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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



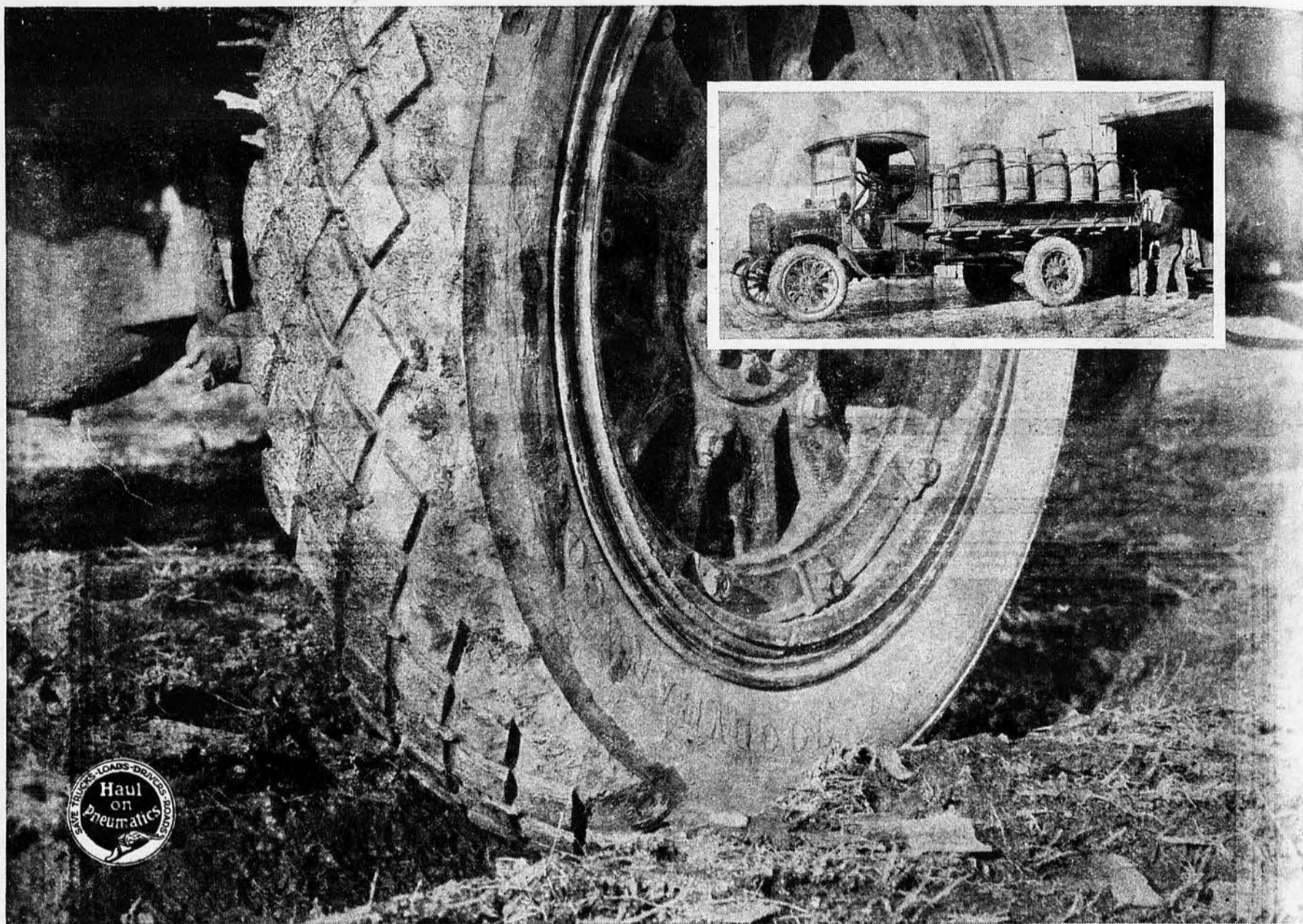
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~ R.J. KINZER ~
*Secretary American Hereford
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"BECAUSE I use a truck on Goodyear Cord Tires I load potatoes, onions, etc., in the fields and haul to Louisville, 12 miles, in 50 minutes. Horses take 2 hours. The pneumatic-tired truck saves much labor and expense on my two farms totaling 180 acres."—Jacob Rupp, Farmer, R. F. D. No. 1, Louisville, Kentucky

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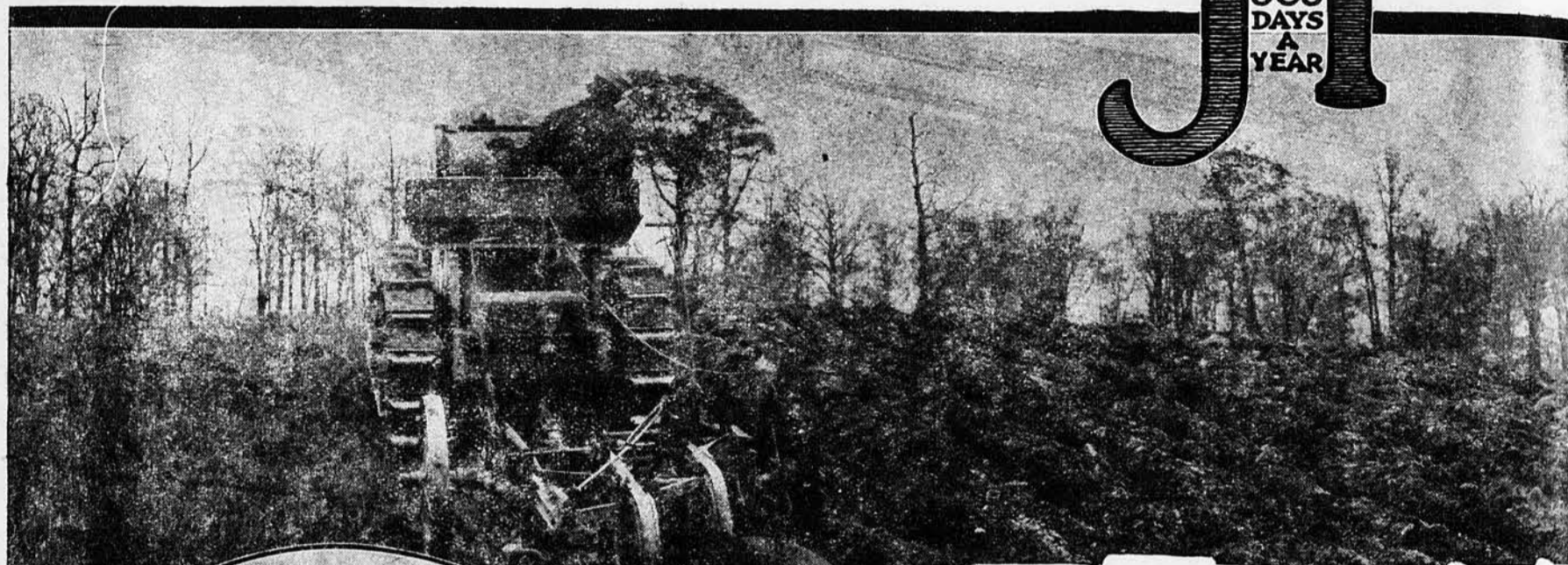
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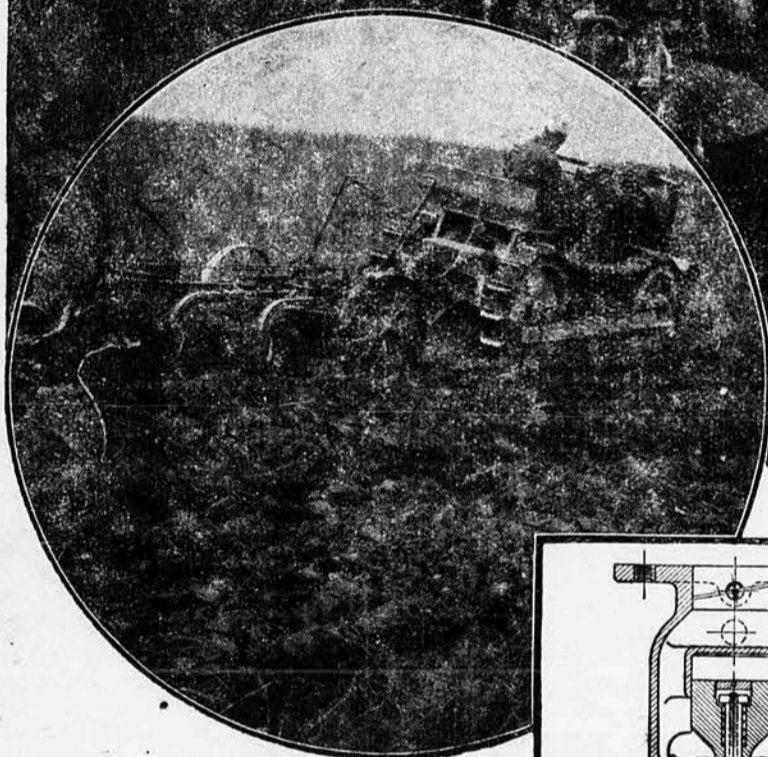
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DAYS
A
YEAR



The JT takes the tough stubble, turns it at the right depth and puts the sod where it will make the humus for the next crop



No trouble nor anxiety in going around side hills with the JT Tractor. It adjusts itself to every slant, grade or irregularity and pulls in spite of everything.

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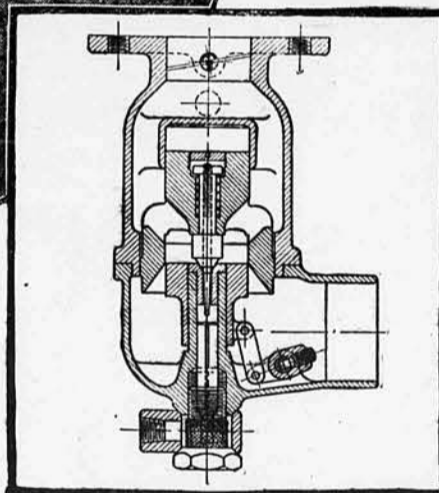
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More Money From the Soil

The Yields on Kansas Fields Can be Increased Greatly if Better Crop Rotations Which Feature the Legumes are Adopted

By L. E. Call

THE cropping system in Kansas was unbalanced during the war. Food, especially wheat, was urgently needed and Kansas farmers were asked to produce it in the largest possible amounts. As a result one-fourth the acreage of winter wheat for the United States was seeded in Kansas. This mammoth acreage was planted without a great reduction in the acreage of other grain crops.

This worthy attempt to produce food resulted in an increased acreage of grain crops without a corresponding increase in the acreage of alfalfa, grass and crops of this character that assist in maintaining the productiveness of the soil. The result has been that grain has been produced at a great cost from the soil fertility standpoint. An effort was made during the last season to put into effect a better balanced system of cropping.

Crops may be divided into two general classes in relation to their effect on the productiveness of the soil. First, those that decrease productiveness and second, those that maintain or increase productivity. Most all of the grain crops belong to the first class mentioned above.

Wheat, corn, oats, kafir and sorghum all remove large quantities of plant food from the soil and usually leave the soil poorer than it was before they were planted. They exhaust the soil the most rapidly when the straw and fodder is harvested or burned, but even when this part of the crop is worked back into the land the soil is gradually exhausted and depleted.

Grasses and Legumes

The crops that help maintain the productiveness of the soil are the grasses and the legumes. The grasses do not actually add plant food, but they form a sod and therefore prevent soil washing. It is by washing that soils are most rapidly reduced in fertility when planted to crops like corn and sorghum. Grasses also add organic matter, and the physical condition of a soil is always improved by seeding it to grass. The leguminous crops like alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover, cowpeas and soybeans are the most valuable crops for soil improvement. They not only do everything that the grass crops do in improving the soil, but in addition they secure nitrogen from the air. Nitrogen is the element of plant food most deficient in the unproductive soils of this state and it is only by growing leguminous crops in a rotation that this element of plant food can be added profitably. It is altogether too expensive to buy in large quantities in commercial fertilizers.

Good rotations should be put into operation on every farm in Kansas. An effort should be made to grow as large an acreage as possible of grasses and legumes, and these crops should be rotated with the grain crops. The hay produced from the grasses and legumes should be fed largely to livestock and the manure returned to the farm. The value of a good rotation and of barnyard manure was well shown last season by the results secured from the rotation and soil fertility plots at the agricultural college at Manhattan when the yield of corn grown on land cropped to this crop continuously for 10 years is compared to the yield of corn grown in rotation with other crops.

On upland soil where conditions were unfavorable, the yield was but 6½ bushels an acre where corn had been grown continuously for the last 10 years. Another plot that had been cropped continuously to corn for the same period

but which had received an application of 2½ tons of manure every season produced 9 bushels of corn an acre. The manure, instead of decreasing the yield as many men would expect, in a dry season, increased the yield 2½ bushels. This has been the case in every instance where manure has been applied in small quantities over a period of several years.

In a simple rotation of two crops of corn and one of wheat the yield of corn was 15½ bushels an acre. In a rotation of corn, cowpeas and wheat, where the cowpeas were cut for hay, the yield of corn was 20 bushels an acre, and when barnyard manure was applied in this rotation to the corn at the rate of 5 tons to the acre, the yield was 26½ bushels. A good rotation has in this case increased the yield more than three times and when manure was used, the increase for the manure equaled the total yield of the unmanured continuously cropped corn.

On a field that had grown corn two years, wheat one, alfalfa four years and was in corn

this rotation. In the section of Southeastern Kansas where Red clover is an unsatisfactory crop, cowpeas can be grown for hay or pasture after harvesting a crop of wheat. The ground then can be planted to corn or kafir the following season.

Good rotations for Central Kansas do not differ materially from those described except that alfalfa is grown. Where this crop is a success it should by all means be included in the rotation.

The increased yields of grain secured more than compensate for the cost of seeding an extra field of alfalfa occasionally.

Alfalfa leaves the ground very dry. As the soil is left well supplied with available nitrogen, the following crop is likely to grow rank and succulent and be injured easily by hot winds and drouth. For these reasons the first crop after alfalfa is likely to be a small one.

Probably the best crop to grow after alfalfa in Central Kansas is an early maturing variety of sorghum such as Dwarf kafir, Pink kafir, or Early Amber sorghum. The sorghum may be followed by corn and the corn by oats or barley.

On rich bottom lands, where the moisture supply is ample, corn may be planted directly after alfalfa. Usually, however, corn dries up after alfalfa and makes very small yields.

As soon as the first effects of the alfalfa have disappeared, which will be two years after it is broken, a rotation such as the following may be used: First year, corn; second year, oats, barley or winter wheat; third year, wheat on ground plowed early; fourth and fifth years, wheat on ground plowed as early as possible; sixth year, kafir or sweet sorgho; and seventh year, again to corn. This makes a six-year rotation after alfalfa containing four crops of small grain, one of sorghum and one of corn, which will prove satisfactory.

Place of Alfalfa

This should run for about 18 years or thru three courses, when the ground should again be sown to alfalfa. The alfalfa may be left six to eight years before it is again plowed up.

Taking this rotation as a whole, about one-fourth the land will be in alfalfa every year, about one-half in wheat or other small grain, and about one-fourth in corn or the sorghums.

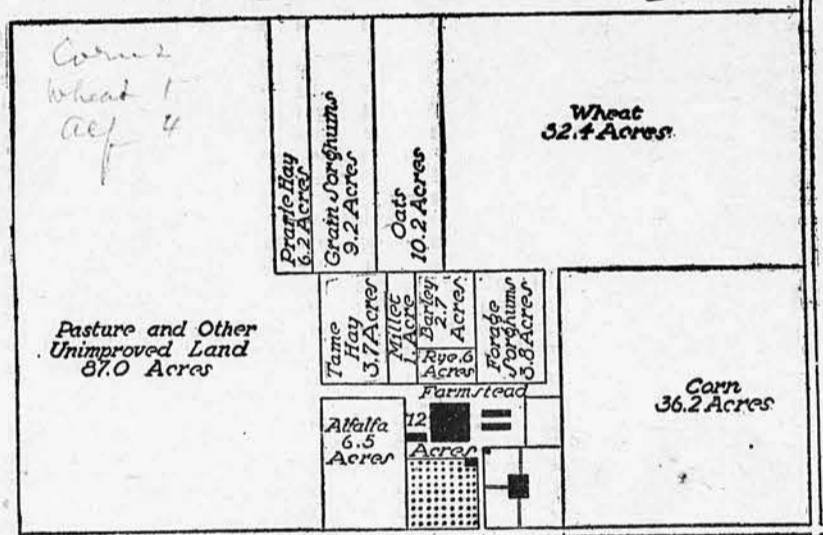
It is not necessary that these exact proportions be maintained. If kafir or sorgho is more profitable than corn, the corn may be replaced entirely by them. Un-

usual markets or other unforeseen conditions may make it desirable to modify any given plan that can be worked out. Nevertheless, it will be found advisable to have some definite plan of procedure, even tho it cannot always be followed out in all details.

The most successful farmers in Central and Western Kansas are those who are following a diversified system of farming and growing feed crops for stock together with wheat. The sweet sorghums and kafir, feterita, and milo are the most profitable feed crops. To obtain the maximum yield of wheat and kafir or sorghum under such conditions the crops must be grown in rotation and not grown on the same land continuously.

Wheat will not, however, make a profitable crop when sown on sorghum or kafir stubble. Kafir and sorghum grow late in the fall and exhaust the soil so thoroly of moisture and available plant food that wheat sown upon such ground usually is a (Continued on Page 27.)

A Composite Kansas Farm



THIS FARM, which is a composite of all the farms of Kansas, was made up by using the average acreage of every crop grown in the state. More than 92 per cent of the cultivated land is in crops like corn, wheat and sorghums that rapidly reduce soil fertility. Less than 8 per cent is in crops like alfalfa and grass that improve the soil. Twenty-five per cent of the cultivated land should be in these crops. The cropping system of Kansas should be changed to increase the acreage of crops that benefit the soil.

for the second year after alfalfa, the yield of corn was 10½ bushels an acre. Manure applied in this rotation at the rate of 5 tons once in three years increased the yield to 17 bushels. The yield of corn was reduced this dry season by the alfalfa in the rotation, but the yield was still better than for the continuously cropped corn. Corn usually suffers from drouth in dry seasons following alfalfa; for this reason a sorghum crop usually should be grown for one or two seasons following alfalfa.

Good rotations for Eastern Kansas will always contain a leguminous crop like Red clover, Sweet clover, alfalfa or cowpeas. In the extreme Eastern part of the state, where Red clover is grown extensively, and where corn is the major crop, as in Northeastern Kansas, a good rotation is: first year, Red clover; second year, corn; third year, corn; fourth year, oats or wheat; and fifth year, wheat with which Red clover is seeded. Farther south, kafir may be substituted for the first crop of corn in

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

I AM pleased to know that every member of the Kansas delegation in Congress as well as the two Senators are against compulsory military training. At the same time it looks as if possibly this state might send a Wood delegation to the national Republican convention at Chicago.

We ought to be consistent. There is no consistency in voting against a compulsory military training bill in Congress and at the same time supporting a military candidate for President who is an outspoken advocate of compulsory military training. I may say in this connection that I am getting letters nearly every day from Kansas voters who say that they have always been Republicans but will not support a military candidate.

Let Europe Repudiate

A SUBSCRIBER of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at Bridgeport, Kan., Charles Ferm, says:

"If we join the League of Nations we will not only lose the 10 billion dollars we lent to Europe but will also boost the holdings of the Jew bankers of Europe. We can afford to lose with our eyes open but we cannot afford to be fooled. The national wealth of Europe under ordinary circumstances increases at the rate of 2½ per cent a year. The Jew bankers have been charging 5 to 6 and 6½ per cent for 100 years, absorbing all values twice over.

"Europe is bankrupt 10 times over. Liquidation is its only hope. Let Europe repudiate. That will fix those responsible for the war in a way they will remember for a thousand years. It will save our boys from going over there again. I have two fine young men among my family relations who came home after being gassed. The result is awful. I have a son who has been over there. He says that he does not desire to go back. Yes, repudiation in Europe will fix those who always wish the poor man to fight. After Europe has gone thru liquidation we can help them, but not before."

The more I consider the world situation the more I am convinced that Mr. Ferm is right. If the war debts of Europe could be wiped out tomorrow and the people over there given an opportunity to start again without this load there would be speedy revival of prosperity in every European country.

Would He Lose?

CHARLES A. BABBIT of Willis, Kan., thinks I am advocating a policy that will rob him. He says: "You say 'the bond holders will demand that they be paid in full with the best money in the world.' I say that they bought the bonds with that kind of money. I borrowed thousands of dollars at 6 per cent to buy bonds as they were issued because I could help a little. Now I am renewing these notes at 7 per cent because I don't wish to sell young stock off the farm just now, and you wish the government to rob me of what little interest the bonds yield to help pay the bank. You say, 'There is no doubt whatever that this would benefit the country.' This robbery of the interest gatherer would place me at a disadvantage in the plowing match, because I have already been between the plow handles for 48 years and need some interest."

Instead of Mr. Babbit being injured by the plan I have suggested, he would be benefited. The bonds he bought at par are now selling at a discount of from 7 to 10 per cent, depending on what issues he bought. If he invested as much as \$5,000 in bonds, he cannot now realize more than \$4,650 unless invested in the last issue on which the discount is not more than 2 or 3 per cent. Not only is he losing on his principal but if he is borrowing money at 7 per cent he is losing \$137.50 a year in interest.

Under the plan I have suggested the government would redeem his bonds with non-interest bearing bonds which he could cash at their full face value and with the proceeds pay his 7 per cent notes, because I would make it part of the government obligation to exchange these bonds for currency at their full face value whenever desired by the holder. This would give Mr.

Babbit \$350 more for his bonds than he can get for them at the present time and relieve him of his burden of extra interest.

The government bonds are rapidly going into the hands of people of large means and corporations looking for safe investments. The patriotic people of small means who were persuaded to invest their little savings and even to borrow money, as Mr. Babbit has done, to invest in bonds, have lost many millions of dollars by reason of the depreciation of these bonds.

If the government continues its present policy the people of large means who wish to invest their money where it will bring in a good rate of interest and be free from taxation, will buy these bonds at a great discount and hold for the rise. Buying them as they will at from 7 to 10 per cent discount, they will receive approximately 5 per cent on their investment with the assurance that the bonds will be redeemed at par. These bonds are today among the best investments for men of means.

We are due for a period of depression in all probability. Wages will go down; prices of farm products will probably go down. It will take more of labor and the products of labor to get a dollar than it takes now, but the bond holder will find his investment increasing just in proportion as the value of labor, as measured by dollars, decreases. If these bonds had continued to remain in the hands of the original purchasers there would be no particular injustice perhaps, because they were very generally distributed and the people were simply taking the interest out of one pocket, as it were, and putting it into the other pocket, but at this time they are not evenly distributed and the distribution is becoming more uneven every day.

It has always been the policy of the government and the courts to favor the money lenders. During the Civil War the government bonds were paid for with depreciated currency but by edict of law they were made payable in gold. Courts have gone to the extreme in favoring what they were pleased to call the "innocent purchaser" and have enabled gangs of thieves to engage in the safe and profitable business of issuing municipal obligations for which no service or equivalent was rendered; selling the same to alleged innocent purchasers and saddling the burden of payment on the long suffering but helpless taxpayers.

If our government would take up all of its interest-bearing bonds and issue for them non-taxable bonds payable at the option of the government in from one year to 10 or 15 years, giving the holder the option at any time of taking his bond to a Federal Reserve Bank and receiving in lieu of it the full face value in currency, then making provision by government taxation for the payment and retirement of 1-10 or 1-15 of these bonds each year until all were paid, two things would result. There would be no more hoarding of money in government bonds as there certainly will be under the present arrangement; the holders of the bonds not being able to collect interest on them, would seek for other investments for their money and the whole country would benefit as a result.

I will say frankly that I do not expect this policy to be adopted. This country is today more completely dominated by the banking interests than ever before in its history and the banking interests will not favor the policy I have suggested. I am however somewhat puzzled to understand why Mr. Babbit should wish to continue a policy which means continuous loss to him and continuous profit to the banker.

Telling the Truth

THE somewhat celebrated Socialist writer, Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" and other books, writes an article deploring the fact that some paper is not published that will publish the whole truth, regardless of who is hit. He says that he finds great difficulty in getting facts. He declares that the capitalistic press will not publish the facts in regard to the I. W. W., the Reds, Russia or conditions generally either in this country or Europe. He also admits that the Radical press is perhaps not much more reliable in that regard and so

he cannot get the truth from either side. It would seem to be desirable if we were able to get the truth.

I have felt myself that I am not able to get facts, or at any rate not all the essential facts. I have for example read nearly everything I could find concerning Russia written by persons who have been there and as a result my mind is confused. Two persons coming from that country will tell stories that differ widely as to facts. Which is right? I finally have to take all the testimony and guess at how much of it is reliable and how much is not. This means that my own judgment is finally a guess. But I have about despaired of ever getting the exact truth from either interviews or the published accounts of things.

I do not agree, however, with Upton Sinclair that the newspapers are deliberately misrepresenting the facts or are deliberately suppressing the facts. In some cases they may be and probably are, but usually I think the newspapers wish to be reasonably accurate. You may ask, if that is true why are they not accurate? Well, not long ago I had my first experience in sitting as a juror in the district court. We, the jury, listened to testimony in a good many cases. Each witness was sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Nearly all of these witnesses seemed to me to be honest enough and to desire to tell the truth, and yet their testimony often differed concerning the facts in the same transaction.

The reason for this was not that any of them desired to swear falsely but because the human faculties are imperfect. Men listening to the same story differ about it afterward. Men looking at the same thing see it differently. Perhaps you remember the old story about the sick man who vomited for several days—two or three days in succession. His vomit was discolored with bile, so that one of his neighbors said that it was black as a crow. The person to whom this was told did not understand it exactly, and possibly may have been gifted with some imagination besides. When he told the story he said that Brown, the sick man had vomited a black crow and he had this information from Smith, who saw what Brown's stomach had ejected. He also said that Brown had been vomiting for two or three days. The next man who heard this astonishing story didn't quite understand it either and told the fourth auditor that Peters had told him Smith said that Brown was horribly sick and had vomited up two black crows and was still vomiting on the third day. Finally at the sewing circle meeting Mrs. Jones told the others about the horrible and remarkable state of Smith's health. She said that Mrs. Thompson had told her that Mrs. Burns had told her that Mr. Peters had told her that Smith had told him that Brown had vomited up three black crows and was still vomiting.

The story stopped there, but in the course of a week or two the report would have been scattered abroad that Brown had ejected from his overburdened stomach a whole flock of crows. Possibly the story itself was a fabrication or it may have been true, and each of the persons spreading the exaggeration may have intended to tell the truth. What seems to an individual to be the truth may be without any foundation in fact.

I presume you have often had vivid dreams. Everything you saw in those dreams seemed as real as anything could possibly be and even after you waked it was hard to shake off the impressions of reality caused by your dreams. I think that often the impressions made by a dream linger with us and in time we forget that we simply dreamed and come to think that we really saw what was in fact only the phantasy of our sleep. The imaginings of a disordered intellect are real to the unfortunate person possessed of that intellect. To his mind the things he sees are as true as anything can be and yet they are but phantasies. The world is abnormal these days; it is afflicted with a general hysteria. Few persons in these times can reason calmly or think clearly.

During the war it was worse. The world

was afflicted with a species of insanity. Rumors of plots were flying thick, and a great many persons believed the rumors were true. Yet we have it from the men who were delegated to investigate the rumors that a large per cent of them were without foundation.

So in regard to the stories that come from Russia; it is quite possible that none of the persons who come from that most unhappy country intend to lie about it, but each one sees it from a different angle than the others and like a dozen witnesses to a street fight no two of them see it alike. Only on one point do they agree and that is that there is great suffering in Russia as there is nearly everywhere in Europe, altho some localities are in much worse condition than others.

Until the world returns to a somewhat more normal condition we need not hope for very reliable information and even then we cannot hope to get the exact truth. That is an impossibility because the exact truth is the perfection of statement and the perfection of understanding, neither of which is possible with imperfect human beings.

But there is one thing we can do. We can cultivate charity of judgment. We have a right to our opinions and we should try to arrive at definite conclusions. Otherwise we will accomplish nothing, but with each conclusion there should be the greatest charity for the opinions of other people. We can say and have a right to say that from the most reliable information we have been able to obtain we believe so and so and intend to act in a certain manner, but that we realize that our judgment is not infallible; that we may be mistaken about the facts and that we accord to all other persons the same right of opinion we claim for ourselves. Charity begets charity. You cannot quarrel much with the man who concedes that you have as much right to your opinion as he has to his. He disarms your opposition and you feel ready to say, "Well, if that is the way you feel about it I am ready to listen to what you have to say. Maybe you can convince me that you are right and I am wrong."

If I am correct in saying that the whole world is afflicted with hysteria, what is the remedy? More and more I become convinced that this deplorable condition can never be cured by a policy of hate. Germany never will be brought to a realization of the enormity of the crime committed against the world by the imposition of penalties. Better in my opinion wipe off the slate and start again. Hard on France you say. Unjust to France and Belgium for all they suffered at the hands of the Huns. Yes, according to the old doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, that is true, but on the other hand, if the load of fear for future reprisal that will sit at the door of every French peasant and every Belgian, were removed, the "forgiveness" policy would pay. It was by arguing with the German people that France was hungering for revenge on account of the loss of territory and the huge indemnity exacted in 1870 that the military Junkers were able to persuade them that they should become militarized.

Compulsory Military Training

MY GOOD friend I. M. Reed of Chanute, writes to tell me that he is pleased that I am against compulsory military training. "I cannot see," says Mr. Reed, "how anyone can wish our young boys to be taken away from home and surrounded by the dangers and vices of camp life. We are overburdened with taxes now and should let our Representatives and Senators know that we are against the policy. We cannot be 100 per cent Americans with a military government. Put down profiteers and militarists and give us a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

I do not think there is great danger that the present Congress will pass a compulsory training bill but that will not end the efforts of the organization that is working for that end. The question will come up again in the next Congress. Eternal vigilance is the only thing that will prevent its enactment into law finally.

To Recognize the Bolsheviks

EVERYTHING seems to indicate that the allied nations, including the United States, are about to come to some understanding with the Bolshevik government. It will be recognized and trade relations will be resumed with the Russian people.

When Raymond Robbins came back from Russia he was roundly denounced because he advocated doing the very thing which is going to be done. After reading what he had to say and because I have great confidence in his ability, honesty and fairness, I decided that his advice was better than any other I had read and that his statement of conditions in Russia was more nearly accurate than any other I had read. Raymond Robbins is not and never has

been a believer in the Lenine theory of government. He does not believe that it will work or that it is economically sound, but was convinced from an experience of many months in Russia, that the Bolshevik government was the only government in Russia that really amounted to anything and that it to a greater extent than any other pretended government in that country, had the support of the Russian people.

He argued that the best way to test the question of whether the government of Lenine and Trotsky was a practical government and a good thing for the Russian people, was to let it have a chance to demonstrate what it could accomplish in fair competition with other systems. That seemed to me to be just plain common sense.

I believe with Raymond Robbins, that Bolshevism should stand or fall on its own merits. If it can win in fair open competition with other systems then it ought to win. If it cannot stand the test of fair economic competition it will fail and Russia will be rid of it. If Raymond Robbins's advice had been acted on a year or more ago, the world would in my opinion have been better off. There would have been less propaganda in this country as I believe, for the reason that Lenine would have been desirous of building up trade among the Russian people and would not have desired trouble with other nations, especially the United States.

It is better that this policy be adopted now than not at all, but some of the advantages that might have accrued by adopting it earlier have been lost by the delay. Apparently the other nations are now in the position of being forced to recognize the Bolshevik government and this is a victory for Lenine. There was a time when Lenine was seeking rather desperately for such recognition and was willing to make greater concessions in order to get it than he feels he has to make now.

I think I have said before and I wish to say again that the policy pursued by the other nations, including our own beloved land, in regard to Russia has been about as stupid and generally asinine as could well be imagined. It was a policy calculated to antagonize not only the Bolshevik government but the whole Russian people. It was not effective either in causing the overthrow of the Bolshevik government or helping materially the opponents of that government. We blew neither hot nor cold. We kept a few troops in Russia, not enough to cut any figure as a military force, but enough to enable the Bolshevik leader to say that we were making war on the Russian people. The lives of a few hundred American boys were sacrificed in that inhospitable land for no apparent purpose. It was a policy calculated to disgust an American citizen and make him ashamed of his government.

Americanizing the Immigrant

A TECUMSEH man, C. M. Warner, has been giving the immigration question a good deal of study and suggests a policy which he believes would solve it. In brief Mr. Warner's plan is this: "Certain ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts shall be designated as immigration ports and only thru these designated ports will immigrants be permitted to enter this country. At or near these ports establish detention camps with housing facilities so arranged that all classes of immigrants could be taken care of with due regard to decency, sanitation and comfort."

"Schools should be maintained at these camps and each immigrant desiring to become a resident of the United States should be required to attend until he or she could creditably pass an eighth grade examination conducted entirely in the English language. Various kinds of employment should be provided probably by the government or under strict government control, by which the immigrants could earn their living during the time they were attending school."

"Each immigrant of legal age, upon entering school should be required to declare his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States and upon graduation should be required to complete their naturalization. If any could not comply with or objected to the above requirement, the alternative would be simple and the way should be open for the return of such to the lands from which they came. After June 30, 1924, or some other reasonable time it should be unlawful to publish in the United States any newspaper or other periodical in any other language except English. America for Americans 100 per cent pure!"

"The question of expense might be raised as an objection to this plan. Just now we are finding that a million or two of un-Americanized citizens are somewhat expensive and also the cause of nervous strain. Possibly the plan might reduce immigration, which might not be an unmixed evil. I believe our doors should remain open, but only wide enough to admit those who are ready and willing to become Americans when they enter." As I read that over it occurs to me that there is a great deal of good sense in Mr. Warner's plan.

Get Jails Ready For Profit Hogs

EVIDENCE grows daily more unquestionable that profit-hogging continues, abounds and increases. Even business in the mass grows concerned about it. In the amended Lever Law, Congress has given the government power to deal decisively and adequately with the criminal phase of this evil. But the government as yet has made no effective use of the law, so the abuse grows.

Such an authority on business as Babson, America's statist of business conditions, sees a financial crisis impending. If, as Babson says, manufacturers persist in demanding the same profits on a 75 per cent production that they would get on a production of 100 per cent at normal prices, and if wage earners demand and accept greater wages for fewer hours of work, such a crisis is in his opinion certain to come—for both manufacturer and wage-earner are in this way cutting down production and forcing still higher prices for the necessities.

There is a great surplus of meat and grain products in this country. Farmers have lost millions in marketing cattle and hogs. Yet the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports food prices 2.6 per cent higher in December than in November, 5 per cent higher this December than in the preceding December and 89 per cent higher than in December, 1913. The retail price of sirloin, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, and ham, increased instead of decreased in January.

One of my Kansas correspondents thinks this bureau far too conservative in its figures. A before-war and after-war comparison of his store bills shows an increase of 211 per cent in his living expenses. Altho live hogs have declined from 23 cents to as low as 12½ cents a pound in Kansas City during the last 6 months good bacon still is retailing at 60 cents a pound and ham at 35 to 60 cents in the Middle West.

Last July when live hogs were still selling at 23 cents in packer markets, Chairman Colver of the Trade Commission reports pork loins were costing 34½ cents wholesale. When, by October, the price of live hogs had fallen to 12½ cents—nearly one-half—pork loins not only did not decline one-half from the high price, 34½ cents, but rose to 37½ cents and the price is now 65 cents retail.

Instead of the packers telling the people that no matter what prices they pay for meat, they make no more than a mere fraction of a cent on the pound, wouldn't it be more convincing and to the point if they should publish in every city the prices at which they sell beef and pork to the retailer? Then the people would know who was getting the big profit and how much.

It is very apparent where the big rake-off in sugar goes. Last year, according to its own financial reports, the net profits of the Cuban-American Sugar Company nearly doubled. The company admits it made a clear profit the last fiscal year of \$7,001,298 on this household necessity, equivalent to \$65.38 a share on its common stock after preferred dividends and war and income taxes had been paid. The preceding year the profits on its common stock were \$36.74 a share.

Big business collects its excess profits from the jobber and the retailer. The retailer must get the money from the consumer. And that doesn't always end it. The unscrupulous dealer, seeing how easy it is to gouge, also adds to his profit. Let me quote a paragraph from a Texas woman's letter:

Down here in the oil field towns of Texas, the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker recently got an inkling of a possible raise in wages. The result is that today we have a further rise in prices of \$1 a bushel for potatoes, 30 cents more on a 48-pound sack of flour, and so on. Sugar henceforth will be next to out of the question for most of us, especially for the children who need it in their food.

Profiteering has been made a criminal offense on paper—and gouging has increased. Such is the gall of these men who are scuttling American prosperity. Until the government shows it intends to put every profit pirate in prison and proves that intention by putting considerable numbers of them behind the bars, the grab game will grow worse and worse. The people finally will be compelled to cease buying so far as it is humanly possible for them to quit, failures will come, credit will shrink, speculation will crack and then the whole rotten system will cave in.

That will break the vicious circle. But the law can break it without all these disastrous consequences. Why not use it, use the Secret Service, stop the mischief? Show the price pirates there is a God in Israel, and the people that there is a government at Washington and that it is on the job?

Washington, D. C.

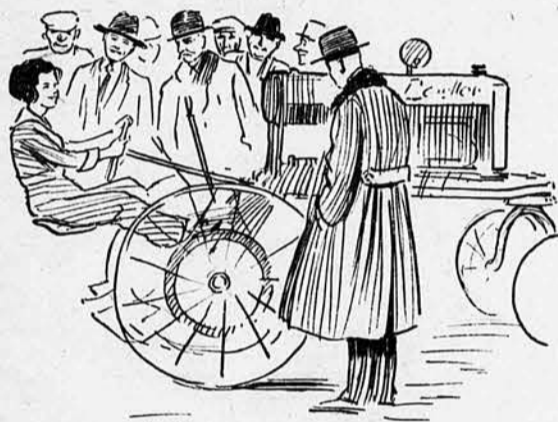
Arthur Capper

Power Farming Reigned Supreme

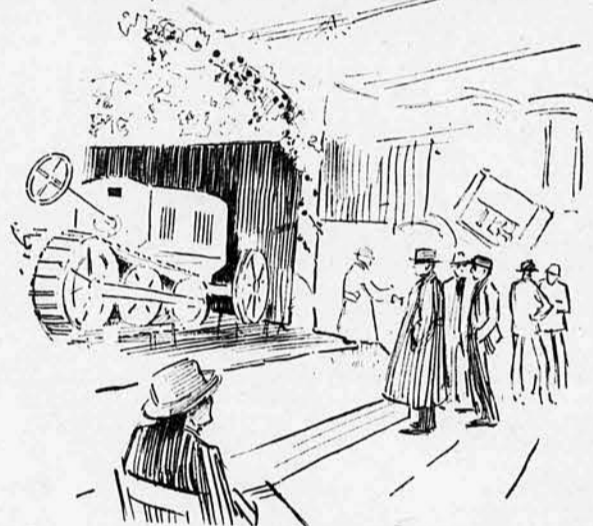
Impressions in Pen and Ink, by J. Ward Lockwood, Art Editor Capper Farm Press, Made at the National Tractor Show, Kansas City, Mo.



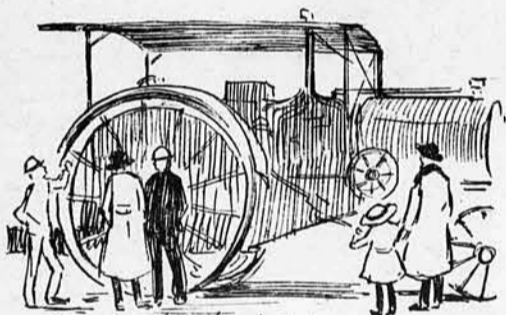
HERE, ABOVE, ARE A FEW OF THE VISITORS SEEN AT THE SHOW



A ONE ROW CULTIVATOR — ALSO A ROW THAT WOULD LIKE TO CULTIVATE-HER



A CORNER OF ONE OF THE MANY GOOD EXHIBITS.

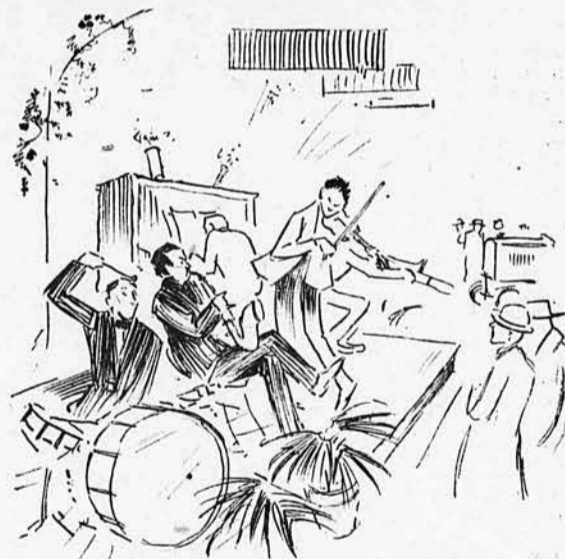


ONE OF THE MONSTERS OF THE SHOW

NOT A TRACTOR — BUT ATTRACTIVE



SOME OF THE EXHIBITS, ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED, SHOWN LIKE JEWELS

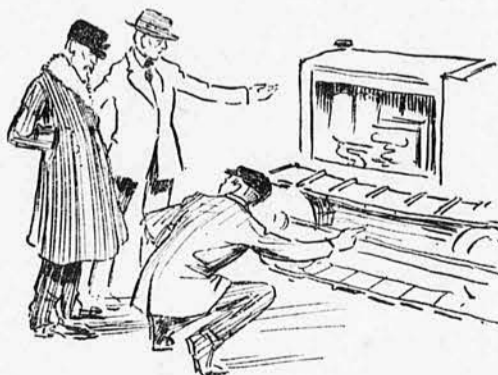


THE "JAZZ" ORCHESTRAS FURNISHED PLENTY OF NOISE!

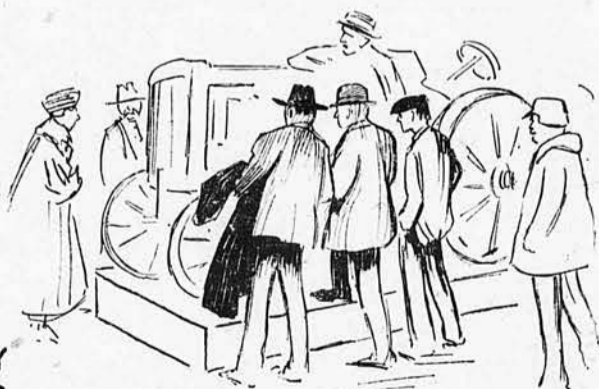
(BELOW) AT THE CAPPER BOOTH



THEY ALL DROPPED IN TO SMOKE A COB PIPE WITH THE CAPPER BUNCH -



HERE IS SERGEANT J. SMITH (FORMERLY OF U. S. MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS) AND CORPORAL BILL SMITH (FORMERLY OF U. S. TANK CORPS) — GIVING DAD A LESSON IN MECHANICS.



A MACHINE HAD TO BE CONSTANTLY WELL-BEHAVED BEFORE THESE SHREWD PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS

He Used Business Judgment

Henry Peterson Found Out All the Facts About the Irrigated Land Which the Friendly Agent Was Trying to Sell

By Clyde L. Clarke

MY FRIEND Henry Peterson was what I would call a good business man—most of the time. Henry always went over a horse carefully from "A to Z" before buying. It took him about two months before he could decide on the kind of an automobile to buy even after his choice had centered down to two makes.

When Henry signs an application for life insurance he reads the finest print word by word. Often he checks up his grocery store by weighing all the packages carefully on his own scales when he gets home.

Now do not get the idea that Henry was a "skinflint." He was not. He was simply a hard-headed, hard-working, clear-thinking farmer who wanted a dollar's worth for his hard-earned dollar. He had reached the age of 40 years and owned as good a quarter section as could be found in Eastern Kansas. He could have taken three hogs out of the alfalfa patch back of the barn and paid every dollar he owed in the world—and still had close to a hundred Poland Chinas left for "future reference." Mollie, his wife, had that happy knack of keeping up her end of the work without seeming to bother much, and the two boys 7 and 10 years old were beginning to take an interest in the farm's success.

One day in August Henry was washing for dinner when he heard a car drive into the yard. Drying his face with a little more speed than usual, he hung up the towel and walked out to the drive where the automobile had stopped. The man alighting was a stranger to Henry, nevertheless, he greeted him cordially.

"Is this Mr. Peterson?" asked the visitor.

"That is my name," was the answer, with one of Henry's good smiles which caused most agents to mutter "Easy money" when they first saw it.

"My name is Brown, and I have driven over from the county seat just to see you. I haven't anything to sell you, but I wish to talk you into taking a little vacation trip—do you mind my trying?"

Brown also had one of those broad, honest smiles, and when he made that statement he aroused Henry's curiosity, as well as removing suspicion by his seeming frankness.

"All right—go to it. But have you had dinner? You had better come in and eat a bite, and you will be in better condition to talk me into that vacation trip which I have no idea of taking."

In five minutes they were seated at the table while Mollie was hustling up something a little extra on account of the unexpected guest. This inviting of strangers to have dinner with them was a habit. Probably if they had lived on a main road where there was more travel, and more agents, they would not have been so hospitable.

After discussing the weather, the crops, and other subjects, Mr. Brown opened up the real purpose of his visit.

"Mr. Peterson, I am selling land. We have opened a pretty a piece of land as you ever saw in a beautiful valley out in the Rocky Mountains. The water for irrigation is under a well-developed project, and as the climate is ideal it offers a great chance for any farmer who is tired of waiting on rains which fail to come, and tired of this dry, blistering weather in Kansas."

"Honestly, tho, I don't blame you for being contented here with such a fine lay-out as you have. I really believe I would stay with it if I were in your place. However, as I said at first, I do not wish to sell you anything, and here is the real purpose of my coming."

"We are running an excursion out next Tuesday. That is, it leaves Topeka Tuesday about noon. It starts from Kansas City. Now I have all the space allotted to my car sold out—or did have—but I just got word from one of my people that he could not get away, and I have his ticket on my

hands. I wish you would try to go in this man's place if you can do so.

"You probably are curious as to why I picked on you. Well, here is the fact about it. We will be running this excursion again in two weeks, and I wish to get several farmers from around here to make the trip. You are well known here as an honest and reliable man, and I wish you to go out on this first trip, and after you get back tell anybody who asks you the truth about your impressions of the country we visit."

"This trip—so far as the ticket is concerned—will not cost you a dollar. Leave your money at home, unless you wish to buy something at the stations along the way. Every car on the train is a sleeper, we will carry a diner, and everything is paid for. We will be gone only five days, and as you say you have never been out in the mountains it will be a wonderful trip."

As the stranger was talking Mary was standing close by, and when he finished, she immediately started to urge Henry to make the proposed trip.

next to Henry was from Kansas. The man directly opposite was from Missouri, and the other man was from Iowa.

The Missouri man did not have a whole lot to say at first, but finally as the party got to talking about the possibilities of farming in the country where they were going, "Missouri" got into the conversation. He had, he said, a son who lived within 10 miles of the land they were going to see. This son had written urging him to come out and look over this new irrigation project as it was sure to be a big success, and the land would undoubtedly sell for three times the present price within the next two years.

"So I decided to make the trip, and if it looks good out there I believe I will buy a few acres just for speculation. My son is a rather conservative fellow, and I have a great deal of confidence in him—considering that he is my boy," he ended with a chuckle.

Later in the day Brown dropped into the seat beside Henry. He had scarcely spoken to him all day, but he

about made up his mind to buy—a little later. There was just one thing that kept him from signing a contract the minute he saw the shoulder-high oats, the fat hogs in the prettiest alfalfa he ever had seen, the sacks of white-skinned potatoes—"big as a cream pitcher"—and that was his promise to Mollie when he had left her at the station. As he had kissed her good bye she had whispered to him and made him give his promise not to buy an acre or sign any papers until he had returned home and had time to think over things.

"I know, Henry," she said, "that you have never done a foolish thing in your life, but I'll bet you have never been up against a slicker bunch of fellows than you are going to meet on this trip. When they can afford to pay your fare out there, and all that, I'll bet they figure on selling most everybody who goes."

And so Henry had smilingly given his promise.

Now Henry never guessed it, but the man from Missouri was an agent for the land company. Neither did each other group of four men who always ate together, and who spent much time together, guess that one of the four was a crack salesman of the company.

When the train was unloaded the passengers climbed into automobiles—usually the same four which ate together—and drove over the property. The price of the land seemed low. The crops seemed big. And when the string of cars finally stopped in front of the ranch house again, there was almost a stampede to the door marked "office"—each group of four men containing one "farmer" who said "I'm agoin' to pick my piece right now"—and usually the other three sailed right along with him!

Now I am going to let Henry tell the rest of this story just as he told me about it later.

"That promise I had made Mollie sure was hard luck—at least I figured that way a thousand times that day. There I was like a lost sheep seeing those other fellows getting in on the ground floor at \$100 an acre for land that was worth \$300 compared with other land a few miles away and all cultivated."

"When we got back on the train the other fellows would hardly speak to me. Honestly, I kinda felt cheap or something. If there ever was a sure chance to make a killing that land was the place to do it. That man Brown tried his best to sign me up but I told him I simply would not do it but that if he would come around and see me after I had talked to Mollie I believed we could do business."

"Well, Brown acted so put out that I tried to pay him the price of my ticket. He wouldn't take the money, but he acted so queer that I made up my mind to leave the train at the next station and go back home at my own expense like a real man should under the conditions. Anyway I thought it would be a good idea to ask some more folks about that land."

"At the next town—which was nearly 30 miles—I got my grip and piled off. Brown saw me, and tried to stop me, but I shut him up in a hurry by simply paying no attention to him, and walking right away from the depot toward a hotel."

"I found that the next train home would not come thru for several hours, so I went to a real estate office. I said I was from Kansas and wished to ask about some land. Of course the man jumped to his feet, and tried to be as nice as he could. Just what kind of land would I like—ranch?—farm?—irrigated?—dry farming?"

I explained that I had come out on the excursion. As I said this, I could see a shadow flit over the face of my new acquaintance. Then he said:

"Mr. Peterson, it is not my habit to knock on other properties. I believe that every man in the West should boost for everything in the West. But

(Continued on Page 21.)

Kansas Needs More Silos

THE NUMBER of silos on Kansas farms could be doubled with great profit. There are about 12,000 now, and if there were twice that many it would be one of the greatest boosts the livestock industry of this state has ever received. And it would result in the saving of a huge amount of feed that is now going to waste.

One of the most obvious movements in the agriculture of this state in the next few years will be a greater economy in the use of feeds. Prices have become so high for feed that it has emphasized as never before the importance of getting all the crops saved in the best condition. Naturally this requires the use of silos with crops like corn and the sorghums especially. An acre of corn put in the silo is equal in feeding value to 3 acres of fodder, and many acres of stalk pasture.

Especially is a silo of paramount importance in Western Kansas, in the pit silo section. Every farmer there should have several pit silos, which would hold the silage necessary for feeding his animals for two or three years. When the good seasons come, such as 1919 was in many places, these silos can be filled, and the feed will then be placed where it will keep properly, and be in excellent condition when it is taken out, even if it is a long time after filling. Many farmers have kept silage three or four years with good results.

The developing of the livestock business of Western Kansas will rest to a considerable extent on the working out of better methods of feed production and storing. As a rule the farmer who has an abundance of good feed on his place—produced there at the lowest cost—is inclined to be an optimistic livestock man, who will stay with the business year after year even if the stock prices are at times not all that could be desired. But when the feed must be purchased a man is very likely to "view with alarm" about the first time the market goes off a few cents, and thereupon gets back into the wheat farmer class again.

Silage feeding in connection with summer pastures is increasing in all parts of Kansas, and it is a mighty good thing. This is especially true on the dairy farms. The pasture situation in Kansas is not on a satisfactory basis today, largely on account of overpasturing in the past, and most of the grass lands are injured more easily by dry weather in July and August than in past seasons. If some silage is available to feed to the cows for the few days or weeks that this condition prevails it will be a most happy thing in keeping up the milk flow.

"Henry," she said, "why not go? Your corn is laid by; the last cutting of alfalfa will be finished by next Tuesday, and since we have got along without a hand this summer I think you are entitled to the trip."

And so the question was soon settled, and when next Tuesday came Henry was in Topeka waiting for the excursion train.

It was a wonderful experience for Henry. Of course the train was late, and did not arrive in Topeka until almost evening. But this irritation was soon forgotten when he boarded the train and took his turn at the good supper served in the diner.

As Henry looked out the window of his berth at daybreak he saw the plains of Western Kansas stretching as far as eye could see. "By Jingo," he whispered to himself, "I have had my money's worth already—even if this trip does not cost me a dime!"

A good breakfast, and Henry was in a mood to enjoy the day's run over the plains. The same three men sat at his table as for supper the evening before, and they were already beginning to get well acquainted. The man

explained that he had been very busy writing letters in another car.

Now I am not going to try to tell all that Brown told my friend Henry. He was simply "filling him" about the great chances out in this valley where they were going. He told him about 135-bushels-to-the-acre oats which were raised in that section. He told him about the marvelous crops of potatoes, alfalfa, turnips, beans, and other crops.

"At the ranch which we purchased, and which is near the center of our land you will see the crops growing, and can judge for yourself."

Continuing he touched lightly on the wonderful trout streams; the deer in the mountains an hour or two's ride from the land; the coolness of the shade on the warmest summer days, and the quiet, steady cold of the winter which one got to like so well. He spoke of the "broad-minded Western people," of their idea of "living while alive," and of the exhilarating mountain air that puts energy and ambition into man and beast.

By the time the train reached its destination the next day, Henry had

Common People Oppose Militarism

Senator Capper Has Received Hundreds of Letters and Petitions Protesting Against Conscription and Compulsory Training for the Army

By John W. Wilkinson

COMPULSORY military training is not popular with the farmers or the working people of the United States. Our country is not at war with any other nation and Europe is so nearly bankrupt that it could not make war on the United States even if it desired to do so. The war has left us a heavy indebtedness which we are having to meet with taxes that already are burdensome. Bills which we already owe aggregate 12 billions and we have only 9 billions with which to pay them.

For this reason Senator Capper has strenuously opposed Senator Wadsworth's bill which provides for compulsory military training at an enormous expense to the taxpayers of this country. If this bill becomes a law it will cost the people not less than a billion dollars the first year and this amount will increase from year to year. We can all understand why a strong military system appeals to big business, and it is this fact largely that gives it strength in the present movement. Some of its advocates and promoters will use every means possible to get this measure passed. Senator Capper says a test of strength is coming soon and that those who oppose compulsory military training should advise their Congressmen at once where they stand on this measure. Thousands of persons have written Senator Capper urging him to oppose and defeat all measures providing for compulsory military training. We reproduce on this page for the benefit of our readers some of the typical letters that have been received. We hope every subscriber of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will write similar letters to some of their Congressmen. Also circulate a petition protesting against conscription and compulsory military training and after getting all of your neighbors to sign it, forward the petition to Senator Capper or your Congressman. Only thru a united effort of all the people can we hope to defeat this movement for compulsory military training. Clip the heading for the petition from this page, paste it on a sheet of writing paper, and after getting as many signatures as possible to the petition mail it without delay to Senator Arthur Capper, or your Congressman at Washington, D. C. Attach a special delivery stamp in order to insure prompt delivery.

Suggests Capper for President

We are for Senator Capper for the next President of the United States. We, the citizens of this part of the country, have organized a Capper Club at Box, Okla. We feel that as so many have longed to see the day when Capper would be President of the United States, he ought to come out and give the people a chance to vote for him. We know both Democrats and all other parties would vote for him if he were candidate for President. The masses of the people see that he is the only man that stands for the masses of the people, and he is the only one who can satisfy the people under the conditions of the present time.

M. H. La Bass,
J. F. Hood,
Ben Cole,
Committee.

Box, Okla.

Likes Capper's Stand

I am taking the liberty of writing you in regard to the stand Senator Capper has taken on the compulsory military training bill. He is right and the people of my locality are unanimously against military training.

Kingman, Kan. E. A. Dutton.

Suggests Taking a Vote

Thank God for clean men like Senator Capper. I note how he stands on all the leading questions. I have been over a good bit of the country. We need God-fearing men who have martyr blood in their veins. Let me suggest one thing. Ask the American people

who are old enough to vote to set apart a day in each state and poll a vote on this universal military training and let Congress see how the public stands on it. Senator Capper has many friends in the Southwest. I am a preacher in the Christian church. I expect to be a great deal in the work this year and shall not forget that we have a man like Senator Capper.

Rev. Richard T. Hodges.
McLean, Tex.

Petitions from Every Precinct

We are truly thankful that we have a man in the Senate who is able and not afraid to speak his mind. We are so thankful you have taken a stand against the compulsory military training bill. There should be a petition circulated in every precinct in the United States against compulsory military training. We will go to work getting signers for the petition.

Ford, Kan. H. H. Woodbury.

Appreciates Senator Capper's Work

We heartily indorse Senator Capper's idea on why he opposes universal military training. May he prosper in his good work for the people. We surely appreciate what he has done for this state as governor. Mrs. J. O. Royl.

Hartford, Kan.

All Factions Against Militarism

I am glad to see Senator Capper's name in the list of those opposing military training. I know he will be glad to do all he can to defeat it. I think most every one around Highland is against it. Democrats as well as Republicans are opposed to the bill. The party that is responsible will surely go down to defeat. I hope the Senator will do all he can to cut down the expenses of the government. It seems as if Congress hasn't stopped to think what will happen if the people are taxed to death and yet money is wasted by the millions.

There is going to be a great shortage of provisions on account of high cost and shortage of labor and loss on livestock. If the farmer can't make a little profit he will turn his attention to other lines. The war is over and the farmer doesn't intend to work 16 hours a day while all other laborers are only working six hour days. That will never make cheaper living. Eliminate the middlemen and sell direct to the consumer. Then the high cost of living will be solved. Adam Dittmore.

Troy, Kan.

Against Profiteering

I have read a few extracts of Senator Capper's speech on profiteering and believe that he is decidedly on the right track. We are aware that profiteering is being carried on extensively in nearly all lines of industries. Allow

me to congratulate him on the stand that he has taken and assure him that the farmers appreciate his good work.

If farmers only realize from 2 to 6 per cent on their investment and the manufacturing companies make from 40 to 60 per cent annually and the farmers keep trading with them, it will only be a short time until they have all of the farmers' earnings in their till. We also understand from reliable sources that the railroads while under government control, have installed the most expensive automatic machinery in their shops. Has all of this been accounted for in the settlement between the government and the railroads? I hope that we may see more of the Senator's good work and that it will have the desired effect.

H. J. Walrath.

R. 1, Conneaut, Ohio.

Let Soldiers Decide It

We are making a protest against compulsory military training. We did our part when our dear boy gave his life. We surely don't feel as if we should be compelled to send any more. We could get signers by the hundreds if you think best. I wish that it was left to the soldier boys. They would settle it for all time. I hope that Senator Capper will do all he can and I am sure he will as he has tried to do all he could for the boys from the very start.

James H. Gilmore.

Cuba, Kan.

Boys Needed at Home

As a neighborhood we are utterly opposed to compulsory military training. Our ex-soldiers are all against it. Twelve boys from our small country church served in France. One lost his life; six were wounded and they say compulsory military training will be the ruin of our country. This country would then be the same as Germany. We farmers need our boys at home on the farm the year around. At 18 they are our biggest help and if taken away at that age and started to running around, they never will be satisfied with the farm. Senator Capper has our support for any office that he might run for. Sherman Ward.

Uniontown, Kan.

Jail Sentences for Profiteers

Allow me to congratulate Senator Capper for proposing jail sentence for profiteers who are daily robbing the people. Jail sentences are the only just way of dealing with these unscrupulous parasites who are unmercifully preying upon the defenseless people who have made enough sacrifices during the war without being robbed. I am in hearty sympathy with opposition to proposed military training and continued loans and bond issues except for the peaceful pursuits at home.

It is time to call a halt to the ruthless waste that is going on and seek to direct human energy in a manner that will benefit all the people instead of only a few groups.

G. G. Bock, M. D.

Smithton, Ill.

Approves Senator Capper's Speech

I read Senator Capper's speech on "Profiteering" and am heartily pleased with it. It speaks the truth and enough to furnish the farmer a full meal. All the truth would lead to indigestion. I wish this speech could be put in the hands of every voter in the United States. I should be pleased to distribute some copies if they are available.

J. O. Wilhelm.

Limaville, O.

Indorses Senator Capper's Stand

As one of the humble citizens of this great nation, I wish to take this opportunity to extend thanks to Senator Capper for the stand he has taken on the great questions of the day. I have four boys and I am certainly opposed to their being compelled to take military training, with all of its environments.

J. E. Burkholder.

Plainville, Kan.

Voters are Watching the Senators

I wish to tell you how glad I was to see that Senator Capper voted against compulsory military training. Unless I am unable to see right, the men who fasten or try to fasten military training on the people are dead dogs politically. Why should we have such training when we sent our boys over to Europe to be mangled, bleed and die in order to save the world from militarism? Tell the Senate members the eyes of the people are on the Senators and Congressmen. Senator Capper is to be complimented on what he is doing for the laboring people in trying to bring down the H. C. L. I hope that I may some day be able to help him into the President's chair.

A. H. Mendenhall.

St. Francisville, Ill.

Sentiment in Oregon

At a recent meeting the Yamhill County Union the following resolutions were passed: "Resolved—that Yamhill County Union of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, does most heartily approve and commend the efforts and endeavors of Senator Capper of Kansas in behalf of the farmers of the United States of America."

Barnett Y. Roe, President.

Geo. Thompson, Secretary.

R. 1, Dayton, Ore.

Won't Be "Walk-Over" Election

I feel it is due you to tell you that your paper rings truer in its sentiments than any other paper I read.

A meeting was advertised at Emporia recently, and all Wood-for-President voters were urged to come out. Absolutely nobody showed up. They may succeed in nominating Wood, but the people have the votes. The Democrats have the second shot at the convention. I hope the Republicans will not make the mistake of thinking anything will beat the Democrats. They've got to give us a good candidate—not Hoover either—and a good, square platform, if they expect to get the farmers' and laborers' vote.

As for the Peace Treaty, the Lodge reservations are none too strong. I am beginning to think we are better off to keep out altogether. And I hope Congress will not be bullied into turning over more money, without ample security. If we go on turning over money and bankrupting ourselves, then we are just where a certain foreign power wants to see us. Completely at their mercy without the trouble of fighting us.

These sentiments are not mine alone, but everybody I have heard talk about this most important subject. K.B.

Petition Against Compulsory Military Training

To Our Congressmen and Senators:

We wish to register our strong personal protest against conscription and compulsory military training. It will take from farm, shop and factory about 700,000 young men for from 4 to 6 months, a number that will increase instead of diminish. It will prove a staggering blow to production. It will bring about enormously uncalled for expense to already over-burdened taxpayers, both now and in future, as it cannot fail to be productive of a steady and constantly increasing drain on the public treasury. Therefore as our representative in Congress we ask you to exert every possible effort to prevent the passage of this or of any other legislation calling for a large army of regulars or of conscripts.

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You can't get started too soon if you intend to do any building this coming spring! Lumber stocks short everywhere—mills flooded with orders—thousands planning new homes, now that building restrictions have been lifted: Your protection lies in ordering **now**, while stocks are still intact. To delay may mean disappointment. Send for our Book of 200 Home Plans **TODAY!** Get it in time to make leisurely selection, and have all your lumber and millwork on the ground promptly **before the spring rush begins!**

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By machine-cutting (accurate to the 64th of an inch), we do in a few minutes what takes carpenters hours to do by hand. Here is a big labor-saving. All parts fitted and numbered enables even inexperienced to put up Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cut Homes quickly—another saving in time and construction cost. And because every timber, every plank is cut to exact size, you save again through avoiding waste of valuable material. No left over, "kindling wood" bought at lumber prices.

Material comes in sealed car—we ship anywhere and guarantee safe delivery. Lumber not Ready Cut if desired.

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In addition to economical building-cost, you get all the comfort conveniences—big bed-rooms, comfortable living rooms, well designed kitchen (all well lighted and ventilated) large closets, ample porches, fire places and many built-in features.

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Interior Paints and Painting

The Farm Home Should be Made More Inviting by Keeping the Inside As Well As the Outside Neat and Attractive

By Frank A. Meckel

FOR EVERY MAN, woman and child in the United States, more than a gallon of paint is used each year; and this amount is gradually increasing. However, it is also significant that this figure is too low for the actual needs of the country. Paint is a necessity; it is an economy; it is a means of sanitation as it helps us to keep clean and light the dark corners of rooms; it keeps us warm in winter and dry in summer.

From a financial standpoint it is of great importance that all buildings be well painted, as it increases their value as well as their looks, and statistics show that the average increased loan value of well painted buildings is 22 per cent at the least calculation.

Inside Wood Work

In a previous article, paints and their composition were discussed, as well as painting in general. In this article the subject of interior painting and decorating will be given special consideration as applied to farm homes.

Some interior finishing of woodwork is done entirely with paint, while others are finished with stain and varnish. Where paint is used, it may be of a quicker drying kind, that is, a paint which has more added "drier" than average paint used for exterior work. Since paint is much more durable when not exposed to the weather, a quick drying paint may be used indoors. This may be an ordinary oil paint, but more often it contains a portion of varnish in place of part of the oil, thus making what is known as a gloss paint, as it has a considerable lustre. For fine finishes, enamels are used. Enamel has for its vehicle, varnish instead of oil, so the paint described in the first instance is in reality a partial enamel.

Before beginning to paint, all knots and sappy places should be given a good coat of shellac. In all cases the foundation should be a priming coat of white lead and oil to which 10 per cent of pale japan drier has been added; it should be mostly oil, with very little lead. The drier is a compound of lead or manganese or both, capable of absorbing oxygen from the air, and in this manner pass it over to the oil in the paint, for it must be understood that oil dries, not by evaporation, but by the absorption of oxygen from the air, and uniting chemically with it so as to make a new material, which is not a liquid, but is a tough, leathery solid, which weighs from one-fifth to one-fourth more than the oil from which it was made.

When this rapid-drying primary coat is dry, all nail holes and crevices should be puttied up; the best putty for this purpose being made by working dry white lead into a paste with oil until it is of the proper consistency, when it will dry very quickly and very hard. It should be applied with a hardwood paddle or spatula rather than a steel putty knife, for the steel is likely to scratch or mar the finished woodwork so that the scratches might show.

First Full Coat

After this, the first full coat is lead, oil and turpentine. This may be made by thinning paste lead with a mixture of equal parts oil and turpentine; which will dry quickly to a hard "flat" surface to which the next coat will adhere.

The next coat should have two-thirds as much turpentine in it as the preceding, and the final coat should have no turpentine at all. If there is any gloss when the next to the last coat is fully dry, it must be removed by rubbing lightly with sandpaper or curled hair. If the enamel paint is to be used for the finish, the second full coat is sandpapered to produce a smooth surface, over which the enamel is flowed on in a full coat. For extra good work this coat of enamel may be sandpapered after it has become quite hard and another coat of enamel applied. If so desired, this enamel finish can be left with its full gloss, or it may be worked to a dull flat surface with



Every Good Farm Should Have a Comfortable Dwelling Which Should be Kept Well Painted and Equipped with Modern Conveniences.

plenty of powdered pumice and water. When paint or varnish is spread out in a thin film it remains a liquid for a considerable time, then becomes sticky, or of such a consistency that it will not run. It then becomes more firm, but still sticky, and while in this state it is called "tacky," after which it soon becomes hard enough to handle. The time should be noted between application and when this stage is reached. If it is 12 hours, at least four times as much longer should be allowed before any additional coat is applied. A longer time is even better, but this is the minimum and holds good for outdoor as well as interior work. For very quick-drying varnishes, such as shellac, this rule does not allow nearly enough time.

Tinting for Walls

Many homes, especially in the country are being remodeled, and the more modern and more sanitary method of having the walls tinted directly on the plaster rather than papered, are being followed. Old plastered walls may be given a coat of priming and then painted as if they were any other kind of prepared surface. Very often a coat of sizing or thin glue solution is used for a priming coat. Sizing is made by soaking a pound of glue in cold water overnight. In the morning the water is poured off, and enough boiling water added to the glue to make a gallon. If stirred immediately, the glue will dissolve readily. To this is added 2 to 4 ounces of alum previously dissolved in hot water. Many

painters also add 4 ounces of soap, flaked up to dissolve readily. When this mixture is cold it is ready for use and is applied to the plaster with a brush. It should be of a thin gelatinous consistency. Since glues will differ somewhat, it may be too thick, but can be thinned by merely adding cold water.

Handling New Plastered Surfaces

New plaster is alkaline and very likely to attack paint, so it is much better to let a new wall stand for a year before painting it at all; but if necessary to paint it at once, the plaster should be given a coat of strong alum and soap sizing. When this is dry, it should be sponged off before painting.

Since varnish plays such an important part in interior finishing, it is essential that it be given some consideration in an article of this nature. Varnish is made from certain gums and rosins, mixed with linseed oil and drier of some sort. Usually varnishes are thinned out with turpentine. Varying amounts of oil added to the rosins make varnishes of different kinds; used for different purposes. One of half oil and half rosin makes a very bright and hard furniture varnish, while one with three parts of oil and one part rosin makes an elastic, durable varnish, good for outdoor use, but which will dry too slowly for indoor use.

It is essential that a varnish for interior use be durable and not affected by water with which it may come into

contact. A very simple home test for varnish may be made by varnishing a board with some of the varnish under test and allowing a wet sponge to remain on the surface over night. If the varnished surface is bright and clear the next morning, the varnish may be safely judged of good quality. However, if it has turned white under the sponge, it is an indication that the varnish has absorbed water, and if the spot remains white after drying out, it shows that something has been dissolved out by the water. Such a varnish should not be used for woodwork about a house.

How to Apply Varnish

Varnish should be put on in a thin coat and rapidly brushed out; if it is of good flowing quality and does not set rapidly, it is usual to brush it on with the grain of the wood, then cross-brush it, and again brush it with the grain. In this way inequalities in the coat are obliterated and a fine uniform film is the result. Open grained woods such as oak, chestnut or ash require the grain filled with what is known as a filler. This filler and any stain may be applied simultaneously to the clear wood after which it is ready for varnishing. Greater economy will result if a coat of oil is used before the first coat of varnish, but this too often discolors the wood. When the first varnish coat is dry or usually after five or six days it may be rubbed with curled hair to remove the gloss and the second coat applied and treated in a similar manner. The third coat is usually the finishing coat and may be left glossy or may be rubbed to a dull flat finish with pumice and water. In rubbing with pumice, care must be exercised that the varnish coat is not rubbed thru. A heavy piece of felt is wet with water and dipped into a box of pumice and the varnished surface rubbed with long even strokes. This is washed off with a sponge and examined from time to time during the operation.

In refinishing an old varnished surface it is essential that all the old varnish be removed before the new finish is put on. This may be done with sandpaper or some such abrasive material, or the varnish may be burned off with a gasoline torch. In this latter operation care must be exercised, however, so that the varnish is merely melted to such a state that it can be scraped off with a putty knife. Otherwise it may ignite and cause dark patches, or the wood itself may even be burned. There are also certain liquid varnish removers now on the market which are somewhat expensive, but very effective. They are usually composed of acetone or benzol and soften the old varnish so that it may be readily scraped off in rolls with a putty knife. After the use of these paint and varnish removers, the surface should not be immediately repainted or varnished, but should be allowed to stand exposed to the air for several days at least.

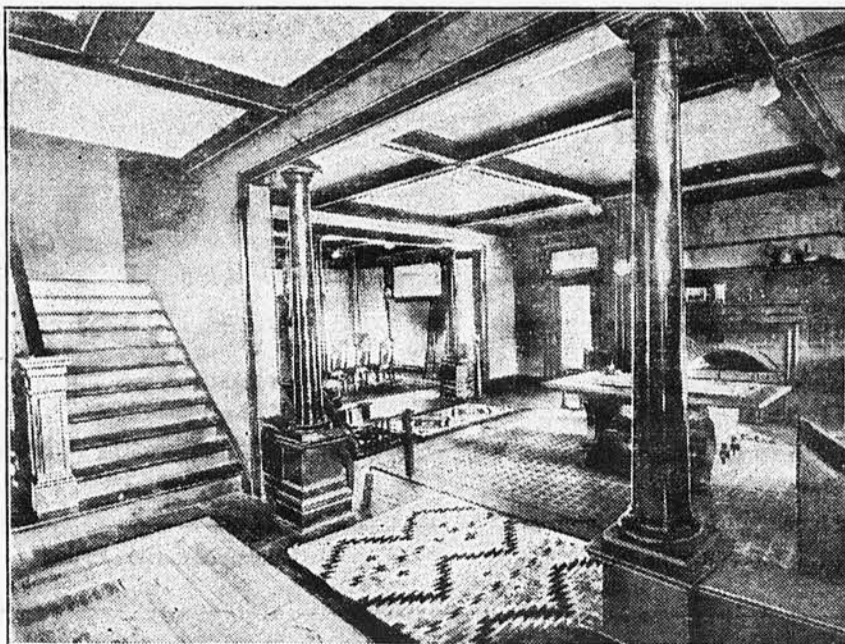
Finishing the Floors

For finishing floors, in general, paint perhaps makes as good a finish as anything, and the best paint to use is one having an elastic varnish vehicle, as it is essential that floor paint dry hard and quickly. No rosin varnish should be used in floor paint, but rather a good grade of varnish made by adding about 25 gallons of oil to 100 pounds of rosin.

For finishing hardwood floors there are three standard finishes recognized: Varnishing, shellacing and waxing.

Good floor varnish is made by adding 18 gallons of oil to 100 pounds of rosin. This is applied directly to the wood after it has been treated with a filler, or it may be applied without a filler, in which event the first coat will soak well into the wood.

Shellac is easily applied, and especially if white shellac is used, this method causes less discoloration of the wood than any other. It dries very rapidly, but is not so durable as a good oil varnish finish.



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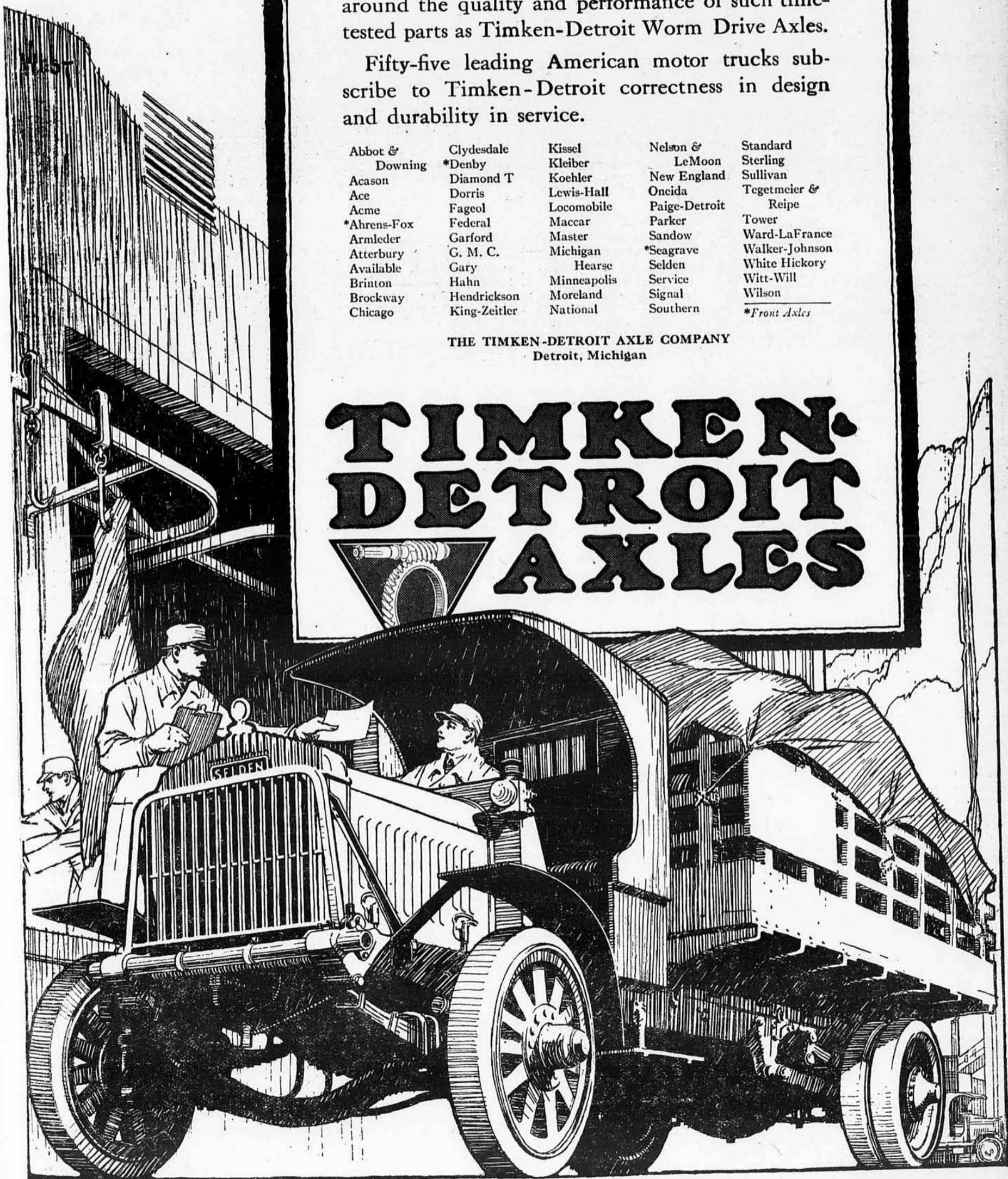
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Senator Capper's Washington Comment

A Careful Review of the Lumber Situation, the New Railroad Bill, Benefits For Soldiers, Daylight Law and Other Important Matters

THE INCREASING price of lumber thruout the United States is bringing complaint from every quarter and there is much dispute as to the cause. It is contended, on the one hand, that the price has doubled because of the decreasing timber supply, and, on the other, that there is abundant timber for the needs of the nation for at least 50 years, and that the high price is chiefly due to the fact that the timber of the country has passed into a few hands.

Monopoly in Forest Lands

In support of the latter contention it is pointed out that 1,802 owners control more than 79 million acres of forest land in the United States. In Michigan 5 million acres are held by 32 owners. In Louisiana 6 million acres are held by 27 owners. In the Pacific Northwest three owners have more than 9 million acres.

In order to ascertain the exact facts regarding the lumber supply of the country, I recently introduced and had passed in the Senate a resolution calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for a report on the following points:

1. The facts as to the depletion of timber, pulpwood, and other forest resources in the United States.
2. Whether, and to what extent, this affects the present high cost of materials.
3. Whether the export of lumber jeopardizes our domestic industries.
4. Whether this reported depletion tends to increase the concentration of ownership in timberlands and the manufacture of lumber, and to what extent; and if such concentration exists, how it affects or may affect the public welfare.

Profiteering in Lumber

I understand that the information from which this report can be compiled is already in possession of the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture or is readily obtainable. When the report is made to the Senate we should have a basis on which to figure what may be done with reference to the increasing price of lumber and as to our general reforestation policy in the future.

Every day brings me additional evidence that there has been the rankest kind of profiteering in the lumber industry. Almost every one in control of timber lands or lumber mills in the last year has made a fortune. It is up to the government to see that the consumer gets a square deal and the inquiry I have started in the Senate is a move in that direction.

Bonus for Soldiers

Now that the railroad bill, which was the most pressing piece of legislation before Congress up to the first of March, is out of the way, indications are that attention is to be given to bonus legislation for the soldiers. I think there is no question that the Republicans, who are in control of both houses, will force thru some kind of soldier benefit legislation, altho there is great difference of opinion as to the character of that legislation.

The officers of the American Legion have gone on record in favor of a \$50 bond for each month of service of soldiers, sailors and marines in the war. Other service men prefer a system of loans to service men which will enable them to buy a home or farm either in town or country. An out and out cash bonus is favored by many of the younger men, especially those who are not married and who reside in the cities of the more populous states, which supplied great numbers of men, such as Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Views of Service Men

I have had letters from service men favoring all these different forms of benefit legislation for service men. Many soldiers from country districts favor some sort of a land settlement measure, but taking country and town together the majority is for an outright bonus, either in cash or bonds. I am sure Congress will be guided very largely in this matter by what the service men themselves desire and I urge them to make their wishes known.

What opposition has appeared to

soldier benefit legislation has been on the ground of its cost. That is an important item, to be sure, especially when the fact that more than 4 million men saw service in the Great War. But a great country that was able to spend from 30 million to 40 million dollars a day in the closing days of the war, that was able to lend many billions of dollars to Europe and 2 billions of dollars to the railroads, and which still feels rich enough to permit Europe to withhold a third of a billion dollars due in interest on the money sent abroad for loans, surely is rich enough to provide for the men who did the fighting, even tho the sum required appears to be stupendous. No one in this Congress is stronger for economy than I am, but I believe that a country that will not try to do justice by its fighting men is in a bad way. I am sure America has not yet come to any such pass. I shall do all I can to promote soldier benefit legislation.

Railroad Bill Passes

Action to return the railroads to the management of their owners, with strong governmental control and supervision, has been taken, so far as Congress is concerned. When the Conference Committee of House and Senate finally reached an agreement on the measure, each house took but a single day in adopting the report and thus passing the bill. As this is written the measure is in the hands of the President and while there are rumors he will exercise his veto power to undo work that the leaders of Congress have spent many months in performing.

The so-called guaranty, which at worst continues for but two years, is the most objectionable feature of the measure to my mind, but in its modified form it did not warrant me in opposing a measure that in the main is along right lines, and which will, I believe, operate to the advantage of all the people. The government treasury has been drained of millions of dollars every month to keep the railroads running. This bill will stop all that.

Basis for Regulating Rates

The so-called guaranty of 5½ per cent is not actually a guaranty. Any deficit in railroad earnings in the future cannot be made up from the public treasury. It is merely a basis of rate-making, the Interstate Commerce Commission being directed to establish such rates as will "as nearly as possible" enable the railroads to earn such a per cent. And this is to be earned, not on watered stock but on the real value of the property. This is to be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has dealt fairly with the public in the past, and which I think can be depended on to do likewise in the future.

The bill is intended to provide the thing the people most want in connection with the railroads—more and better facilities in the way of locomotives, cars, additional trackage and increased equipment; in other words, better service, and that is what most concerns the public at this time.

Farmers Must Organize

I attended an interesting meeting of farm organizations last week, presided over by Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union. Recently encouraging signs have appeared of the determination of the farmers of the country to organize more thoroly and force on Congress and public opinion generally, consideration of their problems. Activities of the Grange, the Farmers' Union, societies of equity, the Farm Congress, the Farm Bureau and similar organizations, functioning thru the National Board of Farm Organizations and their individual national officers, indicate that the producers as a class are at last awakening to the need of concerted action. I am in hearty sympathy with this movement and shall do my best to encourage the pull-together spirit among farmers. The

reason the farmer has remained the under dog is because he failed to organize and co-operate and work as a unit for those things that farmers individually want and need. Co-operation and organization are the roads to attainment for the farmer and when the producers of the land are organized they will find that they will be listened to by Congress and all branches of the government. I am glad to see signs of decided progress in that direction. Local farm organizations and individual farmers should be more active in making known their wishes in the way of legislation.

The Sugar Situation

It is to be hoped that President Wilson, now that he has taken charge of affairs of state in person, will proceed to carry out his pledge to the railroad workers to cut the cost of living. I told in a letter several weeks ago how the President by overruling the proposal of Mr. Zabriskie, president of the Sugar Equalization Board, forced the sugar consumers of America to pay almost a billion dollars more for the sugar they consumed this year than they would have had to pay had Mr. Zabriskie's advice been followed. I also told how the Louisiana sugar planters were permitted by the United States Attorney General to sell their crop at 18 cents a pound, an unheard of price. Now I have information from a sugar beet grower in Colorado of a 2 cent advance a pound for beet sugar, which is confirmed by printed figures in the Denver newspapers, and which bring the additional fact that this advance was authorized by Attorney General Palmer.

Who Gets the Benefits

But to show who benefits by Mr. Palmer's permitting the beet sugar manufacturers to gouge the public, I wish to quote from the letter of my sugar beet growing friend, W. A. MacPherson, of Lamar, Colo. Mr. MacPherson has grown beets since the sugar factories in Colorado began to operate. Here is an extract from his letter:

Beet sugar returns for Colorado for the year 1919:
Gross returns for beet sugar \$50,000,000
Paid to the growers.... 20,000,000

Absorbed by manufacturers \$30,000,000
An average of 2 million dollars each for the 15 sugar beet factories in Colorado.

These figures were supplied by the beet sugar manufacturers, and do not overestimate the gross returns to the manufacturers nor underestimate the amount paid the growers.

Investment by growers—land and plant, conservatively estimated, \$45,000,000
Investment by beet sugar manufacturers—15 factories 15,000,000

The original cost of these factories did not exceed 1 million dollars each and there has been 15 years' depreciation written off.

The labor investment is in proportion to the capital investment in each case. The risk is entirely with the growers.

The Price of Beets

The manufacturers could have paid \$15 a ton for beets for the 1919 crop and yet paid handsome dividends; or, what would have been much better, kept the price of sugar within reasonable limits.

January 20 it was announced that the beet sugar manufacturers would pay \$1 a ton additional for the 1919 crop, making \$11 a ton. This looked generous, but at the same time the manufacturer is allowed an additional 1½ cents a pound for his sugar. This gives the manufacturers about 5 million dollars in Colorado, of which the grower gets about 2 million dollars. Where will we stop in all this?

You are right when you say the great Bolsheviks are these profiteers without conscience and without satiety.

That is the letter of an honest as well as an intelligent man. He does not fail to see the evil of the pyramiding of prices. He is not blinded by the fact that a part of the toll taken from the consuming public is passed on to the producer, tho it is the lesser part of the toll, of course, the manufacturer retaining for himself the lion's share.

If President Wilson sincerely desires to bring down the cost of living, one of his first acts should be to make it impossible for the sugar manufacturers, whether they make sugar from the cane in Louisiana, or from beets in Colorado or elsewhere, to continue to gouge and profiteer the public as has been done during the present season.

For National Physical Education

Last week I introduced a bill providing for a plan of national physical education. Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, former president of Oberlin college, introduced the same bill in the House. This measure, if it becomes a law, will give the youth of the country—girls as well as boys—most of the benefits claimed for military training without the insidious undesirable effects of compulsory military training. It is not intended, of course, as a substitute for universal military training. I am opposed to that, whether this physical education bill becomes a law or not. But I recall that General Wood once said that 75 per cent of the men summoned to military service were defective physically in some respect or other. This is a condition that should be remedied regardless of the country's military policy.

More Than Mere Exercise

Physical education means more than mere exercise. It embraces adequate supervision of the health and physical condition of the children and practical instruction in the principles of healthful living. In the bill referred to provision is made that certain requirements must be met by the states before federal assistance can be given. The state is expected to establish physical education on a statewide basis. The whole plan is optional so far as each state is concerned. England and France, in spite of their straitened financial condition, are said to have taken steps toward the establishment of universal physical education.

Daylight Wasting Law

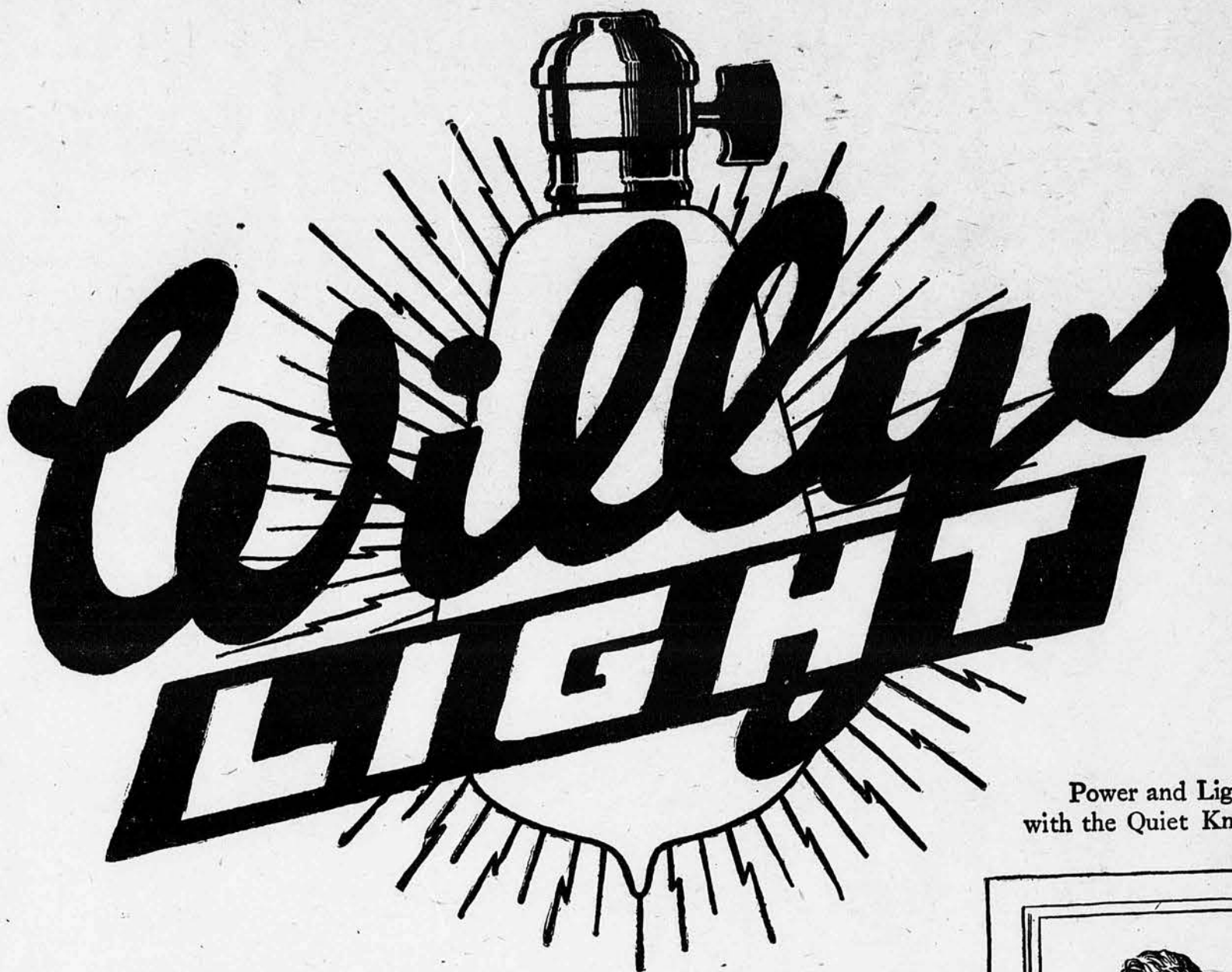
Daylight wasting (miscalled Daylight saving) we have always with us; like Banquo's ghost it will not down. Even tho this iniquitous law was repealed by the present Congress that even went the length of passing it over the President's veto, a new bill similar to the law repealed has been introduced in the House by Representative O'Connell of New York. This means, I suppose, that sooner or later we must make the fight all over again.

The O'Connell bill is backed by the office folk and pleasure seekers of Eastern cities who desire to get out of their offices an hour earlier so as to have that much more time on the golf links and the tennis court or in auto-mobiling. New York and Pennsylvania already have the clock-changing laws, but in order to change their clocks they have to get out of line with the rest of the country unless they can force their system on the whole country.

So, regardless of the needs of the farmer or of the workers in town, they are again attempting to foist this intolerable system on the people once more. Farm folks better let their Congressmen know that they will not stand for the re-establishment of this daylight-wasting system that worked such hardships on the producing sections of our land.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



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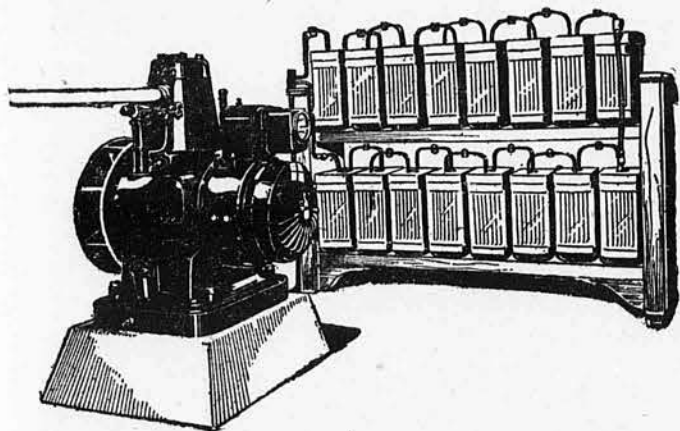
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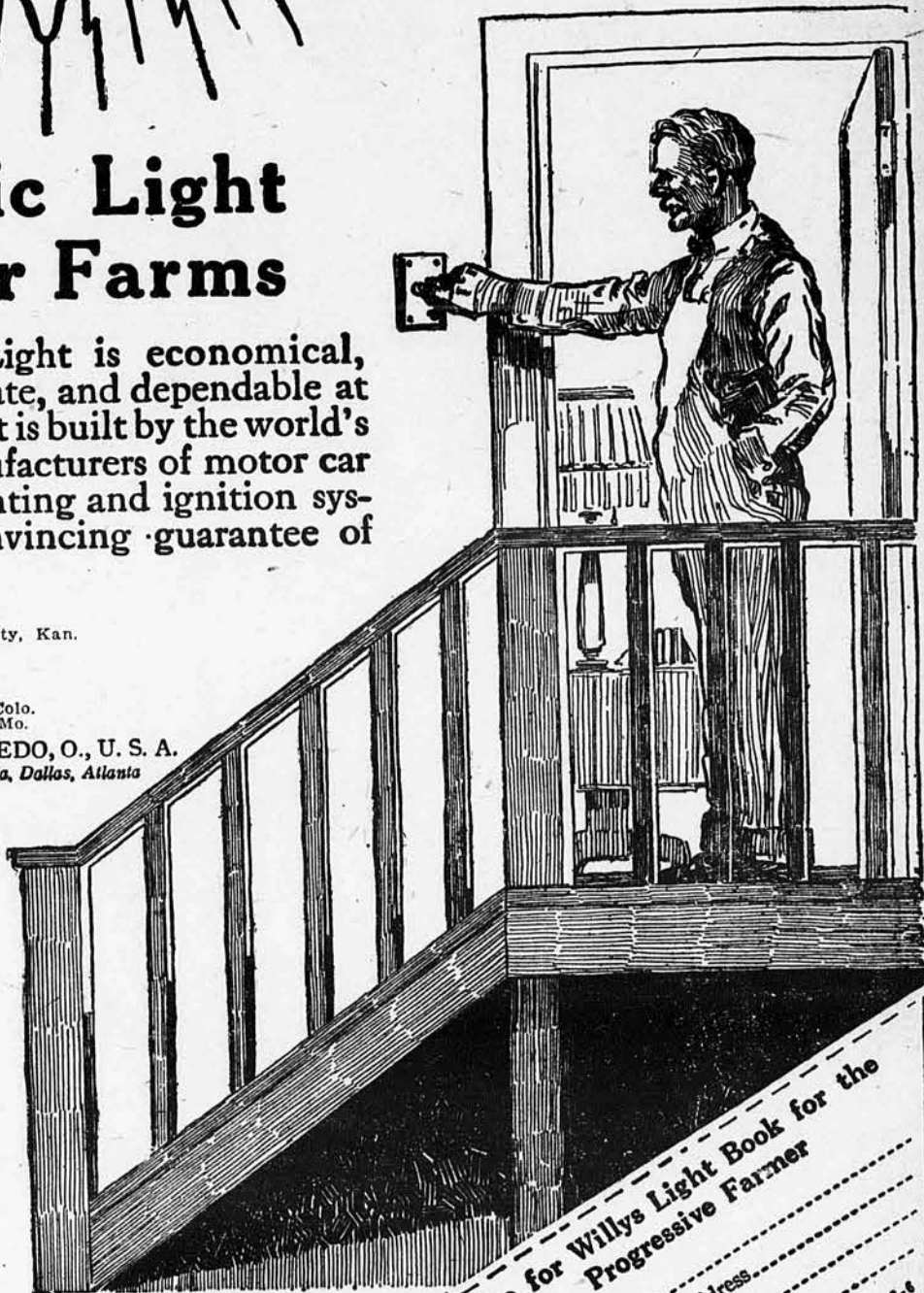
Brofar Willys Light & Power Co., 318 S. Summit St., Arkansas City, Kan.
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Mills Farm Light Corporation, Gordon, Neb.
Springfield Willys Light Co., 451 St. Louis St., Springfield, Mo.
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Kansas City Willys Light Co., % Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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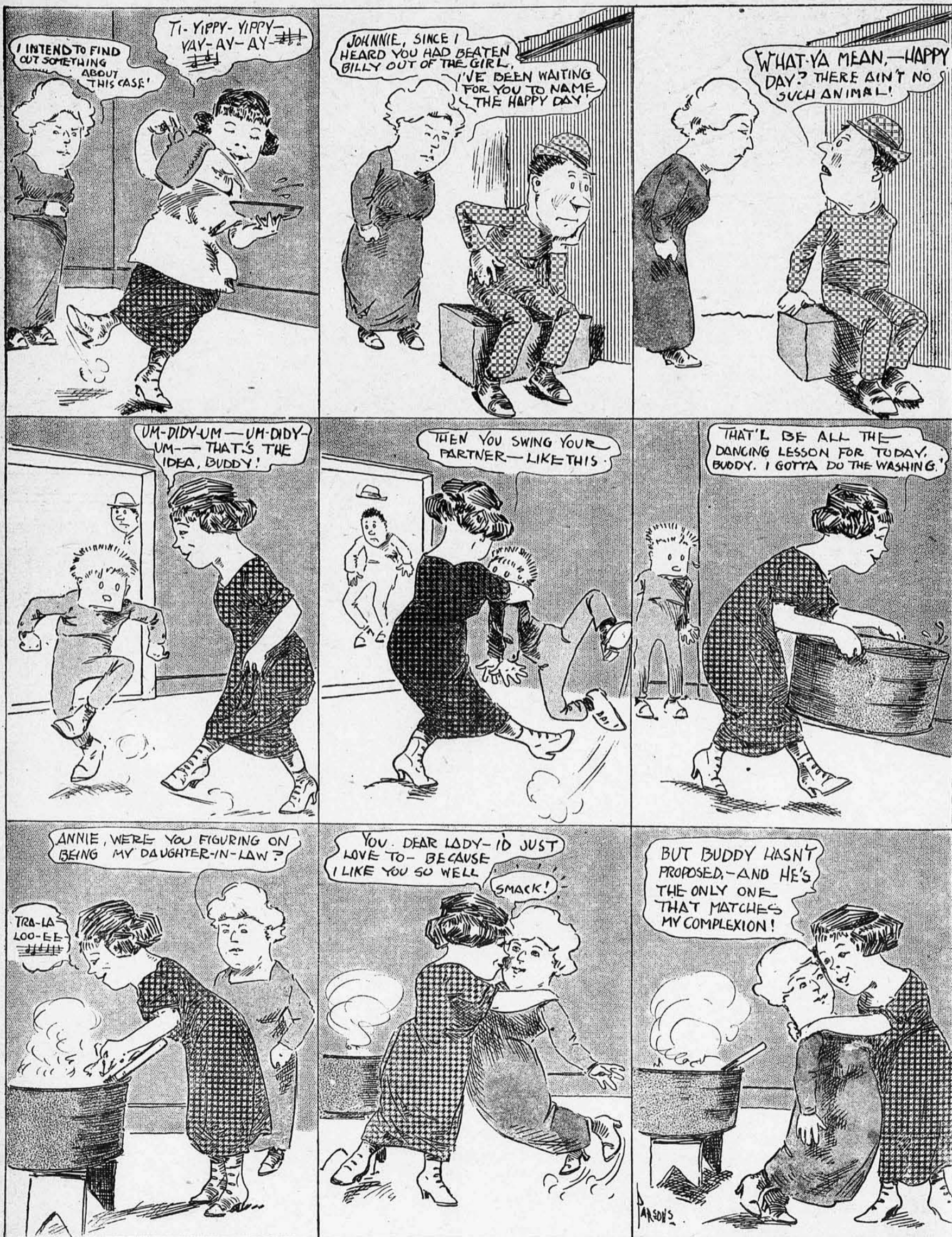
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

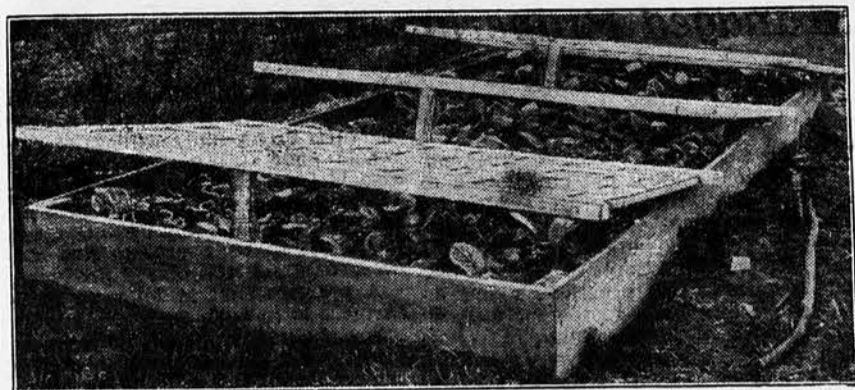
*Ma Hoover Still Seeks Information--But Doesn't Seem to Get Very Much
However, Buddy's Complexion Seems to Mark Him as the Victim*



A Hotbed For Every Garden

Get Ready Now to Start the Early Plants

BY S. W. BLACK



A Hotbed of This Kind is Easily Made. The Sash Should be Arranged So That It Can be Raised or Lowered as May be Necessary.

NOW IS the time for making preparation to start plants for transferring to the open ground later. There are several good methods, any one of which will give good results if followed out properly. One plan often tried by me is thru the use of flats.

These are prepared in the following manner: Boxes are used that are of proper depth and size to be handled easily. Store boxes are good. If not of the proper size they may be cut down or built up to suit the user. If it becomes necessary to make flats make them 24 inches square by 4 inches deep. When these are filled with earth they are not too heavy to be handled easily. Bore holes in the bottom of the flat for drainage and cover the holes with pieces of crockery. Fill the box to within 1 inch of the top with good earth such as would be suitable for gardening. Always avoid the use of fresh manure as it will be likely to cause damping off of the young, tender plants.

Cover Seed Carefully

After the earth has been firmed down properly, the soil may be marked off and planted with the kind of seed to be used. Cover the seed according to size, about two and a half times the largest diameter. In wetting down the flat after planting, care should be taken not to flood the soil or wash the seed out of the ground. A fine spray will give the best results. When the plants have come up and put on two or three new leaves they should be transplanted into another flat or into the cold frame where they will become stocky and may be hardened off preparatory to being transplanted to the open ground.

There are three forms of the hotbed that may be used, either one of which will be satisfactory and differ only in the material and location.

I will describe the simplest form first. This one is made on the top of a manure pile. If the manure is fresh and well packed, it will provide the bottom heat necessary for early planting. Decide on the size of the frames or sash that you are going to use and the length of the box and cut your lumber accordingly. The frames that we are using on our beds are 36 by 72 inches and we find them very handy. We use them in strings of from four to 10 sections to the bed. After the bed is made and the soil is placed and well packed, it is well to allow the heat to run down to not more than 85 or 90 degrees before the seeds are planted. After the seeds have sprouted the sash should be lifted each warm day to permit ventilation. As soon as the plants are transplanted to the cold frame and have become thoroughly at home in their new position, that is, have formed a good root system, hardening off should be started and kept up religiously until the plants are ready to go out into the open ground. What is meant by hardening off, is to open up the sash when the weather is cool and permit it to remain off unless freezing weather is the rule. Cabbage even may be left exposed when the temperature is below freezing if the hardening process has been conducted gradually. Care should be exercised not to water the plants too much. A thoro wetting once a week is usually sufficient. If kept too wet, fungus diseases are likely to occur.

Instead of building the bed on a manure pile a pit is dug in the ground of sufficient size and depth to accommodate your hotbed. The bed should be located in a place where the drainage is good, preferably in a sheltered spot, behind some building or in the protection of a stone or tight board fence. The pit may be dug long enough to use the number of frames or sash desired and about 20 inches deep. The sides of the pit may be walled up with lumber so that the box will stand 30 inches at the back and, as indicated above, 20 inches at the front. The slope of the bed should be toward the south. Put in fresh horse manure and tramp it down all over equally until it is about 8 inches deep. Over this place 4 inches of good garden soil and after the heat has run down the seed may be planted. Manage as indicated above.

Concrete Pit Hotbed

The foregoing plan may be modified by making a concrete wall in place of the boxing. This will necessitate the building of frames in which to pour the concrete. After the walls have hardened the lumber may be used for other purposes. The concrete hot bed will cost considerably more than the one made of boxing but it will last much longer and is so much easier heated and retains the heat so much better that it will amply repay the additional cost. The following suggestions should be kept in mind:

1. A hotbed should be banked up all around with dirt or manure to hold the heat and to keep out the frost.
2. A good sprinkling pot is necessary with which to water the plants.
3. Mats made of paper with a cover of cloth are necessary with which to cover the beds during prolonged and severe cold spells. From six to eight thicknesses of paper will be sufficient.
4. Be sure to mark in a clear and definite manner the rows containing the different kinds of seeds. Care should also be taken to keep the varieties separate.
5. Do not be afraid to ventilate thoroly every mild day. As the plants get stronger and better able to endure the cold, let them have it.
6. If you cabbage plants should be frozen, cover them up and keep them dark and in a medium temperature until the frost is all out and they will come out comparatively uninjured.
7. Tomato, pepper and egg plants are much more delicate and must not be exposed to such extremes of cold.
8. Cabbage should be started early in January if you expect to catch the early market. However, if you wish them for home use there is plenty of time yet.
9. Flowers that can be transplanted may be started in a hotbed. This will give early blooms.
10. Horse manure is much better than cow manure because it provides more heat. It should be thoroly wet and packed down evenly in all parts of the bed. Uneven packing gives rise to unequal heating and you may thus destroy some of your plants.
11. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in raising early plants.

A cold frame is a hot bed without bottom heat and without the sash. It may be covered with canvas or with the paper mats described above, when the weather is cold. In the case of a

blizzard a 6-inch layer of light straw may be added. Boards may be laid across the top to support the matting and straw. Bank up well around the cold frame with fresh manure.

Care of Farm Telephones

There is no one more dependent on the telephone than the farmer, except the farmer's wife. When the telephone is out of order both are isolated from the nearby town and from their neighbors. This condition lasts sometimes for weeks because of lack of knowledge of how to care for the telephone.

The following simple rules, if followed, will not take much time and will avoid many service troubles.

- (1) Keep the telephone clean, inside and outside. Dust and moisture permit leakage of current and make conversation over the telephone less clear.
- (2) Do not remove the mouthpiece from the transmitter. The mouthpiece is adjusted carefully to feed the sound waves to the transmitter most effectively.
- (3) Do not leave the receiver off the switch hook. It ruins the dry batteries.
- (4) If the telephone fails to operate satisfactorily do not try to make it work by jarring or pounding it. This will not accomplish the result, and may make the trouble worse by breaking some of the delicate parts of the instrument.
- (5) If the ringing generator crank will not turn easily, do not force it. It probably is due to a ground connection on the line, and forcing the crank is likely to injure the generator.
- (6) The line should be well insulated with glass insulators, should be kept clear of the ground, and should not touch branches or leaves of trees. If these precautions are not taken it will be impossible to talk in wet weather.
- (7) If you are a subscriber or a "switchboard line" pay the management of the central office the small amount, in addition to the switching charges, necessary to cover the cost of maintaining the telephone and line. It is well worth the money as the attention of a trained telephone lineman will make it possible to get good service at all times.

Federal trade figures on motor car sales would indicate that one of the chief causes of labor's demands for higher wages is the high cost of living.—Manila Bulletin.

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For More Good Beef

A Great Increase Can be Obtained in the Carrying Capacity of Kansas Grass Lands if They are Managed Properly.

By R. C. Nichols

AS the price of pasture land advances, attention is attracted to the need for getting more beef from Kansas grass lands. Pastures have more than doubled in value during the last 15 years. The acre yield of beef has been decreasing at an alarming rate during that time. According to the Kansas Experiment station, from information obtained from men who have had long experience in grazing cattle in Kansas, there was an increase of 72 per cent from 1910 to 1914 in the acreage allotted to a steer, and an increase of 31 per cent in the pasture rent a steer, with a decrease of 24 per cent an acre income. This period, as everyone knows, was a severe one for native grasses, and the decrease since then in the carrying capacity of the pastures has not been so rapid. These figures, however, show something of the problem of the pasture owners of Kansas at this time.

Area of Grazing Lands

Twenty of the 52 million acres in Kansas are used for grazing purposes. Altho nearly half the state's acreage is in pasture lands, little attention has been paid to the developing of any practicable systems of pasture management. If pasture lands had the carrying capacity they possessed 15 years ago, it would mean much additional profit every year. The importance of working out the best systems possible is obvious.

Weeds probably cause more trouble than any other pest that bothers Kansas pastures. Most of the weeds that infest the pastures are the annual and perennial ragweeds. The perennial ragweed comes up every year from long slender roots 2 to 5 inches below the surface. Ragweeds seldom grow on hillsides and usually are found on smooth and level areas which easily can be gone over with a mower.

The best time to mow these weeds is in August, according to R. L. Hensel, who has charge of the pasture improvement work at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The ragweeds, as well as other obnoxious perennials, bloom in

August and cutting at this time gives them a severe setback from which they cannot recover in time to permit them to produce another flower stalk. If the practice of mowing late in August is continued for several years, the weeds will become so weakened that the grasses will be able to compete successfully and crowd them out.

Other weeds of lesser importance, which occasionally infest pastures are the iron weed, white and blue vervain, prairie catsfoot and sage. These weeds should be watched to note when they begin to bloom. As soon as they bloom the pasture should be mown closely. The plants are then in their weakest condition, for nearly all the food material is being used in the forming of flowers and seeds. Where it is impossible to mow, late burning at intervals of several years may be resorted to as a control measure. It is not advisable to burn the pastures very often at this late time, because the grasses will be injured.

Sumacs and blackjacks also are a problem, especially in Southeastern Kansas. Some pastures are infested with buckbrush. Sumacs and buckbrush can be exterminated with a mower, if one mows the ground before the stems become mature. After the stems reach maturity, axes and grub-

bing hoes are the effective weapons.

Blackjacks should not be allowed to spread over the pastures. Mowing around the edges of clumps of timber every year will prevent their spreading. They are difficult to kill and one must continue this practice as long as there are any trees in the vicinity. S. D. Clugston, a farmer living in Woodson county, has cleared several acres of blackjack timber and turned the land into pasture. He removes the trees by cutting them off just below the surface. He mows the land several times every year to keep the sprouts and weeds down. In a few years the native grasses will establish themselves on the patch, and make excellent pasture. As the price of pasture land advances and the need for more grazing land becomes apparent, it is probable that most of the blackjack land in Eastern Kansas will be cleared. Many thousands of acres are covered by this worthless blackjack timber, and absolutely no income is derived from it. Practically all of it would be excellent grazing land, if it were cleared.

Recent experiments have shown that where native grasses are grazed but lightly from spring to the time the important grasses have matured their seeds, which is about September 1, and then grazed so heavily that practically

all the vegetation is removed by early winter, the grass actually shows an increase in amount, while the annual weeds show a great decrease. This also is true with the perennial weeds. Where it is possible to use such a system, the necessity for making an early mowing can be overcome and an increased stand of grasses produced.

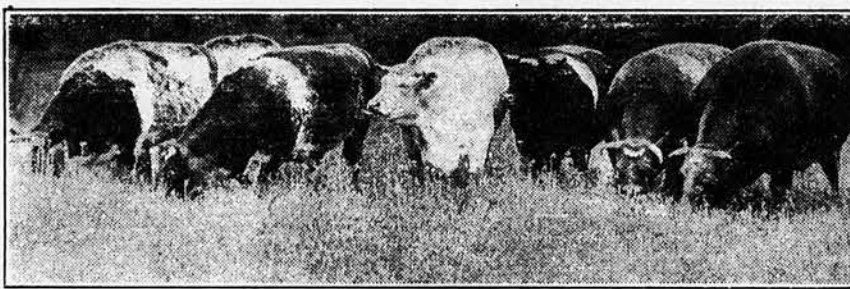
A practice that is followed by most farmers is to burn their pastures early every spring, to get rid of the unpalatable grass stalks which grew during the previous season. They have found that cattle prefer and do better on pastures so treated. The young plants will make a more rapid growth, which will enable the farmer to depend on the pasture for grazing purposes earlier in the season than under other conditions.

Results of Burning

Altho better results are obtained earlier in the season on burned over land, the ultimate effect on the stand of grass is bound to be bad. Burning the pastures when they are dry probably has been a big factor in decreasing the amount of beef produced an acre. If one will burn the pastures when the soil is damp the grass will not be injured so severely. Often burning will destroy the crowns of some of the plants, which thins out the stand a great deal. It makes it much easier for obnoxious weeds to get a start. The ultimate effect of burning, therefore, cannot be otherwise than bad for Kansas pastures, and it is advisable for farmers to practice burning as little as possible.

Many other things can be done which will help the grass lands, the particular thing needed depending on local conditions. In most cases it will pay to pick up the loose surface rocks. These rocks can be used for stopping up ditches that threaten damage, or for fixing a bad piece of road.

Many farmers in Southeastern Kansas have found it practicable to reseed the pasture land. If a small patch of bluestem is allowed to mature it can be harvested and scattered over the field one wishes to reseed.



Quality Animals and Good Pastures go Together; It is Obvious That the Carrying Capacity of Kansas Grass Land Can be Increased.

Potash for the Soil

The World's Supply of This Very Essential Element Probably Will Soon be Increased Greatly, to the Great Profit of Farmers

By Charles H. MacDowell

THE danger to our agricultural and our chemical industry thru dependence on an outside supply of potash was emphasized when the war started in 1914. Potash is a necessary element in crop production and in making important chemicals. Germany had monopolized potash production and, having a monopoly, exercised it. It was easier to buy than to make and there was no apparent reason why other countries should develop a source of supply, so the world took the easier way and has paid for it.

In 1909, American buyers broke the German monopoly for some hours and made large purchases. The German government broke these contracts. At this time a study was made of the possibilities of obtaining potash here and the Geological Survey and the United States Department of Agriculture made some investigations. Individuals also prospected for potash. In Germany, this element is found in veins running thru rock salt deposits and at depths ranging from 1,500 to 4,000 feet. No deposits of this character have been found in this country, so other sources have been utilized.

The water of certain lakes in Nebraska, Utah and California contain potash in solution, combined with other salts. The giant sea-weed of the Pacific coast is a source of supply. Sugar waste waters, molasses residues, wool

scourings, wood ashes, certain rocks, such as feldspar, leucite and alunite, and other miscellaneous materials contain potash. It is from these sources that our American potash has been produced.

Potash in sea water and in lake brines has come from the weathering and breaking down of rocks containing this element. Rains have leached out the soluble potash and other salts and they have been transported by water to the ocean or to the lakes in drainage basins not connecting with the sea.

Potash, to be commercially valuable, must be water soluble. It must not contain impurities bad for crops. To obtain commercial potash from complex brines, evaporation, crystallization and partial purification are necessary. Many difficult chemical problems are involved in obtaining a usable salt from some of the brines. Other lake waters simply require evaporation, but much water has to be driven off and this means heavy fuel consumption. In treating rocks containing potash, both heat and chemicals are needed to release the potash as it is generally tied up with silica. Time, money, know how, and courage are required to develop the proper methods and to build plants large enough to make any tonnage. There has been so much uncertainty

about everything the last five years that it is a wonder as much has been accomplished as has been.

When it became apparent the war would continue for some time, efforts were made to produce potash here, and 1916 found several ventures under way and producing. I was one of the early producers. In co-operation with several friends, a plant was built near Marysvale, Utah, to produce potash from a mineral called "alunite." The plant began to produce in the fall of 1915 and made a pure sulfate of potash. It is still going. The product is superior to any other sulfate produced and on account of its purity it was of great value in solving some of our early war problems.

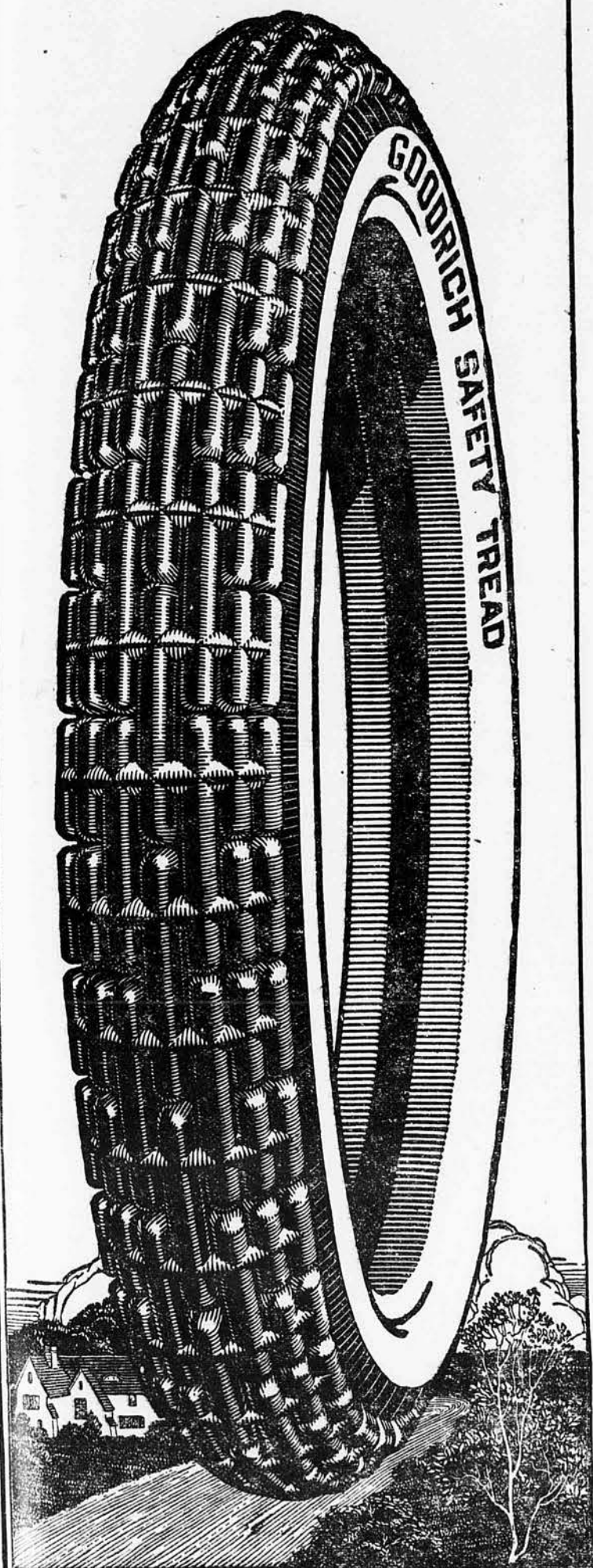
A chemically pure carbonate of potash was made from it for the production of optical glass so our boys could see as far as the Germans, who had a practical monopoly in making optical glass for range finders, field glasses, gun pointers and cameras. By working 24 hours a day, a plant was built within three weeks for the making of this potash as against an original estimate of three months. Intricate chemistry was involved in the process, as unusual purity was demanded. Permanganate of potash used in the first gas masks and other im-

portant chemicals were made from this sulfate during the stress of war times.

Searles Lake, California, and the Nebraska lakes were early producers, the latter being the largest single source of supply. Plants were erected to recover potash from kelp (sea-weed). Potash was recovered from dust from cement burning, from beet sugar waste waters and from molasses residues. Lake brines from Utah also were utilized. The shales of North Georgia and the green sands of New Jersey were used in a small way as raw materials and now the leucite hills of Montana are producing potash, and of a good grade. There are abundant raw materials—some far away and some close to consuming centers, but stable conditions are necessary if an American potash industry is to be developed.

The old potash fields of Germany were all east of the Rhine. A new field, however, had been opened up in Alsace before the war and 17 mines were under construction in that territory. Several of them were actually producing. Work on the unfinished developments was suspended with the beginning of the war, but output was maintained at the developed, producing mines. Germany has lost this field and, theoretically at least, the potash monopoly has been broken. Practically speaking, however, "I hae me doots."

(Continued on Page 31.)



Why 50,000 Dealers Sell Goodrich Tires

"The other day I signed up your, or should I say 'our' 1920 agreement, and it occurred to me that you would be interested in my reason for arranging to handle Goodrich on a much larger scale than last year.

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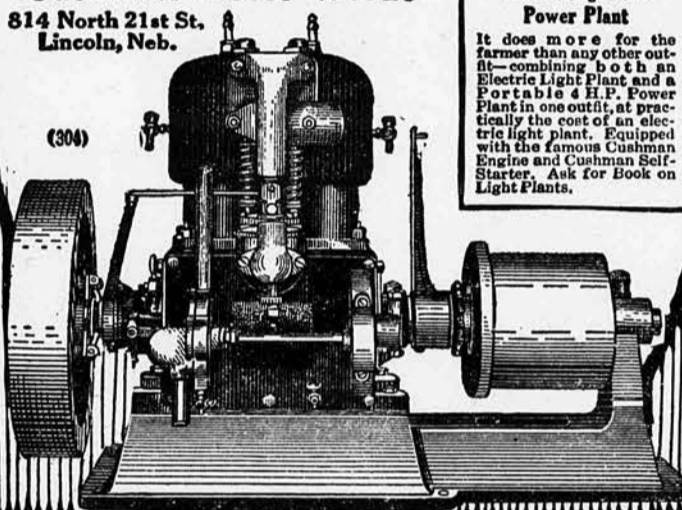
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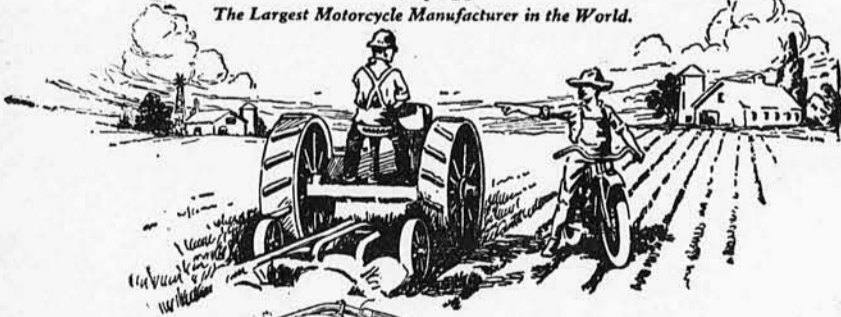
You save money, too. The INDIAN averages 75 miles per gallon of gasoline! Your first cost is never high, your mileage is inexpensive, your upkeep is low, and as a consequence your swift, sure INDIAN steed is always a money saver.

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Indian Motorcycle

Good Equipment for Farms

Buy Sufficient But No Unnecessary Machinery

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER

MORE FARMERS err in the direction of providing too much equipment, especially of farm machinery, than in providing too little equipment. It is common to find on farms machines that are not used except occasionally in years, and even some that have occupied storage space for years and never have been in operation. Such indulgence in machinery fads is costly without considering the interest on the investment and inevitable depreciation. If a farmer cannot see a definite need for a new machine so that it may have a chance to wear out instead of rusting out, or if he knows he cannot properly care for it, that is, give it storage, provide the necessary repairs and oil, and keep the machine in good running condition, then he certainly should think carefully before adding to his equipment.

When to Purchase

Before any farmer should purchase a new machine, or, in fact, any kind of farm equipment, he should decide whether or not the investment will give him a reasonable return. He should always remember that there will be interest on the investment, depreciation, repairs and other care, storage, insurance, and taxes. Not long ago, I visited a farm where the owner grows about 15 acres of corn each year, or, perhaps, I should say, plants that acreage each year. He had a corn binder in storage. Every year during the past five that he had a crop he harvested his own corn but at an exceptionally high cost. It would have been far cheaper for him to have hired the harvesting done by his neighbor who, I learned, would have undertaken the work each year, than to have owned a corn binder. In another case that came under my observation a farmer was hiring his 60 acre field of kafir harvested. He did not own a corn binder. Yet, this farmer grew an average of 50 acres of kafir each year. He would have been far better off if he had owned a corn binder and had put to work some of the horses he was feeding. I do not mean to state that under extraordinary labor or other conditions it may not pay to own a machine for doing what is seemingly an extremely small amount of work each year. But generally it is a poor policy.

The Labor Supply

The question of the labor supply is coming to enter more and more into the amount and the kind of equipment that is needed on the farm. Not only is the general quantity of available labor low but also the quality is often low. This point must be most carefully considered by our farmers—yes, far more carefully than it has been in the past. Hand labor may be cheaper but if it is not to be had, machines must be purchased in self defense. On some farms there is room for very marked improvement in the installation of ma-

chinery for taking the place of hand labor.

Even under the most careful methods of operation and good housing, depreciation is always to be seriously considered in the cost of owning equipment. Ten years is a long time for most machines that are moderately used to do good work. With some of them, a manure spreader for example, eight years is a good period of service. I said those periods of service were for well cared for machines; not for machines that are allowed to stand in the fence corners, those that are operated without oil, or those not kept well repaired. Probably many farmers do not obtain five years of service on an average from their machines and they obtain this only at a high cost for repairing. Please do not overlook the very important item of depreciation when you consider purchasing any new equipment.

The question of housing farm machinery has been given much attention during the past few years. Yet, it apparently has not been as seriously considered as it should have been. I do not feel that it is generally profitable to build anything but the cheapest sort of buildings for housing farm machinery but I do believe that farmers will find it a profitable investment to store their machinery, or at least the most intricate machines in buildings of some sort. Care of equipment pays. Rusting out is always costly. Not only is it costly from the years of wear sacrificed but also from the lack of pleasure in operation. Yet, I believe housing would generally pay if the depreciation from physical causes alone were considered.

A Farm Shop

One item of farm equipment which is quite generally overlooked is the farm shop. Certainly for anyone who can afford a farm shop it is a paying proposition. It is useful in using labor more advantageously and in saving many trips and many delays that inevitably come from having the farm tools all over the farm and from going long distances to town for having simple repair work done. I feel that simple blacksmith tools should be included in the shop equipment as well as the commonly used harness repair, carpenter, and other generally used farm tools.

Last but not least in the consideration of equipment for the farm is the farm home. Now-a-days this matter is receiving far more consideration than formerly. Yet, in too many cases today any skimping that is done in buying farm equipment comes when the needs of the home are considered.

Farm women are generally pointed out as being much overworked—in fact, I have heard many town women remark that they wouldn't live on farms because of the "drudgery," as they called it. Certainly, the farmer's wife



The Farmer Should Have a Desk in Some Quiet Place in Which to Keep His Bulletins, Farm Journals, Records and Correspondence.

is entitled to a convenient, well arranged, and properly equipped home. She is at least entitled to a kitchen equipped with all the labor saving devices within her means. This equipment could include among other things a kitchen sink; a power washer, probably operated by a small gasoline engine; a water supply in the house, if only an inexpensive force pump; conveniences for the kitchen; and so on, the farmer always remembering that at the best his wife will have more work to do than her town sister.

In the farm home, further, the farmer will find it to his advantage to have at least a desk in which to keep his papers. Some farm homes boast an office with regular office furniture, including an office desk, a typewriter and table, and a set of letter and card files. Simplicity should, of course, rule here but the men who have installed such equipment are strongest in their praise of its value. I fully realize that most farmers cannot take the time to have an elaborate system in their offices, but I know that many, many are they who could well afford to have simple office equipment in rooms set apart for that purpose. Personally, I do not know what I would do without my office desk. I find it useful almost every day.

Concerning Fads

There are machinery fads as well as fads in other lines. Some farmers follow the "styles" in crops and some attempt to keep up with all the latest frills in machinery. If a farmer of the present time tries to keep up with the styles in machinery he will soon be on the road to bankruptcy. The best plan is for the farmer to stay with the old reliable types of machines. Let the other fellow try out the new inventions. There will always be plenty of farmers buying such machines that will not live up to the impossible claims made for them. Of course, where money is no object much recreation and interest can be enjoyed by trying out the latest inventions, and some will prove practicable, it is true, but for the rest of us who must make the pennies show returns, such amusement is too extravagant.

He Used Business Judgment

(Continued from Page 9.)

I wish to tell you some plain facts about that irrigation project.

"So far as water is concerned, they have worlds of it under the ditch. The soil is as good as any in the country. These are facts which you have been told many times over during the last few days. Now here are some other facts which they did not tell you.

"The altitude of that property is too high. I have seen snow and ice up there in the shady places as late as the Fourth of July. I know that killing frosts scarcely ever fail to come during the last week in August. Those oats which you saw in the field will never be harvested—at least not one chance out of ten—except as forage. Those sacks of beautiful potatoes which you saw were shipped here from Colorado. However, I have seen some great crops of potatoes grown up there. That great stand of alfalfa you saw may be harvested ahead of the frost—but probably not. Now if you wish to look at a real property—"

"But there I left him," said Henry. "Somehow I lost all interest in anything but getting back to Mollie and the kiddies."

"When I got back home, sure enough the neighbors began calling me up by 'phone. I surely ruined Brown's business in that neighborhood, but what else could I do?"

Anthrax in Kansas Herds

Several cases of Anthrax, a highly contagious and often fatal disease to man and beast, have been found in herds of cattle at Eudora and among hogs in the Ogden community. It is sometimes known as "wool sorters' disease" or "rag pickers' disease." It is a very ancient disease, being traced back to the earliest written records. Few cases have been observed in Kansas. It is more prevalent in the South. Animals usually die within 24 hours following infection. In man the disease takes the skin form, causing malignant carbuncles, and is frequently fatal. The outbreak is being investigated by veterinarians from the agricultural college.



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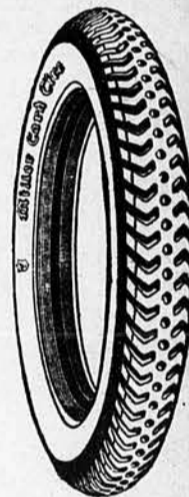
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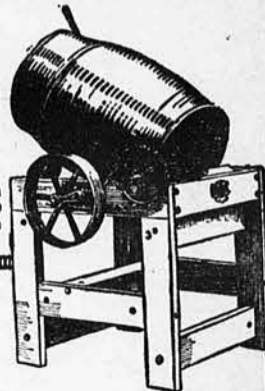
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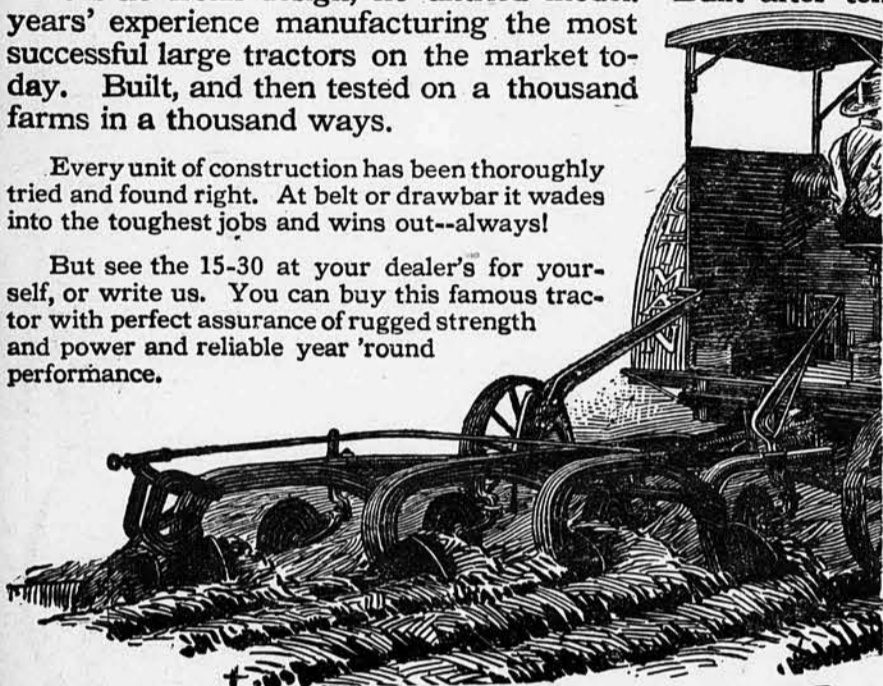
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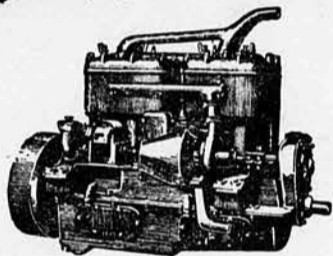
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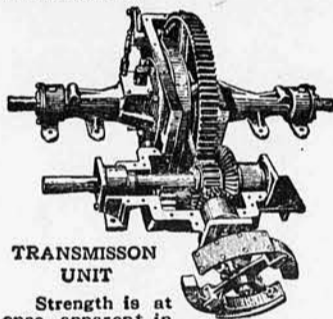


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Use Concrete on the Farm

Make Troughs and Feeding Floors Sanitary

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CLEAN WATER is as essential for livestock as for human beings, but many persons seem to have overlooked this fact. No matter how thirsty you might be you would not think of drinking water from a stagnant pool or from a filthy muddy pond, yet many farmers often compel their horses, cattle, hogs and milk cows to drink impure water from such sources. Even when water is supplied from wells it will often happen that discarded, slime-covered tubs and sawed-off barrels are used as watering devices which are likely to be leaky, make-shift affairs that will prove unsatisfactory in many ways.

Concrete costs very little more than the materials for making wooden troughs and is far more durable and sanitary and more economical. Cement is the basis of concrete, but the terms now have come to be used interchangeably. Natural cement is a product direct from the earth burned under a high temperature, and from the resulting clinker finely powdered cement is ground. Portland cement is a scientifically proportioned mixture of silica, alumina, iron oxide, magnesia and lime which are burned to a clinker and then ground to powder. However, on account of its absolute uniformity and low cost Portland cement has practically displaced the natural article.

The Usual Mixtures

Five general mixtures are used depending upon the nature of the work or upon the strain to which it will be subjected. These are classified as rich, medium, ordinary, lean and poor. The rich mixture consists of 1 part of cement, 2 parts of sand, and 4 parts of gravel and is designated as a 1-2-4 mixture. The proportions for the medium mixture are 1-2½-5, for the ordinary mixture the formula is 1-3-6; for the lean mixture it is 1-4-8; and for the poor mixture it is 1-4½-9. The medium mixture is the one ordinarily used for making cement posts, steps and troughs. Forms for molding the cement can be made very easily from scrap lumber by anyone who knows how to use a saw and hatchet. The trough may be square, rectangular or circular as may be desired, but the rectangular form will be the one that can be constructed with the least difficulty. The trough should be made fairly heavy and should rest on a concrete foundation in order to prevent damage by frost action.

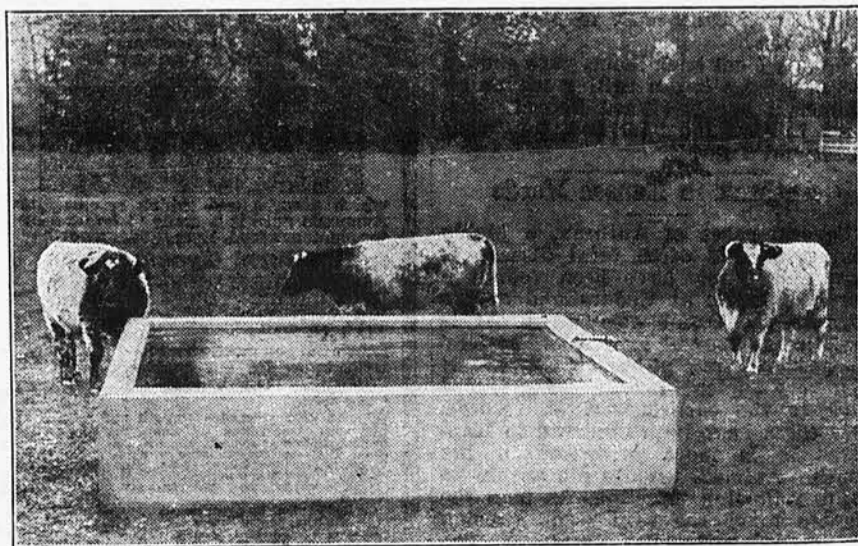
A good level site should be selected for the location of the trough. Next get six stakes of 2 by 3 inch material each 4 feet long and drive them into the ground in the form of a rectangle so that there will be three stakes on each side. To these nail the outside form boards of inch lumber. The width of the trough may be 3 feet or more as may be desired. Stakes for the inner form should be set a few inches inside of the stakes for the outer form. Inch boards should be nailed to the inner stakes and then the ends of both forms should be boarded up. The bottom then should be dug out and concrete poured

for the floor slab. The side walls should be reinforced with 1-inch mesh poultry netting. When the pouring operation has been brought within 3 inches of the top of the trough it will be a good idea to run a piece of smooth fencing wire around all four sides in order to impart the necessary tensile strength to the rim. Clip off the wire netting a little below the finished surface and then complete pouring the concrete. About six weeks should elapse ordinarily before the trough is filled with water altho many persons wait only two weeks. The trough at the time the concrete is poured should be fitted with an overflow and drain, and also with an inlet or hydrant connection for the supply. Inch galvanized pipe will answer the purpose very well.

Troughs made of concrete are easily cleaned and disinfected and thus are easily kept in good sanitary condition. They are also permanent and in the long run are the most economical from every point of view. Concrete never rusts or wears out. Iron soon rusts and wood soon decays and hence neither of these materials are as satisfactory for making watering troughs as concrete.

Concrete Feeding Floors

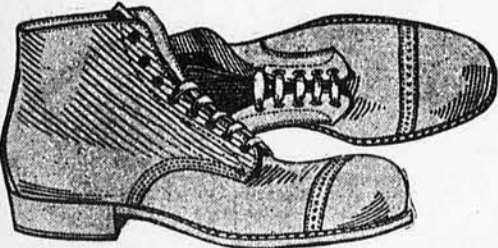
Another valuable use of concrete on the farm is found in making feeding floors for hogs. Thru its use the hogs have clean feed and so are less likely to contract infectious diseases and digestive disorders. Such floors are easily cleaned and disinfected. This is an important advantage when cholera or any other dangerous disease appears in the herd. Hogs when fed in the mud or dust lose a part of their feed and are unable to eat as much as they need or desire without considerable waste. When feeds are high this is very important. Another advantage is that the feeder himself is not compelled to wade thru mud in wet weather to scatter the feed. Often in large barns it is possible to have a feeding shed with a concrete feeding floor so that the hogs during heavy snow storms or cold rainy weather may be fed under shelter where they will be comfortable. Such an arrangement no doubt would materially reduce the losses in hogs from pneumonia and other kindred diseases and would cause the hogs to make more rapid and more profitable gains. The additional profits that would result in one season thru the use of a concrete feeding floor would be more than enough to pay for the entire cost of its construction. Every farmer who feeds hogs should certainly include a concrete feeding floor in his farm equipment. Shallow water troughs of concrete should also be provided for the hogs. They drink often and a little at a time if water is kept before them. Fattening hogs will drink two or three times at each meal. Brood sows just after farrowing take water very frequently if it is handy. Any farmer who provides concrete watering troughs and concrete feeding floors for his hogs will find the investment a very profitable one from every point of view.



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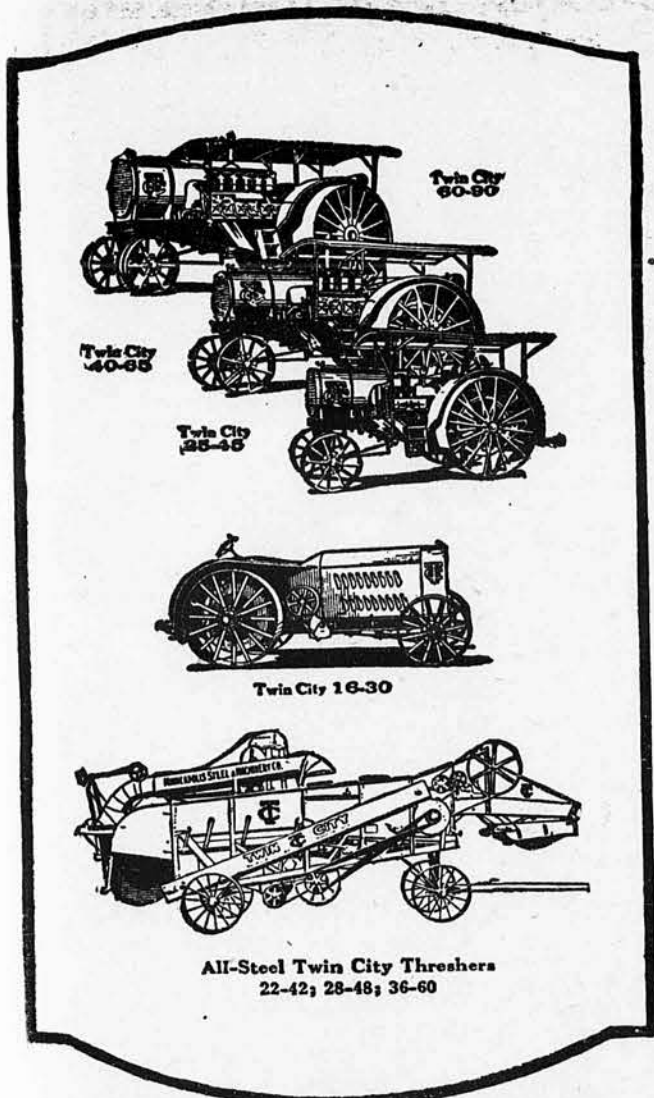
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Saving the Seventh Pig

Watch Farrowing Sows and Do Not Over-feed

BY G. C. WHEELER

EVERY pig lost at farrowing time lessens the chance of profit. It is particularly important to save the early litters. These early litters are often chilled and lost thru neglect and the owner has nothing but an expense bill where he had hoped for a thrifty litter of pigs. It costs money to feed a brood sow and this cost for the six months or so preceding farrowing must be charged up to the pigs at their birth. In these days of high-priced feed it does not look like good business to feed brood sows all winter and then thru carelessness or neglect permit them to lose most of their pigs. If only two or three pigs are saved it does not take much of a mathematician to figure that the cost of each pig at birth is considerably more than if seven or eight are saved. If all the pigs are lost the whole expense of maintaining the sow previous to farrowing becomes a loss.

Pigs that arrive in cold weather should be rubbed dry with a gunnysack and quietly removed to a place of safety. It is a good plan to prepare a covered box or basket lined with burlap or feed sacks. If it is very cold have a hot brick wrapped in a sack in the box to warm up the new arrivals. After all the pigs are farrowed place them quietly with the sow and see that they get some milk at once. Sometimes when a sow is a long time farrowing the first arrivals should be given a chance to suckle and then be returned to the box. In case pigs become thoroly chilled the best way to revive them is to dip them in fairly warm or hot

water, wiping them dry before returning them to the sow or putting them in the box.

An important precaution in saving the pigs is to see that the sow does not have too much bedding. A bushel basket of wheat chaff or cut straw is enough. The danger from too much bedding is that the pigs will become covered by it and will be more likely to be crushed.

A 2 by 6 guard rail fastened with its outer edge about 8 inches from the wall of the farrowing pen and 7 or 8 inches from the floor lessens the danger of the sow crushing her pigs. When caught between the sow's back and the wall as she starts to lie down quickly, the pigs will slip under this guard rail and escape. Every precaution which can be taken to avoid losses of pigs just farrowed lessens the overhead expense of pork production and makes it easier to come out with a profit when the hogs are sold either as breeders or on the market.

The first few days after farrowing is a critical period with the little pigs. In many instances the feeder is too good to the sow and the newly farrowed litter and over-feeds. The pigs may develop what is commonly called white scours when only a few days old. Some authorities consider this as an infectious disease caused by a germ or bacillus, and no harm will come from treating it as such. Many experienced hog men, however, at-

(Continued on Page 39.)

A Tribute to C. C. Cunningham

BY W. M. JARDINE

THE PEOPLE of Kansas, and particularly the agricultural interests, are greatly indebted to C. C. Cunningham, who is to leave the Kansas State Agricultural college April 1, following more than 12 years of continuous service to Kansas agriculture. He leaves the agricultural college to engage in farming in Butler county. The work of Professor Cunningham in the agronomy department has been one of the leading factors in the improvement of the crop industries of the state during the last decade. It is unlikely that any one other man has a more intimate knowledge of Kansas crops than Professor Cunningham has. His work as an employee of the agricultural college has taken him to every part of the state, and he has shown such unusual aptitude and such persistence that his knowledge of Kansas crops and the conditions influencing their production is unrivaled.

Professor Cunningham was reared in Riley county. He was graduated from the agricultural college in 1903. During his student days he was prominent both in the academic work and in the athletic activities of the institution. He was particularly prominent in baseball. Immediately after graduation he did one year's post-graduate work at the agricultural college and then spent one year on a farm. In 1906 he did post-graduate work at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Returning from Cornell, he served a year as assistant in agronomy at the agricultural college. This was followed by two years as assistant in agronomy at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station. Since 1911, he has been in charge of the co-operative experiments of the agronomy department, with headquarters at Manhattan. These experiments have been conducted in co-operation with hundreds of farmers thruout the state. They are concerned mainly with the testing of crop varieties, cultural methods, and fertilizers. The experiments are conducted for the purpose of stimulating a practical application of the results secured at the agricultural experiment station at Manhattan, and at the four branch stations in the Western part of the state. The results of the co-operative experiments have found such wide application in the state that many of them have become established practices among Kansas farmers and have contributed materially to the improvement of Kansas agriculture.

Professor Cunningham has published experiment station bulletins on corn, sorghums, and Sweet clover, and research papers on the relation of ear characteristics to yield of corn, and on a new method of growing corn. Other papers by Professor Cunningham are to be published in the near future.

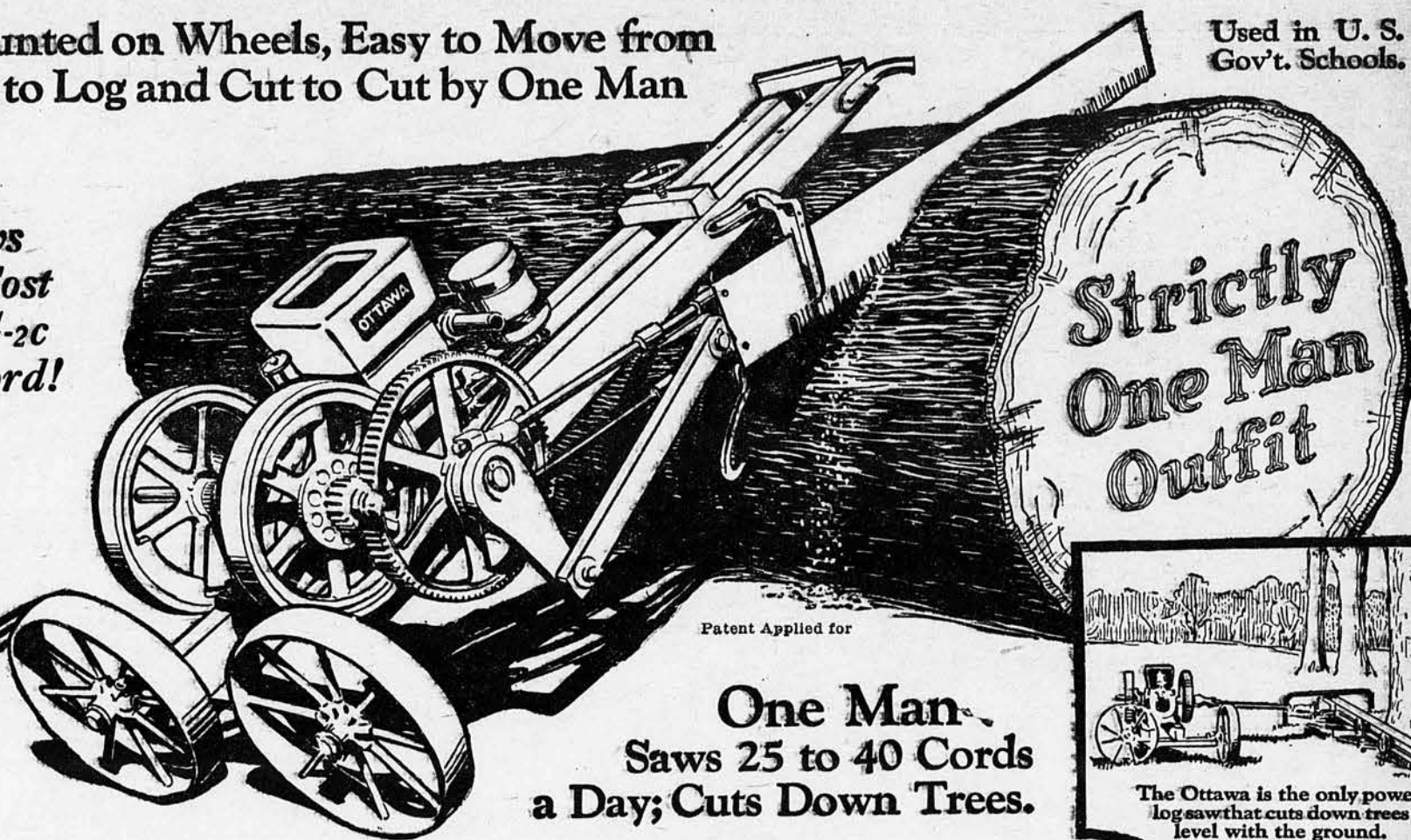
His leaving the institution will be a distinct loss to Kansas agriculture. His work in connection with the co-operative experiments has been of immeasurable value not only in testing the validity of conclusions reached at experiment stations and in stimulating the practical application of experimental results, but also in developing in the minds of Kansas farmers a sane and wholesome attitude toward agricultural investigation work. Professor Cunningham has a rare combination of technical training and practical every-day judgment, and unusual ability to supply practical information based on scientific data. He is equally at home in conducting a technical scientific investigation or in assisting in the application of the results of such investigation on the ordinary farm. His unusual understanding of the farmer's problems and his keen appreciation of the relation of these problems to scientific investigation have been the basis of his very remarkable service.

In leaving the institution after his long period of service to the agriculture of the state, he has the best wishes of the hundreds of farmer-co-operators thruout the state and of his colleagues at the agricultural college. The employees of the institution, and particularly the agricultural experiment station, join in voicing the gratitude of the institution with reference to Professor Cunningham's services and a desire and confidence that his new undertaking will meet with a full measure of success.

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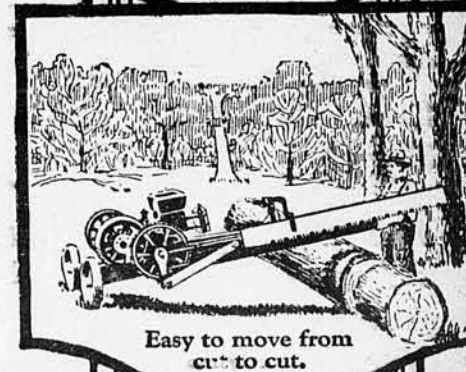
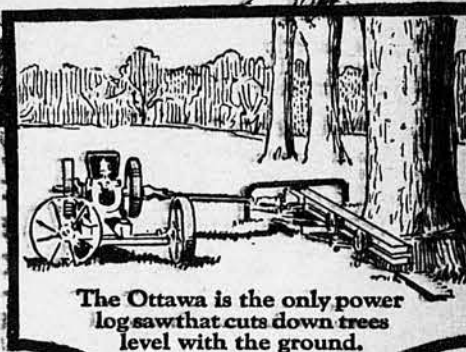
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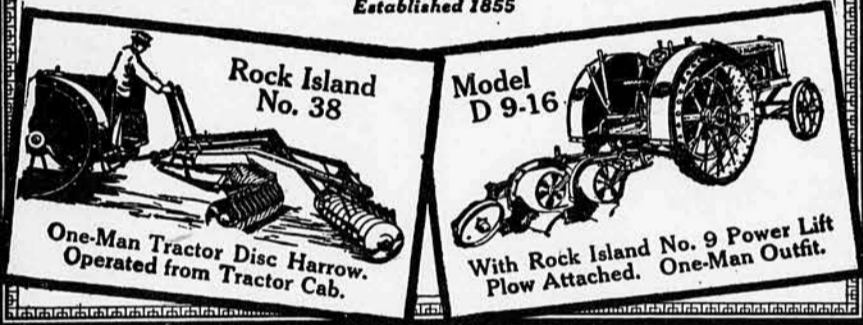
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More Care in the Feeding

Greater Economy is Needed with Crops in Kansas

BY F. B. NICHOLS



WHEN alfalfa hay was worth \$4 a ton in the stack, silage \$2 a ton in the silo, corn stalks 50 cents an acre and husked corn fodder scarcely enough to pay for the cutting, there might have been some excuse for waste and inefficiency in handling the crops. With the modern prices we must pay, however, there certainly is none. The ideal should be to get the greatest possible gains from the feeds that are produced.

Silos are one of the best feed savers we have in Kansas. The number of these efficient store houses for feed ought to be increased greatly; we now have 12,000 silos in Kansas, and we ought to have two or three times this number, at least, and perhaps more. I think this is appreciated in Kansas today as it never was before, and that a large number of silos will be built in the next two years. Remember that a third of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalks, and that this is lost when the ears are husked and the stalks pastured. The feeding value obtained from stalks is never very large, and charged against this profit is the loss of animals which occurs from corn stalk poisoning.

More Silos Essential

Especially is there a great need for more silos in Western Kansas, where it is of the greatest importance that some storage capacity be provided for carrying over silage from the "fat" to the "lean" years. A good plan would be to have storage capacity of about three times that required in one year; this would give an opportunity to save the surplus feed, such as was available this year. There were many thousands of tons of feed wasted in some communities in Western Kansas that may be needed greatly a year or two from now. Of course, I know that only a small proportion of farmers have this extra storage capacity, but the number is increasing rapidly, for it has been found that a hundred tons or more of silage stored away is very valuable when the hot winds come. Fortunately, most of the silage in Western Kansas can be placed in pit silos if one desires. This lessens storage cost.

Along with more silos should come the growing of the crops that are especially adapted to silage production—the sorghums. The feeding value of the sorghums is undoubted, this having been proved by the experimental work at the Kansas State Agricultural college, and it has been shown by the field tests in all parts of the state that the tonnage is much greater with the sorghums. Corn is not an especially successful silage crop in Kansas, except perhaps in some of the better corn counties in Northeastern Kansas. Exact experimental work has been done in growing the sorghums in all

parts of the state; if you wish to get a report on this for your locality you can obtain it from L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

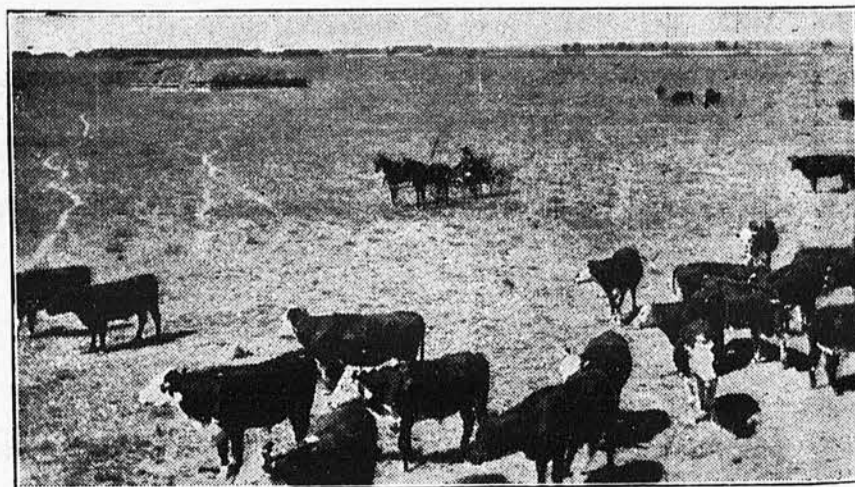
When we consider the protein crops needed to balance the silage our mind at once turns to the most profitable field legume, alfalfa. This is a real Kansas crop, the state leading in the acreage. But our margin in leading ought to be increased a good deal. Instead of 1 1/4 million acres of alfalfa we ought to have 3 or 4 million acres, at least. In addition to producing higher returns than any other field crop, it is of the greatest value from a soil fertility standpoint. Alfalfa has delivered returns of a size which well entitle it to more consideration in planning the crop acreages in this state. This also is true with the other important legumes, such as Red and Sweet clover, cowpeas and soybeans.

These hay crops should be placed in sheds or barns. A decided revival in the building of storage space for hay is needed in Kansas. We never had enough hay sheds in this state, and the decline in building operations in the last two years, because of the high prices and the scarcity of labor, has made the lack even more obvious, especially as it has been in connection with the high prices of feeds. Feed is so valuable that the slightest losses run into money rapidly. Why not provide this storage space and get the hay to your animals in the best possible condition? A hay shed or barn will pay for itself in from three to five years, and the rest of the life of the shed will be profit.

Balance Rations Required

After one has used economy in producing and storing feeds, it is obvious that care should be taken in the feeding so a sensible, well balanced ration will be given. Here is where the skill in feeding comes in, which makes some of your neighbors successful and prosperous livestock men, and others business failures. An excellent teacher in the art of feeding is some neighbor who has made a success with livestock. Every man should profit as much from this readily available information as possible—if there is something that is needed more than anything else in our agricultural practices today it is a greater respect for successful farmers.

The business of feeding livestock is a shifting, changing sort of thing which requires that one should be alive if he is going to keep up with the procession. If you wish to make the most profit you must use economy in production and in feeding. If you do this, and profit to the greatest extent from the experience of your neighbors and from the experiment stations, your chances of success are good.



A Herd of Cattle on a Farm near Garden City With Alfalfa Stacks, the Winter Feed, in the Background.

More Money from the Soil

(Continued from Page 5.)

failure. Therefore, in planting a rotation of crops for such conditions, summer-fallowing is indispensable. Where wheat is the most important crop, a four-year rotation of wheat two years, sorghum or kafir one year, and summer fallow one year, can be followed. When kafir or sorghum is the most important crop, a four-year rotation of two years of kafir or sorghum, one year of summer fallow, and one year of wheat can be used. In either case the ground is summer-fallowed after kafir or sorghum, and in that way is stored with moisture and available plant food, and will produce the maximum crop the following year.

In many sections of Central and Western Kansas land is cropped continuously to wheat. In fact, on many farms wheat is practically the only crop grown. Under such conditions, where all the land is cropped to wheat every season, the ground is very poorly prepared, and thus small crops are grown. It has been suggested that for such conditions a system could be profitably practiced whereby one-fourth the land would be summer-fallowed every season and three-fourths planted to wheat. The ground to be fallowed could be double-disked early in the spring, and plowed as soon as spring rains fell and when the ground is in good condition for plowing.

Ground Must Settle

It usually is cool at this season, equipment is available and deep plowing can be done. There also would be sufficient time between plowing and seeding for the deep plowing to become thoroughly packed. The object should be to have all the summer-fallowed ground plowed before the opening of harvest. After plowing, the ground should be worked just enough to keep down weed growth; in fact, overworking should be avoided lest the ground become so smooth and fine that blowing might follow.

The ground that had been summer-fallowed the previous summer could be prepared by listing or disking as soon as possible after harvest. On a loose type of soil, where the plowing had been deep in preparation for the fallow and the ground was loose at harvest time, the best method of preparing the seedbed would be by disking, or, if there was little or no weed growth, by stubbling in the crop.

The ground that had been fallowed two years before should be plowed or listed to only a medium depth soon after harvest, and prepared for the crop in the best possible manner. The ground to be summer-fallowed the next season could be disked the fall or summer before, if labor was available for the purpose, if not, it could be left unworked until the following spring.

By such a system, a farmer handling 400 acres of wheat a year would divide his farm into four 100-acre fields, 100 acres to be summer-fallowed and 300 acres to be seeded to wheat, one-third of which would be sown on fallow, one-third on early listed or plowed ground, and the other one-third sown on plowed or disked ground or stubbled in, depending on the character of the soil and the season. Such a system of summer-fallowing would divide the work and distribute it thruout the year, and at the same time would not reduce, but would undoubtedly increase the productiveness over that obtained in a system of continuous cropping.

International Belgian Horse Show

September 27-October 3 have been selected as the dates of the Second Annual International Belgian Horse show to be held at Waterloo, Ia. Belgian breeders are enthusiastic in their support of this show and declare that they will make it bigger and better than the first show which went down in history as the greatest single breed horse show ever held in America.

At the meeting of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft horses held at Chicago during the International Livestock show, the members unanimously voted to increase their premiums offered at the Waterloo show. The total cash premiums offered will exceed \$6,500 which, coupled with the many other advantages of this show promise to attract the best that this popular breed has to offer.



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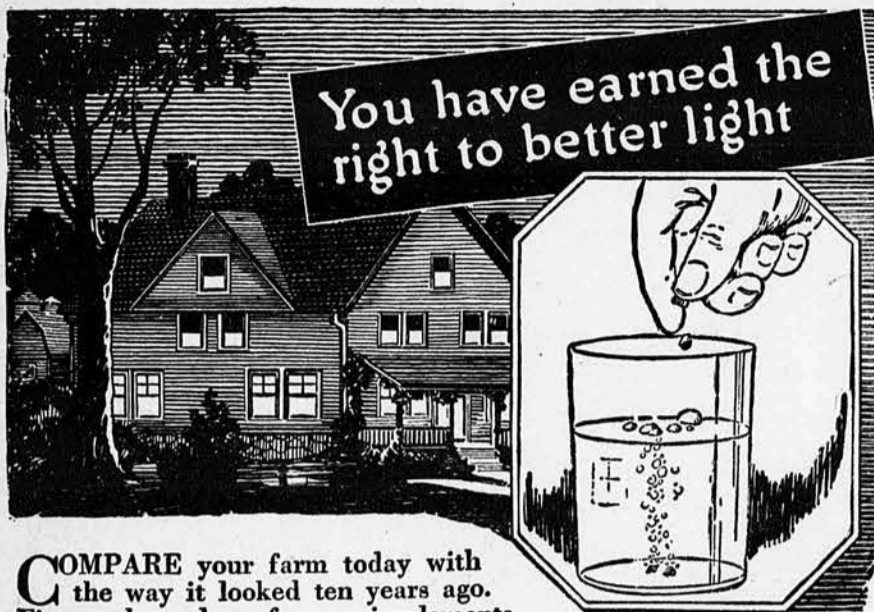
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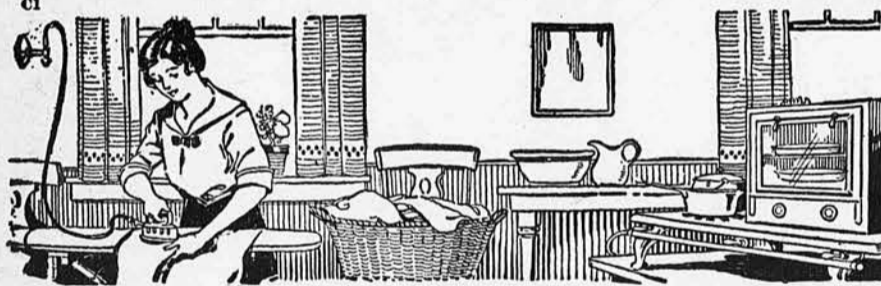
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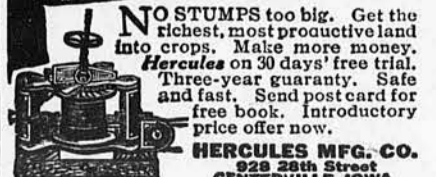
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THE Pennsylvania Experiment station has found that 2 tons of silage and 200 pounds of linseed meal will carry a 1,200 pound beef cow thru the winter with some gain. This is more proof that silage is indispensable to the producer of beef. There is no need of winter losses in live animals or in live weight in any part of Colorado during normal years. "Shortage of crops some years, due to drouth, cannot be helped," says R. W. Clark of the Colorado Agricultural college, "but on the whole the losses can be reduced to almost nothing. Silage will work wonders in preventing losses of all kinds."

For Dairy Farming

In the last few years farming has been a profitable vocation and from that point of view has been very attractive. The contrasting feature, however, has been the help situation. Especially has this applied to dairy farming. It seems the ordinary run of hired help cannot be prevailed on to milk cows. With such conditions it requires a great deal of thought and study to successfully operate a dairy farm. Particularly is this true of irrigated countries where there is more labor to farm operations than under non-irrigated farming.

These conditions have caused a good many dairymen to go to grain farming. This is a very serious mistake for the good of the future agriculture as the general tendency is to deplete the soil fertility. The financial circumstance of a great many present-day farmers is not such that they can take a chance on maintaining the soil fertility by fattening cattle. However, any good farmer of a progressive type always can get security for milk cows.

A herd of 10 milk cows, their increase and other livestock, all properly housed and supplied with a liberal amount of bedding, will make about 250 tons of manure annually. This amount of manure will maintain the fertility of an 80-acre farm where the proper crop rotations are practiced. Forty-five acres should be in alfalfa, 12 acres in corn, 12 acres in wheat, 6 acres in sugar beets and 2 acres in stock beets. The beet ground can be sown in rye as soon as the beets are harvested and this will provide fall and early spring pasture. After pasturing this ground can be planted in corn for silage.

The higher prices of feeds and labor the last few years have raised the standard of production on a profitable dairy cow, and to make dairying as profitable, comparatively, as grain farming, it has required a close study of the dairy business. The first call is for the continuous use of the scale and balance test to determine the quantity of milk and butterfat produced. No dairyman should be satisfied until he has his annual average yield of his herd raised to 8,000 pounds of milk from 250 pounds to 300 pounds of butterfat. This can be accomplished in four or five years with careful feeding and selecting.

One of the most successful ways to start out is to buy first calf heifers. They generally can be bought more reasonably than mature cows and have not been tried out as producers so they are not the culls of the herd. It is true they will not produce so much the first year, but they will grow and put on flesh more readily than an older cow,

and if they prove unprofitable producers, there generally is only a small loss when sold for beef.

The sire is another important factor. Fifty dollars more on the price is often the wiser judgment. If the dam and sire of an animal are properly bred and are of the right producing caliber, it is certain that the progeny will be likewise.

One factor which is often neglected is the proper developing of the offspring. The time to start is with the newly born calf. The care and shelter should be the best and the feed the most wholesome. Its digestive organs are delicate and everything that can be done to hasten growth along tends to strengthen the animal that much more. The practice of proper housing and care should be continuous. It will tell when the milking stage is reached. Remember that without an opportunity no animal can prove its worth.

By adopting a system of farming with 80 acres as suggested one can do the work with the exception of hay making, wheat harvest, silo filling and beet digging and marketing, and make it possible to practice dairying successfully under irrigation farming.

Lamar, Colo.

C. Stocker.

Concerning Profiteering

I think that a method to control profiteering should be effective enough for the people to know that there was such a method without being told of it. My plan would be to have everything price-marked before it would be allowed to go on the market, with a penalty for anyone to change or erase any price mark or to fail to price-mark any goods.

The manufacturer ought not to be allowed to mark any product over 10 per cent above actual cost to produce.

The wholesaler should not be allowed to mark anything over 15 per cent above manufacturer's price mark plus transportation and handling charges, and only 10 per cent on all goods bought directly from the manufacturer. All transportation charges would be figured by the most direct route.

This may not be a workable plan but it is open to criticism, comment or correction.

J. M. Rawbatham.

Burlington, Colo.

New Colorado Stallion Law

The general scope of the new stallion law of Colorado which went into effect June 22, 1919, is indicated by the first section which we publish below in answer to inquiries on this point. It does not require that a stallion or jack standing for public service be a registered animal but it does require that the license of such animals show definitely whether it is registered. The law gives other important requirements, all of which are covered in a copy of the law and in application blanks furnished on request, by the state board of stock inspection commissioners. This board should be addressed at once, care of Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado, by all men standing or planning to stand for public service, any stallion or jack which does not have a 1920 license.

Section I. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, persons, company or corporation to stand any stallion or jack for public service in Colorado without first having obtained from the state board of stock inspection commissioners a license authorizing such public service. Such license shall be issued by the secretary of the said state



A Winter Scene on the Eastervale Dairy Ranch, the Home of J. M. Easter, at the Foot of the Greenhorn Mountain Near Rye, Colo.

board of stock inspection commissioners, who shall charge and collect a fee of Five Dollars for such license, and shall authorize the public service of such stallion or jack for the calendar year issued and shall state whether the stallion so licensed is a purebred registered stallion or a grade stallion, as the case may be. All such fees so collected shall be kept in a separate fund to be known as the stallion fund under the care of the state treasurer to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Motor Trucks in Colorado

My experience with motor trucks on the farm does not cover many years but the many uses it was put to may be of some help to those contemplating the change from wagons to a truck.

The first job for which it was used was hauling cabbage 14 miles to Denver. The prices were 10 cents a hundred higher than our local shipping places were paying. Two trips a day were made of 3 tons each. Five gallons of gasoline and 1 quart of oil were used to haul the 6 tons, which made me a profit of \$10.25. If horses and wagons had been used, one trip would have been a day's work. At present prices of grain, it takes almost \$2 to feed a team a day for hauling the same load as the truck, but only one load a day and with more expense. The horse had to give way to more modern and economical means of transportation.

My heaviest use of the motor truck was in the sugar-beet field. I knew what I could do with it on the road but a plowed field was a different matter. A 2-ton truck was used and in 20 days, 250 tons of beets were put over the dump. An average of 5,000 pounds to the load was pulled out of the field with its own power. The heaviest load was 3 tons. We made five trips a day of 2½ miles each way. Our system of loading was to back down the pile rows and load so as to pull back when we had the truck made. Six gallons of gasoline and 1 quart of oil were used each day to haul 12½ tons at a cost of 7½ cents a mile. The truck was doing the same work as four horses at half the cost and in less time. In hauling grain and baled hay, it showed the same saving in time and money. In all work except beet hauling, which called for more work in low gear, the cost a mile is about 5 cents. I have used it for two years and it has been a paying proposition all the time. H. C. Coit.

Brighton, Colo.

Potato Prices

I had the pleasure of reading Senator Capper's address in the press a few days ago. I desire to congratulate him on his stand against the profiteer and also say that I firmly believe if we had some good, honest remedial legislation along the lines he suggests there would be fewer "reds" in this country than there will be unless something is done to stem the rising tide. We have a grand country; one everyone should love, but there are difficult times ahead unless our legislators throw aside the political scramble for place and power and give themselves to the thought of the nation and its welfare.

May we make a few suggestions for thought? One hundred pounds of potatoes bought at \$1.60 a hundred in the fall were sold for \$5.10 a hundred recently. People, young men, are selling their teams and getting out of farming because they cannot make it go. It is needless to go on, which I can do, but knowing these things I thought they might be of interest.

My last thought is this: Why doesn't Senator Capper come out for the nomination for President? Many people here feel that the time is past for the politician. We want a man, not a politician. We hope he will see his way clear to try for the Presidential nomination. J. M. Morrison.

Loma, Colo.

Pawnee Shorthorn Association

Shorthorn breeders of Shawnee county have just taken a forward step in promoting their chosen breed of beef cattle in that section. At a meeting held in the county agent's office February 23 the Pawnee county Shorthorn association was organized. Every breeder of Shorthorns in that and adjoining counties is being urged to join this association for the purpose of giving help and receiving help in advertising and boosting for this breed of cattle. E. G. Lyman of Garfield was chosen president. E. J. Ewing of Larned, vice-president and R. P. Schnacke of Larned, secretary-treasurer.

The Braender Dealer Is A Good Man to Know

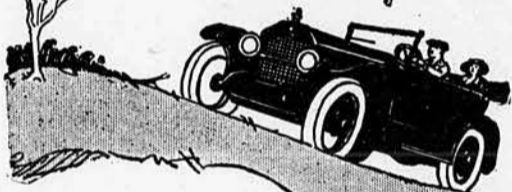
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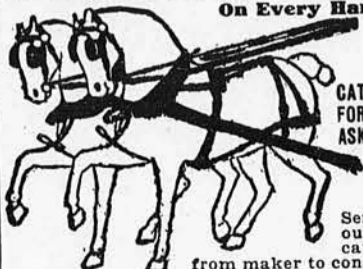
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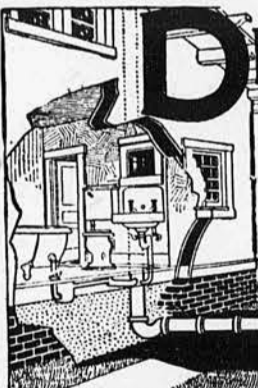
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Farming in Western Kansas

ALREADY the shortage of nursery stock thruout the country is being felt by patrons of the Fort Hays Experiment station nurseries. Orders are being refused for Osage orange stock, the supply being exhausted. The Russian Mulberry is a good hedge plant either for ornamental or for field purposes. Unlike the Osage orange it does not freeze at the tips in the severe winters that frequent the plains regions.

The station nurseries still have a limited supply of 12 to 18 inch seedling mulberries, which is one of the hardiest of the plants adapted to Western Kansas. The non-fruit-bearing specimens make excellent shade trees.

Seed for Spring Planting

The Fort Hays Experiment station is now making out its annual seed list for Western Kansas to be able to direct farmers who desire to buy seeds for this year's planting. Hundreds of inquiries are received every year for seed and every farmer can help some other farmer if he will modify the Fort Hays Experiment station of seed for sale.

Sorghum Wins

More than 107,000 acres of sorghums were grown last year in Meade county, compared to 102,200 acres of all other crops planted. The fact that more than half the acres planted to all kinds of crops in Meade county are sown to sorghums shows that the people of that section are realizing in advance of many other Western Kansas sections that the grain and forage sorghums are crops adapted to and are profitable for many of our Western Kansas sections.

Kafir leads all other crops in this county. The planting of more grain sorghums, and the raising of livestock thru which to market the roughage even at the expense of a reduction of the wheat acreage will mean many millions of dollars profit to Western Kansas farmers.

Sudan a Safe Feed

The January issue of the Journal of Agricultural Research reports investigational work with Sudan grass carried on by Menaul and Dowell of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment station. After many analyses they report that Sudan grass "was found to contain about one-third as much hydrocyanic acid as was found in grain sorghums." The quantity is greatest in the young plants and decreases rapidly after the plant matures. This is important information to the farmers in Western Kansas who every year are growing an increasing acreage of Sudan grass.

Good Farming Pays

George Misegadis of Rush Center reports that he made more money on wheat last year than ever despite the fact that his crop was produced in a neighborhood where the average crop was practically a failure.

In the fall of 1918 he prepared and sowed 320 acres to wheat. By the use of a tractor he was able to plow and put his ground in good condition altho it was so dry and hot that ordinarily it would have been impossible to have prepared this land in proper season.

He began sowing about the middle of September, and then the grasshoppers came. Many of his neighbors stopped sowing to wait for the 'hoppers to leave, but Mr. Misegadis, on the recommendation of the county agent, poisoned his 'hoppers. On this early sown wheat he harvested 27 bushels to the acre, and he obtained a general farm average on 320 acres of 19 bushels an acre.

He reports a high labor cost in harvest but due to good management his seeding and threshing cost was reduced to a minimum. During the summer of 1919 he bought a small separator to use with his tractor, and in this way he was able to thresh his wheat on a labor, fuel and oil basis of 10 cents a bushel, not figuring his machine cost. He threshed enough for his neighbors to more than pay double for his machine.

Mr. Misegadis says that to make money farming a person cannot afford to overlook anything, no matter how small it might appear. He is not a one-crop farmer but plants enough spring crop to fill his silo and feed his livestock. He milks a number of good cows and raises several hundred chickens every year. His farm is so managed that he always has some income from cattle, cream, feed and chickens, even if his wheat crop is a failure.

Kansas and Grain Sorghums

Grain sorghums have again out-yielded corn in Kansas, according to the report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates for 1919. The grain sorghums made an acre value of \$25.80 while corn yielded \$21.70, a difference of \$4.10 in favor of the grain sorghums.

On an average of 18 years grain sorghums have made an acre value of \$12.93 while corn for the same time made only an average acre value of \$9.54, or a difference of \$3.39 in favor of sorghum.

This adds proof that Kansas is a sorghum state, and in a few years it will be better known for sorghums than for corn or wheat.

It has been found at the Fort Hays Experiment station that by the use of sorghum silage instead of dry sorghum forage .56 of an acre of silage will feed a cow as long as 1 acre of fodder, or two cows can grow on silage where only one will grow on dry fodder.

Feeding Pigs

The hog business in Western Kansas has not been profitable recently since prices of pork have declined so seriously. There are many letters coming to the Fort Hays Experiment station inquiring about the feeding of pigs and hogs. First, it is our opinion that hogs should be marketed soon after they weigh 125 pounds and are fat enough. The grain sorghums which produced a good crop in Western Kansas last year can be ground and used in fattening these hogs, possibly, with the least expense.

Young pigs can be fed cheaply on slop made of shorts, skim milk and water, all the alfalfa hay they will eat and ground grain sorghums. The average hogman of Western Kansas feels that this is the cheapest method of feeding pigs this year and that much high priced feed cannot be used profitably with the hog prices as they are. Western Kansas is a stocker hog country.

Kernel Smut

It has been estimated that 1/2 million dollars is lost every year in Kansas by kernel smut attacking the sorghums. This smut attacks all sorghums except feterita and milo, which are immune. It destroys the kernel in the head by replacing the grain with a mass of black dust or spores which are the means of starting the disease on other plants. These spores are carried by the seed and stick to the outside and if planted with the seed begin to grow inside the stalk and come to a head in the kernel.

These spores can be killed before planting by treating the seed with formaldehyde, 1 pint to 30 gallons of water. The sorghum seed should be soaked for 1 hour in this solution or mixture and then removed and spread out in thin layers to dry. After thoroly dry it may be planted or stored in clean sacks until seeding time. While drying it should be stirred occasionally to hasten drying and prevent molding or sprouting.

Cattle Feeding

Cattle feeders of Ellsworth and other Western counties are not operating on so large a scale this year as last. Much money was lost in cattle feeding last year on account of the unusual and unexpected decline in price, especially for the larger beeves.

A recent visit to the feeding yards of John Alden of Ellsworth showed only 100 head of cattle in comparison with 600 to 800 last winter. Farmers who attended the Kansas State Livestock association meeting at Wichita

found that all the cattle feeders were guessing as to what they could expect in the future. The price of the better feeder stuff has not declined in proportion and ranchmen of Western Kansas who have cow herds have not suffered so badly as the feeders of heavier stuff.

Potash for the Soil

(Continued from Page 18.)

as recent information from London indicates a working agreement has been perfected between the Alsations and the Germans and no doubt uniform and plump prices will be asked. They both need the money. Production and freight costs have risen greatly and old prices cannot be expected.

I visited the Alsatian fields in May of last year in company with French officials. At that time they were hoisting 2,500 tons a day of mine run potash, containing about 18 per cent pure potash, and were making a small tonnage of concentrated muriate of potash, all equal to the best produced in Germany. Much work will have to be done in the mines to get them in as good condition as the fully developed German properties, but a steadily increasing tonnage will come out of France. No sulfate of potash is made in Alsace, so the world is still dependent on Germany for this form, except for the United States production.

Why Some Plants Closed

In January, 1918, reports were sent to the United States that large tonnages of potash would be sent here as ballast in Shipping Board boats. No attempt was made to ascertain whether Alsace could spare the potash—as both France and the recovered provinces needed large tonnages for spring planting—or whether it could be transported by rail, river and canal. A prompt investigation was made as to these points, and it was ascertained that France could neither spare nor ship any potash to America to arrive in time for spring use. The damage had been done, however. Buyers of potash pulled out of the market and many American potash plants closed down for lack of a market.

Foreign Shipments Small

In July the Alsations expected to be able to ship something like 50,000 tons of pure potash here for fall and spring use. Up to January 1, only about 20 per cent of the expected shipments had been made. Strikes, low water on the Rhine, shortage of cars, coal and other difficulties accounted for the small output. It is not likely that more than 50 per cent of the expected shipments will arrive in time this spring.

The consumption of potash in 1914 totalled 240,000 tons of pure potash, in approximately 1 million tons of material. In 1916 the American production totalled 9,720 tons; in 1917, 32,571; in 1918, 54,561; and in 1919 the production was reduced to 10,000 tons.

Approximately 10,000 tons American make of 1918 was carried over the spring season. If these figures are anywhere near correct, we have for the 1919 fall requirements, the chemical needs, and 1920 spring requirements: 10,000 tons United States make of 1919, 10,000 tons United States 1918 carry over, and 25,000 tons of French shipments, or a total of 45,000 tons plus German shipments which may total 25,000 tons, or say all told 70,000 tons. From this, one can easily see that potash will be none too plentiful for spring agriculture, altho in larger supply than in 1919. The demand is much greater.

World's production costs are greatly in excess of those prevailing before the war. Transportation costs are higher. Potash will, for a long time at any rate, bring much higher prices than those asked in 1914.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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

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HERMOLINE is admittedly a superior oil for truck use for the reason that it is not only made strictly from the best Pennsylvania crude but, in addition, it is refined by a scientifically correct formula of a motor company—a formula based upon this company's long experience in selling and serving in the automobile, truck and tractor fields.

HERMOLINE is free from the serious faults of inferior oils.

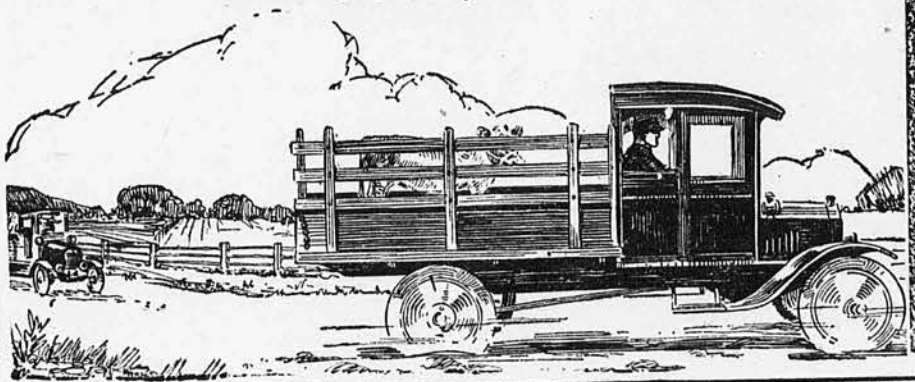
HERMOLINE does not evaporate through the filler tube under even the greatest heat. It does not fail to provide the necessary protecting film of oil, without which even the best quality of steel would quickly be ruined when operating with usual motor speed.

Increase your truck mileage and add years to the life of your motor by using HERMOLINE.

There should be a garage man in your town who makes a specialty of HERMOLINE service. If not, send the name of your garage man to us, and we will see that you are supplied.

Put it to any test you like, HERMOLINE is the lubricant you should insist on.

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The Test of Oil Value

There are five tests by which the supreme quality of lubricants made from Pennsylvania crude oils are shown, and by these tests HERMOLINE lubricants are proved superior for use in your motor car, truck, tractor or aeroplane.

Gravity

The gravity of an oil shows its density. Lubricants like HERMOLINE, made from Pennsylvania crude oils, run high in gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees), and are invariably filtered oils that contain a small percentage of carbon.

Viscosity

The viscosity test shows the ability of oil to retain its body under extreme heats. Inferior oils usually have a high viscosity, while Pennsylvania oils have low viscosity (from 150 to 240 at 70°), but when subjected to a heat anywhere near the temperature of a working motor Pennsylvania oils surpass all in viscosity and lubricating capacity.

Flash and Fire

The flash test shows at what temperature the vapors coming off the oil will ignite when a small flame is brought close to its surface.

The fire test shows at what temperature the oil itself will burn. Oils refined from Pennsylvania crude show a flash of 400° Fahr. and over—a fire test of 450°.

Color

Some of the lightest colored oils often contain the most carbon, so that tests of color should never be taken as proof of quality without the other tests described in this column.

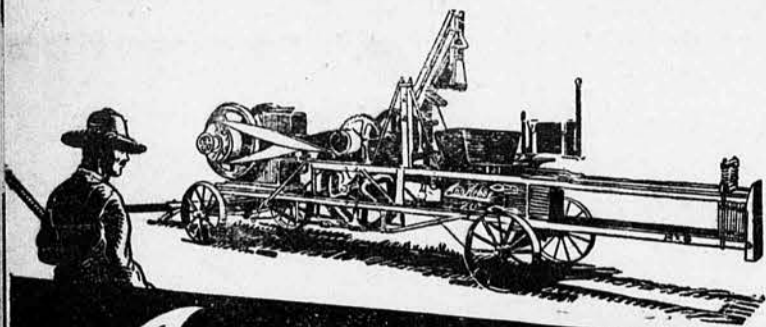
Filtering

Oils made from Pennsylvania crude may be depended upon as being truly filtered oils when they have a high gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees). You will note that HERMOLINE oil has both light and color and high gravity.

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These Exclusive Features Make It The Popular Baler.

The great capacity and perfect baling of the Ann Arbor 20 are due to the exclusive Ann Arbor features—the wide, rigid feeder head, the wide feed opening, the "grasshopper" motion of the feeder head, with its quick return, and the roller folder.

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particularly bad in baling alfalfa.

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The Ann Arbor Way



food value of alfalfa.

Wide opening and wide head mean full charges of unbroken hay every time and full, perfectly even bales. Saves all the

Quick Action of the Ann Arbor

The "grasshopper" motion of the feeder with even down pressure and quick return makes easy feeding and bales of the same consistency throughout.



Roller Folder—Perfect Bales

The patented Roller Folder folds over the uneven end and gives a clean cut bale. "There's never a tail on any Ann Arbor bale."



Maximum Capacity—Low Cost

This model, which is particularly adapted to the baling of alfalfa, sorghum, fine prairie grasses and other difficult-to-bale materials, is the only wholly dependable, low priced machine for general use. Built either with its own engine or for use with tractor.

Write nearest office for descriptive booklet. It will give you valuable data on balers and baling

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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY BARGAIN
Red Clover and Timothy mixed—the standard grasses cannot be surpassed for hay, or pasture. Contains good per cent clover, just right to sow. Thoroughly cleaned and sold on approval, subject to government test. Ask for this mixed seed if you want our greatest bargain. Have Pure Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Field and Grass Seeds. Don't buy until you write for free samples and 116-page catalog. **A. BERRY SEED CO.,** Box 635 Clarinda, Iowa

Kansas Farm News Notes

PLANS are under way to hold a free fair in Republic county this fall. A reorganization meeting was held in Belleville at which the free-fair idea was discussed. This meeting was addressed by President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college. A temporary committee, consisting of Tudor Charles of Republic, N. J. Ward of Belleville, E. A. Campbell of Wayne and Dr. W. R. Barnard of Belleville, was chosen to act in conjunction with the county commissioners in drafting a constitution and by-laws for the new organization, which is to be known as the Republic County Free Fair association.

Milk Cows and Alfalfa

A dairy farmer living near Americus has been doing some figuring on the returns his cows are making. He finds they are paying him \$45 a ton for the alfalfa hay they are eating.

Agricultural College Family

Eight members of the immediate family of E. D. Maney, a retired farmer living near Courtland, have graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural college. This is an unusual family record.

Brown County Land Sells High

A record price for Brown county land of \$407 an acre was paid recently for the Harve Kinzie farm, 2 miles from Hiawatha. Mr. Kinzie's father bought the land in 1881. The selling price represents a gain of 1,200 per cent over the purchase price of 20 years ago.

Threshermen Discuss Wages

Wage scales for the harvest and threshing season was one of the important subjects up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Kansas threshermen's association held in Salina this week. The meetings were addressed by men from the agricultural college at Manhattan and by practical farmers.

Farm Bureau Moves Up

The drive for increased membership in the Shawnee county farm bureau added 800 names to the roll. The solicitors were unable to cover the whole county within the week. Morris Bond of Rossville, vice-president of the county bureau, has been elected a director in the state farm bureau to represent this county.

Bourbon County Wool Pool

A wool pool is being organized in Bourbon county this spring to assist in selling the wool of farmers in the county, keeping only a few sheep. A. C. Maloney, the county agent, is obtaining signatures to the agreement entered into by the co-operators in this

movement. Those agreeing to consign their wool to the pool will meet in Fort Scott April 13 for the purpose of appointing a sales committee, which will handle the details of assembling the wool and getting buyers to come and bid on it.

Pumping for Irrigation Paid

A ton of alfalfa hay has been produced on the Garden City Branch Experiment station farm for every 6 inches of water applied at a cost of \$2 a ton for the pumping. Last year the station alfalfa land under irrigation produced 7½ tons of hay to the acre, worth at prevailing prices \$140. It was irrigated at the cost of a little less than \$20 an acre. Annual interest and depreciation on the station pumping plant amounts to \$4 an acre.

Oldest Building in Kansas

What is said to be the oldest building in Kansas is being torn down on the farm of C. A. Spencer, Leavenworth county, and replaced with a modern farm house. It was built by Jesuit missionaries 85 years ago. Since the Spencers acquired the farm this building has been used as a residence for two generations. It was built of walnut and oak logs hewn and notched and put together with wooden pins.

Farmers Addressed by P. G. Holden

A mass meeting of Reno county farmers was addressed in the Convention Hall at Hutchinson, February 28, by P. G. Holden, head of the agricultural extension department of the International Harvester company. Mr. Holden was formerly connected with Iowa state college and is a widely known authority on agricultural subjects.

Alfalfa Brings Big Returns

A return of almost \$200 an acre was made last year by Henry Wehrenberg, a Chase county farmer, on 11 acres of alfalfa. The first and second cuttings made 28 tons of hay. The third cutting was left for seed, threshing out 69½ bushels worth \$1,355.25.

Neighbors Help Destitute Widow

Farmers of Geary county recently raised a fund to pay a \$700 indebtedness against John Sautter, a tenant farmer who died of influenza-pneumonia, leaving a widow and six small children. The debt was paid and enough money was contributed in addition to provide necessities for some time. The movement was headed by Carl Johnson and Hale P. Powers, neighbors of the helpless family. The neighbors have also volunteered to put in and harvest the crops on the rented farm.

The County Farm Bureaus

Kansas Farmers Find That Co-operation is Beneficial

BY H. UMBERGER

THERE is at the present time a movement on foot which is gaining headway with great rapidity and which should at this time receive the consideration, not only of every farmer, his wife and family, but also all other classes whose interests are closely associated with farming.

I am referring to the farm bureau movement, which after general trial in the United States for five years is growing forward with greater rapidity than at any other time in its history. This move has passed that stage in the career of all organizations when they flourish on enthusiasm and expectation and has attained to a period in its history where its usefulness can be measured by its attainments.

Leavenworth Had First Bureau

It is worthy of consideration that, of the 57 farm bureaus which have been organized in this state, only three have discontinued permanently and one of these has recently perfected an

organization and hopes to resume again as soon as federal and state funds are available. It is also noticeable that those which have discontinued did so before the time when the county agent work was backed by really effective farm bureau organizations. The first farm bureau in Kansas was organized in Leavenworth county in 1912. It was financed partly by the federal Smith-Lever funds, which required a duplication from the local sources and this duplication was secured in this county, and all others organized in Kansas before 1915, by private subscriptions and in order to secure these, memberships were sold at from \$10 to \$25 a member a year. By 1915 there were 10 farm bureaus with an average membership of 88 or a total of 880. In 1915 the legislature of Kansas passed a bill enabling the county commissioners to provide local funds from county sources with which to duplicate the federal and state Smith-Lever funds. This law was further amended

in 1919 so as to enable the county commissioners to levy a special tax making available a fund not less than \$1,200, such taxation to be based upon a budget submitted by the farm bureau. Since 1915 the number of farm bureaus has increased until at present there are 57 with a total membership of approximately 23,000.

How Co-operation Wins

The immediate purpose of obtaining an organization known as the farm bureau is based upon the knowledge that all permanent benefit must be accomplished thru the efforts of the people themselves and not from assistance from the outside. Thru the system of self-help, information which is developed thru an organization for its own purpose becomes permanent knowledge, and real progress is made when the organizations themselves undertake to become their own teacher instead of looking entirely to outside sources for assistance. Many times those who are unfamiliar with farm bureau and county agent work are heard to remark that they do not need the assistance of some one from the outside to teach them how to farm. This is perfectly recognized in the principle of organization of the farm bureau; for it is the purpose of the farm bureau to develop systematically the information which the farmers themselves possess and combine it with information secured by agricultural colleges, experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, to make such information, combined with practical experience, permanent knowledge within the community. The people themselves learn to work together thru an organization and learn the methods of co-operation that will bring results.

During the past year the farm bureaus in Kansas have been instrumental in effecting the following activities: About 1,022 farmers selected seed corn in the fall of 1918 to seed 14,467 acres; 22,110 farmers tested their corn for germination; 4,480 farmers treated enough seed for stinking smut to seed 77,767 acres; 4,141 farmers were induced to seed 334,120 acres to improve varieties of wheat, most of which was Kanred; 663 farmers seeded 16,829 acres of oats to seed treated for oats smut; 177 farmers planted 844 acres of potatoes to seed treated for rhizoctonia and scab; 1,554 farmers planted 23,386 acres to improve varieties of sorghums and in addition to this there were 60,286 quarts of garden products canned exclusive of the club work.

The county agents placed: 28 registered stallions, 389 registered bulls, 1,665 registered cows, 115 registered rams and 245 registered boars.

Other Results

Eighteen cow testing associations were organized with 303 members; testing 2,916 cows; also 418 cows were tested for milk production by the agents. As a result of the above testing activities 103 cows were discarded. Twenty-eight livestock breeders' associations were organized with a total membership of 1,053. A total number of 26,140 head of cattle were treated for blackleg as a result of county agent demonstrations. County agents vaccinated 172 head of hogs and 29,613 head were vaccinated by veterinarians and farmers on advice of the agent for cholera.

There were 50 drainage systems planned and adopted comprising 6,169 acres; 22 irrigation systems were planned and adopted comprising 1,154 acres.

2,587 farmers were induced to use commercial fertilizers and 1,279 tons of lime were used by 138 farmers on the advice of the county agents. Out of 2,887 account books placed in the hands of the farmers, 819 completed their records, and further, 1,188 farmers were assisted in summarizing their accounts and making income tax returns. There were 22,867 laborers supplied to 59,997 farmers during the year. A total number of 1,783,587 acres were involved and 12,934 farmers co-operated in the insect and rodent pest control. The county agents assisted in conducting 73 farmers' institutes and extension schools with a total enrollment of 9,038. The value of the sales and exchanges conducted by the county agents aggregated \$467,594 with an approximate saving of \$25,774.

The farm bureaus, at the close of the past year, had a membership of approximately 23,000, showing an increase of over 7,000 members.

"How I chose a power and light outfit for heavy work"

Western Electric Company,

Dear Sirs:

"When a salesman begins to tell me his article is the 'best on the market'—that's my signal to wish him a pleasant trip back to town. Looks to me as if he is more wrapped up in making a sale than in studying my needs and advising me what is best for me. That's my interest, and it ought to be his.

"Not long ago when I was in the market for a power and light outfit, I had the opportunity of seeing half a dozen plants in operation. Some of them looked pretty good to me, but as I never had any experience with an electrical system before, I was a bit puzzled.

"Then along came a salesman whose talk steadied me.

An outfit that can afford to be criticized

"You've been looking at some mighty good plants," the salesman said, "and probably wonder what I have to offer that is better. Now I'm not going to say that the Western Electric Outfit is the best. No plant is best for every purpose and every situation. But what is your purpose—light or power? If it is light, then I want to say that with the Western Electric Outfit, you get ample light, and something else in the bargain—extra engine capacity.

"He went on to tell me that the Western Electric people had gone in for power, plenty of power, believing that most farmers depend on power as a necessary aid in their work. And of course with a powerful outfit abundant light goes along without saying.

Ted Roush is a farmer known to his neighbors as a careful buyer. He looks before he buys any machinery, such as a Power and Light Outfit. So this letter that he wrote to the Western Electric Company—the actual experience of a real farmer—will be helpful to you if power is what you are looking for in your outfit.

Ted Roush

Hillsboro, Ohio

"Then he showed me how I could belt the pulley to my shafting and without any trouble run the machinery. This can be done while the batteries are being charged, or it is just as easy to switch off the generator and deliver all the engine power to the pulley, at the same time you take light from the batteries.

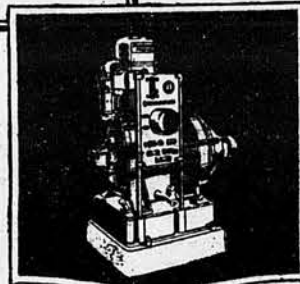
How long do the batteries last?

Here's the agent's answer to that:

"The reason why our batteries last is because they are charged without strain. The charge flows in under fairly high pressure at first, but then begins to slow down gradually, so that when the engine stops itself the current is just trickling in. It is thanks to this automatic regulation that the batteries last longer."

"I like that. But I don't want anybody to believe it because of what I have said. I think the only sensible plan is to see the outfit work, yourself. Then you can be sure."

Ted Roush



Let the Western Electric Power & Light Outfit help solve your farm labor problem.

Say "power" and you're talking the farmer's language

"Just then the Western Electric man caught sight of my grindstone, feed mixer and buzz-saw that I keep hitched up to the shafting down in the barn. 'See,' he said. 'Looks as if we figured right in your case too. What you want first of all is power—and I'm going to show you how the Western Electric Outfit can take care of this apparatus of yours.'"

No matter what plant you finally buy, you'll be interested in some facts and figures that show just how electric power and light can help you in your farm work. Our booklet MB-2 tells the story. Write a post card for booklet MB-2 to the Western Electric Company, Kansas City or Denver.

Some good territory still available for live-wire representatives



Makes the Battery last longer

Breeding Secrets Revealed!

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Send postcard NOW for this wonderful free book "How to Breed Live Stock." It's a revelation! Discloses amazing secrets of animal breeding! Learn how to prevent abortion—why so many animals fail to breed—how to care for breeding animals—why so many animals die at birth. Many other chapters just as important. Book shows pictures of breeding organs. Also tells of our famous course in animal breeding—the course that has taught hundreds how to increase live stock profits and to prevent costly mistakes. Learn in your spare time at home. Free book will astound you! Don't miss it! Send postcard NOW! NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING, Pleasant Hill, Ohio Dept. 143



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Scott's Emulsion

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Be sure it Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-46



Protect your barn

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All decay starts at the surface. Protect the surface of your farm buildings with Lincoln Barn and Roof Paint and they will last indefinitely. Save the surface and you save all.

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LINCOLN PAINT AND COLOR CO., Lincoln, Neb., and Dallas, Tex.

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Supplied by the best threshing machine manufacturers Demanded by the best farmers and threshermen

All the Grain Is Coming to You

Every kernel of the grain you have raised is yours. Then why let any of it go into the straw stack? You don't have to any more. The Grain-Saving Stacker returns to the separator and into the sack or wagon the grain that is blown to the

The Grain-Saving Stacker Delivers It

stack in the ordinary process. Demand the Grain-Saving Stacker on the machine for your next job. See that above trade-mark (in colors) is on each side. Write to any of the list below for full information about this sterling profit-saver:

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Avery Company, Peoria, Ill.
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Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.
Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill.
A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.
Ferdinand Machine Works, Ferdinand, Ind.
Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.
Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.

Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, Ohio.
Illinois Thresher Co., Sycamore, Ill.
Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Leader Tractor Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
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Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.
Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.
The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.
Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill.
Southwest Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Swayne, Robinson & Company, Richmond, Ind.
The Westinghouse Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
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J. B. Dore & Fils., Ltd., Laprairie, Que.
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ont.
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ont.
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Send me 10 patriotic pictures in colors to distribute on your special watch offer.

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Address.....



Stem
Wind
Stem
Set

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WE DID NOT sow our oats on the week ending February 22 as we had planned. Shortly after I had written my notes of one week ago there swooped down on us from the north a cold wave that brought the mercury to 6 degrees above zero. Under such conditions the ground usually would have frozen quite deeply but the top soil is so dry that the frost did not bite very deep. By February 19 the frost was all out and teams were again at work in the fields.

Getting Ready for Oats

We did not hitch the harrow behind the tandem disk and pull them all with the tractor as we had planned. The disking was done so much ahead of sowing time that we thought best not to harrow then or we might have it all to do over again. The tractor would have pulled the load all right but it took more power to pull the tandem disk over the plowed ground than we thought. For a day's run with the disk it took just about the same amount of gasoline that it did to pull the plow a day but much of this power went toward pulling the tractor over the soft ground. When it passed over hard ground the increase in power could be noticed at once. The top soil in this prospective oat field is quite dry but there is plenty of moisture within drill depth to bring up the grain.

Soil is Getting Dry

I don't suppose that residents in other parts of Kansas realize just how dry it is getting here. Both north and south of us considerable moisture has fallen since last October either in the form of snow or rain but here almost our entire winter's supply of moisture was comprised in one fall of snow of about 2 inches depth which came last December. At one time during the winter we had a light fall of rain, or rather mist, while south of us but a short distance almost 12 inches of snow fell. Wells are providing less water this winter than in any year since I have lived in Kansas, which has been since March 1, 1896. No rain of sufficient volume or duration to reach the water-bearing stratas has fallen here since June, 1916. We had one very heavy fall of rain one year ago but it all came at once and, while it caused flooded rivers and creeks, it did little more than wet the top foot of soil. All the crops we have made here since 1916 have been made on surface moisture which luckily was sufficient for good small grain crops.

Short System Mills

I note in the proceedings of the State Farmers' Union which was held at Hutchinson recently that the subject of buying or building flour mills was discussed. In that discussion one speaker warned the members against going in very strongly for the "mid-get" or short system mills. I am not posted on that kind of mill: they have been heavily advertised during the last two years but I never have seen one in operation. I have been told, however, that they make good flour but fail to get the yield of the long system mills. In other words, they don't get quite so much flour out of a bushel

of wheat as will the regular mills. That being the case, it is evident that shorts from a short system mill would be the best to buy for very little flour gets by the regular mills and into the shorts.

Flour Profits Not Large

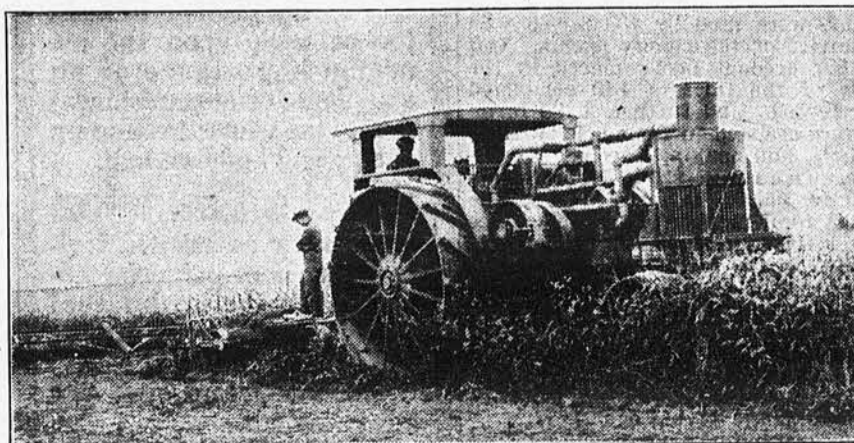
I wish to add a little to the caution given by the Hutchinson speaker but along another line. One would think, to read advertisements for milling machinery, that all troubles and expenses were ended once the flour was in the sack. So far is that from being true that I may say that the business worries have just begun. It is not hard to operate a mill and make flour but it is another thing to sell it in volume enough to make the business a paying one. Volume is what counts in the milling business; no matter what some may tell you, the competition in the milling business is of the fiercest kind and the matter of making flour 10 cents a barrel cheaper usually spells all the difference between success and failure. The reason the milling business was more profitable than usual during the two years of the war was not because the millers profiteered but because the flour sold itself. The selling costs were not in evidence then and every barrel made found a ready buyer. I do not wish to discourage anyone from building flour mills but I do advise farmers' organizations to look carefully into the matter of selling their product before going into the business. You can't run a mill on half time and make money. Another thing to remember: the flour made in this country is put into trade channels at a less profit than any other manufactured food article sold. Don't take my word for this if you don't want to but write to the milling department of the agricultural college at Manhattan and put your problems up to them.

Over Time for Farm Hands

I am in receipt of a letter from a friend at Peabody who is managing a ranch of 3,400 acres in which he says that for the last four years he has been paying his hired help for overtime as in haying and harvesting it is often imperative that they work until late in the evening. Last year he paid 50 cents an hour for overtime, regular working time being 10 hours. He says this amounts to a large sum at times when one employs from 12 to 15 hands. No doubt the farmers here will have to go on the same basis soon because of the same conditions—oil field competition with high wages and short hours. Drilling of a large number of wells is proposed near Gridley this summer and already I have heard talk that the high wages of last year must be increased by 20 per cent if any help is kept on the farms.

When Prices Begin to Fall

In reference to the foregoing paragraph I wish to call attention to an article which appeared in most of the daily papers of the country on February 18 headed "Drop in Prices Coming." The article in question stated that a big drop in prices was sure to come this summer if farm production equaled the average of the last 10 years. This was given out as the pre-



The Tractor Simplifies and Speeds Up Many Farm Tillage and Planting Operations. Many Kansas Farmers Will Use Tractors This Year.

diction of "government experts" and no doubt represents the wishes of the consumers of the country but what, in the meantime, is the farmer to do? With that article to guide him, will it be wise to go on and plan for a season's production with labor costing more than last year? The livestock producers of the West already have dropped their wartime profits in the slump and, given as big a slump in other farm prices, what will become of the man who pays \$6 a day for his help and where will the man land who has bought a farm at the increased price and who will work it with hired help? In this connection let me risk my reputation with one prediction: If grain prices hit the down grade as cattle and hog prices have done, the prices of manufactured articles will follow shortly after. Labor will not long enjoy the slogan of low food costs and high wages.

Kansas Farms in Demand

I have received a letter from Oklahoma in which the writer states that he wishes to buy a farm in Coffey county and among other things desires that it have a good water supply. That is one of the main things to look after in buying a farm and now would be the best time to be sure of what one was getting in that line. Most any farm has a good water supply in a wet season but now, when the subsoil has not been wet for four years, is a time to test out the wells. If a well is producing a good supply of water now, in this county, one can be sure that it always will provide a good supply. If one wishes to test the water supply of a farm, now is the time to do it. Up-land farms are priced here now at from \$75 to \$100 and bottom farms from \$100 to \$150 an acre.

Kansas Feeding Tests

The Eighth annual Kansas Livestock Feeders Convention will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., Saturday, March 20, 1920. A feature of this convention will be a report of results secured during the past year by the Kansas Experiment station in feeding 100 steers, 445 lambs, and 240 hogs. These tests were planned to furnish information that might help answer the many inquiries relative to more economical methods of production.

Cattle Experiments

Some of the questions answered by these results for cattle are:

1. Does it pay to finish silage fed aged steers on corn or molasses?
2. Will yearlings and calves respond to a silage, hay, and linseed or cottonseed meal ration as profitably as aged cattle?
3. What kind of feeds and feeding is necessary to secure satisfactory and economical gains in fattening calves to be marketed as baby beef?
4. At what stage of maturity should alfalfa hay be cut to produce the most gains an acre on cattle?
5. What is the relative value of corn and cane silage as a maintenance ration for cattle?
6. Will cattle wintered on silage make as good gains on pasture as those wintered on dry feed?

Swine Results

Some of the questions answered by these tests for hogs are:

1. What is the relative feeding value of corn and barley for growing pigs when fed on alfalfa pasture?
2. What is the relative value of corn, rye, and shrunken wheat for fattening pigs in dry lot?
3. What is the relative value of corn, kafir, milo and feterita for feeding pigs in dry lot?
4. What differences in method must be observed in feeding, breeding and market hogs?

Sheep Rations

The experiments with sheep will show the following:

1. Is self-feeding a profitable method of fattening lambs for market?
2. Does it pay to grind corn for fattening lambs?
3. What differences in method of feeding must be observed in fattening light and heavy lambs for market?
4. Does it pay to feed stock tonics to fattening lambs?
5. What is the relative value of corn and barley for fattening lambs?
6. Does it pay to feed silage to fattening lambs?

Another feature of this program will be a number of addresses by prominent men who are directly interested in different phases of livestock production.

Livestock feeders are cordially invited to attend this meeting which will be held Saturday, March 20, 1920, at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

The only thing that could make a labor party popular in this country is a little labor.—Philadelphia North American.



A seven-room two-story house of the Western Type with Curtis Woodwork of architectural character inside and out



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WHEN we make a door we think of it as more than a shutter to close a hole in the wall.

To some man and some woman this door will be an entrance way to peace and privacy and everything that they love best. To some little children it will be a portal to romp through with excited prattle of innocent joy, or the entrance to a sanctuary from children's outdoor woes. To guests it will symbolize welcome. To strangers it will evidence the taste of those who live behind its friendly protection.

There are fifty different doors in the Curtis Catalog—doors for both the exterior and the interior of your house. But our business is not making doors alone. Curtis Woodwork includes all the architectural woodwork for the outside and the interior of homes. It includes doors and entrances, windows, window and door frames, stairways, built-in furniture, interior trim, mantels, wall paneling, dining alcoves, porches, exterior woodwork and shutters.

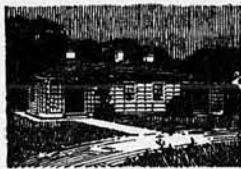


The same floor plan as in the Western and Colonial houses, developed in the English expression with Curtis Woodwork of English type

This architectural woodwork was designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman, architects, of New York, who also designed and planned a large number of houses ranging from three to eight rooms, treated in four different architectural expressions: Colonial, English, Western, and Southern. There is appropriate woodwork for each type of house. The woodwork is standardized and produced in quantities, which brings down the cost of production and thus lowers its cost to you.

You can obtain free through your lumber dealer a copy of our portfolio of "Better Built Homes" or, by sending us the coupon with 25c. in postage. Specify which portfolio you want. "Better Built Homes," Volume VI, shows exteriors, interiors, and floor plans with complete descriptions of 32 houses of three, four and five rooms; Volume VII, of 32 houses of six, seven and eight rooms; Volume VIII, of houses particularly adapted to farm use. See your lumber dealer or send today for portfolio.

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

Beautiful Picture FREE

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

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

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Send me Susquehanna Silk Poplin Skirt ON APPROVAL. I pay only \$3.95 on arrival. Money back if I want it.
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Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 407 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

**PROTECTION
COMFORT
SERVICE**

are the things that count
when it rains.

**TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
REFLEX
SLICKERS**

have made good
since 1836

Look for the REFLEX EDGE

A. J. TOWER CO.
Boston, Mass. 1819

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

IF IN the past you have experienced the annoyance of a delay due to a break of some small part, that with proper tools you could have repaired quite easily yourself and with considerable saving of time, you will appreciate the importance of having some necessary tools close at hand.

Any head of a family will save time and money by having a stock of useful tools, but the farmer, of all men, should try to develop skill in the use of the common tools and also the use of a few that are not quite so common. On the modern farm where a great amount of machinery is making its appearance, the use of tools is becoming more and more important.

A Farmer's Shop Tools

It is not possible to indicate exactly what a farmer may desire in the way of tools to meet an emergency and to make general repairs and overhaul machinery. Every case will be different, and no one should feel that the stock of tools is complete after the first purchase is made. The growth of the stock and its usefulness will to a large extent depend upon the degree of skill developed on the part of the individual making use of the tools.

There is an old motto that is particularly applicable to tools in the farm shop. That is, "A place for everything and everything in its place." A close observance of this rule except when the tools are in use, will result in longer periods of usefulness and more satisfactory results accomplished.

A place for the tools should not ordinarily be understood merely under a certain roof, thrown haphazard into a box. If it is a matter of storing drill bits, have a rack with proper holes for the insertion of the different sizes of bits. A place for solid wrenches is on a smooth board fixed to the wall with nails driven in this board to catch the head of the wrench. Hanging a saw upon the wall can be done in similar fashion. Marking the size of the tool on the board or rack which supports it is also a good idea.

With the available tools the same in two shops, there is little doubt that better work is more likely to be done in the orderly shop, and with far less mental worry.

In the farm work shop should be

found tools of two kinds, one set for woodworking and the other for working in metals. In some few instances the same tool can be used for both purposes.

In regard to woodworking tools much need not be said, for their use is much more familiar to everyone than metal working tools. Most shops will need at least two saws, a cross-cut saw and a rip saw, a level, a square, a brace and bits, an assortment of chisels, screwdrivers, clamps, a vise, a good work bench with drawers or cupboards, a plane, and other miscellaneous articles that will suggest themselves as different jobs are undertaken.

There is scarcely a single farm that cannot find use for a forge on a number of occasions each year. With the purchase of one, the work that it will be called upon to do will even surprise the owner himself. Of course, with the introduction of a forge, the necessary tools to go with one will also have to be procured. These include several kinds of tongs, an anvil, a blacksmith's vise, chisels, a punch and a post drill.

Expensive Equipment Unnecessary

Extensive machine shop equipment will be found expensive and the expenditure will not be justifiable on the average farm. However many small tools usually found in a machine shop will not be too expensive and their use in the farm shop will many times prove highly advantageous. Such tools as these include a breast drill for drilling holes about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter or smaller; a combination square which includes a steel rule, a square, a level, a center head, and a protractor as such a tool will be especially useful in laying out work.

An adjustable hack saw frame with sufficient blades so that a broken or worn out one can be replaced or one of a different grade can be substituted, should be part of the equipment. In addition there will be required several different sizes of each style. Several different sizes of each should be procured. One style with a split nut permits of quick and accurate setting and is an advantage.

An automatic hand drill equipped with a number of different tools will

Will You Tell Your Experiences With Motor Car Tires?

THE EDITORS of the Capper Farm Press wish to know exactly how farmers feel about their experiences with automobile and truck tires. To that end we offer three prizes for letters on this subject. Twenty dollars is the first prize; second, \$10; and third, \$5.

We wish especially to know the average yearly cost of tires, and to what extent these vary with the type and make. Of course one must take into consideration the size and weight of the automobile or truck used, the previous wear, and the condition of the roads. If you have a truck please let us know the make and tonnage and whether you use solid or pneumatic tires.

To what extent do the actual wearing conditions measure up to the advertising claims made by the manufacturers and distributors? In this connection we also should like to know something of the experiences of farmers who use the so-called mail order brands as well as "seconds," re-treads, half-soles and "made-overs."

There is a great deal of advertising now being done which is addressed directly to the farmer. What advertisements have you noticed that appealed to you more than the others? Tell us the name of the tire company that has interested you most. Have these advertisements influenced you to buy that particular tire?

The advertisements are written, of course, to sell tires to you. Do they take the right line of argument to interest you? Do the arguments they advance seem logical? Or are they written too much from the viewpoint of the city man? Are they too glittering in promises? Do the tires you have bought live up to the advertising? These are the things we wish to know.

If you think you can write an advertisement that would appeal to other farmers and induce them to buy a particular make of tire which you have found the best for your use, do so and send it to us. Name the make of tire and keep always in mind that you are a farmer writing for farmers. Speak their language. Be simple and definite.

Letters should not exceed 800 words. The prize-winning letters will be published at an early date and notice of awards made at the same time. Letters, to be considered for the prize, must reach us not later than April 1. They should be addressed Tire Letter Editor, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

be found very convenient at times. A small grinder is another useful tool and can be used for other purposes than merely for grinding. A buffing wheel may also be on the same shaft as the emery wheel and on some types a chuck for holding and rotating a piece of work is also on the same shaft.

Keep Stock of Small Supplies

An assortment of taps, drills and dies will be a valuable addition to one's equipment. Also two or three monkey wrenches, of different sizes perhaps, and an assorted set of socket wrenches. Small gauges, such as thread gauges, drill and wire gauges, and gauges for thickness will be found inexpensive and useful. Vises suitable for machine work are usually different from those adapted for forge or wood work, but the writer would suggest that a machinist's vice with swivel base and jaw be procured on the initial outlay and then if found necessary or desirable the other kinds can be purchased later. Two pieces of heavy sheet copper should cover the hardened faces of the vise jaws when working on a highly polished piece of machinery.

A lathe will be found very useful in metal working, but one that would give good satisfaction will be found very expensive besides introducing an elaborate set of auxiliary tools.

As one's equipment increases a couple of ratchet jacks or jack screws will be found desirable when overhauling certain machines. A small hoist hung from a substantial support will also be desirable altho such an article can be improvised.

A word now would not be amiss as to the quality of tools to buy. The cheapest tool on the market is sure to be a disappointment as it will probably fail at a crucial moment and its substitute may not be available. A reasonable expenditure for good tools always will be worth while if care is taken that the good tools shall remain in good condition.

Any establishment where the shop equipment will be purchased can supply a sheet metal cabinet and sheet metal shelves. Such equipment as this will not materially assist in turning out a piece of work but its convenience will be desired when once it is used.

In the location of your machine in the shop a little thought should be given to the future as perhaps a foot power tool may be purchased but later it may be desired to run this from a line shaft, with an engine or motor drive.

Building arrangements for the farm shop have already been described in these columns, so this phase of the matter will not be discussed at the present time.

Breaking in the Tractor

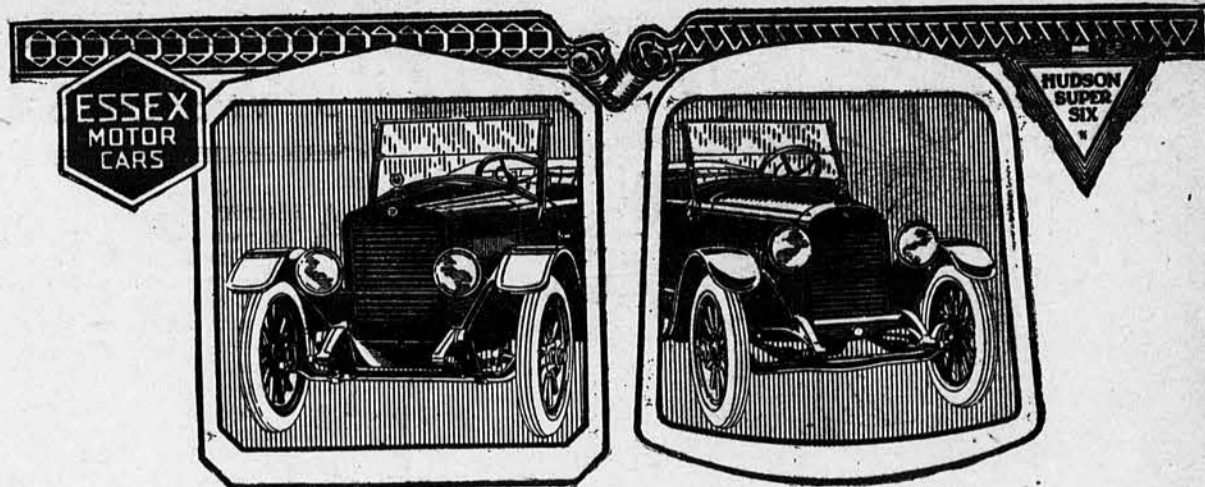
More grief comes to tractor owners thru improper handling of their machines during the first two weeks of operation than during all the rest of the life of the machine, says A. W. Turner of the agricultural engineering department at Iowa State college.

Too much care and patience cannot be given the tractor when it is new. When it leaves the manufacturers' hands all bearings are very tight; if they were not a knock would soon develop and be a constant source of trouble. The machine needs to have the bearings fitted or "burned in" gradually.

The best way to look at this is to compare the tractor to a span of four 3-year old colts, says Mr. Turner. The owner would scarcely think of putting the farm colts on the heaviest load at the start. He would first break them to drive, then probably haul a light load, gradually increasing to the point of plowing. So with the tractor, it should be driven without a load for a few hours, then on light belt work, increasing the load slowly during the first week before heavy loads are attempted.

Watch for warm bearings, use plenty of good grade oil as recommended by the tractor company. Change the oil often at the start to remove the gatherings from the new bearings. Keep all grease cups filled and the caps pressing on the grease at all times.

Be on the lookout for any unfamiliar sounds—when they occur stop, locate the trouble and fix it before going farther.



Only Essex Shares Hudson's Qualities

They Show Why Essex Went 3037 Miles in 50 Hours

A critical public has judged the Essex. In the year past it set a world's sales record.

More than \$35,000,000 was paid for 22,000 Essex cars now in service.

That shows how men wanted what Essex offered.

Now Essex proves the accuracy of motordom's judgment.

Let the official tests speak:

On the Cincinnati Speedway a stock chassis Essex made a new world mark of 3037 miles in 50 hours, under observation of the American Automobile Association.

With other trials the same Essex ran a total of 5870 miles in 94 hours, 22 minutes driving time, averaging over a mile a minute.

Both Have This Motor Heat Control

Still another Essex phaeton holds the world's 24-hour road mark of 1061 miles.

The Essex and Hudson are of course totally different types.

But note the advantages Essex shares with Hudson.

For instance, the radiator shutters by which efficient operating heat is maintained in coldest weather. They mean everything to satisfactory winter driving. Closed, they keep the heat in.

No unsightly hood covers are needed. They give summer efficiency to gasoline. They end hard starting. And in warm weather, opened, they give the maximum cooling.

The Performance Leaders in Every Community

The Essex, of course, does not cost as much as the Hudson, and though it is admittedly the runner-up in performance, it can never be all the Super-Six is.

In speed—in acceleration—in hill-climbing—in endurance—no stock car ever matched Hudson's famous records.

In every community you will find the two cars most noted for performance are the Hudson Super-Six and Essex.

Demand for both is so large that only by placing your order ahead can you insure delivery when you want it.

ESSEX MOTORS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

E-142

Don't Send a Penny

We will send to you direct from our wholesale department this remarkable shoe just as soon as we get your size. Not a penny in advance—pay the postman on arrival; look at them. If you are not satisfied, send them back and money refunded.

Only \$3.98 Postage Prepaid.

Tan Kangaroo, solid leather throughout, stitching reinforced. Thousands of out-of-door workers are wearing these shoes. We can undersell any store in U. S. because we are wholesalers. It is understood that if you are not entirely satisfied your money will be refunded at once.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY.

Indicate Hard.....or Soft.....Toe Caps.

Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

PEOPLE'S MAIL ORDER HOUSE

P.O. Box A-5 BOSTON 10 MASS.

FREE BOOK Learn Piano!

This Interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-quarter usual cost. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method is endorsed by leading musicians and heads of State Conservatories. Successful 25 years. Play chords at once and complete piece in every key, within 4 lessons. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers, old or young. All music free. Diploma granted. Write today for 64-page free book. "How to Learn Piano or Organ."

M. L. QUINN, CONSERVATORY, Studio R.C. Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

THE TROWBRIDGE TRAINING SCHOOL

A school for nervous and backward children. Home environment—Resident Physician. Apply Superintendent.

2801 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.

Classified Advertisements

Reach

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

Classified Buyers

The Range Eternal



Better Baking With A Better Range

YOU can do better baking if you have a Range Eternal. It's made right to cook right. Every feature—every little aid and convenience that will help to make your cooking easier and better is in The Range Eternal. You've never seen a range like this before. Beautiful in appearance—wonderful in performance—it is the range you should own. Its thirty-two points of excellence are exclusive—you will find them only in The Range Eternal.

Eternametal Flues

The flues—and every place where fire passes—are protected by Eternametal—the strongest rust-resisting material ever used for flue linings. It will never rust out, nor burn out, nor wear out.



The oven and high closet doors of The Range Eternal are made of Boiler plate steel. They are swelled and have two-ply Wellsville steel linings giving dead air space insulation that holds the heat inside.

Parker Process Rust Proof Top

The top of the Range Eternal *won't* rust. It is Parker Processed—a process that makes it rust proof.

Your dealer will be glad to show you the Range Eternal. Ask him to explain every feature.

ENGMAN-MATTHEWS RANGE COMPANY
Two Generations of Malleable Range Builders
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

THE RANGE ETERNAL EVERLASTINGLY GOOD

BOWSHER'S
HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS

FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafir, and all small grains.
Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple but effective in adjustment.
LIGHT RUNNING—LONG LIFE—EXTRA CAPACITY
CONE-SHAPED BURRS
10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.
The N. F. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.
Patterson Machinery Co., General Agents
1225 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

25 Cords a Day
Easily Sawn By One Man.
Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.
OTTAWA LOG SAW
Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes work easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price. Cash or Easy Payments.
Ottawa Mfg. Co.
1469 Wood St.
Ottawa, Kansas.
30 Day Trial
10-Year Guarantee

Weeks Financial News

ALMOST continuous increases in the loans of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks of the United States since the opening of 1920 demand the careful consideration of every participant in financial markets. Every farmer, every stockman, every wage earner, and, in fact, every citizen who handles any money, if only a Federal Reserve note for eggs, is a participant in financial markets. The increases in loans by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, together with their reduced reserves, demand action to bring about liquidation. There have been appeals for reductions in the loans from the Federal Reserve Banks and their rates have been marked up three times since the opening of 1920, but thus far these efforts have not been fruitful of success.

To the average Kansas farmer and stockman, the fact that the loans of the Federal Reserve Banks have been increasing by millions of dollars weekly, while the reserves have been decreasing, is vital because it has resulted in a situation which means greater pressure against borrowing and a contraction in the volume of loans already outstanding. This situation has been previously outlined, but there has since been no improvement, hence the probability that the country is drawing nearer the time when sharper measures will be put into effect to reduce loans.

The last statement available shows that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks combined had loans of \$2,890,227,000. In the first week in February this total stood at \$2,758,280,000. In the first week in January the loans aggregated \$2,805,818,000. A year ago the total loans of the banks were \$2,111,969,000. Two years ago they had total loans of only \$789,179,000. Thus

there has been an increase of over 775 million dollars in the loans.

With the reduced holdings of gold, discussed in this department last week, the latest available statement of the Federal Reserve Banks shows gold reserves against Federal Reserve notes and deposits of only 42.7 per cent, compared with 45.4 per cent at the opening of the year and 51.9 a year ago and 67.7 two years ago.

In financial markets last week more attention was given to the position of the Federal Reserve Banks than to any other factor. There were further exports of gold, bringing the total exports for February to 39 million dollars. The foreign exchange situation continued weak. Wall Street reported sharp declines in prices of stocks, and bonds were mostly off slightly. The Victory and Liberty Bonds receded, the 3½ per cent Liberty issue going to a new low level. Security markets will not be surprised by further declines on stocks, while the feeling is growing that sooner or later bonds will develop independent strength.

Questions and Answers

Would you advise buying oil and gas stock at this time? J. Q.

This is one of a number of questions on various oil stocks which I received in the last week. I wish to ask readers to send copies of prospectuses and financial statements these companies put out when making inquiries. These I will return. With money tight, this is not an advisable period for the purchase of oil stocks, the great majority of which are highly speculative. One should put money into oil stocks only if one is in a position to lose every cent so spent. Kansas, by the way, has lost millions of dollars buying oil stocks. The fact that the Kansas Blue

Use the Winter Irrigation

AN AMPLE supply of water in the soil at the start of the growing season is mighty helpful. Experiments at the Garden City Branch Experiment station covering five years have shown that sufficient water can be stored in the soil by winter irrigation alone to produce good crops of corn, kafir, milo and certain other row crops. The soil on which these experiments were made is a deep silt loam, representative of most of the upland in the western part of the state. Good yields have been obtained every year with all crops grown on the winter-irrigated land.

It would be a fine thing if every man who has a pumping plant in Kansas, or who can get water from the river, as some of the farmers in the Arkansas River Valley can, would prepare to get the best yields in 1920. The time to do this work usually is available in the winter. Other advantages of irrigation at this time are:

1. Water applied during the winter months has more time to penetrate into the soil, and it thus can go down to a greater depth than if applied during the growing season. This serves to deepen the zone in which the plants can feed. Where water is applied in depths of from 4 to 6 inches—according to the work of George S. Knapp at Garden City—during the growing season it seldom has time to penetrate more than from 1 to 3 feet before the hot sun, wind, and the rapidly growing crop have taken out enough to arrest its downward movement. Thus the subsoil is kept too dry for root development, and the roots are compelled to spread out near the surface instead of being allowed to grow downward. The feeding zone is thus limited to the first few feet of soil, which is subjected to high temperatures during the hot summer months, causing the plants to suffer.

A loam soil, such as that in Western Kansas, will hold from 2 to 3 inches of water a foot of depth. That being true, an application of 15 inches of water will penetrate it from 5 to 8 feet deep. The roots of nearly all farm crops will go to that depth if moisture conditions are favorable. The roots, therefore, may have nearly three times the feeding zone they would have if this amount of water were to be applied in three applications, aggregating 15 inches, during the growing season. This is of considerable importance if large yields are to be secured.

2. Much more plant food is liberated where the water has had time to saturate the soil thoroughly. This is due not only to the fact that the feeding zone is deepened, but also to the fact that plant food is liberated more rapidly from soil that is fairly moist.

3. Thawing and freezing greatly improve the texture of the soil. The freezing process expands the soil and breaks up the soil particles. Thawing then leaves the soil in a loosened condition. Dry soil is not affected by the action of frost to the extent that wet soil is; therefore soil that has been irrigated in the fall and is wet thru the winter will be in a better physical condition in the spring than dry soil.

4. Often water applied to a growing crop, especially one suffering for water, will produce excessive vegetative growth when the crop should be making grain. Or it may cause the plants to start a new growth and greatly delay maturing. If the crop were able to extend its root system for food and moisture, as might be the case on winter-irrigated land, a more nearly normal growth would be produced and earlier maturity result.

Thus from the standpoint of crop production as well as from that of saving summer labor it is desirable that winter irrigation be practiced in Western Kansas wherever possible.

Sky board passes on an oil stock, which one reader mentions in his query, does not mean that it is a safe investment by any means. When I am told that the Kansas Blue Sky board has passed a certain stock, about the only conclusion I derive from such a report is that the company is not a pure fake. A few days ago, while in a Kansas City brokerage office, I refused to bid \$1 for a bunch of oil stocks calling for shares with a total par of \$45,417.50. I suppose the original buyers of this stock paid about \$1,000 in good money for it. I refused it because wall paper is cheaper.

One reader mentions an oil stock, and asks, "Do you consider it a safe investment?"

A new oil stock is not an investment. It is a gamble. And some of the new oil stocks are not even a gamble, but a sudden parting with one's money with no hope of any return whatever. One of the leading Kansas City bankers told me the other day this is no time for one to put money into any new oil stock. Money is growing dearer.

Seeks a Good Investment

I am an old man, and am quitting farming this spring. I have a little money to invest, and would like your advice in regard to it. Would like to invest in something that would bring interest. D. B. F.

One of your age should confine investments to Liberty Bonds and Kansas municipal bonds. I would put about 80 per cent in Liberty Bonds and about 20 per cent in the Kansas municipals. You can buy these bonds to average about 5 per cent, or somewhat better, and they will be exempt from Kansas and from federal taxes. You can get Liberty Bonds to return more than 5 per cent. Kansas municipals are quoted at prices which yield 4.75 to 5 per cent.

Commission on Liberty Bonds

What is the rate of commission charged for buying Liberty Bonds? How are the prices computed? A. D. V.

The rate of commission is \$1.25 on each \$1,000 bond plus a charge of 25 cents to cover the expense of shipment. As I write, the Fourth 4 1/4 per cent Liberty Bonds are quoted at \$90.30 per \$100. This means \$903 for a \$1,000 bond. Besides this, you will be required to pay \$16.89 in accrued interest March 8 on the coupon of this bond which becomes due April 15. The accrued interest increases each day, of course.

Saving the Seventh Pig

(Continued from Page 24.)

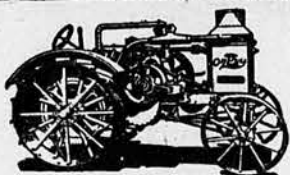
tribute this difficulty to over-feeding the sow, feeding an improperly balanced ration, or one lacking in the necessary mineral matter.

A good brood sow will nearly always produce too much milk for her litter during the first few days unless very sparingly fed. This causes the udder to cake and become feverish and it is not to be wondered that the pigs develop digestive troubles after a meal of this fevered milk. Their appetites for the next meal are lessened, which only aggravates the trouble. Nothing but water for at least 24 hours after farrowing should be the invariable rule and then very light feeding increasing only as it appears that the pigs are demanding more milk. At the first symptom cut the feed in half or change to a variety of feeds. Some feeders get good results by feeding oats only when the pigs scour. It is a good plan to start the sow in with a light feed of bran and oats and continue for a week, adding corn, shorts, tankage or other richer feeds only after the pigs are well started.

If trouble develops as a result of over-feeding and it is necessary to reduce or change the feed, give the sow 2 to 4 ounces of Epsom salts or a half pint of raw linseed oil. If the pigs continue to scour try giving the sow a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of copperas three times a day in her feed. The best treatment is to feed the sow so carefully following farrowing that the pigs never get an overdose of fevered milk from a caked udder.

Get the early pigs out in the sunshine at every opportunity and encourage their taking plenty of exercise. With the later litters this is not so important, for the weather is warmer and they will naturally range about more.

SERVICE



Eleven successful years of service in the field, meeting every farm condition, has tested the design of Rumely Oil Pull Tractors. "Old Number One" and many other early models, after eleven years of dependable and constant service, are still going strong. Over 15,000 later models built on the same general design, are giving the same dependable year-after-year service.



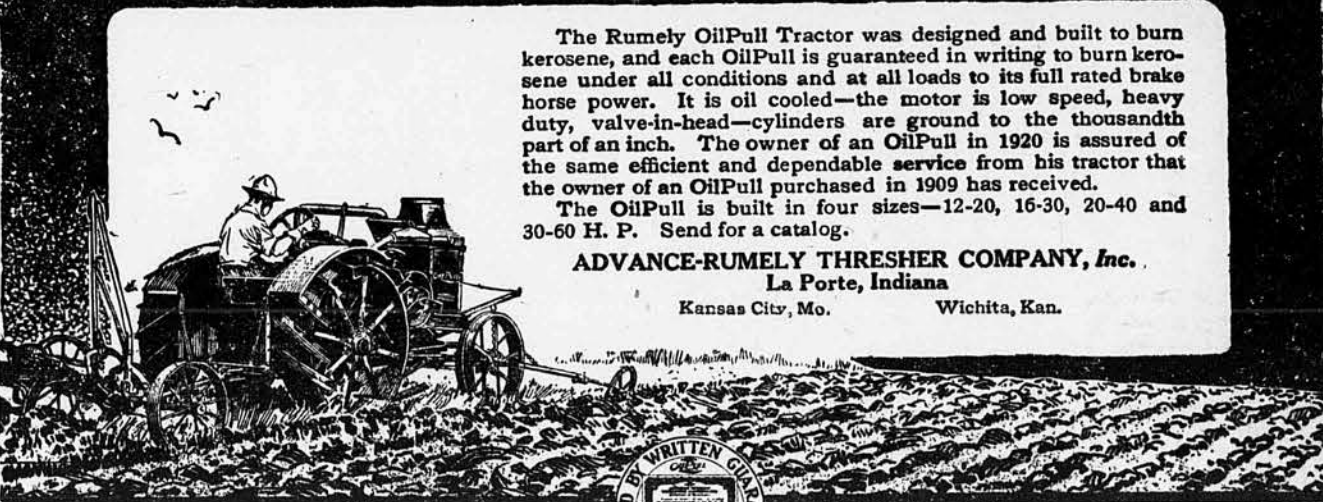
Advance-Rumely service is backed by over three-quarters of a century of success in the manufacture of farm machinery. 80 years of successful growth have built for Advance-Rumely a manufacturing institution of permanency and great strength. Advance-Rumely has factories at La Porte, Ind., Battle Creek, Mich. and Toronto, Ont., 127 modern buildings covering over 195 acres.



In order to provide closer co-operation with the farmer, Advance-Rumely has established 29 branch offices and warehouses. Each has a complete stock of machines and parts, capable of rendering to its customers the all-important, close at hand, immediate service. These branches are all located at important railroad points, and are under the supervision of competent men.



Every one of the three thousand Advance-Rumely dealers is able to provide intelligent and expert service to farmers in his locality. A tractor school is held for dealers each winter at the La Porte factory, where every detail of the product is made known to the dealers by expert instructors. This provides each dealer with the ability to supply the last link in the service chain.



The Rumely Oil Pull Tractor was designed and built to burn kerosene, and each Oil Pull is guaranteed in writing to burn kerosene under all conditions and at all loads to its full rated brake horse power. It is oil cooled—the motor is low speed, heavy duty, valve-in-head—cylinders are ground to the thousandth part of an inch. The owner of an Oil Pull in 1920 is assured of the same efficient and dependable service from his tractor that the owner of an Oil Pull purchased in 1909 has received.

The Oil Pull is built in four sizes—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. Send for a catalog.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.
La Porte, Indiana

Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kan.

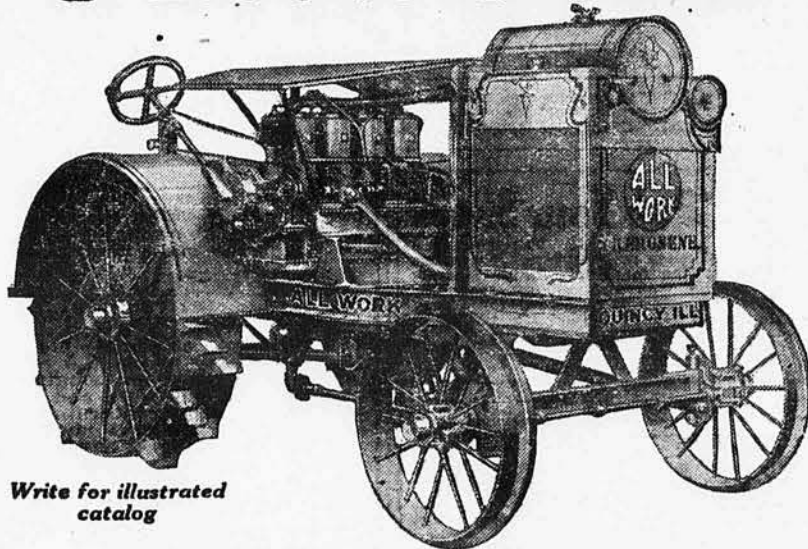
ADVANCE RUMELY

Allwork

KEROSENE TRACTORS

Wonderful Power Built Into This Light Tractor

For All Kinds of Field and Belt Work



Write for illustrated catalog

HERE is a lightweight tractor with a big four-cylinder 5x6 motor which gives you a substantial margin of reserve power for pulling three plows easily through the toughest kind of soil. The Allwork also furnishes sufficient belt power for a 24-in. separator, 16-in. ensilage cutter, etc.

Guaranteed to Burn Kerosene Successfully

This reliable tractor is a safe investment which will pay you big returns, and its excellent past performance insures satisfactory service and long life. During the six years the Allwork Tractor has been in actual use on thousands of farms in all parts of the country, it has retained the same sturdy design, while numerous improvements and refinements have been added from time to time, most of them being prompted by the farmers using this tractor.

ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY, Box 30A, Quincy, Illinois

BOTH for \$17.25 **You Take No Risk with an Ironclad**

Why pay more? For \$17.25 you can get these 2 unbeatable machines, set up complete, ready for use, delivered, freight paid east of Rockies. **Money Back if Not Satisfied** We will send both machines back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe.

150-Egg Incubator—150-Chick Brooder Don't class this big galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap, thin metal and painted, like some, to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Made of genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery, hot water heater, COPPER tanks and boiler, self-regulator, Tyco's thermometer, glass in door, and many other special advantages fully explained in free catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Box 87, Racine, Wis.

30 Day Trial 10 YEAR GUARANTEE!

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

In February, 1920, my 700 S. C. W. Leghorn hens laid 11,600 eggs which yielded me

68 cents profit per hen

My gross receipts were \$597.90; my feed bill, \$122.50, or a profit of \$475.40 above feeding costs. My five pullets won 1st Prize Hen and 1st Prize Pen at the American Egg Laying Contest at Leavenworth in 1918. Eggs from prize pen, mated to a fine male from an egg strain dating back fifteen years, are \$7.50 for 18 eggs. Hatching eggs, selected, \$10 per hundred; ten extra eggs with every hundred. Orders billed in rotation; 25 per cent cash with order, balance within three days of shipping.

Order now direct from this ad

H. M. Blaine, Sylvia, Kansas

Biggest Hatches Strong Chicks

That's what you want and will get with a Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit. My big catalog "Hatching Facts" tells the whole story—gives newest ideas and quickest ways to make poultry pay with my

\$12.95 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

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It tells everything. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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WRITE QUICK For Catalog and SPECIAL OFFER. Nests won't cost you a cent. Your hens will pay for them in more eggs.

Get 20 to 50% more eggs, have healthier hens, make more money, with the Everlasting, Sanitary

KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests. Costs less than wood. Unlimited guarantee. Send name today for Special Offer and interesting literature. 40,000 in use.

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Baby Chicks 700,000 chicks for March, April, May and June delivery. 200,000 eggs per setting. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Black Spanish, Anconas, Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Black Langshans. We have shipped baby chicks the last three years to 44 STATES without any appreciable loss. Safe delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Catalog FREE.

Miller Poultry Farm Box 521 Lancaster, Mo.

Rider Agents Wanted Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new Ranger "motor-bike" completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the "Ranger" line of bicycles. EASY PAYMENTS if desired at a small advance over our Special wholesale cash prices. DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. TIRES Lamps, Wheels, Sundries, and parts—at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. 1177 Chicago

Home-Made Brooders

With warm medicated dirt floors and feather hovers, lead the world saving baby chicks. You can make them right at home from an ordinary box, or change any make old brooder to this kind. Just send us names of 2 or 3 friends away from your post office who use incubators, and we will send you this information absolutely free, also tell you WHY CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL just at hatching time. This can save you from \$100 to \$500 this spring. Send names today.

RAISALL REMEDY CO. BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Poultry Woman Offers Baby Chick Book Free

BESSIE B. CARSWELL The Poultry Woman

The fatal chick disease. This valuable book is FREE and you should certainly write this successful poultry woman for a copy.

How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed

—How to tell slackers and poor layers; how to get more fertile eggs, better hatches, stronger chicks and prevent bowel trouble is thoroughly explained in a bulletin which will be sent free to readers of this paper who write Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, of the American Poultry School, Dept. 337, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.



PREMIER BRAND Egg Baskets, Egg Boxes, Chick Boxes, Buckeye and Sure Hatch Incubators, Hovers; Best Line Water Fountains, Feeders, Poultry Supplies. Save 5 to 25%. Catalog Free. **WESTERN BOX AND BASKET CO., Omaha, Nebraska.**

BABY CHICKS 15 cents each and up. 17 leading breeds. Catalog free. **SPRINGFIELD HATCHERIES, Box T, Springfield, O.**

Dub Your Shoes

Like the A. E. F. did. Preserves the leather and keeps out moisture. We made millions of tins for Uncle Sam's Doughboys in the wet and sloppy trenches. Send 15 cts.—stamps or coins—for a regulation 2-oz. tin of SHOE DUBBING.

The Stamford Rubber Supply Co. Stamford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED

We are looking for responsible and reputable agents, to sell a complete line of paints to farmers. This is a permanent position with a company that works on a profit-sharing basis and consists of a line that you will be proud to sell your neighbors and friends. This is not a proposition for the ordinary "fly by night" agent, but a solid business opening with opportunity for advancement and success. E. Lehman, Sec., Desk B, 5716 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

Capper Poultry Club**Study Advertisements Before Making Purchases**

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

If you have ever watched one of the huge magazine printing presses in the Capper Building turning out 6,000 copies of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze every hour you have been fascinated by the rapidity and expertness of these great machines. The process of printing is as different from the early systems as sending a letter by stage coach is from sending a message by wire.

The art of printing was discovered in the fifteenth century and like many good things that we have today its development was gradual. Some decades after printing was discovered merchants began to advertise in these crudely printed early papers, but it is only within the last half century that the full value of advertising is appreciated by both dealer and the reading public.

The difference is not in the illustrating alone. Advertising of today is so well written that you gain the writer's viewpoint in the first sentence or two. Advertisements often are of even higher educational value than news articles. Being compelled to express his thoughts in a small amount of space, the "ad" writer has learned to concentrate and gives you in a few words the essence of what he has acquired by much study.

Do you read the advertisements about poultry and poultry equipment in the farm papers? If you don't, begin now to make a study of them. Perhaps you do not wish to buy an incubator or a brooder or a drinking fountain at present, but as success comes to you in the poultry business you are going to want better equipment and reading "ads" will educate you as to what kind of equipment is best. Do more than read the advertising—write to the dealer asking him to send you his catalog or price list. Studying a catalog is an excellent way of shopping.

Capper Poultry club girls are continually improving their flocks and buying new equipment with their proceeds. "My pullets keep laying more eggs all the time," wrote Myrtle Dirks of Butler county. "I gave Mother part of the money to pay for the feed they ate last fall before they were laying, but they have more than paid for this. I suppose you think I am getting rich from my egg money, but I haven't been able to put any in the bank yet. I paid \$7 for wire for our new chicken pen, and I also helped to pay for an incubator and brooder that we are getting. I want to get a desk and a few other things for my room now, so you see there are plenty of places to put the money."

"I noticed that some of the girls spent their prize money to improve their stock," wrote Claire Donnelly of Rice county. "Mine wasn't a large prize but I think I invested it wisely. I spent the dollar that I won to get rid of some of my cockerels. I received

orders for 18 cockerels. How is that for one small 'ad' in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?"

Nellie Powls of Linn county also writes about a good investment she has made. "I have bought a cockerel for my pen of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds," writes Nellie. "He is of a prize winning family, the breeder having won first place with her chickens in Kansas City. They took the premium for three years in succession."



Anna Rush of Dickinson County

I have some fine pullets also and hope to do good work in the contest this year."

So keen is the interest of Kansas breeders in the success of Capper Poultry club girls that the prize offers for the club of this year are continually increasing.

"I am very glad to tell you that I will give a pair of Single Comb Buff Leghorns to the girl making the second best record with this variety," said Herb D. Wilson of Holton, Kan. "Said pair I will mate to produce best results, value \$25, and will be composed of either a \$15 cock bird or cockerel and a \$10 pullet."

That is fine news for the girls who are raising Single Comb Buff Leghorns and for those who are planning to purchase this variety. Mrs. F. R. Harbison of Olathe has already offered a \$25 trio as first prize in this breed club.

And here's some good news for those who are raising Black Langshans. "You may offer a trio of this breed," wrote Mrs. C. T. Horton of Blue Mound "to the girl making the best record with Black Langshans."

In the picture today you meet Anna Rush of Dickinson county and her White Plymouth Rock cockerel which she calls "Arthur Capper."

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt. I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club) I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Sweet Potato Disease Control

Several demonstrations on control of Missouri College of Agriculture and growers in St. Louis and of sweet potato diseases were carried out with success in 1919 by the University of Missouri. Black rot is the most serious trouble, says J. T. Rosa, Jr., growers having reported serious loss on account of this disease.

The following measures are being recommended for sweet potato diseases in general: (1) Sort over the seed at bedding time, carefully removing all tubers showing rotten spots or black patches, either on the sides of the tubers or at the stem ends. Notice the stem end of the tubers most carefully to be sure there is no evidence of black rot. (2) Make up the seedbed by removing the old soil and filling in with entirely new soil, which may be obtained from a field where potatoes have not been grown for some years, or better still, from the woods. In case sand can be obtained in the vicinity, this material is better suited for bedding potatoes than garden soil. Sweet potato plants grown in sand are stronger, more vigorous, and have better roots than plants grown from tubers bedded in earth. (3) Disinfect the sound seed which have been separated from those showing rotten spots. Use for this disinfection corrosive sublimate or mercuric chloride at the rate of 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water. Use a little warm water to dissolve the powder in, then pour this into a wooden tub or barrel containing about 8 gallons of cold water. In this the selected seed should be soaked for 8 to 10 minutes, but no longer than 15 minutes. In making this disinfection use a wooden tub or barrel, as a metal container will destroy the strength of the solution.

The disinfecting solution may be used to treat three or four lots of seed, then thrown away and a fresh solution made. At this rate the cost of seed treatment is about 10 cents a bushel. Be careful not to leave the powder or solution where it can be reached by stock, poultry, or children as it is extremely poisonous. After disinfection, the wet seed may be dumped into the hotbed and bedded in the usual way. At this time, one also may be able to notice a great many tubers showing rotten spots which were not noticed in culling over before. It is much easier to notice rotten spots after the tubers have been wet in the disinfecting solution. All such tubers should be thrown out.

The best way of getting rid of the diseased tubers is to boil them, after which they can be used for feeding stock and poultry. If they are not boiled, burned, or buried, the diseased tubers will be very likely to spread disease.

All three of these items will undoubtedly greatly reduce the amount of black rot and foot rot disease of sweet potatoes. Any of the three precautions alone probably will be helpful, but for full efficiency all three should be carefully observed.

For best results it also is desirable to plant sweet potatoes on land where they have not been grown for the last two or three years. In rare cases, sweet potato diseases may live in the soil for as long as five or six years.

How to Keep Fit

A post card addressed to the United States Public Health Service, 228 First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., asking for the pamphlet "Keeping Fit" will bring you information you have been looking for about the care of your body, and the development of muscular strength, endurance, and the vigor of manhood.

A Wag and a Gag

A newspaper reporter, who was inclined to be lazy in his method of picking up news, met a brother reporter, who was as keen as the other was lazy. "Anything doing?" asked the lazy one. "I have a report that a man was choked to death in a restaurant, but I haven't learned his name yet," replied the other. "How did it happen?" asked the reporter, eagerly scenting copy. "He was eating a piece of horse meat," was the reply, "and some one said 'Whoa!'"—San Francisco Argonaut.



Is that good old battery of yours getting balky?

It may require only a skillful repair to bring back its snappy motor-spinning power. No matter what make of battery you have in your car, drive to your nearest USL Station for Golden Rule Service.

USL Service Stations don't have to sell a fixed number of batteries each month, that's not the USL Policy. Often when a man thinks his battery is done for and wants to buy a new USL, our Service Stations show him how they can save money for him by repairing his battery and giving him an adjustment guarantee for eight months. That is "Golden Rule" service.

USL Service Stations are expert at keeping electrical systems in tune so they will treat

the batteries right. It is important to remember this.

USL Service Stations sell only the USL Battery which has long life Machine-Pasted Plates. USL Batteries are shipped "Dry-Charged." This avoids all before-sale deterioration and the customer is assured a perfect battery with every bit of its life intact.

If you are having trouble with your automobile battery or your farm lighting battery, be sure to see the USL Service Station Man and have the trouble corrected at once.



The USL Farm Lighting Storage Battery

U.S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Likely there's one of our fifteen hundred service stations in your town. If there isn't, for the address of the handiest, just drop a post card to the nearest of the following distributors:

Kansas City Elec. Construction Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Metropolitan Service Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Master Sales Co., Omaha, Neb.
The Electric Service & Eng. Co., Denver, Col.

BARGAINS IN GROCERIES

12 Cans Standard Corn	1.65
12 Cans Extra Fancy Sweet Iowa Corn	1.95
12 No. 3 Cans Hominy	1.50
12 No. 3 Cans Tomatoes	2.25
12 Cans Tomato Pulp	.75
12 No. 3 Cans Sauer Kraut	.85
12 Cans Soaked Peas	.85
12 Cans Wisconsin Sifted Early June Peas	1.90
12 No. 3 Cans Baked Beans in Sauce	2.25
12 Tall Cans Alaska Pink Salmon	2.75
1 Lb. Horse Shoe or Star Tobacco	.80
1 Lb. Twist Granger Tobacco	1.00
10 Lb. Pail Family Lake Fish	1.25
10 Lb. Pail No. 8 Mackerel	2.45
10 Lb. Box Macaroni or Spaghetti	1.15
1/2 Gal. Pure Lemon or Vanilla Extract	4.50
1 Lb. Pure Pepper in Canister	.50
5 Lb. Can Pure Phosphate Baking Powder	.65
10 Lbs. No. 1 Hand Picked Mich. Navy Beans	1.60
20 Lbs. No. 2 Navy Beans	1.75
10 Lbs. Fancy Calif. Lima Beans	.95
10 Lbs. Black Eyed Peas	.95
10 Lbs. Fancy Head Rice	1.60
20 Lb. Box Fresh Krisp Soda Crackers	3.50
20 Lb. Box Fresh Baked Ginger Snaps	5.50
1 No. 10 Pail Marigold Jelly	1.25
30 Lb. Pail Pure A Strawberry Preserves	7.20
10 Lbs. Fancy Calif. Prunes size 50 to 60	2.50
10 Lbs. Fancy Calif. Evap. Peaches	2.75
10 Lbs. Fancy Santos Peaberry Coffee	4.35
12 Lb. Can Good Bacon	3.25
10 Lb. Pail Pure Lard	2.95
5 Lbs. Wisconsin Cheese	1.95
20 Bars Fairy Soap	.90
20 Bars Lenox Soap	.55
12 Bars Mechanic Soap	1.95
12 No. 3 Cans Apples	1.75
12 Large Cans Evap. Milk	1.75
98 Lb. Sack Hard Wheat Flour	5.95
50 Lb. Sack Corn Meal	2.35
1 No. 10 Can Calif. Prunes in Syrup	1.50
10 Lbs. Fancy Evap. Apples	2.90
12 Cans Fancy Calif. Apricots in Syrup	2.95
12 No. 2 1/2 Cans Fancy Sliced Pineapples	4.95
1 No. 10 Can Calif. Pie Peaches	.90
12 2 1/2 Cans Assorted Del Monte California Fruits in Syrup	4.75

Send for Complete Price List. Thousands of Grocery Bargains. We own and operate 10 stores in Kansas City. References: Metropolitan Bank, Sterling State Bank. If goods not as represented return at our expense.

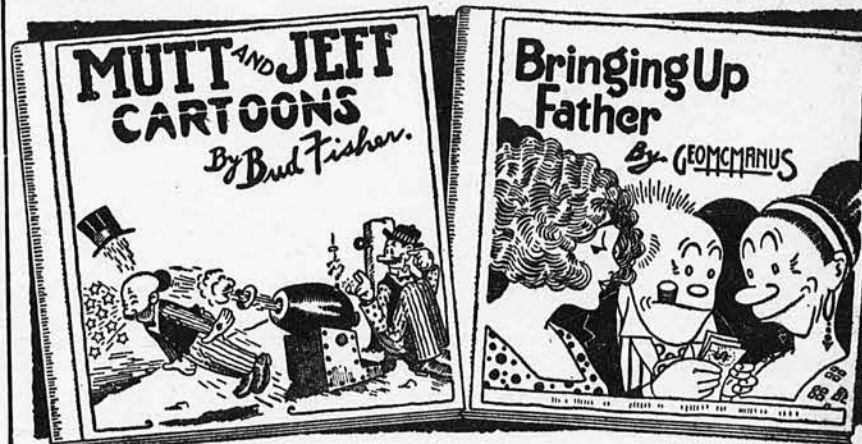
Orders packed and delivered f. o. b. on cars Kansas City.
WEINBERG GROCERY COMPANY
Established 1903
Largest Exclusive Mail Order Grocery House in the West
Mail Order Dept. "E", 2300 E. 15th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Pendergast Fence
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WE PAY FREIGHT
HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES
PROMPT SERVICE—FACTORIES NEAR
Big Illustrated Catalog Free

UNITED FENCE COMPANY
of Stillwater
STILLWATER, MINN. FORT MADISON, IA.
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GIVEN To You FREE

Mutt and Jeff—Bringing Up Father
Now in Book Form

Here are two series of cartoons that have made millions laugh in both hemispheres. Do you enjoy a good hearty laugh—of course you do. Everyone does. You have often read the cartoons of Mutt and Jeff and Bringing Up Father as they appear in the daily newspaper. Here is your opportunity to get these two books FREE and POSTPAID. Both books are crammed full of cartoons that will make you laugh until your sides burst. The whole family will enjoy reading them and as our supply is limited I am going to urge that you fill out and

Mail Coupon Today—Don't Wait

Everybody wants these books. All you have to do is to distribute eight beautiful colored pictures among your friends on our fast selling 25 cent offer. A few minutes will do it and the books are yours. Be the first in your neighborhood to get this series of cartoons in book form. Our supply is limited. Don't wait—fill out and mail the coupon today to

ROBT LEE,
80 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Robt. Lee, 80 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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

Name

Town

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

The responsibility of your seedsman is as important as the stability of your bank. No seed house in any part of the world has higher standards than Salzer.

America's Headquarters for Field Seeds

For 52 years we have kept faith with thousands of successful farmers. Every resource known to the science of seed improvement is used at our great trial and propagating grounds—Cliffwood and Fairview. Quality seeds—and quality seeds only—bear the seal of this house. Delivery of your order is guaranteed.

Send TODAY for a copy of our 1920 catalog—168 pages, profusely illustrated—98 pages showing 275 Salzer varieties in actual color. A postcard will bring it to you—FREE.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
Box 139, La Crosse, Wisconsin



Forage Crops that Resist Drought

Direct from Sections Where They Are Native

53 Years' Experience in supplying farmers and gardeners with quality seed, enables us to recommend the following forage crops:

Shrock Kaffir

Early and of remarkable drought resistance. Germinates readily in cold ground. 60 to 70 bushels to the acre.

Pink Kaffir

Truly Wonder Crop. Sure to mature. 40 to 50 bushels to acre.

1867-1920 **Barteldes SEEDS**
Milo Maize
Drought Resisting
Yellow Straight Neck—
60 to 100 Bushels to the Acre

FREE BOOK Send at once for 1920 Catalog and Seed Annual, also Garden Guide and Special Pink list giving prices on quantity orders.

Barteldes Seed Company, 606 Barteldes Bldg.
Lawrence, Kans. Oklahoma City, Okla. Denver, Col.
(ADDRESS NEAREST HOUSE)

Feterita
Specially grown for Western planters. Well acclimated. Pure, cleaned and re-cleaned.

The Sign of Quality for 53 Years

SEND FOR SAMPLES



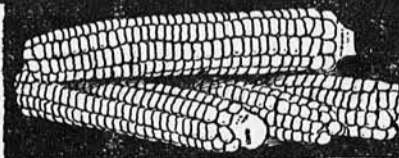
SEED BARGAINS—

High Germination, Alfalfa \$12.50 bu.; Timothy \$5.50; Orange or red amber cane seed \$1.30; Amber cane seed \$1.25; Sumac or sourless cane seed \$1.75; White cane seed \$1.85; German Millet \$2.80; Common or western Millet \$1.75; Siberian Millet \$2.00; White Sweet Clover \$20.00; Red Clover \$32.00; Alsike clover \$30.00; Kaffir \$1.65; Feterita or Milo Maize \$1.85; Schrock \$2.00; Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn \$3.00; Boone County White or White Elephant seed corn \$3.00; Oats \$1.25; Barley \$1.65; Sudan \$14.00 cwt.; Red top \$15.00 cwt. Satisfaction or your money back. Order now before another advance. We believe the market is at the very lowest right now. We live where the seed grows and buy direct from the producer, and sell to the consumer at wholesale prices. We ship from several warehouses and save you freight charges. Liberty Bonds accepted at Par, we allow 3% discount on 10-bushel orders. Let us have that order now. If we don't please you, all you will have to do is to tell us about it, and your money will be returned to you together with any freight charges you have paid out. You can't lose a cent in dealing with us. If you need any other seed, ask us for prices.

MEIER SEED COMPANY, RUSSELL, KANSAS

"The Sweetest Corn in the World"

SONDEREGGER'S Golden Sweet Corn—grown for years with the best of success. Contains about 5% more sugar and 6% less starch than the early white varieties, which makes it much better for table use. The stalks grow 4 to 6 feet high, each stalk producing one or two well-developed ears 7 to 9 inches long, filled with beautiful yellow kernels. Matures about same time as Early Minnesota. The originator says it is the sweetest corn in the world, and I think he is right. I have never found one sweeter. I would advise everyone to try this, as I believe if you use it once you will never plant any other.



TRUE DELICIOUS APPLE TREES—We have a large assortment of this wonderful apple. Large fruit, beautiful dark red, quality unsurpassed. Sweet, slightly touched with acid. Comes out of storage in April in perfect condition.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—The wonderful new St. Regis. First to bear and continues until late October. Very hardy. Yields first season.

PERFECTION CURRANT—In my garden this is the best bearer; the largest, sweetest, and easiest to pick. Rich, mild flavor, less acid and few seeds.

Complete Catalog of Trees and Seeds sent free

SONDEREGGER NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, 63 Court St., Beatrice, Neb.



Mantel Clock FREE

Exquisite Gold finish—or choice of 100 other presents—for selling 40 packs of our Quality Brand Garden Seed at 10c., a pack. Write

NATIONAL SEED CO.
DEPT. V. LANCASTER, PA.

SEED CORN—SEED OATS

One Grade—The Best

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM

Frank J. Rist, Prop.

Humboldt, Nebraska

Capper Pig Club News

This Boy Won With Balanced Rations

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

THERE'S inspiration for every member of the Capper Pig club in the showing made by the Labette county team last year. The quartet composing the team certainly deserve the name, "The Big Four," for while they weren't mighty in size they had a wonderful supply of pep, and in addition the ability to raise good hogs. Two Durocs, one Poland and one Hampshire made up the contest entry. Wesley Dove with his belted sow and 12 pigs produced 2,125 pounds of pork. Bob Montee, with a fine Poland sow and six pigs produced 1,300 pounds and showed a profit of \$159.34, missing out on the cash prizes by a very narrow margin. Little Bobbie Blair had nine Duroc pigs from his contest sow and produced 1,425 pounds of pork, with a profit of \$140. It remained for the county leader, Max Barnes, to be a prize winner, and that, too, with the lowest pork production—1,034 pounds. His cost was so low that only careful feeding and proper rations made it possible. Let's study his story carefully, for there is much of value in it for this year's contestants.

"I purchased my sow for the year's work from Lant Brothers," began Max. "Dad and I drove to their farm and selected her from an offering of about 60 head. Believe me, she is bred in the purple. I entered my sow in the contest February 1, 1919. She weighed 275 pounds. The hog house that she stayed in was 4 feet by 6 feet, while the runway was about 12 feet square. On one side of the pen is a large wooden feeding platform, while the houses have wood floors and the rest of the pen is covered with gravel, so the quarters in which I had her were clean, and I kept them so all the time.

"From February 1 to March 1 I fed my sow a ration composed of shorts, bran, tankage, ear corn, skimmilk and whey. I didn't have enough skimmilk, so had to use some tankage. In the morning I fed her a slop composed of 7 pounds shorts, 5 pounds bran and 12 pounds tankage, mixed with 9½ pounds whey. At night I fed her a couple of ears of corn and 9½ pounds of skimmilk.

"During March I fed my sow a ration of shorts, bran, skimmilk, whey and corn, the average amount given daily being 1.4 pounds shorts, .75 pounds bran, 8 pounds skimmilk, 8 pounds whey and 1 ear of corn. My sow farrowed nine fine pigs March 25 and saved all of them, four boars and five sows. I sat up all night with the sow the night she farrowed, wiping off the pigs with a flannel cloth and putting them at work at the 'lunch counter.' As the first week or so is the most critical part of a pig's life, I believe a little extra care then will be well repaid.

"During April I fed my sow—the little pigs were beginning to assist her to eat by the last of the month—a ration composed of 2½ parts by weight of shorts, 1 part bran, 2 parts barley and 8 parts skimmilk. I gave this ration night and morning, feeding all she would clean up readily. Thru May she received a ration composed of 3½ parts shorts, 1 part bran, 2 parts barley and 9 parts skimmilk.

"I took my sow out of the contest June 1. She weighed 290 pounds then, a gain of 15 pounds. On June 26 I sold six of my pigs for \$120. They averaged 68 pounds apiece. They had been receiving a ration composed of 1.75 parts by weight of shorts, 1.25 bran and .5 tankage. I fed this ration twice a day, giving just enough to keep them in good growing condition. From June 26 to September 26, with the pigs on pasture, I fed a ration of 1.5 parts shorts, 1 part bran, and 8 parts skimmilk. I sold one of my boar pigs August 4 for \$27.50, at a weight of 100 pounds. This left one gilt and one boar from my contest litter.

"From September 26 to December 15 I fed 1.5 parts shorts, .5 parts bran and 2 parts feterita. I fed the feterita in the morning and the shorts and bran

dry at night. This ration was somewhat lacking in protein, as I was unable to obtain any tankage, and we didn't have any skimmilk. I sold my remaining boar pig for \$45 December 1. He weighed 273 pounds. I value the gilt I have left at \$50.

"I believe in balanced rations, so I used them to great advantage in feeding my sow and pigs. I always mixed up a quantity of feed according to the ration, then I knew the proportion of feed in the ration and the amount fed every day. As I always kept my



The Labette "Big Four."

weights and measures exact, I know to an ounce the amount of feed given. I always kept plenty of fresh water before my hogs, also plenty of wood ashes or charcoal.

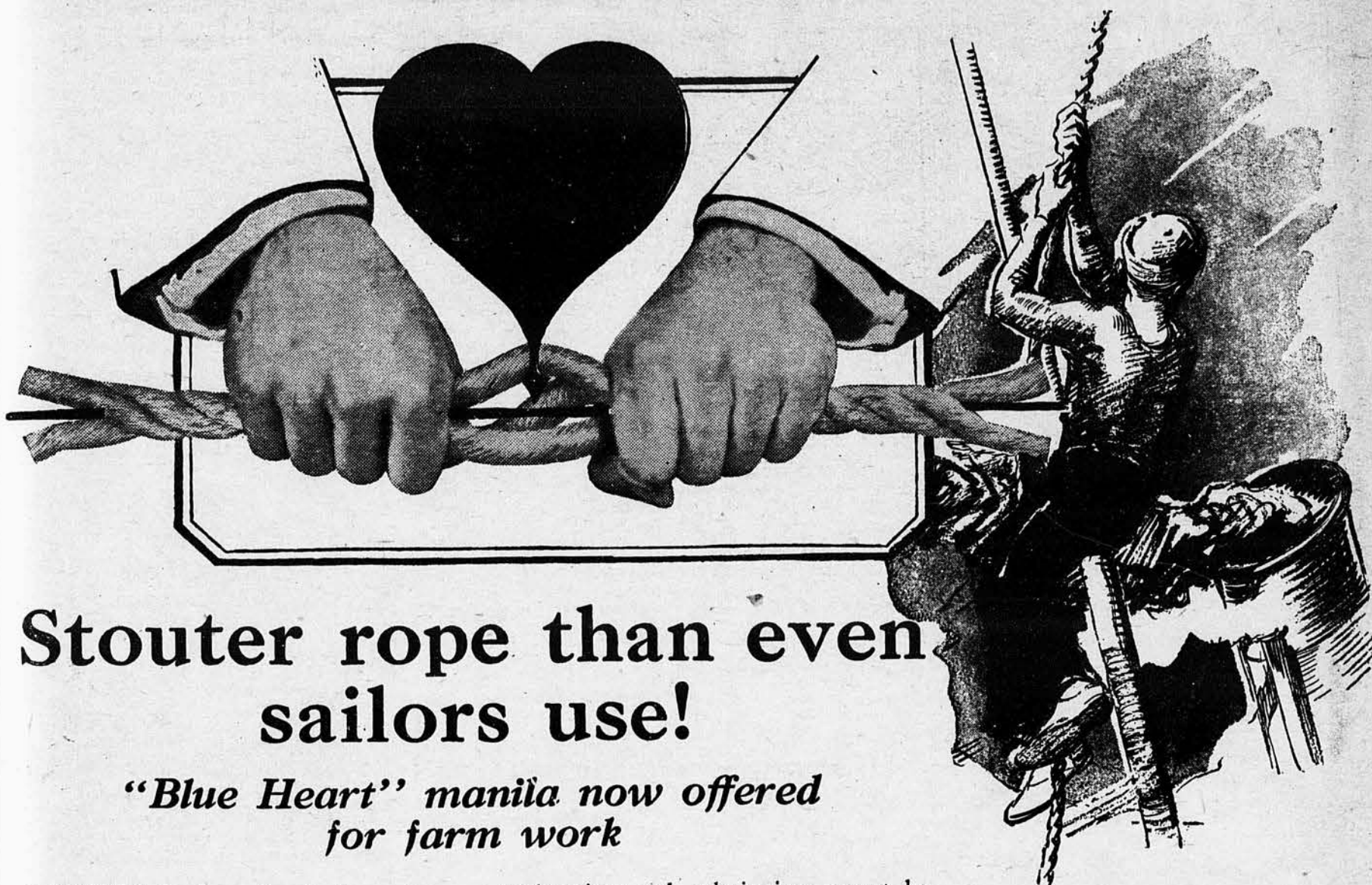
"I produced 1,034 pounds of pork at a cost of 3.5 cents a pound, contest prices, and 3.6 cents actual cost. I sold eight of my contest pigs for breeding purposes. They brought me \$192.50. My actual profit from the contest litter I consider to be \$152.77, plus the gilt I am keeping, valued at \$50. My sow is easily worth \$150, and my fall litter is valued at \$200.

"You will ask, 'What is the key to so low a cost a pound of pork produced?' Here in a nutshell are a few big things you must do to raise hogs for real profit, as I have gathered from my experience: First, clean quarters; second, plenty of fresh water; third, mineral matter before them all the time; fourth, balanced rations; fifth, a little care, labor and patience with the hogs."

This is the last call for members for the Capper Pig club for 1920. Time for enrollment will be up March 10, and all applications must be mailed by that date. Time for obtaining recommendations and finding contest sow will be provided. From all over Kansas are coming enthusiastic letters about the club work. Every boy thinks his sow a 'peach,' and soon we'll begin to get reports of fine contest litters. Get in on the good times. If you're a member, get out of the club work every bit possible, if you haven't joined, get the application coupon from the Capper Poultry club story and send it in. Don't wait until another year; now's the time to start in the purebred game.

New State Champion in Nebraska

For some time the Jersey, Mermaid's Fancy Wax, has been the largest butter producer in Nebraska. She is now forced to take second place, however, by the new champion Tulip Pietertje Koenigen 2nd, a daughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Junior. The figures for this new Holstein champion as given by her owner are 1066.4 pounds of butter from 26,731.6 pounds of milk. Her milk record is also a state record exceeding by about 70 pounds the previous record of the University of Nebraska cow, La May.



Stouter rope than even sailors use!

"Blue Heart" manila now offered for farm work

NEVER before has such a sturdy rope been spun for the American farmer as we are now offering!

Sturdier than even the stout cordage the sailors use, rope that buffets the ocean's storms and is daily trusted with human lives.

So strong is "Blue Heart" manila rope that a piece the size of your little finger will hold 15 to 20 men!

We positively guarantee "Blue Heart" manila rope to be stronger than the *ideal* strength specified by the United States Government Bureau of Standards.

More than that, we stand behind it for purity of fibre, for yardage and quality—synonyms for long wear, full value and durability. And yet it costs no more than ordinary rope!

Every foot is marked with the "Blue Heart" so you will know it at sight!

Grasp any piece of this rope in your hands—untwist the strands—and you can see the "Blue Heart," which assures you long wear and tenacity.

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

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

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

The public has been confused about ropes

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

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

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

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

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

"Red Heart" sisal rope

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

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

Write for sample of rope—free!

Only by seeing the fine material and workmanship that goes into our ropes can you appreciate why we can guarantee them. Get a free sample today. Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hooven & Allison Company, Dept. 83, Xenia, Ohio.

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

"Red Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of sisal fibre

"Green Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of istle fibre

"Purple Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of mauritius fibre

"Pink Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of New Zealand fibre

"White Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of hemp fibre

"Golden Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of jute fibre

Mail this coupon

Hooven & Allison,
Department 83,
Xenia, Ohio.

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

My dealer is

H & A
"Blue Heart" Manila Rope

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



Winter Meals From Your Summer Garden.

IN the cold winter, when canned or fresh vegetables are so expensive, how fine it is to be able to go to the fruit closet and select a jar of home-canned beans, peas, beets, carrots, sweet corn, etc.

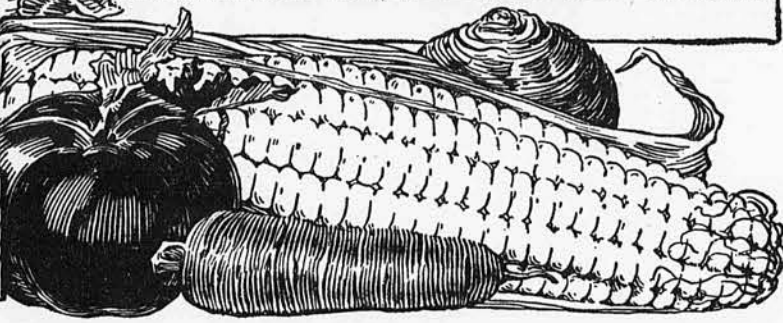
Home canning, or cold packing, proves most satisfactory when the vegetables are fresh from the garden. All varieties best suited to canning are easy to raise and big yields are the rule when grown from Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds.

For 36 years our seeds have made gardening a source of pleasure and profit to thousands of "back yard gardeners." Join this vast gardening army—go to your dealers early and select packets of all the varieties you are fond of, from the convenient Northrup, King & Co. Seed Case. Standard size packets are only a nickel this year—and think of all the vegetables you can raise from one packet.

**NORTHROP, KING & CO'S
SEEDS**

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA



Pruning Treatment for Apples

The general pruning treatment recommended for apple trees is stated briefly as follows by V. R. Gardner of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture in Circular 90: During the first few years of a tree's life in the orchard it should be pruned severely, starting out with perhaps a 75 per cent pruning and this should consist in both thinning-out and heading-back, with perhaps the emphasis upon the heading-back. This heavy pruning is for the purpose of encouraging wood growth and developing the framework of the tree. As the tree becomes older pruning gradually decreases in severity until when 6 or 7 years old, when it is reaching bearing age and size, very little pruning is afforded; and as it gradually lessens in severity it gradually changes in kind, consisting less and less in heading-back and more in thinning-out. This general method of procedure serves to develop a fruit-spur system and bring the tree into bearing. After the tree is once in bearing, pruning gradually increases in amount but continues to be mainly a thinning-out; and this thinning-out should consist in a removal of small limbs through the top of the tree rather than in the removal of a few large limbs. When this plan is followed there is some thinning of fruit spurs and the fruit crop, over-bearing is prevented and the length of life, regularity of bearing and efficiency of individual fruit spurs is promoted.

Ordinarily pruning is done at some time in the dormant season—after most of the leaves are off in the fall and before the buds open in the spring. Doubtless this is the best time of the year for most pruning. The tree is bare and it is easier for the pruner to see what he is doing and choose more intelligently between limbs that should be removed and those that should be left. There is more likely to be time for the work than during the growing season. Probably it is better to prune while the tissues of the tree are not frozen as there is less likely to be mechanical injury to them from bruising and splitting. Certain specific objects may be accomplished by summer pruning, but it is necessary that the summer pruning be timed just right and that particular care be taken if those objects are to be attained. At least—in the case of the apple it is believed that summer pruning should be attempted only by the professional grower who is prepared to make a careful study of the subject.

Seed Sweet Clover Early

E. W., Alfalfa county, Oklahoma, asks about seeding Sweet clover. He wishes to know when to sow the seed.

Best results will come from early spring seeding. Under natural conditions Sweet clover seed remains in the ground thru the winter and germinates in the spring. Occasionally a few seedlings will be found in the fall. Good results have been obtained from seeding any time from January to May. In favorable seasons good stands of Sweet clover may be obtained by sowing the seed on wheat in the same manner that Red clover is often seeded. Seeding with a nurse crop may fail if the season is very hot and dry immediately after the grain is harvested, or if it makes too heavy a growth and shades the young clover plants.

The amount of seed to sow will depend upon its quality and the per cent of "hard seed." Sweet clover seed ordinarily contains from 10 to 90 per cent of this "hard seed," which will not germinate until the second season, altho it may be of good vitality. Germination tests made in advance of seeding should be made. If 60 per cent or more of the seed germinates readily, 10 to 15 pounds to the acre is enough. If unhulled seed is sown, increase the amount about 5 pounds to the acre.

On rough, wooded or stony lands that are untillable Sweet clover seed is often sown broadcast late in the winter or early spring. It will be worked into the ground by the alternate freezing and thawing or washed under by the rain. On very sandy soils Sweet clover is sometimes drilled in the native sod, by using a disk drill.

"Whadda ya mean, camouflage?"
"They're makin' the bottoms of the cups rough so you think you have sugar!"—Record.



17 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds

A splendid opportunity to secure this fine assortment of the most desirable and valuable of all flowers grown from seed. They have been selected to produce a continuous mass of exquisite, richly colored flowers which will make your garden gay the entire summer, and supply an abundance of bloom to cut for the house.

Each variety is put up in a separate plainly marked envelope, containing a generous supply of seed for all purposes.

ONE PACKET EACH OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES

Sweet Pea—Choice mixed.
Nasturtium—Fancy colors.
Aster—Giant flowering.
Petunia—Single and double mixed.
Salvia—Gorgeous, flowering sage.
Verbena—Fine mixture.

Mignonette—Exceedingly fragrant.
Carnation—Perpetual bloomers.
Sweet William—Varied Colored bloom.
Marigold—Flowers of gay colors.
Cosmos—Daisy-like flowers.

Calliopis—Orchid-like flowers.
Escholtzia (California Poppy).
Dianthus—Early flowering.
Pansy—Fancy bright colors.
Zinnia—Immense double flowers.
Sweet Alyssum—Snow-white flowers.

SPECIAL 10-DAY OFFER

We will send one packet each of the above 17 varieties of flower seeds free and postpaid with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Our supply is limited but we can guarantee delivery if order is sent us within 10 days

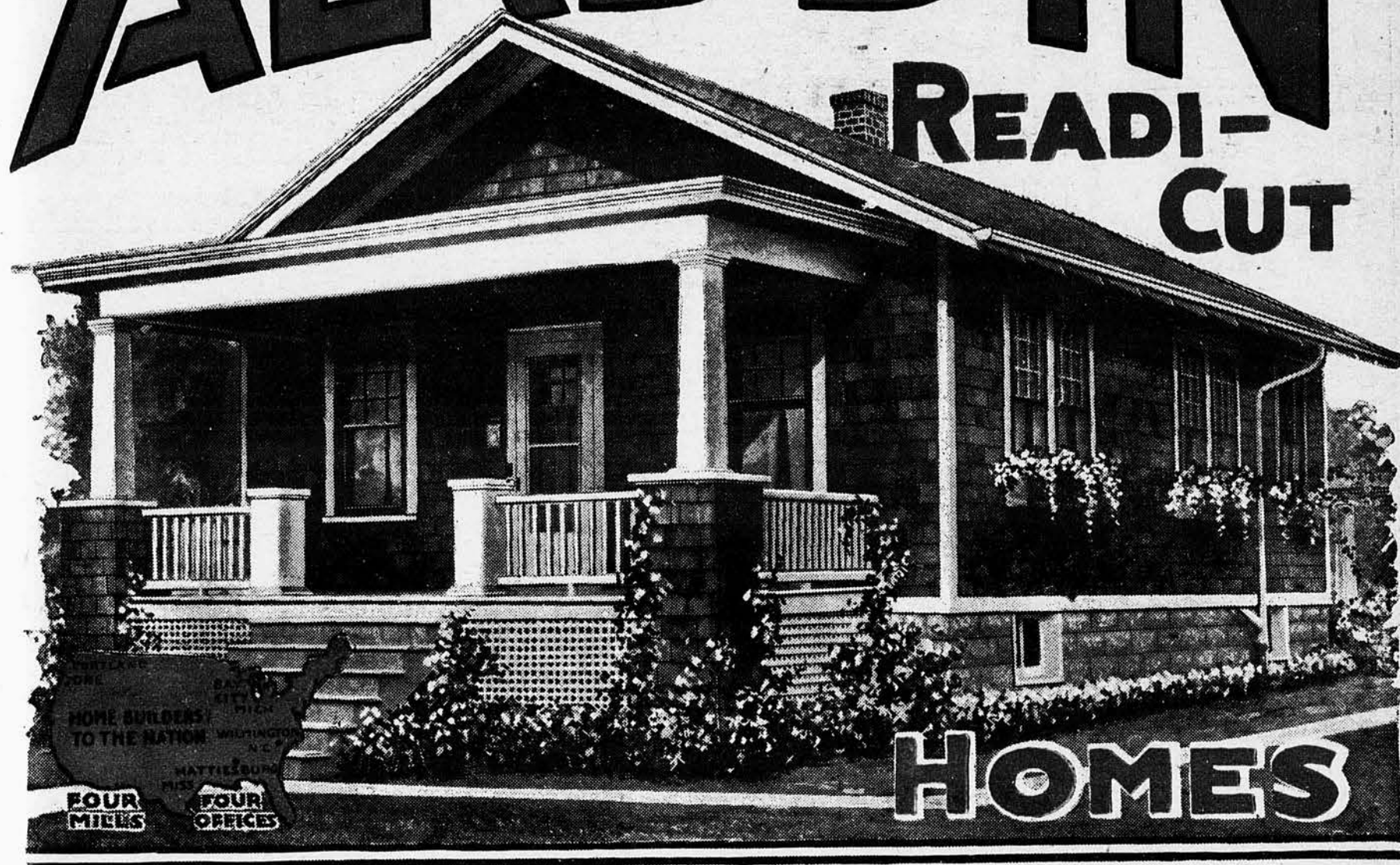
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the 17 packets of flower seeds free.

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HOMES

REDUCE HIGH BUILDING COSTS

Save the Waste and Reduce the Cost—The Aladdin System scientifically prepares the materials and conserves the labor. You can save 18% on the cost of the lumber and 30% on the cost of the labor. Certified records of thousands of Aladdin Homebuilders in every state prove these statements. You can prove these statements for yourself, for there is an Aladdin Home near you wherever you live. Fourteen years' success of the Aladdin System of construction have firmly established its

many advantages. The Lumber that's Wasted Costs Just as Much as the Lumber that's Used. The only possible way to reduce present high prices of lumber and labor is to save the usual waste. The Aladdin System prepares all the lumber in our mills ready to be nailed in place. Waste of lumber is reduced to less than 2%. Cost of labor is reduced 30%. One man will do in six days, with Aladdin Materials, what it requires ten days to accomplish without Aladdin's System.

Avoid Lumber Shortage—Build Now

Lumber shortage—a virtual famine of lumber—exists in many parts of the country. Reports indicate it is impossible even now to get material for certain needs. Stocks were never as low as they are now. The demand was never as great as it is

now. **THIS MEANS STILL HIGHER LUMBER PRICES.** It means that prices will go upward rapidly—that it will possibly take \$150 in six months or a year to buy \$100 worth of lumber. Will you be forced to pay these prices? Will your need for a home in six months cost you a 50% or a 100% penalty?

Four Greatest Forests In Country Are Aladdin Lumber Yards

The Aladdin lumber yards are the four greatest forests of the United States. Each one has sufficient standing timber to take care of the needs of the country for many years. The possible lumber famine predicted in all parts of the country will not affect the Aladdin Co.

Every Aladdin Home manufactured in 1920 will be shipped quickly and completely. No shortage of a few grades of material from the Aladdin house order. No hold up on the job on account of lack of material.

Build Now—Don't Delay

Early buyers of Aladdin Homes are assured delivery. Aladdin buyers are also assured a big saving—from \$300 to \$1000. **BUT** quick action is necessary. The enormous demand for homes will soon fill the Aladdin Mills to capacity. Your order will possibly be too late. An important message to every builder is contained in the Aladdin catalog. It is the message to you from the world's greatest homebuilding organization. Send for this book today.

20 ft. of Lumber From 16 ft. Board

The Aladdin System of Homebuilding has been practicing for 14 years the principle the World has only learned during the war—the elimination of waste of lumber and labor. The Aladdin Book explains this system thoroughly, shows how 20 feet of lumber is cut from a 16 ft. board. The great Aladdin Organization—experts in every branch of homebuilding, stands ready to help you build your home at a saving. Put this group of experts to work on your problem.

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BRANCHES: Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Wilmington, North Carolina; Portland, Oregon; Toronto, Ontario, Canada



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Write quick! Our latest catalog is now ready. Shows a full line of the kind of wire fence that will give the service you have a right to expect. Any style—for any purpose.

Square Deal Fence

Made of best quality open-hearth steel, heavily galvanized. Has strong, one-piece stay wires firmly locked to the springy, wavy strand wires by the famous Square Deal Knot. Cannot slip, sag, bag or buckle. Thousands upon thousands of users offer unqualified endorsement for service and satisfaction. Get our catalog and see for yourself just how Square Deal Fence is made. Write today for it. Don't buy until you see the service you will get and the money you will save by buying Square Deal Fencing.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. PEORIA, ILL. (74)
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Write To-Day

Great Hog Profits

MILKOLINE FOR HOGS **2¢ A GALLON**

Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

Cuts your feeding costs. Have bigger pigs, fatter hogs. Get them ready for market in far less time. You can do it. Prove at our risk that Milkoline is the surest farm money maker known.

Guaranteed Trial Offer We will ship you a barrel, or a barrel. Take 30 days—feed half to your hogs and poultry. If not absolutely satisfied return the unused part and we will refund every cent you paid us—no charge for the half you used.

Milkoline has a base of Pure Modified Buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. Milkoline comes in condensed form. Will keep indefinitely in any climate. Will not mould, sour or rot. Files will not come near it.

2¢ a Gallon For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 60 parts water or swill and feed with your usual grain feeds. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform acidity, and at a cost of 2¢ a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline saves them one-third on feed bills because it makes their hogs and poultry assimilate all their feed.

1400% Profit W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$439 worth of pork from \$30 worth of Milkoline in a sixty day feed. He made an actual test of this lot of hogs in comparison with another bunch. We could quote hundreds of testimonials, but the best proof is that we legally guarantee Milkoline to be satisfactory or refund your money, (you are the judge) and refer you to S. W. Blvd. Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and R. G. Dunn & Co. **MILKOLINE is just as good for Poultry as for Hogs.**

Order from Nearest Dealer or Direct from this Ad
Send check or money order and ask for free booklet, "Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market."

5 Gals. at Creamery \$1.50 per gal. \$7.50
10 " " " 1.25 per gal. 12.50
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Everbearing strawberries eventually will take the place of all other varieties. We grow all the best June bearing varieties—the best plants you ever saw. We also grow raspberry, blackberry and all other small fruit plants. Our catalogue is different from any catalogue you ever read. It will pay you to have it. It is free. Address:

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The choicest varieties, the highest quality we have ever offered; also some special lots of Great Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy, etc., that we are selling while they last at prices that mean a big saving to early buyers. All seeds sold subject to state or government test. Guaranteed exactly as claimed. Don't buy at fancy prices until you get our low prices. We have fine lots of all standard varieties Seed Corn suitable for all localities. Write us today. Address:

Jefferson Seed Co. Get This CATALOG FREE
Box 150 Jefferson, Iowa.

With the Capper Calf Club

Buying Contest Entries Gives Business Training

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IT'S NOT difficult for the right kind of boy or girl to hustle around and get the necessary recommendations for membership in the Capper Calf club. The first real bit of the business training that means so much in club work comes in locating and contracting for the contest calves. And judging by the letters reaching the club manager, some members are having difficulty finding a place to buy these calves. I don't believe, tho, that any Capper Calf club member is going to become discouraged because the first effort made isn't successful.

"Have you received a letter from R. M. Gow, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle club?" asks Hazel Horton of Linn county. "I sent in for an application blank for the Jersey Scouts of

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, F. L. Houghton, secretary, Brattleboro, Vt. Polled Shorthorn Breeders' association, J. H. Martz, secretary, Greenville, O. Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Harley A. Martin, secretary, Richfield Center, Wis.

The rapidly increasing list of members of the Capper Calf club shows that Kansas boys and girls recognize an opportunity when it is presented to them. This is the only Capper club in which both girls and boys are permitted, and I believe that at present we have more boys enrolled. Come on, girls, you can raise calves just as well as the boys. Every Kansas girl who isn't an active member of the Capper Poultry club may join the Capper Calf club. Remember, that means associate members are not barred from joining the calf club. The application coupon is handy; fill it out and send it in now.

Club members have shown a genuine interest in the brief talks about the dairy breeds of cattle. We now will begin a little study of the beef breeds, taking the Shorthorns first.

The original home of the Shorthorn breed of cattle is Northeastern England, according to Plumb's "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals." Their origin naturally is obscure. No doubt the early invaders of England—the Romans, Normans and others—brought over cattle which crossed with the native English stock. Later importations of bulls from Holland were made. The most distinguished improvers of the Shorthorn date from about 1780 and include Charles and Robert Colling, Thomas Bates, Thomas Booth and his sons, and Amos Cruickshank. The last named breeder developed a type of Shorthorn known as Scotch. He met with much success, and today Scotch cattle, tracing back in an important degree to his breeding, are known all over the world.

In general conformation the Shorthorn adheres closely to the beef type. This may be regarded as our heaviest breed of cattle, the Hereford ranking a close second. The color of the Shorthorn is in part distinctive of the breed. It may be pure red, red and white, pure white, or roan, the latter being a mixture of red and white hairs without forming solid color. No other breed claims the roan color.

While the Shorthorn ranks first as a beef animal, its dairy qualities also are important. Many farms use Shorthorns for milking, and some tribes produce an abundance of milk. No other beef breed equals the Shorthorn in milk production.

Next week we'll talk about the Herefords.

Highest Priced Grade Holstein

It is believed that a grade cow sold by W. H. Thayer, Mulvane, Kan., at public sale for \$460 is the highest priced grade Holstein to have been sold. In his sale, Mr. Thayer sold 17 grade cows and heifers for an average of \$231. The top cow had an association record of 93 pounds a day. The next highest priced grade cow we know of, was sold in a public sale at Brighton, Ill., December 13, 1919, for \$412.50.

The Capper Calf Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of county in the Capper Calf Club.

I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

Age Limit: 12 to 18

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"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Siding, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively greatest offer ever made.

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FREE Send for our Big New Catalog on Arkansas Grown Trees, Plants and Seeds. Shows ways to success with fruit.

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

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

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Flower Plants, Bulbs and Seeds
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For Windbreaks, Hedges and Lawns. Large Stock. Reasonable prices. Get your Evergreens from Special 66 years in business. Send for free illustrated catalog.

Evergreen Nursery Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Fitting the Horse's Collar

BY DR. G. H. CONN

The first few days of the spring work while the horses are soft and fat, are the most important ones as they largely determine the value of horses for putting out the spring crops. All injury to the shoulders at this time may cause more or less trouble during all the spring work, and will undoubtedly lay the animal off from work for some little time. It is important that each horse has his own individual collar. It has not proved satisfactory where one collar is worked on two horses. It is rarely possible to find two horses' shoulders that are just alike so when the collar becomes set to one horse's shoulders it should not be worn on another. Usually in the spring, the horse that has been idle will be very fat. When fitting a collar to him it will be necessary to fit the collar to the neck as you find it, for if you do not you may injure the horse before he has become thin from working. The only thing you can do after he loses flesh is to put a sweat pad under the collar or get a new collar. It is a fact that very few firms are building a collar that is really built on practical lines. The old straight sided collar will fit some horses, but the majority of them it will not. The reason for this is plain: how many horses do you know that have a flat even surface from the top of the neck to the bottom, along either side? The proper method of building a collar is to build it to fit the contour of the neck. The collar should be long enough that the hand can be placed between it and the bottom of the horse's neck and forced thru to the wrist without any pressure. It should be wide enough just below the top of the neck that it will admit the fingers of the hand comfortably. This width from top to bottom of the collar should be maintained. The collar when placed on the neck should fall loosely into place, if it has to be pushed into place it is too tight. If there is too much movement of the collar from side to side it will cause injury, as it will if it is too long or too short. To test the collar grasp the top of the collar in one hand and hold it tightly against the shoulder, then grasp the throat of the collar in the other hand and work the collar from side to side; if the play is more than 2 inches it is too large. The collar should be used a few times to break it in, while the animal is doing very light work. A good leather collar is the cheapest in the end as a good collar will produce less shoulder trouble than a poor cheap one. At night the sweat and dirt should always be scraped off, and if necessary sponge it off as it must always have a smooth surface.

Prizes for Better Harness

Have you ever taken time to estimate how many horses are injured and maimed every year thru the use of poor and improper harness? Have you ever thought what it would mean to have harness with no buckles, no holes in the straps, no loops, no snaps, no billets, and no friction on the straps? Often a set of ordinary harness may have as many as 68 buckles, 275 holes in the straps, 10 to 14 snaps, 100 loops, 60 billets, and about 275 places where the straps wear thru by friction against metal rings and other metal bearings. Look your harness over carefully and make an inventory of these things and then write us what you observe. Tell us what kind of harness you are using and how you think it can be improved. For the best letter a prize of \$5 will be given and for the second best letter a prize of \$2.50 will be given. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

An Obsolete Smartness

How many a man has changed his views, and ceased his chatter gay, when people seek dull care to lose the peculiar way. Some are we compelled to hear the wild eyed egotist blather himself, in accents queer: "I am a Socialist."

On idle brains go out and seek folks all mixed up about the sayings of Karl Marx. The common sense has gone to work and fancy must desist. Nobody murmurs with a smirk: "I am a Socialist."

Blue Buckle Overalls

Union Made



If you really want better money's worth in work-clothes *get right into Blue Buckle Overalls and Coats!* Blue Buckles give you more comfort because of their generous oversize. This roominess means longer wear at strain points.

Examine Blue Buckles and see for yourself their common sense wear-resisting and comfort features. Heavy tack-stitching at pockets and seams overcomes rips and pulls; non-splitting re-inforced back band; stay-up suspenders; roomy pockets — and lots of them.

In every particular, *Blue Buckles are the best overall buy in America.* Any Blue Buckle wearer will tell you that!

JOBBER OVERALL COMPANY, Inc., Lynchburg, Virginia
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Simply turn a valve and cook

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The Oliver Oil-Gas Burner

is an attachment that makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. No coal or wood. Cooks and bakes better than coal or wood in the same stove.

Makes Its Own Gas from coal oil (kerosene) at one-fourth the cost of city gas. Everybody knows gas means cleaner, cheaper, quicker cooking, and a cooler kitchen. No fires to start, no ashes, no chopping, shoveling, poking and dragging of coal. Saves hours of work and loads of dirt. No smoke nor odor. You regulate heat with valves. Simple, safe, easily put in or taken out. Simply sets on grate. No damage to stove. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands of users. **IN USE TEN YEARS.**

SAVES MONEY—FITS ANY STOVE

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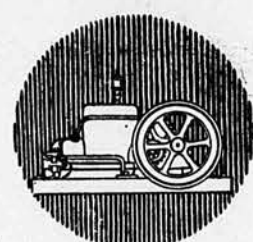
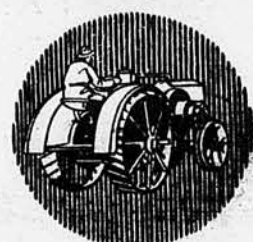
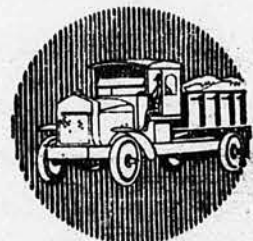
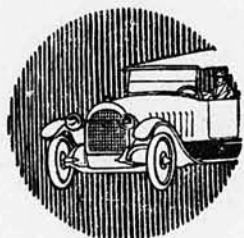
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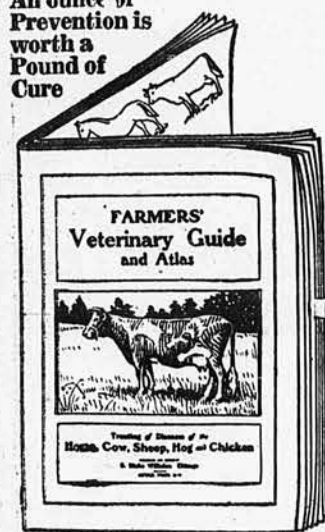
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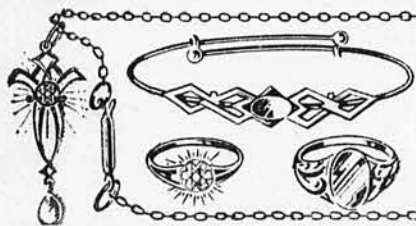
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Clip Horses This Spring

BY DR. G. H. CONN

Due to the fact that we had an early fall and some very cold weather last December, the greater number of the work horses will no doubt be carrying a heavy coat of hair this spring. Such horses will sweat profusely and the hair will not dry out readily; it will be almost impossible to clean them properly. They will tire easily and if not clipped will lose a lot of flesh in the first few days. Horses that have been blanketed and that have been well groomed daily and those that have been worked steadily will no doubt not have such a long coat of hair. Idle horses upon the farm are not often groomed and there occurs a natural greasiness that aids in keeping the animal warm. This also increases the difficulty of keeping the animal clean.

The clipping can be done any time during the spring of the year, but preferably just a few days before the spring work begins. Even if there may occur a few cold days or a few storms, the horses will suffer no inconvenience as they become accustomed to the change in just a few hours. However if a blanket is available it can be used and the horse should be sheltered from cold rains. The clipping should take in the entire body and where any clipping is done this is to be recommended. It is not advisable to clip just trace high, taking in the belly. Horses as a rule do not shed early enough in the spring to enable them to work with any comfort.

Many people are of the opinion that clipping in the spring is injurious to the coat, but such is not the case. Clipping will enable the horse at hard work to work with less fatigue and with more comfort; will enable him to maintain his normal flesh; will prevent needless sweating; and will enable the attendant to properly clean the horse after the day's work has been finished. There can be no question but that the animal can do more work on less feed. It also eliminates the dangers from constitutional disorders due to a wet, cold, heavy coat of hair which may induce a chill, which in turn may be followed with a serious respiratory disorder.

It might be interesting to know that a draft horse will clip off from 7 to 8 pounds of hair, dandruff, and dirt. A few hours spent clipping your work horses will be time well spent and will be time that will pay you exceedingly well in the increased amount of work you can secure from your horses, and will save the attendant a lot of hard work, beside lessening the horses' chances to disease.

Hog Lice Cut Gains

No animal parasite is quite so persistent as the hog louse. To most farmers the hog louse is only a pest that keeps the hogs rubbing; but few people realize that there is a marked loss in animals so affected and gains made are much more expensive than if the hogs were free from them.

Experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture show that when two lots of pigs were fed a ration of corn and fish meal in self feeders for 106 days, the lousy ones were 175 pounds lighter than the others and gains made were made at an expense of \$1 a hundred more.

A second trial was made with pigs weighing 100 pounds divided into two lots of 12 each. At the end of the period the louse free lot showed 192 pounds more gain than the lousy ones. It was a notable fact that the lousy pigs ate considerably more protein feed. This would seem to indicate that the lice draw their food directly from the pigs' veins.

Hazlett Sells Herd Bulls

Among the recent herd bull sales from the herd of R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan., J. R. Goodwin, White City, Kan., obtained the bull Publican 8th by Publican 4th; and C. L. DeGood, Golden City, Mo., obtained Publican 13th by Publican 4th.

Kansas Hereford Herd to Missouri

About March 1, R. P. Carpenter & Sons will move their Anxiety Fairfax Herefords from Council Grove, Kan., to their new 500 acre farm northeast of Paris, Mo.

Classified Ads Get Big Returns

The Farmiscope

Readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Stopped in Time

Little Willie, who for some months had always ended his evening prayer with "Please send me a baby brother," announced to his mother that he was tired of praying for what he did not get and that he did not believe God had any more little boys to send. Not long afterward he was carried into his mother's room very early in the morning to see his twin brothers, who had arrived during the night. Willie looked at the two babies critically and then remarked: "It's a good thing I stopped praying when I did." —Plow and Tractor.

The Price

Two-thirds of Jones's make-up is curiosity, the other third wit. A short time ago he met his neighbor proudly displaying a valuable horse. "That is a fine horse you have there, Brown," he exclaimed cordially. "How much did you give for him?" "I gave my note," was the crisp rejoinder. "Well, you got him cheap," said Jones. —Case Eagle.

No Such Mistakes for Him

The stingiest man was scoring the hired man for his extravagance in wishing to carry a lantern in going to call on his best girl. "The idea!" he scoffed. "When I was comin' I never carried no lantern; I went in the dark." The hired man proceeded to fill the lantern. "Yes," he said sadly, "and look what you got." —Herald Herald.

An Olfactory Experience

"Don't it smell solemn," said an old lady, sniffing the delicious odor of the evergreens and flowers in the church she had entered by chance. "Most people love the church at this season of the year," said the sexton. "Really, sir," continued the lady, "I do not know as I ever realized what the odor of sanctity meant before today." —Country Gentleman.

Undying Songs

"There are songs," said the musician, "that have never, never died. They go ringing down the ages." "That is true, sir," Brown replied. "For the past six months and upward I have heard my daughter try to kill two or three each evening, but they never, never die." —

The Greater Need

"The great question now before us," began the ponderous constituent— "We've got more questions on hand just now than we really need," interrupted Senator Sorghum. "Come around with an answer once in a while." —Washington Star.

His Amazing Eccentricity

"A peculiar person, isn't he?" "Regular crank! Why, he is at all times perfectly willing to permit other people to think as they please about matters that are none of his business." —Kansas City Star.

An Old Familiar Phrase

"At 8 p. m. the hotel was startled by an alarm of fire. Guests rushed into the streets scantily clad." "Scantily clad at 8 p. m?" "There was a ball going on." —

No Money There

First Burglar—Nothin' doin' 'ere, mate—there's a receipted plumber's bill lyin' on the table.

The Reason

"They say more fish is eaten in Japan than in any other country." "I suppose that is because they can manage the bones there with Japanese." —

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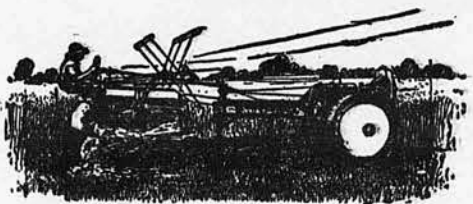
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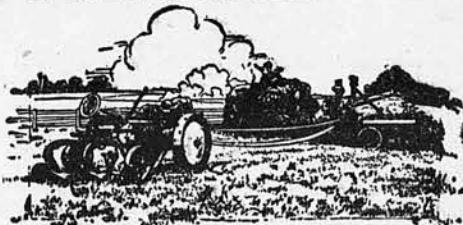
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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Farm Women are Making Plans for Their Vegetable and Flower Gardens

EVERY child should have a chance to grow up with flowers; flowers beautify the home and, like music and pictures, help to develop our better natures. There always is some hardy flower or vine that will grow in any locality.

Hollyhocks, zinnias, petunias and phlox will grow with little care and bloom until frost. We had large double zinnias last summer on the south side of the house. They were so large and gorgeous, almost like dahlias and bloomed until frost. Clumps of hollyhocks cannot be excelled for color patches. We had them large and double as roses, varying in color from a deep black-red to delicate pink and white and lemon yellow to various shades of salmon and cream. They are fine for screening off the back yard or unsightly corners and when once started always will come again. If there is a sheltered place on the north side of the house, pansies and nasturtiums will do well and bloom all summer. Sweet peas also are easily grown and do well if planted in February or the first part of March.

Then there are so many hardy perennials, roses, peonies, flags, and so forth, that come every year to brighten the yard. If a few geraniums are kept in the house or cellar over winter, set them where it will be convenient to give them a little waste water once in a while and they will bloom all summer.

Vines add so much to a home, and keep out the heat and seem in summer to hide the homely spots. If you have not any perennials like clematis, honeysuckle, or woodbine started, plant something that will make shade the first year like wild cucumber, cypress, flowering bean or moonflower.

We must plan our flower beds a little like we do our house furnishings—have a color scheme and plan—do a little landscape gardening. Never dig up a good lawn for a flower bed or shrubbery. Utilize house corners and around the house, aim to fill in odd places that would otherwise mar the looks of the home and grow up in weeds.

Mrs. W. H. Penix.
Saline Co., Kansas.

In a Southern Garden

Only occasional clumps of perennials should be seen in the front lawn with a few groups of flowering shrubs. Two or three clumps of peonies—rose colored and cream—do well in lawn grass if hoed and manured early in the season. In another group the artistic eye will find much pleasure in a mixture of hardy iris, golden, maroon, mauve, cream and azure. In pleasing groups will be found white spirea, syringa and red and pink moss roses.

For vines, for a southern exposure, Dorothy Perkins rose and the fragrant, small flowering variety of clematis are lovely, and withstand well the vigors of the southern Kansas climate. For the eastern part of the house I have found wistaria and native wild woodbine unequalled and of exquisite beauty and fragrance. On the west side of the house nothing can equal the trumpet creeper in hardiness or grace. Wistaria is equally at home north of a building and can climb well.

My vegetable garden might degenerate into a rather prosaic place, if it were not for the annual and perennial flowers to be found there. Thru the center grow group after group of red, rose-colored and white peonies, rich in color, enormous in size and prodigal in numbers, the result of long establishment, thoro enriching and careful and continued cultivating. Golden, cream and royal purple iris luxuriate there, and are hardy as any weed. Bleeding heart, with ordinary care, does excellently and repays one with a profusion of perfect blooms. This plant has the added characteristic of being

able to send forth time after time new sets of blooms, if frost cuts down the first. The apricot lily is prolific, asks no help of anyone, is beautiful in form and color.

Next comes the reliable General Jacqueminot rose. Mine is nearly 40 years old; has weathered countless floods, drouths, hail, tempest; has been winter-killed to the ground, trimmed up and cut off by rabbits, but bobs up every spring, serenely, for its usual three months of bearing blood red and maroon velvet-petaled bloom. Of course it receives thoro and continued cultivation, and sufficient pruning and enriching.

Then in stately procession comes the haughty and highly colored tiger lily,

ennials, both of shrub and vine, root and tuber, besides annuals, no one, even in this land of extremes of climate, and precipitation, need to be without a beautiful array of bloom. These are the deductions drawn from a continuous residence in this section from early childhood.

Lily Bowers Crampton.
Cowley Co., Kansas.

Prefers Home Grown Flowers

We have found that the best flower for beautifying the farm grounds is the little blue flag that comes up or out with the first breath of spring. A tulip bed with hyacinths, jonquils or daffodils is a touch we always like.



then the perennial phlox. White, pure and unsullied, it grows to a height of 4 feet, and is a riot of flowers beautiful to the eye and of sweetest fragrance.

For annual flowers I find for our section, nothing can approach larkspur, poppies, zinnias, French and African marigolds, four o'clocks, mignonette, petunia and portulaca. To these may be added verbena and salvia. Of the tubers, dahlias do well if the season is neither too wet nor too dry, and if ample support is given. Cannas, too, repay one for all work expended upon them. Madeira tubers usually repay one a hundred fold for ordinary care. With these several varieties of per-

ennials, both of shrub and vine, root and tuber, besides annuals, no one, even in this land of extremes of climate, and precipitation, need to be without a beautiful array of bloom. These are the deductions drawn from a continuous residence in this section from early childhood.

We have eight varieties of roses and, beginning with the yellow rose of Texas, which blooms early in May and is followed by the red raggedy rose of Michigan, and on until the last late white moss bride's rose at the close of June, we have a riot of bloom and perfume. From their petals I made a "rose jar" that is added to and taken from each year.

We find that roses do better than any perennial we can have here. Lilacs

are hardy and outlive the summers, but do not always bloom. The late spring storms are likely to hinder the buds, but a group of trees always is easy as they do not require any special care and the blooms are so refreshingly sweet when they do come out successfully. Last year was a good lilac year. My room was filled to overflowing sometimes, with them.

Then, along with lilacs comes the white bridal wreath and pink flowering almond, both pretty for a little touch of dainty shrubbery; the hardy hollyhock that comes up itself after the first seed is started, and is unequalled for show; the many colored morning glories that do the same and outlast all, even Jack Frost's first touch, and their sturdy little sister or brother rose moss, or portulaca, which we secured for the sacred spot in our cemetery as the best and prettiest covering that could be found, outlasting drouth and storm.

Isabel Gray.
Clay Co., Kansas.

String Beans and Tomatoes

Our golden wax string beans and tomatoes paid best last year. The vines were full and the beans were of good quality. We always can a good supply of beans and tomatoes and are planning to put out plenty this year. We expect to have two plantings of sweet corn for we like it dried. It is best to have at least two kinds of peas, the early and a later kind. We don't have much success with the white onion so we always plant the red onion sets and put out onion seed, too. We also will put out plenty of cabbage plants and plant enough beet seed to make beet pickles. We shall sow some of our early cabbage and tomato seed in the house in boxes and plant the rest in the garden.

Mrs. Essie Gault.
Atchison Co., Kansas.

One Potato Eye to a Hill

I never waste time on the dwarf varieties of peas. I do not think we get enough peas from them to pay for our work and ground. Early Philadelphia peas are my favorite variety. I put in a second planting of peas and beans two weeks after the first planting. In this way I have garden coming on as long as we have rainfall sufficient to make it grow.

I tried the tree tomatoes last year, and am going to try them again this year. They did not grow so large nor produce so bountifully as the vine variety but they were very rich and had a delicious flavor. They were planted on ground where the water stood during the excessive rains last summer, so they really did not have a chance to show what they would do.

Our most successful garden crop last year was the potato. We bought two bushels of early Ohio seed potatoes which were large and smooth. We cut them so as to have one eye in each piece, but were sure to have a good strong eye. We planted them the last of March and marked the rows with the corn planter. The rows were the same distance apart as corn rows. We dropped the potatoes one piece to the hill, and the hills were about 20 inches apart.

The potatoes were late in germinating but every hill came up. The patch was harrowed just as the potatoes were coming thru the ground, and after that we cultivated them every week until the ground was dry enough until the vines were too big. When the rains came water stood on one end of the patch and when we dug the potatoes we found a great many rotten ones but we used potatoes from the patch all summer and when we dug them in October, we got 34 bushels of good, big potatoes.

Mrs. A. L. Barriger.
Allen Co., Kansas.

Helping Others is Her Job

Shawnee Women Find Miss Taylor a Good Friend

BY STELLA G. NASH

EVERYONE who knows anything about the work of the Home Demonstration agent is convinced that the money expended for her salary is bringing in big returns. The trouble is too few of those who have not actually come in contact with her activities have any idea of the good that is being accomplished, and it is impossible to become enthusiastic about something of which they know nothing.

The report of the successful projects undertaken by Irene Taylor, Home Demonstration agent for Shawnee county last year, shows that nothing that would make life better and brighter for women and children on the farm was neglected. Food, clothing, sanitation, home nursing, home conveniences, recreation, all received their share of attention.

As a result of the hot lunch campaign



Seventeen Babies were Examined

carried on by Miss Taylor there are now eight schools in the county that serve something warm at noon to the pupils. The teachers and mothers in these schools report decreased illness among the children, increased sociability during the lunch hour, better table manners, and improved afternoon school work since the hot food is served. In some of the schools the teacher buys the food and serves it to the students for 3 to 5 cents a helping, and in others it is sent from the homes by the mothers.

Home canning was encouraged and taught extensively last year in Shawnee county and in order to keep up the interest in the work, mother-daughter canning clubs were organized. Miss Taylor visited every club once every two months, at the same time giving demonstrations on canning meats, vegetables and fruits.

She is especially proud of the Elmont canning club. It is considered the banner club of the state because of its winnings on 100-quart exhibits at three state fairs last fall. First prize went to this club at both Topeka and Hutchinson and third prize at Wichita, besides first prize at the Indian Creek Grange fair and 20 firsts, 12 seconds and eight thirds on individual exhibits at fairs. More than 2,800 quarts of fruit, vegetables, jellies, jams, meats and soups were canned by the members of this club last year, and 30 pounds of fruit and vegetables were dried.

Besides the canning work, demonstrations on the preservation of food, preparation of food and nutrition were held at regular club meetings or at special meetings in one of the farm homes.

The influenza epidemic last year taught the mothers who do not live near a doctor that more knowledge of caring for the sick in the home was imperative. Accordingly three and five-day courses in home nursing were offered in Shawnee county. Lessons and demonstrations were given on the following subjects by graduate nurses: prenatal care, feeding of children, clothing of children, personal hygiene, bed making, baths, poultices and applications, bandaging, emergencies and accidents, care in convalescence, flies, disinfection of the sick room, relation and care of communicable diseases, baby examination, teeth and their relation to disease, and directing the energies of the child in the home.

One baby clinic was held at the Auburn fair and the local physician, a home nursing specialist and a public health nurse weighed, measured and examined 17 babies. There were exhibits of feeding charts and baby clothes and the home nursing specialist talked to the mothers during the testing.

Altho interest in poultry raising in Shawnee county already was keen, Miss Taylor felt that a great deal could be done to stimulate increased production and interest in better farm flocks so a series of demonstration meetings were arranged with the poultry specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Ross Sherwood. An infertile egg campaign was held May 4 to June 7 and at least 425 roosters were sold as a result. Eleven hen culling demonstrations were given and from 551 hens in 10 flocks 277 were sent to market. The egg yield of 72 a day was 70 a day after the culling. With the aid of the state poultry club leader, seven poultry clubs were organized among school children in the county, with a total enrollment of 84.

Thru dressmaking and textile schools and study and girls' garment making clubs, Miss Taylor was able to do effective work in helping farm women with their sewing. One five-day dressmaking school was held at Dover with 20 members. Thirty-eight new garments were made at this school with an average saving of \$10, and four remodeled with an average saving of \$5. The course given by the specialist in clothing from the Kansas State Agricultural college, at the textile schools, covered the following subjects: "Study of Textile Fabrics," "Design in Dress," "Adaptation and Use of Patterns," and "Making a Dress Form."

Another very important feature of Miss Taylor's work last year was the taking of 100 government surveys of farm home conveniences. This survey showed 20 modern homes, 65 without water in the kitchen and a very decided lack of convenient equipment and arrangement. Power washers were

found in 42 homes and a sewing machine in practically every one.

Five farmers' institutes were organized in Shawnee county last year. The one-day-two-evening type seems to be the most popular. Good music, a community sing, and good local speakers make these meetings enjoyable. From two to four extension specialists have appeared on each program and a very fine community spirit has been shown in each instance.

Farm Home News

The usual pre-March sales are the order of the day in this locality and furnish about the only entertainment. The prevalence of influenza has prevented any indoor gatherings. These sales being held in the open are considered safer and never fail to draw a crowd.

The occasions for these sales would give much of local history, if well told. It is a matter of regret, for instance, that a town man who came out to his farm and transformed it into an up-to-date farm home is about to leave for town again. Another city owner of a big farm is about to move to the ranch and make his home there. Each move calls for a sale of stock and of furniture. For all these sales, the ladies' aid serves the lunches, the proceeds from the same going toward their church fund. As a rule they sell sandwiches, pie and coffee. The bread and meat generally are bought and the pies contributed.

The best way for a newcomer to get acquainted in a country community, doubtless differs some with the community. As a neighborhood ours would not rank high in hospitality. A young woman who recently came into the nearby town to work tells us that it is the most difficult place in which to get acquainted she has known. We asked her if she had attended church or Sunday school services and she said she hadn't. Our advice to all newcomers in country neighborhoods is to attend the country church services. Even if little inclined toward church work, they will find there the people whom they are most likely to wish to know. It is often the one gathering place in the locality. The newcomer who wishes to be of the community as well as in it should think well of the social side of the country church and Sunday school.

In our local club work we have found the meetings and work together an advantage to many who would otherwise see little of their neighbors. The advantages of club work are generally printed in bulletins and magazine stories in the form of dollars and cents. Really one of the greatest advantages for older women is the social gain; for boys and girls a wholesome field of thought and effort.

We read in the last Weekly News Letter sent by the government that one Oklahoma girl made \$600 on her tomatoes in her garden last spring. She attributed her success to the aid she had received from club leaders and to following most carefully the directions given her for growing and marketing her crop.

In our own county we have a club leader who seems always to be on the lookout for the welfare of club members. We in the canning clubs recently have been helped by her work in our behalf. The old canning factory in the county seat has been torn down to make room for a more modern building. In the old factory were thousands of tin cans, most of them as good as they ever were. The purchaser of the building offered them to anyone who would care to take them away. They had as a rule small openings. Such are excellent for peas and corn. Our county leader called canning club members' attention to the cans and to the saving their use would assist in making. Those using sanitary can sealers, we are told, may remove the end of the can containing the opening and seal with a sanitary can lid.

"Some persons like to cook rice with a little water in a double boiler, so that none of the food material is lost," says a recent bulletin. "If rice is cooked in this way, use only 2 1/2 or 3

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Dress Dept. 88, Topeka, Kansas

cups of water to 1 cup of rice. Have the water boiling in the upper part of the double boiler; add a teaspoon of salt and a cup of well washed rice. Cover and allow to cook over water until the grains are soft.

When rice is cooked in this way the product is more moist than when cooked Southern style, so when it is used in scalloped dishes or in bread less liquid is required. Where plenty of skim milk is available the home economics kitchen in the U. S. Department of Agriculture advocates, as a variation the following method of cooking rice: Use 4 or 4½ cups of milk to 1 cup of rice. Add the rice to the hot salted milk and cook until the milk is absorbed and the grains soft. The milk greatly increases the food value of the dish. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson. Jefferson Co., Kansas.

From a Farm in the Hills

Kerosene is a valuable aid in the laundry but its use has not always given satisfactory results for the reason that not every housewife understands how to use it. It should always be added while the water is cold and if used in the boiler the water should be brought slowly to the boiling point. Used thus the clothes will not become streaked or dingy looking.

Dried fruits are more wholesome if soaked over night in cold water. Slow cooking also improves their flavor. Pies made from dried peaches or apples are better if 2 tablespoons of thick, sweet cream are stirred into the filling.

Melted butter may be substituted for olive oil in most recipes calling for a small amount of the latter. In salad dressings many prefer the butter.

A bar of white soap dissolved in 2 quarts of boiling water, or a sufficient amount to make a soap jelly, and used with 1 cup of powdered borax in tepid water makes an excellent cleansing agent for woolen blankets or dresses. The woolens should be allowed to soak for some time, then if very badly soiled they may be rubbed clean with the hands but not on the board. Rinse in clean soapsuds, not in clear water.

I consider it a mistake to help a child every time he has something a little difficult to do. We must not deprive him of his self-reliance by doing everything for him. It is his right to do things himself and if we curtail that right by an unwise and unwarranted solicitude lest he meet difficulties, he cannot surmount without our aid. We are robbing him of one of the greatest blessings he can possess when he has reached a responsible age—power and confidence in himself.

Tinted waists of wash silk that have become faded in the process of laundering may be brightened by washing with a dye soap of the same shade as the original color or using a different color.

One of the most convenient cooking utensils on the place is a strainer kettle for cooking beans, potatoes or anything else that must have the water drained off while hot. It has a lid that clamps down and prevents the fingers from becoming scalded with steam.

Children usually are very fond of rice cooked with a generous allowance of seedless raisins. The fruit and cereal combination is very healthful, also.

Here is a good substantial dish made of leftovers: 1 cup of bread crumbs, 1 cup of canned tomatoes, 1 cup of cold boiled rice, 2 tablespoons of peanut butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mix all together, put into a pudding pan, set over a kettle of boiling water, and steam 1 hour. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bits of butter, and brown in the oven.

Mrs. Clara Smith.

Chase Co., Kansas.

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.

Women's Service Corner

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

Send for Canning Bulletins

What are the numbers and names of the free bulletins sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on canning, drying and storing food products?—Mrs. M. O., Kansas.

The canning bulletin is No. 839 and is called "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method." No. 984 is "Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables," and No. 879 is "Home Storage of Vegetables." Every woman interested in preserving food this summer should send for these bulletins right away so as to have them in time.

A Book on Cooking for Invalids

Where can I get books or bulletins on preparing dishes for the sick? We have an invalid in our home who can have only simple and easily digested foods.—Housewife, Kansas.

The Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., will send you a leaflet on "Cookery for Invalids" free. This will no doubt give you a few suggestions. One of the best books written on the subject is "Practical Dietetics" by Alida F. Pattee. You can get this book by writing to the publishers, J. J. Little and Company, Astor Place, New York City.

To Make a Tea Wagon

Will you please tell me how to make a tea wagon out of an old baby buggy?—Mrs. J. H. R., Colorado.

This would depend a good deal upon the shape of the baby buggy. I should think you could use the wheels and handle of the buggy for a foundation and add a top and lower shelf such as the tea wagons you see in the stores have. I believe the best way for you to do is to examine a good tea wagon closely and then pattern yours after it.

Books on Flowers

I am a young country girl, and am much interested in beautifying farm homes. Where can I get information about the care of flowers?—Kansas Flower Lover.

A good many papers and magazines are printing articles now about the cultivation and care of flowers. Also many good books have been written on this subject. The "A B C of Gardening," published by Harper Brothers, New York City, and "Gardening," published by the Lippincott Publishing Company, New York City, are considered very good. You can secure these books by writing to the publishers.

For a Child's Birthday Party

Can you give me some suggestions for entertaining children from 1 to 5 years old at a birthday party? How may the invitations be written, and what refreshments would be appropriate?—Mrs. O. E. M.

A rainbow frolic makes a novel and entertaining party for young children. The invitations should be written on note sheets which shade prettily from one tint to another, suggesting a rainbow. At the top of the sheet write

The March Letter Box

February prize winners are Mrs. Annette Hart, Colorado, the \$2 prize; Mrs. F. M. Moore, Harper Co., Kansas, and Mrs. F. E. Breneman, Jackson Co., Kansas, the next two prizes.

For March a prize of \$2 will be awarded for the best letter and \$1 for the next two best received by March 22 on any of the following subjects: Give recipes for three or four of your favorite spring salads. If you know of any woman who is managing a farm alone, write a letter about her and send her photograph if possible. How does she dress for her work? Where did she get her training? How much of the heavy work does she do? How do you keep your farm hands happy? What sort of a room have they? What privileges do they have? How do you preserve eggs? How do you use cottage cheese?

Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

the year of the child's birth, then a dash and the year in which the party is given. Write the invitation in the child's name, and announce to her little friends that she will be at home Wednesday, April 6, 2 to 5. As each child arrives let her choose a ribbon from a basket to wear around her neck as a necklace. Have each ribbon a different color. Hide small toys in another room, wrapped in paper and tied with ribbons to match the necklaces. Let every child hunt until she finds the package tied to match her necklace. The unwrapping of the presents will cause much amusement.

Hide animal cookies and let the children hunt them. The child who finds the most may receive a small stuffed toy animal. Any of the well-known games, popular among young children may be played, then when the children are tired from romping, tell them a story.

Bread and butter sandwiches, pink and white brick ice cream, fancy cakes and stick candy make nice refreshments. Instead of fancy cakes every child may be given a small cake with a lighted candle on it for every year the child who is giving the party is old. These candles and candle holders may be purchased at any ten-cent store.

Fruit Showers are Welcomed

I should like to give a "shower" for a girl friend who is to be married soon and wish to have it a little out of the ordinary, if possible. Have you any suggestions?—Alice N., Kansas.

Why not give a fruit "shower" and ask each guest to bring a jar of canned fruit with a recipe for canning or using it? Be careful to see that no two persons bring the same kind of fruit and that the recipes are written on cards of uniform size. The fruit and recipes should please the bride-to-be and she can use the jars again for her own canning.

Housedress With Long Collar

9547—Infants' Dress. The long front panel becomes a yoke at the top to which the sides are gathered. An inverted plait at each underarm gives the dress plenty of fullness. Cut in one size.

9569—Ladies' Housedress. A becoming collar in surplice effect and at-



tractively trimmed pockets lend individuality to this neat house frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9573—Child's Diaper Drawers. The drawers are cut in one piece and are attached to a band with a plait at each side of the back. A draw-string is pulled thru a casing to adjust the leg edges. Sizes ½, 1 and 2 years.

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

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A MISSIONARY friend recently paid me a visit. He has just returned from Brazil. "I had a hard time getting away," he said. "The smallpox was bad. About half the patients die."

"Weren't you afraid for yourself and your family?" I asked. "No," he replied. "We were all protected by vaccination. But there is no compulsory vaccination down there, and none but the intelligent and educated get vaccinated. So the death rate is tremendous. Five hundred died in Bahia while I was there."

Even ministers and missionaries draw the long bow once in a while, so altho I have perfect confidence in my friend, I was interested in examining the next report from the United States Public Health Service.

It came this morning and here are the figures copied from the printed report:

"Bahia, Brazil, October 26 to November 15, 1919: cases of smallpox 1,226; deaths, 700."

Bahia is a city of 200,000. Imagine 700 deaths from smallpox in less than one month in a city smaller than Kansas City.

"We don't have smallpox to amount to anything in the United States. Why should we continue to vaccinate?" you ask.

Simply because they do have it in malignant form in Bahia and Madras and some other places. Some of us are counting so much upon the mildness of our smallpox that we are ignoring vaccination.

"What's the use?" asks one. "Even vaccinated persons may have smallpox."

That is true, but the attack they have is sure to be light, and at that the percentage of smallpox patients who have ever been vaccinated is not 10 per cent.

In the United States at least 70 per cent of the inhabitants have been vaccinated against smallpox at some time. Yet the remaining small proportion of unvaccinated people supply 90 per cent of all the cases of smallpox appearing in this country.

I'm stating these facts simply to awaken the thoughtless, unprotected, unvaccinated person to a sense of danger. I refuse to argue the question with anyone. For I am well aware that once a person becomes an anti-vaccinationist the only thing that will change his convictions is an attack of smallpox.

Yes, I have had it, and have been vaccinated, too. This does not prove that vaccination is of no value. My attack of smallpox was so mild as to be scarcely perceptible. The unvaccinated man from whom I took it nearly died.

Spasmodic Croup

My little boy is 5 years old and has the spasmodic croup. He wakes about midnight; seems to be strangling. His breathing is very labored. What is the cause? How long should he be kept indoors after an attack?

WORRIED.

I do not know why some children are "croupy" and some are not, but it is undoubtedly a peculiarity of constitution. The croupy child must be strengthened to resist the attacks. Accustom him to cold air by having him sleep in a fresh room with wide open windows or on a porch. This must be done in such a way that he sleeps warmly or it will do more harm than good. When he is well have him out in all weathers but the very severe. Be sure that he is dressed to fit the weather. Don't make him tender by overdressing in mild weather, nor allow him to get chilled by underdressing when the weather is cold. Pay special attention to foot protection.

Contrary to general belief spasmodic croup is not dangerous if proper nursing is given. When an attack does come keep the child in bed until it is well over. Usually the little one seems much better the morning after the attack.

Training Schools for Nurses

I would like your advice as I would like to know where a good nursing school is located in Kansas. I have not had any high

school but have taken a course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. How much education would one have to have before you can enter a nursing school? What age do you have to be, and is there anything else you would have to know or be?

B. W.

Almost every hospital in Kansas conducts a training school for nurses. At present the requirements are different with each hospital. Some of the hospitals are very low in their demands. They will take almost any girl who is large enough to work and has intelligence enough to obey orders.

I recommend any girl who wishes to become a trained nurse to choose a good hospital for her training, and to study until she can meet its requirements. A nurse has boundless opportunities that she can grasp if she is fitted to do so by a good preliminary education. The chances are that once she begins her nursing studies her general school education will go no further. I advise you therefore to have at least a high-school diploma before beginning training as a nurse. A college education will be of good service to you if you can get it. Then go to a first-class hospital where you will be given three years of thoro training. With this foundation you are ready for a life of the greatest usefulness.

Overgrowth in Boys

What is the cause of fast growth in young boys? I have a boy 14 years old and he is higher than an average man. Would any treatment be good?

MOTHER.

There is no treatment to be given your boy for his height, but you should give him every care to see that his other growth keeps pace with it. A boy who grows in that way should be well fed and his diet should be nutritious. Often he requires extra meals. Give him four meals a day if need be but don't permit him to "piece" at any and all times. Give him plenty of sleep. Be very careful as to the posture he takes. It is quite easy for such a boy to get a permanent curvature of the spine. Be sure that he is not made to do the work of a man just because he is tall. His muscular strength is less than that of a small stocky boy of 14. Don't dose him but watch his general habits.

Straightening Cords

Will you please tell me what would straighten the cords in my limbs that have been drawn up by rheumatism. Have used all kinds of liniments but get no good from them.

A READER.

If the trouble is of long standing the contractures will not yield fully to any treatment. Massage, hot baths and systematic exercise is the best treatment. For one who can afford it a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., where they make a specialty of such complaints, is worth while.

Worried Mother:

Your symptoms indicate a serious kidney disease. Put yourself under the care of a good doctor at once.

In Distress:

You are making a mistake in not discussing your trouble fully and freely with your mother. There is nothing to hide about it, nothing very strange, nothing very unusual. Young girls often have such feelings. They pass away as the girl advances in years and becomes more fully matured. Talk to your mother fully about the matter. Get it off your mind and don't worry.

Kafir Better Than Corn

I cannot suggest any improvement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, so it is good enough. The Hi Hoover cartoons are great. I look for that page first. What has become of Truthful James? I like to hear from him occasionally.

I find the best way to grow kafir in Eastern Kansas is to plow the ground as early as possible in the spring and let it rest until May 20 or until the soil gets warm, then disk and plant very shallow. Late fall or winter plowing does not hold the moisture well during a dry spell in the summer. I like kafir better than corn, as it makes more and better fodder than corn, especially if it fails to mature grain.

A. T. Stewart.

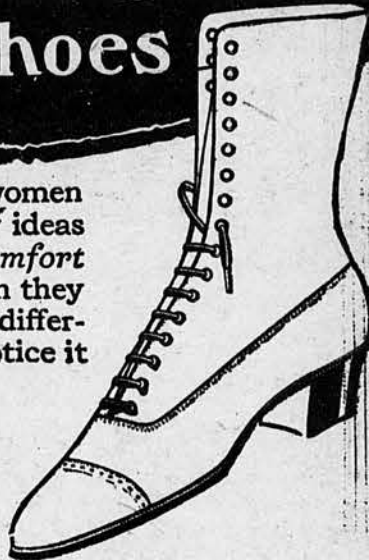
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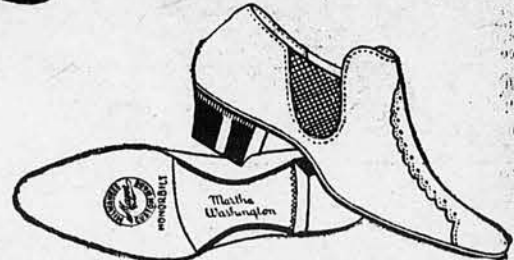
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BEST BY TEST

For Our Young Readers

A Girl's Dream Made Reality By Her Classmates

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

PLANT A tree of the right variety and plant it well and you will leave behind you a monument worth while. This is what some Kansas pioneer did when he planted the Honey Locust tree at the southeast corner of Huntoon and Clay streets in Topeka. The bronze tablet on the tree will inform you that this is Topeka's oldest tree and that it was so marked by the S A class of the Central Park school, May 1913.

The marking of the tree was the result of a dream. A girl of the graduating class dreamed that the 1913 class gift had been a bronze tablet marking the oldest planted tree between the river and the Shunganunga. She told

derous thorns, 2 to 6 inches long which grow in formidable bunches over the trunk. These clusters of spikes are really undeveloped branches that have failed in their normal growth of leaf and bud and flower and have become aggressive spikes.

The boy, too, who likes the greenish yellow sweet pulp around the seeds, which gives the tree its name, respects the thorns and waits for the fruit pods to drop. Late in autumn the long, red-brown, strap-like pods, 12 to 18 inches long, ripen. It is these pea-like pods which give the family to which the tree belongs its name.

From the time the leaves appear late in the spring until the pods drop in the fall the tree is one of the beauties of the city. When the tooth-edged leaves first come from the bud they are reddish, but when full grown they are dark green and shining on the upper surface and dull yellow beneath. In autumn they turn a clear pale yellow. The branches, too, which are at first a light reddish-brown become gray in autumn. In mid-summer the tree with its low spreading branches and fine foliage, giving it the appearance of a broad flat top, makes a beautiful picture.



Topeka's Oldest Tree

her dream to the school superintendent who resolved that it should become a reality. So the marking of the tree became a part of the graduating exercises.

If you should cut into the trunk of the tree and study a cross section of it you would be able to tell approximately how old it is by a series of concentric rings, known as the rings of annual growth. In the center of the tree you would find the pith or heartwood, which is hard and dry and valuable for making hubs and fencing and fuel. Around the heartwood is the sapwood zone which, as its name implies, contains the living tissue of the tree. A green inner bark surrounds the sapwood and the outer zone is the rough bark, which is the only one of the four zones not alive. Thru these zones you will see the concentric rings, running around the center, each of which marks a year's growth. If you could read what each of the rings of annual growth has seen you would read the story of the growth of the city. There would be several rings for the years when Topeka was an almost unsettled prairie, when the only human beings the sturdy little tree ever saw were the Indians roaming from the river to Burnett's Mound. Other rings mark the beginning of the city far to the north and the struggles against the Indians. The ring for 1866 saw the breaking of the ground for the state house, at which time the tree was already a graceful little landmark of the prairie. Later rings have seen the growth of the city toward the south and the gradual disappearance of the treeless prairie which stretched south to the creek.

(Loyalty is the sixth stone which every boy should employ in laying the foundation for success. With it goes courage, for the two are inseparable. In the next letter Mr. Case will tell about a more rugged stone.)

Dear Robert—The sixth foundation stone is loyalty. Not only loyalty to your country, your school, your home and your friends but loyalty to yourself. It's a sort of inter-locking stone but one that has two sides as well. Physical courage wouldn't have amounted to much during the Great War without loyalty to country, and moral courage won't endure without loyalty to principles. It's a fine foundation stone, Robert, that too often is lacking or is mislaid while character is being built.

Once I knew a boy who was the star pitcher for a high school team. A big strong farmer lad he was, with the courage of a lion; the strength of a grizzly, and the speed of a bullet when his curve ball was at its best. He outshone his mates on a losing team and gradually the canker of envy and discontent took root in his heart. He envied the winning pitcher of a rival team the fine support that made winning possible. A few disloyalists whispered that he was a fool to kill himself for a losing team and the canker ate until loyalty died. In a hard-fought game the shortstop made an error that let in two runs and tied the score. Muttering "What's the use," Jim tossed up the next ball, the batter drove a home run over right field and the game was lost. Yellow? No, for Jim had pitched sterling ball in many a losing game, but his mates thought so and never again did he wear a Brandon uniform.

Courage and loyalty are inseparable. I attended an inter-college track meet where trained athletes fought for victory. Down to the 2-mile race they came with so close a score that a championship depended upon the winning of first place. Slowly, concealing their eagerness, the runners start on the grueling grind. Now Fox quickens his stride and passes his rival while Blake, his teammate, clings to third place. Round the track they go until the first mile is passed when Fox spurts again. Close on the heels of the second runner comes Blake for his job it was to guard and beat the fourth man. But now down the stretch we see that Fox is suffering. With sobbing breath he spurts, falls, is up again, then falls and lies with outstretched arms. A groan goes up from Fox's college mates for the meet seems lost. But watch Blake! Like a warrior who catches the colors from falling hands he springs forward and closes the gap. Out rolls the school song and his mates cheer and call his name. Inch by inch Blake creeps up for his legs are like lead, his eyes are glazed and the song

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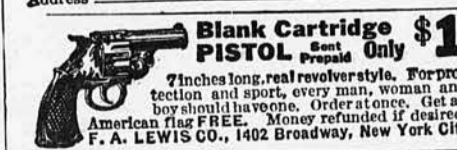
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of his fellows comes from a far-off place. But he must do it! It's for the school! With the last ounce of strength Blake drives forward and falls across the tape, winner of college championship by a mere breath.

"The old song did it, fellows," Blake whispered while the triumphant cheers of his mates heralded the victory. "I was all in but I couldn't quit. I wouldn't have been loyal to my school or myself if I hadn't given all in me to win." Courage and loyalty! Fine stones, Robert, that I like to think of as white and flawless and worthy a place in the foundation for your success which you are building day by day. But there's another stone that while more rugged is important, too. I'll tell you about it soon.

Sincerely your friend,
John Francis Case.

Merry March Wind

"Ho, ho," laughs the March wind. "Ho, ho," As his bag of breezes he whirls. "I vex and perplex the little girls. As I tumble and tangle their pretty curls, And balloons of their petticoats blow.

"My how it annoys the little boys, As I snatch off their caps by rights, But when I carry to dizzy heights, On a frisking breeze their pretty kites, I, March wind, add to their joys.

"Hear them shout as they scurry about, And tho I vex and I tease, You may ask wherever you please, And you'll find a merry March breeze, Is loved by them all, no doubt."

—Irene Judy, Garnett, Kan.

A Good Reason

Here are some humorous sayings of my little folks.

One day Lota, 3 years old, came to me with a cup with artificial cherries in it which Leon, 2 years old, had taken off of my summer hat. I said, "Why, Lota, did you do that?" She said, "No Leon did." I said, "Well, why didn't you take mamma's hat away from him?" She said, "I couldn't mamma, I was holding the cup for him."

Leon and Lota were standing at the window when a car went past. Leon said, "There goes a car! There goes a car!" Lota said in a disgusted voice, "Faint neither a car. That's a Ford."

Mrs. Charles Myers.

Talmage, Kan.

Poor Dorothy!

One day my mother told my 3-year-old brother, Merle, if he wasn't good she would put him in the dark clothes closet. A short time afterward my little sister was crying and he said, "Mamma, we will have to hang Dorothy in the dark closet, won't we?"

Mamma was getting Merle ready to visit his Aunt Elsie one day, and wanted to wash his face. He said, "Mamma, Auntie has lots of soap."

Edna B. Campbell.

Torrington, Wyo.

Here's a "B" Puzzle

If you can guess the four words needed to answer this puzzle send your solution to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the first six boys and girls who send correct answers.



B BEFORE A GAME FORMS A STREAM.

B BEFORE A VESSEL FORMS A SCORCH.

B BEFORE A DIRECTION FORMS AN ANIMAL.

B BEFORE TO MISS FORMS A COLOR.

Solution February 14 puzzle—A flower: cockscomb. The prize winners: Pearl Newell, North Topeka, Kan.; Ida Russell, Whiting, Kan.; Glen D. Marney, Rossville, Kan.; Harold Carter, Meriden, Kan.; Paul Vopat, Wilson, Kan.; Berenice Titman, Goff, Kan.

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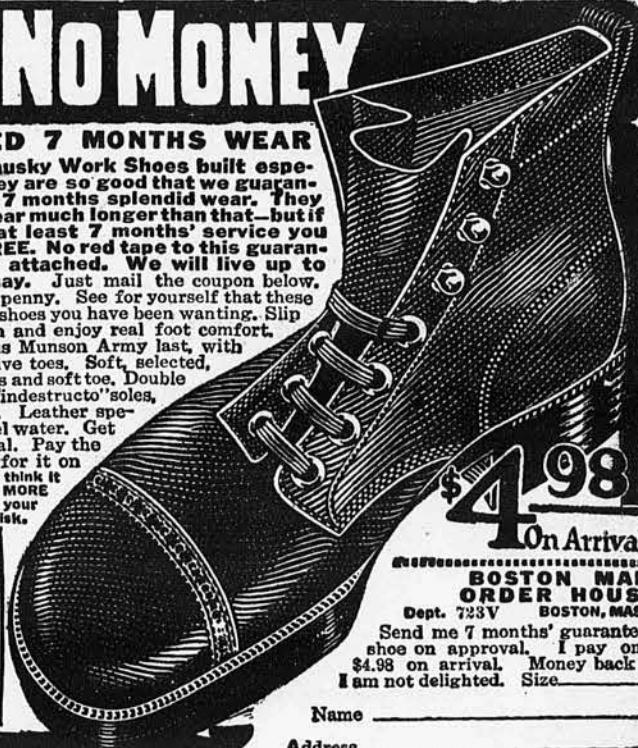
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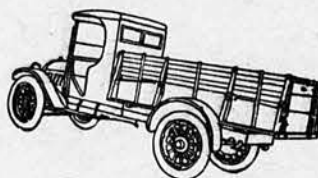
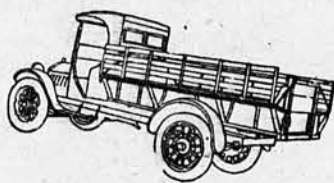
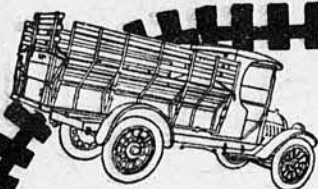
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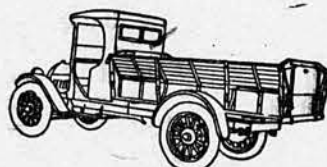
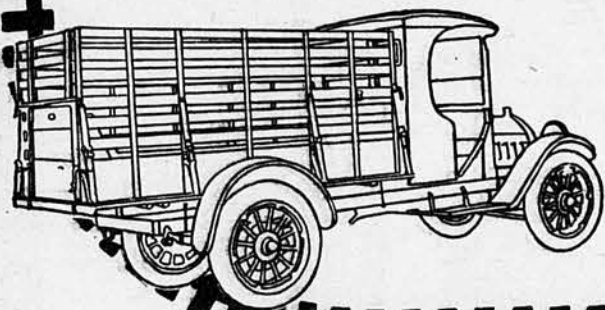
profoundly believe all motor trucks would use it were it not for our valuable patents, which give us the exclusive privilege.

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We sell 8 in 1 to dealers and distributors. Some of them put 8 in 1 on their own chassis. If you do not know what nearby dealer can show you an 8 in 1 body, write us. We will tell you who he is, and we will send you a free book that tells exactly how 8 in 1 works.

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See Classified Page for Rates.

Farm Questions

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Balanced Ration for Cows

I would like to have a good balanced ration to feed my cows this winter. I have alfalfa hay and corn fodder for roughage and plenty of good corn which I will grind myself. I can get rolled oats and bran. There is a mixed dairy ration and cotton seed meal. They have good wheat pasture whenever the weather is favorable.
Iola, Kan. A. L. S.

A good ration for your dairy cows can be made by feeding them 10 to 12 pounds of alfalfa hay a day in addition to what corn fodder they will eat. This alfalfa can be fed with least loss in the barn at milking time, and let them have access to the fodder during the day.

A good grain mixture can be made by using 200 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of oil meal. One pound of this mixture can be fed to every 4 pounds of milk the cows produce daily. Low producing cows—those not giving more than a gallon to 1½ gallons a day—can get sufficient nutrients from the roughage to support this production.
J. B. Fitch.

Feeds for Fall Pigs

What would be the most economical ration to feed fall pigs, or would a person lose money feeding hogs at the present price of hogs and feed? Have been feeding shorts, alfalfa hay and corn. Can feed rolled oats part of the time whenever I can get a shipment.
Iola, Kan. A. L. S.

Among the cheaper feeds now for growing fall pigs are corn and shorts. Tankage is priced at \$99 a ton in carload lots f. o. b. Kansas City. Local prices should be reasonable enough so that it is one of the cheapest protein feeds on the market.

Whether or not a feeder can make money by the time fall pigs are ready to market is a question no one can answer. It seems probable, however, that by next summer there will be a light supply of hogs and consequently prices will be on a more satisfactory basis than at present. At any time when the price of a commodity is below the cost of production, as is the case with live hogs at the present, there is always a big decrease in production in time. Of course, diminished supply means higher prices. In the hog business it usually takes several months for this readjustment to be made but it is entirely possible that next summer when fall pigs are ready to go they will find a satisfactory market. The outlook at present should not discourage any man from growing hogs on the normal basis.
E. F. Ferrin.

A Poultry Question

I have heard the expression "thoroughbred poultry" and wish to know whether this expression is correct. I knew that a certain breed of horses were known as thoroughbreds, but did not think the term could be used for poultry in any way.
Mapleton, Kan. MRS. D. H. NOGGLE

You state that the question is often put to you, "Is your poultry thoroughbred?" The term "thoroughbred" is absolutely incorrect when used in connection with poultry. As suggested by you, the only proper use for the term is in connection with horses. The proper term to use when referring to poultry bred according to standard conditions is "standard bred." The term "purebred" is frequently used and there is no objection to its use. However, the term "standard bred" is the proper term.
John L. Prehn.

Sweet Clover

I would like some information on Sweet clover. I want to sow 80 acres. How shall I prepare the ground for the seed and when and how shall I sow it? I never have had any experience with it. I want to go by instructions to get a good stand.
H. L. S.

You should have no difficulty in getting a stand of Sweet clover by sowing Sweet clover in the spring. It would be best to prepare a seed bed by plowing the ground this fall providing the ground was not in corn this past season. In case the ground was in corn, it would be best to wait until spring and to prepare a seed bed by disking. After the ground is fall



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plowed, it should be left without working this fall and the seed bed prepared just as early as possible next spring.

If you have a roller or sub-soil packer, it would be advisable to pack the ground before sowing the Sweet clover. If you do not have an implement of this kind, the soil should be packed as soon as possible with the disk. It is important to have as firm a seed bed as possible for Sweet clover.

Sweet clover may be sown safely in your section of the state during the last of March or the forepart of April. You can sow the seed with an alfalfa drill or with a broadcast seeder. An alfalfa drill is preferable where one is available. It would not be advisable to sow the Sweet clover with a nursery crop, unless your field is in a creek bottom. The rate of seeding should vary with the way in which it is done. If you use the drill, 10 pounds of good seed is sufficient to sow an acre. If the seed is sown broadcast with a broadcast seeder and harrowed in, it would be better to sow 15 pounds to the acre.

L. E. Call.

Alfalfa on Wheat Ground

Kindly advise me whether it will be safe for me to sow alfalfa on my wheat ground which has a heavy growth of crab grass on the stubble. I am plowing about 6 to 7 inches deep and am turning all the crab grass under. Will it be all right to sow the alfalfa in the spring on this ground? Would you sow oats on this ground in the spring and then sow the alfalfa next fall or would it be best to try some other plan?

Mayetta, Kan. R. E. BONNEY.

The crop of crab grass that you are turning under at this time will be buried so deep that very little of the seed will germinate providing the ground is plowed as you state, 6 inches or 7 inches deep.

If this field has not been too weedy in the past, it is my opinion that the best plan would be to sow the alfalfa next spring. The ground should be left rough over winter and worked down just as early in the spring as weather conditions will permit.

It would be advisable to sow with the alfalfa a light seeding of oats. I would not advise sowing more than a bushel of oats to the acre and if the weather turns dry towards harvest time next summer, it would be the best plan to harvest the oats for hay rather than to allow them to mature grain. When the oats are cut, a stubble of at least 4 inches or 6 inches should be left to offer protection for the young alfalfa plants.

We have usually been successful in seeding alfalfa in this way at the experiment station at Manhattan and there is usually sufficient moisture thruout Northwestern Kansas to make this plan a fairly successful one.

L. E. Call.

Spreading Straw

What is the value of straw when spread on growing wheat? When should one start spreading?

Florence, Kan. GUY W. VAN TUYL.

It is difficult to estimate the value of straw when spread on growing wheat. So much depends upon the way in which the straw is spread, the character of the season and the character of the land. If the winter is severe, a light top dressing of straw may prevent a large amount of winter killing and therefore, prove very valuable. If the winter is mild, the straw may be of very little benefit the first season, and occasionally where straw has been applied too heavy it has sometimes reduced the yield.

There is no question, however, but that straw properly spread will prove beneficial especially where the spreading of the straw is practiced year after year so that the supply of organic matter in the soil is gradually increased. It is ordinarily not advisable to spread straw until fall growth of the wheat stops and the ground freezes up. Usually late November or December is as soon as it would be advisable to start spreading.

L. E. Call.

Weight of Silage

I have a silo 16 by 26 feet with 20 feet of settled cane ensilage in it. How many tons of ensilage does it contain and how do you estimate the weight of ensilage? Can you give me some idea what it is worth?

Coldwater, Kan. E. E. GUIZLE.

There should be approximately 75 tons of silage in the 20 feet of settled cane silage in a 16 by 26 silo.

A good estimate on the selling value of ensilage is to consider it worth one-third as much a ton as the current selling price of alfalfa hay.

C. W. McCampbell.



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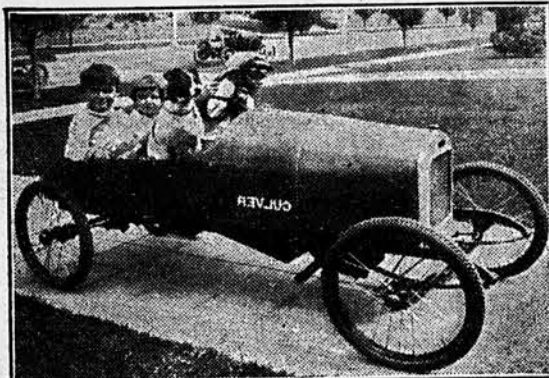
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These Culver Automobile frames are of pressed, channel steel. Body 22-gauge body steel. Wheels, ball bearing, wire, interchangeable, 20x2 clincher rims with inner tubes. Equipped with Firestone tires. Gas tank holds two gallons and the car runs sixty miles on one gallon of gasoline. Upholstery, imitation leather, cushion seat and back. Wheel base, sixty-three inches. Engine, air cooled, three inch bore, three and one-half inch stroke, two cylinder, four cycle, roller bearing crank shaft; five horsepower, especially designed. Full equipment, including tire pump, kit of tools and instruction book. These Culver Automobiles are priced at \$250, but here is your opportunity to get one free with all charges prepaid. Mail Coupon at Once.

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Some boy or girl is going to be the proud owner of a brand new Culver Automobile, and the nice thing about it is, it will not cost them a cent, for we even prepay the freight charges right to your home. In addition to the Culver Automobiles, I am going to give a prize to every boy and girl that enters this club. Say to yourself, "Some boy or girl who fills out the coupon below is going to get a Culver Automobile and that someone might just as well be me." Remember this dandy car is not going to cost you or your parents one penny. Send the coupon below.

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We are going to give away free three Culver Automobiles in connection with a big introductory campaign. All that you will have to do to join the club is distribute four beautiful pictures on our fast selling 25c offer and you will then be a member of the Culver Automobile Club. Every Club Member will be rewarded. We are also going to give every club member a 42-page book of Mutt and Jeff free and postpaid just for promptness in joining the club. Fill out and

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TODAY!**

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406 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir—Please send me four beautiful pictures to distribute as I want one of the Culver Automobiles described above.

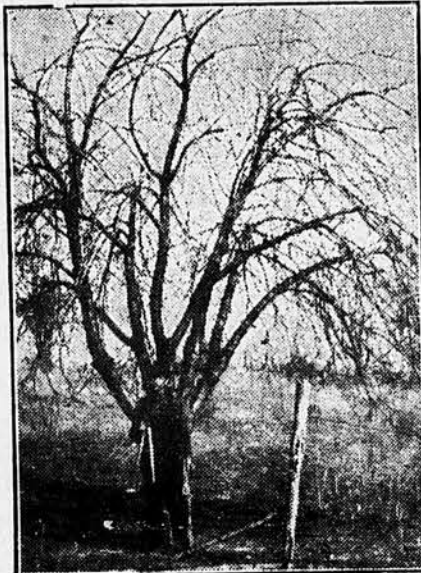
Name
Town

To Increase the Apple Crop

Good Pruning is Essential in Kansas in Getting Large Yields of Well Flavored and Colored Fruit

PRUNING IS needed greatly in almost every apple orchard in Kansas. The ideal should be to give some attention to the trees every winter, so the head will be directed properly. The work should be done before growth starts next spring.

Pruning is necessary to regulate the vigor of the tree and is essential for the production of the best fruit. We have observed trees that were apparently making little growth take a very vigorous start after severe winter pruning.



Too Much Head; It Needed Cutting.

ing. Other trees that are making a great growth in length may be made stocky by pruning. Winter pruning is more invigorating than summer pruning, and the winter is the season when the practical farmer finds it most convenient to prune.

There always has been some question as to the farmer's most desirable form of a tree. Some prefer open heads while others prefer the central leader system. However, the open head has many advantages and is most generally used. With the open head tree we have more fruiting wood to the same size tree, the tree is easily sprayed, the pruning is easier and the picking is much more quickly accomplished. Also the sunlight reaches the fruit in all parts of the tree.

In pruning for the open head system we should remove all limbs that rub each other or crowd other desirable branches. Constant rubbing by limbs will cause an injury that may admit canker or other diseases. As the name suggests, all limbs which tend to fill up the head or center of the tree should be removed to admit plenty of light. Also any branches on the tree that tend to overhang or reach out among more desirable branches should be cut. By referring to the photographs shown here an idea can be obtained as to the amount of pruning necessary to produce a good open head.

Neglected Orchards

When the orchard has been neglected, it may not be best to prune too severely the first season. If severe pruning is practiced, the crop may be greatly lessened or lost. Start lightly but prune a little every year until the trees are shaped properly and then keep them in condition. Severe pruning will cause many water sprouts. These may be rubbed off in the summer, and in case the tree needs more branches, one may be left when in a desirable position.

An apple tree like a cereal plant gives best returns when fed the proper food in abundance. For the average farmer, good manure spread thickly about every tree probably is the best fertilizer obtainable. It is cheap, convenient, and on most soils of the state gives good returns. Care should be exercised in spreading to see that the manure is placed where the feeding roots are and not near the trunk of the tree.

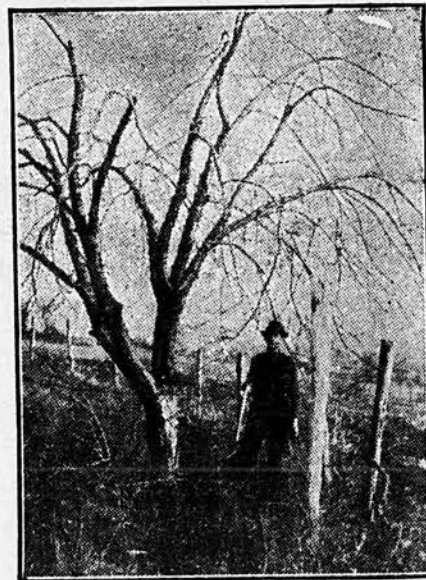
In advocating the fertilizer for the young orchard, it is taken for granted that the trees were well planted with some good well rotted manure which

was well mixed with the soil in which the tree was placed. But this should not end the care of such an orchard. In case there is plenty of manure available, I would suggest that every tree be given a thin coat about the base. The young orchard also should be kept under cultivation on account of the benefits derived by stirring the soil and on account of the cash returns derived while the orchard is coming into bearing.

When selecting a crop for a young orchard, there are several points to be borne in mind:

1. A crop should be selected which does not use the same soil elements as the trees.
2. It should be a crop which does not require cultivating in August or September.
3. It should be a crop that requires some cultivating.
4. It should be a profitable crop that may be sold for cash or fed to stock.
5. It should be an annual crop.
6. It should be a crop that grows most after the orchard begins to "sober down."

Many crops such as cabbage, squash, turnips, mangels, late potatoes (avoid early potatoes) and various truck crops may be used if the market condi-



After the Tree Doctor Got in His Work

tions are satisfactory.

It is best, however, to grow some leguminous crop such as cowpeas or soybeans. Always keep in mind that a little manure about a tree will do no harm.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

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

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

The farmer's money profit is not the only dividend that he draws from his life in the country.

Protect Farm Machinery

Prices of farm machinery have mounted until the machine cost an acre, is now nearly double what it was formerly. This should stimulate farmers to give more attention to the care of all implements. The useful life of the machine is no longer now than it was when prices were much lower. One of the greatest sources of loss in farm machinery is the loss from the lack of housing. This cost should not exceed 4 per cent annually of the value of the machinery housed. That is, if a machine shed cost \$800, the annual cost of the shed could be figured in the following way: Interest on \$800 at 6 per cent, \$48; depreciation of shed, 2 per cent, \$16; interest, \$2; taxes, \$2; repairs, paint, \$4. The total, \$72, is 4 per cent of \$1,800, therefore a shed that cost \$800 should house at least \$1,800 worth of farm machinery. If this is true, the cost of shelter of machines would be approximately 4 per cent of their value, or it would cost about \$4 a year to house a machine that cost \$100. If the shed can be built for less money, the machinery cost and cost of production will be correspondingly reduced."

Building a Breed Capital

BY T. W. MORSE

When certain interests, 15 years or so ago, were busy concentrating five-stock record association offices within the protecting influence of the Chicago stockyards, they "struck a couple of stumps." One of these interruptions consisted of a group of Hereford breeders who held that Kansas City, gateway between the greatest grain producing section and the greatest grazing areas was the logical point for Hereford headquarters. Already the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association nominally had been moved to Chicago, but some keen thinking, quick acting and well planned parliamentary procedure put it back in Kansas City almost overnight.

With the Hereford headquarters thus saved to the Southwest, it was up to the new soon-to-be-elected secretary to nail it down. Who would get the job was not yet decided, but that he must have strength and diplomacy for harmonizing factions and holding the respect of all was certain.

At that time R. J. Kinzer was head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Thru his ability as a practical stockman the Kansas college had made its first notable cattle winnings in the big livestock shows and he already was being talked of for secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. Another case of quick action, and it was announced that R. J. Kinzer was the new Hereford "executive." for such a breed association secretary usually is.

It soon developed that the arguments used in favor of Kansas City were accepted literally by the new secretary to the extent that he proposed to demonstrate them. The past several years of unprecedented Hereford prosperity have been looked upon as a part of that demonstration, altho of course several causes contributed to this result. But he accepted the sound-location logic on which the association's directors had acted as foundation upon which to build a real Hereford capital—not an architectural capital merely, altho the newly completed building abundantly supplies that detail, but a capital strategically, economically and geographically speaking. Practically two-thirds of the Hereford association receipts now come from Kansas City territory and the more distant Southwest which reaches the East only thru

the Kansas City gateway. Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Iowa are the only states in the Union each supplying more than 10 per cent of the income of the association. Around Kansas City, almost in its immediate vicinity, there has developed the strongest Hereford cattle breeding community in the world. Within a radius of 40 miles around Kansas City are something like 40 Hereford breeding establishments representing investments in land, cattle and equipment considerably exceeding 5 million dollars. The membership of this already widely famous Hereford colony includes not only traditional cattle men like Phil Lee, for-

merly of Texas, and hereditary tillers of the soil like John Lenox of Missouri, but lumber millionaires, oil magnates, bankers, brokers, capitalists, physicians, haberdashers, politicians and real estate men have responded to the lure and invested their lucre. The proximity to the center of commerce in Hereford breeding cattle and the promise of permanence which this sort of production seems to hold, continually is adding to their numbers.

Sunshine in the Hog House

Sunshine is nature's germicide. There is no place on the farm where plenty of sunshine is of more importance than in the hog house. Disease germs are always lurking in dark, damp quarters.

There have been many failures in the attempt to build large hog houses because of the difficulty of getting sunlight into every pen in the house. This accounts for the use of the individual house or farrowing cot by many of our best hog men. We have seen some large hog houses in which the problem of getting the sun into the pens has been solved. The latest plan is to place windows in the roof. By this means the sun can be admitted to any part of the house. A house of this type has been very successfully used at the Iowa Experiment station.

These roof windows should be specially constructed and must be protected from hail injury by galvanized netting. Considerable care is necessary in making them proof against leaking. Sometimes there is difficulty from snow piling up on the windows.

In very cold weather a hog house with too much glass in the roof might get cold in the night. A single thickness of glass lets heat out very rapidly. This can be overcome by putting in double sashes, thus providing a dead air space, which will prevent the rapid radiation of heat from the inside at night. This might be more cheaply accomplished by an arrangement of curtains or canvas, covering the window openings at night.

Roof windows might be placed in some of the older hog houses where there was not sufficient provision for admitting sunlight to the different pens. In some of the larger hog houses it has been found best to build them with the long way north and south, placing a row of windows in each side.

If any of our readers have had experience with roof windows, we would like to hear from them as to whether they find them satisfactory or not. Are they too hot in summer? Does snow bother in the winter? Where do you locate the windows, and how much window surface is desirable?

Do your dairy dehorning early.



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Did This Ever Happen to You?

WHEN putting in spark plugs, has your wrench ever slipped, banged into another plug and cracked or broken the porcelain insulator?

Champion Spark Plugs stand this rough treatment and do not crack or break; our famous No. 3450 Insulator has been developed and strengthened to such a degree.

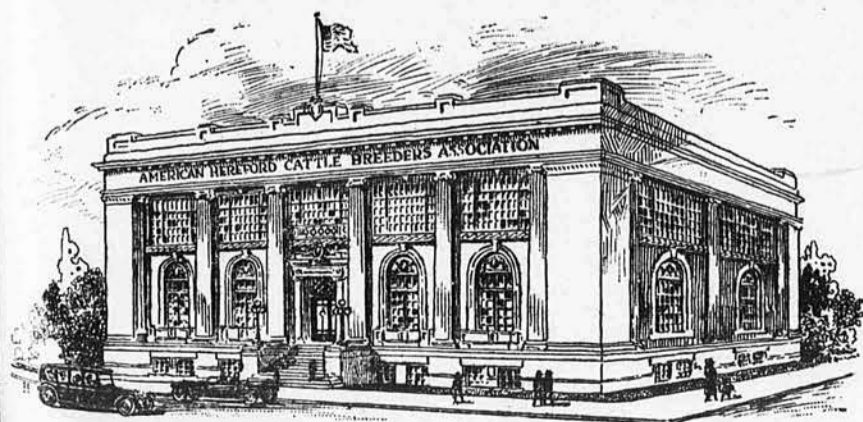


Car owners who use Champion Spark Plugs are remarkably free from the ordinary spark plug accidents as well as from troubles due to excessive heat, shocks and temperature changes.

There is a Champion Spark Plug for every type of motor car, truck, tractor, motorcycle and stationary engine. Order a set from your dealer today.

Be sure the name Champion is on the Insulator and the World Trade Mark on the Box.

Champion
Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio



Clip a Clean Crop Clean



A CLEAN crop of hay represents good profits—when it is clipped clean. Every ragged spot where the mower fails to follow the ground (rough places) represents lost hay—less profit—because the grass is not clipped clean.

McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee mowers work so that the cutter bar follows the ground whether it is smooth or rough. The sickle dips down into the hollows, and with equal facility skims over the knolls, with the cutter bar close to the ground its full length—and clips the grass clean.

This is possible because of the triangular design of the drag bar which gives the cutter bar the necessary flexibility—a floating action that conforms to the ground

surface. Result: No lost hay through ragged clipping, lost traction of drive wheels, or clogging of sickle.

Many such superior features in McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee mowers and rakes, and in International side-delivery rakes, tedders, combination rakes and tedders, loaders, sweepstakes, stackers, etc., recommend these hay tools to every discriminating farmer. All these are of the same high standard of quality and efficiency. Write us about any of them. And see your nearby International full-line dealer.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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OF AMERICA
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U S A

Tom McNeal's Answers

Question of Copyright

I am writing a book on Western Kansas in the early days. What is required to obtain a copyright? Where must one write to get full particulars?

2. How old must a person be to enlist in the navy, army or aviation training?

3. What wages are paid in the army, navy and aviation service? READER,

Send a copy of the book to the Librarian of Congress with \$1 and request for copyright.

Unless the boy has the consent of his parents or guardians he must be of age before enlisting in the army, navy or in the aviation department. If he can obtain his parents' consent, however, he might enlist at as early an age as 16.

The pay of a private soldier in the army or a common sailor in the navy is \$30 a month, or \$33 when in active service. If he becomes a non-commissioned officer, this is increased \$2 a month in the case of a corporal or \$4 a month in the case of a sergeant of the lowest rank. There are, however, non-commissioned officers who receive as high as \$90 a month. If you have in mind commissioned officers, their pay ranges from \$1,700 a year in the case of a second lieutenant, up to \$8,000 a year in the case of a major general.

Common School Examination

Is it a state school law that children taking examinations for county diploma can take just six subjects in the examination a year? If it is not a state law, can it be a law in just a few counties? R. S.

The law in regard to granting common school diplomas requires that the pupil shall have taken the course in the following subjects: reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, United States history, Kansas history, geography, civil government, agriculture, physiology and classics. It does not provide the number of these studies which must be taken in any one year. The pupil would have the right to make up a study that he had failed to take the year before.

I presume that in the case you refer to there was some sort of a rule made by the county superintendent perhaps, but so far as I know without any authority of law.

Who Will Inherit?

My father homesteaded 160 acres of land about 28 years ago on which he and mother lived until mother's death 15 years ago. He and the children still lived on the place and still kept improving it until July, 1914. He married another wife and she lived with him only six months on his farm and left him without any fuss. She took everything of hers and sued him for maintenance. He left the state and they say she sold the place. I have the only deed and land papers ever made to the place. She died in 1917 and father died in 1919. There are only two children of us living. Will they inherit the place or does it go to the man she sold it to? Can her children get part of it? She and my father did not have any children. READER

This wife, of course, could not make a deed to this land unless there were divorce proceedings and a court decree allotting her a part of the land. She had no title whatever to it and her deed to the land would be void and of no effect. Had she outlived your father, she would have inherited one-half of his estate, but dying as she did before he did, her children inherit nothing and the estate goes to his children.

Paying for Support of Insane

In case a man goes insane do his relatives have to pay at the state hospital for his board and care? How many state asylums are there and are they kept up by the state? A READER

If the patient is possessed of an estate it is liable for his board and care at the state hospital or if he has relatives who are obligated under ordinary circumstances to support him and such relatives are financially able to do so they are required to support him in the state hospital if he is confined there. The state has four hospitals for the insane which are supported by the state together with such moneys as are collected in the manner already mentioned.

Co-operative Elevator

Would a co-operative elevator company incorporated under the co-operative laws have to pay all of its profits to the holders of the capital stock or would the profits be pro-rated to stock holders in proportion to the grain sold?

The law requires that these co-operative corporations fix a definite rate of dividend and that the surplus net profits be pro-rated in proportion to

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The Green Ledger.....Miss M. E. Braddon
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the business done; that is the stockholders supplying grain to the elevator would be entitled to share in these profits in proportion to the amount of grain supplied.

Rights of Children

If a man marries a widow with two little children and they have two children of their own, can the two older children share with the younger ones? If the husband had money when they were married and they have it invested in land and cattle in both their names, in case the husband dies first, would the four children share equally?

MRS. R. G. W.

The children would share equally in their father's part of the estate. I understand from your letter that the estate is held jointly by the husband and wife and if he died without a will, then one-half of his half would go to his children, both by his first marriage and by his second marriage.

Rights of Wife

1. According to law can't a woman collect one-half of husband's income, no matter what his indebtedness may be?
2. If she does collect one-half how much of it ought she to spend for living expenses for the family?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. There is no law in Kansas authorizing the wife to collect one-half of her husband's income. Some wives manage, however, to collect considerably more than that.

2. Not knowing the size of the family you have in mind or the amount of the husband's income, I cannot answer your question.

Renewal of Note

A signed his son's note given to D, as surety. A died and about eight months afterward D drew up a new note, pinned it to the old and had B, the widow of A sign A's name on the new note. Can D still hold the estate of A on the new note?

SUBSCRIBER.

Probably not, unless B signed as administratrix of the estate, which she might do with the authority of the probate judge. I think, however, that under your statement of the facts D could hold the estate liable on the old note.

Renter's Right

B rented his farm to A in 1917 on verbal contract. B has occupied the land since that date. He sowed 25 acres in wheat. B desired to have A sow 20 acres more but A did not do so. Can B hold that land from A?

SUBSCRIBER.

A is a tenant from year to year. If he simply rented the farm with no particular stipulation as to the kind of crops he must plant he can hold possession until given the notice to quit required by law. The simple fact that A did not put in a certain number of acres of wheat would not entitle B to possession.

Divorce in New Mexico and Colorado

How long does a person have to live in New Mexico before he can obtain a divorce? How long in Colorado? I have lived in Kansas eight years and wish to know if I can go to New Mexico or Colorado and start a divorce suit right away?

SUBSCRIBER.

A residence of one year will be necessary before you can begin divorce proceedings in either New Mexico or Colorado. You could not, therefore, begin proceedings for divorce immediately upon arrival in either one of these states.

Another Question of Inheritance

A and B are husband and wife. A has a family of seven children by a former marriage and B has a son by a former marriage. They have no children by their marriage to each other. B dies leaving a son but no will. A married again and afterward died leaving a widow but wills all of his estate to his surviving wife and children by his first marriage. Is this will legal? What share of the estate is B's son entitled to?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Unless B died possessed of property in her own name her son will not inherit and the will is valid.

Poll Tax

I am an ex-service man discharged in June, 1919. Would I be compelled to pay personal and road tax for the year 1919?

F. H.

Your service would not relieve you from the payment of your personal taxes and unless you were a member of the National Guard your services would not relieve you from the payment of poll taxes for the year 1919.

Can He Make the Loan?

If A gave B a mortgage on a quarter section of land and B recorded it before any money was paid and A afterward would not and did not take the loan but called it off, can B make A pay anything because he did not take the loan?

SUBSCRIBER.

My opinion is that he could not and also that he had no right to record this mortgage before the money was paid over.

Can There Be Any Real Conflict Among These Interests?



The Producers' Interest

Every livestock producer knows that a steady cash market for his product depends upon the activities of the meat packing industry, and upon ample cold storage facilities and unhampered refrigerator car service for the packers.

Armour and Company have expended millions of dollars in perfecting a system of packing, storage and distribution of meat products that has brought the world's market to America's packing centers and to every town and village where livestock is purchased, so that the producer of even a single meat animal is benefitted by it.



The Packers' Interest

It is plain that the interests of producer and consumer are common and inseparable, and that the interests of the packing industry, cannot be separated from the other two.

Armour and Company, from the beginning, have realized that their own profits and expansion depend upon livestock prices that will encourage production on the one side and upon food prices that will encourage consumption on the other.



The Consumers' Interest

Every intelligent consumer knows that a steady, fit and sufficient supply of meats and produce for his table depends upon the undisturbed, every-day-in-the-year activity of packing, storage and distribution of these foods.

By means of refrigerator car service, day after day, for a generation, Armour and Company's products have been laid down at the consumer's local market, and he has come to regard this service as a matter of course and of daily necessity.

All Have a Common Interest

In order to best serve producer, consumer and themselves, Armour and Company have used every means of economy that science and invention could devise. What was once waste they have turned into wealth that more than pays the cost of packing and distribution. By yearly enlarging the volume of their business they have decreased their percentage of

profit, until it is so small as to add practically nothing to the price of meat. The welfare of the producer, of the consumer, and of Armour and Company are obviously common. No legislation can bring these interests into closer relationship, and none should be enacted that may disrupt and demoralize them.

Our Research Department Is at Your Service—Free

Write to our Agricultural Research Bureau, presenting any problems upon which you want help or advice. This bureau, established to aid the farmer, is at your service without charge.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

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Somebody Wants Everything

Whether it be cow or chicken, hay press or sewing machine—somebody wants it. If you called every person listed in your telephone book you might find that "somebody." But think of the time and trouble. With no trouble at all and very little cost a classified advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will "plug you in" with classified buyers—men and women looking for what you have to sell. Try it!

"Plug in" with buyers



Just a simple law of nature

AN apple falling from a tree awoke Sir Isaac Newton and supplied to Science the law of gravitation. The jumping of a tea kettle lid showed James Watt the power in boiling water and gave the world the steam engine.



The intense centrifugal force generated by a revolving tubular bowl was what P. M. Sharples put into a machine for the complete separation of butterfat from milk. Later he made his greatest improvement by utilizing the vacuum generated by the same centrifugal force to

lift milk into the bowl in the exact quantities that the speed of the bowl will skim absolutely clean.

The Sharples Suction-feed Separator, therefore is only an adaption of one of Nature's laws. The intense centrifugal force and the suction-feed principle in the Sharples tubular bowl guarantee perfectly clean skimming at any speed.

The Sharples discovery is protected by United States patents. No other separator is a suction-feed separator. No other maker of separators can make use of the principle.



Suction-feed makes possible the knee-low supply tank, doing away with lifting. The oiling system needs little attention. The one piece bowl—no discs—is easy to clean.

Write for illustrated booklet that tells why more Sharples Machines are in use today than any other make, American or foreign. Dept. 15.

Milk is vital to the welfare of the American people. Its production should be raised to the highest point of efficiency by the use of time and labor-saving machines. (Signed) P. M. SHARPLES "There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

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Pastures for Dairy Cows

Green Succulent Feed Increases the Milk Production

BY J. B. FITCH



DAIRY products can be produced the cheapest in the spring when cows are on good pasture. This fact has caused many Kansas dairymen to rely too much upon the use of pasture in feeding their cows, resulting in low production of milk and thin condition of flesh at the beginning of winter.

Good luxuriant grass of most any kind has a stimulating effect upon milk production. Cows that have been poorly fed during the winter will respond by increased milk production when turned to pasture. It is this fact that has given pasture grass a high value in the eyes of many farmers. Cows liberally fed during the winter will also increase in milk yield on grass. It has been found, however, that cows in good condition may lose in body weight on grass despite this increased production.

High producing cows cannot eat sufficient grass to support this milk production and maintain their body weight. For this reason it is essential that cows giving more than 20 to 25 pounds of milk daily be fed grain. During the time the cows are on pasture it will be hard to get them to eat silage or hay. After the first few days they may eat limited amounts but the amount they will consume is very irregular. Even before they are turned on pasture in the spring when they can only see or smell the green grass, they often become unsettled and seem to be dissatisfied with their feed.

Experiments With Heifers

During the summer of 1919, 12 head of young heifers belonging to the dairy department were turned on a very luxuriant hill pasture. The heifers had been fed silage and alfalfa hay and a little grain and were in good flesh, and seemed to do well for the first month or so on pasture, but they later lost weight and when brought in again had lost about 50 pounds a head. These heifers should have had some grain or silage to supplement the pasture during the last half of the summer.

Cows producing milk are sure to lose weight under like conditions and it is unwise not to feed them in addition to the pasture received, on account of the milk and body weight lost. It has been frequently stated that it takes more grain to get a cow back in flesh again than it would have taken to have kept her in good condition. It certainly means more milk to feed them grain in addition to scanty pasture.

Most farmers turn cattle on the pasture too early for the good of the pasture. If the grass is permitted to get a good start before being eaten down it may mean more pasture later in the summer. Another result of turning on pasture that is well known to dairymen who retail milk, is the change in the flavor of the milk. The grass gives the milk a peculiar flavor which is most noticeable during the first week or so of the change to pasture. Either the consumers become accustomed to the flavor or the cows adjust themselves to the new feed, so that the flavor is less apparent after the first few days. It might be well to limit the time that the cattle are on the pasture for the first few days, or take

them off a few hours before milking.

The area of pasture in Kansas that can be relied upon during the entire summer is very limited. Good bluegrass pasture is very desirable for dairy cows but is not very plentiful in the Central and Western part of the state on account of the hot dry summers. Our native pastures are by far more reliable in hot weather but they frequently dry up and their value is impaired for feeding. Unless frequent rains during the summer keep the grass growing they are of little value in stimulating or supporting milk production.

Good Grazing Crops

Some common crops used for pasture in Kansas are wheat, rye, alfalfa, Sweet clover, and Sudan grass. During years when the wheat makes a good growth in the fall it is a source of cheap feed during the fall and winter and up to April 1. In addition to being a source of feed it is also beneficial to the wheat crop to keep it from becoming too rank in growth.

When planting for pasture alone, rye is more commonly used than wheat. It is more hardy and will grow more rapidly than wheat. The same conditions that produce a good growth of wheat will produce rye. In the last two years we have gotten very little pasture from rye on the college farm on account of lack of moisture at planting time. Seven pecks of rye drilled in the last of September or the first of October will give a good amount of pasture during the late fall and the spring months. The rye can be harvested or turned under as a green manure crop. Rye may also be sown in the early spring but the length of time that it can be pastured is limited.

Be Careful With Alfalfa

Alfalfa is used for pasture by some men but it cannot be generally recommended. It is well known that green alfalfa will cause bloat under certain conditions, and for this reason alfalfa cannot be used without great caution. We have pastured alfalfa for many years and have had but two or three cases of bloat. We try to have the animals pretty well filled up with hay before turning on, and never turn on when the alfalfa is wet with dew or rain. By following these rules you will have little trouble in pasturing alfalfa, but the loss of one animal might make it expensive pasture.

Sweet clover has been frequently reported on as a pasture crop for dairy animals. It is a legume and resembles alfalfa in many respects. Sweet clover is less likely to cause bloat than alfalfa. We have pastured Sweet clover under very favorable conditions for producing bloat and have not had any trouble from this source. Several cases of bloat were, however, reported during the spring of 1919 by men who had used Sweet clover for pasture for years without any bad results. The rank growth in the spring when the cows are first turned on may cause trouble, and it is well to go slow in turning on animals for the first time.

In 1917 the agronomy and dairy departments conducted a pasture experiment with Sweet clover, using six Hol-

stein cows. The total number of days of pasture obtained amounted to 618 days for one cow, or an average of 154.5 days for four cows. In other words, 3.8 acres of Sweet clover pasture kept four cows five months or 1 acre kept a cow 5.3 months. The total amount of milk produced on the pasture was 19,393.5 pounds, containing 680.5 pounds of butterfat. The cows consumed 4602.8 pounds of grain mixture. With milk at 30 cents a gallon and the grain at \$60 a ton, 1 acre of Sweet clover produced \$141.70 worth of milk. With butterfat at 50 cents a pound, 1 acre returned \$89.50 worth of butterfat, not allowing for the skimmed milk.

In order to determine the effect of this pasture on the body weight of the animals, they were weighed every 10 days. That the cows held their weight is shown by the average weights of the three cows on the pasture during the entire period. When turned on the pasture these cows averaged 1,284 pounds, and at the close of the experiment their average weight was 1,304 pounds.

For 13 days during the experiment it rained, but at no time was any trouble experienced from bloat. From these results it would seem that Sweet clover is a safe and profitable pasture crop for dairy cows, and it should be more widely used in this state.

Last spring we drilled Sweet clover in rye that was being used for pasture. The rye was pastured until about April 1 and then permitted to mature. At the time the rye was cut the Sweet clover plants were very plentiful, but continued dry weather reduced the number of thrifty plants and the Sweet clover was pronounced a failure. When the fall rains came many of the seeds that had, perhaps, been dormant germinated, and the Sweet clover caused the field to become green again. It is too early to tell at this time whether the plants have survived the winter as they did not get a very good start in the fall. The common method of seeding Sweet clover is with a nurse crop but hot weather at the time of cutting the nurse crop may cut down the development of the Sweet clover. At best, a short hay crop may be harvested the first year and will be ready for pasture the following spring. If permitted to reseed itself during the summer the pasture can be used indefinitely.

Results With Sudan Grass

During the last two or three years Sudan grass has been used for pasture by many farmers with good results. During the past summer six Holstein cows were pastured on 5 acres of Sudan grass at the agronomy farm at the college. In spite of a very dry summer, 7 tons of hay were cut from the field and the cows were left on the field until the second week of October. On the basis of butterfat, each acre returned \$47.47 worth of products above the cost of grain.

Our experience with Sudan grass for pasture last summer has caused us to consider it very favorably under Kansas conditions. But it should be mentioned, however, that being a member of the sorghum family there is a possibility of the plant developing some poison under certain favorable conditions, which might prove disastrous to cattle. A few cases of poisoning on Sudan grass pasture have been reported but in most cases it has been where animals have been turned on for the first time. When the animals have been on the pasture continuously, little difficulty has been reported.

Sudan grass can be planted the last of May and can be pastured the last of June or the first of July. By the use of rye for fall and early spring pasture and then turning to Sweet clover, a safe pasture is assured. In the absence of Sweet clover, alfalfa may be used until Sudan is available.

The use of the silo and some of the crops mentioned for pasture will insure a succulent feed the year around.

Butterfat and Butter Record

A great deal of confusion is caused in the minds of the average farmer by the various butterfat and butter records reported for the various dairy breeds. The confusion does not arise from butterfat records as butterfat is constant for all breeds. In giving the butter equivalent of the butterfat record, however, three systems are used.

The Holstein association holds that after butter has been worked and the salt and buttermilk taken into consideration, the butterfat equals 80 per cent of the butter production results. The Jersey club estimates the butterfat as 85 per cent while the government standard requires that it be not less than 82½ per cent. As an example of the variation which these systems may cause, we shall take a butterfat record of 25 pounds butterfat. Calculated by the Holstein standard, this would be reported as 31.25 pounds butter, by the government standard 29.09 pounds butter and by the Jersey standard as 28.82 pounds butter.

Cost of Butter

Persons eating real butter now are paying for it. The prices charged in the various stores vary widely, but all are much higher than before the war. Who gets the large end of the profit? is often asked; and invariably the farmer is designated as the profiteer. The verdict is pronounced by the great consuming public and that verdict is based on incomplete information. All the evidence the jury usually has in hand is the grocer's sales slip. The farmer, the producer, has not been heard.

In order better to present the case, the farm management department of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture has prepared a brief for the farmer. This is not a statement of theoretical costs, but costs based on figures gathered from a large number of farmers in Missouri. It is an average gleaned from the accounts carefully kept, and while it may be high for some particular forms, it is low for others.

Butter produced in the winter months, November to April, inclusive, by the average farm herd, costs the farmer 73 cents a pound at present feed costs. The farmer is entitled to a small profit, which should be added to the cost to show what he receives. The rest of the price is tacked on as the pound of butter slides over the various avenues of trade to reach the consumer's table.

Does a 73 cent cost sound unreasonable? Perhaps it does. But the farmer has no dark secrets to hide. His books are open, and here is what they show:

In those six months he produces 65 pounds of butter. He spent \$4.35 for 2.9 bushels of corn at \$1.50; \$12 for a half ton of hay at \$24; \$7.20 for 0.9 of a ton of silage at \$8; \$6.30 for 9 bushels of oats at 70 cents; \$1.03 for fodder roughage; \$5.75 for mill feeds; and \$1.27 for pasture and stalks. Add to that \$16.75 for 67 hours of man labor at 25 cents an hour which is very low considering the unreasonably high prices paid unskilled labor; 60 cents for 4 hours of horse labor at 15 cents; \$5 for upkeep on buildings, taxes and miscellaneous expenses; and \$3.60 for 24 hours of his wife's labor in the home at 15 cents an hour which also is low as may be determined by hiring domestic labor; and you have a grand total cost of \$64.45 for the 65 pounds of butter produced.

Yet the farmer will be fair with you. He will deduct from this cost \$7.50 for the calf raised, and will subtract also \$9 for the three tons of manure produced. That makes the total cost \$47.95. Divide this by 65, the number of pounds of butter produced, and you will get so near to 73 cents a pound that you had just as well call it that.

The worst part of this story is that it cannot record in all instances that the farmer received even 73 cents. In most cases he gets less than that price and he must stand the loss.

Guernsey Board Acts

The Board of Officers of the American Guernsey Cattle Club are to be commended for their courage in taking definite action in cases presented concerning fraudulent records. Their action caused the disallowing of records made at four different farms and suspended all record work at one of the farms under consideration. This action is especially interesting at this time when breeders of all the dairy breeds are looking forward to the action of the Holstein association regarding records made by Mr. Cole while in the employ of Oliver Cabana, Jr.

Improving with age might also be applied to the prohibition movement.



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Farmers Busy Sowing Oats

Recent Reports Indicate Reduced Food Production

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

RECENT reports indicate that there is serious risk of reduced food production this year because of the high wages demanded by farm laborers, high cost of farm equipment and supplies, and because of pronounced movements of people from the farms to the cities. A recent report from New York shows that during the past year the number of persons on farms has decreased 3 per cent and the number of hired men decreased more than 17 per cent. This means of course a decrease in food production. The same conditions in varying degrees exist in all sections according to the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates, altho they are not so acute farther from industrial centers.

Farmers are not getting a square deal in the present adjustment of prices and as a consequence some of them will plan to reduce their crop acreages this year while others may quit and go into other lines of business that are more profitable. Nearly one-third of the people of the United States or more than 30 millions live on farms. Nearly 20 millions more live in com-

munities having a population of less than 2,500. In other words nearly one-half of the population of the country is to be found on farms or in rural districts. The amount of capital invested in farming is large and is constantly increasing. In 1910 the value of all farm property was approximately 41 billion dollars or more than the capital of all the manufacturing establishments, railways, mines and quarries in the United States. The present value of farm property is conservatively estimated at more than 51 billion dollars. Surely the nation cannot afford to let so great an industry suffer when all other industries must depend on it for success. It is to be hoped that Congress before it adjourns will work out some new legislation that will be beneficial to farmers and check the tendency toward decreased crop acreages and decreased food production.

Recent reports from various parts of Kansas indicate that the acreage of winter wheat has been reduced at least one-third. It now remains to be seen whether this acreage will be planted in

other crops or whether they also will show a like reduction. Some counties report an increased acreage in oats, and barley growing sections report an increased acreage for barley. At present most farmers are busy with their preparations for sowing oats and some already have begun sowing. The general condition of winter wheat is not altogether satisfactory. But little rain has fallen and more moisture must come soon to insure a proper growth of the wheat at this time. In many of the Western counties there is a heavy growth of volunteer wheat and the plants are so thick that a poor yield will be the result. Plowing and all spring work is well advanced. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Allen—Farmers are sowing oats, and are plowing. Ground is in excellent condition. Recent freezes have been hard on wheat but with favorable weather it will come out all right. Many farmers will move soon. Corn is \$1.40; oats 80c; seed oats \$1; eggs 40c; butter 50c.—T. E. Whitlow, Feb. 28.

Atchison—Weather has been windy and partly cloudy with flurries of snow. This weather is hard on wheat. Farmers are sawing wood and preparing to begin spring work. A great many farms are changing hands at \$100 to \$300 an acre.—Alfred Cole, Feb. 28.

Brown—No spring work has been done yet but ground is in good condition. Very little moisture has fallen this winter. Wheat is satisfactory. Livestock is doing well. There are not many hogs in county. Corn is \$1.35; wheat \$2.25; eggs 43c; cream 61c; hogs \$12.40.—A. C. Dannenberg, Feb. 29.

Barber—Weather is warm, but no moisture has fallen and prospects for a wheat crop this year are very poor. Farmers are

seeding oats and plowing for spring crops. It is thought a large acreage will be put in because of the condition of wheat. Livestock is doing well. Many public sales have been held and livestock brings satisfactory prices. The number of hogs in county is below normal. Alfalfa hay is worth \$3.90, and is scarce.—Homer Hastings, Feb. 27.

Bourbon—We have had a pleasant winter but it has not been good for wheat which is not in as good a condition as it was a year ago. A large acreage of oats will be sown this spring. This county is turning toward dairying. A large number of public sales have been held and mules and dairy cows sell high. Prices received for horses are some better. Eggs are 42c; butter 52c; hogs 13c; milk \$3.65 for 3 1/2 test.—G. A. VanDyke.

Chautauqua—A number of farmers have sown oats, and sowing will be completed by March 10. Wheat was coming out well, but the past three days of cold weather put it out of sight again. Feed is high. Livestock is cheap, but is in satisfactory condition. Corn chops \$3.25; shorts \$2.90; bran \$2.30; cottonseed meal \$4.25; flour \$7 to \$7.50.—A. A. Nance, Feb. 28.

Cherokee—Farmers were preparing ground and sowing oats, but a cold wave and freezing weather have checked farm work. Wheat is \$2.10; corn \$1.60; oats \$1; bran \$2.60; shorts \$3.70; flour \$6.50; baled hay \$14 to \$18.—L. Smyres, Feb. 28.

Cloud—We had more cold weather in February than in January. Very little farm work has been done as ground is frozen too much for plowing. Livestock is coming thru the winter in satisfactory condition and very few losses have been reported. Hens are doing better than usual. Cows are not giving very much milk, so very little cream is going to market. Many farmers are moving, as roads are good. A good many public sales have been held, and all produce brings good prices. Stock hogs are scarce. Influenza epidemic is abating, and schools have opened. Eggs are worth 42c.—W. H. Plumly, Feb. 27.

Cowley—Wheat prospects are not very promising. Some of it has been winter killed and the soil needs moisture. Oats sowing is in progress. Seed oats costs from \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel. A great many public sales are being held and everything sells well. Good cows bring \$135 to \$150. Eggs are 38c; cream 63c.—Fred Page, March 1.

Decatur—We had a light snow February 23 but weather is warm again. Livestock is doing well and a few public sales have been held. Wheat is worth \$2.10; ear corn \$1.20; barley \$1.05; butterfat 58c; eggs 35c.—Harry Hanchett, Feb. 26.

Elk—Weather is cool and dry. It is too cold for much farm work. Several fields of oats have been sown. Some farmers have plowed. The acreage of corn is expected to be larger than usual this season. Several families are moving out of county, and some are moving in.—D. W. Lockhart, Feb. 28.

Ellsworth—We have had some winter weather this month. Farmers are cutting wood and getting ready to sow oats, barley and sweet clover. Some oats already is sown. Livestock has not required as much feed as usual this month because of the warm weather.—W. L. Reed, Feb. 28.

Ford—Weather is cold and we need rain badly for wheat. Farmers are preparing ground for spring crops. Some oats have been sown but it will not come up until we get rain. Everything sells high at public sales. Some land is changing hands. Wheat is \$2.32; corn \$1.35; oats 95c.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 28.

Franklin—Weather has been excellent the past two weeks. Some farmers are sowing oats. Wheat seems to be all right, but is thin. Stock water is very scarce. Public sales are held every day.—Elmer D. Gillette, Feb. 28.

Graham—Threshing is almost finished. The 1919 wheat crop was a losing proposition to most farmers. Growing wheat is in good condition, and the soil is full of moisture. A great deal of corn is being shipped out. Hogs are scarce. We have a great deal of feed and livestock is doing very well. Spring work will begin soon.—C. L. Kobler, Feb. 28.

Hodgeman—Weather is fair and a light snow fell February 24. Wheat is greening. A few sales are listed for this week and next. Wheat, 60-pound, \$2.05; kafir 90c; eggs 40c; cream 63c.—W. B. Severs, Feb. 28.

Kearney—Wheat is in good condition. Farmers are plowing and working ground for barley. Alfalfa has started. A number of sales have been held, and satisfactory prices were received.—Cecil A. Long, Feb. 28.

Kiowa—Weather has been excellent since the holidays, but no moisture has fallen. The wheat plant is either dead or dormant. We have had no winter pasture. Wheat is \$2.30; corn \$1.35; hogs 13c.—H. E. Stewart, Feb. 26.

Leavenworth—Wheat fields are getting green. A light snow has made sufficient moisture. Some plowing is being done. Many cisterns and wells are dry. Farmers are discouraged over the loss in feeding livestock for market. More oats will be sown this year than usual.—George S. Marshall, Feb. 26.

Linn—We need rain. Weather is pleasant and roads are good. Much hay is being shipped in. Lumber is so high that little building is going on. A big broom factory is being built in Bluemound. Wheat is greening. Farmers are sowing oats, and a large acreage will be put in. There is much demand for seed oats and the price is 75c. Public sales are numerous, and livestock sells well. Eggs are 42c; butter 40c.—J. W. Clinesmith, Feb. 26.

Lyon—Weather has been pleasant for the most of February. Wheat, alfalfa and tame grass is growing. Ground is in good condition to plow for spring crops. We have plenty of hay for stock and it is in good condition. Shipped in corn is worth \$1.60 a bushel by the wagon load; flour \$3.25 for 48 pounds.—E. R. Griffith, Feb. 28.

Marshall—We have had mild winter weather for some time. Frost is nearly out of ground, but no spring work has been done. Wheat is greening. Farmers are discouraged with wheat and hog prices. Hogs are \$12.50 to \$13; corn \$1.25; wheat \$2.25 to \$2.30; cream 58c; eggs 44c; hens 25c; flour \$3.75.—C. A. Kjellberg, Feb. 23.

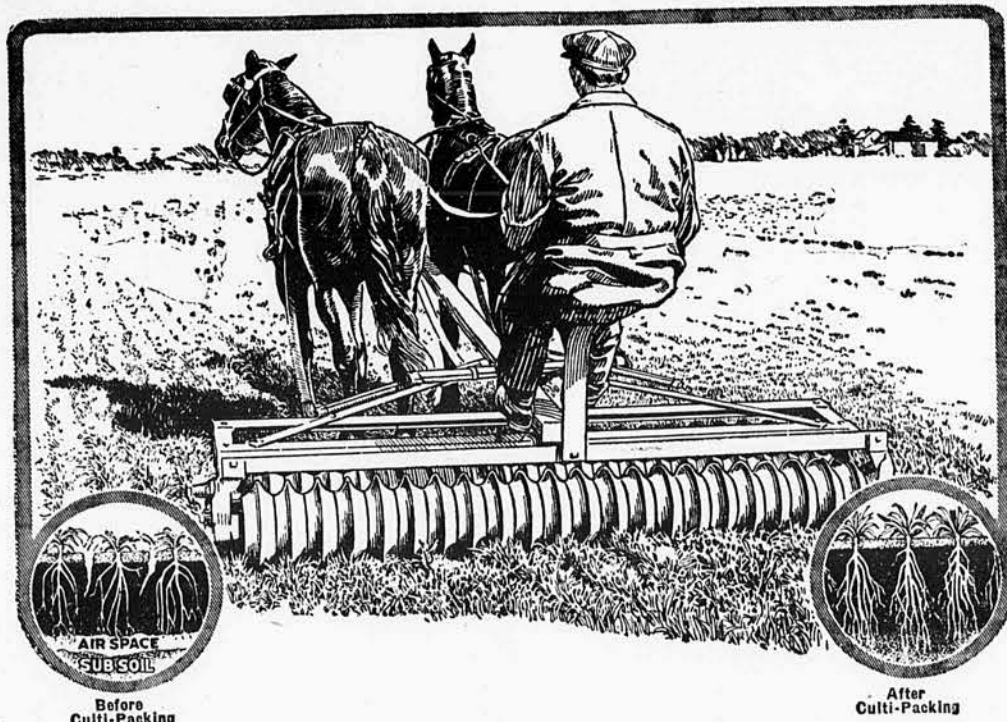
McPherson—This has been an ideal winter for livestock and growing wheat. Farmers who bought cattle to feed for market have disposed of their stock and lost money. Corn has been shipped in all winter. Hog men also lost money. The farmer with cream to sell made a living.—John Ostlund, Feb. 23.

Norton—Early sown wheat looks well. Many fields of volunteer wheat have been



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left for a crop, but the stands are heavy and the yields will be poor. A large acreage of barley will be sown. More public sales and moving have occurred recently than ever before because so many farms have been sold. They still sell at reasonable prices. Livestock is coming thru the winter in good condition. One feeder here has 500 head of cattle in his feedlots, but the present market for cattle and hogs is discouraging.—Samuel Teaford, Feb. 28.

Osage—The mild weather and shortage of cars have left us plenty of rough feed at one-half the price of last year. Hogs are scarce, and many farmers want to sell the ones they have. Some wheat fields do not look as well as they did last year at this time. Sales are nearly over, and many farmers are moving. Many eggs will be used for hatching and they will be high until June. Eggs are 43c; cream 58c; corn and kafir 1.50; butter 55c.—H. L. Ferris, Feb. 28.

Pawnee—Weather is cool and dry, and we need rain badly. Wheat is small. Feed is scarce but we have plenty of straw. A big farm sale was held last week and everything sold well. Farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of standing by each other.—E. H. Gore, Feb. 21.

Republic—Weather has been changeable for last three weeks with snow and rain and a few extremely warm days. Frost was out of ground for a few days, and many farmers sowed oats, but ground now is frozen. Prices of livestock and grain are lower, and hens are the only farm product that are paying their way. Growing wheat does not look very well.—E. L. Shepard, Feb. 26.

Rice—We have had damp cold weather the past week, and do not need moisture now. Wheat is in good condition but is short. I believe prospects are good for an average crop. A good many farmers have finished sowing oats and are disking corn ground. Many sales have been announced for this month. Corn is selling for \$1.50; wheat \$2.40; butter 50c; eggs 40c; hens and springs 27c.—George Buntz, Feb. 28.

Saline—We have had cold weather this week, which put a stop to seeding. Some oats have been sown. Pastures are cheaper this year, and farmers are discouraged over prices. A number of public sales have been held and good milk cows brought from \$80 to \$140. Stock cattle bring good prices but horses sell cheap. Mules are high. Growing wheat is small, but looks healthy. No. 1 wheat is \$1.20; oats \$1; kafir \$1.50; barley \$1.75; eggs 42c; butterfat 65c; butter 57c.—J. P. Nelson, Feb. 29.

Washington—Weather was very blustery the first part of week, but moderated the latter part. Several farmers are moving. Grass is beginning to green in pastures. Farmers are hauling manure and doing odd jobs about the farm. Influenza epidemic is broken and ban has been lifted from public places and schools. Seed oats is worth 80c to \$1; sugar 20c; eggs 43c; butterfat 61c; corn \$1.40.—Ralph Cole, Feb. 27.

Woodson—Weather is fair again, but windy. It was down to zero for five days. Wheat looks dull, but is all right. Oats sowing has begun. There is plenty of moisture for working ground, but stock water is getting scarce. A good rain is needed badly.—E. F. Opperman, Feb. 27.

New 30 Pound Cow In Kansas

BY F. W. ATKESON

Pearl Korndyke Burke 223071, owned by Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kansas, has just broken the state record for all ages in the seven day division by producing 568.9 pounds of milk and 24.433 pounds of fat, which is equivalent to 30.54 pounds of 80 per cent butter.

By this production she takes the state championship from Queen Easle Korndyke Hengerveld 295426, owned by the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Leavenworth, Kan. That cow made her record in March of 1919 and was the first cow in Kansas to produce thirty pounds of butter in a week. And she still has the honor of heading the junior 4-year old list.

Pearl Korndyke Burke was purchased of Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, by Stubbs Farm and started her record when 6 years, 8 months and 17 days old. Before being tested her value was little more than that of many other good registered cows, but of course since making the record mentioned her value has been increased many fold. However, she has everything that goes to make up a producer. In the first place she is a big cow of strong constitution and is an extra good specimen of the breed. She carries a straight top line, level rump and a nicely balanced udder. Not only is she a good individual but she is bred for production. She is sired by Sir Korndyke Rachel Segis 74841 who has six A. R. O. daughters, two of them having records of more than 21 pounds of butter in a week. He is out of a 24 pound cow and sired by DeKol Beets Segis 43911 who has 35 A. R. O. daughters and is a son of King Segis 26168. The dam of Pearl Korndyke Burke is Pearl Cornucopia Burke 365459 who has a 17 pound butter record as a junior 3 year old. She in turn is out of a 22 pound cow and sired by Sir Urmagel Burke 58219 who has 53 A. R. O. daughters including several over 30 pounds in seven days.

Thus we see the new state champion has inherited her dairy qualities thru several generations of producing ancestors. Stubbs Farm is owned by former Governor W. R. Stubbs and Mark Abildgaard, a graduate of the dairy

husbandry course of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Abildgaard milked and fed the cow during the test period, and altho we must give the cow the credit for having the producing ability we should also credit her caretaker for having given her the proper opportunity.

Hogs and Dairying

In milking cows and selling cream, do not overlook the skimmilk. We do not begin to appreciate the value of skimmilk as a feed for pigs, calves and poultry. Milk is nature's food for developing young animals, and it is to be expected that skimmilk should be one of the best feeds for the pigs and calves.

Producing pork is a sideline fitting admirably into dairy farming. No other protein supplement on the market equals skimmilk in feeding young pigs or growing shoters. The superiority of skimmilk over tankage as a supplement to corn in feeding pigs has been emphasized by a feeding test at

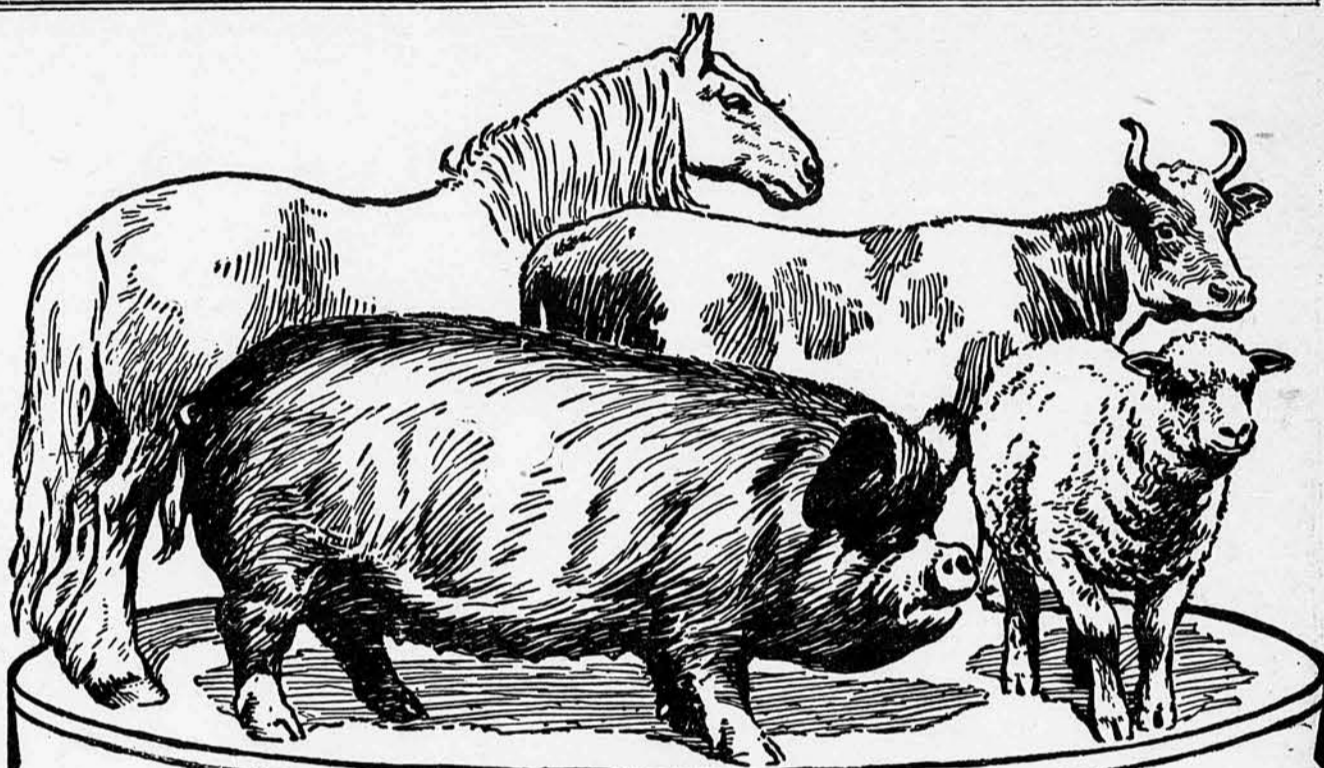
the Ohio Experiment station. Skimmilk was fed in varying quantities. The most economical gains were made when the corn and skimmilk were fed in the proportion of 3 parts of skimmilk to 1 part of corn. The pigs used in these tests averaged about 43 pounds in weight at the beginning. Some were fed corn alone and others corn 9 parts, and tankage 1 part. Pigs fed corn alone gained at the rate of .35 of a pound daily to the pig, the tankage fed pigs .89 of a pound, and the skimmilk pigs, receiving 3 pounds of milk to 1 of corn, 1.3 pounds. The pigs fed corn alone consumed 685 pounds of grain to each 100 pounds of pork produced, the tankage fed pigs 350 pounds and 39 pounds of tankage to the 100 pounds of gain, and the skimmilk pigs 256 pounds of corn and 768 pounds of skimmilk.

Some of the pigs were fed 5 pounds of skimmilk to each pound of corn, and in one lot the pigs were given all the skimmilk they would take and had their corn in the self-feeder. In this lot it required only 200 pounds of corn

to the 100 pounds of pork, but the pigs consumed with that amount of corn 1,292 pounds of skimmilk. There were 5 pigs in each lot and the feeding period was 15 weeks.

Figuring the skimmilk at 60 cents a 100 pounds, tankage at \$6 a 100 pounds and corn \$1.68 a bushel, the cost of producing 100 pounds of gain in the lot fed skimmilk at the rate of 3 pounds to 1 pound of corn was \$12.41. In the tankage fed lot the cost was \$12.84. Pork in the lot fed corn alone had cost \$20.55 a hundred pounds, and in the lot where the pigs had all the skimmilk they would consume \$18.62.

In feeding brood sows and young pigs, skimmilk is even more valuable than in feeding hogs for market. The best and most economical results usually will come from feeding skimmilk as a supplement to corn, shorts or other carbonaceous grains, limiting the amount to about 3 pounds of the skimmilk to 1 pound of grain. Brood sows suckling pigs and newly weaned pigs might use profitably a somewhat larger proportion of skimmilk.



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Spring Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Spring Is Here. Soon the litters of pigs will be coming, the calves, the lambs and the colts will be dropped. Feed your brood sows Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before and after farrowing. It makes the bowels active, relieves constipation, promotes good health and good digestion which means healthy pigs and a mother with a milk supply to nourish.

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Give your brood mares a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. And your work horses. It puts your team in fine fettle. You cannot afford to plow, harrow, sow, mow, reap or team with a team out of sorts, low in spirits, rough in hair, blood out of order, or full of worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good for sheep—especially good for ewes at lambing time.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your town. Get 2 lbs. for each average hog, 5 lbs. for each horse, cow or steer, 1 lb. for every sheep. Feed as directed and see the good results. Guaranteed.

25-lb. Pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$7.50
Except in the far West, South and Canada
Smaller packages in proportion

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A
will help make your hens lay now.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Better Farm Orchards Needed

The farm orchard has for a number of years been a neglected department on all Kansas farms. There have been reasons enough for this neglect but now with the prevailing high price of fruit that is bound to continue, it behooves every farmer to grow his own fruit if possible. Have you given the farm orchard a few moments' consideration? Let's talk the matter over informally for once. Fruit is a family necessity. You can't afford to buy it in liberal quantities at present prices. The price is bound to keep up until the production equals the demand and that will be a good many years off but what will it cost to grow our own supply of fruit and berries? Nursery stock is like everything else. It is high priced. It costs the nurseryman 10 times as much to grow his stock and put it on the market now as it did five years ago. But the cost of one year's supply of fruit will buy all the nursery stock needed to plant the farm orchard and berry patch.

One acre of ground devoted to growing fruit will keep a family of six in fruit the year round if properly planted and cared for. In this one acre orchard and berry patch, we can plant 30 apple trees, 6 cherry trees, 9 peach trees, 3 pear trees, 3 plum trees, 24 grapes, 50 blackberries, 50 raspberries, 15 gooseberries and 200 strawberry plants. At prevailing prices this stock will cost between \$50 and \$60. If the varieties are well chosen, the orchard will yield a continuous

supply of fruit from the middle of May until November and the final pick of apples should be sufficient to supply the household until February or March. Extension bulletin No. 16, of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan., gives a full discussion of varieties suitable for Kansas planting. This bulletin may be had on request, and it should be read and studied by every one before the planting stock is ordered or the planting site selected.

The selection of the orchard site is the next important step. Do not lose sight of the fact that trees of all kinds require a deep well drained soil if they are to make their best growth and live to maturity. It is best to have the orchard and berry patch located near the house, but unless the soil conditions are right it will be to your advantage to forego this convenience and locate the orchard some distance from the house on land suited for the trees. Most river and creek valley soils if well drained make very satisfactory orchard soils. On upland farms, the gullies and draws offer the best orchard sites. You say, "that all sounds very good but you have forgotten the dry years and the bugs. The orchards of this community have nearly all died in recent years and the few trees that remain are next to worthless and I can't see how an orchard will pay." You are right about the trees dying but did they have a chance to live? Were they cultivated, pruned or sprayed? Trees must have good care if they are to grow and produce fruit.

Can you grow corn, wheat or oats by planting the seed and then forgetting the crop until harvest time? The trouble with the orchards of the past was, the acreage was too great and we did not have time to cultivate, prune or spray and do the other farm work, and the dry weather and bugs did get them. The results have been different in the orchards that were given proper care. In the commercial orchards in Leavenworth, Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Sedgwick and Reno counties, the returns have paid for all work and netted a nice profit over all cost and the orchard land in these counties is rated at a higher value than any of the non orchard lands. The farm orchard can be made to yield a much larger return than the commercial orchard because it can be managed more intensively. The berry patch can occupy the ground between the rows of trees. The strawberries should produce not less than a quart of fruit a plant one year after they are set out. The gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes will yield a good crop each year thereafter. Peaches, cherries and plums will begin yielding fruit the second and third years. The apples and pears will begin producing about the sixth year.

Schuyler Stevens of Smith Center has demonstrated beyond question the value of cherries as a fruit crop in Western Kansas. In 1915 he planted 500 trees. Now if you will recall the summers since 1915, every one excepting 1915 must be classed as a drouthy season. In spite of the adverse sea-

sons, here is what Mr. Stevens says about his cherries in a letter dated June 28, 1919. "The Dyehouse were the first to ripen, then the early Richmond and now the Montmorency are on hand, the Bragg will follow in July. I will have about 300 crates and they bring me \$.3 net as I require the crates returned. This will bring me \$900 for the cherries on 4 acres in the fourth season. The cherries are the best I ever have seen. The people here went wild over them and came in their cars and took every crate from the orchard packing house." I know Mr. Stevens personally and I am familiar with his method of orcharding. His orchard is located on upland, 300 feet or more to water. The secret of his successful orcharding has been cultivation. He never has allowed a weed to grow in his orchard. Out of the 500 trees that Mr. Stevens planted in 1915, only three have died, and these were broken down by runaway teams. What Mr. Stevens has accomplished on a 5-acre tract in Smith county can be accomplished on similar areas on almost every farm in the state. A small orchard well cared for is a paying proposition.

Charles A. Scott.

Manhattan, Kan.

Draining Overflows by Blasting

BY OTHO STRAYER

There was a considerable area of overflowed land on the farm of G. Battle near Dothan, Houston county, Alabama. W. A. Brown, clerk of the circuit court, desired to have it drained. It was estimated that a ditch 350 feet long would be required to do it. As labor was scarce, it was decided to blast it with dynamite.

The ditch as originally made averaged 8 feet in width and from 2 to 4 feet in depth according to grade. It cost 31 cents a yard including labor.

Holes were punched in the soft soil down to within 6 inches of desired bottom grade. Of course, the depth varied according to surface contour being deeper on small rises and shallower in the low places. These holes were spaced 30 inches apart and loaded with a pound each of 40 per cent ammonia dynamite. No tamping was necessary as water and mud filled the holes after the charges were placed. The charges were fired with electric blasting caps and a blasting machine.

A number of farmers having places near Dothan witnessed the work and decided that dynamite was a practical time and labor saver on farms needing ditching.

A Place for Redtop?

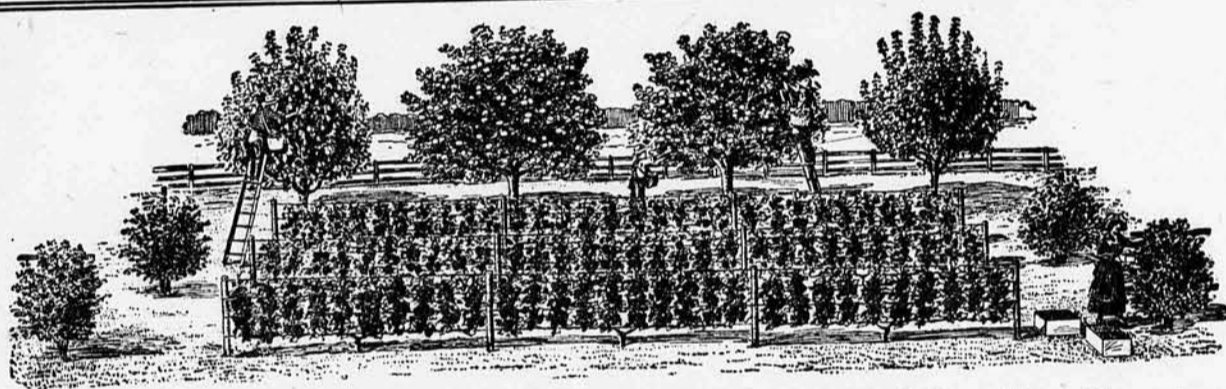
Redtop is used as a wet-land or sour-land hay crop; (2) as a part of pasture mixtures under humid conditions, especially on soils other than limestone; (3) as a soil binder; and (4) as an ingredient in all hay mixtures which are to be fed at home.

Most of the seed of redtop is produced in Southern Illinois. The seed is smaller than that of any other commercial grass, and for that reason should be comparatively free from impurities, as it is easily separated from other seeds by screening. It is sold in two grades, known as "chaffy" and "re-cleaned." The latter should be purchased, as it is more economical and there is less danger of its containing noxious weed seeds. Redtop seed weighs about 14 pounds to the bushel in the chaff, while the re-cleaned seed should weigh about 36 pounds.

Redtop is not only tolerant of a sour soil, but seems to prefer a soil deficient in lime. It grows to perfection in the part of Southern Illinois known locally as "Egypt," where many soils are very sour and poorly drained, with impervious hardpan subsoils.

On account of its small seed redtop should have a fine, mellow seedbed, and care should be taken to prevent covering it too deeply in the soil. It may be seeded either in early spring or late summer. When seeded alone 10 pounds of good seed to the acre will insure a stand. From 4 to 5 pounds are sufficient when used with other grasses for hay, and 2 to 3 pounds are enough to use in pasture mixtures, as it spreads quite readily under favorable conditions.

Viscount Grey is to report on how the United States stands on the treaty. Wish he would hurry up and let us know.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



If you would enjoy having a Fruit Garden and Orchard like this, - Seventeen Trees, Vines and Berry Bushes, just plant this Mammoth Fruit Collection.

GRAFTED APPLE AND PEAR TREES

These grafted apple and pear trees are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut, and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The little grafted tree takes root as soon as it is planted, makes vigorous growth, and will outstrip and out-yield a larger tree planted at the same time. Each little tree planting, and continue until fall.

ONE SNOW APPLE

Deep red skin, almost black. Pure white flesh of peculiar rich flavor. Very sweet and juicy. Bears big crops at an early age. A Russian variety and very hardy.

ONE WEALTHY APPLE

Another favorite Russian variety. Yellow, overcast and streaked with red. Flesh is sweet, melting and tender, but slightly tart. Has few equals for every purpose.

Satisfactory
Growth
Guaranteed!

The Seventeen trees, plants, etc., in this collection are GUARANTEED to reach you in good condition, and to grow to your satisfaction. Failing in which, they will be REPLACED, at your request, absolutely without charge.



3 NIAGARA GRAPE - White -

Immense clusters of delicious, waxy-white grapes. Remarkably sweet and juicy. Good for wine, preserves or jelly. In flavor it much resembles the Concord. A prolific bearer.

PEDIGREED FRUIT PLANTS

The Red Raspberry and the Dewberry plants in this collection have been selected from fields that have made high records for heavy production of quality fruit. By following the Instructions, you can secure new plants every year from these we send you, and extend your planting every season. The REX overbearing red raspberry will begin to bear in ninety days after is about a foot high.

2 REX Everbearing Red Raspberry

A picking every week from June to October. The new canes bear first year, 90 days after planting. Berries large, firm, sweet, and of delightful flavor. A most dependable new fruit.

2 Improved Lucretia Dewberry

Vines covered every summer with immense clusters of big, sweet berries. Rich, winy flavor. Very juicy. Individual fruits average 1 1/4 inch long and an inch through.

3 DELAWARE GRAPE - Red

Large, well-shouldered, compact bunches of bright red, beautifully flavored grapes. Makes jelly or grape juice of finest flavor and aroma.



3 CONCORD GRAPE - Blue -

The best blue or purple grape grown, and the universal favorite. More Concord are grown and sold every year than all other varieties, on account of its wonderful quality.

"CALLOUSED GRAPE CUTTINGS"

From selected vines in the best of the great Southern Michigan vineyards, cuttings about nine inches long are taken, and buried in damp, cool pits until they undergo a process called "callousing." The cuttings will then take root as soon as planted. The "Calloused Grape Cuttings" in this collection are all produced in this manner. They grow rapidly, make strong, healthy vines, and bear large crops.

ONE KIEFFER PEAR

Large, angular, and slightly irregular in shape, this old variety is the standard winter pear everywhere. Dark green. A splendid keeper, at its best in late winter.

ONE BARTLETT PEAR

Yellow skin with red blush. Flesh sweet, juicy and spicy flavor. Very melon when ripe. Can be picked and eaten from the tree. Yields heavily, begins to bear early.



Complete, Illustrated Instructions for Planting

are wrapped in each package. They are fully illustrated with pictures and diagrams, showing just what to do, and how and when to do it. By following these simple directions you will have success.

All Sent POSTPAID to Your Mailbox! Send for it Now, TODAY!

Our Special Offer

We will send this fruit collection with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for \$1.50 or with a three-year subscription for \$2.50.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your publication for a term of years and the fruit collection postpaid as per your offer.

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Address

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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
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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

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EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON grain farm. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY. MARRIED man for farm work. Ora Hinks, Munden, Kan.
WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED single general farm hand. State requirements first letter. W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.
WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS \$10 a month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Department R15, Rochester, New York.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS, SPLEN- did pay and expenses. Travel if desired; unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet C. M. 17. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnston, O.
MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES. THE War History, greatest seller; best terms, outfit free. Lindberg Company, 180 North Dearborn, Chicago.
WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Co., X 608, Springfield, Ill.
AGENTS—SELL RAINCOATS, GABAR- dines, leatherettes. We deliver and collect. No advance payments. Sample coat free. Largest commissions. Temple Raincoat Co., Box 39 B, Templeton, Mass.
AGENTS—\$100 WEEKLY. AUTOMOBILE owners everywhere wild with enthusiasm. Marvellous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. Saves ten times its cost. Sensational sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. \$26 sample outfit and Ford car free. Write quick. L. Ballwey, Department 22, Louisville, Ky.
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.

SALESMEN.

SALESMEN AND RETAILERS WANTED to sell Ducommun's Victory plant spur, a plant stimulant. Fast selling proposition. We can't use you unless you are worth \$60 per week and expenses. Write to Ducommun Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.
AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 years annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.
FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 10, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.
LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or cat skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frislan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.
BE AN EXPERT PENMAN, WONDERFUL teacher guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Oment, 40 St. Louis.
THE OZMENT HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Janes, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.
INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS- trated book and evidence of conception. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Write J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.
HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, cherries and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.
FREE BOOK ON PATENTS—WRITE TO day for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patent. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature—(20 years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

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

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POSTAL BRINGS FREE BOOKLET. ALL about patents and trade marks and their cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 738 8th Street, Washington, D. C.

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WE WILL START YOU IN THE CLEAN- ing and dyeing business. Little capital needed, big profits. Write for booklet. The Ben-Vonde System, Department 6-E, Charlotte, North Carolina.
HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 10c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

FOR SALE

P & O SIX-BOTTOM PLOW. L. E. FEITCH- er, Robinson, Kan.
SILCO. 220-TON GALVANIZED STEEL. Priced to sell. Mrs. T. C. Conklin, Mulvane, Kan.
FOR SALE, 100 TONS PRAIRIE HAY, \$10 per ton, my track. O. J. Coon, Howard, Kansas.
WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.
WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.
MR. FARMER, SEND FOR FREE BOOK- let, "Rope Making on the Farm." New Era Rope Machine Company, 1222 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT—GREEN- house plant, 6,000 square feet under glass. Hot water heat, good condition, good business, with office, residence and four acres of land, in good live town in Kansas. Reuben Blount, Larned, Kansas.

MACHINERY.

NEW IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE OR EX- change. Pospisil, Lincolnville, Kansas.
FOR SALE 16 H. P. ADVANCE ENGINE, 30-46 Aultman-Taylor separator. Horn Bros., Garnett, Kansas.
FIFTY HORSE CHARTER KEROSENE stationary engine, for sale. Lester Bridenstine, Route A, Marlenthal, Kan.

WANTED

MOTOR CULTIVATOR. STATE MAKE, year, condition, price. Box 160, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kansas.

TRACTORS

WANTED—40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, CASH or trade. Crow Bros., Haxtum, Colo.
\$15 AVERY TRACTOR IN FIRST CLASS shape. Priced to sell. Ben Kruse, Geneseo, Kans.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—7-20 BULL TRAC- tor. Good as new. John Duesing, Spearville, Kan.
18-36 AVERY TRACTOR, 4-BOTTOM PLOW. 300 gallon fuel tank. Used one season. H. J. Ledy, Abilene, Kan.
FOR SALE—MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRAC- tor. Price \$600. Selling reason, have two. Cor. R. Friesen, Meade, Kan.
CASE 20-40 TRACTOR, SIX BOTTOM plow, \$1,500. Heider 12-20 tractor, three bottom plow, \$850. Fine condition. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
FOR SALE, 8-16 AVERY TRACTOR PRAC- tically new, 20 H. P. Auto portable engine hay baler with 6 horse ideal engine. D. F. Plazek, 924 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT BARGAIN—A ROGER 12-25, 1919 model tractor with 3-bottom plow. Used only short time. Well taken care of. Cash only \$1,900. Will sell for \$1,500. Louis C. Rohlfing, Lawrence, Kan.

ONE 22-45 H. P. TWO CYLINDER INTER- national Titan tractor; one 8-16 Mogul; one 7 disc Sanders engine plow, one 3-bot- tom 14 inch P and O tractor plow; one new Smith Make-A-Tractor attachment. All practically new and for sale less than half price. John Wieser, Nashville, Kans.

NURSERY STOCK.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN ON WELL rooted and branched cherry, apple, pear, peach and plum trees and berry plants? Ask for our free instructive and humorous catalogue with prices lower than other first class nurseries. Manhattan Nursery (Formerly Manhattan), now Topeka, Kans.

SEEDS.

SUDAN SEED, 13c POUND. SACKS FREE. J. Theuton, Colony, Kan.
SUDAN GRASS, \$12 CWT. SACKS EXTRA. Fred J. Fraley, Bogue, Kansas.

SEEDS

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, BUSHEL, \$15. Adolph Goering, Moundridge, Kan.
SUDAN GRASS FOR SALE—15 CENTS A pound. W. C. Topliff, Howard, Kan.
PINK AND SCHROCK KAFIR, \$4 PER 100, sacks free. O. F. Uppendahl, Amy, Kans.
SUDAN SEED RECLEANED 16c POUND, sacks extra. S. A. Ramsey, Mayfield, Kans.
PURE SCHROCK KAFIR SEED, EXTRA quality, \$2 per bushel. Glen Paris, Dighton, Kan.
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BIG YIELDING EARLY REID'S YELLOW Dent seed corn. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.
AFRICAN MILLET SEED, \$5 PER HUN- dred. Orange cane seed, \$4.25 per hundred. Lone Star Dairy, Mulvane, Kansas.
RILEY COUNTY'S BEST SEEDS. CORN, alfalfa, Sudan, sorghum. Lowest prices. Samples. McCray, Zandale, Kan.
FOR SALE—450 BUSHELS BLACK AND Red amber cane seed, \$1.25 a bushel f. o. b. Brewster, Kan., by Mellor Grain Company.
BEST WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, low priced. John Lewis, Route 1, Madison, Kan.
CANE—SCHROCKS, KAFIR HAND picked and shelled. Samples. J. Mellecker, Offerle, Kans.
FREE \$1.50 WORTH OF GARDEN SEED absolutely free. Write for catalog. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.
SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.
BLACK AND AMBER CANE SEED, \$1.60 per bushel. F. O. B. Garden City, Kans., J. M. Shannon.

SUDAN SEED RECLEANED 15c POUND, my station. Herman Schultz, Route 3, Sedgwick, Kans.
THE SENSATIONAL CORN, BLAIR White, Early and big yielder. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.
GOOD BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR corn seed, \$2.25 per bu., sacks free. Ray E. Loomis, Stockton, Kansas.
1919 CROP OF FETERITA AND ORANGE cane seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Sacks free. William Cutter, Hugoton, Kans.
ALFALFA SEED, CHOICE, RECLEANED, 35c per pound. Samples free. F. J. Bartel, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.
SEED CORN, OLD RELIABLE YELLOW dent butted, tipped and graded, \$3. F. O. B. C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kans.
FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, good germination, \$15 per bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
BROOM CORN SEED, EARLY DWARF Makes whorl. Grows even. Write for guarantee. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kansas.
SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, butted, tipped, shelled, graded, tested 96 per cent. \$4 f. o. b. Lee Trotter, Gross, Kan.
PURE, EARLY PINK KAFIR, RE- cleaned, 90 per cent germination, \$4. cwt. My station, sacks extra. Ernest Simmons, Dwight, Kans.

SEED CORN, AMERICA'S CHOICEST quality 90 to 130 bushel kinds. Produces 2 1/2 lb. ears. Must please or money back. Bushel, \$4. Witte, Rulo, Neb.

SEND FOR OUR SEED CATALOGUE. Lowest prices on everything in seeds, potatoes, seed corn, onion sets, etc. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kans.

SUGAR DRIP CANE, GREATEST SOR- ghum variety. Sudan corn, the drought resister. Write for samples and prices. D. S. Reiff, Garden City, Kan.

BLACK OR RED AMBER CANE, \$3 CWT. Orange cane, \$5 cwt. Sudan grass, \$13 cwt. All recleaned. Send cash with order. F. M. Miller, Osage City, Kan.

FREED SORGHUM—WHITE SEEDED, quickest maturing grain sorghum grown. Recleaned and double sacked, \$5 per 100 pounds. J. K. Freed, Scott City, Kan.
SUMAC CANE SEED \$1.45 BUSHEL OR \$2.90 hundred; Black amber \$2.25 per cwt. Sudan seed 15 cents pound. All good new crop seed. Sacks free. Sharp Grain Company, Healy, Kan.

CANE SEED MIXED ONE-THIRD BLACK Amber, two-thirds orange, 1919 crop. Recleaned, fully matured, \$3.25 per cwt. In burlap sacks. Can ship anywhere. Walter Walsten, Inman, Kan.

SEEDS—RED AND BLACK AMBER, AND Sourless Cane, also Schrock Kafir. All \$1.50 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b. Ensign. Samples free. The Farmers' Grain and Supply Company, Ensign, Kansas.

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

GOOD SEEDS AT LOW PRICES, MY OWN raising. Write for samples and prices. Corn, Barley, Oats, Cane, Orange, White, Red and Black Amber Kafir; Sudan grass, Corn, barley in ear lots. Fred J. Fraley, Bogue, Kansas.

GUARANTEED SEEDS—WE HAVE A complete line at all times. We live where the seed grows and sell for less. We guarantee satisfaction in every case or refund your money. Look up our ad in the display section of this paper, which gives you lowest wholesale price of seeds. We accept Liberty Bonds. Meier Seed Company, Russell, Kansas.

BLACH SEEDED STANDARD BROOM corn seed \$7. Oklahoma Dwarf and Standard Hegari \$6; White and Red Dwarf straight neck maize \$7; cream and red dwarf maize, white, pink, red and Schrock kafir, feterita, darso, red and black amber, orange, sourless and red top canes \$5; Sudan \$15; Golden millet \$7.50; Common \$6; African \$10. All per 100 lbs., freight prepaid. Express \$1.50 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

SEEDS

\$1 CASH FOR EVERY NAME OF PARTIES having Sweet clover seed, little or much, that we can buy. Your name not mentioned. Standard Seed Company, Eureka, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP. TRIAL. Write J. Yatz, Shawnee, Kan.

TOBACCO.

HAND PREPARED TWIST AND SMOK- ing, pound, \$1; 3 pounds, \$2.75; postpaid. Write for particulars. Randolph Tobacco Co., Paducah, Ky.

FOR THE TABLE.

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY—60-POUND can, 18c a pound. L. Gorsuch, Lazear, Colo.
PINTO BEANS 100 POUNDS \$6.50. SATIS- faction guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.
HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.
OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 35c gal.; 60-gallon barrels, 30c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.
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PLANTS

S. & H. PLANT AND TRUCK FARM. W. D. Hayman, Manager, North End, Oklahoma.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$4 to \$5 PER 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.
RHUBARB ROOTS, 12 LARGE EYES, postpaid 60c. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kans.
SEED SWEET POTATOES—SELECTED, disease free, kiln dried. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. \$3 per bushel. F. O. B. Idabel, Okla. Cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Co., Idabel, Okla.
SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL and Porto Rico. Disease free. Treated for black rot. Ready April 1st. \$3.50 per thousand, cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Company, Idabel, Okla.
GENUINE FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants. Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, 100 plants 50c; 250, \$1; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3, by mail postpaid. By express collect, 1,000, \$3; 10,000 and over \$2.50 thousand. Orders shipped day received, weather permitting. Rex Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

PET STOCK.

Notice to advertisers—Heretofore it has been the policy of this paper not to accept advertising on dogs used in hunting which will work for one man and not for another. But due to the numerous complaints which have been received recently from persons answering dog advertisements, who have been dissatisfied with their bargains, it has been decided to discontinue the acceptance of any sort of dog advertisements. Ads now running will be continued until date of expiration.

WOLF AND COON HOUNDS. TOM RICE, Garnett, Kansas.

CANARIES WANTED—500 SINGERS. MRS. Brockway, Baldwin, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL SONGBIRDS AND FEMALES. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kans.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ pups about six weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SHEPHERD-COLLIES, FEMALES, FIVE months old, natural heelers, good watch dogs, \$12.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jesse Knopp, Chapman, Kansas.

PIGEONS.

OLD, STRONG FLYING PIGEONS WANTED. 15c each delivered April 5th. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory, because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS, HEAVY LAY- ers. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Eggs, 16, \$2; 100, \$8. H. F. Shaw, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2. Ancona eggs \$6, 100; \$1.25, 15. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, \$1.50 fifteen; \$8 hundred. Matchless layers. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$7 PER HUNDRED. Baby chicks, \$18. Prepaid. Booking now. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS—BABY chicks, 15 cents. Arthur Nitcher, Oberlin, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES. Booking orders now. Sarver Poultry Farm, Hastings, Neb.

"KLUSMIRE" IDEAL BLACK LANGSHAN eggs and baby chicks. Write for list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS 15 CENTS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorns mated with Ferris cockerels. Ernest Lindgren, Lanham, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, 16c; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 18c, cash with order. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

FINE STRONG SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn baby chicks for February delivery, 18 cents each. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.

BOOKING ORDERS FOR CHICKS FROM several varieties, Reds, Leghorns, Buff Rocks, and G. Wyandottes. Pure bred, 20 cents. Lottio Nichols, Eureka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, PREPAID, \$18 TO \$25 per hundred. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Brahmas, Leghorns, Kansas Poultry Company, Newton, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR Single Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fifteen cents, prepaid. J. E. Bibens, Kincaid, Kan.

500,000 BABY CHICKS, 20 LEADING VA-rieties, via prepaid parcel post. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, BUFF Orpingtons, R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, \$17, 100; eggs \$6, 100; postpaid. Mrs. Jos. Schneider, Howard, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, 17 cents; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, etc., 18 cents. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS—DAY-OLD SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, 20 cents each. Write us for particulars on our ten thousand bird flock. Farm Colony, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—\$18 per 100, postpaid. From winter layers. Mated to Barron cockerels from hens with record of 240 to 270 chicks; dams 303 eggs. Standard-Remedy Company, Paola, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, SINGLE COMB BROWN and White Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Catalog free. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Box 4, Augusta, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free. 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, 500 for \$89. Some good Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels to sell also. From Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WYANDOTTES, WHITE and Silver Laced; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, twenty cents each. R. I. Reds, both combs; Barred Rocks; Leghorns, White, Buff and Brown, eighteen cents each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

DAY OLD CHIX—BARRED AND WHITE Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Reds, 18c; Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, 16c; left overs, 15c each; by mail prepaid, guaranteed alive. One Buckeye 2440 egg incubator for sale, new. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN DAY old chicks, 20c each. From world's best Smith, Young and Ferris strains. Guaranteed alive or replaced. 500 for \$99. From hens that pay \$8 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BROWN, Buff and White Leghorns, \$16 per 100; Anconas, Barred Rocks, \$18; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, \$20; postpaid; live delivery. Range flocks, heavy layers. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

S. C. W. LEHORNS, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, R. and S. Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Specializing on only six varieties, my quality is the best. Guaranteed delivery. Postage paid. Circular free. Porter Hatchery, Department B, Winfield, Kan.

IMPROVE THE FARM POULTRY AS YOU do your cattle and hogs. The farmer is beginning to realize that poultry, scientifically bred to egg production, improves the farm flock and increases his profits in these times of dollar eggs. Look ahead a year. You probably need new poultry blood this year and will buy a cock bird to furnish it, but for next year—Buy Har's Baby Chickie now—Your new blood will cost you nothing. For the price of one good cock I will sell you 100 baby chicks from heavy egg-producing stock. Buy these chicks now and next fall you will have plenty of fine cockerels for your own use; also you will have several pullets and the money you can realize on your surplus cockerels will pay the entire expense, feed and all. I can offer you ten breeds as follows: Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks, and Anconas. Even tho my flocks contain many prize winners, I can offer chicks at the following prices: 25 chicks, \$6.25; 50 chicks, \$12; 100 chicks, \$22; 500 chicks, \$105; 1,000 chicks, \$200. Order direct from this ad. Full live delivery guaranteed by parcel post. I will ship by parcel post, special delivery and will guarantee live delivery of every chick. Can make shipment March 1, or any time afterward. Send 25 per cent cash with order and balance few days before shipment. Dean Harr, Box F-502, Wichita, Kan.

DUCKS

CHOICE MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN drakes \$2.50; ducks \$2; eggs 11, \$2. Margaret Ribreau, Osborne, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, \$2. Also pure bred Toulouse ganders, \$2.50. W. A. Perkins, Grenola, Kansas.

EGGS.

RINGLET STRAIN PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, 100, \$7. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Booking orders now. Guaranteed pure. \$2 per 15; \$6 50; \$10 100. Express prepaid. Cockerels, \$5. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

EGGS.

SHEPHERD STRAIN ANCONA EGGS AND baby chicks. A. D. McGrant, Hope, Kan. Postpaid; 100, \$6. Angle Archer, Grenola, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50 Postpaid; 100, \$6. Angle Archer, Grenola, Kansas.

L. B. RICKETTS, GREENBURG, KAN., Single Comb White Leghorn eggs and baby chicks.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 PER HUN-dred local; \$7 shipped. Henry Ruhstert, Harper, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs, \$2.25 15; \$10 per 100. L. D. Boyd, Sterling, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS AND BABY chicks. Orders filled now. Addie Ruehle, Windom, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, HEAVY LAY-ing strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Letha Glidewell, Hallowell, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, SELECTED. Purebred farm flock. Eggs 8 cents each. Mrs. Will Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING, hens or incubator. Prize winning strain. Mrs. Dradle Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$10 per hundred. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabatha, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, 15; \$2 DE-livered. J. W. Ragan, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

WRITE GRANT, THE WHITE LEGHORN Man at Elk Falls, Kansas. 10,000 hatching eggs and chicks to offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MODLIN'S POULTRY FARM, LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

"RYANS" HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB dark Brown Leghorns. Eggs prepaid. 105, \$7; 150, \$10. Baby chicks. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, UTILITY \$8 PER hundred, \$5 per 50; \$2 per 15. Special matings \$5 per 15. Order direct from ad. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BY SETTING OR by hundreds from prize winning Buff Orpington chickens. Orders booked now. W. G. Sapp, Belleville, Kan.

LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, FOUR-teen years breeding for winter laying. Can furnish fresh eggs up to 1,000. \$8 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, BOTH combs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Prepaid. 1920 state show winner heads special pen. Mating list. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Clarita, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize-winning stock. Fishel strain direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100; selected pen, \$3 per 15. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FIN-est stock, guaranteed \$8 per 100. Also Bourbon Red turkeys, Toulouse geese, Runner ducks. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, KEELER STRAIN, pure white, stay white. Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Head of pen first cock at Kansas City, 1919. Eggs, both kinds, \$3. J. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (PENNSY-lvania Poultry Farm stock direct), where every hen is trapped every day of the year, and with a 297 egg record. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kansas.

HATCHING EGGS FROM RANGE FLOCK Single Comb White Leghorns, \$10 per 100, also eggs from specially mated day of the year, for particulars on our ten thousand bird flock. Farm Colony, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

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PIT GAMES AND EGGS. E. E. HOBSON, Osage City, Kansas.

GEESSE

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, guaranteed, \$3 per 10. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kansas.

HOUDANS.

HOUDAN COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. MRS. Nellie Ekart, Route 5, Manhattan, Kan.

THOROBRED HOUDANS—HENS, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3. Henry Haberman, Grant Bend, Kan.

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WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$8, 100. OR-lett Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.50; hens, \$2. Jake Wolf, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN STOCK for sale. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Beagle, Kan.

EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON BLACK Langshans 15, \$2.50; 100, \$12, prepaid. Lizzie Munsell, Gilead, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN, BLUE RIBBON stock. Eggs 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kansas.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK-erels, \$3.50; eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$8; chicks 20 cents. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

EXTRA PRIZE THOROBRED BLACK Langshan eggs from ten pound hens; cockerels, 15. Extra layers, 15 eggs, \$5; 100, \$20. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. C. E. Morris, Cimarron, Kan.

EGGS, LARGE S. C. W. LEHORNS, \$7, 100. H. A. Mathes, Sterling, Kan.

R. C. BROWN LEHORNS, 100 EGGS \$7; 15, \$1.75. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 108, \$7. J. A. Reed, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEHORNS, EGGS \$6.50, 100; \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEHORN COCK-erels, \$2. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEHORN STOCK and eggs. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Kan.

LEGHORNS

WORLD CHAMPION LAYERS. MATING list free. Wilson's Buff Leghorns, Holton, Kan.

EUREKA POULTRY FARM SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, guaranteed. Sycamore, Kan.

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PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEHORN eggs, postpaid, 100, \$7. Joseph F. Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEHORN eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8, 100. Mrs. Eva Kincaid, Hume, Mo.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns. Eggs \$8 per 100. Della Van Horn, Nickerson, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEHORN EGGS, FINE laying strains. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-horn eggs, \$5.50, 100. Prepaid. C. Nesselroad, Attica, Kansas.

OHIO GOLDEN BUFF LEHORNS, SINGLE comb, extra layers. Eggs 100, \$6. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

FOUR SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHORN cockerels from Yesterlaid A-1 eggs. Agnes Kiger, Burlington, Kan.

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, 100, \$7, prepaid. Leon Ambler, Wellington, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$6 per 100; \$3.25, 50; setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHORN EGGS. Fine laying strain \$6 per 100 local, \$7. Shipped prepaid. S. C. Lipp, Alden, Kansas.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEHORN eggs. Extra fine stock, \$6.50 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kansas.

DARK STRAIN S. C. BROWN LEHORNS. Fine winter layers. Eggs \$6 per 100. Baby chicks \$15. Mrs. G. M. Jennings, Melvern, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEHORN, WIN-ter laying strain, 15—\$1.50; 100 \$7. Gilt Edge Poultry Farm, Swinehart, Norwich, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEHORN EGGS, 108, \$7. Heasley's famous egg strain. Heavy layers. W. M. Busch, Mayfield, Kansas.

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S. C. WHITE LEHORN EGGS, EGG-A-day line. 48 prepaid, \$3.50; \$9 per 144. Eggs any day. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns, the breed, 275, 280 egg strain. Eggs \$2.50 per 15, \$7, 100. I. Earnshaw, Lebo, Kan.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$8 per hundred. Baby chicks, 20 cents, prepaid. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 2, Kanopolis, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEHORN EGGS, professionally culled, orders promptly filled, \$1.25 15; \$7 100. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEHORNS. Eggs \$8 per 100; \$4.25, 50; \$2 setting. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs. Selected pen. Winter layers. 15 for \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. N. D. Clayton, South Haven, Kan.

S. C. W. LEHORN EGGS FROM GOOD layers averaging 75 per cent eggs a day now, \$10 100, delivered. Ernest Robinet, Manhattan, Kan.

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EGGS, CHICKS, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Your name please. "Queen" incubators and brooders for sale. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

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IVES' S. C. BROWN LEHORNS ARE blue ribbon winners and winter layers. Order early. 100 eggs \$8. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ives, Knobnoster, Mo.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEHORNS. Eggs for hatching from heavy laying strain, 100, \$8. Always extra eggs. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

PRYOR'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horns, from America's most famous laying strains. Eggs, range \$7 hundred; pen, \$2. 15. Mrs. A. D. Pryor, R. 3, Fredonia, Kan.

HILLCREST SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns, prize winners. Eggs \$8 per 100; \$2 per 15. Mrs. Harry Melgren, Osage City, Kan. Formerly Selma Fager, Admire, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED Buff Leghorns. Extra good laying strain. Also Fishel White Rocks. \$8 per 100; \$2 for 15. Dornwood Farm, R. R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

STANDARD BREED SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. Choice range flock, even buff. Winners and layers. Eggs prepaid, 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4; 105, \$7. Mrs. J. L. Digman, Kelly, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, winter layers. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$7, 100; chicks \$16, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Baldrige, Belleville, Kan.

BREEDING COCKERELS—25 VIGOROUS Single Comb White Leghorns at from \$3 to \$5 each. Farm Colony, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

PURE YESTERLAI FERRIS SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Two of best laying strains in U. S. Selected eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100. Ten extra with each hundred order. By P. P., securely packed, prepaid. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, Proprietor, Rossville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEHORN EGGS 100, \$7. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

YESTERLAI AND HILLVIEW SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Pedigreed high egg producers. Eggs, \$10 per 100. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. N. S. Rhodes, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEHORNS, BAR-ron strain, pedigreed stock. Cockerels \$3 and \$5 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Pens \$3 per 15; \$15 per 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

FOR SALE, WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 500 for \$98. Ferris, Young and Smith strains. Hens pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS, AMERICA'S famous Single Comb Brown Leghorns—would \$195 per month from a farm flock interest you? Write for our big free catalog. George Russell, Chilwee, Mo.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks. Stock and eggs for sale from traped layers. Write for mating list. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Farm, Coffeyville, Kansas.

YESTERLAI STRAIN, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, mated with Ferris 260-egg traped stock. \$8 per 100. Extra with each 100 order, securely packed. Prepaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, Silver Lake, Kansas.

WINTERLAY-BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN strain, Hoganized Single Comb White Leghorns, standard. Bred to lay and do it. Flock of 160 laid 146 eggs January 17th. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

EGGS—(D. W. YOUNG STRAIN S. C. W.) Leghorns from pen No. 1) farm range, \$7 hundred. Penned exhibition quality picked by Hogan system, \$5 setting. Guaranteed all round year layers. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

MINORCAS

PURE WHITE MINORCA EGGS FOR SALE. Charles Genter, Anthony, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, \$3. One fine cock 2 years old, \$5. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100, prepaid. E. S. Alexander, Axtell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, EGGS \$7, 100; setting \$1.50. Size and quality guaranteed. W. E. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas and Ferris strain White Leghorns, eggs and baby chicks. Catalogue free. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, EQUAL LEG-horns for laying. Almost twice as large. Never broody. First on hen and cockerel at January, 1920, Kansas City show. Eggs \$4 to \$5 per 15; \$15 per 100. M. E. Fish, Mound City, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 each. Edith Dews, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

PURE BRED, WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2 per setting. Calvin Handy, Milton, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 8 AND 9 pound, \$3.50 and \$4. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels \$2.25. Mrs. Blanche Hancy, Courtland, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1, 15; \$6, 100. W. M. Scherman, Olathe, Kansas, R. 3.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, EXTRA choice stock, \$2.50, 15. Beth Beckey, Linwood, Kansas.

SELECT S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, two dollars setting; eight dollars hundred. Cope, Fowler, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BEST laying strain, 15, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, KELLER-strass \$30 mating, \$6.50 per 100. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

PURE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR sale, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Viola Graves, Lebanon, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PEN, \$2 for 15. Utility, \$1.50 15; \$8 per 100. Arthur Santry, Fowler, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM Kansas City winners. Utility, \$8 per 100. Mrs. John Sloan, Peck, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1, 15; \$5, 100; baby chicks, 18c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kan., Route 4.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM WINTER laying strain, 15 for \$1.50 or \$3 per hundred. Mrs. Ola Kaupp, Dennis, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, FINE FLOCK, no slackers. Good males. Eggs \$2 setting, \$3 per 100; cockerels \$3.50, \$5. O. H. Higgs, Sunnyslope Poultry Farm, Anderson, Missouri.

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

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Extra good laying strain. Good color. \$5 each. Eggs for hatching. Baby chicks for sale. Mrs. J. B. Randels, Anthony, Kan.

S. C. B. ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Cockerels in use purchased direct from Owen's Farms. Golden Belt Specials. Prices, 15 for \$2.25; 30 for \$3.50; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$8. All range birds. Average weight cockerels 11 lbs. Dandy winter layers. Get your orders in early as I am all-ways rushed. J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. MRS. S. F. Pinick, Onaga, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

FINE LARGE BUFF COCKERELS, \$3. Glen Hays, Cheney Center, Colo.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$3.50 PER 50; \$6 PER 100. Nettie Holmes, Prescott, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS, eggs. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. Ella Holdercress, Dillwyn, Kan.

FINEST BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING \$5. McKinley & Sturgeon, Stigler, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.75, 15; \$7, 100, delivered. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, HEAVY LAYERS, \$2 setting. C. E. Gresser, Rossville, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.75, \$3. W. T. Holligan, Emmett, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING. Mrs. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 100, \$6.50. CHICKS, \$2. Mrs. John Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

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

PRIZE STOCK BARRED COCKERELS, \$5 and \$7.50. Mrs. Ann Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS. SEND FOR mating list. E. L. Stewart, Route 7, Wichita, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR sale, \$1 setting. Mrs. J. M. Garvey, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BARGAINS, \$10 values at \$5. C. D. Swain, Geuda Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1 PER setting; \$6.00 per 100. Glen Young, McPherson, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. COCKERELS \$5 to \$10. Etta Pauly Kaessler, Junction City, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SPLENDID LAYING strain, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.

LARGE BONE, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY Laying Barred Rocks, 100 eggs, \$8. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50. Eggs, \$6 per 100; \$1 per 15. Mrs. Edwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$2; 100, \$7 prepaid. Fine winter layers. Mrs. Jesse Knopp, Chapman, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS—PENS, PARK'S STRAIN, \$2 per 15; \$10, 100; range \$7.50, 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 TO \$5 PER 15; \$5 per 100; both matings. Circular free. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING flock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Pens, \$5 setting. Margie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM FINE cockerels from Manhattan Poultry School, E. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

WICHITA-LAYER BARRED ROCKS. Fertility \$8, 100; pen \$5. \$7.50 setting, cockerels \$5 and up. C. F. Pickel, Earleton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS THAT WILL please you. Large, thrifty, well marked. \$2.50 each. Moore Bros., Cedar Vale, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE VIGOROUS, laying strain, \$6 per 100, or \$1 per setting. Mrs. William Garrelts, McPherson, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED, FARM raised flock. Eggs for setting, \$1.25 per 15; \$7 per 100. H. E. Stucky, Moundridge, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, 26 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY. Guaranteed eggs. Trap nested, exhibition strain. Catalog free. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM STATE show winners, \$5-15. Send for mating list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS KANSAS State Fair, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs \$15, \$7.50; 30, \$14. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, PARENT STOCK DIRECT from Thompson, good laying and exhibition quality. Pen eggs, \$2 for 15. Range \$6 per 100. Mrs. H. P. Dingus, Topeka City, Kansas.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Heavy winter layers. "Pen quality," eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. "Choice" range flock \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100; baby chicks 20 cents each; \$19, 100. Alive or free. Circular free. Chenoweth's Feather Farm, Gove, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—WON AT RECENT ARKANSAS Valley Show—grand champion hen and cockerel; \$100 cup for best hen in the American class; \$75 cup for best cockerel; \$40 cup for best display; gold medal for best white cockerel. Eggs from grand pens that contain all my Arkansas Valley show and State fair winners at \$3.50, \$7.50, and \$10 per 15, or from my farm flock at \$8 per 100. Minnie Clark, Hays, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM TRAPNESTED hens, mated to cockerels from 200 egg hens, \$3 per 15. Chas. W. Evans, Washington, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM TRAPNESTED and exhibition strains, \$3 and \$5 per 15 prepaid, 26 years exclusively. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks. Eggs mated pens, 15, \$5. Utility, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Day old chicks, 20c each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE VIGOROUS egg laying strain. Mated with champion cockerels, \$2.50, 15; \$8, 100; \$15, 200. Also few exhibition pens. P. M. McCosh, Randolph, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Walter Alsapaw, Wiley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$8 per 100. A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$4 each. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE ROSE COMB REDS \$6 hundred. Mary Shields, Barnes, Kan.

THOROBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Erie, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING LAYING STRAIN RED cockerels, \$5. Eggs. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS, RANGE, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$7. Pen 15, \$2. Clara Voigt, Mullinville, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2 TO \$5; pullets, \$2. Guaranteed. Mrs. Toombs, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, LAYING strain. Eggs \$10 per 100. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK R. C. REDS, EGGS 15, \$2.00, 100, \$8, prepaid. Mrs. Elva Acheson, Palco, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS. Chicks, \$18 100. Eggs, yard-range. Elmwood Farm, Wiley, Kan.

LARGE, DARK RED, SINGLE COMB EGGS bred layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Mrs. Frank Smith, Lawrence, Kan., Route 2.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS—COCKERELS, \$3. Eggs, 50, \$4. Chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Frank Murphy, Mankato, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for \$3, \$5, \$10. Ten years show record. Marshall, LaCygne, Kan.

SELECTED RANGE ROSE COMB REDS, Dark, without smut; eggs \$2 setting; \$10 hundred; prepaid. H. Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

GET YOUR SINGLE COMBED RED LAYERS and winners from J. A. Boekenstette, Fairview, Kan. Eggs, \$7 per 100; pen, \$3 set.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds, cockerels \$5 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$6 per 100. Range flock, hen hatched. Mrs. Jack Shehl, Westmoreland, Kan.

MR. RED BREEDER—WHY NOT BUY eggs that will hatch R. C. R. I. Red chicks? \$2 per 15. Mrs. S. H. Nash, Kinsley, Kan.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs \$5. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs from winter laying strain. \$8 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Bert Huggins, Delavan, Kan.

EVEN DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; chicks 22 cents each; 100, \$20. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, PRIZE winning, heavy laying strain, also hatching eggs. Circulars free. W. P. Strole, Box H, Rosedale, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, WINNERS many shows. Mating list 100 per cent fertility guaranteed. Lester Combs, Parsons, Kansas.

SETTING \$2; 100, \$7; DARK ROSE COMB Red. Well developed breeders, strong blood lines, graded for egg capacity. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

A FEW NICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$5 and \$7 birds at \$3 and \$5 each. Money back if dissatisfied. Eggs from fine range flock at \$9 per 100. George F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, farm raised, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big Free fair, \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, from high-class bred-to-lay farm range flock. Setting \$1.50; fifty, \$4.50; hundred, \$8. Infertiles replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—FIVE choice large rich red cockerels left at \$7.50 to \$15, on approval. Eggs for hatching, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9; special prize winning pen, 15, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. G. V. Kimbrel, Kiowa, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION egg strain." Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-setting, developed layers. Red breeding bulletins and mating lists on request. Robert Harrison, "The Red-man," Station C, Lincoln, Neb.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs and baby chicks. Mrs. Lloyd Kimball, Manchester, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, large, excellent layers. Eggs setting \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER HUNDRED. Nora Elliot, Haviland, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100. C. C. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7, 100. Mrs. Della Gamble, Earleton, Kansas.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$2 PER 15, postpaid. Orvel Sharits, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5. James Leland, Cummings, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Choice bred. \$5. W. Young, Liberal, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8 per 100. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

WHITE SILVER WYANDOTTES, KELLER, Eggs \$2, 16. J. J. Quiring, Hillsboro, Kansas.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50. P. H. Isenminger, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

PARTRIDGE BUFF WYANDOTTE BABY chicks and hatching eggs. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Barton Morris, Protection, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Etta Shannon, Lewis, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN strain, \$3 and up. Mrs. Jess Schibler, Minneapolis, Kansas.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, GOOD strains, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50. Herman Djerking, Bremen, Kansas.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE ROSE COMB eggs \$7 per 100; \$2 per 15. Mrs. Epps Ramey, Kimball, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Mrs. Orville Jackson, New Albany, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3 per 15 or \$8 per 100. Mrs. S. J. DeBusk, Circleville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER LAYERS, 15 eggs, \$2; 100, \$7.50. Mrs. W. R. Stiner, Lawrence, Kansas.

HIGH GRADE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$1.75 15; \$8 100. Safe delivery. Anna Melichar, Caldwell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STRONG laying strain, \$2 15; \$9 100; prepaid. Dwight Osborne, Delphos, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, From record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, FINE STOCK, \$2.50 each or \$25 per doz. While they last. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING WHITE Wyandottes, \$3 per 15. Fine layers. Order now. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$3. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

EGGS-A-DAY LINE WHITE WYANDOTTE, also Show Winner, \$4 48, prepaid; \$7 per 100. "Ideal" Wyandotte Farm, Concordia, Kan.

HIGH GRADE THOROUGHbred SILVER Wyandotte eggs, \$3, \$2, and \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Clarice E. Sitterly, Route 4, Salina, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINNERS AND layers, eggs \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Cockerels \$3.50. O. H. Higgs, Sunnyslope Poultry Farm, Anderson, Mo.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, laying strain, best ever, \$3 to \$5. Eggs in season, \$3 setting. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, LEAVENWORTH, Missouri state and Kansas state show winners. Selected eggs, \$4 per 15; \$20 per 100. Postpaid. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S ENGLISH and Stevens' American, world's greatest laying strain, 100 eggs, \$10 prepaid, 15, \$2. Guaranteed 60 per cent hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE, \$2.50 per setting; won 1st cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, cockerels; 1st and 2nd pen; 3rd hen at Kansas State Poultry show. A. E. Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin-Keebler strains direct. Noted winter layers. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, \$2.50. World's greatest winter egg producers. Eggs from winter laying stock, setting, \$2; \$4.50 per 50; \$8 per 100. Free range. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. R. Eby, New Albany, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS, \$10 EACH. Mrs. Walter Smith, R. 2, Topeka.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TRIOS A SPECIALTY. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

TWO BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS \$10 each. Fisher-Eale Farms, Wilson, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEY HENS, \$6. First money, first hens. Mrs. F. Haynes, Udall, Kansas.

WANTED—LARGE PURE BRED BOURBON dark red tom, white tips. State price. F. W. Smith, Jewell, Kansas.

EXTRA THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Eggs from 25 lb. hens, tom, 50; \$1.35 each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

GENUINE "GOLDBANK" MAMMOTH Bronze Elegant eighteen months old toms, \$15. Best to mate young hens. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS FROM MY FAMOUS strain of Bourbon Red. All 2-year-old hens mated to a selected 30-lb. young tom, pure white tail and wing, \$5 setting. Ideal Turkey Farm, Concordia, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, FANCY pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES, FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

LIGHT BRAHMA, BUFF ORPINGTON, Barred Rock cockerels, Toulouse geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

EGGS AND POULTRY WANTED. IF DISsatisfied with home market write for free use of coops and cages. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 210 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, pays well for good market quality. We deal direct with producers and furnish coops for shipping. Write for prices to John L. Prehn, manager. Formerly poultry specialist in Kansas. Agency for Buckeye incubators. Buckeye metal brooders and Buckeye standard brooders.

Swine Feeding Experiments

Sixteen lots of hogs have been used in the study of certain problems in pork production at the Kansas Experiment station during the past year. Results of these experiments will be reported in detail at the livestock feeders convention that will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., Saturday, March 20, 1920. Some of the problems of special interest to hog raisers in this section of the country are:

I—The value of barley as a feed for growing pigs fed on alfalfa pasture;

Lot 1 received shelled corn and tankage;

Lot 2 received soaked ground barley and tankage.

Lot 3 received soaked whole barley and tankage.

Lot 4 received dry ground barley and tankage.

II—The value of shrunken wheat and rye for fattening pigs in a dry lot;

Lot 1 received ground corn and tankage self-fed.

Lot 2 received whole wheat and tankage self-fed.

Lot 3 received ground wheat and tankage self-fed.

Lot 4 received ground wheat self-fed.

Lot 5 received ground wheat and ground rye half and half self-fed.

Lot 6 received ground rye and tankage self-fed.

Lot 7 received ground corn and ground rye half and half self-fed.

Lot 8 received ground rye and wheat shorts half and half self-fed.

III—What is the value of the grain sorghums in fattening hogs for market;

Lot 1 received ground corn and tankage self-fed.

Lot 2 received ground kafir and tankage self-fed.

Lot 3 received ground feterita and tankage self-fed.

Lot 4 received ground milo and tankage self-fed.

Other problems will be discussed, one in particular being the differences in method of feeding and growing breeding or show hogs and market hogs.

A very interesting speaking program has been provided. Addresses will be given by prominent men who are directly identified with the various phases of livestock production.

Livestock feeders are urged to attend this meeting at Manhattan, Kan., Saturday, March 20, 1920.

Interested Registration Figures

The annual report of the secretary of the Percheron Society of America gives some interesting figures relative to the American bred stallion supply.

The total registration of American bred Percherons for 1919 was 9,130 against 9,107 in 1918. In 1919 3,515 stallion colts were registered as against 5,615 filly colts. As long experience

has shown that the sexes are about equal in number when foaled, and that under the stimulus of a strong demand nearly as many stallions as mares are recorded, the registrations in 1919 would indicate that approximately 2,100 purebred stallions were castrated while the filly colts were registered in increased numbers over previous years.

The report of transfers showed 4,831 men buying Percherons who were not already in the purebred business. This shows that many men in many states have faith in the draft horse future and are backing their faith with their money.

Special Jack Premium Offers

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America will make special premium offers in the Jack and Jennet classes at the Fort Worth fair in March and at the coming state fairs of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois.

A Lasting Attachment

"Briggs is always seeking new attachments for his motor car."

"He has one now that will hold him for a while."

"What kind is it?"

"One provided by the sheriff."

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

CLAY COUNTY POULTRY AND PET Stock association, all breeds and varieties. Directory free. Sec'y H. L. Boge, Harvard, Neb.

FOR SALE, ONE NEW BUCKEYE WATER system 360 egg incubator. Also trap nest. Paradise Poultry Farm, Carona, Kansas.</

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE OR TRADE.

J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

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

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

215 ACRES joins Thayer, well improved. \$21,500. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

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

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kansas.

WHEAT FARMS AND RANCHES. Write McMullen & Greer, Dodge City, Kansas.

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

150 ACRES, alfalfa, wheat, corn land, imp. Possession. \$11,000. Owner, Route 1, Box 15, Langdon, Reno Co., Kansas.

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

200 ACRES, Mitchell Co. Well improved, 80 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. Possession April 1st. F. L. McCutchen, Owner, Simla, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

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

120 ACRES well improved, near Holton. Price for short time \$150 per acre. O. C. Deaver, Holton, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS. Large list Lyon and Coffey counties, for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

320 ACRES, well improved, also 5 gas wells on the place. Price \$125 per acre. F. O. Box 235, Humboldt, Kansas.

FARM OF 160 ACRES, joining flourishing town of Morland, Kan. Half pasture and half in cultivation with good improvements. Mrs. G. D. Kenney, Morland, Kansas.

FARMS ranging from 80 to 600 acres, well improved, for sale. Black loam soil from \$75 to \$100 per acre. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

640 A. 340 CULTIVATED, 100 a. meadow, 200 a. pasture. Well improved. \$45 a. Terms. Possession. Other bargains. Chase Agency, Severy, Kansas.

640 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Pawnee county. 500 acres in wheat, 1/2 delivered to owner; good water; all good land. \$50 acre, terms. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

84 ACRES, 7 miles out, 30 acres in cultivation, house and stable; inc. \$1,100. Price \$50 per acre. Will trade. Ernest Smith, Collins, Missouri.

FOR SALE—960-acre ranch, 1 1/2 miles of Medicine Lodge. \$20,000 imp. Write for full description. Price \$75 per acre. Terms if desired. H. Croft, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

480 ACRES, Logan Co., one mile of town, improved. 300 acres in cultivation, all smooth. Price \$30 acre, half cash. Write for list. Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kansas.

280 ACRES, well imp., 90 cult., 50 bottom. Balance pasture. Plenty water. Gas territories. 1 1/2 miles good town. \$75 acre. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kansas.

200 ACRE FARM, 4 miles N. W. Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan. 6 room house, 2 good barns, 40 a. wheat, 125 a. cult., 75 a. pasture and meadow land, 1 1/2 miles oil well drilling. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—Banner wheat county of state. Buy your farm from us. One crop pays for the land. Write us your wants. Get our prices. C. E. Trompeter Land Co., Levant, Kansas.

READ THIS: Sunrise stock farm for sale. 270 acres farm land, tile drained, none better. Improvements modern, near town, school, college. Possession given. Price \$170 per acre. Don't stop to write. Come. W. H. Rhodes, Owner, Manhattan, Kansas.

122 ACRES, 1 mile town, large improvements, some alfalfa, all creek bottom land, 25 acres wheat, 25 acres blue grass, pasture, balance for spring crops, fine water, big bargain. Price \$150 per acre. Write W. T. Porter, of Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS

For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

WE HAVE several choice Kaw valley alfalfa and potato farms. Some fine upland farms, good black rich soil, well improved. Close to Lawrence and university. Write Wilson & Clevenger, Merchants Bank Bldg., Lawrence, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—320 acres fine improved land, smooth, 7 miles good market, 100 acres wheat with land. Good terms. Possession. Must be sold. \$38 per acre. C. E. Trompeter Land Co., Levant, Kansas.

640 ACRES in body, fine improved, all smooth, 200 acres wheat goes. Possession. 8 miles market, good terms. \$45 per acre. Write us at once. C. E. Trompeter Land Co., Levant, Kansas.

320 PERFECT ACRES, half in cultivation, choice location, school house on the land. Price \$28.75 an acre. Write for our bargain list. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

CHOICE FARMING QUARTER, \$2,750. \$675 cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. 8 miles from Satanta, 9 miles from Moscow. Good roads. School on land. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION two 80-acre farms; 155 acre farm and 240 acre farm; all well improved. Good location. Priced right. Come at once. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

480 A. HODGEMAN CO. Improved 140 wheat all goes. 300 good pasture, everlasting water, \$40 acre will carry ten thousand and back five years, other bargains. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

240 ACRES, well improved, price \$100. 145 acres, 60 in wheat, price \$75. 316 acres, price \$125 per acre. Write for description. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

WE HAVE some splendid 40's, 80's, 160's close Ottawa, well improved, good corn, wheat land. Priced worth the money, at your service. Write us. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

418 ACRES, 80% fine bottom alfalfa land, finely improved, close to town, splendid neighborhood, about 20 acres pasture, balance in cultivation, mostly to wheat and alfalfa. Best bargain in the country at \$87.50. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR DESCRIPTION and price of modern 32 acre dairy farm fully improved, stocked and equipped for retail business, paying 10% net, adjoining best city of 12,000 in Kansas, write the owner. Box 356, Emporia, Kansas.

320 RICH BLACK LAND, smooth as a floor. 220 acres fine wheat, balance pasture, good improvements, 4 miles town, only \$10,000.00, good terms. Write or see us at once for bargains in wheat land and ranches. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kan.

1440 ACRES, well improved, 300 acres in cultivation, 160 acres wheat. Price \$25. Will consider some trade. 440 acres, well improved, 200 acres in cultivation, 60 acres wheat, 140 acres bottom land, fine for corn or alfalfa. Price \$25. Chas. E. Rutherford, Ute, Ness Co., Kan.

FOR SALE—330 acres, 4 1/2 miles of Franklin county town, 12 miles Ottawa, 250 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, spring water, 8 room house, fair barn, silo and other buildings. Price for quick sale, \$100 per acre, or might take smaller farm 80 to 100 acres. Write R. R. Tucker, of Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

620 ACRES RENO COUNTY LAND 10 miles from town on county road; school house on land; has two sets improvements consisting of one six and one seven room house, both new; and other improvements; 90 acres growing alfalfa; 200 acres more alfalfa land; a big per cent of this section is in grass and it is one of the best stock sections in the county. Price \$45,000. Will make terms on \$25,000. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR SALE—640 acres, one of the best stock farms in Eastern Kansas, 175 acres alfalfa, 30 acres prairie meadow, 25 acres alfalfa, balance good pasture with abundance of good water, all fenced. Improvements: 4 room house, good barn, other outbuildings, just fair. This farm is priced worth the money at \$75 per acre, being an estate must be sold. Write for full description and pictures. R. R. Tucker, with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

\$28 TO \$30 DAY stock farm and dairy business for sale. 335 acres land, 140 in cultivation, balance pasture and hay. 10 room house, 2 barns, large cement silo, cement cave, orchard, wells and wind mills. \$60 per acre. Sell farm and cattle or farm alone. 1 mile of Lawrence, Kansas. Reason for selling, lost son with flu. W. A. Sturgeon & Son, Larned, Kansas.

KANSAS

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

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

A FINE FARM—200 acres, 3 miles town, 100 bottom, 20 alfalfa, 40 bluegrass and clover, balance for spring crop and about 40 in pasture. New 9 room house, 2 large barns. Improvements worth \$10,000. Price \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM Franklin County, Kansas Good improvements, 1 mile town; 30 acres wheat; 30 acres pasture; all good land. Price \$110 per acre. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

480 ACRES \$27.50 PER A. 175 acres growing wheat in good condition goes with place. One mile from rural route; one-half mile to M. E. church; underlaid with fine sheet water; all smooth. Terms. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

FOR SALE 78 acres, 5 miles Ottawa, fair improvements, 30 acres rough pasture, balance good tillable land. Price \$125 per acre, encumbrance \$5,400 for 6 years at 6%. If you have anything to exchange write J. T. Printy, with the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

A DANDY BARGAIN—160 acres, Ness county, Kansas, 4 miles from market; about 80 acres in wheat, share with place; light improvements; close to school; possession of improvements and pasture land at once; offered for quick sale for \$35 an acre. This is a bargain. Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kansas.

WHEAT SPECIAL Half section 4 miles from town, very good improvements, handy school, one-half of 220 acres of fine wheat, and possession March first, will go to buyer. Price forty dollars per acre, very easy terms. Write for new land list free. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—Our official 112 page book, "Vacant Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in Kansas, and tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 120 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 50 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM 800 acres, 10 miles of Plains, Kan. 110 acres wheat; 50 acres barley, 1/2 goes; balance in grass. Can break out as much more as you want. Fenced and most of it goes. Two good wells; one 30 ft. deep in center of farm. Large cement tanks. Improved with house, barn, granary, shop, garage, cattle and hog sheds, etc. Price \$20 per acre; carry \$5,400 3 to 5 years, 6 1/2%. This is the best little ranch in the country. Come see it. Coons & Jacobs (Owners), Plains, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

145 ACRES, 3 miles Lawrence, Kansas. All tillable. 20 a. alfalfa, 25 a. wheat goes, 40 a. bluegrass pasture, 60 a. spring crop. Improvements new. Bungalow six rooms and bath, furnace, wired for electricity, cement basement, fine porch. 300 barrel cistern. Barn 62x76, floors cemented. Stanchions for 30 cows, room for all kinds of stock, 80 tons hay. 180-ton concrete silo. Inexhaustible well at buildings. This is a splendid farm and location. For price and terms address. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence Kansas.

320 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles good town, new rural high school, fine improvements, 8 room house, large barn, silo, etc. Plenty good water. Land lays well, 160 acres grass, balance plow. About 100 acres wheat goes. \$127.50.

480 acres, Anderson county; 6 miles to two good towns; 10 room house, full basement, good barn. Good water, land all lays well, no breaks, rock nor gravel. 300 acres good grass, balance in plow, about 50 acres wheat. Sacrifice price for quick sale \$7 per acre. Possession at once. School at corner of farm. Write today for list of other good farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS

500 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek, 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000.

2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

A Real Bargain

480 acres, improved N. W. Kansas. 100 acres low creek bottom, 100 acres fine wheat all goes priced to sell or would take good implement or grain business on part. Owner, care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Only \$2,900 buys improved 40 acres, 22 miles south of Topeka. 20 acres in growing wheat. First offer gets it. Act quick. Write Owner; 315 Quinton, Topeka, Kansas.

LYON and CHASE CO. Is the place to buy farms. The best land for the money to be had anywhere. Farms from 80 to 1,440 acres. Plenty of creek and spring water, and bluestem grass. Alfalfa, wheat and corn land. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

The Bargain Counter Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

For Sale 2,720 acres in Phillips and Rooks counties all in one body, best of soil, open water in all pastures, some timber, 1,200 acres in cultivation. Can be divided in four tracts with improvements for each. Possession at once.

SPANGLER BROS. Hutchinson, Kansas.

A Real Money-making Farm 240 ACRES BUTLER CO., KANSAS. Fully 230 acres is smooth tillable upland. About 120 acres in oats and kaffir corn. 90 acres meadow, balance pasture. This is a good smooth upland farm, grows good wheat, oats, corn and hay. Located on two main roads, close to school, only four miles north of Leon, Kan., and four miles east and four miles south of Eldorado. Improvements consist of a two story frame house of six large rooms, large barn, chicken house, small orchard, good water at door. Has windmill and well at barn. Rented until March 1, 1920, for one-third of crop plus \$100 for use of pasture. Land is leased for oil at \$800 per year payable March 15th of each year, lease runs three years and as much longer as party holding lease pays the annual rental of \$800—no additional royalty. The lease on this land sold for \$12,000 cash and \$800 per year. If the owner of lease should for any reason fail to pay this annual rental, the lease would be immediately forfeited, and could be re-sold at a big price. This annual rental of \$800 is equal to 5% on \$16,000. There has never been any drilling done on this farm, but there are plenty of good producing wells within sight of the farm, and several well known geologists say the chances of getting oil on this farm are very good. Price \$75 per acre. Terms: At least one-fourth cash, the balance can run 7 years with small annual payments and 7% interest—or if one-half is paid, 6 1/2% interest. Charles E. Sutton, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

YOU HAVE HEARD OF Benton County, Ark. Let us send farm list. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

OZARK Cream-Stock Farms, Fruit Farms, Berry and Vegetable Tracts. Hunsaker, Decatur, Ark.

N. W. ARK.—Bargains in fruit, stock and grain farms; good soil, water and climate. Fredricks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

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

PRAIRIE AND TIMBER FARMS Best part of state, Benton county; stock, grain, fruit, grass; healthy fine water; particulars and prices. Address Oswalt, Immigration Agent, Gravette, Ark.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS Good improved farms \$10 to \$50 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., Inc., DeQueen, Arkansas.

For Sale: 340 Acres in Reno Co., Kan.

Fair improvements, fine soil and water. 220 acres in wheat. Possession at once.

S. S. Spangler, Hutchinson, Kansas

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES of free land in U. S. "The New Homeseeker," a 100 page book describing millions of acres of vacant public homesteads, timber mines and grazing lands. Contains township plats and illustrations. Founded on historical facts. Does not mislead. Read official warnings, eliminates crooked land agents. Tells whereabouts of government land in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington, Utah and Old Mexico. Describes water, soil and climatic conditions, all the principal U. S. land laws. A marvelous publication, just off the press. Mailed anywhere, \$2.00. Address: **The Homeseeker, Dept. 104, 3rd Floor Grant Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.**

COLORADO

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

EASTERN COLORADO

IRRIGATED farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. **C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.**

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. **Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.**

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. **The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.**

SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, any size, lowest prices, best terms, good crops, excellent climate. Send for free descriptive booklet and list. **The Gregg Realty Company, Lamar, Colo.**

SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches in the rich, productive lands of Baca County, Colorado. Wheat 30 bushels to acre, corn 40 bushels to acre. Land \$15 per acre up according to improvements. **F. J. Graves, Springfield, Colorado.**

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. **CHARLTON-HOPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.**

FARMERS ATTENTION—Do you own land or is your farm too small and hindering your operations? If so, write for information regarding fine farm land which I own in the Bijou Valley, 50 miles east of Denver and will sell in sections and half sections at bargain prices and give liberal terms. Write the owner. **John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.**

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, **Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.**

IN THE RAIN BELT of Colorado, Elbert County, passing of the famous Bijou Ranch, was the home of 35,000 sheep, pure bred cattle and army horses. Now being made the homes of farmers, stockmen and dairymen. This is the wheat, corn and alfalfa district of Colorado. We sell direct. Write for booklet. **The Bijou Ranch Co., A. M. Jennings, Sales Mgr., Ranch Office, Simla, Colorado.** Good local agents wanted.

GET THE FACTS ABOUT COLORADO LANDS

Write today to the Colorado Board of Immigration for complete, authentic information on agricultural, dairying and live stock opportunities in various irrigated and non-irrigated districts of Colorado. We have no land to sell, but will help you find good land at a fair price. Our "1919 Year Book" contains detailed discussion of resources, crop production, financial conditions, etc., by counties. A few copies left at 75c each to cover printing and binding cost. Send cash or money order if you want one.

Room 68, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. **R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.**

TAKE A HUNCH FROM US

AND get in on this wave of prosperity now coming to the Eastern Colorado Farmer. Send for folder and lists.

Wolf Land Company

Yuma, Burlington, and Stratton, Colorado.

SAN LUIS VALLEY COLORADO

Irrigated farms in this valley are paying 5% to 10% as an investment. As a home they offer a healthy climate, good neighbors and abundant crops every year. The consolidated school system of the valley enables your children to get a high school education while living at home. Prices are very low for irrigated farms and are certain to advance rapidly. Send for literature regarding this valley. **ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.**

IDAHO

IDAHO LAKE REGION OPPORTUNITIES farms all sizes and prices for sale. **Peter Johnson, Sandpoint, Idaho.**

MISSISSIPPI

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

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. **Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.**

ALL SIZED FARMS, fruit farms and timber land. **Noll, Mt. View, Missouri.**

LISTEN! 160 acre valley farm, \$50; 160 fruit farm, \$5,000. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, **Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.**

IMP. FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Exchanges. **Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.**

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, **Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.**

DO YOU WANT a home in South Mo.? Write **Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.**

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. **Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write **J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.**

3,700 ACRES, good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes. **Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.**

BUY A FARM in Polk county, Mo., now. Values will double. **A. L. Pemberton Farms Co., Bolivar, Mo.**

160 ACRES, imp., \$120; 257 imp., \$90; 240 imp., \$110. Abundance water. Close town. **W. E. Pruet, Weaubleau, Missouri.**

FOR SALE—232 acre north Missouri farm, black land, lays good, good buildings, good water, close to town. Charlton county. Price right. **Box 72, Colony, Kansas.**

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. **Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.**

THE HOMESEKERS GUIDE sent free upon application. Over 100 bargains in good productive real estate. Farms from \$10 per acre to \$100. **Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.**

133 ACRES, 70 in cultivation, five room house, large barn, 40 acres bottom land, telephone, daily mail, free range. Quick sale \$4,000. **Houston Realty Company, Houston, Mo.**

400 ACRES, 350 smooth valley land, 9-room house, large barn, tenant house, fine blue grass pasture, 200 acres hog tight. Possession. Price \$75 per acre. **T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Missouri.**

80 ACRES, all fenced, 40 hog wire; on main public road; 1 1/2 miles of railroad town; 4 room house, porch, barn, outbuildings, orchard; close to school and church. Price \$2,500, and \$1,250 down balance. **Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.**

NEW YORK

AGENTS WANTED to sell New York state farms. **Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N. Y.**

NEBRASKA

160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat. Six and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. **A. B. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.**

OKLAHOMA

203 ACRES, well improved, joins town, 3 sets improvements, will subdivide, \$75 a. **M. F. Garretson, Adair, Oklahoma.**

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

400 ACRE HOG RANCH. Garden spot. Kay county. 160 in alfalfa. All bottom, good bldgs. \$150 per a. Fine 147 a. farm, \$12,500. **O. K. Realty Co., Nowkirk, Okla.**

160 A. 2 miles R. R. City this Co. 1500; 100 a. cult., 40 of which fine bottom. Bal. fair upland, 20 a. meadow, bal. pasture. Good imp. \$40 per a. Terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.**

160 ACRES 3 miles Oakwood, 70 cultivated, all tillable, 4 room house, stable, granary and crib, good well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced, orchard for family use, on state road. Price \$4,000, terms on half. **L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.**

HAVE YOU SOLD OUT? We have 7 special bargains in farm homes. Possession at once. Priced from \$3,500 to \$12,000 per quarter. Good terms. Write us today for this list and new map. Best part of Oklahoma. **DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.**

240 ACRES, 6 miles from Greenfield and 8 miles from Watonga, a mile of school, R. F. D. and phone. 175 acres in cult., splendid soil, lays good, 30 acres good wheat, 15 acres timber, fenced sheep tight, hog lots, 50 acres splendid prairie pasture, 3 room house, stable for 14 horses, sheds, large hen house, fine milk and wash house, dandy arched cave, bearing orchard, good well, pure water, windmill and tank, also pond. Place all fenced and cross fenced. Good roads to town. A cracker jack farm and money maker. Price \$15,000. Everything goes. Possession at once. **DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.**

PLAY SAFE

Buy farms from bonded real estate men. Square deal assured. Have direct listings from over one hundred firms under bond in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. Write us. **BONDED SECURITIES COMPANY, 702 Oil Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.**

Don't Attempt to Make This a Sod House Age

BY RAY YARNELL

THE SOD HOUSE saved Kansas but it won't make her. It has done its part. Years ago it solved the housing problem of the prairies. The dugout was a first assistant and a valuable one. There are hundreds of Kansas folks who were born in houses made out of the soil. Kansas today is beyond the sod house stage. There aren't so very many left. But the same old problem the sod house solved is again clamoring for attention. The state is short of houses, lamentably short, both in the cities and on the farms.

Right now it behooves every farmer to take an inventory of his farm buildings. You should find out if there is a housing problem on your farm, and how serious it is. Maybe your hired man is dissatisfied or you are having trouble in getting one at all. How about the house he lives in? Is it attractive and comfortable? Was it well designed? Has it been allowed to get out of repair?

Think it over. You may find a solution or a partial solution of the labor problem in the hired man's house.

A majority of the houses in the city are built for permanency. The farm house is just as important. If you build, and you should if the necessity exists, build for a hundred years. Build well. Build to last. It is real economy.

And after you take care of the human housing problem, which affects both yourself and those employed by you, don't forget the livestock and machinery housing problems. They are important, too, if you would make a profit out of farming. It is essential to conserve flesh and blood and iron. Poor housing is a peril to livestock both as to health and efficiency. You don't have to consider the health of an iron helper but it is necessary to remember that even iron and steel give way before the attacks of rust. Eventually rust will eat the strength out of the biggest steel beam ever cast.

Shelter machinery. Give it a chance to last. Don't try to make this progressive Twentieth Century a sod house age. It isn't fair to you. The man who uses the antiquated methods of a generation ago is cooking up trouble for himself, and eventually he will have it served before him on the family dinner table.

District Managers Meet

The district managers for the circulation department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze met last week in Topeka. This conference is an annual affair for the men, who take full advantage of the business sessions to air their ideas and to stimulate one another to further efforts. It is every man's expressed aim to outdo all the rest every week, and not one of them but voiced his ambition to top the list two weeks in succession.

The farewell address to the circulation men was made by T. A. McNeal, editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In his talk Mr. McNeal told of the ideals of the newspaper and farm press fraternity and how the men

in the game leave hope of riches behind in the hope that their efforts may result in the betterment of humanity. Mr. McNeal told of the ambition of every newspaper man so to idealize his work that it exerts its greatest influence for the communities it serves and the people it touches.

Mr. McNeal pointed out that Germany was a fair example of what a nation is which is served by a subsidized or a class press, and held true to the constitutional grant to all the people of the United States that the press be free and untrammelled in its observations on matters which affect the country as a whole.

H. M. Van Dusen, manager of the agency division of the Capper Publications, acted as chairman of the conference and generalissimo of the entertainment features.

The field and district agents present, at the two day conference were:

W. W. Thompson, Brown-Doniphan counties; Charles W. Long, Atchison-Jefferson-Leavenworth-Wyandotte; J. L. Richards, Johnson-Miami-Linn; F. W. Wittenbraker, Shawnee-Douglas; W. M. Coleman, Pottawatomie-Jackson; C. D. Thompson, Marshall-Nemaha; W. A. Hasting, Wabunsee-Osage; J. F. Baker, Franklin-Anderson-Coffey; H. C. Bascue, Woodson-Allen; Sam Frazee, Bourbon-Crawford; William Brothers, Wilson-Neosho; G. L. Murphy, Chautauqua-Montgomery-Labette-Cherokee; J. P. Duffy, Morris-Lyon; B. F. Sweet, Riley-Geary; J. M. Tharp, Republic-Washington-Cloud; A. H. White, Lincoln-Ottawa-Ellsworth; B. M. Butters, Jewell-Mitchell; J. W. Coverdill, McPherson-Marion-Chase; C. E. Baker, Greenwood-Elk; A. Spangler, Butler; J. K. Herron, Rice-Reno; E. J. Olson, Pratt-Kingman; B. M. Alred, Harper-Sumner; Cecil Weethee, Phillips-Smith; C. E. Weethee, Rooks-Osborne; D. E. Arnold, Ellis-Russell; Arthur E. Snedekum, Rush-Barton-Stafford; David N. Lindquist, Ness-Hodge-Pawnee; Anton Pearson, Edwards-Kiowa; P. J. McCormick, Comanche-Barber; Sam S. Victor, Decatur-Norton-Graham; E. R. Huff, Sheridan-Gove-Trego; Frank Huston, Cheyenne-Rawlins-Sherman; Clyde M. Rector, Wallace-Logan-Thomas; J. A. Victor, Greeley-Wichita-South-Lane; J. J. Eagleburger, Gray-Ford-Clark-Haskell; Charles Hudspeth, Seward-Meade-Stanton-Grant-Morton-Stevens, and J. E. Gish, Clay-Dickinson.

Good Publicity

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., uses a good method of early publicity for his annual Duce Jersey sales. Mr. Jones has a double postal card containing a short description of his herd, photograph of his herd boar and a short list of the special attractions to be entered in his next sale; following this, is an invitation to attend the sale giving the place and date it will be held. These cards are prepared from six to eight months in advance of the sale and are mailed in answer to every inquiry concerning stock for sale at private treaty.

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hold their 13th annual sale at
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Extremely large type Polands and Shorthorns, consisting of 3 tried sows, 32 April gilts, 5 choice October fall boars. All gilts sired by Model Giant 93860, a 1200-pound boar when matured and bred for April and May farrow to Big Cloverdale 3rd 18702, 3rd in class at Nebraska 1919; his sire, Big Cloverdale 2nd, weighed over 1100 pounds at the International; his dam, Adams Big Maid, a Peter Mouw bred sow, weighs around 900 pounds. Most of these gilts will weigh 300 to 350 pounds by sale day and every one a good one. SHORTHORNS—7 husky bulls and 3 females, all reds.

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20 great sows and gilts by prize-winning sires and bred to Bower's Bob by Caldwell's Big Bob for March and April farrow. For sale at private treaty.

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Poland China spring gilts sired by our new 1,000 pound herd boar, King Joe 2d and from big, well bred sows, safe in pig for March and April farrow. To Hill's Col. Jack a wonderful prospect by the \$10,200 Col. Jack and from a \$575 Big Tim sow.

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Spring boars that are heavy boned and have plenty of length \$35 to \$40. Good, growthy fall boars that are ready to ship \$20. All stock registered.

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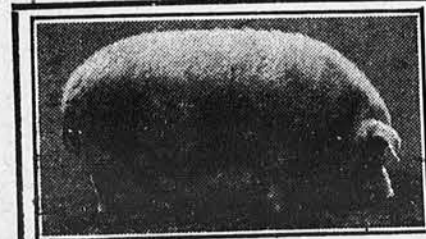
bred to the 1200-pound A Longfellow and A Wonder Hercules. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

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A few bred sows and gilts; boars for sale. Can furnish trios not related.

E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

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**The Grain Market Report****Broadened Speculative Trade Bulls Corn Temporarily**

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

EXTREME weakness in the high protein concentrates stands out significantly in feed markets. The softness in cottonseed cake and meal is unlike the position of other feedstuffs, the trade as a whole being marked by a downward tendency of prices, but the product reflects an extraordinary change in recent weeks. Earlier in the year abnormal strength prevailed, crushers were forecasting new record price levels and a serious dearth of offerings before the grass season approached. But the bullish talk failed to influence the consumptive trade, and the current market is at practically the lowest level of the season. Even a further downturn in prices for cake and meal is anticipated.

The Fertilizer Trade

Purchases by the fertilizer trade have recently been made on a basis of \$7.50 to \$7.75 for each ammonia unit, or around \$60 to \$62 a ton basis mills in Texas and Oklahoma. But the fertilizer manufacturers have been absorbing cottonseed meal which is not desired by the cattle feeder, the

product being of brown or almost black color, made from damaged seed. Feeders desire the meal or cake of yellow color. Still, the buying of the off-grade meal is an important factor in the market. Crushers are offering cottonseed cake and meal to feeders around \$62 to \$64 a ton for 43 per cent protein grade, basis Texas and Oklahoma points, or around \$67.50 to \$70 a ton in Kansas City. On 41 per cent protein cake and meal the market is around \$65 a ton in Kansas City, and on cold pressed cottonseed cake around \$57.50. A fairly liberal amount of feed is available in transit, with offerings of moderate volume. So far as current operation of crushers is concerned, the outlook is not entirely favorable for liberal supplies in the summer. Many crushers already have shut down for the season, having ground their stocks of seed with the movement practically halted. The latest estimate by the Department of Com-

Liberal Feed Supplies Ahead

Fairly liberal supplies of cottonseed cake and meal are in prospect for summer grass-feeding requirements of cattlemen in Kansas and other Western states, and no particular concern should be manifest over the future market. Purchases now for summer feeding are not advisable, as further downturns in prices are probable. The market is extremely weak at present, with demand very light.

The movement of feed grains may be checked in a measure by the approach of spring, but no important upturns in prices are expected on this account.

merce on stocks of cottonseed available at mills showed a total of 473,181 tons on January 31, compared with \$46,142 a year ago. But crushers now are holding considerably more cake and meal than a year ago, the government estimate placing the total on January 31 at 264,579 tons, against 136,938 tons on the corresponding day a year ago. Hulls also are in larger supply than a year ago.

With only a small movement of flaxseed from the Northwest and the imports from Argentine light, operations of crushing plants in the Northwest have been limited. The small production of linseed cake and meal has found a ready outlet for spot delivery, but demand is only fair. Indicative of the hesitancy of feeders to take hold is the fact that offerings of linseed meal for deferred delivery are extremely quiet and not wanted by the consuming trade. Spot shipments command around \$78 a ton, basis Minneapolis, for carlots, and \$75 to \$76 is the prevailing level for March and April deliveries. The export market for both linseed and cottonseed feed is almost dormant, which increases the supply available for domestic markets. Government figures on exports of cake and meal show a total outgoing movement of 174,081 tons from August 1 to January 31, compared with 22,599 tons.

Wheat Situation Improves

After selling below the Grain Corporation resale basis and approaching the actual guaranteed minimum, wheat has improved its market position considerably, and the feeling was almost generally expressed that values have witnessed their low point for the remainder of the crop year, at least for the next two months. Values rebounded 5 to 15 cents a bushel on hard wheat and 5 to 10 cents on red winter last week. One day values turned up as much as 20 cents a bushel, but this sharp advance was attributed to covering by dealers who had sold short on the grain in the hope that values would drop to the government level.

Millers, some of whom sold flour at a figure reflecting a near basic price for wheat, also were eager buyers, but this buying fell off as the week progressed. In spots the flour market is improving and there is hope of a strengthened tone in the carlot wheat trade.

Corn is Higher

Outstanding among the developments in the corn market was the action by grain exchanges, including the Kansas City Board of Trade, in eliminating the 200,000-bushel maximum on individual operations in the futures. The speculative element, realizing the serious shortage of cars and inability of carriers to move corn marketward, were heavy buyers of the May option and will temporarily be able to force values up. The speculative trade does not desire the actual corn, and fundamentally they are bearish, yet temporarily they have been successful in forcing an upturn. The May delivery in Kansas City rose about 3 cents higher, while the more distant deliveries showed little change, the margin having widened, which is due to the temporary bullish operations of speculators. The carlot market advanced 2 to 5 cents a bushel, the continued limited arrivals meeting only a moderate demand.

Aside from a sale of fancy red seed oats at \$1.05 a bushel, the highest figure in the history of Kansas City, the oats market was narrow, with the May delivery up about 1 cent, and the carlots unchanged to 2 cents a bushel higher. The figures on March oats reserves probably will show a small total, but this has largely been discounted.

Alfalfa May Decline

Pressure on alfalfa and prairie has subsided, temporarily at least. The cheaper grades of alfalfa, selling down to \$14 a ton, about \$12 a ton under the high point, continue extremely weak, but the better quality offerings meet with a good demand. Little good hay is coming, and the predominance of the poorer grades is expected to continue the remainder of the season. Weakness of the cheap hay, selling at an extreme discount of \$22 under the best offerings, compared with a normal difference of about \$5, may tend to force good alfalfa down. Prairie is selling around \$14 to \$23 a ton, and tame hay at \$26 to \$31, the latter being very strong.

Forced covering on February contracts caused an upturn in the offal market, bran having sold up to \$42 a ton for prompt delivery, \$41 for March, and \$40 for April. Reduced mill activity also was a bullish factor. But the advance is not expected to hold very long, owing to weakness in other feedstuffs. Shorts are being offered freely around \$47 a ton, sacked for gray and \$44 to \$45 for brown. Hog producers are reluctant buyers.

Lice on Horses

Horses and colts occasionally become infested with lice. The only way to get rid of the lice is to wash the horses thoroughly with almost any of the coal tar dips commonly sold on the market. Directions as to the strength of the mixture necessary are printed on the package. Most of them are used in the proportion of about 1 part of the dip to 50 parts of water. Killing the lice on the animals, however, will be of little avail unless the quarters are also thoroughly cleaned and washed or sprayed with the same mixture. Lice usually are associated with poorly kept quarters.

Ridding horses of lice in cold weather is not a very pleasant job and one needs to be careful to see that the horses do not take cold. A sunny day should be chosen and they should not be exposed to a chilly wind while still wet.

Cement Floors Sanitary

Some hog men fear concrete floors, but for sanitary reasons they are constantly increasing in favor. Concrete floors are cold and require more bedding than wooden floors but this is not a serious objection. If you are afraid that the concrete floor will be too cold, try covering it with a layer of fresh earth. This can be changed from time to time, altho not as frequently as the straw bedding.

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200 registered and immured hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

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Boars of both breeds, ready for service, \$30 to \$50. Also bred sows and gilts of both breeds.

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PRINCE TIP TOP**—GRAND CHAMPION OF KANSAS**

heads my herd. Bred gilts all sold. A few choice boar pigs by Prince Tip Top and out of the top sows in my recent sale. Prices reasonable. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Herd Boar Material

10 September boars by Don Tip Top and Don Combination. I want to move them in the next 30 days.

ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs.

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Bred gilts all sold. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

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Bred sows and gilts; boar pigs; priced right.

C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS

For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding.

W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

Friday, March 12

at 1:15 P. M., I sell at the farm, 2 miles west of Washburn College (Washburn cars met at end of line)

20 November Chester White Boars and Gilts;

5 sows bred to Don Keokuk 2nd; 9 spring gilts bred to Prince High Top, son of the \$2,500 Prince Tip Top; 1 outstanding herd boar. Send for the sale list.

F. J. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

The Livestock Markets

No Bullishness on Cattle Market; Hogs Resist Pressure

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

HORSES and mules are enjoying the most active trade season of the year on the Kansas City market. The animals are coming to Kansas City in exceptionally large volume. Mules continue to sell at record prices. Horses are easier, but the market grades are making a favorable showing. As compared with a year ago prices of mules are about \$75 a head higher on the choicest grades and about unchanged on the plain and small animals. Horses show little change, although they are selling somewhat better than at this time in 1919. To farmers having mature mules or horses to sell, this is an opportune time to offer the animals to shippers or other buyers. When one sees three-year-old mules sell at more than \$200

cows, slumping 50 cents to as low as \$4.50. Common to choice cows ruled between \$6.50 and \$11, with weighty cows of good killing grades at \$7.50 to \$8. Very few sold above \$9.50. Bulls sold at \$6.50 to \$8 to packers. Calves sold down as much as \$1 to a top of \$15.

Stocker and feeder prices again made a better showing than the fat cattle trade, although the weakness in the latter tempered the spirit of buyers. Feeders weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds were quoted at \$9 to \$12. While purchases were made largely at \$9.50 to \$11.25, the trade did not look upon the cattle thus acquired as bargains. Stocker steers were in relatively better demand than feeders, ruling between \$7 and \$11.25. It should be remembered, however, that the longer cattle are carried, the nearer they will be to the time when general business conditions will be less active and less encouraging than at present to beef trade. Stock cows were quoted at \$6 to \$8. Stock heifers were quoted at \$7.50 to \$10 for breeding purposes.

Hog Demand Increases

Reduced receipts last week helped the hog market along with increased competition from buyers in the East. Light weight hogs continue to command premiums, due to the competition from shippers and the unfavorable European demand for lard and heavy pork cuts. The strong domestic fresh pork trade at high prices also helps the light hogs. A top of \$14.75 was paid last week, compared with \$17.80 a year ago. Hogs weighing 150 to 200 pounds brought 50 to 70 cents more a hundredweight than those weighing over 250 pounds, and 25 to 30 cents more than hogs weighing 200 to 250 pounds. March is usually a month of strength in prices, and packers, while still bearish, probably will find it difficult to depress the market. The fact that packers are carrying heavy stocks of provisions helps to support the market. Stock hogs ruled largely between \$10 and \$14.25.

Lambs Bring \$20.40

Peter Ronsse of St. Marys topped the lamb market with a sale at \$20.40 last week. Mr. Ronsse is one of the noted lamb feeders of Kansas. The Kansas City market was somewhat easier on fed lambs and 1 to 75 cents up on fed ewes. Feeding lambs receded 50 to 75 cents. Packers were more discriminating in buying, and fed lambs brought \$19 to \$19.50 in most instances. Fed ewes sold up to \$13.75. Feeding lambs sold from \$16.75 to \$18. Bulk of breeding ewes ruled between \$12 and \$13, with one sale of choice Shropshires at \$14.75. The market is so high on lambs and sheep that conservatism is in order.

Prevent Azoturia In Horses

BY DR. G. H. CONN

The favorite season for "azoturia" or "crick in the back" as it is commonly called, is the early spring. It occurs while the weather is still chilly and gradually diminishes as warm weather approaches.

Animals that have been idle for several weeks very rarely get in this condition, and if they do it is usually a very mild case. After the horse is worked in the spring it then becomes a fit subject for this condition. The shorter the period of rest the more severe the attack, and the longer the period of rest, the milder the attack. This condition may result with some horses from the week-end rest, but more often follows idleness of a slightly longer period.

Most horse owners have seen conditions of this kind and can instantly recognize this condition. As a rule the horse when hitched will be in better spirits than he has been for some time; he is simply bubbling over with life and can scarcely restrain himself. Usually within a few minutes the animal will break out in a profuse sweat, the muscles will quiver

Selling Horses and Mules

While demand for horses and mules was stimulated by the European war, the cessation of that buying has not depressed horses and mules as in the case of cattle and hogs. Mules are still bringing record figures. Horses are selling better than a year ago. Cotton and oil interests are large horse and mule buyers. Sellers are taking advantage of the good markets by offering very freely. This is a desirable course.

in Kansas City and watches good cotton mules bring \$250 or more, and sees heavy mules sell at \$300 to \$400, what is the conclusion derived? There's only one answer. Sell every surplus mule at these wonderful prices. In the case of horses, too, a holding policy seems inadvisable on surplus animals even tho feed promises to be available at lower prices.

Choice Drafters Bring \$300

Prices on horses at Kansas City are quoted up to \$300 for the choicest drafters, with several head having sold recently at \$350. Few choice draft horses are coming, and there is not a broad outlet for this class. Farm mares of the better grades, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, are quoted between \$150 and \$225. The better Southern horses rule between \$85 and \$125. Common Southerners are quoted down to \$35. Chunks rule between \$65 and \$150, depending on the weight and quality.

There are indications that farmers of Kansas in many instances do not appreciate just how high mules are selling. Some market interests are under-quotings prices. For mules 13.2 to 14 hands high, common to fair grades are quoted at \$65 to \$100 and good to choice grades at \$85 to \$115. Common to fair and good to choice mules, respectively, are quoted as follows: 14 to 14.2 hands, \$110 to \$135 and \$115 to \$165; 14.2 to 15 hands, \$135 to \$160 and \$140 to \$200; 15 to 15.2 hands, \$150 to \$185 and \$165 to \$240; 15.2 to 16 hands, \$185 to \$250 and \$250 to \$300; 16 to 16.2, \$300 to \$450. One of the many extraordinary phases of the mule market is the fact that more than the usual percentage of 2 and 2-year-olds are being absorbed by the South.

Cattle Top Price \$13.25

Only a few commission interests now anticipate a recovery in the cattle market from current levels, and the majority feel that the trade will do well to hold without further declines. At Kansas City last week, the top price on steers was only \$13.25, against \$13.50 the preceding week and \$16.00 a year ago. The bulk of sales of steers, which were 25 to 75 cents lower, were at \$10 to \$12.50. Light steers were quoted at \$9. With such prices on short-fed cattle, what can be expected from grassers?

In the butcher cattle market a new low level since the beginning of the European war was quoted on canner

Gwin Brothers Second Bred Sow Sale

Because of the lateness of the season the more prominent breeders are already supplied and a splendid opportunity is afforded farmers and breeders to secure choice bred sows at moderate prices. Sale in the Pavilion.

**Washington, Kan.
Friday, March 12, 1920**

45—Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts—45

12 tried sows, 8 fall gilts and 25 spring gilts, bred for March and April litters to the same boars as in our February sale. The offering was sired mainly by same boars as in former offering and everyone is a good individual with no culls.

A few attractions to breeders are sows by The King, Cherry King Orion, Orion Cherry King, King of Top Cols. and Grand Wonder 6th with a string of splendid gilts by John's Orion.

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Extra good spring boars sired by Uneda High Orion the grand champion. One of these took first at Wichita. Also fall boars by Neb. Col. Chief. All immunized, guaranteed.

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DUROC JERSEY bred gilts. Bred for March and April farrow, to Joe Orion Cherry King 2nd and First Quality, boars with size and quality. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

200 Big Bred Duroc Gilts

Buy bone and breed big. Get the gilts, pay for them afterwards. Pedigrees recorded. Written guarantee they are immune and in farrow.

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.



Big Type Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings

And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

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21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and are priced them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Choice March Gilts and September Yearling Sows

Guaranteed safe in pig for March and April farrow, \$85. September pigs, either sex, pairs or trios not sold. All stock recorded and guaranteed immune. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

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Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reed's Gano, Potentato's Orion. Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Immunized. Priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

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For sale, sired by Valley Col. and Golden Orion; bred to the good boar Orion Pathfinder for March farrow. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. O. W. McCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS.

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Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immunized, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

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bred to real boars we have them. Fall and spring gilts bred to Uneda High Orion, grand champion, and Victory Sensation 3rd, a boar they are all talking about. Write us about these gilts if you want good ones. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KAN.

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, Illustration and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring gilts and sows bred for March and April litters to Uneda King's Col. Graduate Pathfinder and Uneda High Orion Jr. Special prices for next 30 days. GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

W. W. Kluss' Big Public Sale Holstein Dairy Herd

This sale was never thought of until a few days ago when Mr. Kluss realized the price he was asking for his farm.

75 head in this big auction. 27 of them pure breds

Sale at the farm three miles southeast of town,

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Working Holsteins that are sure to make money.

Purebreds. Nine cows in milk, three heavy springers, four two-year-old heifers open. Six yearling heifers open. Two bull calves—two heifer calves. Included is my herd bull, Calamity Colantha, three years old, a good individual and a splendid breeder.

38 High Grades, eight heavy springers, balance in milk since December.

Five heifers coming two years old, open. Seven strong yearling heifers open.

Read this carefully: All farm machinery will be sold including portable saw mill, 52-inch saw, drive belt, kant hooks, all complete. 23-horsepower gas engine, ensilage cutter, corn belt feed grinder, ear corn or alfalfa hay. Milking machine, two double units. Horses, wagons, poultry, etc. Everything goes.

For catalogs now ready, address

W. W. Kluss, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

C. E. Bean, Sales Manager, Garnett, Kan.

Auctioneers, Stone & Thomas. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Autos furnish free conveyance from the Eldridge Hotel in Lawrence to the sale.

Geneseo Herd Holstein Friesians Moving From Waterloo, Ia., to Hilton, Colo., (Santa Fe R.R.)

120 Head in Herd. Cows with records up to 35 pounds. We want to sell 50 bulls this year in Colorado and Kansas, all ages and prices. Get in touch with us if you are in the market.

34 Years of Continuous Breeding.

McKay Brothers, P. O. Caddoa, Colorado

DISPERSION SALE March 9, 1920 Dunlap, Kan.

34 Registered Herefords—6 Registered Angus. 50 high grade Hereford and Angus yearling steers. 50 grade Hereford and Angus yearling heifers. 24 head of horses and mules. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper, to

J. S. ADAM, DUNLAP, KANSAS

5

37% FAT

What does it mean?

SIMPLY this: It costs less to feed Jerseys than any other breed and they produce the richest quality of milk (butter fat average of 5.37%). Jersey Milk churned into butter and cheese bring the highest prices on the market.

Jerseys are the real "cow investment"! They start producing at an earlier age than any other breed and are still great milkers long after other cows have gone dry.

Let us give you some surprising information about Jerseys in our free booklet "Profitable Facts About Jerseys". Write today for it.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 322-1 West 23rd St., New York, N. Y.
An Institution for the Benefit of Every Jersey Owner

JERSEYS

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 94 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

Registered Jersey Heifers

Age 10 months and up. One fresh and a number due to freshen on grass. Two bulls, 4 and 8 months.

B. M. LINTON, DENISON, KANSAS.
Railroad is Mayetta, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES, sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.
PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

and the hind legs become stiff. The animal drags the toes and if stopped will many times want to lie down.

As soon as this condition is noticed the proper thing to do is to stop the animal at once. Keep it absolutely quiet and no matter how close you are to a farm house or barn do not try to move the animal there. Above all, do not walk the animal. If it wishes to lie down make it comfortable as possible and permit it to do so. Absolute quiet is the most important thing. This condition may affect one or both hind legs and may occasionally occur in the front legs. If the horses are stopped at the first sign of this condition and kept absolutely quiet most of them recover. However it is always advisable to call a veterinarian just as soon as you can get one.

As this condition is usually associated with high rich feeding, the proper thing to do when the working horse is to be idle is to cut the feed down about one-half at least. Occasionally a rest is not contemplated, but is forced by a rain or a storm. The best thing to do in such cases is to turn the horses out each day for a half hour or more and let them exercise. Then the day they are to be put to work they should be put out and allowed one-half hour exercise and then brought in and permitted to rest for about a like period before they are put to work.

This condition is a bug-bear for the farmer and also for the veterinarian, but if all affected animals were stopped and kept absolutely quiet for a short while the loss from this condition would be very small. By stopping at once we mean to stop where you are. If it is on the public highway pull to the side of the road and unhitch. If it is raining unhitch anyway and then proceed to make your horse comfortable. As long as this important procedure is ignored just that long will a large percentage of horses die that contract this disease.

Break In Colt Now

Two- and 3-year-old colts of good breeding can do considerable work on the average farm if judiciously handled. On farms where some attention is given to producing draft horses the colts and brood mares are often used for most of the lighter work. Big, well-developed 2-year-old colts will be all the better for doing a moderate amount of work. Such colts should not be expected, however, to take the places of mature horses. The colt must have a chance to grow and if he is put in the harness in the spring and kept going every day his growth and development are certain to be checked.

If colts are to be worked the coming season, the sooner they are broken the better. Begin easy with them, remembering that a work horse is often made or marred by the way he is handled in breaking. When he becomes reconciled to the feel of the harness, put him at light work.

In working a colt it should be hitched with a strong horse and given the advantage on the doubletree. If there are to be any especially heavy pulls, it is a good plan to use a stay chain on the doubletree, so that the mature horse can take the heavy end of the load. In beginning work with the colt do not keep it in the harness all day at first. It may involve some inconvenience to use colts, but where horsepower is short, enough work can be done with the young horses to pay for their keep from the time they are 2 years old until maturity. They should be liberally fed during this period.

Noted Hereford Breeder Dies

E. S. Moser, a director of the Hereford cattle breeders' association and a prominent breeder of Hereford cattle, died recently at his home in Kansas City. Mr. Moser's Hereford breeding farm is near Olathe, Johnson county. He had been in poor health for some time, having gone to California immediately after the American Royal Stock Show in the hope that the climate would bring improvement.

Kansas Mules to Spain

Spain, whence came our original jack and jennet stock, is now buying Kansas mules. A shipment of 159 mules and 30 horses is now on the ocean en route to that country. These

horses and mules were purchased thru C. W. Lamer of Salina by a buying committee of Spaniards.

Hogs Need Fresh Air

Ventilation should not be overlooked in the hog house. If there is a proper circulation of air without drafts the hogs are not likely to pile up and come out in the morning reeking with steam. This is a common cause of trouble with hogs during cold weather.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Cherry Vale Angus Farm

Offers 6 bulls, ranging from 8 to 23 months old, also Herd Bull Roland L. No. 187220. Write for prices.

J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.

SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm

HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200. Chief herd sire, Don Balboa 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudgell & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417529 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.
Wabaunsee County

Southard's Monarch Herefords

Write for my new mail order plan for selling Monarch Herefords. You get the best, express prepaid, you to inspect animals before you pay.

Also ask for my big spring sale catalog; 200 head. For 30 days I will send all who write about my new selling plan a picture of the mighty Monarch.

J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KAN.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, DuRocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominator by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to

J. B. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred character and proper conformation. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

What's in a Name?

\$100, \$50, \$30, \$20 for the best four names for four sons of Monarch. Think it over and suggest a name to me by mail at once.

SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS
Ask for my new mail order plan and public sale catalog of spring sale.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

20 REGISTERED HEREFORD HEIFERS

Coming 2-year-old, open. Granddaughters of Beau Delaware, Repeater 8th, Perfection Fairfax and Prime Lad 9th. A well grown, good boned and perfectly marked bunch.

Leo G. White, 205 E. 4th St., Pratt, Kansas

HEREFORD BULL

a grandson of Harris Repeater, priced for quick sale.

S. F. LANGENWALTER, HALSTEAD, KANSAS.

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins.
 Mar. 12—W. W. Kluss, Lawrence, Kan.
 Mar. 18—D. E. Totten, Farmland, Ohio, at Topeka, Kan.
 Mar. 19—C. E. Pearce at So. Omaha, Neb.
 Mch. 25-26—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
 Apr. 13-14-15—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Shorthorn Cattle.
 Mar. 10—F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.
 Mar. 11—E. E. Heacock, Hartford, Kan.
 Mar. 12—E. D. Dale, Protection, Kan.
 Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.
 Mar. 17—Southern Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders, Franklin, Neb. H. W. Blank.
 Mar. 18—Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.
 Mar. 23—Adolph Fixemer, Geneva, Neb.
 Mar. 25—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Ottawa, Kan., F. J. Robbins, Sale Mgr., Ottawa, Kan.
 Mar. 30—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.
 Mch. 31-Apr. 1—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
 Apr. 2—S. E. Kansas Shorthorn Assn., G. A. Laude, Sec'y. Sale at Independence, Kan.
 Apr. 28—Sumner County Assn., W. A. Boys, Co. Agt., Mgr., Wellington, Kan.
 Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.: Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
 May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
 June 4—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
 June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Polled Hereford
 March 10—W. W. Willms, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
Hereford Cattle:
 Mar. 9—J. S. Adam, Dunlap, Kan.
 March 10—W. W. Willms, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
 Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.
 Apr. 21—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan., H. A. Rogers, Manager.
 Apr. 22—Focke & Nelson, Atwood, Kan.
Angus Cattle.
 Mar. 9—J. S. Adam, Dunlap, Kan.
Percheron.
 Mar. 8—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



How a Purebred Holstein Bull will Make Money for You

The Iowa Experiment Station recently conducted an experiment under the direction of Prof. L. S. Gillette. A purebred Holstein bull was mated to scrub cows and the resulting heifers were bred to another purebred Holstein bull.

Here's what happened—
 Dams average yield, 3255 lbs. of milk, 161 lbs. of fat.

Daughters average yield, 6,313 lbs. of milk, 261 lbs. of fat.

Granddaughters average yield, 11,295 lbs. of milk, 431 lbs. of fat.

In other words, the daughters of the purebred Holstein bull averaged:

94% MORE MILK
 62% MORE FAT

than their dams, and his granddaughters averaged

245% MORE MILK
 168% MORE FAT

than the original scrub dams.

The short cut to greater dairy profits is a purebred Holstein bull.

Think it over!

Send for free booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association
 292 Hudson Street
 Brattleboro, Vermont

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm

Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His granddaughters are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

THIRTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Cows and 2 and 3-year-old heifers, fresh and springers, cheap if taken soon.

JERRY HOWARD, R. 2, MULVANE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars.

Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write

Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32s pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, shipped for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.

Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

REG. HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS

For Sale. J. W. Edgecomb, Overbrook, Kan.

Jacks.

Mar. 8—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.
 Mar. 18—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Mar. 10—F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.
 Mar. 13—Winn Bros., Mexico, Mo.
 Mar. 22—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
 Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.
 Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Mch. 17—Manti Hog Farms, Shenandoah, Ia.

Chester White Hogs.

Mar. 12—F. J. Scherman, Topeka, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Mar. 12—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
 Mar. 27—Combination bred-sow sale, Concordia, Kan., W. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
 Apr. 17—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.
 Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
 Apr. 29—Slisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., at Fair Grounds.

Sale Reports

Otey's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

The Duroc bred sow sale held by W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kansas, February 12 made an average of \$167. The high average of the sale could be largely attributed to the influence of Pathfinder Chief 2nd. The top of the sale was the 4-year-old sow Queen O which went to John Broderick of Fairfax, Okla., for \$410.

B. W. Conyer's Duroc Sale.

B. W. Conyer, Marion, Kan., held his bred sow and gilt sale February 20 at which time he sold 48 head for \$3,166.50, averaging \$66. The offering was from a herd of good farmer quality Durocs that Mr. Conyer had raised on the side while he directed most of his attention toward farming and the result of the sale while a low average was satisfactory. A daughter of Pathfinder topped the sale at \$162.50, going to W. A. Conyer, Marion, Kan. This was a good spring gilt. Mr. Conyer moves March 1 to Piedmont, Kan., where he will continue raising Durocs.

Roller Has Good Jack Sale.

M. H. Roller, Circleville, Kan., held his dispersion sale of jacks and stallions at his place Monday, February 17, as advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. There was not a large crowd there but the sale was a success and Mr. Roller says they could have sold more good jacks in this sale if they had had them. The top jack brought \$1,270. Five jacks averaged \$954 and eight jennets averaged \$132. Mr. Roller has been in the jack breeding business for nearly 40 years and is retiring because of his age and the desire to take life a little easier.

Bargains in Bred Glits

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., is offering some extra good Poland China glits bred for April and May farrow. Some of these glits are by their great show and breeding boar, Big Bob's Jumbo, one of the greatest sires of the Bob family. Others are by Big Jones Again, another of the Deming Ranch herd sires. These glits are bred to one of the great boars in service in this herd. Besides the boars mentioned above they are using The Dividend by Cook's Liberty Bond, one of the greatest yearling boars sold last year. The Kansas Guardsman by The Guardsman litter brother to The Chansman and The Kansas Yank by the Yankee. The Deming Ranch has one of the greatest herds of Poland Chinas in the U. S. They produce them in large numbers and produce them as good as the best. They can sell them cheaper than the smaller breeders and make a good profit. Write for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Stafford County Registered Hog Sale

19 Poland sows and glits averaged...\$69.00
 9 Poland boars averaged...\$31.75
 28 head averaged...\$57.00
 28 Duroc sows and glits averaged...\$80.50
 3 Duroc boars averaged...\$53.00
 31 head averaged...\$77.00

The Stafford County Purebred Livestock Association held its first annual sale of registered livestock at Stafford, Kan., February 21. Twenty-eight Poland Chinas and thirty-one Duroc Jerseys were sold. The top was a Duroc spring gilt consigned by A. B. Simpson. She was sired by Uneeda High Orion, the Zink Stock Farm's noted boar and brought \$250, going to George, Mueller, St. John, Mo. Mueller also bought the second highest Duroc, a fall yearling at \$200. This sow was bred by Carl Gable and consigned by Grant Gable. A Big Wonder sow bred by A. J. Erhart and consigned by G. M. Tory topped the Poland sale at \$200, going to C. C. McCauders, St. John. While the average may appear low in both sales, such was not the case because a considerable number of the glits were young and brought comparatively low prices. All things considered, the sale was very successful and better hog sales in Stafford county are going to follow the first one.

Flook & Pedigo Sale

34 head average...\$67.50
 The Duroc Jersey sale of Flook & Pedigo held at Stanley, Kansas, February 21 was attended by only a small crowd. The offering was in splendid breeding condition and should have sold at a much higher average. The farmer crowd present were very conservative in bidding but several new herds were established at prices which insure future profits. As a sale, this offering represented a loss to Flook & Pedigo but as a means of future profit, it could be classed as a good sale. Following is a representative list of sales:

Lot No.
 1 J. J. McLink, Louisburg, Kan....\$ 67.50
 4 Clyde Boone, Stanley, Kan..... 47.50
 8 Joe Gurlinger, Stanley, Kan..... 52.50
 5 Morton Hanson, Bucyrus, Kan.... 62.50
 10 Lee Chaney, Stanley, Kan..... 67.50
 14 S. F. Hatt, Stanley, Kan..... 67.50
 17 Loyd McCauley, Stanley, Kan..... 62.50
 12 Joe Gishringer..... 62.50
 14 Ernest Staton, Stanley, Kan..... 87.50
 3 H. B. Mann, Kenneth, Kan..... 90.00
 39 W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan..... 65.00
 21 Albert Murdock, Kenneth, Kan.... 55.00
 24 N. Pedigo, Stanley, Kan..... 40.00
 101 Harry Flook, Stanley, Kan..... 100.00
 102 Martin Hanson, Bucyrus, Kan..... 77.50
 103 Fred Evers, Bucyrus, Kan..... 67.50
 104 Joe Divilbliss, Olathe, Kan..... 77.50

Jones-Peck Duroc Sale

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., sold his second offering of Duroc Jersey bred

The Fourth Annual Sale of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas

will be held at The Fair Grounds at Topeka, Kan., March 25th and 26th

A selected consignment sale of top-notchers.

150 Head of Registered Holsteins

Some of the highest record cows ever sold in the state.

Why Pure Bred Holsteins are coming to the front faster than any other breed of cattle. Because for every dollar invested in them they yield a larger profit than any other breed. Some people raise cattle as a pastime, but with most men it is a business proposition and they raise them for profit and naturally want the most profitable kind.

Why does a Holstein Cow Yield more profit?

Because the feed she consumes produces more pounds of merchantable product—milk—than any other breed of beef or dairy cattle in the world.

It takes a wonderful steer to produce two thousand pounds of beef in a year. You say you never heard of one? Neither did we but you've heard of a Holstein cow yielding over 30,000 Pounds of Milk in a Year.

And unless she produces 10,000 pounds of milk in a year, more than five times the gain in weight of any beef animal in the same length of time, she's not fit to keep in a dairy herd and should be sent to the block. Is it any wonder that many old-time feeders of beef cattle are turning to Holsteins?

Ads in this paper will change each week; it will be interesting to read them.

Mark your calendar and write today for the big catalog of the sale to

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

KING FOBES GENISTA HOMESTEAD

An Ideal Herd Sire For Sale. His nearest 2 dams average butter 7 days 30.01; butter one year about 880 pounds. His sire, Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, a 35-pound bull, has 49 A. R. O. daughters, records up to 32.77 pounds butter in 7 days. His dam made 25.06 pounds butter in 7 days, 750 pounds in a year at 10 years old; she has a 26-pound daughter. King Fobes Genista Homestead was shown at Wichita National Livestock Show winning first in class and junior champion; he headed the first prize young herd; he and his sister were first prize produce of dam; he, his full brother and 2 sisters won first prize get of sire; his sister was first prize senior yearling and junior champion; his full brother won 2nd prize as senior bull calf; he was in the money more times than any animal at the show and he, his sisters and brothers were the sensations of the show.

King Genista Fobes Homestead is just past 2 years old, weighs about a ton and is evenly colored. He is not a cheap bull but you can buy him at a price that is commensurate with his breeding and individuality. He will put your herd in the front rank. Write now for price, pedigree and photo. His full brother, a year younger, is also for sale.

STUBBS FARM CO., M. ABILDGAARD, MGR., MULVANE, KANSAS

OHIO HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION

State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan., March 18

40 head, nearly all females. There are 20 heifers, coming yearlings, sired by Pontiac Korndyke. 6 two-year-old heifers, springers and 12 cows, good ages and coming fresh. All females well bred.

Only 2 bulls, but they are good. One is Korndyke Rag Apple 8th and both are backed by good A. R. O. records.

D. E. Totten, Owner, Farmsdale, Ohio

For catalogs address

C. M. Crews, 201 East 6th Street, Topeka, Kansas
 Auctioneers, Crews, Rule and Pollom.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

The Season's Big Event— Hinemans' Jack and Jennet Sale Dighton, Kan., Thursday, March 18

(At Fairview Jack Farm Pavilion)

World's Fair Grand Champion Blood 60 HEAD—30 Jacks, 30 Jennets

We raise and develop jacks and jennets to sell. The largest exclusive jack and jennet farm in the world—4,000 acres. 20 big jacks from three to six years of age; from 14:3 to 16 hands standard measure. Jacks good enough to show in any company. Several good herd headers among them. More jacks ready to make heavy season than are to be sold in any sale this year. The jacks in this sale are out of good, big, well-bred jennets and sired by such jacks as KANSAS CHIEF, PHARAOH and other prominent sires. Pharaoh was the grand champion of Tennessee and Kansas State Fairs. There are also ten young jacks.

30 good jennets, either sired by or bred to KANSAS CHIEF. Those not sired by him are of the best of breeding. All black with white points and of good conformation. Many of the jennets are showing in foal. KANSAS CHIEF weighs nearly 1,300 pounds in breeding condition. He is of excellent conformation; very active and a wonderful sire. His colts must be seen to be appreciated. He is developing a family of jacks and jennets of extra size and good finish.

Send for illustrated catalog, and mention this paper.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Dighton is in Lane Co., on Great Bend and Scott City branch of A. T. & S. F. 10 miles from Shields, on main line of Mo. Pac. R. R.

6 Registered Percherons

will be included in an estate settlement sale to be held at

Menoken, Kan., Wed., March 17

These include the herd stallion Victor 112374, a coming 6-year-old grey of brilliant breeding, a good sire and a gentle, quiet worker; 3 mares coming 4, 5 and 6 years; 2 fillies coming 1 and 2 years. The older horses have been in the harness continuously. They are the kind to do your farm work and raise colts for future use. In addition to these registered Percherons there will be 5 good grade horses, 6 milk cows, 5 coming yearling steers and a full set of farm implements and harness. The morning trains will be met at Menoken. For any special information write

CHAS. KRUEGER, Elmont, Kan.

Bargains In DRAFT STALLIONS

Our horse barns have been torn down to make way for city residences. We have a few high-class Belgian, Percheron and Shire stallions for sale right. We offer special inducements to dealers who can handle them all. Now is the time to push the draft stallion business. Horses were never so scarce.

Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.
A. P. Coon, Manager

20 BIG, REGISTERED BLACK JACKS

Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good.

We also have several 15 and 16-hand that have made stands here on our farms. We can show colts or mares in foal. Must sell this stock this season. We can ship on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Address, J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) or M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. Will meet trains at Lyons or Chase.

Purchase Percherons

INCREASED FEES Owing to the greatly increased cost of clerical help, printing, paper and supplies of all kinds, in addition to the necessity of doing more publicity work, our directors voted to increase registration and transfer fees, beginning March 1, 1920.

It costs members \$5.00 and non-members \$10.00 to register American bred animals before June 1 of the year following date of foaling. It costs members \$7.00 and non-members \$14.00 if entered for record after June 1, and before September 1. If entered for record after September 1, of the year following date of foaling, and before three years of age, members \$10.00 and non-members \$20.00.

Send in your applications early. Write for information regarding transfer fees. Address **Percheron Society of America**, WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary, Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Stallion and Jack for Sale

Imported Percheron, dark dapple gray, 7 years old, weighs 1960, plenty of action, gentle, Knox Napoleon, dark brown jack with meaty points, 15 hands, weighs 950. Will prove both these animals fertile under the microscope. For particulars write, **HENRY MOORMAN, SOLOMON, KANSAS**

EWING BROS.' PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. McKnes 106640 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1398231 herd header. Stock for sale.

EWING BROS.
1438 12th St., Great Bend, Kansas
R. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

Jacks and Stallions

For sale 5 jacks, two four years old, two coming three years old and one coming two years old; sound, right in every way—priced to sell. One Imported Percheron Stallion—ten horse sound as a dollar; one coach stallion. Will price one or all this stock at a low price. Come and see me.

A. B. DEAN, Dearborn, Missouri

Coburn Farm Percherons

Percheron Mares and Stallions—all blacks. Mares, yearlings up to mature ages. Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds and one extra 6-year-old, a ton horse. Two-year-olds weighing 1,800.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE
Five years old, good one, broke to work. **E. M. McCaul, Elk City, Kansas.**

sows and gilts at Concordia, Kan., last Thursday, February 26. Mr. Ross Peck, Gypsum, Kan., consigned with Mr. Jones a nice selection of sows and gilts. The average on 49 head was \$78.67 and was not enough considering the splendid breeding and good individuals. However, conditions were very unfavorable for the hog business in that section of the state because of the short corn crops for the past few years. But there was a nice local crowd out with a few breeders from a distance and the sale went off in good shape. Below is a list of some of the buyers:

1—D. D. Smith, Ames, Kan.....	\$90.00
2—Ed Hormel, Concordia.....	72.50
3—J. N. Buck, Linn, Kan.....	62.50
4—E. E. Rice, Kan.....	87.50
5—D. Delforge, Concordia.....	67.50
7—Healy Bros., Hope, Kan.....	100.00
9—Gus Beaucamp, Holton, Kan.....	80.00
9X—Gus Beaucamp.....	82.50
11—Doyle Bros., Rice.....	77.50
12—D. Doyne, Rice.....	72.50
13—Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Concordia.....	77.50
14—R. L. Keizer, Concordia.....	65.00
15—Frank Caldwell, Glasco, Kan.....	62.50
16—Healy Bros., Hope.....	77.50
23—J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan.....	90.00
24—L. E. Christie, Jamestown, Kan.....	65.00
35—M. P. Meadows, Concordia.....	87.50

Loomis Has Satisfactory Sale

John Loomis, Emporia, Kan., sold 50 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts at Emporia last Monday, February 23, at an average of a little under \$85. It was a splendid offering presented in excellent breeding condition and was one of the best offerings made in that section this winter. There were a number of breeders out and the support given by the farmers in that section was splendid. It was Mr. Loomis' first sale and he certainly has a right to feel proud of the support he received. The offering, both in breeding and individual merit warranted a larger average but the above average was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Loomis. Below is a list of the representative purchases:

Lot	
1—J. J. Hadley, Auburn, Kan.....	\$100.00
2—Ray Hamlin, Hamilton, Kan.....	87.50
4—John Miller, Emporia.....	77.50
6—Jacob Brown, Olpe, Kan.....	87.50
7—J. M. Todd, Auburn.....	82.50
10—Carl Knouse, Emporia.....	87.50
11—Conway Bros., Council Grove, Kan.....	82.50
12—A. Hunter, Emporia.....	92.50
17—David Johnson, Emporia.....	77.50
18—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan.....	135.00
20—S. Doyle, Emporia.....	92.50
22—S. C. Jacobs, Emporia.....	77.50
23—F. E. Bender, Olpe.....	90.00
26—Frank Thorn, Lebo, Kan.....	90.00
37—J. C. Gladdfelder, Emporia.....	110.00
41—T. R. Evans, Lebo.....	95.00

The Shorthorn Congress Sale.

95 bulls averaged.....	\$719.73
210 females averaged.....	1,065.83
305 head averaged.....	958.00

The visitors and consignors at the recent Shorthorn Congress show and sale paid \$292,000 for the 305 animals assembled for the sale. From the first animal into the ring until the hammer had dropped on the final animal of the auction the demand for females was brisk. It seemed that the bulk of men bidding were owners of good herds who had the room to add a few choice females. Buyers for shipment to Uruguay and Argentina, S. A., made keen competition on the best individuals. "Compliers" of show herds sometimes joining in the sport. This was the class of men present was further proved by the bull sale which was a trifle disappointing, although our summary shows a good looking average. The average was held up by the few individuals which sold up in the thousands. Many bulls, good Scotch breeding, sold for a third or half the amount they would have sold for in good smaller sales located farther west, a sale attended by a greater per cent of average farmers and breeders than were present at Chicago. The top price was \$8,000, paid for the imported two-year-old bull, Marmion, by a South Dakota breeder. The next in price, Good Resolution, went at \$6,200 to Pareja & Terra, of Uruguay. At \$5,200, Mr. Hartnett took the next bull, King Rosewood, for export to Argentina. Eight or ten females sold at \$2,500 to \$3,500, the real good ones always starting general bidding.

BULLS

Marshall's Repeater, 2 years, W. H. Sturtevant, Beaver City, Neb.....	\$1,025
Cumberland Marshall 10th, 2 years, Scottie Milne, Kahoka, Mo.....	500
Dale's Choice 2nd, 2 years, W. H. Sturtevant.....	225
Village Dale, yearling, Scottie Milne.....	250

FEMALES

Secret Fairy, 5 years, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.....	2,000
Pleasant Bud, 6 years, H. C. Lookbaugh, Watonga, Okla.....	1,950
Royal Susan, 4 years, J. H. Degginer, Albany, Mo.....	1,000
Missie 6th, 5 years, Sni-A-Bar.....	1,650
Ann of Lancaster 2nd, 3 years, Sni-A-Bar.....	2,150
Sultan's Flower, 4 years, Sni-A-Bar.....	1,100
Linwood Bonnie, 3 years, Sni-A-Bar.....	2,300
Poppy 4th, 4 years, Scottie Milne.....	300
Gladiola 6th, 4 years, E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	975
Rosebud E., 2 years, Sni-A-Bar.....	2,000
Oaklawn Sally, 2 years, Sni-A-Bar.....	1,500
Tifton Dale Daybreak, 2 years, W. H. Sturtevant.....	425
Jessie of Mollica, 2 years, W. H. Sturtevant.....	475
Mysie's Floss, yearling, Sni-A-Bar.....	1,525
White Rosette, yearling, Sni-A-Bar.....	1,100
Victory 3rd, yearling, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.....	1,050
Dale's Rosetta, yearling, J. W. McDermott.....	1,050
Orange Baroness, yearling, J. W. McDermott.....	400
Lodi Clara, yearling, Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,850

Anderson's Duroc Sale

50 bred sows averaged.....\$80.00
B. R. Anderson's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at McPherson, Kan., February 21 was well attended and splendidly supported by a large attendance of local buyers with a very good attendance of breeders from adjoining counties. The offering was good and while the above average was not as high as some it was very satisfactory to Mr. Anderson, whose ambition has been to build up a herd that would be appreciated by his neighbors and the farmers and breeders from counties adjoining McPherson county. And they supported him liberally last Saturday and in so doing expressed their confidence in Mr. Anderson and their appreciation of the good business methods he has always practiced. This was the 18th Duroc Jersey sale to be

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

A PERCHERON OPPORTUNITY

is presented by our listing for sale Primo 13290, our 3-year-old entry at the 1919 state fairs. He is a dark gray, weighed just over a ton at Des Moines and now weighs between 1900 and 2000 pounds. In prime condition for a good breeding season, is broke and gentle to handle. Has Besique blood close up on both sides. A top stallion never before priced but priced right now. Write for his pedigree and the price today.

Frank Keenan & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big boned Jacks, 3 to 5 years old, weight up to 1200 pounds, 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, weight up to 2400 pounds. A lot of large mares, 3 and 4 year olds, showing colts. Will sell one or a carload. All stock guaranteed.

Al. E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kansas.
40 miles west of Kansas City.

Jacks and Jennets

15 large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Come and see me.
Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kansas

Good Percheron Stallions

Three coming 3-year-old stallions, good individuals with size and quality, best of pedigree. Pedigree, license and certificate with each horse. Come and see them or write for photos.
A. H. TAYLOR, R. 4, SEDGWICK, KAN.
Briggs Station on Interurban from Wichita, Newton or Hutchinson.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.
Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Ia.

Jack and Percheron Dispersion Sale

As other work requires my attention will sell 2 mammoth jacks, 14½ and 16 hands, and registered black Percheron stallion, 4 years old, 2,000 lbs.
FRANK LOTT, DANVILLE, KANSAS

Jacks and Stallions

5 jacks, good ones from 3 to 4 years old. Also choice bred Jennets; 3 good Percheron Stallions. Farm 20 miles northeast of Topeka, in Jefferson county.
M. G. BIGHAM, OZAWKIE, KANSAS

Imported Percheron Stallion for Sale

Weights 2000 pounds; black with star. Will sell or trade for land, city property, cattle or mules.
P. B. DAVIS, SCOTTSVILLE, KANSAS

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale, Marquis of Lyon 117899, coming 6 years old, well bred, a ton horse, black, good individual and quiet. Priced to sell.
C. W. SCOTT, KINSLEY, KANSAS

FOR SALE PERCHERON STALLION 103000
foaled April 1, 1913; bred by C. B. Werkenite, Neosho, Kan.; brown tan muzzle, black points; good foal getter; in good condition.
Mrs. Peter Oster, Kinsley, Kansas

STALLION FOR SALE

One reg. Percheron stallion, black, 5 years old, 1800 lbs., plenty of action, gentle, good breeder. Address Box 32, Wayne, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade for a Good Big Jack

Dapple gray ton stallion, Klondyke 74217, sure, age 10, stood at head of herd of purebred mares for 6 years, price \$400. Edgar Hartman, Great Bend, Kan.

Five Registered Percheron Stallions

for sale. 1 coming 5 years; 2 coming 4 years; 2 weanlings. All blacks. F. J. Bruns, Nortonville, Kan.

For Sale or Trade 3 good black Percheron stallions

Geo. W. Norvels, Glasco, Cloud Co., Kan.

FOR SALE—Reg. Percheron stallion and reg. jack

Henry Nelson, Jamestown, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

Milk-Butter-Beef RED POLLED

We can now furnish a few young bulls from large, thick-fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. One of our bulls will increase the production of your herd.
20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

COBURN FARM RED POLLS

Red Poll Cattle—7 Bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull calves and a few heifers, calves up to 2 years old. 90 head in herd.
Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

Red Polled Cattle

Young stock for sale, priced right.
T. A. HAWKINS, WAKEENEY, KANSAS

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE. Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.
C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

FOR SALE—WORK MARE

6 years old, 1400 lbs. Red Poll bull. Steer calves. "Youngs," R. 1, Carbondale, Kansas.

made from Royal herd farm. Mr. Anderson's father, Emory Anderson was a well known farmer and Duroc Jersey breeder and the business of breeding the best in Duroc Jerseys is not a new one to Burt Anderson, who raises lots of them and offers only real choice breeding animals in these annual sales. He is a good buyer when he needs new blood in his herd and his herd is up to date in popular blood lines. Below is a list of some of the purchasers and the amounts they paid:

Lot

2—F. L. Putman, Holington, Kan.	\$75.00
4—Geo. Wilson, Canton, Kan.	75.00
6—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.	97.50
8—Geo. Swick, Canton, Kan.	70.00
10—W. R. Crow	87.50
12—E. Placek, Emporia, Kan.	77.50
14—Lee Healy, Hope, Kan.	90.00
16—M. A. Wahn, Canton, Kan.	77.30
18—Harry Murray, Conway, Kan.	100.00
20—F. L. Putman, Holington, Kan.	75.00
22—W. R. Crow	85.00
24—Lee Healy	100.00
26—H. C. Easch, Conway	75.00
28—Fred Johnson, McPherson	77.50
30—M. A. Wahn	77.50
32—F. M. Shields, Lindsborg, Kan.	79.00
34—Fred Swick, McPherson	77.50
36—John P. Johnson, McPherson	70.00
38—Lee Healy	77.50

A Sale of Good Durocs.

42 head averaged.....\$82.50

Kempin Bros. and Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., sold 42 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in their joint sale at that place last Wednesday for an average of \$82.50. It was their first sale and they were pleased with the result. The offering was a good one selected from the two herds. It was presented in good form and there was not a single sow or gilt rebred in the sale. It was demonstrated clearly that the Kempins and Mr. Hilbert are going to have the support of the farmers in that section of the country and that their neighbor breeders approve of the kind they breed. A good attendance was had and it was a good sale considering it was their first attempt at a public sale. Below is a list of some of the buyers:

Lot

1—A. L. Tinklin, Corning.....	\$120.00
2—A. J. Shepard, Corning.....	90.00
3—Neale & Reust, Frankfort, Kan....	85.00
4—L. G. Myers, Corning.....	97.50
5—L. G. Myers.....	97.50
6—C. H. Burdett, Centralia, Kan.....	80.00
7—A. G. Tinklin.....	135.00
8—F. J. Moser & Son, Sabetha, Kan....	105.00
9—Ed Casey, Corning.....	65.00
10—Geo. Kerns, Corning.....	82.50
11—Elmer Nightengale, Corning.....	65.00
12—G. A. Randall, Corning.....	67.50
13—Albert Foster, Corning.....	62.50
14—A. J. Shepard.....	72.50
15—Milton Poland, Sabetha.....	70.00
16—R. E. Mather, Centralia.....	150.00
17—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan....	97.50
18—Wm. Champ, Corning.....	17.50
19—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.....	122.50

Gordon & Hamilton's Duroc Sale.

43 head averaged.....\$111.50

Gordon & Hamilton's annual February sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts at Horton, Kan., last Tuesday, Feb. 24, resulted in the above average and was satisfactory to this firm. Many of the sows and gilts were bred for late farrows and this cut the average down considerably. The offering was extra well grown out and of popular breeding and very desirable. As in their sale a year ago they received splendid support from their farmer friends and many breeders from adjoining counties. Mr. Gordon, who spends most of his time at Beloit, Wis., had interested some of his friends there and a number went there on mail bids. Below is a list of the principal buyers:

Lot

3—Clyde Lorentz, Lenora, Mo.....	\$100.00
4—Louis Aswald, Willis, Kan.....	125.00
5—J. P. Sheets, Mercer, Kan.....	125.00
6—A. E. Law, Muscotah, Kan.....	95.00
7—Theo. Schaefer, Horton.....	115.00
8—F. H. Belden, Horton.....	120.00
9—Clyde Lorentz.....	175.00
10—Clyde Lorentz.....	300.00
11—A. E. Watch, Beloit, Wis.....	200.00
12—Rolly Freeland, Effingham, Kan.....	112.50
13—Fred Dubach, Wathena, Kan.....	112.50
14—Parker & Son, Janesville, Ill.....	150.00
15—Geo. Davey, Hiawatha, Kan.....	105.00
16—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.....	97.50
17—C. H. Severin, Bendena, Kan.....	102.50
18—Lawrence Ramsel, Wathena.....	117.50
19—J. P. Anderson, Bendena.....	100.00
20—O. Linniger, Fairfax, Mo.....	107.50
21—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.....	125.00
22—W. G. Moxley, Nortonville, Kan.....	100.00

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

FOR BUYERS: When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

FOR SELLERS: Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

To be sure of starting or stopping your advertisement with any certain issue, have your instructions reach us ten days before the date of that issue.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

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H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Neb., 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

37—Joe Burns, Horton..... 97.50
43—O. Linniger, Fairfax, Mo..... 152.50
48—C. A. Myers, Bendena..... 95.00
49—Chas. Good, Beloit, Wis..... 97.50
51—Leonard Wrigley, Alta Vista, Kan 122.50

Carpenter Has Good Sale.

50 sows and gilts average.....\$190

The 50 sows and gilts bred to Federal Colonel sold by E. H. Carpenter at Hooper, Neb., February 17, made the above average. The offering was a good one thruout and the fact that they were showing with pig to Federal Colonel, the boar that stood in 4th place at the National Swine Show, added value to them as investments. A representative list of the sales follows:

Lot Buyer Price

1—Irwin Carpenter, Hooper.....	\$400
2—Sam Holstein, Washington.....	200
3—E. Sebest, Hooper.....	250
4—Ed Fader, Wausa.....	250
5—Ernest Lang, Hooper.....	205
6—Geo. Long, Hooper.....	215
7—L. B. Woods, North Bend.....	165
8—Wm. Sebest, Hooper.....	165
9—Herman Rube, Hooper.....	140
10—Fred Steinbaugh, Yutan.....	140
11—E. S. Kitterman, Kingsley, Ia.....	275
12—C. E. Negus, Waverly.....	395
13—R. J. Middaugh, Fremont.....	210
14—Louis Meyer, Uehling.....	150
15—Wm. A. Wiggins, Scribner.....	130
16—Fred Maryott, Hooper.....	205
17—J. F. Peters, Ashland.....	140
18—Wm. Stockhorst, Scribner.....	165
19—J. H. Froelichs, Madison.....	135
20—L. S. Spath, Scribner.....	135
21—Fred Hauerman, Arlington.....	125
22—Louis Meyer, Uehling.....	125
23—J. B. Anderson, West Point.....	135
24—Rich Olson, Downing, Ida.....	80
25—J. C. Anderson, West Point.....	95
26—Mr. Cramer, Herman.....	115
27—J. C. Anderson, West Point.....	140
28—Geo. Long, Hooper.....	190
29—A. Robbins, Valley.....	120

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

W. W. Jones, Beloit, Kan., will manage a Duroc Jersey bred sow and gilt sale at Concordia, Kan., Saturday, March 27. A number of well-known Kansas breeders will consign. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon and the catalogs will be ready for mailing as soon as they are off the press. Write W. W. Jones, Beloit, Kan., at once and have him put you on the mailing list for one.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the big Holstein dispersion sale that Mr. W. W. Klusa, Lawrence, Kan., is holding at his farm three miles southeast of that place, March 12, which is next Friday. He is selling his entire herd of both registered and high-grade Holsteins in this sale and all of his farm machinery and stock. Please turn to his advertisement in this issue. If you do not have time to secure the catalog just go to Lawrence anyway and free autos will take you to the sale and return from the Eldridge hotel. Look up the advertisement and go.—Advertisement.

Louelleland Ayrshire Bull.

Johnson & Matthews, proprietors of the Louelleland Ayrshire farm at Alta Vista, Kan., have another choice bull calf for sale. He is a son of their herd bull Johnson's Glory Lad and on dam's side a grandson of the great cow, Lucile of Scotland Farm, an A. R. O. cow of great merit. This calf is a beauty and carries the blood of the best sires and dams of the breed. The price asked is reasonable. It is best to buy a calf and raise your own bull. They are always kinder and easier handled. They offer this calf on their usual first check plan. See advertisement in this issue and act quickly if you expect to buy.—Advertisement.

Good Percherons Sell at Menoken.

A sale will be held at Menoken, March 17, to settle an estate. While the sale includes implements, harness, grade horses, cows, etc., the point of greatest interest is the six registered Percherons. These include the herd stallion Victor, a coming 6-year-old. Victor is not the largest horse of the breed but is a good individual and is siring some extra good colts from both purebred and grade mares. He is broke to work and works with either mares or geldings. The five females include three of breeding age and two fillies. Look up the ad of Chas.

IF YOU WANT SHORTHORNS

There is no sale you can more profitably attend than

The Central Association Show and Sale

KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 31 and APRIL 1

Not only in this one of the most representative shows and sales of the season but for over 20 years the meetings of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association have been the favorite gathering for breeders old and new.

The show is instructive and extremely interesting because every animal shown is to be sold the following day, because the entries to show and sale are classified and arranged in their stalls to allow the best opportunity for making comparisons, and because a study of these cattle gives you a knowledge of the herds they represent which could not be gotten otherwise excepting by weeks of travel.

In many more ways than can be set down in this space the beginner, and intending beginner will profit by attendance at this sale and show and for your first full information as to the offering you must secure the catalog giving breeding and descriptions of the

150 Strictly Good Shorthorns

to be sold. In this number are included proven cows with calves at foot, selected heifers, some giving promise of show yard form, and a really strong collection of bulls, many of which are herd headers in both breeding and individuality.

Send for the catalog now, mentioning this paper and addressing,

W. A. COCHEL, Sale Mgr., MANHATTAN, KAN.

Remember the sale is at the Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1920

Headquarters for Herd Bulls

We offer a large number of extra good bulls that are ready for service. They are some of the champion Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal; Beaver Creek Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; Gregg's Villager, one of the great sons of Villager; Imp. Newton Champion, Imp. Lawton Tommy and Diamond Baron.

They are of the most fashionable strains out of imported and home bred dams of the Augusts, Marigold, Jilt, Victoria, Roan Lady, Lavender, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sunnyblink and other very select tribes. They are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. Come and see them.

TOMSON BROS.

Carbondale, Kansas or Dover, Kansas
R. R. Station Wakarusa on Main line of Santa Fe
R. R. Station Willard on Main line of Rock Island

Producing Shorthorns

from a herd that has never had a reactor will be sold at

Hartford, Kansas, March 11, 1920

12 Cows with calves at foot, some rebred; 10 Bred Cows; 3 Open Heifers; 15 Bulls. These cattle are all good ages and a strong lot thruout. The cows are good producing animals and good milkers. They will be sold in useful condition but not fat. Reds, whites and roans all sired by or bred to the two herd bulls included in the sale: Braewith Heir 351808, a Gallant Knight and Choice Goods Bull; or Lucifer 705907, one of the best sons of Braewith Heir. Cattle Federal Tested With No Reactors. Send for the catalog of this offering mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and plan to attend.

E.E. HEACOCK & SON, HARTFORD, KAN.

Auctioneers—Rule, Mayes and Macklaskey

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Louelleland Ayrshires

For sale a five months old choicely marked bull calf. Sired by our great breeding bull JOHNSONS GLORY LAD and out of the splendid young cow Lucile of Loveland a daughter of GARLAND'S Success one of the greatest bulls of the breed. First check for \$125 buys this calf.

Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, Kansas.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

Galloway Bulls

20 registered bulls from 8 to 24 months old. These are of choice breeding and as good as the best.

GUY CROFT, BLUFF CITY, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



POLLED SHORTHORNS

175 in herd. Young, halter broke bulls for sale.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 2803 Plevna, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

SHORTHORN

Bulls for Sale

4—Scotch Bulls—4

Some herd bull material here. A few good Scotch topped bulls. All good individuals. Bred right and priced right.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.

They Want Shorthorn Beef



On New Year's Day Capt. A. W. Farney, Weston, Mo., topped the Kansas City market with 40 warmed-up Shorthorn steers at \$14. The next week Lech Bros., Burchard, Neb., topped the same market with Shorthorn steers, one heifer included, at \$15.50.

The grand champion load of feeders at the Western Stock Show, by Weiss Bros., Elizabeth, Colo. They sold at \$25.50 to the Hepley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Ia., a world's record for yearlings. Weiss Bros., made a world's record a year ago on a Shorthorn load of feeders at \$20.75.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows.

MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS
Mitchell County

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 2 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

10 Polled SHORTHORN Bulls

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.

C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN SALE

From Foundation Herd of E. S. Dale
Protection, Kansas
Friday, March 12, 1920

48 Cows and Heifers—7 Bulls

- 10 young cows with calves at side by Roan Monarch.
 - 8 young cows bred to calve soon to Missouri Sultan by a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.
 - 12 young cows and heifers bred to calve next fall to White Goods and Butterfly Royalist.
 - 14 coming two-year-old cows bred to calve next fall to Butterfly Royalist.
 - 4 coming yearling heifers, open.
 - 5 two-year-old Scotch top bulls.
 - 1 two-year-old Scotch bull, White Goods, Monarch breeding on sire side and Choice Goods on dam side.
 - 1 two-year-old Scotch bull, Missie's Searchlight.
- Butterfly Royalist, the present herd bull, is the get of an imported sire and dam.

The offering, none of which is over 5 years old, is from a foundation herd started six years ago by Mr. Dale. It is a good useful offering.

Sale under cover at farm. Will meet Rock Island trains at Greensburg morning of the sale. Send for your catalog, mentioning the Oklahoma Farmer, to

E. S. Dale, Protection, Kansas

Auctioneers: Burgess, Newcomb and Townner.
J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Southern Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders

Will hold their first annual sale, composed of representative animals from the herds of the association members, at

Franklin, Neb., March 17

35 Females—15 Bulls

The Bulls include 5 straight Scotch and the other select Scotch-tops. An outstanding roan 4-year-old by Scotch Mist and of the noted Dora tribe and bred by Thos. Andrews is an attraction for any sale. The bulls are reds and roans. Several are good enough to head high class herds.

The Females consist of such Scotch heifers as an Orange Blossom 2-year-old by Golden King and heavy in calf to a white son of Cumberland's type; a Linwood Lavender by Baron Sultan and heavy in calf to Ashbourne Reliance by Gainford Marshal; a roan Secret heifer by Revelation; and a Campbell Rosebud by a son of Augustine by Imp. Villager. There are a select bunch of cows with calves at foot, bred heifers and open heifers.

JUST THE SALE FOR A CALF CLUB

Or a start in good Shorthorns as these cattle carry the blood of such bulls as Golden King, Scotch Mist, Searchlight King, Onward, Bridegroom, Baron Sultan, Royal Peer, Imp. Strowan Star, Village Knight, Uppermill Fame, Scottish Rex 2d, Diamond Laddie, and Imp. Scottish Sentinel.

These cattle are all young and in condition to do well for their buyers. As this is the first sale of the association the consignments are of a type to make real bargains for the buyers rather than profit for the breeders.

A banquet will be served the evening of the sale for visiting stockmen and breeders. Send for your catalog, mentioning this paper, to

H. W. BLANK, Sale Manager, Franklin, Neb.

Edw. F. Gehley will sell Shorthorns at Orleans, Neb., March 16.

Scotch and Scotch Top Dispersion at Private Treaty

3-year cow by Woodale Stamp and out of Golden Lavender 2nd, 4 mo. heifer out of this cow and by Cumberland Diamond, 15 mo. bull out of same cow and by Narcissus Type, 3-yr. cow by Matchless Dale and out of Village Magnet, 8 mo. bull out of this cow and by Narcissus Type. Eight young cows and 7 bulls (Scotch topped). Ill health following flu compels dispersion of a herd I've taken pride in building. Unusual Bargain. Write today mentioning this paper. **J. E. Paton, Winfield, Kan.**

Krueger in this issue and if you wish further information write him, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Herd Bull Opportunity

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., offers for sale Type's Goods, his great four-year-old Shorthorn herd bull. This is the real Shorthorn herd bull opportunity of the year. Type's Goods was sired by Cumberland Type and on the dam's side is a grandson of Choice Goods. Mr. Amcoats is keeping a string of 25 heifers by this great sire and feels that it is best to sell him. This bull is four years old and weighed recently 2,175. He is a beautiful dark red and one of the really good bulls to be found anywhere. There are a number of Kansas breeders that should buy him. The first to act will be fortunate. Such bulls in the big eastern herds when offered at all are priced several times as high as Mr. Amcoats is pricing him. A number of younger bulls, both Scotch and Scotch topped are offered and some cows with calves at foot and bred back and some heifers bred or open. Mr. Amcoats lives near Clay Center and will be glad to meet you at the station any time you want to visit his herd. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Duroc Sale for Farmers

Gwin Brothers of Morrowville, Kan., will hold their second 1920 Duroc Jersey bred sow sale in the sale pavilion at Washington, Kan., Friday, March 12. The 45 tried sows and gilts that go in this sale are strictly a top lot of fashionably bred sows and gilts. The offering was practically all by the same sires as was the offering made by these well-known breeders, February 19. Because of the lateness of the season, the most of the more prominent breeders are supplied and a splendid opportunity is afforded the smaller breeders and farmers to secure choicely bred sows and gilts at moderate prices. Every Kansas breeder should be interested in this splendid sale offering of richly bred Duroc Jersey sows and gilts. There will be twelve very choice bred sows and eight fall gilts and 25 spring gilts and all of them bred for March and April litters. There will be a nice lot of spring gilts by John's Orion, the great sire at the head of the Gwin Brothers' herd. There will be 20 head bred to High Orion Sensation, the outstanding son of the World's Champion. There will be 10 bred to John's Orion and ten each to Pacemaker and Chief Pathfinder. The Gwins are not expecting top prices for the sows and gilts in this late offering. It's the opportunity of the season to secure choicely bred sows and gilts at what are sure to be very moderate prices. The catalogs are ready to mail and you should write for one today. Address Gwin Brothers, Morrowville, Kan. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Please mention this paper when asking for catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Ideal Herd Sire for Sale

The man who has a Holstein herd cannot afford to let the display advertisement of the Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane, Kansas, go unread. They are offering for sale the great young bull King Fobes Genista Homestead. This is the 2-year-old that they showed to so many winners at the Wichita National Livestock Show. King Fobes Genista Homestead is not a cheap bull by any means but the price that has been put on him is only commensurate with his breeding and individuality. He is truly a bull that should put your Holstein herd on the map with the better herds of the country. Look up the ad of Stubbs Farm Company in this issue and get after this bull. If you cannot get him you may be in time to get his full brother a year younger.—Advertisement.

Good Percheron Stallions

Horsemen who know watch for the annual offering of Percheron stallions from the herd of A. H. Taylor, R. 4, Sedgwick, Kan. Mr. Taylor's herd is not large but is noted throughout the country for horses which are sound, drafty and full of quality. Mr. Taylor has as good an "eye" for a horse as any breeder in the country. He has selected his herd paying particular attention to bone and quality. In no herd does one see such uniformity in the way of good butt ends well let down in the breeches. This year he is offering 3 good coming 3-year-olds. They are right and the pedigree and state certificate and license go with every horse. If you want a young stallion that not only has good breeding but has real draft quality pay a visit to Mr. Taylor. We advise an early call as his horses sell quick when offered as a rule.—Advertisement.

Season's Big Jack Event

The big jack and jennet event of the season for the entire country will be the annual spring sale of H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan. This year they sell 30 jacks and 30 jennets. This is all World's Fair Grand Championship blood. The jacks are sired by Kansas Chief, Pharaoh or other noted jacks; the jennets are all sired by or bred to Kansas Chief. This great jack now weighs about 1300 in breeding condition and is as active as a cat. His progeny is making a great chapter of improvement in the history of the American jack. Twenty of the jacks listed are from 3 to 6 years old and in the pink of condition to enter the breeding season. The Hinemans are noted for annually putting up the best offering of jacks of the year and they say that this year's offering is the best they have ever had together at one time. Remember when you go to the Hineman sale you visit the largest exclusive jack and jennet farm in the world—over 4,000 acres devoted to jack stock. This will be the one best sale of the year. Do not miss this chance to get a great jack at your own price. The catalogs are ready. Get yours and make arrangements now to be on hand sale day—March 18—at Dighton, Kansas. Please mention this paper when writing for the catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Sale

The sale of the above association will be held at Cambridge, Neb., March 18. It will be a good offering throughout with many feature attractions. The display advertisement in this issue outlines the offering and names the consignors. This sale should appeal especially to the man who is laying the foundation for a purebred herd as the animals offered are good individuals and of good breeding. A cow and calf with cow rebred is the cheapest way of founding a herd and if the cow is a good individual with the good blood of the breed be-

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale.

Have 1 herd bull, 16 cows and 12 young bulls at private sale. Herd bull Brilliant Type by Cumberland Type; a 2-year-old red bull. One Scotch cow with bull calf 3 months old at foot. 15 Scotch topped cows, 12 will have calves in February, March and April. The young bulls are from 6 to 12 months old. Write for list giving age and breeding. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when notified.

Warren Watts, Clay Center, Ks.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.

Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

Type's Goods for Sale

I am reserving 25 splendid heifers by this great bull and offer him for sale. He is four years old, deep red, weight 2,175; sold fully guaranteed. Also five young bulls, females, cows with calf at foot and bred back. Heifers bred and open. Scotch and Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

GREAT HERD BULL OFFER

Bred by Tomsons and sired by Maxwellton Rose-dale making him a grandson of Avondale. His daughters old enough to breed and herd not large enough to afford two bulls. Beautiful red, weight about 2200 in breeding form. Splendid sire. Write and we will describe and price him by return mail.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding registered Shorthorns for 15 years using the blood of such bulls as Gallant Knight, Hampton's Best, Lord Mayor, Lavender Viscount and Avondale. Several good young bulls for sale. Also 10 to 15 very desirable females. An excellent chance for a foundation herd.

W. J. SAYRE, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORNS

(of the best Bates breeding)
Milk and beef can be produced cheaper in the dual purpose Shorthorn than in any other animal. We breed them of the best dual purpose type. Bulls for sale \$350 up. all reds. Write for list.

O. M. Healy & Son, R. 1, Muscatine, Iowa

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

CEDAR HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

Five bulls for sale, pure Scotch, splendid individuals. Ages 12 to 20 months. Farm joins Topeka on the west. **HARRY T. FORBES, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.**

FOR SALE, 4 SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS

from 12 to 18 months of age, red and roan. Also some Scotch bred females with calves by side. Come and see them. **H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas**

Scotch and Scotch Topped

bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. Some real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. or Rock Island trains.

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.)

GROSNICK FARM SHORTHORNS
Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale. **O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas**

hind her, makes a solid foundation. Look up the ad and get your catalog by addressing the sale manager, Frank Carver, Cambridge, Neb. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Southern Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

The Southern Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders will hold their first annual sale at Franklin, Neb., March 17. The members of the association have made some very choice selections from their herds in the endeavor to make this sale a real bargain sale of top Shorthorns. Their ad in this issue is quite complete and gives a general outline of the offering. Look up the ad and then write H. W. Blank, Franklin, Neb., who is sale manager, for the catalog. You will make no mistake in attending this sale if you want good Shorthorns. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Cumberland Star Shorthorns.

Adolph Fixemer, Geneva, Neb., will sell 35 good Shorthorn cattle at his farm 3/4 mile south of town March 23. These cattle are all in good condition and have been given the federal test for tuberculosis. They will be sold subject to a 60-day retest. The offering includes the 2-year-old bull, Village Goods F., a red with a little white. He is a top young bull and several of the good young heifers have been bred to him. There are 14 very high class heifers in the offering. Nineteen producing cows, three with calves already at foot and all bred. These are all young cows with their whole breeding lives ahead. This is a great chance for the young breeder to get a start of good producers bred to a great producing bull. Cumberland Star, the sire of many in the offering and the bull to whom the others have been bred, is stamping scale and quality on his get. Look up the ad in this issue and get your catalog. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

A Shorthorn School of Instruction.

The Central Shorthorn Association Show and sale March 31 and April 1, is more than a show and sale. It also is the annual reunion of the Shorthorn cattle breeders of Kansas City territory and a school of instruction. Illustration and comparison for the breeders, new and old who attend. Due to the influence of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association the English plan was adopted of arranging the cattle to be shown and sold, according to ages. When shown their winnings are indicated above their stalls, making study and comparison by prospective buyers much more satisfactory. Every animal exhibited for prizes is sold at auction, the selling being done in the order the classes were shown. Here again is a distinct advantage to the buyer. Most certainly it is a profitable two days for a Shorthorn student whether he buys or not. The first thing is to get the catalog, which tells everything. Address W. A. Cochel, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan., and mention this paper. Remember the sale is at the Kansas City fine stock sale pavilion.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan., is advertising some good Holstein bull calves for sale. These calves are sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater and out of good A. R. O. dams. Write him for prices and descriptions and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan., P. O. Erie, Kan., has some good Holstein bull calves for sale. These calves are good individuals well bred and from good producing dams. Mr. Johnston will make attractive prices on these if taken while young.—Advertisement.

Phil Walker of Moline, Kansas, has a few fine jacks for sale. These are good heavy boned black jacks and are priced right. Mr. Walker also has some good Jennets for sale. See his advertisement in this issue and write him your wants.—Advertisement.

The Albechar Holstein Farm owned by Robinson and Schultz of Independence, Kan., are offering for sale a few fine heifers bred to their great herd bull, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale. If you want to start a herd on a good foundation or add to an already established herd it will pay you to see these heifers before buying.—Advertisement.

Another Topeka Holstein Sale.

For a sale at Topeka, March 18, D. E. Totten of Farmsdale, O., is bringing an offering of 40 head, all but two females. The females include 20 coming yearling heifers; 10 two year olds, springers, and 12 cows. Of the two bulls, one is a son of Korndyke Rag Apple 8th. Get catalog for particulars addressing C. M. Crews, Sale Mgr., 201 East 10th St., Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

To Correct an Error

Last week in reporting W. T. McBride's Duroc sale a mistake was made in address. Lot 2 was reported sold to C. W. McClaskey, Lane, Kan., this should have been C. W. McClaskey, Girard, Kan. Mr. McClaskey has a good herd of Durocs at Girard and is advertising some good herd sows and gilts for sale. See his advertisement and call on or write him at Girard, Kan.—Advertisement.

Need a Polled Shorthorn Bull?

C. M. Howard of Hammond, Kan., has a few choice Polled Shorthorn bulls ready for service. These bulls are big husky mel-low fleshed fellows good enough to go into breeders' herds and priced where any farmer with a good bunch of grade cows can afford to buy them. Priced in fact where you can't afford not to own one. These good bulls will not only add fleshing qualities, size and vigor to your herd, but will increase the milk production of the ordinary herd; he will also dehorn your calves. Polled Shorthorns are the farmers' cattle beef and milk without horns. These bulls are good colors, reds and roans. It would pay many farmers to sell a few cows to buy one of these good bulls. Look over your herd and see if you haven't a place for one of these bulls.—Advertisement.

"THANKS TO YOUR PAPER"

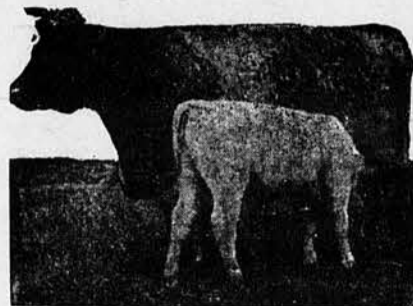
Enclosed find check for three issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. While we had only a small sale it covered considerable territory, thanks to your paper. We consider the ad in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze well worth while.—Weed Bros., Breeders of Durocs and Holsteins, Athol, Kan.

Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders

will hold their spring sale of selected Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns at

Cambridge, Neb.

Thursday, March 18



45 Females 23 Cows (12 calves) and 22 Heifers 15 Bulls

This Good Scotch and Scotch-Topped Offering Includes:]

Scottish Sultan, a red fall yearling bull, a Marr Maud by Missie's Sultan.

Whitehall Sultan, a white January yearling bull, a Victoria by Glendale Sultan.

Mist, a white 3-year-old heifer, a Pink May by a son of Nonpareil Victor 2nd.

Lyndale Candytuft 2nd, a 5-year-old roan cow, a Candytuft by Robin O'Lyndale.

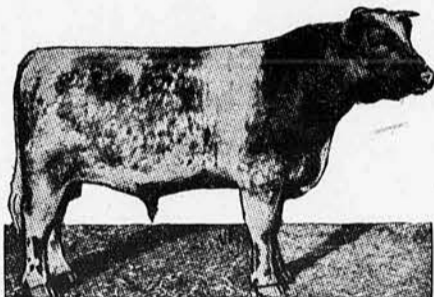
Orange Bossie, a Cruickshank Orange Blossom by Young Bosquet.

A Cruickshank Secret bull by Gainsford Marshal. Fortune's First, a Scotch heifer by Imp. Grand Fortune, a Duchess of Gloster.

The entire offering is sired by or bred to such bulls as Glendale Sultan, Village Magnet, Stamp's Model and Master Prince.

THE CONSIGNORS:—Frank Carver, 3 bulls, 4 cows, 3 bred heifers, 1 open heifer; Fattig & Sons, 2 cows, 6 bred heifers, 2 bulls; A. Benjamin & Co., 3 heifers and 1 bull; Frank Houghnon, 1 bull; Ed. McKillip, 3 heifers; O. O. Thompson, 4 bred cows, 3 bulls; Mrs. A. J. Metcalf, 10 cows; Einstein and Labonty, 3 cows, 1 bull; Thos. Andrews, 1 cow, 1 heifer; A. B. Easter, 3 cows, 1 bull.

This is an exceptionally good offering of Shorthorns. They are all in good breeding condition and will represent good buys either as additions to your herd or as the foundation of a new herd. For a catalog address, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.



FRANK CARVER, Sale Mgr.
Cambridge, Nebraska

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.
J. C. Lamb, fieldman for the Capper Farm Press.

BIG, VIGOROUS SHORTHORNS

Sell at the Adolph Fixemer Farm 3-4 mile south of

Geneva, Nebraska, Tuesday, March 23

35 Head, 4 Bulls, 31 Cows and Heifers with calves at foot by or bred to Cumberland Star 403995

Marigold 121574

Yetive 2d 30601

Imp. Lady Ythan 12th

Lady Ythan 10th

Lady Ythan 7th

Lady Ythan 2d

Lady Ythan

Duchess 5th

Duchess 2d

Duchess

Agnes

H. S. & W. B. Duncan

C. C. Norton

J. Gilmore

S. Campbell

S. Campbell

S. Campbell

A. Harvey

A. Harvey

Cumberland Again 370944

Morning Star 206060

Banker's Victor 168457

Brave Archer 151718

Royal James 120945

Gravesend 98361

Royal Duke 77593

Lord Ythan 14848

Prince Coburg 15100

Christmas Rose 14274

Duke of Clarence 9030

Angus Hero 0745

C. C. Norton

J. D. Cole

C. C. Norton

Wm. Duthie

A. Cruickshank

A. Cruickshank

S. Campbell

G. Shepherd

A. Cruickshank

A. Harvey

Mr. Wetherell

Mr. Miller

CUMBERLAND AGAIN 370944, SIRE, Cumberland Chief 301999, out of Certainty by Banker's Victor 168457; Pine Grove Clipper 4th by Marquis of Zenda 157854. Cumberland Chief by Cumberland's Last 229822, out of Hampton's Lovely by Hampton's Best 170818; tracing to Imp. Lovely 25th by General Windsor 53617.

MORNING STAR 206060, SIRE, Star of the North 132076, out of Imp. Morning Maid by Star of Morning 121243; Twin Whitefoot by Nimrod 144862. Star of the North by Lord James 132075, out of Zoe 2nd by Star of the Morning 121243; Zoe by Dr. A. Duff 118693.

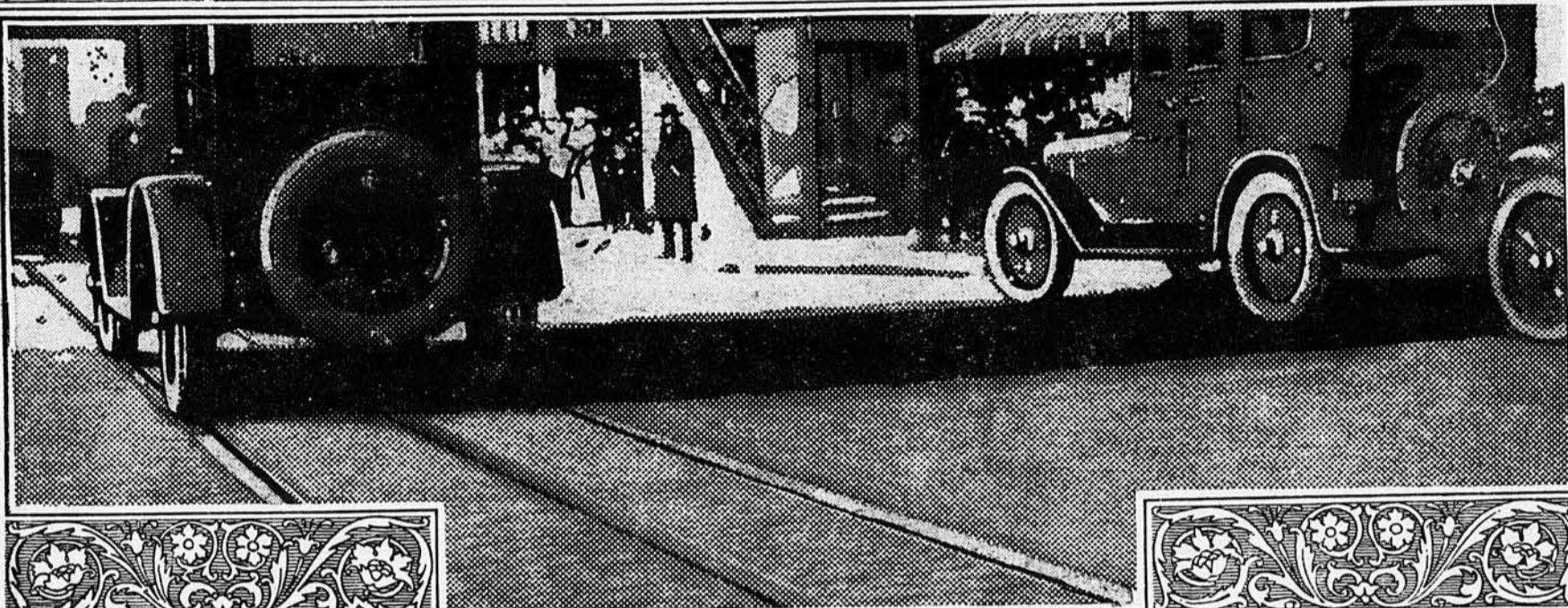
BANKER'S VICTOR 168457, SIRE, Banker 130857, out of 11th Linwood Victoria by Master of the Rolls 99463; tracing to Imp. Victoria 51st by Royal Duke of Gloster 20901. Banker by Clan Alpine 130852, out of Rose Flower by Emanopator 130854; Roseclinty by Gravesend 98361.

This is a bull that can only be appreciated by inspecting him and his get as he is a real producer. **Village Goods F** will sell. He is a 2-year-old and some of the good young heifers sell bred to him. This offering is mostly red. They are big, vigorous individuals with lots of quality. This offering should command the attention of good breeders. They have passed the federal test and sell subject to a 60-day retest. Write for the catalog today, mentioning this paper.

ADOLPH FIXEMER, GENEVA, NEBRASKA

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. J. C. Lamb represents the Capper Farm Press.

Go to a Legitimate Dealer and Get a Legitimate Tire



THIS year the American people will spend more than \$900,000,000 for automobile tires.

Tires are one of the largest items in the motorist's budget.

The cost is making even careless buyers think and inquire.

And the more they inquire, the smaller will grow the influence of hearsay and the irresponsible tire dealer.

* * *

We have all met the man who takes his opinions readymade.

He tells everything he knows. He knows more about every car than the man who made it, where to buy the cheapest truck

Every time you drive your car along a track or a rut in a country road you are taking some life out of your tires.

Worn frogs and switches often cause small cuts, which are rapidly enlarged by the action of gravel and moisture. Ruts and track slots pinch the tire, wearing away the tread where their edges strike it. It is well to avoid such places as much as possible.

—how to get the biggest bargain in tires.

He always arouses a certain amount of wonder in the unknowing. They never think to ask him where he gets his secrets.

* * *

"Somebody says" and "everybody does" are responsible for more wrong impressions about tires than anything else you can think of.

It is on the people who come under the influences of these phrases that the irresponsible dealer thrives.

You generally find him with

the name of a standard tire displayed in his windows to give an impression of quality.

But when you get inside the first thing he begins to talk about is price and substitution.

What the thoughtful motorist is looking for today is *better* tires.

He goes to a legitimate dealer and gets a legitimate tire.

The *quality* idea—the idea of a quality tire, of a dealer who believes in quality—is commanding a greater respect from a larger portion of the motoring public all the time.

It is the idea on which the United States Rubber Company was founded—on which it has staked a greater investment than any other rubber organization in the world.

Build a *tire* that will *do more, a better tire than was built before*, and you are sure of a large and loyal following.

We have never been able to build enough U. S. Tires to go around.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories

The oldest and largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five Branches