corn of the best quality this year and full cribs, we could shell but little more than 200 bushels from each crib. For the bottom we used galvanized roofing and this made a very good floor. When laid on a slight slant it runs all the water out that falls on the corn, but if it sags in the middle the water will stand there for a long time. We did not buy the roofing for this purpose, but used it because we happened to have it on hand. The corn in these outdoor cribs was not wet, but it was tough and shelled slowly.

Small Grain and Waste

All the small grain this year turned out remarkably well, for the straw and the corn followed suit by shelling out a lot of grain with a small showing of cobs. We checked up one lot and for 100 bushels of corn we put all the cobs in one wagon with an ordinary top box on and the cobs were piled but little above the box, either. I think a cylinder sheller puts the cobs in a smaller compass than does the spring hole sheller, but in any event it is shelling out unusually well. The extension feeder makes work easy for the shovelers and two men can do the work of three without the feeder and do it easier, too.

Business and Farming

The business world seems to be slightly alarmed at the low prices prevailing for farm products and seems disposed to do something to "help the farmer out." We think one thing that has helped awaken them is the certainty that if farming does not prosper business is sure to slump. Many city dwellers had pictured to themselves the beauty of low prices for foodstuffs combined with high wages, forgetting that all business stands or falls together; perhaps not at the same moment, but following mighty closely. Farm products are now on a rock bottom, and that seems just a little too low for business men to transact business on. Isn't it a fact that we all desired to see the other fellow's products get down to a normal price basis while hoping that nothing would disturb out own good fortune?

Getting New Fence-Posts

We have a pasture of 60 acres to refence between now and grass time. The fence now around it will have to be entirely rebuilt and there will be little salvage in the way of posts. This means that we will have to buy about 300 posts or get them out ourselves. As we have about 140 rods of hedge large enough to provide good posts we have tackled the job of getting out our own posts. The hedge we are cutting is along the west side of a cultivated field and in a dry year this hedge just about ruins 16 rows of corn 80 rods long, beside doing considerable harm to a dozen or more rows adjoining. We had thought of pulling this hedge, but concluded it was a little bigger job than we cared to tackle. So we are cutting it about 1 foot from the ground and will later fence the row into the pasture. It is said by those who have had experience that if cattle have access to a hedge row cut off in this manner they will eat off all the sprouts that start and the stumps soon die. They can later be pulled if the ground is needed for cultivation.

Farmers Oppose a Bond Issue

We have received a number of letters recently from farmers, all of whom are protesting most vigorously against any bond issue by the state of Kansas to help build state roads or to buy any land to be sold to tenants unable to buy land on their own credit. I do not think the legislature now about to convene will consider any issue of bonds at this time. First, because such bonds would have to bear a very high interest rate, and second, because this is no time to enter into extensive contracts which require the expenditure of large sums of money.

The Farm Tenantry Issue

The plan which most of the advocates of the farm tenantry bond issue seem to be following is one which has had a trial on a small scale in California. Conditions are so different there that a successful plan with them might be a cerain failure here. One of the conditions of the plan advocated is that every tenant must have $1,500 to put into the scheme in addition to what the state provides. If that be an indispensable condition, they need go no further with their plans, for a thrifty farmer with $1,500 to invest can buy a good 80-acre farm almost anywhere in Kansas and he need not ask any help or subsidy from the state. I have known of a number of good farms being sold here with no larger amount than $500 for the first payment. If a man is known to be a good worker and a good manager, he can buy a farm almost anywhere in Kansas on a smaller capital than that required by the so-called California plan. If he is not a good worker and manager, no amount of state subsidy is going to help him in the end. I agree with all my correspondents who write regarding state aid to roads and real estate buying, that now is a mighty poor time for the state of Kansas to issue bonds.

Kansas Map to Readers Free

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big one-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. Or given with a 3-year subscription at $2.00. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

The farm woods supplies an essential portion of the farm output. Attention given to providing good conditions for the growth of the trees which it contains will pay the farmer well both in comfort and in cash. If properly cared for, the woods will provide at all times a convenient supply of timber, fuel, fencing, and the like for home use and at intervals will yield valuable material for market. If neglected or abused, the woodlot is bound to deteriorate, and may eventually disappear altogether.

Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

DURING the winter months when there is not a great deal of work to be done on the farm, rural communities can well afford to institute a short course at some central point for the study of gas engines. Nearly every community has a few gas engines and the owners would be glad to bring them to the schoolhouse and have them overhauled under the supervision of an engine expert. The agricultural college no doubt would be glad to co-operate with any persons who are interested in this matter, and a letter requesting such service if addressed to the Agricultural Extension Service, Manhattan, Kan., should bring the desired results.

Many of us have engines and know how to start them and keep them running, but we feel the need of more knowledge regarding the timing of valves and general repair work. Many states are doing just this sort of thing among the farmers, and as the small gas engine is the same in principle as the tractor engine, every tractor owner would thus get an insight into his machine which he could not obtain in any other way. Why not start a short course in your community, and then make it an annual affair? If you create the demand, the college will take care of you somehow.

A Warm Work Shop

That old stove that has been out behind the wood shed for the last two years probably can be made to work well enough to heat the work shop these cold days and if you had a warm work shop, you probably would get after a few of those odd jobs that you have been putting off until better weather comes. No one can do a good job of repairing or building with numb fingers.

If you do not happen to have an old stove around the place, you can buy a second hand one at the junk yard that probably will give you excellent service. If not, why not build a little salamander type of heater out of a few sheets of galvanized iron and an old stove grate? It will certainly take the chill off the shop and make it possible to work all winter.

Fire the Furnace Properly

A great many persons are using furnaces in the farm home nowadays, but they are not making the furnace heat the house economically.

The first matter for consideration in heating a house economically, is to stop all possible leaks where the cold may enter or the heat escape. Storm windows, or strips of felting around the window joints will answer admirably. Then, fire the furnace at regular and frequent intervals, taking care to keep a steady rather than a spasmodic fire. In cold weather a good thick bed of hot coals should be maintained, but in mild weather, the fire may be kept on one side of the fire pot only, permitting ashes to take the place of the fire on the other side. This will tend to save a great deal of fuel.

In banking a fire for the night, ashes should be used, and the fire should be completely covered. This will mean a good fire in the morning as soon as the ashes are taken off, and coal added. It will also keep the temperature in the house above freezing during the night.

Dry air in the house will cause undue evaporation of moisture from the bodies of those in the house, thus making them unduly cool. A pan of water on the hot air register or a constant supply of water in the water-box of the furnace jacket will keep plenty of moisture in the air, and a lower temperature can be maintained, and still keep everybody comfortable. The higher the temperature, the more fuel used.

Care of Farm Machinery

There has been much talk about the care of farm machinery and a great amount of stuff has been written in farm papers along this line but from what I have seen I do not think any extensive results can be noted.

In one week this year I visited 55 farms and on 49 I saw no machine or tool houses. On two of these farms there were some machines outside and on four farms all implements were housed. Perhaps, seven in 10 farms had automobiles and I am glad to say that almost everyone had some sort of shelter for these machines altho some were cheap buildings. I know that even on a small farm it takes $500 worth of wagons and machinery and on some of the large farms the cost will run to $5,000 or more.

The life of farm tools and implements is shortened from one-third to one-half thru exposure to the weather which could be avoided if they were properly housed and cared for. There is nothing that will pay as well as a good tool house. A. W. Lyon.

Kansas City, Kan.

Does Your Tractor Ever

Bite, balk, or run away?

Shy at a loose scrap of paper in the road?

Kick the stall all night and keep you awake?

Jump the fence and eat your neighbor's cabbages?

Roll on its back in the muddiest spot in the lot?

Need a curry comb and brush, or liniment?

Develop a spavin?

Switch your face with its tail on a cold morning?

Crowd you against the sides of the stall?

Kick or bite?

Go crazy from the flies?

"Up and die" just as the spring work is pressing?

If not, why crab about the tractor? It has faults of its own, but things are never so bad that they could not be worse. If the tractor did all of these things in addition to "cutting up" as much as it does, what a world this would be.

Questions and Answers

Farmers who have engineering problems of any kind on which they desire special advice are urged to send in their inquiries to this department. Address all letters to Frank A. Meckel, Farm Engineering Editor.

Best Fuel for Engine

As I am going to buy an engine for pumping purposes will you advise me which will give the best service, gasoline or kerosene? I can get a 2½-horsepower gasoline engine cheaper than a 1½-horsepower kerosene. M. B.

There is very little difference in so small an engine when it comes to the economy of using kerosene instead of gasoline for fuel. In fact, it is doubtful whether any difference would be noted, and no doubt one would give as good service as the other. There should not be such a great difference in price between a 2½-horsepower gasoline engine and a 1½-horsepower kerosene engine of the same make at any rate, but if there is any marked difference, I would advise you to take the gasoline engine at less money, since it is a whole horsepower larger, and in the long run will no doubt give you better service and less trouble.

Use a Cast Iron Share

Is there any way that a steel share may be hardened to keep it from wearing out too fast in sandy or gravel soil? I seem to use about twice as many shares as I would in ordinary ground. C. H. A.

Kearney County.

One of the weak points about a steel share is that sand or gravel soil will cut it away rather rapidly. There is no way that the share can be tempered to overcome this. Too much temper will make the share brittle, and cause it to snap off if any obstruction is encountered. Perhaps, the best thing to do would be to use a chilled cast iron plow. These plows are heavier, but they will wear much longer than a steel plow in gravel soil, and probably will prove more satisfactory to you. They have the additional advantage of scouring well in such soil and they will not rust as deeply as will a steel plow.

Look into it!

If tea or coffee drinking disturbs health or comfort, switch to

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There's a big gain toward health, with convenience, economy, and no loss in satisfaction

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WITTE 4-Cycle Engine

Costs only 25 to 50 cents a day to operate. Double the power needed for sawing logs or trees. Perfectly balanced rig. Can be used for belt work.

New WITTE Tree Saw

At low cost additional you can now get the new WITTE Tree Saw Equipment—changes Log Saw to Tree Saw. Saws down trees any size.

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$125.00 NOW

For this Complete Log Saw F.O.B. Kansas City, Mo. From Pittsburgh, Pa., add $6.80

Don't buy any Log Saw, Tree Saw or Buzz Saw Outfit until you have seen the new WITTE. Lowest priced Guaranteed rig on the market. Cuts much faster than former rigs. On tests we cut 2-ft. log in 90 seconds. Tree saw cuts 'em close to the ground. Goes anywhere. We are making a special advertising price NOW—So write at once for complete description of this wonderful outfit FREE. BRANCH BUZZ SAW $23.50.

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They certainly give you your money's worth every time. Always roomy—always comfortable. 66 sizes. Your dealer can fit you from stock or by special order (in 24 hours) from

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

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

The Healthy Cow, the Hungry Cow is the Business Cow.

She's the cow that will convert her feed of grain and fodder, into pails of milk.

Remember, the better the appetite, the greater the food consumption, the greater the milk production. Hence, good health, a strong appetite and good digestion are the absolute essentials of a big milker.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Keeps Cows Healthy It Makes Cows Hungry

It contains Nux Vomica, that greatest of all nerve tonics. It whets the appetite, brightens the eye and invigorates the system. It contains Quassia, that bitter stomachic tonic that produces appetite. It contains Iron that helps to replenish rich red blood, so essential to a cow in milk.

Lastly, but just as important is it—it contains Laxatives and Diuretics, that cause the kidneys to filtrate and the bowels to operate regularly, so as to throw off and carry off the waste material. There is no clogging of the system where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed.

Good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. It keeps animals healthy, the whole herd thrifty. It expels worms. Always condition your cows for calving with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is compounded strictly on scientific lines. You buy it according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many cows you have. He has a package to suit. We guarantee good results in the milk pail.

25 lb. Pail, $2.75 100 lb. Drum, $9.00

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Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

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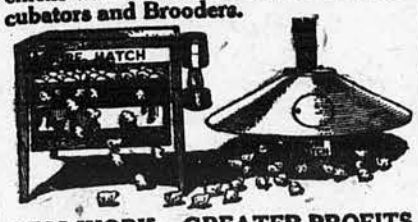

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Farm Questions Answered

BY G. C. WHEELER

SERVICE in this department is free to our readers. All farm inquiries will be answered promptly by mail. Many replies of general interest are printed. The name and address of the writer should always be given but initials only will appear in the paper. Address all inquiries to G. C. Wheeler, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Sodium Fluoride as Lice-Killer

How is sodium fluoride used in killing lice on poultry? W. A. L.
Labette County.

Use this powder as you would use any other lice powder. Apply a pinch of it at the base of the feathers on the head, neck, back, root of tail, below the vent, on the thighs and under both wings. It is a good plan in using it to spread out a large sheet of paper and hold the fowl over it so that any powder falling off may be saved. G. C. W.

Horse with Cut Tendons

I have a horse which has the cords of his hind leg cut about half way between the hock and the fetlock. If I keep his weight off the leg will the cords ever grow together so that he will not be lame? M. M.
Woodson County.

If the cords cut are the strong ones at the back of the leg the chances of recovery are very poor. The cords in the front of the leg will heal when cut altho usually very slowly. The treatment consists in keeping the animal quiet, washing the wound daily with an antiseptic wash, and keeping it properly bandaged with clean hospital cotton and clean bandages,

R. R. Dykstra,

Horse Has Eczema

I have a horse that keeps rubbing his tail and neck and biting his sides. What is the cause and is there any remedy? C. L. Y.
Doniphan County.

This rubbing of tail and mane and biting of sides may be caused by small parasites or lice or it may be a form of eczema. We have had fairly good results in treating this condition by washing the affected parts with a solution of 1 ounce of carbonate of soda in a quart of water. It is necessary to repeat this washing daily for several days. R. R. Dykstra.

Hay for Skimmilk Calves

Is there any foundation to the statement that calves being fed skimmilk have been lost as a result of feeding them alfalfa hay? J. A. D.
Norton County.

In feeding young calves being raised on separator milk bright prairie hay is better than alfalfa. A young calf may eat too heavily of the alfalfa and develop digestive trouble as a result. Alfalfa is rather laxative and may help to cause scours which is one of the common troubles in feeding calves separated milk.

Skimmilk has had the fat removed but the protein portion remains. This makes skimmilk too rich in protein in proportion to its fat. To make up for this deficiency it is necessary to feed grain rich in starch or carbohydrates because these nutrients perform the same function as fats but are not so easily digested. During the first two or three weeks of its life a calf does not have much capacity to digest carbohydrates and use them as substitutes for fat. Supplementing skimmilk with feeds rich in protein is the wrong method of balancing the ration. Starchy grains should be fed and rough feed rich in carbohydrate rather than protein. For the older calves there is no better feed than alfalfa but the dairymen most successful in raising calves by hand prefer to feed bright prairie hay or timothy hay to the young calves.

G. C. W.

Removing Warts From Cow's Teats

Can you tell me how to remove warts from a milk cow's teats? L. W. W.

Small warts can be removed by rubbing them daily with castor oil. This will make them sore and if the warts are down on the teat where they will be pressed with the hand in milking no attempt should be made to remove them until the cow goes dry. It might result in making the cow mean to milk or, perhaps, cause the quarter to be spoiled. Warts can be removed from young heifers or dry cows at any time without reference to location. Large warts can be clipped off with a pair of sharp shears and the spot touched with a stick of caustic potash. If they are very large it might be safer to have them removed by a competent veterinarian. Some dairymen make a practice of going over the young heifers before they are bred, clipping off warts or small rudimentary teats which are developing and which might become a nuisance in milking. G. C. W.

Remedy for Sore Teats

Please suggest a remedy for sore teats. One of our cows has sores caused by standing in the water last summer which we have been unable to heal. We have been rubbing them with lard after milking. J. P.
Harper County.

Annointing the teats with vaseline usually will heal ordinary sores or cracks caused by cold, milking with wet hands or other local irritations. The carbolated vaseline might be used with good results. If the sores are persistent wash them thoroly with warm water and apply glycerine or tannin. A salve or ointment made of equal parts of spermaceti and oil of sweet almonds also is recommended. G. C. W.

Plans for Trap Nests

Where can I get plans for home made trap nests? N. A. F.
Linn County.

Write to the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan and the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. G. C. W.

The Voice of the Pack

NO ONE, it is said, however safe and protected, can hear unmoved the cry of the wolf pack. Whether it be the strong, triumphant cry of early fall, the sad mournful howl of midwinter, or the exultant chorus of the hunting cry, it stirs the deep-hidden instincts and unconscious memories of primitive man which civilization never has entirely destroyed.

It is the symbol of the wild, or so it seemed to Dan Failing, come back to the homeland of his frontiersman grandfather to spend the last four months of life which the lung specialists had given him. Back in the forests, however, Dan experiences a curious throwback to his famous ancestor. Outside of his bodily weakness, he seems almost a reincarnation. He is a woodsman by intuition, a dead shot at sight, and his knowledge of the wild creatures springs up practically full-fledged, a strange instinct. Then his joy and love of the life, and also his love for his mountaineer host's daughter, Snowbird, awaken his ambition to live. Eventually he proves himself at all points a man, a worthy descendant of old Dan Failing, the finest frontiersman of his day.

There are glowing descriptions of the woods, thrilling recitals of encounters between its wild denizens, an account of a mountain lion's stalk that makes one personally thankful at the great beast's death, and a remarkable picture of a wolf pack's hunt.

Love story, adventure story, nature story—all three qualities combine in "The Voice of the Pack," a tale of modern man and woman arrayed against the forces of age-old savagery. This continued story, which should be of interest to every reader, will start next week in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Direct Marketing of Meat

BY RAY YARNELL

Two farmers are retailing meat direct to consumers in Topeka and are doing it profitably. The Producer to Consumer Meat market began operation December 14 under the management of J. H. Miller, son of R. L. Miller, farmer and stock raiser of Silver Lake. Associated with the Millers is Fred Ross who is in charge of Jess Willard's ranch.

These men are growing their own meat, both beef and pork, for slaughter and are retailing it in Topeka on a fairly narrow margin of both overhead and profit. They are trying to demonstrate in a way that the spread between the producer and the consumer is too wide and that it can be reduced in practice as well as in theory.

R. L. Miller declares he can slaughter the meat, put it in his shop and deliver it to the consumer at an actual overhead cost of 20 per cent. This does not include profit and is based on the current market quotations for meat on the hoof.

Whatever profit he adds to the market price plus the cost of 20 per cent determines the retail price or what the consumer pays. Mr. Miller believes he can sell a better quality of meat at a lower price and make as much profit as any meat retailer in town.

The unsatisfactory condition of the beef and pork markets, the more or less constant "ups" and "downs" which left the stock raiser up in the air nearly all the time, caused these two farmers to go into the retail meat business. They believed that by handling their beef and pork themselves they could at least get a stabilized market and cut out the "ups" and "downs."

"Suppose," said Mr. Miller, "that hogs were selling for $9 one week and we butchered, and the next week the price went to $8, and we butchered again. Meat going over the counter would not be subject to those variations. A happy medium would be evolved that would equalize and stabilize the price we got for our hogs on the hoof. The changes in the price would be absorbed on the retail end.

"We have 1,000 steers and about 350 hogs and we can raise enough to keep our shop going, but if we couldn't do that we could go into the market and buy what we needed. We plan to do our own slaughtering and the meat is all thoroly inspected."

The firm is not figuring on taking in any more producers. It is not founded on a co-operative basis. However if it succeeds it would seem to indicate that a co-operative undertaking of this sort, properly organized and efficiently managed, would also succeed. At least to Kansas farmers it will be an interesting experiment in producer to consumer marketing.

To Cheapen Motor Hauls

(Continued from Page 8.)

thruout the year for movement in every direction. The survey should also cover the general condition of the roads in any community, and the sentiment of the entire community regarding a co-operative enterprise of such a nature, and the number of persons who would join the association.

Method of Incorporation

Organizations of this kind usually incorporate under the laws of the states in which they operate, and receive a charter from the state. Provision should be made in organizing such an organization so that its activities may be extended if conditions justify without necessitating a new charter.

If possible, sufficient cash should be raised to pay for the trucks and equipment in cash, thus affording a material saving, and insuring immediate action. Provision should be made for a replacement fund, which will be taken from any earnings of the corporation, and laid aside for the purchase of new equipment or replacing wornout trucks or parts. Trucks should be selected after careful consideration of the tonnage to be hauled, and the showing which various trucks have made in similar lines of work elsewhere. The cheapest truck often is not the best, while the high priced truck is often the cheapest in the long run.

One of the greatest problems encountered by these co-operative trucking associations is in obtaining and keeping the right kind of operators for the trucks. Merit should be the sole consideration in selecting these operators, and consideration and fair treatment will go a long way toward keeping the men satisfied.

Finally, every member of the association should be made to feel that it is as much his enterprise as it is that of any one else. He should take considerable pride in the organization and be willing to lend a helping hand at any time. In determining any matters of policy, the interests of the members as a whole must overshadow any personal interest or feeling, thus making service the watchword.

Naturally, such organizations will thrive in sections of good roads and where the amount produced is sufficient to warrant truck hauling, either to terminal markets or to the railroad. If these things are not in a community, the truck route ought not to be undertaken. There are, however, many communities in which the amount and quality of goods produced warrant better and more efficient hauling facilities. The only drawback is the road. In such communities, the best way to start is to make a plea for better roads. Federal and state money will be available for road building purposes, and the sooner the good roads are built, the sooner the men on the farms in that community can begin saving more than enough money to pay off the road taxes which the roads will cost them, and have a balance to put in the bank. It is a matter of good business, and even if the return is not immediate, it will come eventually, and when it does come, the far-sighted man will be the one to benefit.

Growing Alsike Clover

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,151, Alsike Clover, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; a copy may be obtained free on application. It should be of interest to most farmers in Eastern Kansas.

More attention to crop rotation is needed in the Middle West.

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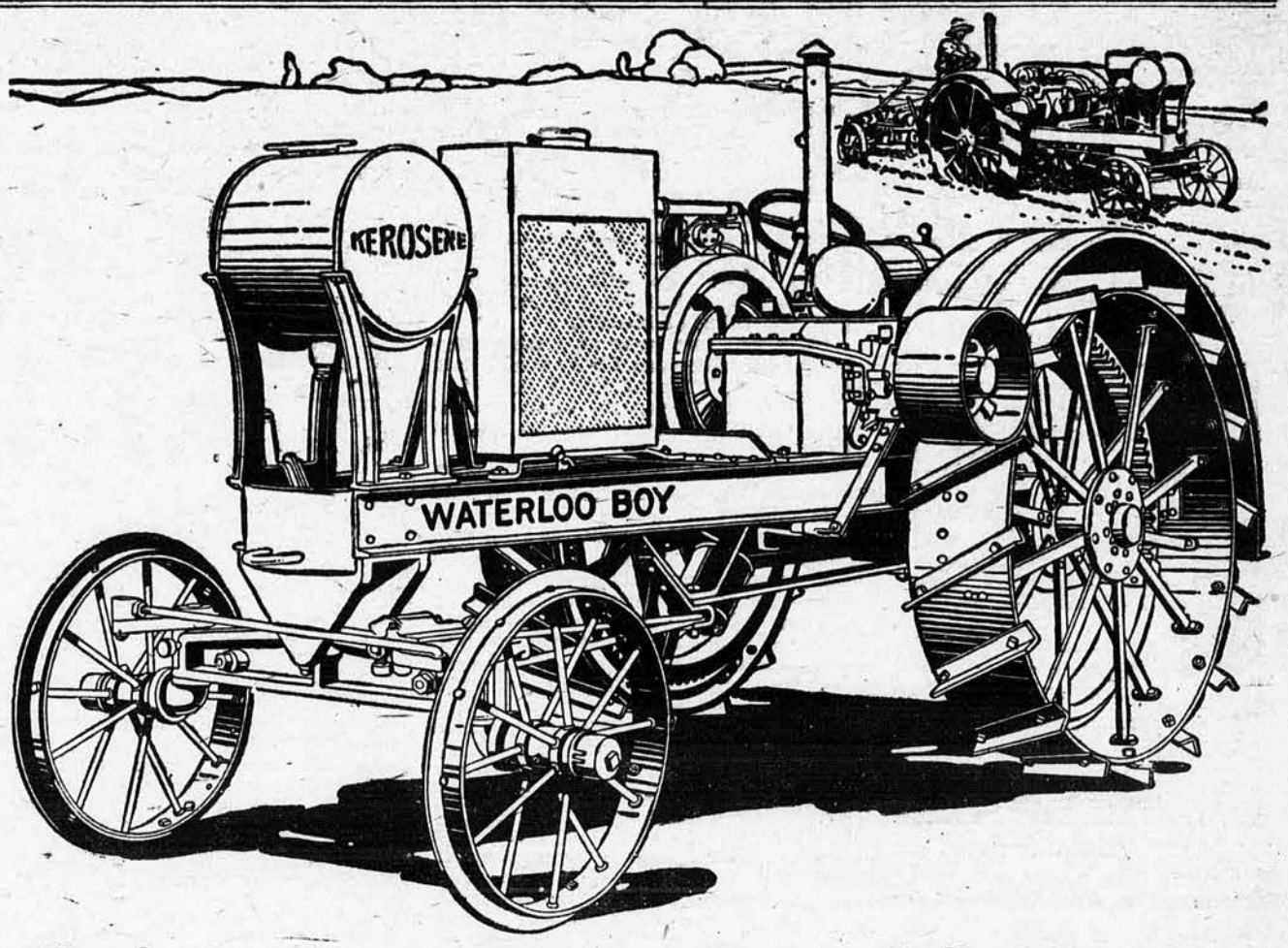

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Mr. Huffman's four Waterloo Boys burned 2,470 gallons of kerosene in plowing his 1,520 acres, or an average of only 1.6 gallons per acre—a remarkable showing, but not unusual for a Waterloo Boy. This is the sort of economical power that appeals to farmers who want their work done well at small cost.

Ask your John Deere dealer to drive out a Waterloo Boy. Watch how it handles your own drawbar and belt work on your farm, under your conditions. Drive it yourself. Then you will know why Waterloo Boy owners are satisfied with their power investment. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., for a booklet, describing the Waterloo Boy. Also ask for Better Farm Implements, a 114-page book giving description, care and operation of the full line of John Deere tools. It's free. Ask for package WB-111

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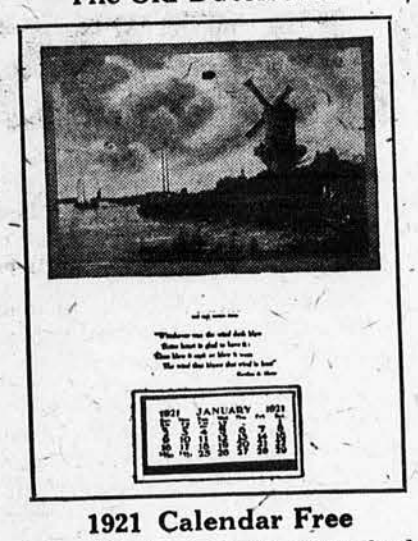

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NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

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For Our Young Readers

How Mr. Possum Got His Smooth Tail

BY FRANK A. SECORD

ONE DAY when a possum was hanging to a tree limb there came along a ground squirrel who never before had been in the woods and never had seen a possum. Mr. Possum appeared to be dead and the ground squirrel muttered aloud

that, "somebody had little to do to kill a poor animal and then hang him on a tree." As he drew nearer he noticed that one of the possum's eyes winked a little and then, to his astonishment, the animal suddenly dropped to the ground, yawned, grinned and remarked that he was a long way from dead.

"So I see!" the little squirrel said, and then he asked Mr. Possum to tell him something of himself.

"You run into your hole when anybody gets after you; I play dead," said the possum. "I hang by my tail—"

"Your tail!" cried the ground squirrel. "Tell me about that. It has no fur on it."

Mr. Possum blinked, rubbed his nose, wrapped his tail about him and told this story:

"A long time ago, so it is said, possums had fur on their tails just the same as other animals have. Well, one day some possums were sneaking thru a grove of trees near a farm house when they met a rat. At once the possums began to make fun of the rat's bare tail, and the rat, who happened to be a wood elf in disguise making his rounds for Dame Nature, remarked that Nature had her own way of doing things and that it ill became any possum or other animal to poke fun at a fellow creature.

"'You are no fellow creature—you homely thing!' the possums sneered, and then the rat, pretending to feel badly, ran away, his tormentors following. He ran to the bank of a creek and disappeared among some weeds, calling back to the possums to follow if they dare. Well, they followed, but they wished they had not, for as they dashed thru the weeds it seemed that a million wasps and hornets set upon them. With terrible cries of pain the possums ran to the water of the creek and jumped in, plastering mud all over their bodies to cure the stings. Mr. Ground Squirrel, you may believe me when I tell you that from that time possums never have had any fur on their tails, but they have tails like rats, only longer and bigger, of course. The weeds that they ran thru were nettles and there were no wasps or hornets at all. The nettles were the first ever known and they were made into nettles from other weeds by the disguised elf when he went thru them. The stings that the possums received caused all the hair to drop off their tails; and altho they went about the country, crying bitterly for Dame Nature to aid them, nothing was ever done."

"And you never make fun of anybody now, I guess," mused the ground squirrel.

"We do not," was the answer. When necessary to keep from saying something that might better remain unsaid, possums 'play dead' just as they play dead for other reasons sometimes."

Mr. Ground Squirrel looked at his own tail and at once realized that he had not much of one; so, a little worried that he might run into some nettles in the woods, he hurried home, resolved never to go near a creek, but to stay in the fields, where he knew every plant and weed that grew.

Mr. Possum shinned a tree, sighed, walked out on a limb and was soon swinging himself to sleep, his smooth tail securely wrapped about the branch.

Letters to a Small Farm Boy

Dear Harry: It's been a real pleasure to write these letters, and I hope you've enjoyed them. Every small boy likes to get letters, but not many like to write 'em. Suppose you write me a letter and tell what you are doing on the farm. I'm always glad to hear from big or little boys and in my clubs many hundred boys write me often.

The year following the big blizzard which I told about found father gathering a herd of cattle early in the spring. Down in the valley the country was thickly settled and the farmers were glad to pay $1 a head to have their cattle cared for from May until October. When May came we had 500 head ranging the hills and prairie, to be brought home each night and penned in the high corral built of logs and poles. Wolves and coyotes were numerous and we had to watch closely when a cow mother left the herd and found her calf in some sheltered coulee. Sometimes father would guard the cow until the new baby could wabble home.

It was my 11th year and I could ride like an Indian. At first father and I "ran" the herd, but soon he decided that with another boy to help I could handle it and so I was made herd master while father worked at home. Few boys of today have so wonderful a boyhood. Never shall I forget those summer days when partner and I wandered over the hills hunting arrow heads, rode fast on the trail of the fleeing jack or cheered on the dogs when they "jumped" a coyote. Partner was 14, but I "bossed" him royally and I suspect he earned the $10 a month which was big wages then. There were other herds in the country and reports of losses came, but it was our pride that not even a calf had been lost from "Bar A" ranch.

Early in October my partner went home and father took up the work again. We rode out one morning when the air was so summer-like that not even our coats were taken. But late that afternoon clouds gathered, a wind sprang up and almost before you could say "Jack Robinson" the air was filled with stinging sleet that cut like a whip. Despite all we and the dogs could do the herd stampeded. 'Round and 'round we drove them, yelling, dogs barking and nipping heels in a frantic effort to start the cattle home, but it couldn't be done. Led by an old roan cow they went with the storm like ghosts and all we could do was to ride hard and spur on the laggards so none would be lost. It was miles before the cattle stopped in a ravine where towering walls shut off the storm. Father and I stopped in the shelter of a big rock, dismounted and, hobbling our ponies, turned them loose. The dogs crept close and whined and shivered. An anxious mother cow bawled for her calf caught in the press of the herd.

Chilled to the bone we sat and talked over what should be done. We could have found our way home, but there were the cattle entrusted to our care. There was no thought of leaving, and soon night came and with it bitter cold. Remember that I was only a little boy as you are, Harry, and try as I would, the tears came, and I sobbed for my mother, the warm fire at home and something to eat. It was then that father drew me close and again reminded me that I was "almost a man." Then he began telling stories of the Civil War and the brave men of his company and the men of our blood who had fought then and in other wars. Soon I had forgotten cold and hunger and was marching with those men in spirit. As the hours sped on I became a man, self-reliant, unafraid, made so by a loving father's confidence. In the gray dawn of the morning we drove the cattle home with not one calf missing, and we were proud of that night's work.

"Only a little boy," Harry, but not too small to face the world if it must be faced. Play the game hard, but fair, and if the test should come I'm sure that dad would not fail you, for in you he lives again. May the days that come be filled with happiness.

Your good friend.
John F. Case.

Letters to a Small Farm Girl

John Case, author of "Letters to a Small Farm Boy," invites girl and women readers to write a companion series of "Letters to a Small Farm Girl." Address the letters, "Dear Annie," and write exactly as you would to a farm girl friend 8 to 12 years old. The series will contain eight letters, and you may send from one to eight. Mr. Case will pay $1 each for the eight best letters. They must not contain more than 500 words each. Address letters to the Young Folks' Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

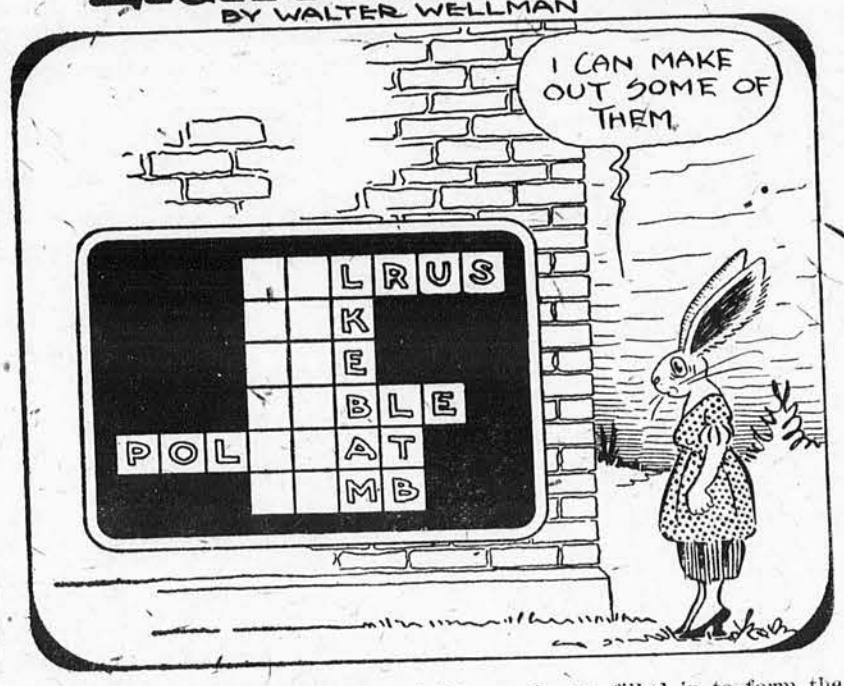
I enjoy the children's page. I like to read the stories the boys and girls write.

Kathryn Gore.

Seward, Kan.

EIGHT ANIMALS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



When the two blank columns of this puzzle are filled in to form the names of eight animals they spell two other animals, reading up and down the columns. If you can find what these two animals are, 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.

Do Packers Control Prices?

BY W. W. WOODS
Institute of American Meat Packers

Two statements in the "Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze" of November 20, implying that packers have control over livestock prices, have come to our attention.

In "Jayhawker's Farm Notes" the statement is made that "packers will not permit hogs to remain above $12 long if corn is selling freely on the farm for less than 60 cents." Then, in "The Livestock Market" by Samuel Sosland, it is stated that "packers will lower hog prices to conform with the corn market."

It is true that the price of hogs has declined recently, but the reason for it was not because the packers willed it. There are several reasons why hogs declined, among which may be mentioned, in addition to the severe declines in fresh pork and pork products, the general price situation, with the trend toward lower levels, crop conditions, and the approach of the winter packing season.

For packers to force livestock prices up or down would be impossible for the simple reason that energetic rivalry exists between buyers of livestock, not only packers, but dealers, order buyers and shippers. In the Chicago yards alone there are as many as 150 purchasers of animals in addition to the large packing houses.

The packers, in fact, have no control over livestock prices. Livestock prices fluctuate under supply and demand conditions of open, competitive markets, and in harmony with meat and by-product prices. The packers cannot continue to pay more for livestock than the net proceeds on the product warrant.

Furthermore, if packers possessed the power arbitrarily to raise or lower livestock prices, it would seem that they would be able to make more than the two cents on each dollar of sales or the fraction of a cent per pound of meat, which their published statements show to be their approximate rate of profit.

A Real Forest of Apple Trees

(Continued from Page 3.)

an acre. The manure, Mr. Yaggy said, put nitrogen in the soil and added humus which was badly needed. He also grows cowpeas to improve his soil and to serve as a cover crop and for pasture. He has found this crop valuable in keeping up the fertility of his orchard and increasing the supply of nitrogen.

The crop of cowpeas in the orchard is seldom plowed under. Mr. Yaggy prefers to have it remain on the ground to catch and hold snow. He buys cattle and runs them in the older orchard to pasture down the cowpeas.

In the spring Mr. Yaggy disks or plows the ground and often uses the disk a second time. He has had good results with a vineyard plow in getting the ground in good condition. For cultivation the Acme harrow has been most satisfactory. This has knives, set on a slant, which turn the soil over a little. The orchard is harrowed on an average of once every 10 days from April 10 or 15 to August 1. The harrows vary in size from 6½ to 17 feet.

Cultivation stops August 1 so the native grasses can grow and form a coverage which prevents a too rapid evaporation of moisture.

Careful System of Pruning

In caring for his trees Mr. Yaggy follows a system of pruning designed to get an even distribution of fruit and foliage all over the tree. The aim is to shorten the tree in by cutting off the ends of limbs and by piecemeal thinning he seeks to get a uniform distribution nearer the main trunk of the tree. Mr. Yaggy believes in vigorous winter pruning.

The Yaggy orchard is sprayed from four to six times every season. The trees are sprayed before blossoming and the treatment is continued at intervals until late in August. Arsenate of lead is used for all eating insects and Black Leaf Forty, an essence of tobacco, for sucking insects. Bordeaux mixture and a lime-sulfur solution also are used.

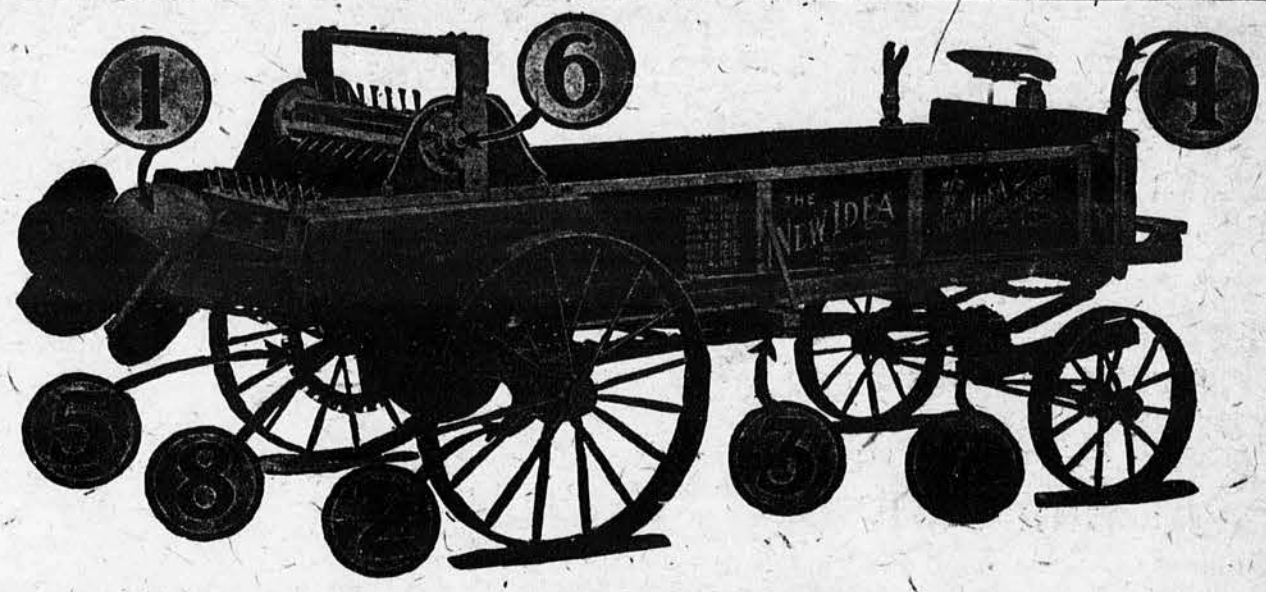
Eight tank wagons, every one equipped with a gasoline engine to provide power to the sprayer, are in use. These engines are mounted in small houses on the rear of the wagons. The spraying solution is mixed in the orchard.

The annual crop from 1910 to 1920 has averaged 95,000 to 100,000 bushels of apples, the peak crop being 210,000 bushels in 1915. In addition Mr. Yaggy grows considerable quantities of peaches and pears.

Small grain crops, some corn and considerable forage also are produced. Some of these crops will be replaced by alfalfa in the future. A packing and storing house on the plantation has a capacity of 40,000 made-up boxes and is so arranged that five freight cars can be loaded simultaneously.

A system of privately laid out roads gives quick access to any part of the place. There is no public road on the plantation. The Yaggy land is in the bottom between the Santa Fe railroad and the Arkansas River. It is all well fenced. A hard surface road, connecting Nickerson and Hutchinson, runs along one side.

With the readjustment which is going on in agriculture, more attention will be given to the problems of soil fertility.



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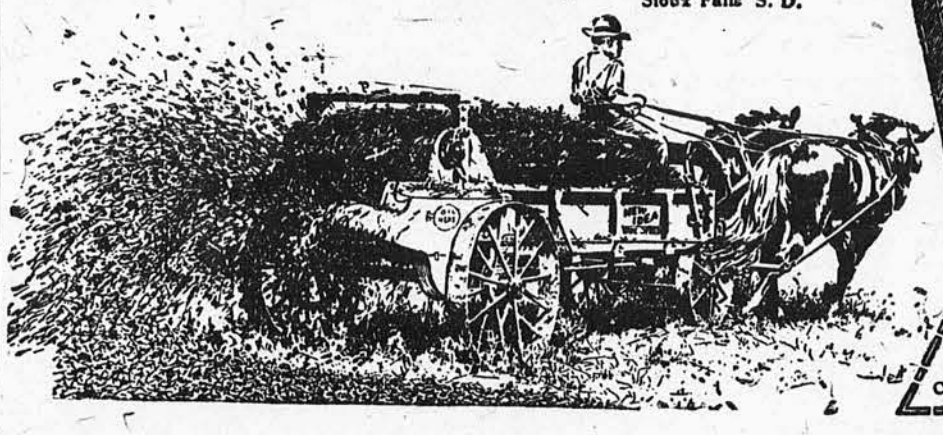

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~EDITOR~

Mother Had an Unique Way of Helping Clara Decide

IT WAS a lazy, hazy afternoon in October. The woods wore the brilliant colors of a sunset, and the fields and pastures were a dull gold. A light breeze stirred the dried grasses from which insects chirped their dirge to the dying year. Dust clouds betokened the passing of cars along the road and the sky was the deep blue that only an October day can bring. It was just the kind of day when most people find it impossible to stay in-doors, yet Mrs. Jackson awoke drowsily from her Sunday afternoon nap at the sound of a young voice which she knew belonged to her daughter Clara. What was Clara doing inside on a day like this, she wondered. And to whom was she talking?

"I am aware of your foul plans and of the wicked past you have led," the young voice was saying haughtily, "I do not wish you ever to darken my doorway again."

Mrs. Jackson was now thoroly alarmed and puzzled. She thrust her feet in a pair of bedroom slippers and went down the stairs hastily. At the foot she paused, for Clara was alone in the living room and was eyeing her mother in a confused manner.

"I thought you rode over to the south pasture with daddy," she faltered.

"I was asleep," answered her mother, looking around, "but your talking woke me up. To whom were you talking and where is he, or she?"

Clara's face grew even more crimson.

"I was—just—talking to myself," she said. "Just playing, you know. I didn't know anyone was here."

Mrs. Jackson's face cleared and she laughed. Clara was just 17 and subject, her mother knew, to all of the vagaries of that wonderful, and often trying, age.

"Well, I am sorry I disturbed you. But I could not imagine to whom you were talking in that manner. It must be rather a queer game," and she looked searchingly at her daughter. Clara had been acting peculiar for several weeks. Ever since they saw that play at Chautauqua, in fact. She was in her last year of high school and her mother thought possibly her study made her so quiet and dreamy.

"Mother," said Clara suddenly, with the scared look which young people wear when they know they are going to be denied a request, "mother, I want to go on the stage."

Mrs. Jackson sank into a chair. "You want to what?" she gasped.

"I want to go on the stage," replied Clara, "I—I believe I would make a great actress."

Mrs. Jackson Suggests a Club

Mrs. Jackson sat silent, staring at her daughter in much the same bewilderment that a hen stares at the ducks she has hatched when they get near a body of water. But she was a wise mother and a quick-witted one. She knew better than to laugh at Clara, and oppose her even thinking of such a thing. So she merely said, "Well, dear, you are not thru school yet. None of the really great actresses are without an education. And it would take years for you to train to be a successful one, as you have lived so far away from anything associated with the stage. Why don't you and the other girls get up a dramatic club here? It would be good training for all of you and then if you do find that you have sufficient talent and are willing to work hard enough, we can talk over the matter of you taking up the profession later. In the meantime you could be getting a great deal of fun and practice out of your little club. Possibly some of the older people could help, too."

Clara's face lighted up. She ran to her mother and gave her an enthusiastic hug. "You do think of the darlingest things," she said. "I'm going right now to call up Helen and Mildred. I know they'll be enthusiastic about it."

Mrs. Jackson went on upstairs to dress and heard Clara below at the telephone laughing and talking in an excited manner. Soon she bounded up the stairs and into her mother's room.

"O, mother, they are tickled to pieces and we are going to call up some more of the girls and several of the boys and meet somewhere to talk it over. May I have them here, mother?" she said.

"Why, I think so," answered Mrs. Jackson. "How would Friday evening do? You musn't let this interfere with your studies, you know."

"Oh, no," said Clara, "we won't let it do that, but Friday would be best, I guess. I think we will plan on giving the play about Thanksgiving. Do you think we could get ready by then?"

"I should think so," answered her mother. "We will send for some plays and try to pick one that has plenty of laughs in it. "Now, run along. I believe you said you were having a caller this evening."

Clara blushed and went into her own room. This was the first year she had been allowed to have callers and she was still a little embarrassed at the mention of it.

That evening Mrs. Jackson heard her discussing the plan for the club with young Raymond Walker, who was the caller. He seemed as taken with the idea as the others, and Mrs. Jackson wondered why the plan had not been put into the hands of the young people long ago. There were few good shows which came to their little community and this would provide the excitement and entertainment that all young people crave.

Between this time and Thanksgiving, Clara was seldom idle. She had been unanimously elected president of the club and was to play the leading role. The play was a simple one, full of humor, touched with pathos, and easily handled even by amateurs. Mrs. Jackson had shown them how unwise it would be to attempt a difficult play, and they soon learned that it was well she had. Several of the older people in the community took active parts where they were known to be suited to the part. Mrs. Holland, a music teacher who lived south of the Jackson's, took charge of the musical part of the program with the result that that was one of the most enjoyable parts of the entertainment. It was given the night before Thanksgiving, and the crowd that packed into the school house was large enough to fully satisfy the financial committee, who had been somewhat worried at the expenses that had been incurred.

Everything went off in the usual manner of such plays. One or two forgot their lines and some tried to speak out of their turn, but on the whole it was a very creditable performance. Clara took her part well and probably the only miserable person in the hall was Raymond Walker. Horace Johnson played opposite her and poor Raymond was in the throes of jealousy.

When it was all over, a banquet was held where everyone talked and laughed over the play. The amateur actors removed their make-ups and modestly accepted the congratulations of their friends and the criticisms of their near relatives.

Acting is Not All Play

Clara drove home with her parents, and she was completely worn out from the work and excitement. It was very cold, and after she had undressed, her mother came to tuck her in as she used to do when Clara was a little child. Clara opened her eyes drowsily and said, "Wasn't it lots of fun, mother?" But I am so tired I feel as if I could sleep a week."

"Yes, I think everyone enjoyed it," answered Mrs. Jackson as she patted the clothes around the slender form. "But just think, professional actresses go thru that every night and usually several matinees a week."

"Well, the club is going to give one a month and that's enough for me," answered Clara. "If I want to do some real hard work, I'll pitch hay for papa. I'm sure that would be easier than going on the stage."

She heaved a happy sigh and closed her eyes, and Mrs. Jackson slipped to her own room. She was tired too, but her mother heart sang a happy little song. Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

Where Tommie Lost His Lisp

By Mrs. G. Day Smith

"WHATH THOO doughna thoo to me? Will you hurt me?" Tommie's red hair bristled and the freckles seemed to stand out threateningly on his face as he climbed into the dental chair. He scowled and his unfortunate lisp and the way he talked thru his nose made him still less attractive.

But Dr. McCrum smiled encouragingly, for little boys just as unattractive as Tommie had come to him before and had left him bright and cheerful.

"Just you wait, Tommie," he said. "I'm not going to hurt you at all. In six or eight months you'll have regular teeth and talk as well as any boy."

Then turning to Mrs. Smith, Tommie's mother, he asked, "How old did you say Tommie is? Seven. Well, that's good. I like to begin work with children of that age. It makes results more certain."

Taking a small mirror, Dr. McCrum showed the reflection of Tommie's upper teeth to Mrs. Smith, pointing out that two were coming in irregularly on the sides and that the front teeth were projecting.

"I suppose those irregular ones will have to come out?" Mrs. Smith asked.

"No, indeed," returned the dentist. "Those are a part of Tommie's regular set and he wants to keep every one of them. Adenoids are causing the trouble. We'll correct the teeth with a brace, but of course no permanent results can be obtained until the adenoids are removed. You should take Tommie to a throat specialist at once. You notice the adenoids are changing the shape of the roof of the mouth, making it high and narrow."

"We'll certainly go to a specialist this week," assented Mrs. Smith. "I can see how the teeth cannot have room when the roof of the mouth is narrow."

"As these two teeth are out of place," said the doctor, "those on each side must be made to give them room. Otherwise the upper teeth will extend too far out and Tommie will not be able to force the air against his teeth, so he will always lisp."

"Soon the little patient had forgotten that Dr. McCrum was beginning work on his teeth. He scarcely knew that a platinum brace had been stretched around the malformed ones to train them into place. Everything about him was entirely too interesting. Peter Rabbits on the cover of the stand seemed to chase each other around; and the bluebirds on the curtains looked exactly as if they were flying up and down for his amusement.

Marcella Was There, Too.

It was all too soon that the dentist announced, "There you are, my boy. Come back with mother in a week and we'll stretch the brace a little."

Before leaving, Tommie and mother visited the playroom of the offices. But who was this sitting at the tiny table, looking at picture books?

"Tho, thoo've goth to tum up here, thoo!" Tommie lisped, as he pointed his finger tauntingly at pretty little Marcella Winstead. Tommie had not forgotten that Marcella had made a wry face at him the other day and had refused to accept his proffered bit of candy.

"Guess I don't talk thru me teeth, anyway," she answered, and as her turn came next she took her place in the dental chair.

"What have we here?" began the dentist. "Two baby molars rotted away, and no permanent teeth to take their places, and behind them 6-year molars coming in."

Altho ordinarily a careful little girl, Marcella admitted that she sometimes forgot to brush her teeth.

"Notice these," commented the dentist as he pointed out the 6-year molars to Mrs. Winstead. "They are larger than the baby molars and just behind them. These are the first of the second set."

"Why I thought they were baby teeth because she didn't shed any where they came in."

"Just the mistake so many mothers make," said the dentist, "and permit these teeth to be lost by decay. Marcella has lost the baby molars in front of them and the 6-year molars are pushing forward in their place. This will mean crowding of the teeth due to come in there. We'll have to put a temporary support in there to keep the back molars in place."

The defects in the mouths of these children were corrected easily because the dentist was consulted in time.

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Mother's Breakfast Vacation

BY MRS. FLORENCE M. ERTEL

"Give mother a breakfast vacation!" I read these words some place recently, and said to myself a bit sarcastically, "That's all right for city women, but it won't work on the farm. My folks never could get along without me in the morning."

The following Saturday, I awoke with a bad headache, and thinking of the article about the breakfast vacation, I decided not to get up until later in the morning. "Now," I thought, "we'll see how a breakfast vacation for mother works in this household." I had visions of son and daughter sleeping half the morning and of father burning eggs and bacon and boiling coffee until there was no more bitterness in the beans in the attempt to get his own breakfast. The poor chickens and the cats and dog would go hungry, I felt sure.

When I told my good husband of my decision to remain in bed until my headache was better, he assured me that all would be well. As he went down the hall, he knocked on the door of son's room, telling him in a firm voice that he must get up right away. I heard the boy jump out of bed, and within 5 minutes, he was on his way downstairs.

How different from his usual manner of rising! On other mornings, I began to awaken him at 6:30. He would answer the first call with a grunt. The second, "Ralph, it's time to get up," 5 minutes later would bring the word "yes" in a drowsy voice. To the third call, he usually responded in an impatient voice, "Yes, I'm getting up." Fifteen minutes later he would come down the stairs, dragging his feet, yawning and rubbing his eyes.

Likewise, daughter arose promptly at her father's command to get up. She never responded to my first call, either. Why is it that father's commands are deemed more urgent than mother's?

Well, about the breakfast. I heard husband tell son to build the fire and feed the chickens, and daughter to prepare the meal. Then he went out to do the chores. Fifteen minutes later, tempting odors of coffee and frying bacon greeted me. When husband brought up the milk, I heard son call the dog and cats to be fed. At last quiet settled over the farm house and yard, and I knew that the family was eating breakfast. So far so good.

After breakfast was over, I expected to hear music floating up the stairs from the living room, as daughter always practiced for an hour after breakfast. But instead of the piano, I heard dishes rattle. This was indeed music to my ears. In about 30 minutes, daughter came up the stairs, and entered my room with a tempting tray of food. At the sight and odor of it, my headache disappeared as if by magic. I "breakfasted in bed," and no meal ever tasted better.

An hour later I got up, and was surprised to find the dishes washed, and daughter humming gayly as she mopped the kitchen floor. I decided then and there that there was some logic to "Give mother a breakfast vacation," after all. I had enjoyed the rest, and daughter had enjoyed having the responsibility of getting breakfast and "ridding up" without the interference of mother.

Mothers, don't taboo the idea of an occasional "breakfast vacation" for yourself until you've tried it. I'm going to have one every once in a while.

Flashlight Advantages

BY MARGARET A. BARTLETT

When baby wakes at night, use a flashlight.

When the children scamper off to bed, use a flashlight.

When you have to make a trip to the cellar or wood shed at night, use a flashlight.

Many farms have electricity, yet many more have not. Of course, where light can be flashed on instantaneously, flashlights would, for the most part, be unnecessary. Yet even then, when baby needs attention at night, the light from a flashlight would be much less disturbing to the infant than the harsh, bright glare of an electric light.

More especially, however, can flashlights prove their usefulness in homes where kerosene lamps are used. Once tried in such a home, they would become a part of that household's equipment. Lamps are treacherous things to be carried about especially by children. A very young child can light his way to bed with a flashlight, and generally, he will delight in doing so.

The men folks will appreciate a flashlight when bringing up apples or carrying in kindling for the morning fire, if the lantern has been blown out or is in use at the barn. But, perhaps, most of all will mother appreciate one on a stand beside her bed, for if she is aroused by a small voice, she can have an efficient light quickly—a trying procedure when a chimney must be removed, wick turned up and lighted and chimney replaced, as is the case with a lamp.

Do Your Hands Chap?

The hands sometimes become chapped during cold weather when doing outside work. Often they will crack and appear dirty and rough. To remedy this, wash the hands in warm soapsuds and while still wet, rub a handful of cornmeal over them, working well until they are dry. Then rub them with cold cream.

Hands will not chap easily if they are well dried every time they are washed, then held near a fire until no dampness remains on them.—Mrs. H. T.

Keeping Off the Shelf

"How am I, with my babies and my housework, going to find time to read and keep up with my children?" This is a question heard frequently in the homes of busy housewives.

The woman of whom I write had 10 children and she was determined that her big responsibilities should not keep her from progressing with her family. On wash day she would hold a paper or magazine in one hand and turn the wheel of the washer with the other hand.

There were times when fretfulness of the baby or time spent with a caller upset the schedule of her work and with nerves strained to the breaking point she would be at a loss to know which way to turn. What do you suppose she would do? She would select a book or paper and read for 15 or 20 minutes.

"The idea of sitting down to read with your house upset!" is the verdict of the woman who has no children. But why should one continue the strain until a case of nerves results?

This mother is proud of her children, for there are successful teachers, mechanics and professional men among them. And the children are proud of their mother, too, for she did not go on the shelf—she kept up with them.—Mrs. C. M. Madden.

When Hash is Not a Joke

Is hash a joke at your house? It is at our house—when it's just "hash." But when I give it another name, it's a tasty dish. It's easier to disguise dry hash than the gravy kind. The other evening I treated my family to "dainty meat fingers," and they didn't know that it was just hash.

I put thru the grinder all the scraps of cold meat and chicken on hand and seasoned the mixture well, mixing it with enough melted butter to make it shape well, and formed it into rolls about the size of a finger. Then I rolled out the dough which was left from the morning's pie baking, pressing it thin, and cut it into strips. These I folded about the meat rolls, taking care to keep the shape regular. I baked them in a quick oven until they were a delicate brown and served them hot. My family didn't know it was all made up of scraps, so they didn't call it hash. Mrs. Kathleen Armour.

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Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA M. THOMPSON

"Pull up your traps" was the advice sent young trappers by a reliable fur buyer. He stated that owing to a fur garment makers' strike, last season's furs were practically all in the hands of the buyers. As a substitute for the more exciting trapping of skunk and 'possum, the boys have set a number of box traps for rabbits. They were helped in making their figure-fours by an old-timer who has whittled hundreds of twigs for triggers in his boyhood.

It was he, too, who convinced the boys that they needed floors for their boxes. On the whole, this sort of trapping suits us better than the other. There is generally a time when the meat supply is limited to chickens and that purchased in the market. Rabbits at such times are welcome additions. Those that are secured in a trap are preferred to those filled with shot from the hunter's gun.

If we have an over supply we can it. Experience has taught us that a can of well browned rabbit is often a great aid in the hurried preparation of a meal. We have found it advisable to brown the rabbit without flour. The flour collects on the inside of the cans and is not easily removed. The parts most desirable for canning are the quarters and the back. The ribs take up more space than their value warrants.

Rabbit meat, like sausage, seems to require good seasoning. Plenty of salt and pepper prevent a stale tastelessness. When well browned, we pack the meat in sterilized jars with but very little liquid in the bottom of the can and sterilize under 5 or 10 pounds of pressure for at least 75 minutes.

In securing the hot lunch equipment for our school, it has been found advisable to use the bookcase for a cupboard and to purchase a new case for the books. The new one ordered is one of the sectional cases with a drawer in the base.

A little innovation in the box supper planned for the school is the sale of plates. Only girls' boxes are sought by many and often men and their wives sit supperless, when the funds might have been increased by selling them some food. To meet the needs of such persons, plates containing enough for two people are auctioned off. The plan is to place two sandwiches, two pickles, two pieces of cake, two bananas, and two oranges on every plate. In a neighboring school district, $55 was secured—$25 from boxes and $30 from plates.

If a census were taken to find how many farm women kept their tools well sharpened, we wonder what the returns would show. We generally have found paring knives almost too dull to pare a potato, and a bread knife with no difference in sides. It seems remarkable what a few strokes on a whetstone and steel will do for a dull knife and what a lessening of effort results from the use of the sharp tool. Many seem to think the sharpening of tools is man's special province. It is a well known fact that any household task dependent on man's performance is likely to be neglected. Better, by far, if women would practice a little in sharpening the tools they must use.

Women's Service Corner

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

Patterns for Toy Animals

Would you please tell me where I can purchase paper patterns for animals?—Mrs. C. H.

We have a set of patterns for sale consisting of a Pierrot doll, a lamb, a pig, a rabbit, a cat, an elephant, a lion, a dog, and a 'possum. These patterns sell at 15 cents each. I should be glad to place your order for the entire set or separate patterns if you will state the ones you wish.

Use of Toilet Water

Would you please tell me the proper use for toilet water?—A Reader.

Toilet water should be used with the bath and not as a perfume as it is commonly used.

Bulletin on Canning

Please tell me where I can obtain information concerning the cold pack method of canning beef and pork.—Mrs. M. K.

You can obtain the information you desire by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 839.

Klemp Kitchen Cabinets

I should like to know where the Klemp kitchen cabinets are made.—Mrs. C. H.

The Klemp cabinets are made by the H. W. Klemp Furniture Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

To Make Javelle Water

I have been told that Javelle water would remove ink stains. Can you give me the directions for making it?—Housekeeper.

Javelle water is made by dissolving 4 ounces of bicarbonate of soda in ½ pint of boiling water, and adding 1 ounce of chloride of lime. Stir until all the lime is dissolved, then cover and let the liquid settle. Strain thru cheesecloth into another bottle and keep tightly corked and in a dark place.

Cleaning Wooden Furniture

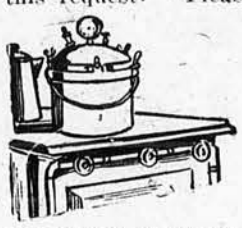
I have some furniture that has accumulated a great deal of dirt. How can I clean it?—Mrs. H. L. K.

Clean your furniture with encaustic. It may be purchased at a furniture store or it may be made at home in the following manner: Cut up 1 pound of beeswax and 4 ounces of laundry soap into 5 quarts of boiling water. Place over the fire, and stir until dissolved, then add 2 ounces of sal-soda and take from the fire. Stir frequently while it is cooling. This preparation will keep for years if covered, and is also useful in cleaning marble and tile floors. To use, beat ½ pint of turpentine into ½ pint of encaustic and apply sparingly on a piece of cloth, changing the cloth as it becomes soiled. Rub hard, and when the surface is clean, rub with a clean dry woolen cloth.

The Pressure Cooker Way

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

In the mail that came to the home department the other day there was this request: "Please tell me how to can meat the pressure cooker way."



Butchering time is here and doubtless many housewives are planning to can beef and pork so their families may enjoy fresh meat the entire year. It matters not what the cut of meat may be, it is possible to can it so you may serve it as a pot or oven roast, a fried steak, or corned beef, roasted or fried pork, sausage, and so on.

The preparation of the various cuts is exactly the same as you use when expecting to serve the meat at once. Every housewife has her own favorite method of seasoning a roast, steak, corned beef or sausage. For those who are just receiving their housekeeping experience we would advise the thoughtful study of combinations of savory spices. Many persons enjoy seasonings other than salt and pepper. Perhaps you will like some mace, bay leaves, paprika, curry powder, sage, marjoram, alone or in combination. If so, you can mix these, in their proper proportions, and place them in a cotton bag and boil with the pot roast or rub them into the oven roast.

In any case the meat should be cooked until tender, but not overcooked. This is not necessary from the standpoint of the food keeping, but one secures the freshly cooked flavor if she prepares it before canning, rather than processing the raw meat.

While preparing the meat it is advisable to have the pressure cooker on the stove with the metal rack set in place, and enough water to cover the bottom of the kettle. Place the lid on the cooker and thus allow the utensil to warm while you are filling the cans. This saves time because you will not have to wait long for steam to form after you place your cans.

When your meat is cooked sufficiently, cut it in suitable sizes and pack the jars, remembering there will be about 30 per cent shrinkage. Pour the liquid in which the meat was cooked into the filled cans, and adjust the sterilized rubbers and lids. Do not tighten the lids. A good rule to follow is to screw them down then back as far as you can with your little finger and thumb.

It is well to have the jars hot when you put them in the cooker. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," always. After your cooker is filled with jars, fit the lid properly, place the locking bolts in position and screw down the thumb nuts in rotation. Open the petcock to allow the cold air to escape, and as soon as steam begins to pass thru it fasten it tight.

Steam pressure begins when the water reaches the boiling point. Pint jars will need to process 60 minutes under 15 pounds of pressure, and quart jars 80 minutes at the same pressure. (The amount of pressure is registered on a dial that stands on the lid.) The safety valve can be set at the required pressure and thus eliminate the danger of its becoming too great. Pressure should be kept uniform for the best results.

When the meat has processed for the desired time, set the cooker off the stove and allow the pressure to go down to zero. When there is no more indication of steam open the petcock and safety valve to allow any remaining steam to escape. Remove the lid, take the jars out of the cooker, tighten the lids, invert, and cool. Before placing in the storeroom it is advisable to label every can neatly and clearly.

To serve the meat hot, one can heat it in the jars by placing them in cold water and bringing the water to the boiling point. The meat may be taken from the can and heated in the oven or on the stove. A gravy can be made with the liquid in the jar.

This is the pressure cooker way, and those who have used it speak highly of the results.

Club Program for January

The program for the Kansas Homemakers' club for January, planned by Mrs. Mary McFarlane, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, deals with a subject which should be of vital interest to every one.

Subject—Community Plans.

Roll Call — New Year's resolutions.

Paper—Value of a good community.

Questions:

1. What constitutes a good community?
2. If you were buying a farm, what would you require of a community before you invested?
3. What do you expect a community to do for you?
4. What do you do for the community?

Round Table — General discussion—Points:

1. What are the needs of our community?
2. Upon which two or three of these can we concentrate our efforts for the coming year?
3. How can we handle them?

And Ideals Win

Did you ever dream, girl
As you went along,
With a smile on your lips,
In your heart a song;
That one much weaker
Was watching you,
And around your life
Wove ideals true?

Did you know, girl, she watched
When your sorrows came,
To see if you stumbled
And came out lame;
And rejoiced when she saw
That they strengthened you,
And the thought helped her,
When the grief winds blew?

Did you ever know, girl
That your character spoke
In words so pure,
That the accents awoke
In the life of the other,
Whose eyes followed you,
The longing that she could
Thru life be true?

Did you ever dream, girl,
With your winsome way,
And your sunny smile
Like the buds of May;
That another had won
By watching you,
In the play called life
You have helped her thru?

—Rachel A. Garrett.

The Children's Underwear

New Patterns That are Simple and Dainty

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

HOW about the children's underwear? Is the supply running low? If so, why not make some of the necessary spring underwear this winter while the farm work is slack? You will find these patterns simple, dainty and easily made.

Style No. 8646 features a child's underwaist which can be made of sturdy materials such as Indian head or muslin. Size 8 requires 1⅜ yards of 27-inch material and 3 yards of edging. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

9469—Girls' Drawers. This simple pattern can be made plain or with ruffles. Sizes 8 requires 1 yard of 36-inch material. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

9414—Child's Underwaist and Drawers. These garments can be joined as one garment or made separately, as preferred. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9679—Girls' and Child's Petticoat. This dainty slip with a paneled front is a combination of an underwaist and tucked petticoat and would add attractiveness to the small girl's wardrobe. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. State number and size of pattern desired and give your complete address.

9653—Infants' Petticoat. This style with the yoke is suitable for scalloped flannel and the one-piece style for lawn or batiste. Pattern No. 1 requires 1½ yards of 22-inch flouncing for the skirt and ¼ yard of 27-inch material for the waist. Cut in one size only.

It is possible to make children's underwear from old union suits. The seams should be made as flat as possible and the neck, bottom, wrists and armholes may be finished by stitching on the machine and then back-stitching or binding. A shell crochet or blanket stitch may be used as a finish. Often it is possible to buy outside separate garments at reduced prices from which underwear for small children can be made. These garments are inexpensive and serviceable.

Petticoats for the small miss may be made from the good parts of father's flannel shirts. Crocheted edges will finish them.

When the boys and girls outgrow their unionsuits, they may be lengthened by cutting a crosswise strip from a partly worn unionsuit and inserting the strip at the waist, making a strip similiar to those in men's summer underwear. The rib in the inserted strip run around will make it elastic.

Better Marketing Plan Needed

BY RAY YARNELL

Feed was plentiful on Sam Smith's farm in north Shawnee county. The price offered for it was low. Mr. Smith calculated its value at market quotations and decided he could have a better chance of making a profit if he fed steers than if he sold the feed. He decided to go to Kansas City and buy feeders.

Between Topeka and Wakarusa, in the south part of Shawnee county, Jim Henry, and Bill Jones had a bunch of young stuff. Both had raised a big wheat crop and hadn't raised much feed. They decided they didn't care to feed out the steers and planned to ship them to Kansas City to be sold as feeders.

Mr. Smith didn't know that Mr. Henry and Mr. Jones had feeders to sell and were planning to ship. Mr. Henry and Mr. Jones had no knowledge that a market for the steers existed within 20 miles of their farms. One day when Smith was in Topeka he went in to chat with J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. While there he told Mohler of his plan to buy some feeders and they discussed the proposition in some detail. Mr. Smith thought he would go to Kansas City in about a week. Two or three days later Secretary Mohler met a farmer from the Wakarusa community. He asked what farmers there were doing in the way of feeding. He learned that Mr. Henry and Mr. Jones were going to sell some feeders.

On returning to his office something reminded Secretary Mohler of Mr. Smith and his desire to buy feeders.

Plan to Save Freight

"Why," he asked himself, "can't Mr. Smith get together with Mr. Jones and Mr. Henry on a feeder deal and save freight to Kansas City and return as well as commission? Why can't Mr. Jones and Mr. Henry get as good or better prices for their feeders by selling to Mr. Smith as if they shipped to the terminal and why can't Mr. Smith get his feeders cheaper here than at Kansas City? Why won't a deal between these men be profitable all around?"

Secretary Mohler thought it would so he telephoned to Mr. Smith and put the proposition up to him. Mr. Smith was interested. He telephoned to Mr. Jones and Mr. Henry. They invited him to come down and see their feeders. Mr. Smith went. He bought the feeders. The deal worked to the advantage of all. Freight cost and commission were saved. The steers were driven 20 miles to Mr. Smith's farm with little expense. That's a hypothetical case but it illustrates how some of the lost motion and extra expense in marketing might be eliminated to the advantage of the producer. The case of getting the man who desires to buy in touch with the man who desires to sell might be multiplied many hundreds of times in Kansas thru a state marketing bureau which would be the machinery which would bring the buyer and the seller together.

A Medium of Exchange

If a farmer desires to buy feeders he could get in touch with the bureau and find out whether some other farmer in his county or within a reasonable distance, had any feeders to dispose of. If he located some feeders he could look them over and buy if he desired instead of going to the terminal market.

A bureau of markets might be of advantage. At least it is worthy of consideration and study. Twenty-eight states have them. Legislation to establish one in Kansas is being considered. Such a bureau would give a statewide service to farmers on various phases of marketing at a small expense. The farmer seeking market for a certain product would get in touch with the bureau. Its head, if he knew of an available market for that product, would bring that fact to the attention of the seller. The bureau's interest in the deal then would automatically end.

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.

The best time to select a calf is at a few months of age, when it may be seen with its mother, or, at any rate, before it is weaned. Observe the calf's mother. If she is a wide, deep-bodied cow with plenty of size and is giving a liberal supply of milk, you may be reasonably sure that the calf, if sired by a good bull and properly cared for, will grow into a useful breeding animal.

SAFETY HATCH
"CLEANS LIKE A PANTRY SHELF"

SANITARY
SAFE AND SURE

Remove straw-board floor covering from SAFETY HATCH chick trays and the refuse comes with it. Easy to clean; sanitary. Built solidly; thickest walls, with wool-felt strips and vacuum air spaces, keep even temperature. Perfect ventilation; economical heating; metal bound; fire proof. Insures a healthy chick from EVERY fertile egg of normal vitality if simple directions are followed.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

The SAFETY HATCH is a money-making INVESTMENT—not an expense. With abundant feed crops at reasonable prices, and a great demand for poultry and eggs at high prices, it is good BUSINESS proposition to raise poultry the SAFETY HATCH way. Soon pays for itself and yields a large, quick profit.

SEE FREE DEMONSTRATION

Write for name of nearest dealer and arrange to see the SAFETY HATCH demonstrated. Seeing is believing—and seeing the SAFETY HATCH will convince you. Valuable incubator book free. Drop us a postal—TODAY.

4-sizes—50 to 240 chick capacities.

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FREE Startling BOOK About This
New Kind of Hatcher

Just send in your name. Read about 16 wonderful new improvements in Radio-Round Incubators. Built round, like hen's nest—no cold corners. Only 1¼ gallons of oil to hatch. Amazing economy secured by powerful triple heater, long upright draft, patented heat diffuser, complete circuit radiators. Heat regulation secured by cutting down flame at burner automatically.

RADIO-ROUND

has simple Vaporizing Moisture Attachment built in; keeps heat moist, mild, even. Big oil tank needs filling only twice to a hatch. Double glass in hinged top means daylight egg chamber, and only 5 seconds to turn eggs. No lifting of heavy tray. Only 3 minutes' time a day required.

Mail Postal Now

Know all about the Radio-Round before you buy any hatcher at any price. Shipped promptly to you direct from factory, express prepaid. Mail postal NOW for beautiful new FREE book about bigger, easier poultry profits.

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Express Prepaid

You Take No RISK With An Ironclad THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR 30 Days Trial 10 Yr. Guarantee Both $19.75 Freight Paid

Think of it! You can now get this famous Iron Covered Incubator and California Redwood Brooder on 30 days trial, with a 10-year guarantee, freight paid east of the Rockies.

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tanks, nursery, egg tester. Set up ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertisement—money back if not satisfied or send for free catalog.

(8)

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FUR ROBES AND COATS

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says the Good Judge

And you will find how much more satisfaction a little of this Real Tobacco gives you than you ever got from a big chew of the ordinary kind.

The good, rich, real tobacco taste lasts so long you don't need a fresh chew nearly as often. So it costs you less.

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

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

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Semi-Solid Buttermilk

A Great Hog Feed — Investigate

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OUR advertisements are considered part of our service to our readers. Familiarity with a reliable market in which to buy is as essential as knowing better farming methods. Read the advertisements in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

GERMOZONE

"the Best Remedy for Poultry and Pet Stock"

The old reliable, proven remedy for Roup, Colds, Canker, Swelled Head, Bowel Trouble, Snuffles, Wounds, Sores, Loss of Fur or Feathers, Skin Disease, Etc.

H. A. Kiewert, 5042 N. Long Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had some of the worst kind of cases of roup in my chickens and I thought I would not save any, but I have saved these birds, thanks to Germozone." H. A. Haines, Rosalie, Kan.: "If we had tried Germozone at first it would have saved us $1,000 worth of expensive experiments." Mrs. T. A. Morley, Galien, Mich.: "Have used Germozone 17 years and could not get along without it." E. W. Thiel, Waukesha, Wis.: "I have used your Germozone for white diarrhoea in baby chicks and sure got wonderful results. I also use it right along on grown fowls."

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and $1.50 packages, from Omaha. Poultry Book and Book on Diseases FREE.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5, OMAHA, NEB.

A Big Doll For You

D-L-Y D-M-L-

What is the name of this Doll? Fill in the blank spaces above and complete the Doll's name.

This is easy, try it. Write Aunt Alice and tell her what the name of this Dolly is, and she will tell you how you can get a beautiful Doll over 15 inches tall, jointed at the shoulders and hips. It is not a cloth doll to stuff, but a real doll wearing a beautiful gingham dress with a cute little cap, socks and buckled slippers. It is a Doll that any little girl would enjoy making dresses, coats and caps for, so be the first in your neighborhood to get one. It is yours for just a little easy work.

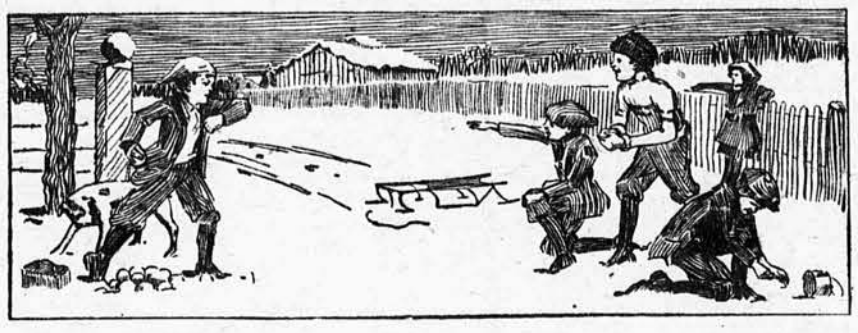
Aunt Alice has a Doll for every little girl, so be sure and write and tell her your name and address TODAY and she will send you her big free Doll offer.

Address your letters to

AUNT ALICE
24 CAPPER BLDG.
Topeka, Kansas

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO



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

Remedy for Frostbite

Frostbite is more easily prevented than cured. Almost everyone knows a remedy. Very few of them are of any value. The reason is that frostbite of any degree of severity always means death of tissue and the repair of dead tissue is a slow process.

Injury to the human body by freezing is due to a constriction of circulation, usually in one of the extremities where the blood-vessels are superficial and circulation is not very good at best. The caliber of the blood vessels is narrowed thruout their whole course and the result is that in certain superficial areas the capillary circulation becomes shut off entirely. This cannot continue long without death of tissue resulting. If it is so severe as to cut off completely the circulation of a finger, a toe, or perhaps a foot, the result is death of that part of the body, and in the end, gangrene, and amputation.

Resistance is Lessened

Fortunately there are very few parts of the body wholly dependent upon one small vessel for blood supply. The collateral circulation provides for sufficient blood nourishment even if the main supply should be obliterated. So it is only extreme cases of severe freezing that actually produce gangrene. But the everyday frostbite, so common in every farm home, is exactly the same process in a less severe form.

And that is why frostbite is so persistently troublesome and why it comes back at every cold spell, regardless of all the things we may rub on it. Death of tissue has occurred, blood vessels have been obliterated, the parts which they formerly supplied so well are now rather poorly supplied by the collateral circulation, resistance is lessened and reaction is feeble. Consider these facts well before you attempt to cure frostbite by rubbing a salve on the affected parts.

First Treatment

The first treatment of frostbite should begin when the attack occurs. It consists in restoring circulation to the tissues by the gradual process of rubbing with snow or cold water rather than forcing it by the hasty process of artificial heat. In cases of severe freezing this should be persisted in as long as is necessary to secure a good color and active circulation. While doing this the patient should be made as comfortable as possible, and should be strengthened and stimulated by hot drinks and by hot applications to other parts of the body. This gradual restoration of the circulation, bringing it back in the same way that it went, restores vigor without injury to the blood vessels. Hasty restoration by applying artificial heat breaks down blood vessels and causes death of tissue. Severe cases should always be given the advantage of a few days rest in bed to complete restoration.

Following frostbite the patient is very sensitive to cold. Frostbitten hands or feet get cold very easily. They become numb and tired. As they grow warm they itch intolerably. Often the burning and itching from warmth of the bed drives sleep away. In some cases ulcers develop and are hard to cure.

The ulcers of frostbite must be treated with every care to prevent infection, for the tissue is of poor quality as to resistance. They must be kept surgically clean and dressings changed every day. It is economy to give the ulcerated part absolute rest until healed.

The itching may yield temporarily to the application of cool water, to a lotion containing a small amount of carbolic acid, or to a salve containing camphor, tar or menthol. But the important thing is to build up the devitalized tissues and restore a good circulation so that there will no longer be this undue susceptibility to cold.

First, build up the nourishment of the whole body. Next, give special attention to the affected part. Nutrition may be encouraged by daily massage. Improved reaction may be obtained by bathing the parts twice daily in cold water and following this by active rubbing. Protection should be given by special clothing, such as warm gloves for the hands and woolen stockings for the feet. Nothing should be worn to cramp the circulation.

In a young, healthy person frostbite will soon cure itself, but in one in poor health or one advanced in years it needs careful and persistent building up of the whole body. Such patients may get great help by having the frostbitten parts baked in the hot air apparatus used by doctors.

Questions and Answers

Do you consider that graham flour is as unhealthy for food as white flour? Graham is not exactly the same as whole wheat flour as I understand it. Is it unhealthy?
B. G.

White flour is not unhealthful. The only way in which it compares unfavorably with whole wheat flour is that it loses some elements in the milling processes. These may be made up by eating other foods. A diet of exclusive white flour would be unhealthful, but it is a helpful food when eaten as part of a well balanced ration.

Please tell me whether there is any hope for health for a woman 38 years old extremely nervous and weak. Have kidney trouble and blood pressure so high that a very little exertion makes me pant for breath. I do all the housework for six, also milk and help care for stock and cut wood. I have lost flesh and strength for a year and tonics and other medicines do not help me. I am 5 feet and 3 inches in height and weigh 102 pounds. MRS. M.

Yes, I think there is hope for your improvement, but not unless you change your plan of living. A woman in your condition needs a period of absolute rest. The work that you do is hard enough for a woman in good health, but for you it is absolutely out of the question if you are to make any gain. I do not wonder that your medicines do not help.

Oil Light Beats Electric or Gas

Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, F. S. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.—Adv.

The Grain Market Report

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

EVERY person knows that market conditions for several months past have been very unsatisfactory for all producers of farm crops. Money conditions have been tight and it has been difficult to get the capital needed for conducting all kinds of farm and business enterprises. However, I look for a change for the better at no very distant date. "The new year begins with general business conditions thruout the country poor but sound," says Archer Wall Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in his semi-annual review of the business situation recently issued.

According to Mr. Douglas, a determined and constructive effort is being exerted to bring about a change for the better by teamwork and co-operation. In the entire absence of any apprehension of a money panic he sees the most encouraging feature of the whole situation.

"How long the present situation will last is a subject of much speculation and inquiry," says Mr. Douglas. "The general thought is that the winter months will be quiet and that as spring opens there will be an appreciable change for the better."

Crops are Worth Billions

Good yields are reported for nearly all farm crops and when there are such wonderful supplies at our command it seems that there should be no fear of continued hard times. The estimated total value of 22 of the principal crops, including corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, tobacco, lint cotton, beans, broomcorn, grain sorghums, hops, oranges, clover seed, peanuts, cranberries, and apples in the United States for 1920 is $8,640,000,000, as compared with $13,385,784,000 for 1919. This is a decrease of practically 5 billion dollars. The value of these on a five-year average in the United States extending from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, is $8,491,157,000, and the value for 1920 shows an increase over this of $148,390,000, and that fact, when considered in connection with the falling prices of merchandise, ought to make farmers take a little more cheerful view of things.

Farmers are still holding large quantities of wheat, corn, and other grains, hoping to obtain higher prices than are offered at present. Whether this is a wise decision remains to be seen. Much of this grain has been stored in places where it cannot be properly protected against the ravages of rats, mice, and insect pests. However, the heavy losses due to the presence of the Angoumois grain moths are easily avoided by following the instructions given in Farmers' Bulletin 1156, which may be had free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Fumigation is one of the most satisfactory methods for killing grain moths. The best two fumigants are hydrocyanic-acid gas and carbon disulfide. The former is lighter than air, very deadly to man as well as insects. It kills the moth in stored unthreshed grain. Carbon disulfide should be used for threshed grain in bulk. This gas is heavier than air and will kill the moths in grain stored in airtight bins or rooms. The average farmer is not equipped to use heat in controlling the moth, but millers and grain dealers who have dryers can heat the grain to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, which will kill the pest and not injure the germinating power of the seed.

Foreign Nations Continue Buying

An encouraging feature for farmers is that foreign nations continue to buy wheat in the United States. In addition to purchases made by firms representing British interests, Belgium took its usual weekly quota, and it is said that this nation has supplies for only two weeks ahead. England is contracting for our wheat as far ahead as March and April, which overlaps the time when wheat from Argentina will be available. Italy and France are also in the American market for wheat and the Continental countries are buying as much as their present financial condition will permit them to do so. Sales of ¾ million bushels of wheat were reported to Germany and Italy. Sentiment was a little more friendly to the buying side as a result of the export business.

Coarse grains were slightly easier, but rallied with wheat.

At Kansas City the demand for wheat was good and all prices were quoted steady to a cent higher. Prices for dark hard wheat were nominally $1.75 to $1.79; hard wheat, $1.75 to $1.77; Red wheat, $1.92 to $1.95.

White corn and Yellow corn were quoted unchanged. Mixed corn was ½ to 1 cent lower. Demand was fair. No. 2 White corn was quoted at 64c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 65 to 66c; ear corn 61c.

Oats were reported unchanged to ½c higher; No. 2 White oats, 48½ to 49c; No. 2 Red oats 46c; No. 2 mixed, 45½c. Quotations on other grains were for rye, $1.55; kafir and milo, $1.02 to $1.14.

Little change is noted in the millfeed situation. Gray shorts and brown shorts failed to develop strength. Bran is quoted at $25 to $27 a ton on Kansas City basis; brown shorts, $24 to $25, and gray shorts, $25 to $26.

The supply of hay at Kansas City was fairly liberal and the demand for the better grades was good. Alfalfa was quoted at $25 to $25.50; timothy, $23 to $24; clover, $10 to $17; mixed clover, $21 to $22; prairie hay, $14 to $15; and straw, $8 to $8.50.

Engineering for Land Drainage

A revision of Charles G. Elliott's book on drainage was published recently. This edition brings the book strictly up-to-date as a treatise on drainage engineering. The book is well written and brings out all points of land drainage which are essential for an engineer to consider. Drainage engineering is discussed from all angles, agricultural, engineering and legal. The book is published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, N. Y., and sells for $2.

For Better Meadows

Farmers Bulletin No. 1,170, Meadows for the Northern States, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; a copy may be obtained free on application. This should be of interest to every farmer in Eastern Kansas who is growing tame grasses.

Cash Grain

We solicit your consignments of wheat, corn and oats. We will advance you one dollar a bushel and freight, on shipments of wheat with 6 months contract to you, allowing you to wait for higher price than present market.

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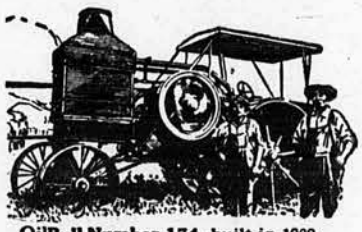
Equally low prices on other sizes. Send for Bulletin 21.
SHELTON TIRE CO., 919 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan

"Old Number One," the first OilPull, built in 1909, has worked ever since and isn't half through. Repairs cost less than 5c a day. Owned by Frank Schultz, Agar, S. Dak.

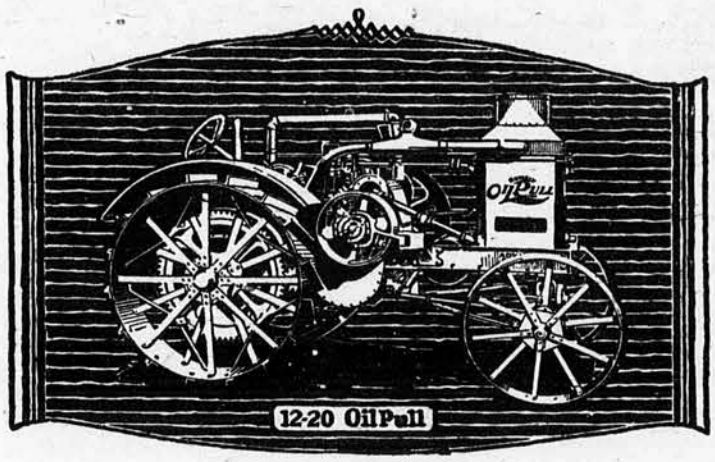


OilPull Number 174, built in 1909, 12 years ago. The owner, C. J. Chandler, Lincoln, Kan., says it will last another decade. The only renewed parts of motor are four piston rings.

OilPull Number 314, owned by F. Gasperich, Onida, S. Dak. Built in 1909, it has cropped from 600 to 900 acres a year. Pulls eight bottoms in soil so tough that eight horses can't pull a single bottom.

"The Swamp Angel," so named by proud admirers in Northern Indiana for its ten years' work in the muck of the famed Kankakee. Has a record of marvelous performance and economy.

OilPull Number 437, bought in 1910, owned by James Moss, Blue Island, Ill. Is still "young" after 11 years of hard, faithful work on the farm, and moving buildings at odd times.



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Truly, it is the part of wisdom to prefer a tractor with a record of performance such as this and in addition you have the assurance of such splendid features as 25% overload capacity, cooled with oil, double system of lubrication, Hyatt Bearings, and Rumely service including a factory trained expert for every ten tractors in use, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land.

There are four sizes—one to fit your farm—3 to 10 plow. Talk with your Advance-Rumely dealer or write us direct.

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Farm Crop Values are Big

America Produced Four-Fifths of World's Corn

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DECEMBER estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates showing the acreage, production, and value of the important crops of the Nation have just been made public and reveal many interesting facts. The total area planted to corn was 104,601,000 acres with a total yield of 3,232,367,000 bushels or an average of 30.9 bushels acre. At 67.7 cents a bushel our corn crop would be worth $2,189,721,000. In 1919 on 100,072,000 acres the yield was 2,858,509,000 bushels having a value of $3,851,741,000. The average yield was 28.6 bushels.

The winter wheat yield was 577,763,000 bushels on 37,773,000 acres with a value of $862,341,000, as compared with a yield of 729,503,000 bushels for 1919 which had a value of $1,538,292,000. The average acre yield for last year was 15.3 while that of 1919 was 14.9 bushels. The yield of spring wheat for last year was 209,365,000 bushels valued at $273,465,000 as compared with a yield of 23,203,000 bushels for 1919 valued at $471,115,000.

Wonderful Yields Reported

The following yields and values are reported for other crops: Oats, 1,526,055,000 bushels, $719,782,000; barley, 202,024,000 bushels, $142,931,000; rye, 69,318,000 bushels, $88,609,000; buckwheat, 13,789,000 bushels, $17,797,000; flaxseed, 10,990,000 bushels, $19,413,000; rice, 53,710,000, $63,837,000; potatoes, 430,458,000 bushels, $500,974,000; sweet potatoes, 112,368,000, $126,629,000; hay, 108,283,000 tons, $1,809,162,000; tobacco, 1,508,064,000 pounds, $318,359,000; cotton, 12,987,000 bales, $914,590,000; cottonseed, 5,778,000 tons, $150,237,000; cowpeas, 15,495,000 bushels, $85,768,000; soybeans, 3,002,000 bushels, $9,499,000; kafirs for seven states, 143,939,000 bushels, $131,665,000; broomcorn for seven states 33,900 tons, $4,263,000; beans in six states, 9,075,000 bushels, $27,114,000; peanuts, 35,960,000 bushels, $48,829,000; sorghum sirup, 43,876,000 gallons, $46,138,000; maple sugar and maple sirup, 36,373,000 pounds, $13,458,000; cane sugar 372 million pounds with no estimate on value; beet sugar, 2,219,200,000 pounds with no estimate on value; sugar beets, 8,545,000 tons, $99,396,000; clover seed, 1,760,000 bushels, $20,528,000; apples, 240,442,000 barrels, $271,984,000; peaches, 43,697,000 bushels, $91,862,000; pears, 17,279,000 bushels, $27,220,000; oranges, 27,200,000 boxes, $70,125,000; cranberries, 431,000 barrels, $5,213,000; hops grown in four states, 38,918,000 pounds, $14,194,000; onions grown in 17 states, 19,199,500 bushels, $25,179,000; cabbage produced in 12 states, 820,750 tons, $25,226,000.

The total value for all crops in 1920 is $9,165,348,000 as compared with $14,081,391,000 for 1919. This shows a decrease in value of crops for 1920 of $4,916,043,000 as compared with the value for 1919. However, there are many authorities who think this estimate of the decrease or apparent loss is too large. These authorities say that in making this estimate no account has been taken of that part of the farm crop already sold at higher prices than those given in the report given out by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. It is also said that 90 per cent of the forage crops are used by the producer and that ordinarily only about 50 per cent of the corn is sold by the farmer who produces it and that only about one-third moves away on the railroad. But even if we admit the justice of some of these statements I think we are still quite safe in saying that the actual cash loss to farmers will not be less than 3 billion dollars.

Some Interesting Comparisons

Our corn crop represents more than four-fifths of the world's entire production. The sweet potato crop is the largest ever produced while the rice crop of the Nation is one-fourth greater than the largest crop ever before harvested. The sugar beet crop is more than one-third larger than the largest ever before recorded while the grain sorghum crop is about 18 per cent more than that of 1919. The Irish potato crop has been exceeded only once and then by a very narrow margin. Our crop of oats for 1920 has been exceeded only three times previously and the tame hay crop only twice while our apple crop has been exceeded only once and that was in 1914. The yields of wheat, barley, buckwheat, peaches, peanuts, edible dried beans, flaxseed, and cotton are slightly below the average, but they nevertheless represent an enormous volume in the aggregate. The number of all classes of livestock on farms altho smaller than the number in 1919 exceeds by 18,214,000 the average for the five years preceding the outbreak of the Great European War. These wonderful results were achieved under great difficulties and farmers are to be greatly commended for the excellent showing they have made. Despite the discouragements attending the marketing of these products indications are that fairly large crops will be planted again next year especially if Congress will pass the emergency legislation that farm organizations have requested.

Kansas farmers and especially Kansas wheat growers have been most active in urging that wheat and other farm products in this country be protected from ruinous competition with farm products of Canada, Argentina, Australia and other foreign countries by the immediate enactment of suitable tariff legislation. This coupled with a better system of rural credits for farmers and livestock men will stimulate a greater interest in farming that will help to bring about a healthy business revival along all lines. The state of Kansas is making wonderful progress along all lines and has shown wonderful development within the last 50 years. A recent report of the Kansas state board of agriculture brings out some very interesting comparisons. In 1870 there were 38,222 farms in Kansas as compared with 165,287 for 1920. The amount of land in farms in 1820 was 5,656,879 acres as compared with 40,171,698 acres in 1920. The size of the farms originally averaged 148 acres while now they average 264 acres. The value of Kansas farms in 1870 was $90,327,040 while today they are valued $1,856,732,983. The value of all property in 1870 was $188,892,014 while at present the value is $3,869,514,914. The value of animals sold for slaughter was $4,156,386 as compared with $104,054,194 for 1920. Surplus poultry and eggs in 1919 sold for $20,670,329 while in 1870 the income from such sources was too small to be estimated.

Present Conditions

Crop conditions in Kansas at the present time are regarded as fairly favorable. In the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture issued January 11, J. C. Mohler, the secretary of the board says:

"Temperatures during the past week have been very mild for this time of year and aside from snow flurries in the western and northwestern counties on Friday, no precipitation has fallen. Most of the days were bright and warm and the soil in practically all parts of the state is in excellent condition. Quite a little plowing is being carried on. Some apprehension is felt in one or two of the north central counties because the alternate freezing and thawing has left the soil in an ashy condition and there is some danger of soil drifting if high winds prevail in that region.

"Roads in the eastern, central and southwestern parts of the state are in excellent condition but in a few of the northwestern counties they are reported as rough because of excessive moisture in that section.

"Growing wheat is looking very good and pasturing is being generally practiced. Where cattle are on full feed they are looking well but there will be an abundance of feed left on the farms when spring opens up. In the central part of the state many lambs are being fed, one county reporting as many as 15,000 on hand, in another county one feeder is reported as having brought in 3,500 lambs for the long feeding period.

"Very little hog cholera is reported this week by county agents and the principal work now being carried on by farmers is given as shelling corn and threshing sorghums. Chinch bug burning campaigns are being conducted in the southeastern counties."

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

Barber—We are having excellent winter weather; no snow and very little cold weather so far. Livestock looks well. Wheat pastures are excellent. Some farmers are going to market to get stockers and feeders to eat the surplus feed in the country. There is no market for horses and mules. Corn sells for 50c; wheat, $1.50; butter, 40c, and eggs are 45c.—Homer Hastings, January 8.

Chautauqua—Wheat doesn't look as well since the cold spell, especially on the uplands. Livestock looks good but they are not worth much. Farmers are killing their own beef and pork. A number of farmers haven't a hog on their place and have to buy their own meat. Hogs are scarce. Dressed beef is worth 12c to 15c a pound, dressed pork, 14c; corn, 80c; bran, $1.60; flour, $2.80 and shorts are $2.—A. A. Nance, January 10.

Cherokee—We are having spring weather today but the past few days have been wet and thawing and cold freezing nights which was hard on the wheat. Christmas day was dark and cold and December 27 was the coldest day. Mines are closing down in this district causing slow sales for all farm products.—L. Smyres, January 10.

Clay—Five per cent of the wheat was damaged by last week's cold spell. Wheat is 80 per cent. Farmers are marketing a considerable amount of wheat. Merchants report a fairly good holiday trade but November was very dull. Wheat is worth $1.50; corn, 50c; bran, $1.50; cattle, $5.50 to $8; butterfat, 42c and oats are 40c; shorts, $1.60; hogs, $9; eggs, 52c.—P. R. Forslund, January 10.

Dickinson—We had a heavy rain on December 20 and the next night it turned cold and froze the ground but since then the weather has been warm. The freeze was rather hard on the wheat. A considerable amount of wheat is going to market. Cattle feeding is a losing proposition this fall. Hogs are about breaking even. Wheat sells for $1.50.—F. M. Lorson, January 8.

Edwards—We have been having spring weather the past week but as this report is being written we are having a regular dust storm. Stock will not suffer as feed is plentiful. Very little stock is moving to market on account of low prices and farmers are able to hold their stock as there is sufficient feed to carry them thru the winter. —L. A. Spitze, January 8.

Ellis—We are having warm weather now. Last week we had the coldest weather we have had this winter. No public sales are being held. Stock does not look as well as it should. A considerable amount of wheat is going to market. Wheat is worth $1.50; corn, 80c; cream, 35c; flour, $5 a hundred; coal, $15.50 a ton and eggs are 60c.—C. F. Erbert, January 8.

Ellsworth—Enough moisture fell during December to soak the ground thoroly. Roads are very rough. Wheat is in good condition. All kinds of livestock are not doing as well as the weather has been too cloudy and wet. There are very few cattle and hogs in the county. Wheat is worth $1.50; butterfat, 38c and eggs are 50c.—W. L. Reed, January 8.

Ford—The weather during the past week has been good. Stock is on wheat pasture and is doing well. Corn husking is nearly completed. A few public sales are being held and stock is selling cheap. No kafir and cane has been threshed and no corn is being shelled. Wheat is worth $1.55; corn, 50c to 60c; butterfat, 38c; butter, 40c and potatoes are $1.75.—John Zurbuchen, January 8.

Geary—We are having good weather now. We have had very little snow and the coldest temperature was 2 below zero. Corn is nearly all husked and was the best yield and quality we have had for years. Not many cattle are on feed. Demand for corn is poor. Corn is worth 60c; wheat, $1.45; butter, 35c and oats are 45c; hogs, $8.50; eggs, 55c.—O. R. Strauss, December 31.

Gove and Sheridan—On December 20 and 21 a five inch snow fell which did not drift much and was good for the wheat. Stock did not suffer. Corn shucking and shelling is nearly completed. Grain and stock prices are still low. It is hoped that the coming year will be a more prosperous year for the farmer and stockmen, in general, than the past has been. Very few public sales have been held and prices are low. Feed for stock is plentiful. From December 20 to 27 we had cold weather, ranging from 20 above to 6 below zero but it is warmer at present. Butterfat is worth 42c; butter, 45c; wheat, $1.45; cattle, 5c to 7c; corn, 40c; barley, 35c and eggs are 52c; hogs 9c; oats, 30c.—John I. Aldrich, January 3.

Greenwood — We are having excellent weather. We have not had any snow. Wheat is safe so far but doesn't look very green. Farmers are heading kafir and husking corn. No public sales are being held. The average yield of corn for the county was 40 bushels an acre. Corn sells for 54c to 57c; wheat, $1.35 and eggs are 52c.—A. H. Brothers, January 7.

Harvey—We have been having cold freezing weather and the wheat looks brown. Livestock is doing well. Stock hogs are very scarce. Butter is worth 35c; wheat, $1.30 and eggs are 67c; potatoes, $1.60; apples, $2 to $3; chickens, 18c; turkeys, 35c; oats, 45c.—H. W. Prouty, January 3.

Hodgman—We had good weather during the holidays. Farmers are threshing milo and kafir. There is some movement of wheat. Wheat is worth $1.45; cream, 38c and eggs are 48c; hens, 18c.—W. B. Severs, January 3.

Jackson—We had an inch of rain the fore part of the week which thoroly soaked the ground. Wheat is green and in good condition and providing excellent pasture for stock. Corn husking is nearly completed. Stock is not selling very well at farm sales. Corn is worth 50c and hogs are $8.—F. O. Grubbs, January 1.

Lyon—Roads are good. Stock is doing well. Farmers are selling baled alfalfa hay but not much corn is going to market. Not many public sales are being held and very few farms are being sold. Most of the farmers are satisfied and do not wish to sell and move. Corn is worth 60c; kafir, 60c; butter, 40c and eggs are 55c.—E. R. Griffith, January 1.

Marion—The weather has been cold and rainy the past few days. There has not been much fall plowing done. Prices for grain are very low. The average yield for wheat was 35 bushels an acre. Wheat sells for $1.48; flour, $2.70; corn, 40c; barley, 48c and oats are 38c.—Herman H. Haas, January 4.

Marshall—Wheat is in excellent condition. Corn husking is completed. Some corn is going to market but many farmers are holding both wheat and corn for higher prices. Stalks are good feed this year and stock is doing well. Not many hogs or cattle are being fed. Butterfat is worth 38c and hogs are 8c; hens, 19c; springs, 17c; eggs, 50c.—C. A. Kjellberg, January 4.

Nemaha—We are having cloudy weather and the thermometer registers 32 above zero. Corn crop is 20 per cent above last year. Corn husking is nearly completed. Wheat looks well and is making good pasture.—A. M. McCord, January 1.

Osage—We have been having excellent weather but it is rather wet for fall plowing. Farmers are threshing kafir which is up to expectations in yield. Wheat is in good condition. Corn and wheat is sold only for necessary expenses and more than half of it is held in this locality. Very few public sales are being held. A few of the wise farmers have stocked up for spring pigs. Very little feeding is being done here. Corn is worth 50c; wheat, $1.50; cream, 42c and eggs are 48c.—H. L. Ferris, January 6.

Phillips—We had good weather until December 20 then we had a 4-inch snow and zero weather. Corn husking is not completed. Not much corn is going to market as the price is so low. Some wheat is going to market. Corn is worth 45c; wheat, $1.45; butter, 20c and hogs are $8.20; chickens, 17c. —J. M. Jensen, January 1.

Pottawatomie—The last few days of 1920 were like March weather. Wheat is in excellent condition. Farmers have been threshing cane seed and kafir the past few days. Roads are getting good again. The price of hogs is going down. Local shippers are asking from $1.50 to $2 profit a hundred pounds to ship. Corn sells for 60c; butter, 35c and eggs are 58c.—F. E. Austin, January 4.

Rush—We are having good weather and not much snow for this time of the year. Farmers are marketing wheat. A number of farmers are taking their stock off wheat pasture. The ground is loose and they are afraid it will drift badly. There has not been much corn shelling done. Wheat has a healthy color and doing satisfactorily. Wheat is worth $1.50; corn, 70c and eggs are 52c.—A. E. Grunwald, January 5.

Scott—We have been having warm weather. There is some corn to husk. Cane, kafir and milo threshing are not completed. Very little grain and stock are going to market. There is some interest in the county in regard to consolidated schools. Roads are good. Wheat is worth $1.45 to $1.50; barley, 40c; corn, 45c to 50c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 35c and oats are 35c; hogs, 7c; hens, 20c; eggs, 60c.—J. M. Helfrick, January 5.

Stafford—We are having ideal weather for this time of the year. There is plenty of moisture and growing wheat is in good condition. Corn husking is nearly completed. Some corn is being marketed. Some loss of cattle has been reported from corn stalk poisoning. Hogs are scarce. Horses are cheaper than they have been for years. A small amount of wheat is being marketed at prices from $1.50 to $1.55 a bushel; corn, 45c to 50c.—H. A. Kachelman, January 6.

Sumner — We have been having ideal weather. Corn husking is nearly completed. Stock looks well. Farmers are butchering. Wheat pasture is fairly good in some places. Wheat is worth $1.50; corn, 60c; butterfat, 43c; butter, 50c and eggs are 40c; hogs, $8.50.—E. L. Stocking, January 1.

Trego—There is plenty of feed so far for stock. Wheat is in good condition. A considerable amount of wheat is going to market. Wheat is worth $1.40 to $1.50; barley, 50c to 70c; corn 50c.—C. C. Cross, January 5.

Wichita—We had a blizzard a week ago with some very cold weather. Stock is in fair condition for this time of the year. Feed is cheap. Very few farmers are feeding cattle and hogs far market. Shelled corn is worth 48c; barley, 37c.—E. W. White, January 1.

Woodson—We are having good weather. Threshing has begun again. Corn husking is nearly completed. Wheat looks some better but there is still plenty of frost in the ground. No public sales are being held and not much stock is changing hands. There is plenty of feed and stock is doing well. Barns are full of baled hay. Farmers are holding their corn. Hogs are scarce.—E. F. Opperman, January 5.

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80 ACRE Ottawa suburban home, sightly location, smooth, all tillable, only $165 acre, terms. **McConachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS
Good buys of all sizes; alfalfa, corn and wheat farms. Write for latest list. **Byrd H. Clark Investment Co., Erie, Kansas.**

IMP. 80, Lyon county, $6,000. Terms $1,000. Balance long time at 6%. Imp. 320 Lyon county, $40,000. Terms $12,000. Bal. long time. **Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.**

159 ACRES, well improved. Price $12,500, cash $4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. **Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.**

INVESTORS, speculators, homeseekers—We make specialty on Ness county land. Let us show you what we have to offer. Write for list. **Whitmer Land Co., Utica, Kansas.**

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND
Good smooth land from $30 to $50 per acre. Write for free list and county map. **Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.**

SUMNER COUNTY, where wheat never fails. Good improved farms for sale and all the growing wheat goes. Write for list. **Wm. Hembrow, Caldwell, Kansas.**

EASTERN KANSAS—Good creek and river bottom farms, $100.00 per acre and up. Come look and you will buy. **R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.**

TWO LANE COUNTY BARGAINS
160 acres, unimproved, $3,200. 640 acres with 160 acres wheat, all level, $25 an acre. Terms. **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.**

LET ME SELL YOU A FARM in the Oakley country. Wheat and barley making $50 to $75 acre. Corn and all feed crops fine. Good tractor land, $30 to $50. For list write. **A. H. Wilson, Oakley, Kansas.**

CHOICE QUARTER—$4,000
Terms $1,000 cash, balance $500, yearly 7%. 5½ mi. from good town, ½ mi. school. Half in cultivation. All level. Write owner. **W. V. Griffith, Liberal, Kansas.**

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

IMPROVED 152 ACRE stock and dairy farm, silo, on Blue Valley, 50 acres plow land, ½ alfalfa, balance timber and pasture. Terms on part at 5½% interest, long time. **Owner, C. F. Smith, Cleburne, Kansas.**

THE BEST present investment is land and the best place to buy land is in Ness Co., Kansas. All sized tracts from 160 acres to 10,000 acres improved and unimproved at prices ranging from $25 to $75 per acre. Some exchanges. Agents protected. **A. W. Buxton, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.**

State Horticultural Report

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has just received the biennial report of the Kansas state horticultural society which contains an account of the transactions of the annual meeting of the society held December 17 to December 19 in 1918 and of the annual meeting held December 16 to December 18 in 1919. It also contains the horticultural statistics of Kansas for 1918 and 1919.

Copies of this report may be had free of charge by addressing O. F. Whitney, Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS

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

80 ACRES Osage county, Kansas, 4½ miles town, 40 acres farm land, 10 acres alfalfa, 10 acres prairie hay meadow, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, 6 room house, barn 32x36, other buildings, close school and church. Price $6,500. Best of terms. **The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kansas.**

LINN COUNTY KANSAS FARM—587 acres, 5½ miles Goodrich, on Little Sugar creek. About 200 acres bottom land cultivated and alfalfa, 200 acres level upland, cultivated (some wheat). Balance bluegrass, pasture, timber. Limestone soil. Two sets improvements. $60 per acre or will divide and take $2,000 to $5,000 cash payment. **Frank Seely, 1005 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.**

FARM HOME
160 acres, 22 miles K. C., rock road most way; 30 alfalfa; 50 clover; 90 pasture; living water; 5-room house; cellar; large barn; stanchions, etc.; belongs to estate must be sold; $100 per acre, think of it, at Kansas City's door. **MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY, 415 Bonfils Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.**

FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAINS
40 acres 3 miles Ottawa, good improvements; water; fruit; nice poultry and dairy farm; $5,500. Terms.
80 acres 4 miles Ottawa, good improvements; level; on automobile trail; ½ mile school; $12,500, $3,000 down, balance terms.
180 acres 3 miles of R. R. town, well improved; never failing water; 45 acres wheat; 20 alfalfa; ¾ mile high school; extra good farm; extra good terms. $120 per acre.
S. W. Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

115 ACRES, Kaw bottom, 1½ miles Lawrence, Kansas, good improvements, $7,000 cash, balance terms.
160 acres, 3½ miles good town, 35 miles Kansas City, good improvements, $5,000 cash, balance terms.
160 acres, 4½ miles Lawrence, Kansas, improvements fair, $3,000 cash, balance terms.
80 acres, 8 miles Lawrence, Kansas, improvements fair, $4,000 cash, balance terms.
Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

75 ACRES ONLY $300.
Only 22 miles Wichita; 35 acres cult., balance pasture and lots; 6 room house, barn, well, etc., only $300 cash, $500 yearly. **R. M. MILLS, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.**

ARKANSAS

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, Arkansas.**

FOR SALE—Rich Arkansas land. Fine farms, both bottom and uplands. Cotton, corn, alfalfa and stock farms. Healthy climate, fine water, hard surfaced roads, fine schools and college. Write me what you want. Liberal terms. Progressive community. **W. O. Scroggin, Morrilton, Ark.**

CALIFORNIA

SELECT YOUR HOME among California irrigated farms in the only U. S. govt. project in the state, located at Orland. Rich productive soil adapted to the growing of wide diversity of crops. No killing frosts. No cyclones or thunderstorms. Easy access to markets. Splendid climate. Modern, progressive town. Best of schools and churches. For free descriptive literature write **The Chamber of Commerce, No. 10 Hutz Bldg., Orland, California.**

COLORADO

40 ACRES Washington county, Colo., land, $40 per acre. **Box 543, Augusta, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—Good, irrigated farm, cheap. Easy Terms. **H. P. Vories, Pueblo, Colo.**

COLORADO FARMS of any size, irrigated or non-irrigated. Near Denver. Send for free booklet V-3. **The Zang Investment Co., American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.**

COLORADO LAND
Sugar beet, grain, potato, alfalfa, etc., land. Be sure to send for my farm list before you buy. **Vernon McKelvey, Greeley, Colorado.**

BEST LANDS
Nothing better in East Colorado; farms and ranches; lowest prices; best terms; write for facts and lists. **R. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLO.**

COLORADO
IRRIGATED FARMS
Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of Alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 300 to 500 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. Best hog country in the world. Farm prices low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks. **ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.**

COLORADO

FOR SALE—In fine climate; 660 acre grain, dairy and stock ranch; fine soil, grass, two spring creeks and timber; 2½ miles Marnet, in rainbelt; wheat in; improved; $20 acre; terms. **Earl Hahn, 827 Union, Pueblo, Colo.**

COLORADO FARM LANDS
Farm lands earn greater net returns in Colorado than in less favored states. Accurate data concerning crop acreage and production; full information about opportunities in lines of agriculture, manufacturing, business and professions; literature and personal attention to correspondents without charge. We are not an employment agency and can not secure positions. The Colorado Year Book for 1920, with detailed information about each county and various industries, $1.00—cash or money orders only. Address
STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado.

FLORIDA

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA
Your choice from thousands of acres in south central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming and cattle lands; wholesale prices, easy terms or exchange. **Interstate Development Co., Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Missouri.**

MINNESOTA

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. **H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.**

MISSOURI

WRITE LETCHWORTH & SON, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for farm bargains.

LISTEN! Imp. 120 a., $3,000, terms; imp. 40, $1,300, terms. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write **Roy & Stephens** for list, **Mansfield, Mo.**

THESE ARE the cheapest good level improved farms we have found in Mo. Come or write. **Turner & McGlothlin, Lamar, Mo.**

FREE—All about the Ozarks and list of cheap farms, all sizes, best of terms. **Durnell Land Co., Cabool, Missouri.**

FREE LIST describing Ozarks. 75 farms, dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and tobacco land. **Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.**

TRADES MADE EVERYWHERE; describe property and tell me your wants. **Duke, Adrian, Missouri.**

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring water. Farms all sizes. Write for list. **Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.**

WRITE FOR OUR LIST of improved and unimproved gently rolling, valley and bottom farms. $15 to $50 per acre. **J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Missouri.**

COME to beautiful Bates Co., Mo., the home of corn, bluegrass, and clover. See Wendleton's farm bargains. Do it now. **C. E. Wendleton, Butler, Missouri.**

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—$5 down, $5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price $200. Other bargains. **Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.**

MISSOURI—$5 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.**

NEBRASKA

PIERCE COUNTY, Nebraska, farms for sale. 240 and 320 acre tracts extra well improved. Good soil. Fine buildings. Good roads, water, schools. Price $175 acre; terms. **Frank Pilger and D. C. Deibler, Pierce, Neb.**

NEW YORK

EXCELLENT TIMBER PROJECTS, any acreage $12.50 per acre up. Saw mills, lumber camps. What do you want? **Coughlin Farm Clearing House, 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.**

OKLAHOMA

140 ACRES, 2 miles good R. R. town this county. Bottom and second bottom. No overflow. 120 a. cult. Fair imp. $52.50 per a. Terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

N. E. OKLA., 80 acres, one mile of Vinita, all smooth valley land, fair improvements, flowing well, good water, no rock, six thousand, terms. **Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Okla.**

270 ACRES in free range section in Oklahoma. Produce cattle and hogs cheaply. A money maker. $6,500.00. Terms. **C. L. PRATT, Jr., Picher, Okla.**

TEXAS

FARMS FOR SALE—West Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma. **E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Okla.**

ONE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save $100 per acre by dealing with owner. **L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.**

WYOMING

WYOMING.
Wonderful opportunities to engage in general farming and ranching; ideal climate, good roads, excellent schools and markets; close to growing cities. Write Commissioner of Immigration, 315 Capitol Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. **John J. Black, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.**

HIGH CLASS K. C. PROPERTY, yearly income $8,000. Trade for farm. **Lembo, 208 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. **Weeks & Shackelford, 1023 E. 31 St., Kansas City, Mo.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 800 acres Franklin county, Kan. Two sets improvements. Can divide into two 400 acre farms. Choice location. Well improved. Nice black land. Ask for special description. **Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. **Morris M. Perkins, Box 878, Columbia, Mo.**

MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE INFORMATION on the Southwest and Mexico where opportunities abound. Weekly bulletins, $3 yearly. **Rogers-Burke Service, Tucson, Arizona.**

DON'T PAY commissions, deal direct, complete list of homesteaders and ranchers taken from U. S. Land Commissioners plats, all for $3.00. **A. B. Post, Glenrock, Wyo.**

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 15c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. **Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kansas.**

$3,000 Cash Secures Big Equipped Dairy Farm
on improved road, near thriving R. R. town; 150 acres fertile loam tillage, 25-cow wire-fenced pasture, wood, timber; big variety fruit; nearly new house, 50-ft. barn, silo, poultry house, corn crib, etc.; income last year $4,100; if taken soon pair horses, 10 Hereford cows, Hereford bull, machinery, wagons, etc., included; $14,550 takes all, easy terms. Details page 85 Strout's free illustrated catalog bargains 33 states. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

PRODUCE BEEF FOR LESS

ALONG THE Seaboard
the south's newest great railway.

Come to the prairie country along the Seaboard, where land is low priced—where beef and pork are made with home-grown concentrates on year-round pastures!

Velvet beans, when planted with corn, yield the feeding equivalent of 16 additional bushels besides an immense amount of hay. Cattle harvest their own balanced ration—get into finished condition for the market.

The silo can be filled any time of the year. Japanese cane yields 20 to 30 tons of good silage per acre. Many native hays yield 20 tons per acre. No sheltered barns are needed.

FARMERS WANTED!
Productive prairie soil and rich hammock land can be had—where there are excellent schools, roads and churches. Write for information.

J. M. Jones, General Development Agent
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Room 130, Royster Building, Norfolk, Va.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	$1.20	$4.00	26	$3.12	$10.40
11	1.32	4.40	27	3.24	10.80
12	1.44	4.80	28	3.36	11.20
13	1.56	5.20	29	3.48	11.60
14	1.68	5.60	30	3.60	12.00
15	1.80	6.00	31	3.72	12.40
16	1.92	6.40	32	3.84	12.80
17	2.04	6.80	33	3.96	13.20
18	2.16	7.20	34	4.08	13.60
19	2.28	7.60	35	4.20	14.00
20	2.40	8.00	36	4.32	14.40
21	2.52	8.40	37	4.44	14.80
22	2.64	8.80	38	4.56	15.20
23	2.76	9.20	39	4.68	15.60
24	2.88	9.60	40	4.80	16.00
25	3.00	10.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS: MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and Autowashers one Saturday; profit $54.00; square deal; steady work. Write Rusler Company, Johnston, Ohio.

DISTRIBUTORS TO APPOINT AGENTS and sell Powerene at wholesale. Agents make $30 a day. Special terms to distributors. Equals gasoline at 5c. The equivalent of 20 gallons, express prepaid, $1. P. Barnes, Q424, Santa Rosa, Calif.

AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL KNOWN entertainment business desires to employ three young ladies as traveling directors of juvenile entertainments. Experienced in handling children. Pay salary, commissions and expenses. Address C. A. Rose, 2920 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

QUICK SALES, BIG PROFITS. ORDERS in every home for our beautiful dress goods, silks and general yard goods. Large book samples free to agents. Write today for particulars. National Importing & Mfg. Co., Dept. P. A. D., 426 Broadway, New York.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: MAN TO WORK ON FARM FOR part of crop. Everything furnished. Send reference. Address Box 37, Selkirk, Kansas.

SALESMEN

WE PAY $200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X671, Springfield, Ill.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

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

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. $1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy, Baltimore, Md.

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

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR YOUNG women, before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Janes, 15 W. 21st, 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.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN NURSING. PAID WHILE TRAINING. Especial advantages. Write Axtell Hospital Training School, Newton, Kansas.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY MAIL clerks needed. Experience unnecessary. For free particulars write Modern Institute, Dept. 41, Denver, Colo.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS HUNDREDS railway mail clerks, immediately. $135 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. G, Rochester, N. Y.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KANSAS City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

BE AN EXPERT PENMAN. WONDERFUL device guides your hand, corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—1,500 RAILWAY TRAFFIC INspectors; no experience; train for this profession thru sparetime home-study; easy terms; $110 to $200 monthly and expenses guaranteed, or money back. Outdoors; local or traveling; under big men who reward ability. Get free booklet G-27 Stand. Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 12c per word on four consecutive time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

CATALPA POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR load lots. S. G. Schmidt, Harper, Kansas.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE. TRIAL AND payments. J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

VIOLINS ON PAYMENTS, FREE TRIAL. Miss Bertha Mardiss, Shawnee, Kan.

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

BROOKS MEAT MASH MAKES HENS Lay: It is pure dry mash feed containing pure meat scraps, dried buttermilk, grain meals, etc. 100 lbs. $4.00 or 500 lbs. $18.75 in 100 lb sacks only on cars here. Brooks Co., Mfgrs., Fort Scott, Kansas.

FOR THE TABLE.

CHOICE ALFALFA HONEY, TWO 60 LB. cans, $23.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE ALFALFA HONEY, 60 LB. CAN $12.00, 10 lb. pail $2.30. E. C. Polhemus, Lamar, Colorado.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY. TWO 60 LB. cans $24.00. Freight prepaid west Mississippi river. R. A. Hopper & Son, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PRODUCING HIGH GRADE HONEY AND selling it direct to consumers is our business. Write for prices and particulars. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colorado.

"THEBESTO" 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.

TABLE RICE AND SPANISH PEANUTS. New crop. 100 pounds in double sack, freight prepaid to your station as follows: Extra fancy whole long grain white table rice, $8. Choice unhulled recleaned peanuts, $8. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

BLACK WALNUTS FOR SALE. 8 LBS., postage prepaid, for $1. By express or freight, purchaser to pay charges. 1 bushel, $2.50; 3 bushels, $7. These walnuts are fresh and best quality. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—GRAIN LOADER AND ENgine. H. R. Armstrong, Piedmont, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR 32x54, new last fall. Ed Ginther, Achilles, Kansas.

SHARPENS YOUR HORSE AND TRACTOR discs without taking apart. Costs little, circular testimonials free. Farmer agents wanted. Yankee Sharpener Co., Algona, Ia.

HEIDER 12-20 TRACTOR 3-BOTTOM PLOW, $750. Rumely 3-roll shredder, nearly new, $750; could use 28 or 32-inch steel separator. Ira Romig, Abilene, Kan.

SACRIFICE MOLINE MODEL D, ALMOST new; ploughed 150 acres. Plow and equipment. Cash or terms. Willie McCain, Overbrook, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPEtent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $3 PER 1,000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. RAISED ON high dry land. Priced right. J. A. Brown, Edmond, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, $7.00 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

IOWA GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, $2.50 per bushel, also alfalfa seed. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Brothers, Wamego, Kansas.

RHUBARB EYES PER DOZ. POSTPAID 60c. Onion Sets, Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, any variety, 1 lb. postpaid 25c. Catalog free. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY M. J. UMSCHEID OF ST. George, Pottawatomie county, Kansas, on the 3rd day of December, 1920, one stag, 4 years old, red, white face and breast, white over withers, two white hind ankles and one white front foot. J. B. Claywell, County Clerk, Westmoreland, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

LUMBER AND BALE TIES. HALL-McKEE, Emporia, Kan.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 10 pounds, $3; 20 lbs., $6. Rufe Veal, Jonesboro, Ark.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL Leaf chewing or smoking; 5 pounds, $2.00; 12 pounds, $4.50 postpaid. Louis Doron, Star Route, Mayfield, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S FINEST LEAF, 4 years old, chewing and smoking, postpaid, 2 lbs., $1; 7 lbs., $3; 10 lbs., $4; 50 lbs. by express, $15. Ky. Tobacco Assn., Dept. 40, Hawesville, Ky.

BEAT THE TRUST BY ORDERING YOUR chewing and smoking tobacco direct from the grower. Prices: 3 lbs. $2.00; 8 lbs. $5.00 by parcel post prepaid. Address A. P. Young, Cave City, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S EXTRA FINE CHEWING and smoking tobacco. Aged in bulk, two years old; rich and mellow. Long silky leaf, 5 pounds, $2 postpaid. Second grade, 8 pounds, $2. Reference, First National Bank. Adams Brothers, Bardwell, Ky.

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

CHOICE PURE BRED ANCONA COCKerels, $3.00. Mrs. Chas. Kiser, Mankato, Kansas.

SHEPPARD'S STRAIN ANCONAS, COCKerels, eggs. The Anconary, McPherson, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, Hogan tested, $2.00. Abe Wylie, Clay Center, Kansas.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKerels, $1.75 each. Mrs. Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

PURE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, $3 each. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—ALL POPULAR BREEDS. INdianapolis winners. H. J. Hart, Pine Village, Ind.

FROM LEADING VARIETIES. THRIFTY stock. Reasonable prices. Orders taken now. J. B. Drake, Burlingame, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Guaranteed live delivery. Postpaid. Duckwalls Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BIG HUSKY FELLOWS. Eleven pure bred varieties. Safe arrivals guaranteed. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 45, Webster City, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Reds. Trapnested, 200 egg strain. White Leghorns and Rocks. Mrs. Fred Weaver, Herington, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS. PURE BRED, SElected winter layers. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas. Postpaid. Reasonable prices. Interesting catalog free. Booth Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Yesterlaid, Ferris strains, $16 per 100; February and March delivery; guaranteed live delivery; postpaid. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money from Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan. 300,000 day olds to ship everywhere from February to June, 13 to 20 cents for leading varieties. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Order early.

BABY CHICKS—ALL LEADING VARIEties from tested stock. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Send today for large illustrated catalog and valuable poultry book, both free. Superior Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, from healthy, pure bred, best laying strains only. Satisfaction guaranteed. $20.00 per hundred postpaid. Mrs. Jefferes, Mildred, Kansas.

HEALTHY CHICKS FROM ELECTRIC INcubators. Langshans, Buff, White, Barred Rocks, 20c; Brown, White Leghorns and broiler stock, 18c; Leftovers, 15c. Fancy quality, 25c. Prepaid. Live arrival. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

BRAHMAS

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, $4.50 each. G. Heist, Freeport, Kansas.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, $3.00. John Kearney, Belpre, Kansas.

COCHINS

PURE BRED PARTRIDGE COCHINS, cockerels $1.75, pullets $1.25. Beautifully marked birds. Agnes Neubauer, Belleville, Kansas.

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PRIZE-WINNING DARK CORNISH COCKerels. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

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TRIO TOULOUSE GEESE. AGE 3. $12.00. Alta Grim, Onaga, Kansas.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, $6 EACH. Ralph Timm, Route 4, Hope, Kan.

CAMPINES

GOLDEN CAMPINES: COCKERELS, $3 each. W. H. Plant, Wichita, Kansas.

LANGSHANS.

PRIZE WINNING BLACK LANGSHANS. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kansas.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, $3.00. Chas. S. Moon, Pratt, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, BEST grade. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Beagle, Kan.

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PURE BLACK LANGSHANS, $2.50 GUARanteed to satisfy. Roller Farm, Soldier, Kan.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, reasonable. Mrs. Geo. King, Solomon, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB WHIE LEGHORNS, $2.00 each. L. T. G. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas.

R. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, $1.50 UP. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels. $1.25 and $2.25 each. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Claflin, Kansas.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.50 each. Lottie Bingham, Blue Mound, Kansas.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn cockerels. $1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kansas.

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PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $2 each. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, $2.00. John Russell, Chanute, Kansas.

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1068. Judging Beef Cattle.
1069. Tuberculosis in Live Stock.
1070. The Fowl Tick.
1072. Prickly Pear as Stock Food.
1073. Growing Beef on the Farm.
1074. The Bean Ladybird and Its Control.
1075. Unfermented Grape Juice — How to Make It.

Red Dysentery of Cattle

The veterinary division of the Kansas State Agricultural college finds that a peculiar disease which has come to be spoken of as red dysentery is quite prevalent over the state. It is an infectious disease and animals affected should at once be isolated from other cattle. It is also recommended that all the cattle be changed to fields or pastures that have had no cattle on them for some time. The bloody discharges should be carefully disinfected with a 3 per cent solution of hog dip or covered with unslaked lime and the person attending sick animals should use every possible precaution to prevent the infection from reaching healthy cattle. Medicinal treatment should be under the direction of a graduate veterinarian. It consists mainly in giving intestinal disinfectants and diarrhea-controlling remedies.

Cash for Poultry Letters

Readers of this paper who have had successful experience in raising poultry are urged to take part in our Poultry Letter contest. For the best letter a prize of $5 is offered, for the second best $2.50, and for the next three best $1 apiece. Address all letters to the Poultry Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

"QUEEN" INCUBATORS, 180, 275, 400, 600 egg sizes. "Queen" Coal Burning Brooders; Warm Water Fountains; Dry Mash Hoppers; Leg Bands; Carbolia Whitewash; Carbolium Disinfectant. Write for Catalog. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMpany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Capons wanted. Prices good. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

PAYING FOR NUMBER ONE CAPONS 28c, turkeys 38c, heavy hens 25c, pigeons $15 dozen. Eggs and other poultry wanted. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association: officers are as follows:—
Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Annual Sale Mar. 24-25, Topeka, Kan.—Annual Meeting, Mar. 24, Topeka, Kan.

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.
with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

SHOW BULL CALF
Been with state show herd; one that has won prizes. Sired by a 32 lb. sire and from an extra good dam.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Our Herd Sires are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS
Bulls from calves to serviceable age; A. R. O. dams up to 25 lbs. butter 7 days; some on long-time test and from Konigen sire, whose 4 nearest dams average 34 lbs. butter in 7 days.
Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

A Good Son of a 22 Lb. Cow
and sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the world's record butter cow, for sale.
Capitol View Holstein Farms, Topeka, Kan.

Braeburn Holsteins
An old and large herd, headed by high-class bulls for 30 years; uniform in quality and production. Send for a bull. You can't get a poor one.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,
Route 2, Topeka, Kansas
Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEINS
Serviceable bulls, cows and heifers.
LILAC DAIRY FARM, Walter A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Dr. W. E. Bently's Holsteins
Young bulls of serviceable age, out of A. R. O. dams, sired by 1000 lb. bull.
DR. W. E. BENTLY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

BULL ON A YEAR'S TIME
A son of Canary Butter Boy King and out of an A. R. O. daughter of Duke Johanna Beets. Ready for service. Write today.
MOTT & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KANSAS.

Sand Springs Holsteins
"On the Golden Belt Highway." Federal accredited. Semi-officially tested. If in need of a young herd sire, these facts deserve your consideration.
E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS.

TWENTY HEAD OF PUREBRED 2-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS
Well bred, large, well marked. Priced for immediate sale.
M. E. NORMAN, LATIMER, KANSAS

PrinceOrmsbyMercedesPontiac
Our herd sire, a grandson of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes, "the world's greatest sire." Several sons for sale from good record dams.
Shady Nook Farm, J. A. Engle, Prop., Talmage, Kan.

Oakwood Farm Holsteins
Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Herd sire—King Pontiac Ophella Lyons 265861. Big Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Chas. V. Sass, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Windmoor Holsteins
The Windmoor herd will be dispersed in February. See our advertisement later for particulars.
SAM CARPENTER, JR., OSWEGO, KAN.

JNO. H. MAILS,
Tonganoxie, Kansas
Breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Member National, State and County Associations.

Purebred Calves—Both Sexes
One nicely marked, straight individual, calved Dec. 25, 1920, from large producing dam; sire U. S. A. K. Krummer Ormsby De Kol Pontiac; my herd sire, son of state record 3-year-old. Prices very reasonable. GEO. D. REDMAN, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

Pure Bred Heifer Calves
From 3 to 6 months old. Write for descriptions and prices. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

W. E. Zoll & Son,
R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.
Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

Bawndell Holstein Farm
For Sale—Several heifer calves from our best cows. We need the milk for our retail trade. Bargains.
Chas. W. Schultz, Owner, Independence, Ks.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM
Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW
That I have a wonderful bunch of early fall bull calves. Most of our best cows had bull calves last year. We can't use all these bulls and you want one. Write me now for a detailed description and photo.
DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS.

Holstein Bull 1 Year Old
Whose dam made 15 lbs. of butter in a week as a 2-year-old. Price right. Our herd is on the accredited list. College Hill Holstein Dairy Farm, P. W. Enns & B. B. Enns, Props., Newton, Kan.

SIR AAGIE KORNDYKE MEAD
Heads our herd. His 5 nearest dams averaged 1,096 pounds butter and 23,000 pounds milk in one year. An unequalled record. Herd under Federal supervision. HIGH BROTHERS, DERBY, KANSAS.

8 Months Old Bull Priced Right
A perfect individual; dam holds state record in 4-year-old class, producing 29 lbs. butter and 603 lbs. milk in 7 days; sire is King of the Pontiacs breeding. Write us. C. L. GOODIN, DERBY, KAN.

Have a Few Well Bred Bulls
Three months old that I will sell at $100 and up; some dandy heifers also. Come and see them.
B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

31 lb. Bull Sire King Mutual Katy, the 42.42-lb. bull, whose dam has record of 1,290 lbs. in year; 2,420 lbs. in 2 years; dam 18.5 junior 3-year-old; second dam, 27 lbs.; a show calf evenly marked; born Jan. 20, 1920. Price $400. APPLEMAN BROTHERS, MULVANE, KAN.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Stubbs Farm Co, Mulvane, Kan.
QUALITY HOLSTEINS — The place to buy your herd bull. We broke four state records the past year and won more prize money at the Wichita National Stock Show than any other breeder. No females for sale.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE
Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue should reach this office eight to ten days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock, can keep in direct touch with the managers of the desired territories at the addresses given below. Where time is limited, advertising instructions should come direct to the main office, as per address at the bottom. All cancellation orders must be addressed to main office at Topeka.

TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
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Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo., and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 1001 Park Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Glen Putman, Iowa, 1611 Carperter Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

W. J. Cody, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

as the Farmers' Livestock Marketing committee and will give special attention to present methods of marketing and the measures that should be adopted to bring about better and more satisfactory conditions. Livestock producers in every part of the country will follow the deliberations of this committee with hopeful eagerness.

Sales at Kansas City

Trade in livestock this week showed renewed activity at advancing prices. Killers bought freely in both the cattle and sheep divisions and shipping and packing demand for hogs was urgent. Prices for all classes of dressed meats were higher in the East. The market has shown a greater improvement than the advance in prices indicates. Fat cattle are up 50 to 75 cents, exceptions more, hogs up 50 cents and sheep and lambs up 50 cents to $1.

Receipts were 28,500 cattle, 4,300 calves, 43,620 hogs, and 32,430 sheep compared with 21,700 cattle, 2,250 calves, 34,730 hogs, and 19,825 sheep of the previous week, and 44,650 cattle, 4,530 calves, 77,490 hogs, and 31,880 sheep a year ago.

The average advance for the week, except on extreme heavy steers, was 50 to 75 cents. Heavy steers are up 25 cents. Cows and heifers are fully 50 to 75 cents higher. The top price for cows was $8.25, and for heifers, $9.50. Most of the fat cows brought $5.75 to $7.25, and heifers $6.50 to $8.50. The demand for butcher grades was more active than at any time in the past six weeks. Veal calves were 50 to 75 cents higher, top $12.50. There is a good demand for bulls.

Stockers and Feeders

Receipts of stockers and feeders were light and prices ruled unevenly higher. Choice weighty feeders sold up to $9 and stockers up to $8.25. Country demand is showing larger volume, and a good many thin feeders and steers suitable to carry thru to grass will be purchased this month if they are available.

Compared with a week ago prices for hogs are 50 to 75 cents higher. Most of the packing grades show a 50 cent advance and light lights and pigs a 75 cent gain. The latter class is showing a big premium over other weights. The top price, $10.00, was paid for lights and $9.50 for weighty kinds. The bulk of the offerings sold at $9.30 to $9.50. Demand for stock and feeding grades is urgent. Pigs are bringing $9 to $10.

Altho receipts for the week were fairly liberal, demand for both sheep and lambs was active at higher prices. Lambs advanced 75 cents to $1 and sheep 50 cents. Fat lambs sold at $10.50 to $11, ewes $4.25 to $4.50, and wethers $6. Yearlings were lacking.

Dairy and Poultry Products

Firm markets are quoted for eggs, poultry and butter, with no change in prices.

Eggs—First, 59c a dozen; seconds, 50c; selected case lots, 66c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 55c a lb; bulk, 2½ to 4c less; packing butter, 19c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 4 pounds and over, 26c; under 4 pounds, 23c; broilers, 31c; springs, 25c; young roosters, 20c; old roosters, 14c; turkey hens and young toms, 40c; old toms, 3c less; ducks, 25c; geese, fat and full feathered, 22c; pigeons, live, $1 a dozen.

Rabbits—No. 1, $1 a dozen; No. 2, no sale.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Jan. 28—Kansas National Sales, Wichita, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Jan. 26—Kansas National Sales (forenoon and afternoon), Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 19—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
Apr. 14-15—Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' Association. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Mgr.

Polled Herefords

Feb. 1-2-3—Polled Hereford Association, Des Moines, Ia. B. O. Gammon, Sec'y, 344 Valley Nat'l Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.
Feb. 18—R. H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan.
March 24—Pawnee County Polled Hereford Ass'n., Larned, Kan., C. E. Cutler, Mgr., Larned, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 27—Kansas National Sales (forenoon and afternoon), Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 14—A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Duston, joint sale, Washington, Kans.
Mar. 29-30-31—Central Shorthorn Assn. Show and Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Apr. 6—Smith County Shorthorn Breeders, Smith Center, Kan.
Apr. 14—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Apr. 15—Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Jan. 26-27—Kansas National Livestock Show and Sales, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 16—Smith & Hughes (Lilac Dairy Farm) Topeka, Kan. Dissolution Sale—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Feb. 22—H. A. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 25—Mulvane Breeders, Mulvane Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 26—Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Mar. 24-25—Kansas Association Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEYS
The Profit Breed
"The Key to Dairy Profits" and "Jersey Facts"—two important books, telling how farmers are making real profit today with Jerseys—how anyone can do it anywhere. Whether you are interested in one cow or a hundred, these books will show you how to make money.
Free—Write today
American Jersey Cattle Club, 324-K W. 23 St. New York

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS
One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. We won $1,300 at four state fairs this fall. A choice lot of bull calves, grandsons of Financial Countess' Lad out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale.
R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF
Financial Countess Lad breeding. Tested.
Deane L. Smith, Colony, Kansas.

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.
Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

FINE JERSEY BULLS
Young, high producing families, good individuals. A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE
Hood Farm breeding. $50.00 each. Credit if desired. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

50 Polled Shorthorns
Reds, Whites and Roans, 20 males, 30 females for sale. Not of kin.
Sired by Roan Orange, Sultan's Pride, Grand Sultan, and Scottish Orange. Nearly 200 in herd. Prices cut. Calves $75.00 to $300.00. Yearlings $75.00 to $400.00. Cows and heifers $100.00 to $1000.00.
J. C. Banbury & Son
Plevna, Kansas
One mile west of town. Phone 2803.
6 mi. south and 20 mi. west of Hutchinson.

Fine Lot of Polled Shorthorns
Bulls, strong in Scotch blood. Also a car load of young cows and heifers. All at a big reduction in prices.
JOS. BAXTER & SON, Clay Center, Kansas.

The Livestock Market

BY WALTER M. EVANS

Livestock men are still somewhat discouraged over the prices offered them for cattle, hogs, and sheep. Of course the lower costs of feed tend to reduce the cost of production but, despite this fact most feeders say they are losing money on all the livestock they market. The American Farm Bureau Federation has appointed a livestock marketing committee composed of 15 persons who were selected from a list of 200 names recommended by a large number of farmers' organizations. It will be known

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BE AN EXPERT AUCTIONEER OR BANKER!
Bankers and Auctioneers are the Men Who Make Big Money
No other institution can show so many real successes as this most remarkable school in the world. We teach you to be a Banker or Auctioneer in 4 to 6 weeks, combining both courses in a unique way, if you wish. Bank Cashiers, Tellers and Auctioneers make $2,500 to $15,000 a year.
In Auction School—Instruction under world's most successful Auctioneers. Our graduates make big money. One graduate made $3,000 in 3 hours; another made $6,000 in 2 months; Col. Waters, Skeedee, Okla., made $2300 in one day.
In Banking School—Personal direction W. B. Carpenter, 14 years a successful banker. You work on Commercial Bookkeeping machines worth $1,000 each. Positions open in both city and country. Here you get Practical training—you actually do a banker's work.
FREE 60-PAGE BOOK. Simply send name today. Tells about this remarkable school of Banking and Auctioneering. Tells how you can quickly train yourself to be an expert in 4 to 6 weeks. Send Name Now for this brilliant and fascinating book—it's absolutely free.
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MISSOURI AUCTION & BANKING SCHOOL
Executive Offices 352 Hall Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

BOYD NEWCOM
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.
Sell all kinds. Book your sales early.
217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.
Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

A. D. McCULLOUGH, Tonganoxie, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer
Special attention to purebred sales.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer
1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 11—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 28—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 15-16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 18—H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 20— F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Jan. 20—Chas. Hoffhine, Washington, Kan.
Jan. 21—Stafford County Purebred Breeders' Association. Dr. S. N. Myers, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 3—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders Association, Council Grove, Kan. S. C. Scott, Council Grove, Sale Mgr.
Feb. 4—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—Geo. M. Long, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 10—Wm McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. C. Martin, Welda, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Feb. 7—Edgar Sims, Lathrop, Mo.
Feb. 7—Miller & Manning, Sylvan Park near Council Grove, Parkerville, Kan. P. O.
Feb. 23—H. J. Haag, Holton, Kan.
Mar. 5—Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.
Mar. 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.
Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 21—Stafford County Purebred Breeders' Association. Dr. S. N. Myers, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Jan. 25—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.
Jan. 25—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—State Association 3rd District Sale, at Independence, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Jan. 26—State Assn., Fourth District Sale, at Emporia, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Jan. 27—A. J. Turinskey, Barnes, Kan.
Jan. 27—State Assn., First District Sale, at Topeka, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Jan. 28—State Assn., Second District Sale, at Ottawa, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Jan. 31—Jno. W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan.
Feb. 1—Woddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 3—Zink Stock Farm, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 4—L. J. Healey, Hope, Kan., and Jno. W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., joint sale at Hope, Kan.
Feb. 4—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 5—J. C. Theobold, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 5—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 8—Wm. Fulks, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan..
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 10—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 12—J. F. Staudt & Son, Ottawa, Kan.
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—Dr. Burdette & R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
Feb. 16.—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 17—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 22—W. I. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 23—State Association 7th District Sale, Pratt, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 24—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan. Sale at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 25—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
Feb. 26—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 26—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.
Mar. 2—John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
Mar. 4—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 5—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 29—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 16—Northwest Kansas Percheron Breeders, Concordia, Kan. Clyde Dull, Washington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Mar. 8—Chas. T. Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.
Mar. 14—Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets

Jan. 29—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Mar. 14—Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep.

Jan. 25—Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn., Wichita, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Mgr.

Sale Reports

H. C. Luther Has Good Sale

On January 5, H. C. Luther, Alma, Nebraska made a real sale on sows bred to Col. Sensation, the boar that won first place at the Nebraska State Fair 1920. A large crowd was present and it was evident that they wanted one of these sows. A look at the boar made many a good hog judge say that he was worthy of the honors he had received and a great future was their prediction. This was the first sale Mr. Luther ever held but he did not sell a sow that was not strictly high class and one that he could recommend. On March 4th Mr. Luther will sell a like offering bred to this boar Col. Sensation. The top sow No. 22 a fall yearling by Luthers Sensation was the top of the sale going to Geo. Burdette, Auburn, Nebraska, for $345 which was a real selection. The average on the offering was $136 per head.

Duroc Breeders Did Something

At the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association annual meeting in Hutchinson, December 8, it was decided to hold a series of sales in the different Congressional districts for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm among the breeders, increasing the usefulness and membership of the association and of affording an outlet for a public sale. It was the sense of the organization that at least one sale should be held in each district this winter. Ralph Searle of Tecumseh, was elected first vice president which automatically makes him manager of all association sales. It was voted to hold the next state futurity of

A Dissolution Sale of Pure Bred Holsteins

Smith & Hughes' Lilac Farm Holsteins

This sale is made to close our partnership and without a single reservation
Sale in pavilion, Free Fair Grounds

Topeka, Kansas, Wednesday, February 16, 1921

46 cows, heifers and bulls—17 cows now in milk; 10 one and two year old heifers; 8 heifer calves; 11 bulls, nine ready for service

Eight years development under capable management. Herd regularly tested but 60 to 90 days retest privilege will be given. A sale of foundation Holsteins without a single exception. Catalogs are being compiled. Send your name in for it at once. Headquarters, National Hotel. Address

Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews and others. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Watch Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for change of copy next week. But ask for the catalog now.

The Second Annual Show Sale

At the Forum, Wichita, Kan., January 27

75 Head of Registered Holsteins

250 head in the show from which 75 head will be selected for the sale.

30 of the leading breeders of the state are sending some of their good cattle to this show and sale.

$2250 Offered in Holstein Prizes

The show begins January 24th and lasts until the 28th. The judging takes place the 26th, and the sale the 27th. Not a breeder in Kansas or Oklahoma can afford to miss this show.

Not a man in the Southwest who wants purebred Holsteins can afford to miss this sale.

Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS AND FARMERS

We have sold our farms and will sell at private sale our entire herd of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls ready for service, $100.00 to $125.00 for quick sale.

Smith & Hughes
Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES
Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, $25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

TWO HOLSTEIN YEARLING BULLS
For Sale. Both from A. R. O. cows and the proven sire, Woodmont Butter Boy Rose; a good son of Spring Farm Butter Boy. PAINE BROS., ADMIRE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
6 and 8 weeks old, $25 each; reg. bulls, $50. We ship C. O. D., subject to inspection.
Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY
$25 crated. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.
High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY calves, 31-32nds pure, 7 weeks old, $25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE
By Champion Alcartra Boy, $100 for choice.
Henry Genhert, Hope, Kan.

Registered Holsteins

Home of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke, No. 136330

A son of the world's record cow, Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, who produced 1,470 lbs. of butter in one year. There is only one other bull in the world whose dam has a yearly record above 1,470 lbs. of butter.

We have close to 100 daughters of this bull, and over 100 cows bred to him. All females will be put on test and given every opportunity in the world to make good. We plan to enter the majority of them in yearly work.

A few choice bulls by his sire and out of record dams for sale at exceedingly low prices. Write for sales list.

10 beautiful yearling heifers old enough to breed for sale at $200 each.

15 splendid cows due in three to four weeks, some with records, for sale at $325 up.

The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.
Harlow J. Fiske, Manager

Columbine Herd of Holsteins

See our exhibit of 15 head of Colorado's best Holsteins at Wichita Show, Jan. 24 to 29, 1921.

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Fobes, former grand champion of Kansas and Colorado, will head the herd. See the young bulls of show type that we have with us for sale.

SPENCER PENROSE, Owner, Chas. C. Wilson, Manager, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
To improve your dairy herd, from daughters of Alcartra Polkadot Corrector, Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince; King Mead DeKol, and Aggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 7th. Short of help, feed and room. Bargain prices. Write for what you want.
McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLO.

8 Months Old Bull Calf
FOR SALE—White with few black markings; sired by Denver Sir Segis, a thirty lb. bull with two 30 lb. sisters and one 34 lb. junior three year old sister and one 35 lb. sister. This calf's dam is out of a sister to Pieterje Maid Ormsby. The most famous Holstein of them all. The dam has a 23 lb. record made in August weather and is one of the most persistent milkers. Price $300, and he will be a great money maker at that figure.
Mrs. R. G. Douglas, Rush P. O., Colorado

SHORTHORN CATTLE

CHANGE IN RULES

No animal over two years of age will be accepted for registry in the American Shorthorn Herd Book after February 1, 1921, or in the case of animals imported from Great Britain or Canada, two years after date of importation. After Jan. 1, 1921, a fee of $5 will be charged for entering the pedigree of an animal between one and two years of age. Formerly the charge was $10. Seller must furnish transfer and pay transfer fee. Twin animals must be entered for registry at the same time.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for literature.

1886 Tomson Bros. Shorthorns 1921

200 head in the herd representing the most popular Scotch families. Just now we are offering a nice lot of Scotch bulls by Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. Prices moderate and within the reach of all. Address

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas or Dover, Kansas

LOOKABAUGH SHORTHORNS

Headquarters for

Scotch Herd Bulls

This farm has never offered a better selection in bulls capable of heading the best herds, as well as a few not so highly fitted, but of the same reliable breeding, for the more conservative beginner, priced at $500 to $1,000. By sires of national reputation and from matrons belonging to my permanent breeding herd. These bulls will bring added prestige and work improvement in the herds in which they go, yet cost no more than the same quality bull elsewhere. Write for list of bulls now for sale.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Oklahoma

Combined with the blood of Fair Acres Sultan

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

Geary County Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped bulls from 6 to 13 months old. Reds, roans and whites. Also a few females. Write or come at once.

GEO. J. CASPER & SON, ALIDA, KANSAS

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

20 cows, 10 heifers, 7 bulls; cows are bred to Rosario 696461, a pure Scotch bull; calves are by Rosario and Snowflake. Write or call.

C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KANSAS

WELL BRED REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

I have for sale 2 red cows, 2 red heifers, a roan heifer and 1 roan bull; will sell very reasonably. Write for particulars. **Frank G. Smith, R. 2, Parsons, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Amcoats Shorthorns

12 bulls, 7 to 13 months, including pure Scotch. Roans, red and white. Also Scotch and Scotch topped females. Write for descriptions and prices.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Abbotsford Shorthorns

Choice young bulls, reds, roans and whites. Six to fourteen months old. Also bred cows and open heifers. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe. Farm three miles south of Herington. For descriptions and prices, address,

T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kansas

MONDAMIN SHORTHORNS

Scotch Bulls

Size—Quality—Individuality—Breeding

15 yearling and 2-year-old bulls by Golden Sultan, Royal Butterfly and Cumberland Crest; also a number of range bulls for sale. All are priced to sell.

HELD BROS., HINTON, IOWA

SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice young bulls for sale, sired by bulls carrying the popular blood lines.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

For Sale—Choice young bulls, age 9 to 20 months; herd header, Victorial Dale, second prize and senior yearling at Wichita Stock Show, 1920. For description and prices write

H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

40 Big Black Reg. Tenn. Jacks With Size, Bone, Quality

Sired by undefeated champions; Gen. Logan, The General, Gen. Wolf; 2 to 6 years; 15 to 16 hands; broken to serve. Few Belgians and Percherons at reduced prices. We have what we advertise. Meet trains at Lyons, Chase, Raymond.

M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan., J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan.

WHEN YOU THINK OF JACKS

think of the largest jack record association in the world; think of the jack record association recognized by state stallion registration boards; recognized by the National Association of Stallion Enrollment Boards; think of the association with strict requirements that stand back of the big American jack, the kind that produces the high priced mule. To think of all these you must think of

Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America
Wm. E. Morton, Sec., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr.-olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sire. **FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA.** Above Kansas City.

PERCHERON STALLION, REGISTERED, FOR SALE

Coming 3 years old. For pedigree and further particulars call or write **Earl M. Peck, R. 16, Tecumseh, Kan.**

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

AL. E. SMITH'S JACK FARM

40 Big Mammoth Jacks

15 to 16½ hands; the large, heavy-boned kind; all black with white points. More large jacks to select from than you will find elsewhere. Come and see them or write. Forty miles west of Kansas City, interurban service.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas

80 Registered Polled Herefords

The product of the Modern Polled Hereford Farms. Attend the first "all Polled" Hereford sale in the state, or southwest. At the Farm,

Herington, Kansas, February 18

Plato 8th crossed with Anxiety cows. 20 cows with calves at foot, 30 yearling heifers open. 30 Polled bulls. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

R. H. Longhofer, Owner, Herington, Kansas

Farm five miles east of Herington; Fred Reppert, Auct. Headquarters, Herington Hotel

Durocs at Hutchinson instead of at Topeka, where this show has heretofore been held. At this meeting it was decided to hold a special meeting at Emporia, April 15, 1921, for the purpose of devising ways and means for getting out to the state fairs next fall, more Kansas Durocs than have been shown before. Some amendments to the constitution will probably be made at this meeting, also. The constitution of the association was changed increasing the list of officers, by the addition of a board of directors composed of one member from each Congressional district. The officers for the ensuing year as elected follow: President, G. M. Shepherd, of Lyons; first vice president, Ralph Searle of Tecumseh; second vice president, Roy E. Gwin of Morrowville; third vice president, W. W. Zink of Turon; secretary-treasurer, G. B. Wooddell of Winfield. The directors elected from the different Congressional districts were: First, Ralph Searle, Tecumseh; Second, M. R. Peterson, Troy; Third, Chas. Larimore, Grenola; Fourth, John Loomis, Emporia; Fifth, Roy E. Gwin, Morrowville; Sixth, W. W. Jones, Beloit; Seventh, W. W. Zink, Turon; Eighth, R. C. Smith, Sedgwick. The next regular meeting will be held at Topeka, Wednesday evening of the week of the Free Fair.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., Geary county, breeds Poland Chinas and has some choice gilts for sale at private treaty. He would like to sell them without the expense of a sale if he could. Write him at once if you want bred sows or gilts.—Advertisement.

H. T. Hayman's Poland China Sale

H. T. Hayman's Poland China bred sow and gilt sale at Formoso, Kan., is next Tuesday, January 18. 45 bred sows and gilts will be sold. Nothing better will be sold in Kansas or the West this winter. Mr. Hayman and his Polands are well known to Kansas breeders and farmers. He has been an exhibitor at Topeka and Hutchinson each fall for a good while and his herd is one of the strongest in the state. He is not looking for high prices and it is going to be a good place for breeders and farmers to buy Poland China bred sows.—Advertisement.

Mosse & Mosse's Chester White Sale

Mosse & Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., breeders of Mossmead Chester White hogs will hold their annual bred sow sale in the new sale pavilion, Leavenworth, Thursday, January 20. 280 ribbons at the state fairs in 1920 is the show record of this great Chester White herd. The offering of bred sows and gilts includes most of the 1920 show herd. The sale is next Thursday and if you write at once you will still have time to get the catalog which you will find very interesting. Address, Mosse & Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.—Advertisement.

Miller & Manning's Spotted Poland China Sale

Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan., will sell registered Spoted Poland Chinas at their well known breeding farm, Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, Monday, February 7. They will sell about 50 head of bred sows and gilts and they are not expecting any fancy prices. They expect that Morris county farmers will absorb the entire offering. It is a well bred, well grown lot of bred sows and gilts and the breeder anywhere who wants to lay in a few choice sows or gilts at prices that will be sure to be moderate should write for the catalog today. Address, Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.—Advertisement.

W. L. Fogo's Durocs

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell county, breeds Duroc Jerseys of the most popular strains. His herd is one of the very strong herds in the West. He is a regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and has sold his 1920 boar crop out and is now advertising his annual bred sow sale which will be held in Burr Oak, February 22. This is going to be one of the good sales of the season. It will be a good place to be if you want real breeding and the kind of individuals that will give your herd distinction. You can ask him to book you for the catalog any time. His sale advertisement will appear in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

Lobough & Duston to Hold Shorthorn Sale

A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Duston, both Washington county Shorthorn cattle breeders, have decided upon February 14 as the date for their joint sale of Shorthorns in the sale pavilion, Washington, Kan. 40 head of young and very desirable Shorthorns will be sold. There will be a nice line of Polled bulls. Everything sold on a 60 days retest privilege. A credit of six months time will be given where it is desired on bankable notes. In fact everything will be done to accommodate the buyers that is reasonable. The catalogs will soon be ready to mail. Send your name today to either party and you will get one as soon as they are out.—Advertisement.

Longhofer's Polled Hereford Sale

R. H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan., proprietor of modern Polled Hereford farms and an extensive breeder of Polled Herefords has claimed February 18 as the date for his exclusive Polled Hereford sale. 80 head are being catalogued for this sale. "Plato 8th, crossed with Anxiety cows" is the way Mr. Longhofer puts it. The catalog will be interesting to Hereford breeders, especially if they are interested in Polls. Write for it today and read it carefully. Mr. Longhofer's advertisement starts in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mr. Longhofer has been in the Hereford business 18 years and his herd numbers over 150 head now, practically all of his own raising. Look up the advertisement and write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

W. R. Huston's Durocs

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., Lyon county will be remembered as the breeder of Duroc Jerseys who was the original owner of Pathfinder's Image, having purchased him of Hanks & Bishop as a pig. He was sold in Mr. Huston's dispersal sale two years ago at Emporia to John Loomis of that place who had the misfortune to lose him a year later. Mr. Huston had left some of his gilts on his farm and is now mighty glad he did. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in which he is

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.

20th Century Stock Farm

Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding; also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.

Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

Dispersal Sale of Red Polls

40 dairy cows, heifers and young bulls. Also two herd bulls. A good herd priced to sell.

T. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS
Wabaunsee County

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 Groenmiller. **GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at $100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

20 Bulls

12 to 14 months old. Big, strong fellows. Priced reasonable.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

200, S. M. S., Purebred, Unregistered Cows
140 Calves for Sale

The dams of these cows were from the S. M. S. Ranch purebred or Ellerslie herd, that has been kept separate from the commercial herd since 1888. They were all sired by registered bulls from the Harris Model Farm. I will sell at a fair price in carload lots 200 young cows and 140 calves. If not sold previously they will be sold at the Western Stock Show, Denver, January 15 to 22. Write me.

R. G. D. Douglas, Rush P. O. Via Calhan, Colo.

Hereford Bulls for Sale

10 2-year-olds; 14 yearlings; 12 9 months old; well grown; heavy boned; in good condition; priced to sell.

L. COWMAN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Hereford Cows Wanted

Registered or grades. Send catalogs and sale bills to **W. M. GARRISON, SALINA, KAN.**

Ten Head Hereford Bulls

By Fairfax King Monarch and Parsifal. Two years and under. **A. H. James, Clay Center, Kan.**

HEREFORD BULLS and heifers, sired by Rupert Donald, a half bro. of Dolly Rupert, a grand champion. Priced to sell. **W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLANDS

We will sell some top sows and gilts bred for March and April farrow to Woodward's Choice, the boar that weighed 895 lbs. at 14 months, and Rainbow Booster, a son of Booster King. Best blood lines. Priced at $60-$70-$75 each. Our herd is one of the best. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CLOCK & CLARK, HAMPTON, IOWA.

Buy Some Spotted Polands

Special prices on tried sows and yearling gilts, bred or open. Good serviceable boars and fall pigs. Everything immuned and in thrifty condition. Very attractive prices on lots of five or more.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Tip-top fall and spring gilts; popular families; bred to or sired by our herd sires; one the 1918 national junior champion; the other a son of the grand champion same show; standard and national registered. Satisfaction. **WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KAN.**

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS

Standard or English bred, either sex. Special prices on young boars; have a few Hampshires. All hogs reg. and immuned. **C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kan.**

Curtis Spotted Polands

Reg. boars, $35 each; gilts, $30; August pigs, $20; fall pigs, $15. **T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.**

McCUNE'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring boars; spring gilts, open; tried sows, bred for spring farrow. Priced for quick sale.

R. H. McCune, Longford, Kansas

Big Boned Spotted Poland Boars, $25 each. Immuned. **Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.**

offering sows and gilts by Pathfinder's Image and Peerless Pathfinder and bred to his big boar, Greatest Sensation. This offering of sows is intensely Pathfinder breeding. Write Mr. Huston at once for descriptions and prices on sows and gilts bred.—Advertisement.

Mather & Burdette Duroc Sale

R. E. Mather and Dr. C. H. Burdette, two enterprising Duroc Jersey breeders of Centralia, Kan., will hold a joint sale of bred sows and gilts at Centralia, February 16. They will sell 55 sows and gilts that are bred for spring farrow and six July gilts sold open. This is one of the big sales of the season and you should write them at once to put you on the mailing list so you will get the catalog as soon as it is off the press. 15 of this number are tried sows and good ones. About 25 head are bred to B's Great Orion Sensation, who is a son of Great Orion Sensation. 12 are bred to M's Orion and Orion Pathfinder. 12 are bred to Orion King's Bob, a son of the great Moser boar, Joe King Orion. Six are bred to Rosebud Pathfinder. The sale will be held in Burdette's sale barn in Centralia, and will be advertised soon in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Kansas National

In this issue you will find the advertisement of the second annual sale of Holsteins at the Kansas National, in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Thursday, January 27. This sale follows the show of the day before where more money will be given to prize winning Holsteins than will be given in any other western show this year. These liberal prizes will draw good cattle to the show and a big per cent of them are listed for the sale that follows the next day. 75 head are cataloged for this big sale of show cattle. All of them are from Kansas herds. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., has charge of the sale. You are guaranteed every protection afforded by liberal retest privileges such as is recommended by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. A banquet will be given the evening of the 26th. All Holstein breeders are invited to the show and sale and the banquet. Write today for the catalog to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sales manager. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write. He likes to know where you saw the advertisement.—Advertisement.

Col. Frank Gettle, Auctioneer

Col. Frank Gettle of Goodland, Kan., is demonstrating what a bright, capable young livestock auctioneer can do in the way of promoting and helping along the purebred livestock business in his territory. Last fall he conducted all of the big Hereford sales in northwest Kansas. He did it in a highly efficient manner and very satisfactorily to the breeders making the sales. These sales were among the best Hereford sales made anywhere last fall. This winter he is conducting purebred sales all over the northwest part of Kansas. In fact he has all the sales in that territory this winter. Among them are several purebred hog sales. It makes no difference where you live Col. Gettle will be pleased to make your next sale for you. He has already assisted with several big eastern sales. Mr. Gettle has a card in the auctioneer column of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and you can get his address there any time. Write him for open dates.—Advertisement.

Morris County Poland China Breeders Organize

Morris County Poland China breeders organized recently an association which has for its purpose the furthering of the Poland China breed's popularity, not only in Morris county, but wherever the influence of their association might be felt. They expect to hold boar sales each fall and bred sow and gilt sales each February. Thursday, February 3 is the date of their first annual bred sow sale and it will be held in the sale pavilion in Council Grove. This pavilion is one of the best sale pavilions in Kansas. In this sale five or six members of the association are consigning sows and gilts. Not the kind they want to sell but the kind that will advertise Morris County Poland Chinas and the kind breeders and farmers should be looking for right now. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write to the sale manager, S. C. Scott, Council Grove, Kan., for the catalog which is ready to mail. Remember it is Thursday, February 3 in Council Grove in the heated sale pavilion. Write for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Smith & Hughes to Sell Holsteins

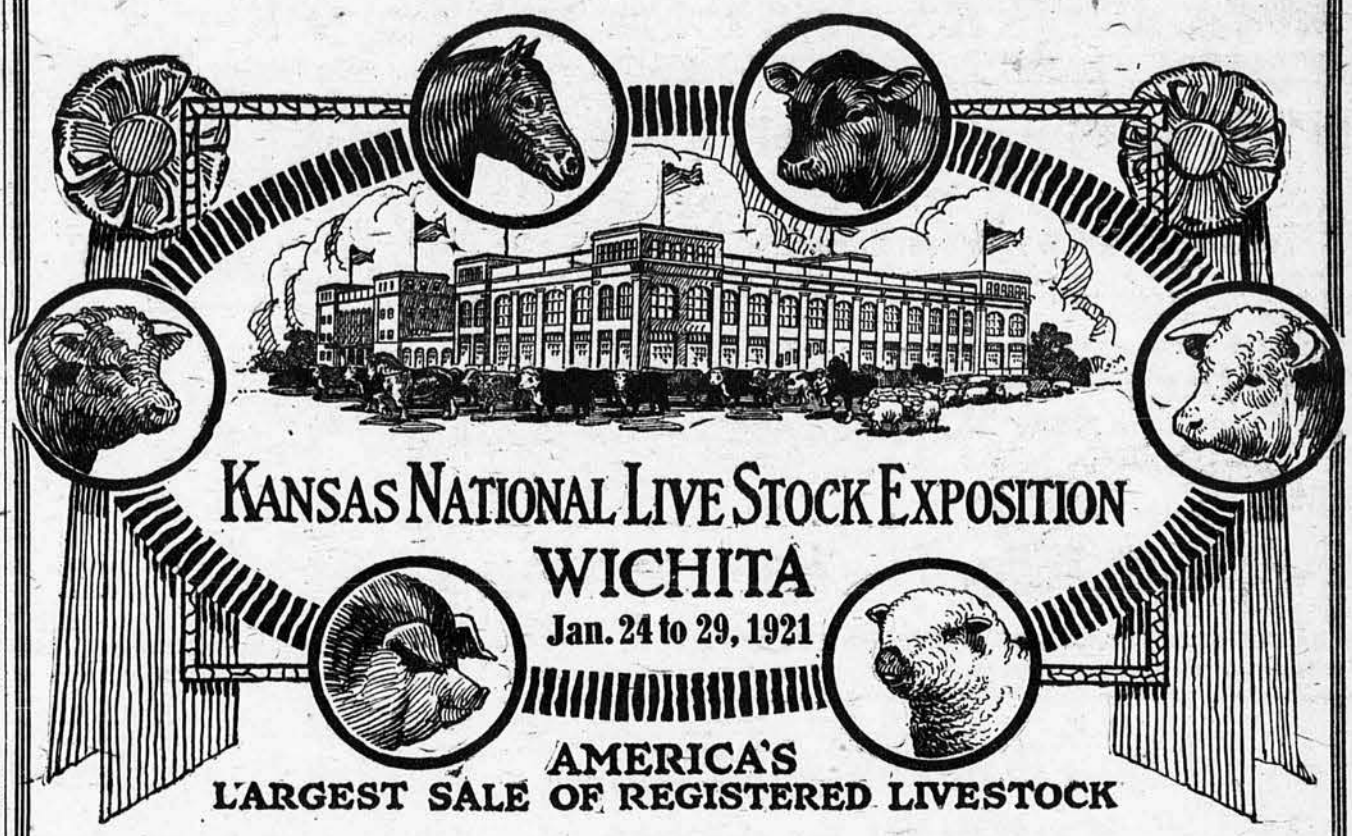
Smith & Hughes' announcement of their dissolution sale of Lilac Farm dairy Holsteins, Wednesday, February 16 means another big opportunity to secure foundation Holsteins at auction and very likely at prices that this firm would not consider at private sale. Not until they sold their farm recently and decided to close up their partnership at least. Lilac Farm Holsteins are well known all over Kansas. S. F. Hughes, cashier of the Bank of Topeka, and Walter Smith, formerly of the same bank, founded the herd about eight years ago with a few choice selections and only the very best has been reserved and when purchases were made they were of a very high class and the purchases were made by Walter Smith, an authority on Holsteins and the President at the present time of the big Kansas Holstein association. 46 head go in this sale and every one is an animal of very high quality. 17 of the cows are in milk now and others are to freshen soon. There will be a nice lot of yearling heifers and some real bulls ready for service. The herd has been regularly tested but a retest privilege of from 60 to 90 days will be given. The catalog is being compiled and you should send your name at once for a copy of it as soon as it is off the press. Address, Smith & Hughes, Lilac Dairy farm, Topeka or W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

A. J. Turinskey Duroc Sale

A. J. Turinskey, Barnes, Kan., Washington county, will hold his annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale in Barnes, Kan., Thursday, January 27. He is selling 50 head in all, 20 tried sows, 15 fall yearling gilts and 15 spring gilts. The tried sows are of a very desirable line of breeding and seven of them are of the eastern breeding that Mr. Turinskey purchased in Ohio. Four of these good sows are by John's Orion, Gwin Bros.' well known herd boar. The rest are by Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th. Both of these boars are of well known ability as sires of the kind that is now very popular. There are 15 fall yearling gilts and 15 of last spring farrow. They are by High Orion Sensation, Chief Pathfinder, Pace-

TWO THOUSAND PUREBREDS

Will be on view at the coming



1100 Registered Animals at Public Auction

All Breeds are Judged the Day Before They Sell

THE PROGRAM OF SALES:

Sheep and Durocs Tuesday

At 9:00 A. M.

200 Shropshire and Hampshire Sheep, including 40 imported bred ewes, consigned by the Anoka Farms, Wheaton, Ill. John Gilmore consigns 25 Shropshire bred ewes, most of them sired by the champion Senator Bibby, sire of both grand champions at the recent International show.

100 Duroc Jerseys, including 90 sows bred to famous sires and grand champion boars. Such as Pathrion, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, (etc.).

Herefords on Wednesday

At 9:00 A. M.

100 Herefords in the Purple Ribbon Sale. 70 females and 30 bulls, sired by and bred to the greatest bulls of the breed. Including Prince Domino, sire of the 1920 International grand champion, Princeps Domino, Gay Lad 9th, the only bull that has sired two International grand champions, the $5,700 young Gay Lad, etc. Fulcher & Kepling of Colorado will sell 8 heifers and 3 bulls sired by Prince Domino, sire of the International grand champion Princeps Domino.

At 1:00 P. M.

100 Herefords in the Breeders' sale. 65 females and 35 bulls. A dozen or more grand champion bulls are represented by their get. A chance to buy well bred cattle in stock condition.

Shorthorns on Thursday

At 9:00 A. M.

100 Scotch Shorthorns in the Purple Ribbon Sale. More grand champion bulls will be represented in this sale than ever were represented in any other Kansas sale. Such as Maxwalton Commander, Revolution, Village Supreme, Bapton Corporal, Village Marshall, Rosewood Dale, Fair Acre Sultan Jr., Pleasant Acre Sultan, Cumberland Gift, Marshall Joffre, Villager Jr., King Baron, Cumberland Marshall, Cumberland Type, etc.

At 1:00 P. M.

100 Scotch and Scotch-top Shorthorns in the Breeders' Sale.

Holsteins on Thursday

At 9:00 A. M.

100 Holstein Friesian, including a number A. R. O. cows. The Kansas Holstein Friesian Ass'n have charge of this sale and will endeavor to assemble the best lot of cattle ever offered in a Kansas sale.

Polands and Angus Friday

At 9:00 A. M.

112 Big Type Poland China Bred Sows and 10 Boars. The greatest Poland China sale ever held in Kansas. Sows sired by and bred to Masterpiece, The Yankee, Carnation Bob, Caldwell's Big Bob, McGath's Big Orphan, Model Wonder, Longfellow Jumbo, Desher Giant, Morton's Giant, Wonder Masterpiece, F. S. B. Jones, sire of the $50,000 Grant's Great Giant, Peter the Great, Columbia Giant, etc. Descendant of the $17,200 Fashion Girl, the $14,800 Kramer's Kind.

At 1:00 P. M.

Sale of 100 Aberdeen Angus, including 70 cows and 30 bulls sired by and bred to the grand champion, Prince Marshall, the $9,200 Blackcap Poe, the famous sire of Angus show steer Maxton, Louis of Viewpoint, etc. You can buy high class Angus at reasonable prices.

Draft Horses and Jacks Saturday

At 9:00 A. M.

107 Percheron Horses, including 65 mares, 12 colts and 30 stallions. This sale contains 22 mares bred to Carnot and his sons, 18 mares sired by Carnot and his sons, 15 stallions sired by Carnot and his sons, including Carjan, an own brother to Wolfington, twice junior champion and twice grand champion American bred stallion at the Chicago International. Also Carlite by Carnot, dam by the grand champion and famous sire, Calypso. THE SEASON'S GREATEST SALE OF PERCHERONS.

Immediately Following the Percheron Sale

5 Belgian Stallions, 40 Jacks and 10 Jennets will be sold, including the grand champion Belgian stallion at Topeka and Hutchinson. Also a dozen or more big jacks from fifteen to sixteen hands, weighing 1100 lbs. to 1200 lbs.

Car-lot feeder cattle will be judged Tuesday, January 25, and from 100 to 200 car-lots sold at auction Wednesday, January 26. T. Y. NORTON, Superintendent of the Car-lot Show.

Five Days of Exhibitions

Monday—The judging will include Duroc Jerseys, Fat Steers, Sheep and Boys' and Girls' Judging Contest.
Tuesday—Hereford Breeding Classes will be shown.
Wednesday—Shorthorn and Holstein Judging.
Thursday—Judging Poland Chinas and Aberdeen Angus.
Friday—Percheron Horses, Jack and Mule Judging.

Every Evening the Big Rodeo Show Opening With a Million Dollar Livestock Parade.

Premium Lists Mailed Free on Request. Separate Catalogue for Each Sale. Write for the One You Want and Mention This Paper

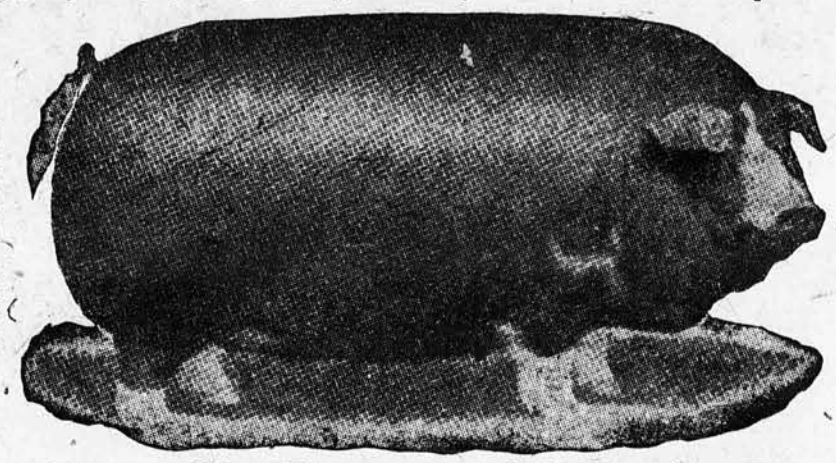
F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

Big Type Polands

50 Head Selected From Two Large Herds

Smith Bros. sell at the Curtis Smith Farm, 1 mile North of Cadams, Nebraska, 9 miles Northeast of Superior

February 4



20 tried sows. The rest will be fall and spring gilts. Corn is cheap. Good useful sows are scarce. We have made many sales year after year and it has been our wish to sell at prices which will allow the purchaser to make money.

This lot has been selected from both herds and will be one of the best lots we have ever sold. They will be bred to Smooth Long Boy, Yankee Model, Queen's Big Bone and Smith's Yankee Bob.

One 7 year old Percheron Stallion, a high quality individual.

For catalog write

Smith Brothers, Cadams, Nebraska

Col. B. E. Ridgley, Auct.

Our Twentieth Annual Big Type, Big Bone, Sow Sale

The Home of the Blue Valley Polands

Thos. Walker & Sons Sell February 4, 1921, at Farm, Alexandria, Nebraska

75 head, well grown, good type and big bone; 15 tried sows, 1, Wade's Choice, a real attraction, 38 in. high, one of those 1,000 lb. kind; two fall gilts by Liberator. One sells bred to Blue Valley Big Bone, the other to Jumbo Black Jack. He is by Col. Jack and is one of the most attractive boars we ever owned. 2 gilts are by Designer, and from a Big Timm sow of one of the best litters sired by Designer. Many of the sows and gilts of this offering are by Blue Valley Big Bone, Blue Valley Timm, Long Big Bone Jack and Gerstdale Jumbo. This offering sells bred to two sons of Designer and Jumbo Black Jack. I have lost our mailing list, so write for catalog to

Thos. Walker, Alexandria, Nebraska

Cols. H. S. Duncan and H. O. Waldo, Auctioneers. Send mail bids in my care to J. Cook Lamb, Capper Farm Press Representative.

A Red Letter Day in Kansas

Washington, Kan., January 20

A good lot of sows and gilts sell bred to Huff's Square Jumbo and a son of The Rainbow Boy 1st.

35 head of richly-bred sows and gilts sired by the most noted boar of the breed. Write now for catalogue and terms of this sale.

Chas. Hoffhine, Washington, Kan.

R. R. No. 4

Morris County Poland Breeders Ass'n

Introducing Their First Annual Association Sale in the Sale Pavilion

Council Grove, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 3

Sixty lots—selections from several of the association's best herds for this big sale. **Tried sows, fall gilts, spring gilts, bred for spring farrow.**

The members of the Association consigning to this sale are: R. M. Collier & Son, Alta Vista; Howard Strouts, Wilsey; H. O. Mott, White City; S. C. Scott & Sons, Council Grove; O. H. Fitzsimmons, White City.

The tops of these herds that you will appreciate. Most popular breeding represented. Catalogs ready. Address

S. C. Scott, Sale Manager, Council Grove, Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Lester Lowe, Council Grove. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Sows and Gilts

from our prize-winning herd. Bred to grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Also fall pigs. We ship on approval.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

The Better Kind

of Poland Chinas at farm prices. Choice bred sows and some fall boars and gilts for sale.

Address, MYERSDALE FARM, Gardner, Kansas

The Lone Cedar Polands

Spring pigs either sex, by Big Chimes he by Big Hadley Jr. Also herd boar material in fall boars by The Yankee Jr., he by The Yankee and bred same as The Rainbow. Pigs out of Big Orange bred sows. Cholera immune. **A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan. (Jefferson Co.)**

Big Black Polands

Summer and fall boars and gilts that are growthy, and priced to sell. Also a few fall yearling gilts that are bred extra good.

E. M. WAYDE, R. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

Big Bone, Stretchy Polands

Spring boars and gilts ready for service; fall gilts and tried sows; fine fall pigs, both sex; immuned and recorded; priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

ROADSIDE FARM POLANDS

10 March boars, actual tops and a few choice gilts same age. The blood lines are popular and the prices are right.

T. Crowl, Barnard, Kansas, Lincoln County

Poland China Bred Sows

and gilts for sale. Cholera immuned. Big type. Priced right. Address

HERMAN SCHMALE, DE WITT, NEB.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.

G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

1200 LONGFELLOW, assisted by A Wonder Hercules and the big Kansas winners, in service. Bred gilts and a few boars for sale.

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas, Route 1

PUREBRED POLAND CHINA BOARS

May farrow, eligible to registry, immune, Dec. price $30. **John Hime, Manchester, Okla.**

DOGS AND PONIES

We accept advertising of only such purebred utility dogs for farm, ranch, poultry plant or home, such as Shepherds, Collies, Airedales, Terriers, or such hounds as are kept to protect herds and flocks from predatory animals.

Warning—Our guarantee does not cover transactions involving offers by advertisers to buy back offspring of animals sold by them.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE and Shepherd pups, natural heelers; males, $15; females, $7.50. Picture 10c. **R. Ellis, Beaver Crossing, Neb.**

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, COWS and heifers. **Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.**

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

maker, Greater Sensation and Pathfinder's bred to Mr. Turinskey's three herd boars, Greather Sensation, Long Path, and High Orion Sensation Jr. The sale will be held Goldfinder. All of these boars are well and favorably known. The entire offering is right in town and in comfortable quarters. The railroad facilities are good at Barnes which is located on the Central branch, Missouri Pacific with a night and morning train each way out of Barnes. It is Mr. Turinskey's annual sale and you can expect something good in this sale in breeding and in individuals. Write for the catalog at once and go thru it carefully. You will agree with me that the popular breeding of the day is in this herd and this sale offering. —Advertisement.

A. J. Hanna's Duroc Sale

Did you read A. J. Hanna's sale advertisement in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze announcing his big bred sow and gilt sale in Burlingame, Tuesday, January 25? That is one of the important sales of the season. It is the opening gun for the annual Duroc Jersey sale season so far as Kansas is concerned. It is the day before the state association fourth district sale at Emporia and you can go on to Emporia from Mr. Hanna's sale that evening. Burlingame is on the Santa Fe, 20 miles south of Topeka, and the train leaves Topeka for that place at 9:30 the morning of the Hanna sale. If you didn't read Mr. Hanna's advertisement in the last issue of the Mail and Breeze please turn to it immediately. Note the snap shot picture of Crimson Pathfinder when he was 16 months old. The picture is not a good one, but it will give you a pretty good idea of what this great young boar is like. The typiest Pathfinder boar in Kansas he is being called by his admirers. "Art" Hanna is not a new breeder of Durocs by any means. He has been at it a good while. He has always said he was going to hold a bred sow sale sometime when he had the "goods" and the 40 tried sows, fall and winter and spring gilts that make up this offering on the above date will prove the highly satisfactory kind to the breeder or farmer who wants to buy Durocs with the breeding back of them and the kind of individuals that will improve their herd. Nothing is loaded with fat but is in ordinary breeding condition. It has been fed and bred with an idea of improving the breed. The entire offering is immunized. Everything bred to the great young boar, Crimson Pathfinder.—Advertisement.

Double-Header Duroc Sale

Kempin Bros. and W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., Nemaha County, are neighbor breeders of Duroc Jerseys who expected to hold a bred sow sale each at Corning, February 11, the Kempins selling in the afternoon and Mr. Hilbert in the evening. But recently they decided to make one real sale with the tops of both herds and under the present arrangement they will hold their joint sale in a heated sale pavilion in Corning, Friday, February 11. There will be 60 tried sows, fall and spring gilts in this big joint sale. And it is one of the strongest sales of the winter, being the actual tops of two proposed sales. They are not expecting high prices but hope to sell their selected sows at prices that will give them a profit. Those who attended their joint sale last winter know what to expect from both herds. They are by King Sensation I Am, Proud Pathfinder, Joe King Orion, King Sensation, Great Pathfinder, Pathfinder Chief 2nd., Select Model, Chief Critic, Uneeda Great Sensation, Col. Orion and others. They are out of dams by Great Wonder I Am, Ideal Pathfinder, King Sensation, The King, Joe Orion 5th., A Top Notcher, Proud Col., Orion Cherry King 29th., and others that are just as good. They are bred for good early litters to King Sensation I Am, Proud Pathfinder, by Pathfinder's Likeiness, Joe Wonder Orion, a young boar by Moser's great boar, Joe King Orion, Col. Orion by Great Orion, and to a splendid son of Pathfinder. Attractions in the sale will be three spring gilts by Joe King Orion, good ones by King Sensation I Am, three splendid gilts by Great Pathfinder and out of a granddaughter of Pathfinder. The 12 fall yearling gilts are also to be mentioned in this list as they are great. The advertisement will appear soon in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. You can write at once and ask them to book you for the catalog so you will receive it as soon as it is ready. Address either Kempin Bros. or W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.—Advertisement.

Kansas Duroc Circuit Sales

A Kansas purebred livestock auctioneer at a recent sale was not getting satisfactory bids on a hog before him in the sale ring. Suddenly he stopped and asked why someone didn't buy the hog and butcher it. An old farmer in the crowd interrupted the auctioneer's flow of oratory with the remark that he doubted if there were a half dozen men there that knew how to butcher a hog. The man was right. Butchering is a lost art among farmers. There were men at the ringside bidding on hogs with the intention to produce more hogs for the packers to kill. That is all right because not everyone is so situated that he can produce his own meat but more farmers could do their own butchering and avoid the middleman's profits while they are growing hogs for the market. It is not recommended that farmers should buy purebred hogs for the express purpose of butchering such hogs but rather they should buy them for the purpose of raising hogs that will produce more and better quality of meat on a minimum of feed. Nothing beats the hog for economy. It is the greatest scavenger and the greatest reproducer of all domestic animals and can be raised with less labor, less equipment, and less capital than any other domestic animal. And the number of meat products from the hog with their high palatability and their excellent keeping qualities causes pork to always have ready sale. Prolificacy of hogs make them especially desirable farm animals at this time when butcher stuff is scarce and feed is abundant and cheap. The great scarcity of hogs in Kansas, less than ½ hog per capita with an ever increasing number of people moving away from the farms insures one that there can never be such a thing as overproduction of pork. There are some men scattered here and there over Kansas who have made production of purebred hogs their business. They have specialized in that business and having found that certain family strains and individuals have done well for them have gone on with these selected animals and improved them still more. Naturally, a surplus develops. That is the breeder's purpose—to produce a surplus and then dispose of it. The culls go to market and the better hogs are sold at private treaty or public auction. Favorable farrowing conditions in the spring and good fall demand for market hogs makes

an auction sale of brood sows in the spring acceptable time for both seller and buyer. Fortunately Kansas has farmer breeders of purebred hogs that are the equal of any herds in the country. Some of these men are breeders of Durocs that have made marked progress in Duroc breeding and are continually sending out to farmers and breeders highly efficient pork producing hogs. These hogs have gone into grade herds and into purebred herds and regenerated them. Six of Kansas' best Duroc breeders hold a sale circuit January 31 to February 5 inclusive. In order beginning January 31 these men and their addresses are as follows: Jno. W. Petford, Safford-ville, Kan., sells at Emporia, Kan., January 31; Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan., sell February 1; W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., sells February 2; Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan., sell at Stafford, Kan., February 3; G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., sells February 4, and Bert Anderson, McPherson, Kan., sells February 5. The display advertisements of these six men tell the story without exageration. Turn to the circuit advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and read each man's advertisement and see what each man offers. The offerings as indicated in these advertisements could be enlarged upon beyond mere mention of facts as given in the advertisements but the catalog of each sale will tell the whole story. Write to the one who has the offering that appeals strongest to you and by all means attend the sale nearest you and all others that you can arrange to attend and get a sow or two if you are so situated that you can take care of them. Rest assured that extremely high prices will not prevail at these sales. Kansas registered hog values have never been inflated as have been hog values east and north of the state. You will be able to buy hogs at these sales that will be commensurate in value with what you can afford to pay. A few foundation animals selected from these offerings may be the means of making a lot of money for you. At any one of these sales you will find the kind that you cannot afford to butcher but that you can well afford to put in the hog pen at the lifelong job of producing the kind that grows larger with better quality on the same amount of feed and with no more care than necessary to grow the grade hogs. When you write any or all of the advertisers in this circuit please mention that you saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Last year Shorthorn and Hereford cattle in the Kansas National sales at Wichita were divided into two sale groups according to quality. One sale was called the breeders' sale and the other the purple ribbon sale in which only champions and sons and daughters of champions were sold. This plan proved very satisfactory and will be followed in the coming Kansas National.—Advertisement.

Last Call Wittum's Poland Sale

F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan., sells 15 sows and 25 gilts at his farm Thursday, January 20. Well bred individuals and good quality predominate in the offering. Every hog immuned. Liberty bonds and properly secured notes will be accepted in lieu of cash. Here is opportunity to get good seed stock.—Advertisement.

Regier & Sons Good Holstein Record

The Holstein cow, Mary Colanthe Rag Apple, owned by Regier & Sons of Whitewater, Kan., completed a 7 day test December 24, 1920 with a record of 27.71 pounds butter for the seven days. Regier & Sons own one of the good Holstein herds in Kansas, and one that is noted for its heavy producers.

Nearly $14,000 in Wichita Prizes

Cash prizes will be furnished by the Kansas National management and state and national associations of the various breeds. Shorthorn winners will receive $4,000; Holsteins, $2,250; Herefords, $2,000; Angus, $1,100; Percherons, $1,500; Polands and Durocs, $1,000; sheep, $300; carlot steers, $800, and pet animals, $500. Twenty-one silver trophies will be offered in addition to cash prizes.—Advertisement.

Carpenter to Sell Holsteins

Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kan., Labette county, has recently decided to disperse his pure bred Holstein herd in a big closing out sale to be held in the new sale pavilion at Emporia, Kan., February 26. The fact that Mr. Carpenter's farm is so far from town is the reason for his closing out at this time. He expects to buy a farm near Oswego and restock it in a short time. Mr. Carpenter is proprietor of a big department store in Oswego. The sale will be conducted by W. H. Mott and the advertising will appear shortly.—Advertisement.

How the Kansas National Grows

The first Kansas National Livestock Exposition had its origin in the fall of 1916 when Dan Smith, manager of the Wichita Stockyards company, and F. S. Kirk of Enid, Okla., planned for a stock show and sale of registered animals at the Wichita Forum. This first show and sale took place in January, 1917. Approximately 500 registered animals went thru the show and sale rings. Last year the Kansas National was the biggest event of its kind ever held in the United States. This year it will be even bigger and better.—Advertisement.

Where the Big Show is Held

The Kansas National Livestock Exposition will be held in the Wichita Forum and its annexes. Everything will be well lighted and heated and comfortably arranged for visitors. A rodeo or wild west exhibition will be held each night in the arena of the Forum. There will be plenty of room for all at shows, sales, and performances. Whether you are interested or not interested in livestock it will pay you to spend some time at the coming Kansas National. You will see the biggest show and sale of registered livestock that the United States has ever had. The Kansas National will be the week beginning January 24.—Advertisement.

B. R. Gosney's Holsteins

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan., has in this issue changed his advertisement in the Holstein section. He has for sale a few well bred bulls three months old that he will sell at $100 and up. There are for sale a few extra good heifers. Prospective buyers will not be disappointed if they should call at Mr. Gosney's dairy farm near Mulvane to see his herd. Dairy cattle are not only hold-

Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

40 Head

15 Tried Sows, 17 Fall Yearlings, 8 Winter and Spring Gilts

In town under cover

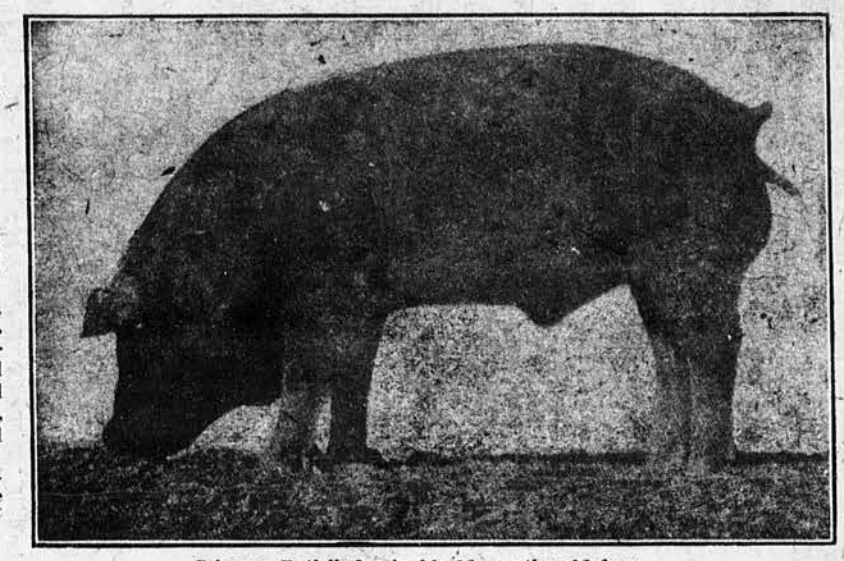
Burlingame, Kansas

Tuesday, Jan. 25

Everything bred to **Crimson Pathfinder. Entire offering immunized.** Eleven of the sows sired by **Dictator**, he by Fancy Cherry Chief and his dam, a **Select Col.** sow. 27 sired by **King's Col. 40th** by King's Col., dam Golden Lady, a Golden Model sow. Two are by **Pal's Giant.**

Note—Burlingame is in Osage county on the main line Santa Fe between Osage City and Topeka. Good connections out of Topeka morning of sale.

For the sale catalog, address



Crimson Pathfinder in his 16 months old form.

A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. T. Rule, C. M. Crews. J. W. Johnson, fieldman Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOGO'S DUROCS

Spring boars by Fogo's Invincible, Scissors Nephew, High Sensation, Jr., and the $5,000 Big Giant King and others. They are real ones. Price $50 to $75 for herd header prospects.
W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Six Reg. Bred Duroc Gilts

$40 each. One yearling boar, $75. All strictly choice. W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

4th Annual Bred Sow Sale

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

Leavenworth, Kansas, January 20

Mostly bred to grand champion boar, Don Big Joe; 280 ribbons won in 1920 by this herd. Write for catalog today.
Mosse & Mosse, Rural Route 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

SILVER LEAF HERD CHESTER WHITES

One March gilt, 2 fall tried sows, bred for March farrow to a son of Wildwood Prince, Jr., at $50 each. Choice Sept. pigs at $15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. A. CARY, EDNA, KANSAS

Serviceable and Fall Boars

Some late gilts, bred or open. Big bred sow sale Feb. 11, 1921. Send for catalog. Everything shipped on approval. The old reliable.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Reg. Chester White Gilts and Boars

1 bred gilt, 9 July gilts and boars, 33 fall pigs. WYCKOFF BROS., LURAY, KANSAS.

My Chester White Herd Boar, Par Excellence

For sale; or will trade for gilts or sow of equal value.
Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.

Registered Chester White

Yearling boar $45.00, June gilts $25.00.
EARL SCOTT, BELVIDERE, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE SOWS AND GILTS Bred fall and spring gilts; tried sows; fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

O. I. C. PIGS, $12.00 EACH
E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS by Bob Tip Top. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

BIG CHESTER BOARS, ALL AGES
F. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS and boars for sale. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS and fall sow pigs. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRES

Sold on approval; a few choice boars; gilts open or bred; the big, growthy kind; flinty bone and quality; fall pigs, either sex. Special prices for 30 days.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 head; registered; immuned; 35 tried sows bred; 50 gilts; service boars; best of breeding.
Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918.
DERBY, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell. C. R. Pentius, Eskridge, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

REG. BERKSHIRE boars. Fall farrow, cholera immune. Warth & Knauss, Garnett, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Stafford County Duroc Sale

Stafford, Kansas, Friday, Jan. 21

At New Sale Pavilion

Stafford County Purebred Livestock Association will sell 40 tried sows and gilts (all bred) at Stafford, Kan., Friday, Jan. 21, 1921. Over 50 purebred livestock breeders comprise the Association, many of them being breeders of Durocs. This is the Duroc breeders' second annual sale. Some of the best Durocs to be found in Kansas are raised in Stafford County. State fair prize winners and sons and daughters of State fair prize winners will be found in this sale.

For a catalog or for whatever other information desired write

Dr. S. N. Myers, Secretary, Stafford, Kansas

John Snyder, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immuned; priced to sell.
W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN

Boars—Boars—Boars

A splendid bunch of real prospects, herd headers, including our prize winning litter at both Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. Come and pick a herd boar. We sure have them. Come early; get your choice.
ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

PATHFINDER SPRING GILTS

as well as fall boars. Some sired by Pathfinder. Registered, immuned, guaranteed. We prepay express charges.
OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Also spring boars. 20 big tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, bred to or sired by Great Wonder Model and Pathfinder Graduate for March and April litters. Big, rugged, spring boars $30.00 to $60.00. Shipped on approval. HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kan.

FAIRFIELD FARM DUROCS

12 April boars, 200 to 250 pounds, sired by Royal Orion 349033 and Lady's Col. Orion 287401. Priced cheap. $65.00 to $75.00.
BEAUCHAMP & HINER, HOLTON, KAN.

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

10 boars and 15 gilts, carefully grown and the tops for sale at fair prices. Best of breeding and individually right.
Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

DUROC YEARLING AND SPRING GILTS

Bred to our distinctly big type herd boar C's Giant Orion King. The yearlings are granddaughters Great Wonder. The spring gilts are by Watts Orion. Two April boars. Extra good. We invite inspection of our herd.
J. A. CRIETZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Boars of Size and Quality

Big-type spring boars, ready for service; also gilts; best breeding of the Sensations, Crimson Wonders, Orions and Cols. families. All immuned and priced for quick sale.
ERNEST A. REED, R. 2, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Boars: Boars: Boars:

Pathfinders, Sensations and Orions sired by Giant boars and out of 700 and 800-lb. sows. These boars are big, rugged, thrifty fellows weighing from 200 to 300 lbs. in breeding form; immuned; priced to sell; Liberty bonds taken in payment. Write now, describing your wants.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Woodell's Durocs

Some good spring and summer boars at farmers' prices to move at once; most of them sired by Chief Wonder, first aged boar at both Kansas fairs, 1920.
G. B. WOODELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Sensation and Pathfinder

Good spring boars at $40 each; extra gilts by Climax Sensation and Pathfinder Orion and bred to High Orion for spring farrow; also tried sows bred; August pigs, either sex. Prices will suit.
Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

1883—Searle Durocs—1921

38 years of constructive breeding combined in every animal you buy from us. Registered, immune, bred sows reasonable.
Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Spring gilts and boars; fall boars; weanlings sired by a son of the 1917 National grand champion, Jack's Orion King 2d and a grandson of Fancy Col. Good Durocs; priced reasonably. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.
DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

SOWS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW

Choice individuals; best of blood lines; priced reasonable; Orion and Pathfinder breeding.
RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

REGISTERED DUROCS FALL PIGS

Either sex; also a number of older males and gilts; all well grown and good ones. J. E. Weller, Holton, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.
R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big-type bred sows and gilts; boars all ages; Sept. pigs unrelated; popular breeding; registered; immuned; priced right; good terms. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

You Tell The World, Boys

THAT the greatest lot of bred Duroc sows that ever passed under the auctioneer's hammer in the state will sell in the Kansas Duroc Sale Circuit, beginning January 25, 1921.

THAT this is a breed promotion campaign and Kansas breeders have gone deep into their herds to consign individuals typical of the breed.

THAT every pig club boy, every farmer, every breeder who buys one of these sows will make an investment of unusual promise.

THAT the time to get into the hog business is when the other fellow is getting out, a fact proven by statistics covering half a century.

THAT every purchaser of one of these sows will be made an associate member of the Kansas Duroc Breeders association and entitled to compete for $50.00 in cash prizes.

THAT one of the sales in this great Circuit will be held in YOUR OWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, followed by a banquet and moving pictures of the National Swine Show and leading state fair winners.

THAT the copyrighted book "KANSAS DUROCS" contains full particulars regarding all the sows in all the sales, besides a world of information of value to every hog raiser. You can get a copy free if you sign and send in the following coupon NOW.

Free Duroc Book Coupon

Ralph Searle, Sale Mgr., Tecumseh, Kansas,

Send me the copyrighted book, "Kansas Durocs" containing full information regarding the Kansas Duroc Sale Circuit.

Name .....

Address .....

ing their own during this distracting price adjusting period for livestock but they are on the upgrade in demand for livestock. Mr. Gosney has the kind that have made money for him and they will go into other farms, dairy or otherwise and make money for their buyers. What more could be desired? He has just finished a seven day test on a junior two-year-old. She made the extra good record of 23.58 pounds of butterfat in that time. She is the first daughter of his present herd sire to freshen. This record makes the paternal brothers and sisters that he has for sale all the more desirable. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

C. L. Goodin Will Sell Holstein Bull

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kan., has for sale a fine 8-month-old Holstein bull. He is a well bred and excellent individual sired by a bull of King of the Pontiacs breeding and he is out of the present state record senior four-year-old cow. This cow produced 29 pounds of butter and 603 pounds of milk in 7 days. This bull then has a right to be a good bull. Price inflation has rapidly gone out of sales of registered livestock. Merit alone more nearly determines the sales price than it has for many months. The fact that Holsteins have escaped the decided slump in price is sufficient proof that they are the mainstay of the farmer in a troublous time. Holsteins are going to be more in demand than ever before. Buyers are going to be choicy as registered Holsteins and good ones at that are now being spread out over Kansas so widely that when one buys a fair quality Holstein it compares unfavorably with the better registered Holsteins. Good Holsteins should be the only ones considered and this bull of Mr. Goodin's is a good one. Write him today, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Groups of Holsteins Offered for Sale

Men who advertise one sex of some kind of registered livestock in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze continually receive letters asking for both sex. Naturally the buyer wants unrelated animals. Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., has a good Holstein dairy farm. His surplus has been bulls mostly and that is what he has been advertising. In recognition of the demand just mentioned he has decided to sell three groups of unrelated bulls and heifers. In a display advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze he describes each group. Any of these three groups of unrelated animals would be a fine proposition for a farmer wanting some good Holsteins. The price as given in the advertisement is very reasonable, the quality of the Branch herd that is under federal supervision guarantees to the buyer that he is buying from a healthy herd, and Dr. Branch has so grouped the offerings that the buyer is getting unrelated animals. Everything is right in this offer that Dr. Branch makes. Read the advertisement and pick out your group and write Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., immediately, before some one else gets the bargain group that you want. The Branch herd is under federal supervision and it is now having official test made of several cows. One cow on test is Johanna Netherland Fobes. She looks very promising. A new junior herd sire has recently been added to the herd. He was bought at the Wichita sale. He is Model King Segis Vinita out of the 27 pound Vinita Anna De Kol and by Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol that sired 40 A. R. O. daughters. Then there is the senior herd sire, a son of King Segis. Dr. Branch changes his advertisement in the Holstein section this issue. This advertisement is concerning some good bulls that he is offering for sale. Read it too. It is strongly advised that if you want some good Holsteins that you immediately get in touch with Dr. Branch, Marion, Kan. When writing please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

Last Call for Denver Horse Sale

This will be the last call for the Colorado horse breeders' sale to be held at the Denver Stock Show, January 20. The offering in this sale will interest breeders wanting good breeding stock and will include a number of show animals, a number of imported mares, and the entire offering will be high class.—Advertisement.

Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America starts its advertising in this issue. The series of advertisements run by the registry will be of interest to all owners of jacks, mules and farm mares. It is worthy of note at the outset that the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is the largest jack registry in the world. Twelve years ago the jack and mule men of the United States saw the need of changed recording conditions if the jack stock of the country was to be bred along constructive lines. Previous to that time all the requirements for registry were that the animal be of a certain height and black with white points. The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America was organized with the idea of having practical requirements the basis of recognition. The first requirements were soon made more stringent and the tightening up process has been continuous. At the present time the requirements demand a jack or jennet of great size and constitution. It takes big jacks to sire the big mules and the best assurance a farmer can have that he is breeding to that kind of a jack is to see the certificate of registry with this association. If you do not know of such a jack in your county write the secretary, Wm. E. Morton, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and he will tell you where the nearest jack is standing in your neighborhood.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Smith Brothers will sell at the Curtis Smith Farm, one mile north of Cadams, Nebraska, on February 3, 1921. This offering will be selected from the two large herds of the Smith Brothers. In looking over these herds and selecting this offering it is my opinion that this will be one of the strongest lots ever sold from the Smith farms. Any farmer or breeder who wants the profit and results will be well paid in attending the Smith's sale and getting some of these sows. There is a wide margin in feeding hogs now, corn is cheap, a good sow is the only way to make your corn pay for the cost of production. Smith Brothers are also selling a high class Percheron stallion. Cadams is located seven miles northeast of Superior, well located for both Kansas and Nebraska breeders to attend. Write Smith Brothers, Cadams, Nebraska, for catalog.—Advertisement.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Annual Sale
and Offering of
Duroc Jersey

bred sows and gilts that breeders and farmers will appreciate.

Barnes, Kan., Jan. 27

20 Tried Sows

Seven of them are of eastern breeding that I purchased in Ohio. Four good ones by **John's Orion.** The rest by **Ideal Pathfinder,** Joe Orion 5th and others of equal merit.

15 Fall Yearlings

A classy lot of young sows by **High Orion Sensation Chief Pathfinder, Pacemaker, Greater Sensation** and **Pathfinder's Goldfinder.**

15 Spring Gilts

by the same boars and a carefully selected lot of well grown, well conditioned spring gilts.

Everything is bred to my three herd boars as follows: **Greater Sensation, Long Path, High Orion Sensation Jr.**

Sale in town under cover. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

A. J. Turinskey
Barnes, Kansas

Auctioneers, **Jas. T. McCulloch** and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Great Duroc Offering

Yearling sows and gilts of Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder and King The Col. breeding. Out of dams weighing 500 to 800 lbs. Bred for early farrow to four great herd boars. They are priced right. Also a few first class boars.

LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

250 BRED SOWS

Durocs with bone. Tried sows, spring and fall gilts bred to Pathfinder and Sensation boars, guaranteed immune, and in farrow. Pay after you receive them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

Joe's Orion Friend Walt

Now heads our herd, an outstanding individual for size and conformation; sired by Joe Orion 2nd; dam by Jack's Friend; grand dam on maternal side by Walt's Top Colonel. We are offering tops of our spring gilts and fall yearlings bred to him or Long King Orion, a big, typy grandson of Orion Cherry King. Have a few good boars left. Write immediately.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

CHOICE BRED DUROC GILTS

From big-type Duroc sows, of Pathfinder, Great Sensation, and Cherry King Orion breeding. High quality individuals. Priced low to sell quickly.

J. A. REED & SON, LYONS, KANSAS.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Pathfinder's Image 273101
Peerless Pathfinder 342649

Bred to the whale of a boar, Greatest Sensation. Boars also.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

McCLASKEY'S DUROCS

Duroc spring gilts bred for March farrow, registered and immune. Guaranteed first class.

C. W. McCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS.

Worth Waiting For

Otey's great sale, Thursday, Feb. 24. The 1921 event. Pathfinder Chief, Great Pathorion, Intense Orion, Sensation herd boars. Send for catalog.

W. W. OTEY, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

REGISTERED DUROC BOARS

150 to 225 lbs., $25 to $40; sows and gilts to farrow in March; weanlings, both sex.

G. W. Hageman, St. John, Kansas

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE JAN 13 1921 LIBRARY

Six Ensembles of Desirable Durocs

Mr. Farmer: Now is the time to buy future breeding hogs at bottom prices. These hogs should be popularly bred and have physical fitness to go into a herd as lifelong brood sows. The bred sows and gilts in these 6 offerings have necessary brood sow qualities. The boars also are equally good. When you see them you will want to take some of them home with you.

Dispersion Sale of Durocs

Emporia, Kan., January 31

Here is where you buy the breeding plant. Unsurpassed in breeding and individuality. 28 tried sows, 7 fall yearlings, 10 spring gilts, 6 boars. (Note that the tried sows—the foundation itself—comprise most of the offering.) Sires of the females in the offering: (Wonderful breeding in this.) Great Orion Sensation, Cherry Chief's Pride, John's Combination, Jack's Orion King 2nd, Great Orion, Defender's Trail Maker, Peter Pan, Cherry King Orion, Model Alley, Illustrator's Orion 3rd, John D.'s Wonder 1st, King's Col. Again, and Great Wonder.

HERD SIRES ARE INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

Model Alley, Kansas grandchampion; General Pathfinder by Pathfinder, General Sensation, Pal's Sensation, and Pal's Sensation 2nd by Great Orion Sensation; J. D.'s Wonder 1st, by Great Wonder. Quitting the farm. Sale at the new pavilion, Emporia, Kansas. When writing for catalog address me at Saffordville, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

John W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan.

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press

A Group of Duroc Females

Stafford, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 3

A number are bred to or sired by **UNEEDA HIGH ORION** the 1918 Kansas grandchampion that sired the 1920 Kansas grandchampion sow. A son of the 1919 International grandchampion, Great Orion Sensation and a son of old Pathfinder have helped Uneeda High Orion produce most of this herd of good Durocs. Features: A sow sired by the International grandchampion, Great Orion Sensation, and a junior yearling sow out of the 1st prize aged herd 1920 Kansas state fairs.

This is the greatest group of bred sows and gilts that Zink Stock Farms have ever sold from their herd that has won an enviable number of ribbons at Kansas and Texas fairs. A fine bunch of Duroc sows and gilts will be the opinion of all who see the offering on sale day.

Note the place for the sale—**Stafford, Kansas**—where a fine large sale pavilion is available. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. For your catalog address

Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kansas

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press.

A Lineup of Sows and Gilts

Winfield, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 1

Tried sows, spring and fall yearlings, and spring gilts. Sired by or bred to Chief's Wonder, 1st prize aged boar at 1918 Kansas state fairs; Chief's King, Junior and reserve champion at 1919 Kansas state fairs; (Chief's King was sired by Chief's Wonder) Uneeda High Orion, grandchampion 1918 Topeka state fair; I Am Great Wonder by Great Wonder I Am, etc.

Durocs from the Wooddell and Danner herd won 30 ribbons at the 1920 state fairs, including first aged boar, first senior yearling, second spring boar, and second spring litter. This shows that this herd produces the kind that have quality and individuality. You will like this offering. Write for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press

Choice Bred Sows and Gilts

Lyons, Kan., Friday, Feb. 4

SIRES: Pathfinder, Pathfinder Jr., Cherry King Orion, High Orion, Shepherd's Orion Sensation (The Kansas Giant), Citation and General Pathfinder.

BRED TO Pathfinder Jr., Shepherd's Orion Sensation, and Sensational Pilot.

A FEW SPECIALS: Tried sow by Pathfinder out of Big Lizzie 2nd. Tried sow by Cherry King Orion. Nine gilts exactly same breeding as the highest priced sow in last February sale. Tried sow, litter sister to world's champion gilt. Two fall yearlings out of 1918 grandchampion sow at Kansas Fairs and Muskogee, Oklahoma, fair.

All females are good. The spring gilts are the best ever seen on the Shepherd farm. Everything is running on range pasture and fed for pig production. Immuned and in splendid condition.

Real sows, fall yearlings, and spring gilts bred to real boars. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

J. T. Hunter, representing Capper Farm Press.

A Real Good Sow and Gilt Sale

Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 2

SOWS THAT EVERY MAN CAN USE IN HIS HERD. Bred to PATHRION the 1920 grandchampion at Topeka fair and whose paternal brother was the 1920 grandchampion at Hutchinson fair. Here is a boar that is a long bodied, high backed, deep ribbed fellow with snap and go. He is perhaps the most promising sire prospect in Kansas.

THE FEMALES.

5 tried sows, daughters of Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Some are litter mates of the 1919 grandchampion sow. 10 fall yearlings by Col. Pathfinder, a half brother to Pathrion, 2 spring yearlings by Uneeda High Orion the 1918 grandchampion boar.

35 spring gilts by JACK'S ORION KING A. A son of international junior champion, Jack's Orion King 2nd, and by Perfect Pathfinder. Come and pick out a good sow or gilt bred to Pathrion or Jack's Orion King A. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press.

Royal Herd Farm Sells Sows

McPherson, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 5

1:30 o'clock

They are bred to **VICTORY SENSATION 3rd**, 2nd prize junior yearling boar at both Kansas Fairs, 1920. He is sired by **GREAT ORION SENSATION**—World's Champion.

50 HEAD

Wonderful big sows, yearlings, and growthy, typy spring gilts. Don't you want to own some of them bred to this great boar? His offspring are in demand. Write for catalog.

A HERD BOAR FREE

A March boar, sired by the Grand Champion of Kansas and out of the highest priced sow sold in Southwest Kansas in 1920, will be given free to the purchaser of the largest number of sows in this sale. See catalog for particulars.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

J. W. Johnson represents Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

"BALL BAND"

TRADE MARK

Look for the Red Ball

TRAMP through a bog—wade all day in running water—stand ankle-deep in mire—if your Boots are "Ball-Band," your feet are dry at night.

The rubber and fabric of "Ball-Band" Boots are welded by a vacuum process into one solid, tough piece, giving extra long wear.

"Ball-Band" Arctics keep your feet and ankles warm as toast, in deep snow or bitter cold. Good fit and latest style are combined in "Ball-Band" Light-Weight Rubbers. To make sure of what you're getting, look for the Red Ball Trade Mark when you buy.

Free illustrated booklet, "More Days Wear," shows you our great variety of Rubber and Woolen Footwear. Ask your dealer for it.

MISHAWAKA WOOLEN
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

441 Water Street Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"