

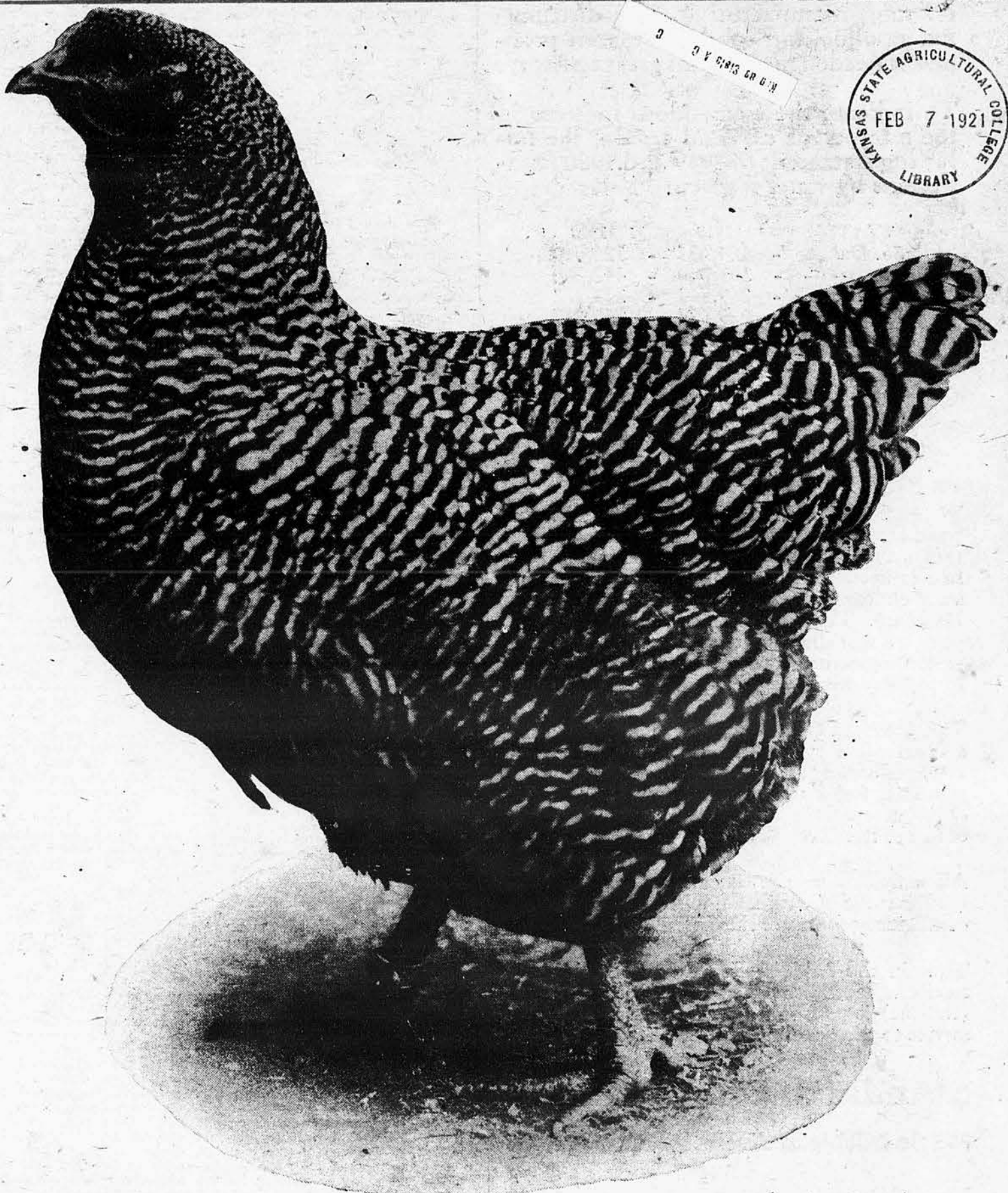
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59

February 5, 1921

Number 6



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Where Standard Oil Efficiency Is Needed Most

IN the ten Middle Western States served by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) there is one automobile for each 9 persons. It is estimated that 65% of these vehicles are owned by farmers. That is why the utmost of efficiency in refining, manufacturing, and distributing gasoline and other petroleum products is needed most in this great territory.

To indicate the tremendous increase in the number of cars and trucks, the following statement of 1919 and 1920 registrations by states is given:

STATES	1919	1920
So. Dakota	104,625	122,040
Iowa	363,000	442,200
Minnesota	259,743	323,572
Missouri	229,577	295,817
Kansas	228,601	265,385
No. Dakota	82,885	90,840
Michigan	296,378	412,275
Wisconsin	236,974	303,246
Indiana	277,255	332,207
Illinois	478,438	569,127
	2,557,476	3,156,709

To enable these machines to operate in all weather, under all conditions, and wherever they may be located, an adequate supply of gasoline is needed. To supply this need is the constant endeavor of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). The refineries operated by this Company are working night and day to increase the yield of gasoline taken from crude oil, without in any way sacrificing the quality of the gasoline.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) operates a distribution system maintained at as near to 100% efficiency as is humanly possible. To do this calls for a minute and unwearying study of local conditions, and for constant anticipation of future needs.

All activities of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are co-ordinated to the highest degree of efficiency to insure maximum economy.

Thus in the Middle West, where efficiency is needed most, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is performing this essential economic service to the benefit of all the people.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2377

State Farm Bureau Items

By the County Agents

THE tight money market is limiting the number of cattle to be fed in Marshall county this year, according to O. T. Bonnett, county agent. This county usually feeds a large number of cattle every year but Mr. Bonnett reports that at present with a few exceptions, only a few small bunches are being fed. He reports that Edwards and Stauffer, of Irving, are feeding about 300 head.

State Farm Bureau Meet

The second annual meeting of Kansas State Farm Bureau will be held on February 10. At this meeting a program for the coming year will be mapped out, and officers will be elected for 1921. Kansas State Farm Bureau has been organized a little more than a year and now has a membership of about 34,000. Membership campaigns are now being put on and the number of farmers in the Kansas organization is steadily increasing.

County Agent to Sell Seed

Nemaha County Farm Bureau members have turned over to E. S. McIntosh, county agent, the job of selling several thousand bushels of millet seed, and about 500 bushels of White Sweet clover seed. Mr. McIntosh has samples of the seed at his office in Seneca, and is sending samples to buyers who write to inquire about it. He has sent a letter to other agents asking whether farmers in other counties are interested in buying some of the seed.

Good Record for Orange Cane

Kansas Orange cane, planted by R. J. Hoppe, of Goddard, made a good record this season, according to E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent. Eighteen acres were planted. Seven acres of this was sufficient to fill a 100-ton silo. The remainder was saved for seed to supply neighbors who will plant this variety next year. Mr. Hoppe estimates that he will receive 30 bushels of seed an acre. This will be pure, since no other sorghum crops were grown within 100 rods of his plot. Last spring Mr. Hoppe and a neighbor, P. A. Travis, at the suggestion of Mr. Macy, drove to Mt. Hope to get their Kansas Orange seed. They say now that the increase in yield from this crop has been sufficient to pay their Farm Bureau dues for more than 10 years. Mr. Travis planted 20 acres of the cane. He used a part of it to fill his silo and sold the remainder by the acre to neighbors.

Farm and Home Week

J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and C. H. Gustafson, president of the Farmers' Union of Nebraska, and chairman of the "Committee of Seventeen," will be the Farm Bureau speakers at Farm and Home Week, to be held in Manhattan, February 7-12. Mr. Howard will speak before a general assembly at 11 o'clock February 9, and Mr. Gustafson at a general assembly at 7:30 o'clock the same day.

Mr. Howard recently was re-elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Gustafson, in addition to being chairman of the "Committee of Seventeen," is a member of the livestock marketing "Committee of Fifteen," appointed recently by President Howard. Mr. Howard will discuss the work of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the State Farm Bureaus, and Mr. Gustafson will tell of the work of the "Committee of Seventeen."

Experiments With Harvester Threshers

In Hodgeman county a survey was recently made of the efficiency and practicability of the combined harvester-thresher. E. L. Rhoades, farm management demonstrator of Kansas State Agricultural college, found that it was necessary to supplement the work of the harvester-thresher with the use of the binder. The principal objection to the use of the combine, according to most of the combine owners, was the delay in waiting for the wheat to mature sufficiently so that it would thresh out well and would store without danger of heating.

The survey showed that the average

date of starting to cut with the combine was July 2, while the average date of beginning to cut with the binder was June 21. The average initial cost of the combine is \$1,800. The most popular size was the 12-foot cut. Most of the machines in the county have been used only one season. Two or three men were required to operate the machine itself. The number of men needed to haul the grain depended on the distance from the granary, the acre yield and the number of acres cut a day.

The length of the working day averaged 11.3 hours. The average acreage cut by one machine was 361. The average amount cut a day was 28.5 and the average length of time required to finish the harvest was 12.7 days. The average number of bushels threshed by a machine was 3,570. The farms on which these machines were found ranged from 640 to 2,700 acres in size. The average wheat acreage was 541.

Farmers estimate that the machines will last nine years, and will be able to cut 3,249 acres of wheat. From the data obtained, it was found that the number of acres that justified the use of the combine would depend on these points: First, the farmer must depend on cutting a considerable acreage with the binder; second, he should not risk cutting more than 350 or 400 acres a year with the combine and it is safe to reserve only about 300 acres for the average year; third, if less than 300 acres are cut with the combine each year the overhead cost, depreciation, and interest become excessive. The survey shows that the farmers are satisfied with the new machines and that they threshed their wheat economically. As a rule, they had very little trouble in obtaining harvest hands.

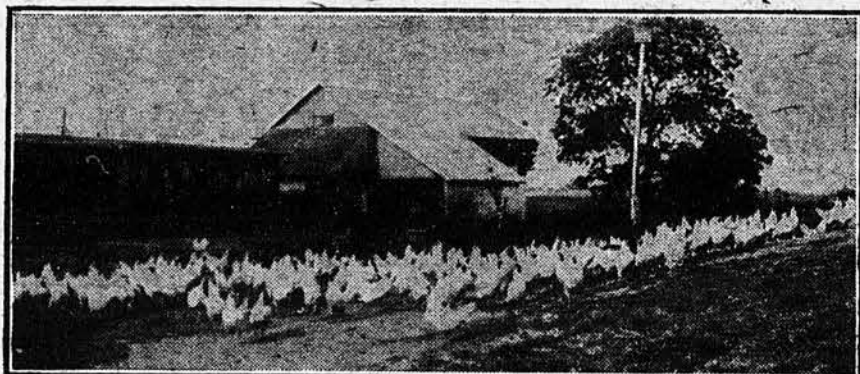
Rawlins Farm Bureau

The Rawlins County Farm Bureau has submitted to the Kansas State Agricultural college and The United States Department of Agriculture, its annual report closing November 30. This report shows 3,336 people called at the Farm Bureau office during the last 12 months; that 1,883 telephone calls were answered; 2,356 personal letters written; 300 farm visits made; 72 meetings held with a total attendance of 7,318; 11 demonstrations visited; 91 articles written for publication; 2,511 circular letters mailed; 386 farm invoices distributed; 319 bulletins distributed; 2,511 news letters mailed; 2,544 posters, bills and circulars distributed; and 386 seed questionnaires mailed locating available supplies of seed. This shows that more than one half of the total population of the county made personal visits at the Farm Bureau office; that more than the total population of the county has attended meetings held by the Farm Bureau or assisted by the Farm Bureau.

Kansas Map to Readers Free

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big one-sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county, it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

The dairy cow, of all farm animals, is our most efficient machine for converting farm-grown feeds into concentrated, high-priced food products. She is thin in flesh and naturally more susceptible to cold than most other classes of farm stock. If she is compelled to fortify herself against cold, snow, sleet and rain, she must, of course, convert a greater proportion of her feed into heat with which to keep up body temperature, and as a result she becomes less efficient for milk production.



And Quality Pays With Poultry

By Ray Yarnell

There is a Good Outlook This Year for the Flocks Which are Handled Properly, for the Prices of Poultry Products are High.

NO MATTER what sort of weather prevails, even the temperatures should remain above normal, as in December and January, during the next month or two, I do not expect the price of good eggs to go much below 50 cents a dozen. And the reason for my belief is that the storage stocks in the United States are practically exhausted, much lower than they have been for some time."

That statement by G. C. Bowman of the Seymour Packing Company, Topeka, describes, perhaps better than anything else, conditions as regards the poultry industry, and gives one important reason why this industry should receive a maximum of consideration from the farmer today.

Mr. Bowman, representing this big poultry packing concern, is a student of the markets. He is in touch with the big market centers of the country. His opinion is not snap judgment, but is derived from information in his possession which is used as the basis for the conduct of his business.

When heavy egg production begins later in the year it is likely that prices will decline because the shortage will be overcome and the surplus will again begin to flow into storage houses. During recent weeks the price of eggs has declined somewhat because of the greatly stimulated winter egg production due to open weather. But Mr. Bowman declares that had it not been for the small amount of eggs in storage the price probably would have suffered a much bigger decline. It did not break heavily and present indications are, he said, that the shortage will continue to keep prices at or above the 50-cent level.

The opinion that egg prices during February and March, at least, are likely to remain good also is held by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. He believes it is a good time for the farmer to give more attention to poultry, and if his flock is small to increase it so that it uses up all the waste feed on the place and probably some other feed.

The shortage of frozen poultry is almost as pronounced as the shortage of eggs and this fact, Mr. Bowman says, would indicate that prices for live poultry will remain firm for some time. He urges farmers, however, to keep every hen and pullet that will produce eggs in profitable quantities. The profit in egg production on cheap feed between now and June, he argues, will more than offset any probable decline in the price of live poultry.

Despite the fact that the receipts of eggs at the Topeka plant just now are heavy, due to the open weather, few are going into storage because there is a heavy demand for fresh eggs. Practically no surplus is now being produced, hence it seems unlikely that storage stocks will be greatly increased before late spring or summer.

There is another important factor in the situation today that is encouraging to the poultry owner. Feed is cheap and plentiful. It can be converted into eggs or meat profitably. The poultryman gets many turnovers a year; in fact, poultry is a constant producer. The cheap feed and present good prices for both eggs and poultry insure a profit to the farmer who gives his flock good care. Cheap feed also means that chickens can be produced at a cost that practically guarantees a profit even tho the market should decline.

It would seem to be good advice to urge farmers to keep what breeding stock they have on hand and to add to it when the opportunity offers. Farmers who do not have a flock should get one and get good stock. The chief thing is

chickens, well-bred birds which are good producers, not boarders.

"It is another good opportunity to use pure-bred sires," said Secretary Mohler. "I think that a farmer can well afford to give some real thought to his poultry now and improve his flock. It certainly will pay him to do so. It is the farmer who has had dairy cattle and poultry who is in the best condition financially. The poultry, like the dairy industry, has not yet suffered from readjustment as have wheat and corn and hogs and cattle.

"It seems to me that Kansas farmers could

not just to get a flock of chickens — altho that is better than none at all—but it is to get a flock of good

the Leghorns; if for meat, one of the heavier breeds."

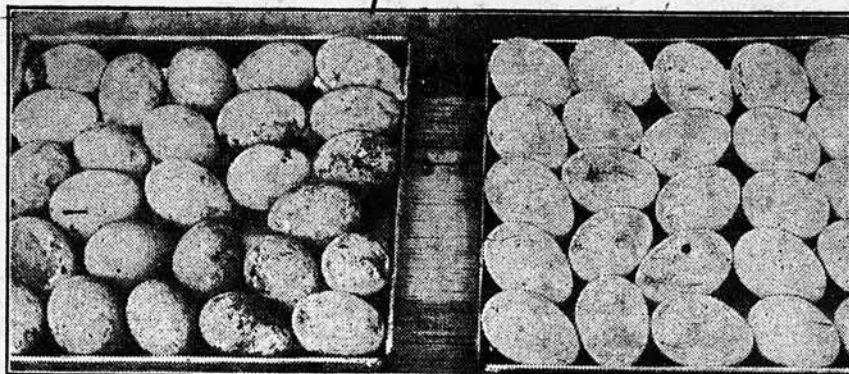
In connection with the marketing of eggs a statement made by Mr. Bowman is of interest. He declared that poultry raisers in the Middle West and particularly in Kansas were losing from 15 to 20 cents a dozen on eggs because they are not placed on the market so quickly as they might be. In California poultry men market their eggs nearly every day and they are immediately shipped East. The result is that they top the market while the eggs are fresh. Many Kansas farmers wait a week or more before taking the eggs to town. By the time they reach the big consuming markets the eggs have lost much of their freshness and consequently are graded down and bring a lower price. If Kansas farmers would market their eggs two or three times a week they could obtain better prices.

Community breeding offers an opportunity for farmers in a given locality to increase the returns from poultry. If 100 farmers would get well-bred flocks of the same breed, and would keep them up, it is certain that they would have an eager market both for eggs and live poultry and probably could nearly always command a premium. One reason would be that the poultry packer, having received an order for a special quality of poultry, would know that he could immediately fill it by buying from these men. Here the standardization of output would improve the market.

It also has been suggested that egg routes be established. Fourteen or 21 farmers, neighbors, could form such a route. One farmer would make the route every day, gathering up the eggs and taking them to market. He would make one trip every two weeks if 14 farmers were on the route or one trip every three weeks if there were 21 farms at which to call. This would insure the eggs reaching the market promptly and in condition to draw top prices.

There isn't any question but that poultry in Kansas has been profitable during the last year. Breeders at the state poultry show in Topeka, stated that the present outlook was very favorable, in fact much better than for several years. All of them looked forward to good profits because of cheap feed and existing good prices. They reported a general demand for well-bred stock and a heavy call for cockerels.

Culling at this time (Continued on Page 37.)



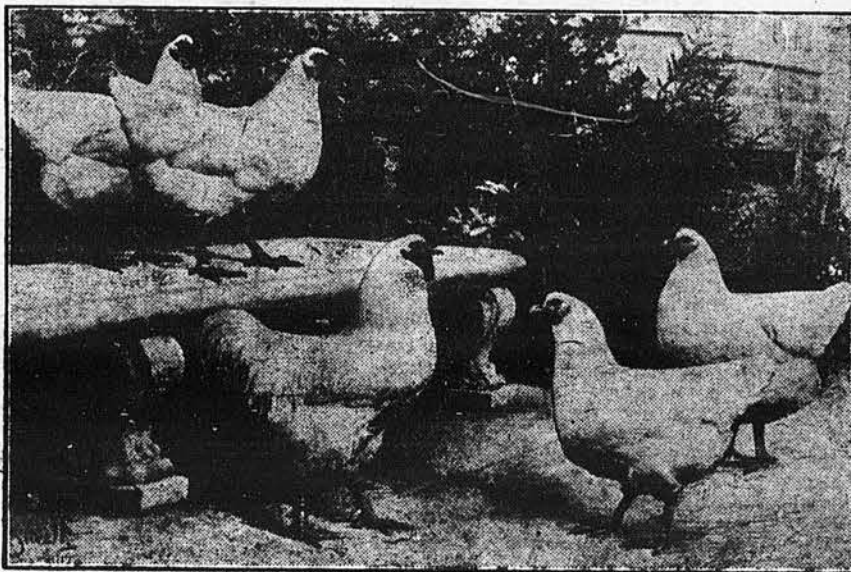
Don't Expect a City Consumer to Become Enthusiastic Over Dirty Eggs. Which of These Trays Would You Choose?

well give more attention to the marketing of eggs and poultry. I am sure that if it was sought a good local market could be developed in every town and city. There is universal demand for uniform, clean, fresh eggs.

"California fruit growers have succeeded in getting better prices for oranges and lemons by grading and putting them up in uniform packs. The poultry man can do the same with eggs. If a customer sees a nice basket of eggs, all the same size and of uniform color, he will pay a cent or two more a dozen to get them, rather than take a dozen from a basket in which all sizes and colors are indiscriminately mixed.

"Wouldn't it be possible for farmer producers to guarantee the freshness of the eggs? If eggs could be gathered and marketed every day or every other day, they would reach the consumer while still fresh and the producer would get a better price.

"All breeds of poultry have their points. I am not a partisan. But from talks with farmers I have found the general opinion to be that the dual purpose bird, such as the Barred Plymouth Rock and other similar types, probably is best adapted for the average farm. Such breeds are good egg producers and they also are valuable for meat. The specialist, of course, will choose the breed he likes best. If he is out for eggs alone he may choose



Quality is Needed in the Development of the Farm Flocks of the Middle West; Standardbred Stock Will Pay on Every Farm.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

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\$1 an agate line. Circulation 110,000.

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

JOHN W. WILKINSON and G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editors

CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: One dollar a year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to
the Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze,
Topeka, Kan.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A SUBSCRIBER of this paper from Strat-
ton, Colo., writes:
"It is hard for me to understand the
apparent lethargy of the public and press
regarding the excessive freight rates. We as
farmers cannot look for higher prices for farm
products until there is a material lowering of
freight rates. In some parts of Colorado farm-
ers are holding perishable crops in store that
never may reach the consumer because, as the
farmers say, they cannot pay the extortionate
freight rates.

"It is noticeable that as soon as the last rise
in railroad rates was granted prices of farm
products began to decline." Perhaps, some rise
in freight and passenger rates was justified
but my opinion is that the advance was beyond
reason and that it will result in damage
eventually to the railroads themselves. It is
a case of killing the goose that laid the golden
egg. Railroads must have freight to haul if
they are to pay expenses and reasonable divi-
dends. They must maintain a certain amount
of equipment and keep a certain number of
employees whether they are hauling freight and
passengers or not. If an engine can pull 100
freight cars loaded it costs but little more to
haul them loaded than empty. I am convinced
that the high freight rates have tended to cur-
tail production and consumption and therefore
have reduced the business of the railroad com-
panies.

Furthermore, the final result is going to be
another wave of public sentiment against the
railroads which may result in radical and un-
wise legislation. Wise railroad managers ought
to understand this fact. The history of the
past indicates what the future will bring.

The American Farmer

ONE of our subscribers, W. F. Ramsey, of
Mitchell county, himself a farmer and
lecturer for the Farmers' Union, is also a
reader and student of history and economics.
He is writing a series of articles under the
caption "The American Farmer" and I think
his ideas are worth putting into print.

"When noted foreigners come to this country
to study our institutions," says Mr. Ramsey,
"they are shown the various cities, with the
thousands of miles of paved streets, their parks
and boulevards; their magnificent buildings
and great factories and then are told that they
have seen America. When the representatives
of the bolshevists and red socialists see New
York, Chicago and Pittsburgh they too think
they know America. They do not know or
understand the great, silent America that has
made these cities possible. They do not com-
prehend the economic foundations of our de-
mocracy.

"At the beginning of organized society and
for a long time afterward the farmers were the
hewers of wood and drawers of water for the
cities. The city was the state and the city was
always ruled by a very small class. At the
height of its power 80 per cent of the inhabi-
tants of Rome were slaves. Ninevah, Babylon,
Thebes, Jerusalem, Athens, Sparta, Rome and
Carthage were all examples of the theory that
the city was the only thing of importance in the
state. Even yet the inhabitants of the great
cities like New York and London imagine that
these cities are the sources from which all
good things come. In the past the farmers have
been the submerged part of the world popula-
tion.

"But here in America the very reverse of
that theory is being worked out. If the great
cities of this country were wiped out the busi-
ness of the land would soon be going on again,
somewhat changed in methods, perhaps, but
continuing as usual. The foundation principle
of every aristocracy and autocracy is that the
masses of the people should have their thinking
done for them and should be ruled from above;
and yet history is simply a record of the fail-
ure of that theory when put into practice. The
story of Lenin and Trotzky when finally told
will be another record of class rule failure.
How curious it is that no socialist has ever
discovered the farmer.

"The English occupation of America was
from the first individualistic. The pioneers

had to learn how to trap, fish, grow corn and
tobacco and all the expedients necessary to sus-
tain life in an unbroken wilderness. The
frontier was a constantly advancing fringe of
isolated families; a race of Robinson Crusoes
all intent on improving his condition, the funda-
mental idea of all human progress. Forced to
think for themselves, the American farmers
grew up free from the traditions of the city.
The whole country was a large forest which
had to be cleared; there were no roads and no
markets but they owned the land and lived in-
dependently on their own resources.

"In Europe the nobility owned the land and
its ownership was a mark of distinction and
social prestige. These pioneers took a gamble
on the future. At any rate on these forest
acres they could create homes for themselves
by their own labor and almost without money
and without price. Then and there began the
evolution of certain peculiarly American eco-
nomic ideas; free trade in land and modern
farm machinery. Neither one of these ideas
was dreamed of in Europe, but the American
pioneer was confronted with conditions un-
known to the European farmer, which com-
pelled his individual development and the crea-
tion of means by which he might protect him-
self and family and save what he produced.

"It was 156 years from the first settlement
at Plymouth Rock to the beginning of the
American Revolution and at the beginning of
that Revolution only three persons in every
100 in America lived in cities. The American
Revolution was almost entirely a rural move-
ment. The British discovered that possession
of a city gave them no control of the country.
The great majority of the men who signed the
Declaration of Independence and who framed
the Constitution were farmers. Nearly every
soldier in the Continental army was a farmer
with home responsibilities, weighing on his
mind. It is a fact that it was a great rural
movement which distinguished the Revolution
from all other great events in history.

"The Ordinance of 1787 was framed by farm-
ers and for farmers. It was lobbied thru
Congress by a country doctor to encourage the
settlement of Western lands and it worked. For
the first time in history real farmers were be-
ginning to find themselves at the head of
things. No legislation of the same volume was
ever so fruitful of results.

"The creation of a Federal republic, the crea-
tion of the District of Columbia, the founding
of a Government city that would be forever
free from city mob rule, the care taken to ob-
tain equal representation of isolated districts,
the township system of local self government,
the state and county control of local affairs all
prove in the most convincing way, the freedom
of the founders of our Nation from the delusion
of city superiority.

"These farmers had achieved life, liberty
and the pursuit of happiness a century before
Jefferson wrote the words into the Declaration
of Independence. He was simply stating in

perfect literary English a fact accomplished.
Even then these farmers were interesting them-
selves in rural inventions. Both Washington
and Jefferson, farmers themselves, were trying
to improve their crude plows. Washington was
an improved stock breeder and initiated the
breeding of mules.

"Some genius invented the bent snath cradle,
a great improvement over the back-breaking
hand sickle. A crude form of the threshing
machine was an early American invention. It
consisted only of a cylinder and concave, both
studded with teeth and a shaker behind it
driven by a treadmill horse power. Such were
the crude beginnings of modern farm ma-
chinery."

In future papers Mr. Ramsey will undertake
to show the enormous influence of the Ameri-
can farmer on our national life and institutions
and the paramount importance of keeping the
American farmer prosperous, intelligent and
independent.

Farm Loan Banks

I HAVE a friend down in Barber county who
is a farmer altho that has not always been
his business. Politically, he always has
been a hard-boiled standpatter. I was some-
what surprised recently to receive a letter
from him from which I quote the following:

It is a perfect Kansas winter day. The sun
is shining. There is just enough frost in the air
to give vigor, zest and tang. The Lord has sent
a fine winter so far. The cattle are wintering
well, the hogs are fattening and the colts and
calves are shaggy, robust and strong. It is said
that exercise tends to health. Then the farmer
and stockman must be healthy as he is kept
busy sidestepping and hustling to meet the de-
mands of the banker to cut down his chattel
loan. The banker says security is no object;
that it is cash he must have. And this at a time
when the circulating medium is at its greatest
per capita height. Is there any wonder the
farmer does not understand the situation?

In your issue of December 25, 1920, C. B.
Merriam tells how the mortgage companies love
the Federal Land Loan Banks. They have shown
their love. The proper way to show admiration
and best wishes is to go out and bat your friend
over the head with a club or tie him up in the
supreme court just at the time he could be of
benefit to his clients. It reminds me of the
welcome friendly cowboys erstwhile greeted
their loved one wearing a plug hat by shooting
the hat full of holes and scattering a few shots
about his feet to make him dance.

Capital Punishment

A SUBSCRIBER of the Kansas Farmer and
Mail and Breeze, Harry Leclerc, of Burr-
ton, Kan., writes, "I notice that you are
mixing continually with the old boys concern-
ing the question of capital punishment. Your
contention is that capital punishment does not
lessen crime and you cite figures to prove your
case. Possibly you are right.

"The Kansas State Agricultural college is
going to put on a campaign here to poison
gophers. I was to have a part in that cam-
paign but after reading your article I am un-
decided whether to go on or stop. Perhaps, I
ought to catch a few and turn them loose. I
was of the opinion that when the predatory
animals were destroyed, less stock and poultry
would be killed than when no effort is made
to trap and kill them.

"I also was firmly convinced, until I read
your article, that when a bad man was sleeping
under the daisies he committed no more crimes.
I have had this proposition brought about as
close to me as possible. My brother was shot
down in cold blood by an automobile thief. The
murderer is at Lansing and already has applied
for a rehearing. It is not at all improbable
that some future governor will pardon him. I
am firmly convinced that were he where the
woodbine twineth he would commit no more
murders."

No doubt that is true as to that particular
murderer. Furthermore I can understand the
personal feeling of Mr. Leclerc. His brother
was killed in cold blood. He feels that the mur-
derer should pay the extreme penalty. After
all, however, it is largely a desire for personal
vengeance that influences his opinion.

Now the execution of this particular mur-
derer might have afforded some satisfaction
to Mr. Leclerc, but the bigger question is how

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subscription for one year.

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State.....R. F. D.....

it would have affected society. Would it have reduced the number of murders? Of course I do not know. I can only judge by comparisons between the states in which capital punishment is practiced and those in which it is not followed. The fact is that more murders have been committed in the states where capital punishment is the policy than in states where it is not in vogue.

There is nothing in history to show that severity of punishment lessens crime but the evidence is pretty conclusive that certainty of punishment does not deter criminals. If every murderer could know that the chances that he would be caught and convicted were 100 to one that he would escape there would be a most decided reduction in the amount of crime committed.

But the more severe the penalty the more reluctant will juries be to convict and the more difficult it will be to get intelligent juries to try the cases. A great many men who are not opposed to capital punishment in some extreme cases would hesitate to condemn a man to death on circumstantial evidence. While the evidence might point pretty conclusively to the guilt of the accused, so long as it is circumstantial there is a possibility that there may be a mistake. Comparatively few murders can be proved against the accused except by circumstantial evidence. As a rule the murderer tries to commit the crime secretly and, especially if he is a cold blooded professional murderer, he plans to hide all evidence of the crime.

The trouble with our legal system is that no adequate measures are taken to prevent crime and the breeding and rearing of criminals, and secondly, the uncertainty of conviction after the crime is committed. This uncertainty would in my judgment be increased instead of diminished in this state by the restoration of capital punishment. There would be greater reluctance to convict than there is now. No doubt there has been too great a tendency to pardon criminals but that does not affect the principle.

To compare killing gophers with killing men seems a trifle far-fetched, but just suppose that on this gopher hunt Mr. Leclerc and his fellow hunters should fail to get more than one gopher in 10 because the gophers were wise enough to avoid eating the poison, I presume he would scarcely call the Kansas State Agricultural college plan a success.

If on the other hand all of the gophers were captured and safely confined where they could do no damage the result to the farmer would be far more beneficial than to poison one gopher to every 10 that might be found. In other words the efficacy of the campaign consists in stopping the gophers, not in the particular manner in which some disposition is made of them.

A Storiote

A FRIEND of mine, Tom Botkin, who lived for several years down in Arkansas, tells this story. A Northern school teacher went down there and got a school out in the woods among the hill-billies. She found the children bright enough naturally but without any knowledge of anything outside of their immediate neighborhood. One day she asked them to tell her the name of the capital of the United States. No one knew. "Now children," she said, "of course I know the name of the capital of the United States but I won't tell you. I desire to have you find out for yourselves and tell me tomorrow."

The next day when she asked whether any one could answer the question not a hand went up. "Did you try to find out?" They said they had. "How did you try?" she persisted. One hand went up. "I asked Pap," said the little Arkansasyer. "And what did he say?" "Why he said he didn't know what was the capital of the United States and he didn't give a damn."

Questions and Answers

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

1. A and B are husband and wife. B is committed to the hospital for the insane. While B is confined in the hospital, A sells the real estate. Later B is discharged as cured. Could A give clear title to the real estate without B's signing the deed for the same?

2. A gave title to the real estate by a "nunc pro tunc" order. Does that forfeit B's right to share in the property?

J. D. N.

1. Section 6118, Chapter 70, of the General Statutes of 1915, relating to lunatics, imbeciles and drunkards provides regarding the conveyance of property where such person is married and the property is not in his or her own name, the following:

"When any such person is a married woman or married man and not having the property in

her or his own right, it shall be lawful for her or his guardian jointly with the husband or wife of such person to sell, convey or mortgage any real estate except the homestead, and such sale, conveyance or mortgage shall be valid when ordered and approved by the probate court."

Under this statute where B, the wife, was committed to the hospital for the insane and a guardian had been appointed, it would be lawful for such guardian joining with the husband to sell or mortgage the real estate except the homestead and give good title to the same. They would have no right to mortgage or sell the homestead, however. B having recovered her mind and resumed her relationship with the husband as his wife, she is now in exactly the same position as she was before being sent to the hospital, that is, she is entitled to all the rights of a wife. But this would not affect the validity of the title of the real estate given while she was insane; provided, of course, that it complied with the terms of the statute.

2. I am not certain that I understand just what is meant by a sale ordered by a "nunc pro tunc" order.

When a soldier of the late war filed on a homestead and was killed or died of disease and was a single man, his father and mother being divorced, the mother having married again, who would be heir to the homestead and how long could the heir claim right to the homestead and how should such heir proceed to claim that right? The soldier served about 12 months after filing.

J. L. V.

The father would be the heir and our land office authorities hold that he would have the right to hold this homestead and prove up on it without making a new filing, or new settlement.

Job for Jack the Giant Killer

THE MAN-EATING giant Blunderbore is no fairy tale, but an ever-present fact and menace. He lives and consumes. He has devoured 30 million lives in 60 months. He is devouring additional thousands of human beings at this moment. He threatens you. He threatens the world. He threatens the white man's continued domination of the world.

The giant's best known name is Armament—militarism. The world, the United States, are slaves to this ogre. We are keeping alive a monster which, if permitted to live, will one day destroy those who provide it with its huge yearly tribute of blood and taxes.

The giant has just presented the world with a war bill of 30 millions of lives lost, 300 billions of property destroyed, 219 billions of public debt added, 49 billions of paper money which must be deflated, and a shrinkage in the world's gold reserve from 70 to 12 per cent.

The appropriations of the United States Government for 1920 show the huge tribute this giant is exacting from us, the world's most peaceful Nation. Read it. This statement is vouched for as correct by Dr. Edward Rosa of the United States Bureau of Standards:

For Past Wars.....	\$3,855,482,586	68 per cent
For Future Wars.....	1,424,138,677	25 per cent
For Civil Departments.....	181,087,225	3 per cent
For Public Works.....	168,203,557	3 per cent
For Education and Science	57,093,661	1 per cent

Total\$5,686,005,706 100 per cent

Two years after a world-exhausting war, with this Nation at peace, the military moloch is absorbing 93 per cent of all our Federal revenues, exceeding 4 billion dollars annually.

But this is not enough. Blunderbore is asking Congress to spend this year 5 million dollars a day for every working day in the year on our Army and Navy—nearly 1½ billion dollars for direct military purposes. At the same time he waits impatiently for a favorable moment in which to demand and exact compulsory military training at an additional cost of \$1,125,000,000 a year.

And while he cries for more! more! more!—always and constantly more—he promises no relief; but instead, sometime in the future, another Great War which we all know civilization cannot survive.

"The annual expense of our Navy for several years past has been upward of 6 million dollars," protested the great Sumner in the Senate of the fifties. What would Sumner say now when a single battleship costs 40 million dollars? And what would he say further if he knew, as we do, that a bomb dropped upon one of these great hulks by an airship will shatter it as a breath of air shatters a soap bubble, and will massacre 3,000 helpless men?

Naval authorities on two continents declare the battleship obsolete. At a time when Washington despairs of levying sufficient taxes to meet a 2 billion deficit, when this Government

is borrowing 200 millions of dollars from month to month from the banks at 6 per cent—with which to meet current expenses, when 7½ billions of Government war obligations are coming due within the next two years; the War Department, having spent all and more than all of the huge appropriations provided for it last year, brings in a bill for \$76,278,127 extra for a recruiting campaign which has increased this country's military expenditures nearly 2½ millions a day. This additional expense has been incurred in a recruiting drive, such as the United States never has before seen in a time of peace, to bring the army to a strength of 287,000 men, the limit set by the Army Reorganization act, altho Congress last year had definitely provided that the standing army should not exceed 175,000 men.

I cite these facts as showing how the appetite of the military giant constantly grows on what it feeds. Instead of a big standing army in time of peace, we should build up our National Guard. The saving could well be spent on our war veterans, especially the crippled and those injured by gas attacks during the war.

Speaking at a public dinner in New York. General Tasker H. Bliss said that Marshal Foch and other great military figures, shared his view that some cessation of the present naval building and arming is absolutely necessary. "We may well ask ourselves," he said, "whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down thru destructive war to darkness and barbarism."

When famous military leaders talk like this, must such suicide continue? There are other signs, I am glad to say, of a return to reason. Senator Harding's safe and sane plea for an army of 150,000 men, has given popular feeling renewed impetus. Then came Senator Borah's timely resolution that Great Britain, Japan and the United States sign an agreement for a 50 per cent reduction in naval construction.

Last week Senate and House wrestled with the military giant. The Senate by 41 to 33, and the House by 285 to 4, voted to reduce the Army from 225,000 men, its present size, to 175,000, the Senate reversing a previous decision to make the number 150,000. On both these occasions I voted for the smaller number, 150,000 men.

Thursday, January 20, an epochal day, a definite step toward international disarmament was taken by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It ordered a favorable report on the Borah resolution, with this difference, that the percentage of naval reduction be left to negotiation.

The action of Secretary Baker in willfully defying the authority of Congress by embarking on a wartime recruiting campaign in time of peace, was scored by Senator Reed of Missouri. In a speech in the Senate and almost as hotly by Chairman Mondell in the House.

The issue of the reduction of the army was fought out in the Senate amid a great barrage of military propaganda by wire and mail from all the big cities, the result being only a partial victory for the anti-militarists.

There is a law of the survival of the fittest among nations and races just as there is among individuals. Another great world war will, I believe, bring about the downfall of the now dominant races as proof of their unfitness to rule the world peaceably and wisely. These races will then have to step down from the seats of the mighty and the yellow-skinned peoples, with their alien customs and their pagan ideals, will rule over them.

Should militarism continue, there will be dark years of conflict and struggle before the torch of civilization flickers out, but it will go out if wars or preparation for wars go on. The white man already is far outnumbered by the yellow-skinned peoples. His policy must be constructive, commercially fair, friendly. He only holds his present high place because up to the time of the World War he has shown the most brain power and intelligence, the greatest fitness to rule. He sinned against the light of that intelligence and committed the greatest folly any race of men ever committed on this earth, when he permitted the greatest massacre the world has ever known to occur among his brethren and consume 30 millions of their lives.

Where is the military menace in a bankrupt old world struggling for food and shelter; where is an Asiatic power that knows a war with the United States would break its back—that with the aid of all other navies left afloat it could not land troops on our shores?

The world will not now tamely see this country embroiled in another war. We have become civilization's sheet anchor and civilization knows it. Those who live by the sword must die by the sword.

Why continue the folly?

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

The Railroad and the Farmer

By W. B. Storey

President Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

IN ORDER to properly understand the railroad situation as it exists today, it is necessary to review the history of the railroads and more particularly the railroads in the West serving the large agricultural regions with their huge tonnage of freight.

Before the era of railroads, practically all transportation moved by water and the development of the country was restricted to the territory that could be reached by reasonable haul from the rivers. Immediately upon the building of the railroads, access to the interior country opened up all the land and the farmer was able to get his products to market from all points within easy reach of the railroads. The first effect was to make railroads eagerly sought after by all communities—bonuses were offered, land was granted, stocks and bonds were sold at very much below par, in an endeavor to induce capital to invest.

Even with these expedients it was hard to get the necessary funds to properly open up the country, and as a matter of fact even with all the attractive offers most roads when originally built did not pay. Many of them went into bankruptcy. People were so eager to get the transportation that at first no provision was made for the control of rates. Gradually, however, as more and more railroads were built, the people became conscious that discriminations were being practiced and higher rates were being charged than seemed equitable, and this led to the gradual assumption by the public of supervisory powers in the shape of restrictive laws and to the formation of commissions to pass on all rates and service of the railroads.

In the laws enacted provision was made to protect the public from the railroads, but no provision was made to protect the railroads from the public. The result was over-regulation. Rates were continually lowered by cutting a little here and a little there; expenses were increased by additional service ordered, and the result was finally that, while some roads favor-

ably situated and under proper conditions could show earnings sufficient to pay interest on the investment, many could not. This, in turn, seriously affected the power of the roads to raise additional money to take care of the necessary growth of the country.

It is understood, of course, that all railroads obtain their funds from the investing public, either in the shape of stock subscriptions which

were compelled to stand still and they were unable to provide cars, locomotives, shops, and side tracks, together with the many necessary additions and improvements that are required to take care of the growth of business. They were, in fact, not being fed enough to enable them to grow.

Things were in this shape when the European War came on. Even tho we were not in the war, the business of the country was suddenly vastly stimulated. All manufactures were run at top speed, prices of everything went up, and there was a tremendous movement of all kinds of freight toward the seaboard. The railroads, already suffering because of lack of facilities, suddenly found themselves with all this in-

creased business to handle and with no funds to provide the necessary facilities. As a consequence, they quickly became congested. When, later, the United States entered the war, the conditions at once became worse. The Government established priority methods—that is, construction material for camps and shipyards must be given preference over everything else—with the result that conditions on the Eastern seaboard soon became almost impossible. It may throw some light on the situation to explain why priorities make conditions worse. It means double handling for every car of freight. If freight cars are moved forward just as they are received, there is required a minimum of switching, but immediately that an effort is made to give priority, or preference, to any one class of freight, every car must be handled and either put to one side for slow movement or into trains for fast movement.

With the facilities for switching and loading cars already scarce, it can be seen how much the priority system made things worse. They became so bad that finally the Government became convinced that the only way to handle the situation was to take over the railroads, combine them all into one big system, eliminate all trains that could be (Continued on Page 9.)



Mr. Storey.

TRANSPORTATION is not now so sharp a question in the public mind as it was last year when there were not cars enough to move the crops or to handle the other business of the country. But the question of transportation is still just as important to the farming business and to the nation as a whole as it ever was and it needs and demands sound, careful public attention now, just as it always has. The public must keep in touch with its railroads, their good deeds and their misdeeds, their accomplishments and their shortcomings, to help or to force them to better service.

For a better understanding of the railroad question, we have asked the president of the largest Granger line in the United States, the railroad that comes most in touch with farmers, to tell how the carriers look at the railroad question and the farmer. Mr. Storey is president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System, which is the fourth largest railway in the world and one of the six American roads that made money for the Government while under Federal control. The Santa Fe, besides being the largest Granger or farmers' line is distinctive in that it is not a Wall Street football, and is not operated by get-rich-quick financiers, but has been run by railroad men, and its higher officers are mostly men who worked up from the ranks. Typical of the Santa Fe's development was its leadership in co-operative selling by farmers some years ago when it formed the first organizations of produce growers in Colorado to help the growers to find more stable markets and to obtain fairer prices for their crops.

should pay a reasonable dividend or in the shape of loans which, of course, must receive the agreed-upon interest. If any doubt arises as to the railroads' ability to pay dividends or interest, there is at once difficulty in getting funds. As a consequence of the restrictive measures adopted, money became harder and harder to raise, with the result that many roads

A Profit from the Holsteins

By Ray Yarnell

THE FIRST herd of Holstein dairy cattle was brought into the Holly, Colo., district by J. H. Leonard, manager of the Model dairy farm operated by the Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet & Irrigated Land Company, six or seven years ago. It was a herd of grades.

Today cows from that herd are scattered throughout Prowers county. From it came individuals around which many a producing herd has been built up. A year ago practically all the grades in the herd were sold to neighboring farmers and the farm was put on a purebred basis.

It would have been just as easy for the land company to have made a start with purebreds as with grades. The project could have been financed. But it was held that the model farm should begin and develop as the average farmer does, and not try to leap full fledged into the purebred dairy game.

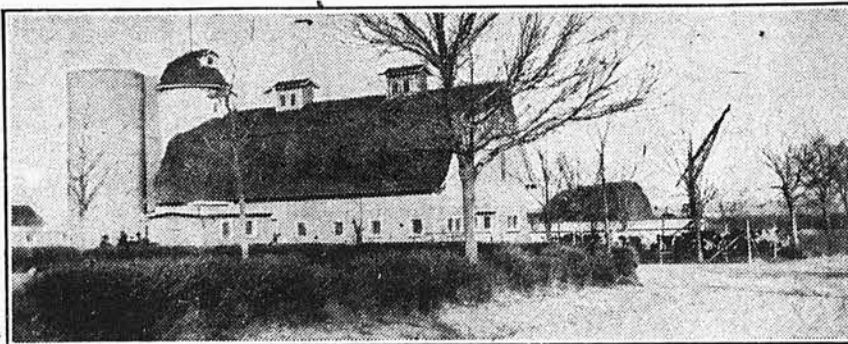
So the grades were bought and by using purebred bulls the quality of the herd was improved during a period of five years. In that time several purebreds had been bought. The time seemed opportune a year ago to make the change from grades to purebreds, it seeming evident that the community had so far developed in the dairy business that many farmers would be justified in making a similar change.

The model farm dairy herd is just now being gotten into good condition from the production angle, and equipment needed properly to care for the high producing individuals recently has been installed. Many of the cows had not freshened late in the fall, but all of those in production were on test. Mr. Leonard plans to keep

seven-day and 30-day records on his best cows.

The model farm herd contains 60 cows. While the production of milk is considered very important, a great deal of attention will be given to the breeding end of the business, it being the purpose of the company to sell young stuff from this herd to farmers in the Holly district who wish to add purebreds to their herds. It is believed that the surplus from this herd can easily be marketed locally.

Equipment on this farm is exceptionally good and is well kept up. The large dairy barn, with cement walls and floors, has a capacity for 30 cows. It is modern in every respect and very conveniently arranged for feeding. A milking machine is part of the equipment. At one end of the barn and connected with it by a shed are two concrete silos with a capacity of 300 tons.



Two Large Silos, a Well Built and Thoroly Equipped Barn and Clean Feed Lots are Features of the Model Dairy Farm Near Holly.

Storage capacity for grain is contained in an addition to the electric power house. In the grain room is located a feed grinder and all the grain used is ground on the place. Milo, barley and oats are used. Mr. Leonard likes milo best. He says it is as good as corn in a ground feed ration. He feeds grain in the proportion of 1 pound to every 3 or 4 pounds of milk produced by the cow. The model dairy farm has an excellent electric power plant which lights all the buildings, the feed yards and the houses. In addition it supplies power for pumping, grinding feed and running a silage cutter.

For convenience in handling high producing cows and keeping their records, 10 box stalls have been built along the north and east sides of the feed lot. These stalls are well built, commodious and comfortable. They are arranged so that during a storm they can be entirely closed. A window in front of the manger affords light if the door is closed. There is water in every stall. Cinder floors are used. Mr. Leonard preferring them to cement, if the cows remain in the stalls constantly. The stalls are 10 by 14 feet. They are used exclusively for cows and heifers on test.

In the north tier sections are left between stalls in which the young calves are kept. Fences separate them from their mothers.

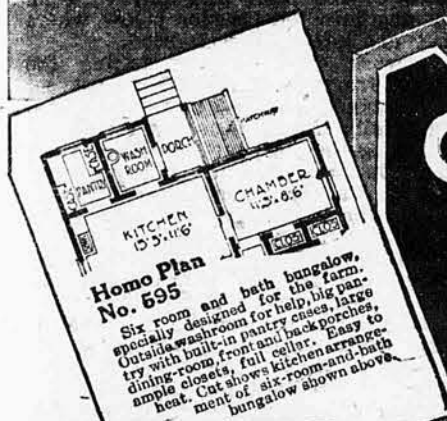
To the north of the box stalls is another large feed lot and a series of shelter sheds and stalls in which dry cows and young bulls are housed. Every bull has a small enclosed lot in front of his stall in which he can exercise. A hay bunker is located at one end of this (Continued on Page 19.)



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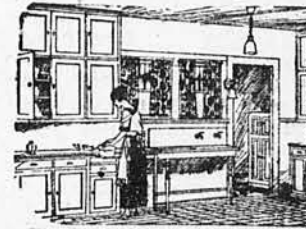


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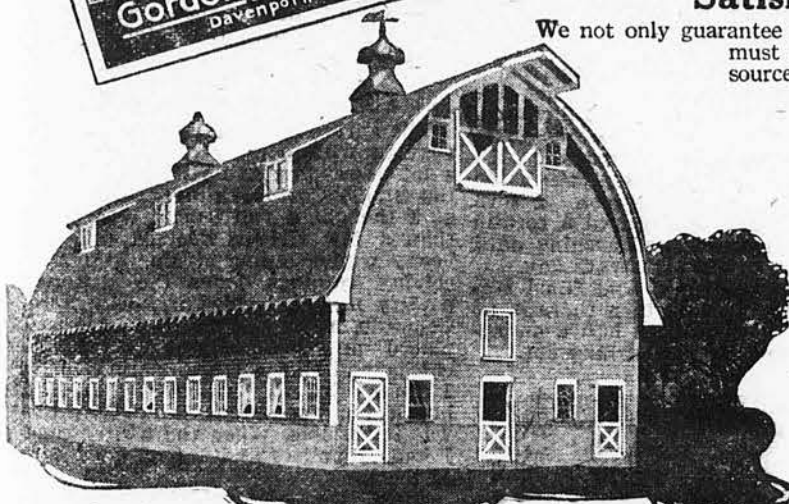
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Poultry Contest Prize Winners

By John W. Wilkinson

POULTRY raising should receive more attention in Kansas than it is at present receiving. It is said that the helpful hen adds an average of 14 million dollars every year to the wealth of Kansas which is greater than was the entire value of the wheat crop in the early days. There are many farms in Kansas where the number of poultry could be increased to good advantage. Nearly every farm should have a few turkeys, ducks and geese in addition to a good flock of chickens. Poultry and eggs are about the only farm products for which profitable prices can be obtained at the present time. The most important poultry and egg counties where the annual return from this source has exceeded \$200,000 for the past five years follows the corn belt closely and takes in the northern tier of counties in Kansas from Brown to the middle of the state and also a strip extending north and south from Washington to Sumner and Cowley counties. Jewell heads the list with an annual average of \$326,000 worth of poultry and eggs. The other highest producing counties are Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, and McPherson.

In order to stimulate a greater interest in poultry raising, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze recently offered prizes of \$5, \$2.50, and three additional prizes of \$1 apiece for the five best letters on Raising and Marketing Poultry. In response to this offer the editor was swamped with letters from farmers in Kansas and nearly every state in the West and it was no easy task to pass on the merits of so many letters. Those whom our committee recommended for the prizes are the following: E. A. Millard of Burden, Kan.; Mrs. J. C. McClurkin of Lakin, Kan.; H. M. Blaine of Sylvia, Kan.; Mrs. Mabel Thaetes of Lucas, Kan.; and Mrs. Lonnie M. Painter of Hoehne, Colo. The letters of the prize winners follow.

Poultry on the Farm

For the money invested there are greater returns in poultry than in any other industry on the farm. Our girls have full charge of the flock on this farm and last year they made a cash profit of more than \$600 above the actual expense. Their initial flock on January 1, 1920 consisted of 150 hens.

Our chickens have the run of the farm with the garden reserved. We have three chicken houses that have room for 150 birds apiece. They are about 20 feet apart and the space between two of them is enclosed with wire 7 feet high. There are openings from each of these two houses into this enclosed space and it is used for a sort of a scratch yard in bad weather and for keeping chickens just purchased until they get accustomed to their new quarters. This yard is 20 by 35 feet.

The other house is used as a brooding house in season and it has a front fenced in with 6-foot wire and this lot is covered with poultry wire netting to keep out hawks and other birds that are dangerous to young chicks.

The girls set hens in this house and the young chicks have the run of the yard with the sunshine and the house to go into in case of rain. When the chicks are about 10 days old they are moved to a yard that is some distance from any building. In this yard are a number of small coops for roosting places.

This yard is about 4 rods square and the fence is 5 feet high. The old hens can't get out, but the chicks have the run of the grove and grounds around the yard. This plan prevents the flocks from wandering away into danger and they are very easily rounded up when storms come.

The girls arrange to set from 10 to 20 hens at one time in order to have from 100 to 200 chicks of the same age. When the chicks are hatched they are put with the easily managed hens that are not inclined to kill chicks not belonging to their own flock. Every hen has the care of 30 to 40 chicks.

The other hens we put into a small yard that is used to keep brooding hens in until they are weaned from a desire to set and then they are turned out to begin laying again. The coops and chicken houses are thoroughly cleaned



There is an Excellent Outlook for Good Profits from the Farm Flocks in Kansas. The Demand for Poultry Products Will be Large.

once a week. The main flock is fed once a day in the spring and summer and twice a day in fall and winter. The young chicks are fed three times a day while they are yarded and twice a day afterward. The old birds get corn, kafir or oats; the young ones are fed corn chop, wheat or kafir.

The eggs are always gathered every day and during the warm and hot months, they are taken to market at least twice a week. We never sell stale eggs nor those that may be found in stray nests. Therefore there is very little loss from poor or cracked eggs. In selling the young chicks, the males are generally all sold and such of the pullets as are not of good form and good color.

In selling the old hens, we are always careful to keep those that conform most closely to the adopted conformations for good layers. We sell at our home market.

The girls do not like any of the small breeds. All of the birds are, at least of medium size, averaging about 5 pounds for hens and 6 to 8 pounds for roosters. They have Barred and Buff Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, and also a few Langshans.

Our inventory shows some interesting facts. On January 1, 1920 we had on hand 150 hens. During the year we raised 717 chickens and we sold 269 that were of brooding and frying size. We also sold 146 old hens which left a total of 415 chickens. We used on the farm 150 birds.

For the poultry sold we received \$321.20, value of surplus is \$121.60, and value of fowls used on the farm is estimated at \$112.50. The total from these sources is \$555.30. During the year we gathered 19,089 or 1,590 1/2 dozen of eggs and we sold 15,468. During the year we used 2,806 eggs and set 815 eggs. For the eggs sold we received \$501.29. The estimated value of the eggs we used is \$91.32. The total value from both sources is \$592.61. The grand total for all receipts including eggs and poultry used on the farm is \$1,147.91.

For expenses the following items are included: For oats, 160 bushels at 70 cents amounting to \$112; for 15 bushels of wheat at \$2 a bushel, \$30; for 150 bushels of corn at \$1.25 a bushel, \$187.50; for 12 hundredweight of chop at \$2 a hundredweight, \$24; for patent remedies and disinfectants, \$15. The total of all of these expenses is \$368.50 which leaves us a balance of \$779.41 for labor and profit. The highest price received for eggs was 65 cents. The lowest was 28 cents and the average for the year 39 cents.

The figures given are all just what the records show and are not in any

way exaggerated. The system of bookkeeping is very simple, and consisted of a calendar with large figures for every day of the month and every day the number of eggs gathered is written in the figure for that day. In a small book is kept a record of eggs sold and the price a dozen received. The number of chickens sold is also written with the price a pound and the total amount received.

I am writing this in the hope that it will awaken an interest in poultry raising on the farm. I have tried to show that the work is done for profit and that it is not by any means a fad with us.

The selection of particular breeds is apparently not so much a factor for success as is a liking for the work together with good care and careful management and careful culling of the flock.

We believe it best not to mate the birds we raise with our own males, but we always buy males that are not related to ours. We believe that a simple system of bookkeeping should be used so that the results of the business may be known and not left to guess work.

E. A. Millard.
Burden, Kan.

Incubators Require Close Care

Operating an incubator is a very interesting task. My experience has been with two 100-egg machines of the hot water type. A light, well ventilated basement is the ideal place for an incubator, and by being systematic in following the instructions given with the machine, much unnecessary trouble may be eliminated.

When I wish to set the incubator, I look it over carefully to see that all parts are in condition, and that it is level, fill the water jacket with warm water, light the well cleaned lamp and adjust the damper. When the temperature is running evenly—and not until then—I put in the eggs. This is done in the morning, thus giving me the whole day to see that everything is going well. The temperature will be slow in rising after putting in the cold eggs.

I select eggs of uniform size from a flock of healthy hens and do not like to have them more than 10 days old. I start with the temperature at 102 1/2 degrees and gradually increase it until at the end of the third week the hatch is completed at 104 degrees. I turn or rather shuffle the eggs at a certain time every morning and evening until the morning of the eighteenth day.

The lamp is cleaned and filled regularly every morning then there is no danger of spoiling the hatch on account of the kerosene burning out.

The fifth day I begin to cool the eggs, letting them cool until the small end of an egg placed to the eye feels lukewarm. This will take about five minutes. It will take a little longer to cool the eggs every day until, on the eighteenth day the time probably will have increased to 30 minutes.

On the eighteenth day the incubator is closed and not opened until the eggs begin to pip. Then I place a cloth wrung out of very warm water over the eggs for a short time. I do not open the incubator again until the hatch is complete.

I test the eggs on the eighth day, taking out all infertile ones, and again on the fourteenth day, rejecting those not developed. Moisture is supplied by means of a shallow pan of water.

A glass is set in the top of my incubator which enables me to see the thermometer without opening the machine. This also causes the chicks to come to the light and fall thru an opening into the brooder below where they are left until well-dried.

I work quickly when taking the chicks from the incubator to prevent chilling them and as I never have used artificially heated brooders I place 15 or 20 together in boxes wrapping them in cloths such as burlap or pieces of an old blanket. Sometimes they are left in the boxes several hours before being transferred to hens or to the compartments of my poultry house where they are kept warm during the day by heat from a small stove. The idea is not to subject the chick to too great a change in temperature as this is said to cause disease and I never have cared to take the risk.

The chicks not given to hens are placed at night in the same boxes they occupied when first taken from the incubator.

I feed chicks when 48 hours old, first giving them a little sand to pick and sour milk to drink. Then I feed a dry chick feed. The kind I use is put up by a local elevator company and is very satisfactory.

The chicks are given sour milk, but no water for two weeks. After that I give them some water, but continue giving sour milk if I have it. I feed small quantities five times a day at regular hours until the chicks are 2 weeks old, then I begin to feed larger quantities at longer intervals. Some feed should be put in a litter.

The amount of feed when they are old enough to range depends altogether on how much they are able to pick up. They should go to roost with full crops. Drinking fountains and pans, feeders, brooders and coops must be kept clean to insure a flock of healthy chickens.

For the maximum of success with the minimum of labor and trouble, be systematic in caring for both incubator and chicks, and in raising the chicks, pay particular attention to proper temperature, proper food and cleanliness.

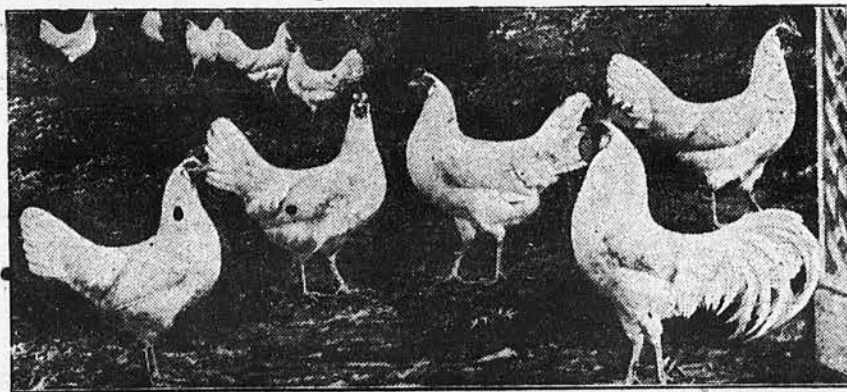
Mrs. J. C. McClurkin.
Lakin, Kan.

Chickens Netted Him \$2,111

The spring of 1914 I made my first venture with poultry and after quite a lot of reading and study decided on the Single Comb White Leghorns and as I thought a full basket was better than a few ribbons decided to get a heavy winter laying strain. After receiving catalogs from the different poultry men I decided a Rocky Ford, Colorado, man had what I needed so I placed an order for 1,000 day-old chicks and like all beginners thought I could raise all of them and all in a bunch but found out later that this was impossible. When the winter came I had 77 pullets and I took good care of them.

After two years' experience I built a brooder house 20 by 20 feet and installed a large hard coal brooder stove with a canopy 100 inches in diameter and the results have been good. When I built such a house many thought I had gone crazy and some asked me whether I had reserved a ward in the insane asylum but that made no difference, the harder they hammered the harder I tried and after I got under way and a pretty good flock I began to make a little money. I was always able to come out even and every year I did a little better and the last year

(Continued on Page 19.)



Superior Types of Fowls Like These of Any Good Breed Always Will Prove an Excellent Investment for All Progressive Farmers in the West.

The Railroad and the Farmer

(Continued from Page 6.)

dispensed with, give preference to freight instead of passenger traffic, and to run the roads for the purpose of winning the war. There is no criticism to be made of the Government for this, because it was a war measure, and, while it is believed that most of the Western roads could have operated effectively without this drastic action, still it was done and no one should be blamed. But the consequences of that action must be recognized and taken into consideration when studying the situation as it exists today.

Some Interesting Facts

After 26 months the roads were given back to the owners on March 1, last, and it will be enlightening to see what had happened during that 26 months.

First: The business of the country had increased enormously and the number of freight-ton miles per mile of road and the number of passenger miles per mile of road had increased faster than they had ever done in a like period in the history of the roads.

Second: No adequate steps had been taken to meet this growth in business. The Government, in devoting all its energies to war measures, postponed until the war could be finished such things as cars, locomotives, and the necessary improvements to take care of these. The owners of the roads—that is, the corporations—could not provide the necessary additions as they, not knowing how long the Government would keep the roads, had no credit and could not raise any funds.

Third: The existing equipment of the roads was not in as good condition as before the war, because the railroad administration believed it good policy to run all cars and engines just as long as they could run without repairs, the result being a very marked deterioration of all cars. Then again, cars were "pooled", which means that all cars, irrespective of ownership, were sent to all parts of the country, which accounts for the large number of Eastern cars which are admittedly not as good as those of Western lines for handling grain, being scattered all over Western territory.

Many Difficulties Encountered

Fourth: The labor of the railroads had been put on an 8-hour basis and its efficiency had suffered greatly. This is not stated as a criticism, but as a fact. Other classes of business had the same experience. The railroads, however, found themselves very short of men and, circumscribed by rules that had been adopted by the Government administration, they were not able to get the same results from the same number of men as formerly.

Fifth: All cars in the country had been widely scattered because of the handling of the roads as one system and to the coal strike which occurred last winter. The railroad administration, which had been given charge of properly distributing what coal was on hand, sent cars out from their usual routes and many of those belonging to the extreme East landed in the extreme West. After the strike was over it had been found impracticable to get these cars home.

Sixth: And lastly, the cost of everything connected with running the railroads had increased, both labor and material, to such a degree that the income that was being received by the Government was not equal to the cost of the service performed.

The public had, during the war, been up against these difficulties, but it recognized them as due to the war. After the armistice it looked for a betterment, but none came. It became convinced that the transportation problem could be more nearly met by returning the roads to their owners, and Congress therefore passed the Transportation Act of 1920, designed to take the roads out of the Government's hands and at the same time to establish conditions that would rectify the faults that were known to exist in the old laws. It placed on the Interstate Commerce Commission the responsibility of caring for the railroads as well as protecting the public.

The result of the law has been that the railroads have recently been given rates that are as nearly compensatory as it is possible to make them, remembering always that they are not final and any inequalities or discriminations may be put right in the future. It has been provided that such rates should

give a proper financial return on the valuation of a group of roads. This must not be confused with the idea that a guaranty has been given each railroad as to the rate of return that will come to it. The actual result will be that some roads will take in more than the percentage fixed by the law and some will earn less; no road, however, can earn an excessive amount because earnings over a certain sum must be shared with the Government. But, on the other hand there is no protection for those roads that earn less than the necessary amount, and there is, therefore, the necessity for economy and careful management to make both ends meet.

It is only lately that the new rates have become effective, and the roads were run for six months from March 1 under the old rates, but for that length of time the earnings were guaranteed by the Government. That guaranty, however, ceased September 1. It should be remembered further that the new rates are not yet effective in full in many states.

In the meantime, the crop of 1920

came in and the roads seemed utterly unable to handle it. Cars could not be furnished for crops which were pressing to go to market, and while waiting for cars the price was continually dropping. After being loaded the service was poor and shipments were delayed; embargoes had to be issued, and so far as the country could see there had been no improvement over the war period.

What, then has been done and are the railroads today in better shape or are they likely to get in better shape? In answer to this query it may be said that much has been accomplished—the fact that cars are available now answers this in part. The reasons are as follows:

The men in charge of the railroads have organized a committee which represents all the railroads in the country and with which the Interstate Commerce Commission can deal, and in addition have provided a group of operating men whose duty it is to keep track of the cars in the country and to direct movement from points where

(Continued on Page 11.)

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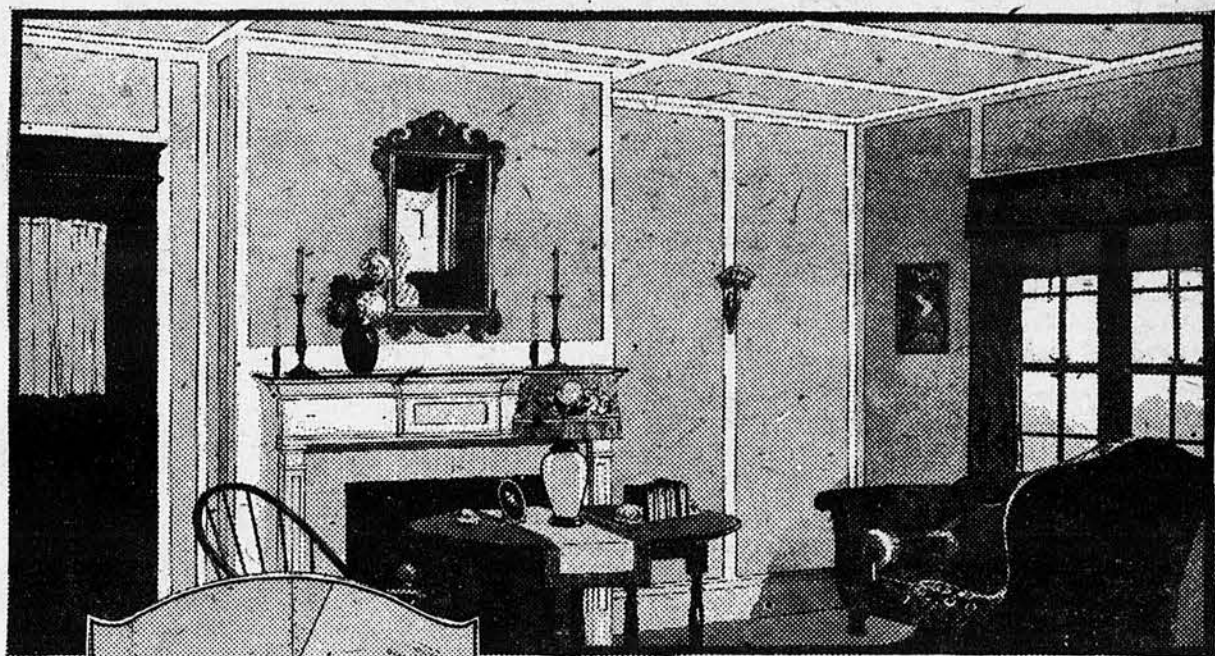
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Big Stock Fair at Denver

Kansas Aggie College Wins High Honors

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

STARTING with the carlots down in the stockyard pens and working up thru hogs, cattle, horses and chickens, the 14th annual National Western Livestock show held at Denver this year exceeded all previous shows in the quality of the exhibit.

In numbers the entries were a trifle short of some of the former exhibitions but all the loss was in stock of tag end quality. There were 705 beef cattle, 253 dairy cattle, 159 horses and mules, 197 sheep, 500 hogs and 214 carloads in the carlot division.

As usual the first day of the show was given over to the students judging contest, divided into four divisions, college teams, secondary schools, vocational training men and boys' and girls' clubs. The Kansas State Agricultural college won first place in the first division with a score of 3,523.5 points out of a possible 4,000. The University of Nebraska came second with 3,483; Colorado third with 3,469 and Wyoming fourth with 3,180.5. Asa K. Hipperly of Nebraska was high man with 755 out of a possible 800 points and H. J. Henney of Kansas was second with 735.5.

Many Good Horses

In the aged Percheron stallion class of 12 head the massive dapple gray Vergoigne II shown by C. V. Owens, Greeley, Colo., won 3rd place. Zang's Elmwood Stock Farm, Broomfield, Colo., again showed Negro, the champion of many shows at Denver, winning first. Second went to Joseph Rouselle of Seward, Neb., on Buster. Negro was later made grand champion.

Governor Shoup had a tall good moving black in the 3-year-old class, winning the blue without competition. He later proved his worth in competition by being made reserve grand champion.

David Eisele, Longmont, Colo., won first on Freeman, in a class of three 2-year-old stallions. Zang's Idea topped the aged mare class of 11 head. Arthur Guth, also of Broomfield made a good second with Daisy. Third and fourth ended with a close race with Carrie, owned by W. A. Sergeant & Son, Fort Morgan, Colo., finally landing above Craft & Beltner's Stella from Bayard, Neb.

The 3-year-old mare honors were well distributed but first went to Zang on Selenia, second to Shoup on Madame Dubarry, third to Guth on Beaut and fourth to Sergeant on Margaret. When it came to the champion class Selenia was a good grand champion with the aged mare, Idea, in reserve.

Craft & Beltner took first in the 2-year-old class on Esther's Orphan. In Elmwood Lady and Elmwood Duchess, placed second and third. Governor Shoup showed the best fitted pair of horses to enter the ring.

In the three yearling fillies Sergeant won first with Coeblanche, an exceptionally drafty filly but with country manners and sluggish action. In the weanling class of eight, first went to Elmwood Nonpareil, and second to L. C. Helberg of Boulder on Boulder Woodrow. Zang's Elmwood Stock Farm won the get of sire class, and the produce of dam went to Governor Shoup.

In the Belgians the strong string of the show belonged to Charles Irvine of Ankeny, Ia., who took every first prize ribbon with the exception of 2-year-old stallion and 2-year-old mare, both of which awards went to C. V. Owens, Greeley, Colo. Irvine took all of the championships except reserve junior champion mare which went to Owen's 2-year-old Glendale Blossom. The 3-year-old Rowdy was made senior and grand champion stallion and Irvine-dale Jeanette, also a 3-year-old, grand champion mare. The Shire classes were limited to a few entries from two herds.

Twelve head of jacks lined up in the 3-year-old and over class. First went to Midnight Junior, owned by John E. Burns, Longmont, Colo. Burns was placed first in every jack and jennet class but jack colt which went to M. T. Bernard, Broken Bow, Neb.

Market mule feeders entered the rule ring and took most of the prize money, the bulk of it going to Ray Hayes of Denver.

Herefords dominated the cattle rings

in numbers, the entries ranging from five in the aged cow class to 32 in the junior bull calves. Nine aged bulls were shown. Mischievous Junior, owned by T. F. DeWitt, Denver, Colo., winning first, later was made grand champion over Mansell Boy, shown by John E. Painter & Sons of Roggen, Colo.

Domino, from the W. N. W. Blayne herd at Denver, went to the top in the 2-year-old bull class over A. B. Cook's Panama 81st. He was later made reserve grand champion. Panama 100th, shown by A. B. Cook, won first senior yearling bull and later junior champion bull. Panama 110th won first prize junior yearling.

Benny Boy, owned by the Foster Livestock Company of Rexford, Kan., went to the top in the senior bull calf class of 19 entries. He is a very compact, mellow calf, a trifle short in the buttock but with a beautiful head, neck and shoulder. Second place went to Cook's Panama 126th, a calf of a more stretchy type. Punch, a thickly covered mellow calf shown by DeWitt, stood first in a long line of junior bull calves.

A. B. Cook took first prize in the aged cow class on Miss Joy. J. D. Brunton, Aspen, Colo., was in second place with the polled cow, Pearl, and many at the ringside thought she might have been moved up another step if she had only sprouted horns.

Lady Joy 2nd, shown by Cook, was first of the seven 2-year-old cows shown and later grand champion. In a close contest Painter & Son's Belle Donald 21st won first in senior yearling heifer class and Gillette Hill's Miss Repeater 36th second. Belle Donald 21st was later made junior and reserve grand champion.

Miss Blanchard 15th, shown by A. Christensen, Eagle, Colo., topped the junior heifer class and the Hereford auction, later in the week sold to A. J. Neloche, Raton, N. Mex., for \$2,275.

The strongest female class of the show was the senior heifer calf class. Painter & Son's won first on Miss Mansell 159th. The Hereford Corporation of Wyoming showed the winning junior heifer calf, Lady Fairfax 20th. A. B. Cook won first on aged herd, get of sire, produce of dam, two bulls and two cows bred and owned by exhibitor and DeWitt topped both the young herd and calf herd classes.

Shorthorn Classes

The Shorthorn entries came from Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa, Wyoming, Kansas and Oklahoma, a wider area than was covered by either of the other beef cattle entries. Princely Stamp, the aged bull shown by The Maxwell-Miller Company of Steamboat Springs, Colo., was first in class and was also senior and reserve grand champion.

Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, topped the 2-year-old and junior yearling bull classes with Maxwellton Monarch and Maxwellton Evolution. Maxwellton Monarch was later reserve senior and reserve grand champion. Claret Commander, shown by H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., was first senior yearling bull and the junior champion. Augusta Marshal, the senior bull calf bought of Tomson Brothers at the Royal sale by the Cornfork Livestock Company of Elbert, Colo.

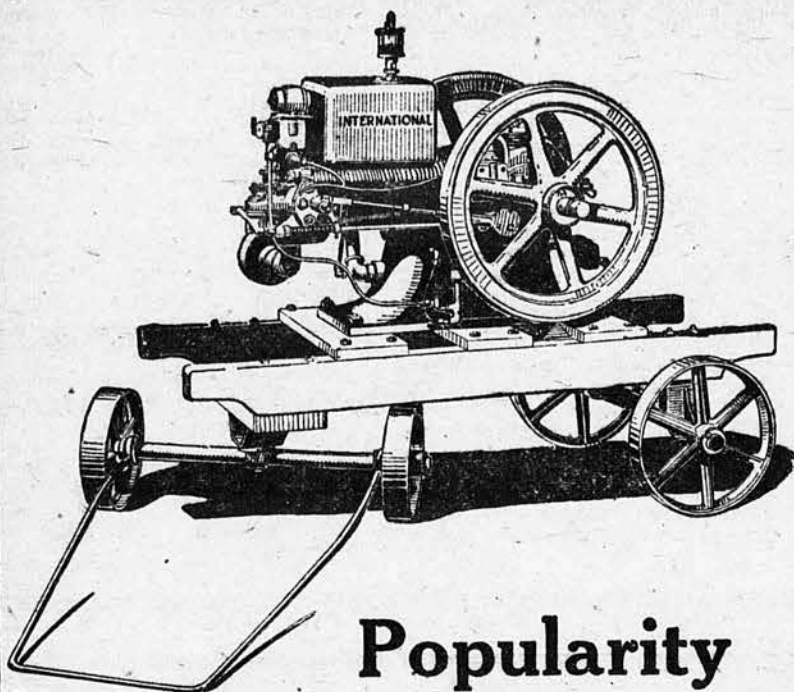
In a class of 21 extra good junior bull calves, Cumberland's Defender, shown by C. A. Saunders & Sons, Manilla, Ia., stood first. Maxwellton Mina 12th, Carpenter & Ross, was in the aged cow class.

Gray Gables Stock Farm, Sarouville, Neb., showed the first prize 2-year-old, Gloster Princess 41st. H. C. Lookabaugh also had a promising heifer in his first prize senior yearling, Anna Snowbird.

Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, Kan., were stronger in the female classes than they proved in bulls. Augusta 115th and Augusta 116th, both by Village Marshall, topped the junior yearling and junior heifer calf classes as well as standing second for produce of cow. Augusta 115th was junior and grand champion female.

Max-Mill Susan topped an especially strong line-up of senior heifers and

(Continued on Page 35.)



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The Railroad and the Farmer

(Continued from Page 9.)

there are more cars than are needed to points where there is a shortage. The following may be taken as illustrative as to how these bodies work:

Early in the summer it became apparent that the Northwest, which gets its coal thru the head of the Great Lakes by steamer from Lake Erie ports, would not have coal enough for this winter unless special attention was given the matter. A conference between the coal men and the railroad men decided that between four and five thousand cars of coal a day must be delivered at the Lake Erie docks until navigation closed to supply the deficiency. This could only be done by increasing the supply of coal cars in that territory, and this in turn necessitated the shutting off the use of all open-deck cars for all purposes except coal. The Interstate Commerce Commission issued the necessary orders and cars were hauled from all Western lines to the necessary region, with the result that, while building and construction materials were compelled to wait, the emergency at the head of the Great Lakes was met. That region is now out of danger and those cars which were in use for that purpose can now be used to take care of other territory.

In like manner New England has been cared for. The grain car situation for the West received attention. It was found that Eastern roads had 70,000 more box cars on their rails than they owned and more than they needed to handle their business. These cars were ordered West and, having been sent there, the pressure has now been relieved and cars enough are at hand to remedy the shortage. The only trouble now is with the condition of the cars. Many of them are not fit to hold grain, but the reason for this has already been explained. These defective cars are being repaired as fast as possible. In addition to these measures, the movement of all cars has been very greatly helped. To illustrate again:

The Car Situation

The average number of miles every car was moved daily was increased from 22.3 miles in February to 27.4 miles in August. An increase of one mile per day is equivalent to an increase of 100,000 in the car supply of the country. The increase above noted, therefore, means the same as an addition of 510,000 cars to the total supply. The railroads are also endeavoring to increase the loading per car. This increase has amounted to 1½ tons from February to August, which means nearly 110,000 more cars.

The results of the increases in efficiency of operation are reflected in the amount of freight handled. In March the railroads moved 37,990 million tons of freight one mile. Mostly because of the switchmen's strike this was reduced to 28,500 million tons in April. From that month a steady increase took place until in August 42,000 million tons were moved one mile, this being the largest amount of freight service ever rendered by the railways of the United States in any month in their history up to that time. In July, August, September, and October the railroads have handled more freight than they ever handled in the same months of any previous year. It is believed that these figures fully answer the criticisms that have been made, and they account for the fact that cars are now available where before they were lacking.

It must be remembered, however, that the country is growing and the needs of transportation are continually increasing. The only way to permanently take care of the farmer is to add to the present facilities. This, in turn, takes capital and in large quantities. Money must be raised and this can only be done if the investors of the Nation are sure that they can get proper returns on the capital invested. This does not mean the bankers and capitalists, but the man with a few hundred dollars to invest who is looking for a safe return. There must, therefore, be established a feeling that investments in railroads are reasonably safe. When this is done, the necessary cars, locomotives, and all additional facilities can be secured.

There is one more element that must be considered and that is labor. The law requires that disputes shall be referred to a Labor Board. This should help to prevent strikes and to that extent will aid the transportation ques-

tion as a whole. On the other hand, certain conditions were established by the Government administration that will be hard to get away from and which will prevent an economical handling of many things. An 8-hour day has been established, which means more men for the same amount of repairs, more shop room and more tools. Again, rules have been established that require a pipe-fitter to do certain work, a machinist to do other work, a boiler-maker to perform other tasks, and in many cases a helper for each of these, when in the old days one man would do all the work necessary on an

engine. These rules have been thus far continued by the Labor Board and because they have the force of legislation behind them, it is going to be almost impossible to overcome them. In addition, all payments on the basis of the work actually accomplished have been done away with, with the result that men are now doing only about two-thirds of the work they formerly performed in the same time. This last condition may be helped greatly when the supply of men becomes greater. At present it is necessary to retain everybody—the inefficient as well as the efficient—but it is hoped that with more

men the roads may be able to pick the better workers and this in turn will bring up the standard of the whole.

In conclusion, it is certain that the railroad situation is in better shape than it has been for a long time and the new law has served its purpose up to date. There are still two matters that must be settled: one, the establishing of sound credit for the roads, and the other, the handling of labor. With these two elements out of the way, there is no reason why the farmer should not receive as good service in the future as has ever come to him in the past.

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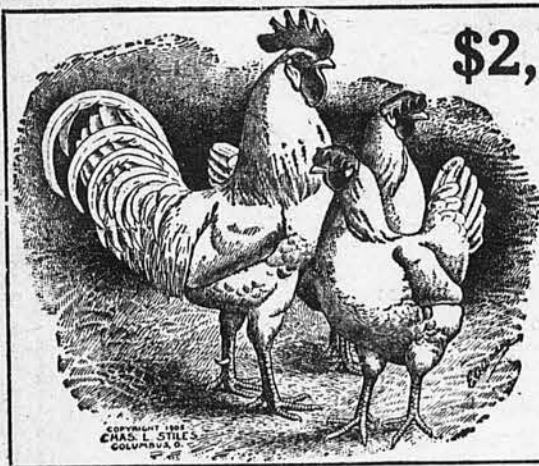
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Eggs guaranteed 90 per cent fertility on seventh day of incubation. Also, 50 good cockerels for sale. Personal inspection appreciated. Write for circular.

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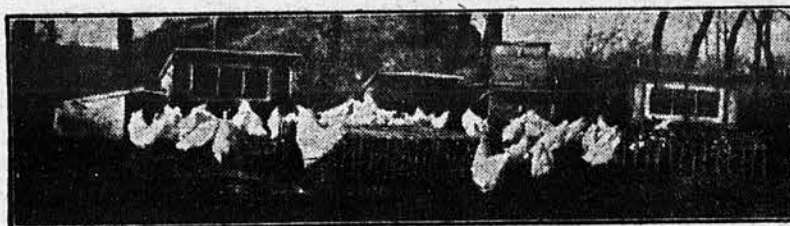
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Poultry Book Latest and best yet! 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures, hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 83 pure-bred varieties and BABY CHICKS. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders. Mailed for 10 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa

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Artificial Hatching Insures Good Results

BY RURAL SUBSCRIBERS



ETERNAL vigilance is the price of success in artificial hatching.

Care for the incubator yourself. Follow instructions closely and don't be afraid to keep the heat up. Air and turn the eggs often. "I'll not turn them today because it is so warm again," you say. Better turn and air them the same as any other day. Then turn up the lamp and put a comfort on top of the incubator until the heat gets up again.

Don't turn the lamp down in the incubator and go visiting all day and expect a 90 per cent hatch. Stay with the incubator. Watch it like a young baby if you desire 100 per cent results.

Don't fail to test out the infertile eggs and in very cold weather, put cloth in the tray to fill up spaces where infertile eggs were taken out. In cold weather line the incubator under the egg tray with several thicknesses of newspaper, and then a layer or two of cloth.

Send for a few good poultry magazines and for some of the catalogs of incubators of standard types. They are full of good information and interesting pictures.

Greeley, Kan. Fred Johnson.

No Use for Hens

Two years ago our hens wouldn't sit and we didn't know what to do, for it was getting late in the spring and we were opposed to incubators, so, after thinking the matter over we decided to try an incubator and bought a second hand hot air machine. We had very good luck with the hatches and raised 60 Single Combed White Leghorn hens which laid eggs at a profit their first winter.

Last spring we bought another second hand hot air machine advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and set the two machines, each having a capacity of 150 eggs and with them hatched out 700 chicks all purebred Single Comb White Leghorns. We purchased eggs at \$15 a hundred and sold \$15 worth of cockerels and have our own cockerels and pullets left. We have a coal burning brooder stove and had very good results and lost but very few chicks. Out of the 700 chicks we have 300 hens left and we sold early broilers at 50 cents a pound. We also sold some cockerels at \$1.25 apiece and more than 100 pullets at \$1 apiece.

At the time of this writing we are getting as high as 165 eggs a day and haven't had less than 100 eggs a day since December 1. Eggs today are 57 cents a dozen. We are going to get more incubator room this spring and sell baby chicks and eggs for hatching.

Our chickens have made us more money than anything else on the farm. We keep good fresh water before them and see that it does not freeze. We keep a dry mash before them at all times, mixing equal parts of bran, shorts or cornmeal, and tankage. We also give them some of this moistened with milk in the afternoon. We sowed some rye for green feed and think it paid us well.

The first thing we feed our baby chicks is soar clabber milk and sand. After they have been on feed about a day we give them rolled oats for a few days and gradually change to scratch feed and dry mash. We keep the clabbered milk before them all the time and never have any trouble with sickness.

Mrs. Paul Melcher.

Clay Center, Kan.

How I Raise Chickens

Frequently I hear folks say: "If you raise 50 per cent of the chicks hatched with an incubator you have done well." I have been hatching chickens with an incubator for the last 12 years and with few exceptions have raised to maturity 75 per cent of those hatched. One should use only

strong, healthy breeding stock. If the flock is mostly pullets, 2-year-old males should be used. Keep the eggs to be incubated in an even temperature, select those most uniform in size, discarding the extremely large and thin-shelled eggs, and give them proper care while incubating. After the chicks are hatched, they should be left in the nursery of the incubator 24 hours with the lamp turned down. The second day I make a homemade fireless brooder, usually out of a box from the grocery store, like the kind they use for boxing and shipping lard pails. I tack a wooden strip around the inside about 3 inches from the bottom, then make a frame to set on the strips and tack a piece of old flannel across the frame and put it in place.

Then I put some more old flannel in the bottom of the box which is then ready for the baby chicks. I leave them there until they get very restless before I feed them. I have another box of good size with a hole in it about 4 inches by 6 inches which matches the opening in the first box letting them run out in box No. 2 for feed and water. In cool weather, it is often necessary to use flannel cloths in the feeding box, changing them often if they get damp or foul. Warm and dry is my slogan in raising incubator chicks by hand. It takes care and close attention the first two weeks to raise 75 per cent.

I have used the commercial chick feed put up in 50 and 100-pound sacks and have had good success with some brands but others have too much corn to suit me. I think corn is too heating for baby chicks, and believe that too much corn, oats and dampness causes much bowel trouble in young chickens. I use a great deal of clabbered milk the first three or four weeks. I cook stale dry bread in sour milk and feed the first few days along with millet seed, oatmeal or bran.

After the chicks are 3 weeks old I give them wheat, a little cracked corn and more millet. I find the commercial chick feeds contain a great deal of grit and crushed oyster shells. I believe that is half of the battle. With plenty of fresh clean water in a clean dish and grit before my chickens all the time, I never have to buy any bowel remedies for my chickens.

Mrs. A. H. McCune.

Julesburg, Colo.

Chickens Pay for Groceries

A farm without chickens seems to me like keeping house without fuel, for as long as the hens are on the job we never worry about how we will pay for the groceries. Several years ago we moved on a farm, buying the chickens already there, which were of every shape and color imaginable. We bought Barred Rock cocks, and by culling and line breeding in three years' time we have obtained beautiful large Plymouth Rock chickens. Three-fourths of their living they pick up about the place. I give them only a little of my time, such as keeping the hen house clean and keeping milk before them, but we have eggs the year around. I always have been able to get customers for my eggs as they like the eggs clean and fresh and admire the large size eggs my chickens lay. I have a small nesting pen in which I place all broody hens as soon as I notice them so as to keep the eggs fresh.

I always use an incubator for the early chickens but sometimes use hens for hatching later in the season.

Last year I experimented with the theory that the air cell in an egg shell determines the sex of the chick. According to this theory if the air cell is directly at the blunt end of the egg it will hatch a lively cockerel. If the air cell is on the right side of the blunt

(Continued on Page 39.)



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THE GIRL who stood in the moonlight had health. She was simply vibrant with health. It brought a light to her eyes, and a color to her cheeks, and life and shimmer to her moonlit hair. It brought curves to her body, and strength and firmness to her limbs, and the grace of a deer to her carriage. Whether she had regular features Dan would have been unable to state. He didn't even notice. They weren't important when health was present. Yet there was nothing of the coarse or bold or voluptuous about her. She was just a slender girl, perhaps twenty years old, and weighing less than the figure occasionally to be read in the health magazines for girls of her height. And she was fresh and cool beyond all words to tell.

And Dan had no delusions about her attitude toward him. For a long instant she turned her keen, young eyes to his white, thin face; and at once it became abundantly evident that beyond a few girlish speculations she felt no interest in him. After a single moment of rather strained, polite conversation with Dan—just enough to satisfy her idea of the conventions—she began a thrilling girlhood tale to her father. And she was still telling it when they reached the house.

Dan held a chair for her in front of the fireplace, and she took it with entire naturalness. He was careful to put it where the firelight was at its height. He wished to see its effect on the flushed cheeks, the soft dark hair. And then, standing in the shadows, he simply watched her. With the eye of an artist he delighted in her gestures, her rippling enthusiasm, her utter, irrepressible girlishness that all of Time had not years enough to kill.

Interesting Eyes

He decided that she had gray eyes. Gray eyes seemed to be characteristic of the mountain people. Sometimes, when the shadows fell across them, they looked very dark, as if the pines had been reflected in them all day and the image had not yet faded out. But in an instant the shadow flicked away and left only light—light that danced and light that laughed and light that went into him and did all manner of things to his spirit.

Bill stood watching her, his hands deep in his pockets, evidently a companion of the best. Her father gazed at her with amused tolerance. And Dan—he didn't know in just what way he did look at her. And he didn't have time to decide. In less than fifteen minutes, and wholly without warning, she sprang up from her chair and started toward the door.

"Good Lord!" Dan breathed. "If you make such sudden motions as that I'll have heart failure. Where are you going now?"

"Back to my watch," she answered, her tone wholly lacking the personal note which men have learned to expect in the voices of women. And an instant later the three of them saw her retreating shadow as she vanished among the pines.

Dan had to be helped to bed. The long ride had been too hard on his shattered lungs; and nerves and body collapsed an instant after the door was closed behind the departing girl. He laughed weakly and begged their pardon; and the two men were really very gentle. They told him it was their own fault for permitting him to overdo. Lennox himself blew out the candle in the big, cold bedroom.

Dan saw the door close behind him, and he had an instant's glimpse of the long sweep of moonlit ridge that stretched beneath the window. Then, all at once, seemingly without warning, it simply blinked out. Not until the next morning did he really know why. Insomnia was an old acquaintance of Dan's, and he had expected to have some trouble in getting to sleep. His only real trouble was waking up again when Lennox called him to breakfast. He couldn't believe that the light at his window was that of morning.

"Good Heavens!" his host exploded. "You sleep the sleep of the just."

Dan was about to tell him that on the contrary he was a very nervous sleeper, but he thought better of it. Something had surely happened to his insomnia. The next instant he even forgot to wonder about it in the realization that his tired body had been wonderfully refreshed. He had no dread now of the long tramp up the ridge that his host had planned.

But first came target practice. In

THE VOICE OF THE PACK

A Story of the Western Forests

BY EDISON MARSHALL

(Copyright, 1920, by Little, Brown and Company.)

DAN FAILING, who is threatened with serious lung trouble, is advised by a lung specialist to spend his last few days in Southern Oregon, in the region where his grandfather formerly lived. At the station he is met by Silas Lennox, an old friend of his grandfather's, who takes Dan to his mountain home to spend the summer. The Lennox farm is a typical mountain ranch, where Dan soon felt quite at home. Later he meets Snowbird, the rancher's daughter.

Dan's baggage he had a certain very plain but serviceable sporting rifle of about thirty-four caliber—a gun that the information department of the large sporting-goods store in Gitchie-apolis had recommended for his purpose. Except for the few moments in the store, Dan had never held a rifle in his hands.

Of course the actual aiming of a rifle is an extremely simple proposition. A man with fair use of his hands and eyes can pick it up in less time than it takes to tell it. The fine art of marksmanship consists partly in the finer sighting—the instinctive realization of just what fraction of the front sight should be visible thru the rear. But most of all it depends on the control that the nerves have over the muscles. Some men are born rifle shots; and on others it is quite impossible to thrust any skill whatever.

The nerve impulses and the muscular reflexes must be exquisitely tuned, so that the finger presses back on the trigger the identical instant that the mark is seen on the line of the sights. One quarter of a second's delay will disturb the aim. There must be no muscular jerk as the trigger is pressed. Shooting was never a sport for blasted nerves. And usually such attributes as the ability to judge distances, the speed and direction of a fleeing object, and the velocity of the wind can only be learned by tireless practice.

When Dan first took the rifle in his hands, Lennox was rather amazed at the ease and naturalness with which he held it. It seemed to come up naturally to his shoulder. Lennox scarcely

had to tell him how to rest the butt and to drop his chin as he aimed. He began to look rather puzzled. Dan seemed to know all these things by instinct. The first shot, Dan hit the trunk of a five-foot pine at thirty paces.

"But I couldn't very well have missed it!" he replied to Lennox's cheer. "You see, I aimed at the middle—but I just grazed the edge."

The second shot was not so good, missing the tree altogether. And it was a singular thing that he aimed longer and tried harder on this shot than on the first. The third time he tried still harder, and made by far the worst shot of all.

"What's the matter?" he demanded. "I'm getting worse all the time."

Better Luck

Lennox didn't know for sure. But he made a long guess. "It might be beginner's luck," he said, "but I'm inclined to think you're trying too hard. Take it easier—depend more on your instincts. Some marksmen are born good shots and cook themselves trying to follow rules. It might be, by the longest chance, that you're one of them—at least it won't hurt to try."

Dan's reply was to lift the rifle lightly to his shoulder, glance quickly along the trigger, and fire. The bullet struck within one inch of the center of the pine.

For a long second Lennox gazed at him in open-mouthed astonishment. "My stars, boy!" he cried at last. "Was I mistaken in thinking you were a born tenderfoot—after all? Can it be

that a little of your old grandfather's skill has been passed down to you? But you can't do it again."

But Dan did do it again. If anything, the bullet was a little nearer the center. And then he aimed at a more distant tree.

But the hammer snapped down ineffectively on the breech. He turned with a look of question.

"Your gun only holds five shots," Lennox explained. Reloading, Dan tried a more difficult target—a trunk almost one hundred yards distant. Of course it would have been only child's play to an experienced hunter; but to a tenderfoot it was the difficult mark indeed. Twice out of four shots Dan hit the tree trunk, and one of his two hits was practically a bull's-eye. His two misses were the result of the same mistake he had made before—attempting to hold his aim too long.

The shots rang far thru the quiet woods, long-drawn from the echoes that came rocking back from the hills. In contrast with the deep silence that is really an eternal part of the mountains, the sound seemed preternaturally loud. All over the great sweep of canyon, the wild creatures heard and were startled. One could easily imagine the Columbian deer, gone to their buckbrush to sleep, springing up and lifting pointed ears. There is no more graceful action in the whole animal world than this first, startled spring of a frightened buck. Then old Wolf, feeding in the berry bushes, heard the sound, too. Wolf has considerably more understanding than most of the wild inhabitants of the forest, and maybe that is why he left his banquet and started falling all over his awkward self in descending the hill. It might be that Lennox would want to procure his guest a sample of bear steak; and Wolf didn't care to be around to suggest such a thing. At least, that would be his train of thought according to those naturalists who insist on ascribing human intelligence to all the forest creatures. But it is true that Wolf had learned to recognize a rifle shot, and he feared it worse than anything on earth.

Far away on the ridge top, a pair of wolves sat together with no more evidence of life than two shadows. One of the most effective accomplishments a wolf possesses is its ability to freeze into a motionless thing, so the sharpest eye can scarcely detect him in the thickets. It is an advantage in hunting, and it is an even greater advantage when being hunted. Yet at the same second they sprang up, simply seemed to spin in the dead pine needles, and brought up with sharp noses pointed and ears erect, facing the valley.

A human being likely would have wondered at their action. It is doubtful whether human ears could have detected that faint tremor in the air which was all that was left of the rifle report. But of course this is a question that would be extremely difficult to prove; for as a rule the senses of the larger forest creatures, with the great exception of scent, are not so perfectly developed as those of a human being. A wolf can see better than a man in the darkness, but not nearly so far in the daylight. But the wolves knew this sound. Too many times they had seen their pack-fellows die in the snow when such a report as this, only intensified a thousand times, cracked at them thru the winter air. No animal in all the forest has been so relentlessly hunted as the wolves, and they have learned their lessons. For longer years than most men would care to attempt to count, men have waged a ceaseless war upon them. And they have learned that their safety lies in flight.

When Famine Comes

Very quietly, and quite without panic, the wolves turned and headed farther into the forests. Possibly no other animal would have been frightened at such a distance. And it is certainly true that in the deep, winter snows not even the wolves would have heeded the sound. The snows bring famine; and when famine comes to keep its sentry-duty over the land, all the other forest laws are immediately forgotten or ignored. The pack forgets all its knowledge of the deadliness of men in the starving times.

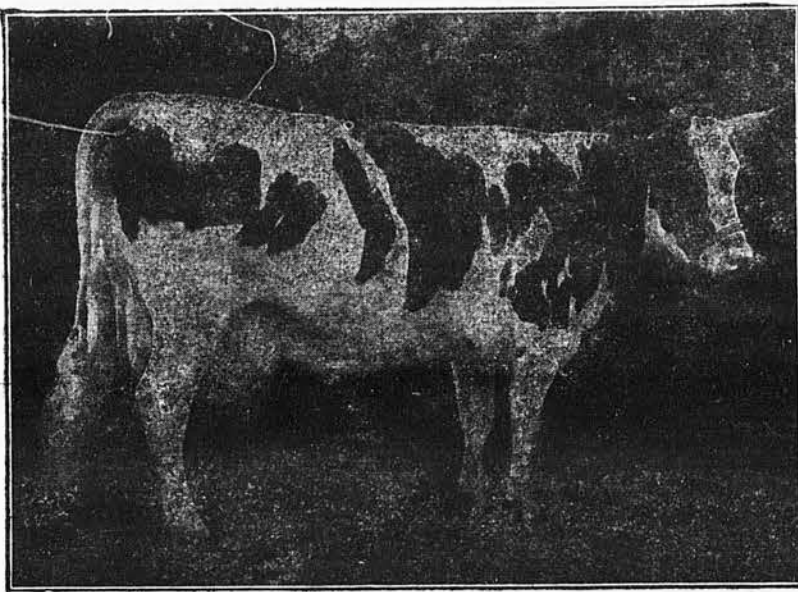
The grouse heard the sound, and, silly creatures that they are, even they raised their heads for a single instant from their food. The felines—the

(Continued on Page 16.)

Wonderful Dairy Record

BY G. C. WHEELER

ALMOST 13 gallons of milk a day as the production of a cow for a 365-day period is the almost unbelievable record just completed by a 6-year-old Holstein cow owned by the Carnation Stock Farm of Washington. No less than 16 men from the Washington Experiment station including the superintendent of official tests for the state, watched this cow as she added to her record day by day producing almost twice her own weight in milk every month until she became the fourteenth cow of the breed to produce more than 30,000 pounds of milk in one year and the largest amount of milk ever produced in a similar period by any cow of any breed. Her production for the year was 37,384.1 pounds of milk containing 1156.72 pounds of butterfat, enough to make almost 4 pounds of butter a day for the whole period. This exceeds the record of the deposed champion, Tilly Alcartra, by 3,958.8 pounds. This milk if sold at only 5 cents a quart would have made a gross return of \$869.40, or at 50 cents a pound for butter, \$722.95 for the year. The grain consumed by this cow daily was never less than 16 pounds nor more than 25 pounds. She produced almost 4½ pounds of milk for every pound of grain fed.



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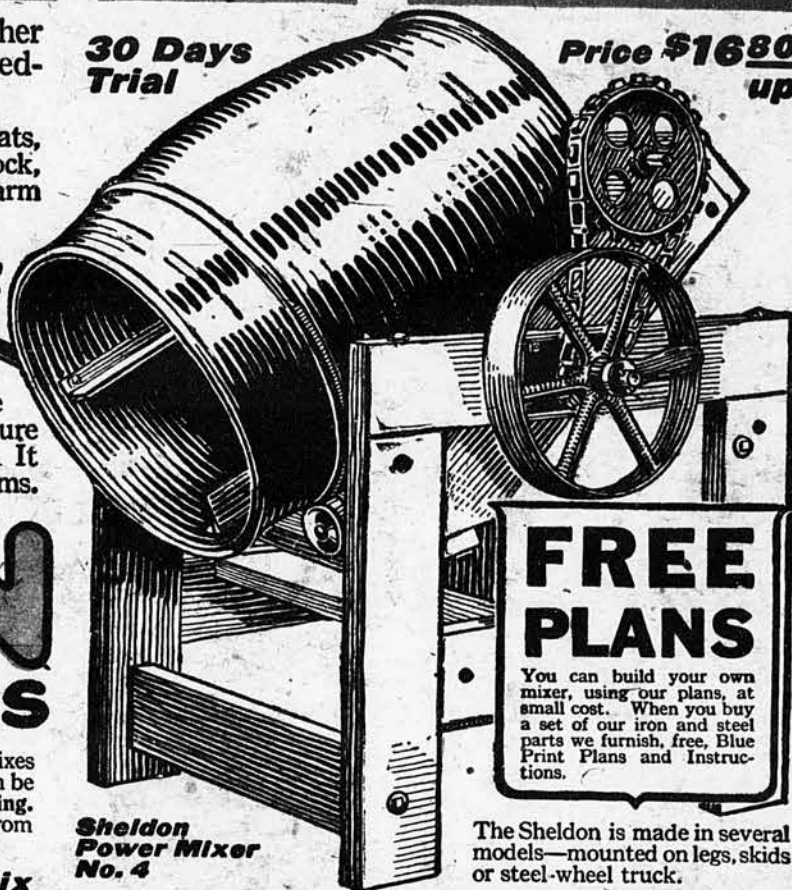
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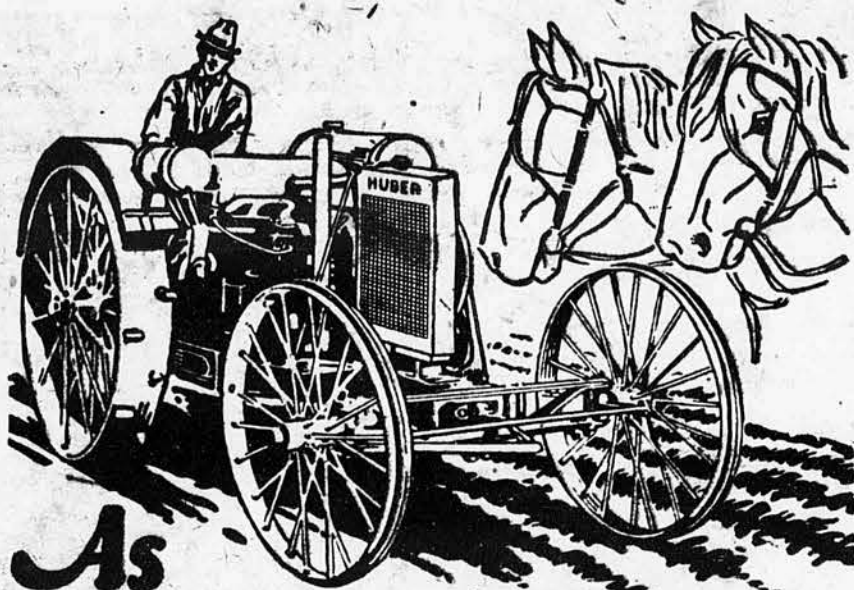


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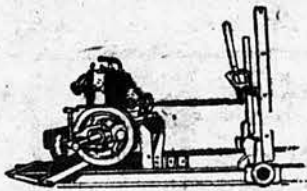
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Canadian Government Agent.

The Voice of the Pack

(Continued from Page 14.)

great, tawny mountain lions and their smaller cousins, the lynx—all devoted at least an instant of concentrated attention to it. A raccoon, sleeping in a pine, opened its eyes, and a lone bull elk, such as some people think is beyond all other things the monarch of the forest, rubbed his neck against a tree trunk and wondered.

But yet there remained two of the larger forest creatures that did not heed at all. One was Urson, the porcupine, whose stupidity is beyond all measuring. He was too slow and patient and dull to give attention to a rifle bullet. And the other was Graycoat the coyote, gray and strange and foam-lipped, on the hillside. Graycoat could hear nothing but strange whinnies and voices that rang ever in his ears. All other sounds were obscured. The reason was simple. In the dog days a certain malady sometimes comes to the wild creatures, and it is dreaded worse than drouth or cold or any of the manifold terrors of their lives. No one knows what name they have for this sickness. Human beings call it hydrophobia. And the coyotes are particularly susceptible to it.

Ordinarily the name of coyote is, among the beasts, a synonym for cowardice as well as a certain kind of detested cunning. All the cowardice of a mountain lion and a wolf and a lynx put together doesn't equal the amount that Graycoat carried in the end of his tail. That doesn't mean timidity. Timidity is a trait of the deer, a gift of nature for self-preservation, and no one holds it against them. In fact, it makes them rather appealing. Cowardice is a lack of moral courage to remain and fight when nature has afforded the necessary weapons to fight with. It is sort of a betrayal of nature—a misuse of powers. No one calls a rabbit a coward because it runs away. A warlike rabbit is something that no man has ever seen since the beginning of the world, and probably never will. Nature hasn't given the little animal any weapons.

But this is not true of the wolf or cougar. A wolf has ninety pounds of lightning-quick muscles, and teeth that are nothing but a set of well-sharpened and perfectly arranged daggers. A cougar not only has fangs, but also talons that can rend flesh more terribly than the cogs of a machine, and strength to make the air hum under his paw as he strikes it down. And so it is an extremely disappointing thing to see either of these animals flee in terror from an Alredale not half their size—a sight that most mountain men see rather often. The fact that they act with greater courage in the famine times, and that either of them will fight to the very death when brought to bay, are not extenuating circumstances to their cowardice. A mouse will bite the hand that picks it up if it has no other choice.

A coyote is, at least in a measure, equipped for fighting. He is smaller than a wolf, and his fangs are almost as terrible. Yet a herd of determined sheep, turning to face him, puts him in a panic. The smallest dog simply petrifies him with terror. And a rifle report—he has been known to put a large part of a county between himself and the source of the sound in the shortest possible time. If a mountain man feels like fighting, he simply calls another a coyote. It is more effective than impugning the virtue of his female ancestors. To be called a coyote means to be termed the lowest, most despised creature of which the imagination can conceive.

A Coward

And besides being a perfect, unprincipled coward, he is utterly without pride. And that is saying a great deal. Most large animals have more pride than they have intelligence, particularly the bear and the moose. A mature bear, dying before his foes, will often refrain from howling even in the greatest agony. He is simply too proud. A moose greatly dislikes to appear to run away in the presence of enemies. He will walk with the dignity of a bishop until he thinks the brush has obscured him; and then he will simply fly! And there was a dog once, long ago, which, meeting on the highways a dog that was much larger and that could not possibly be mastered, would simply turn away his eyes and pretend not to see him.

A coyote is wholly without this virtue, as well as most of the other virtues of the animal world. He not only eats carrion—because if one started to condemn all the carrion-eating animals of the forest he would soon have precious few of them left—but he also eats old shoes off rubbish piles. Unlike the wolf, he does not even find his courage in the famine times. He has cunning, but cunning is not greatly beloved in men or beasts. Most folk prefer a kindly, blundering awkwardness, a simplicity of heart and spirit, such as are to be found in Woolf the bear.

But Graycoat has one tendency that makes all the other forest creatures regard him with consternation; he is extremely liable to madness. Along in dog days he is seen suddenly to begin to rush thru the thickets, barking and howling and snapping at invisible enemies, with foam dropping from his terrible lips. His eyes grow yellow and strange. And this is the time that even the bull elk turns off his trail. No one cares to meet Graycoat when the hydrophobia is upon him. At such time all his cunning and his terror are quite forgotten in his agony, and he is likely to make an unprovoked charge on Woolf himself.

Now Graycoat came walking stiff-legged down thru the thickets. And the forest creatures, from the smallest to the great, forgot the far-off peat of the rifle bullets to get out of his way.

Up the Slope

Dan and Lennox started together up the long slope of the ridge. Dan alone was armed; Lennox went with him solely as a guide. The deer season had just opened, and it might be that Dan would want to procure one of these creatures.

"But I'm not sure I want to hunt deer," Dan told him. "You speak of them as being so beautiful."

"They are beautiful, and your grandfather would never hunt them either, except for meat. But maybe you'll change your mind when you see a buck. Besides, we might run into a lynx or a panther. But not very likely, without dogs."

They trudged up, over the carpet of pine needles. They fought their way thru a thicket of buckbrush. Once they saw the gray squirrels in the tree tops. And before Lennox had as much as supposed they were near the haunts of big game, a yearling doe sprang up from its bed in the thickets.

For an instant she stood motionless, presenting a perfect target. It was evident that she had heard the sound of the approaching hunters, but had not as yet located or identified them with her near-sighted eyes. Lennox whirled to find Dan standing very still, peering along the barrel of his rifle. But he didn't shoot. A light danced in his eyes, and his fingers crooked nervously about the trigger, but yet there was no pressure. The deer, seeing Lennox move, leaped into her terror-pace—that astounding run that is one of the fastest gaits in the whole animal world. In the wink of an eye, she was out of sight.

"Why didn't you shoot?" Lennox demanded.

"Shoot? It was a doe, wasn't it?" "Good Lord, of course it was a doe! But there are no game laws that go back this far. Besides—you aimed at it."

"I aimed just to see if I could catch it thru my sights. And I could. My glasses sort of made it blur—but I think—perhaps—that I could have shot it. But I'm not going to kill does. There must be some reason for the game laws, or they wouldn't exist."

"You're a funny one. Come three thousand miles to hunt and then pass up the first deer you see. You could almost have been your grandfather, to have done that. He thought killing a deer needlessly was almost as bad as killing a man. They are beautiful things, aren't they?"

Dan answered him with startling emphasis. But the look that he wore said more than his words.

A Frontiersman's Instincts?

They trudged on, and Lennox grew thoughtful. He was recalling the picture that he had seen when he had whirled to look at Dan, immediately after the deer had leaped from its bed. It puzzled him a little. He had turned to find the younger man in a perfect posture to shoot, his feet placed in exactly the position that years of experience had taught Lennox was cor-

rect; and withal, absolutely motionless. Of all the many things to learn in the wilderness, to stand perfectly still in the presence of game is one of the hardest. The natural impulse is to start—a nervous reflex that usually terrifies the game. The principle of standing still is, of course, that it takes a certain time for the deer to look about after it makes its first leap from its bed, and if the hunter is motionless, the deer usually is unable to identify him as a thing to fear. It gives a better chance for a shot. What many hunters take years to learn, Dan had seemed to know by instinct. Could it be, after all, that this slender weakling, even now bowed down with a terrible malady, had inherited the true frontiersman's instincts of his ancestors?

Then all at once Lennox halted in his tracks, evidently with no other purpose than to study the tall form that now was walking up the trail in front of him. And he uttered a little exclamation of amazement.

"Listen, Dan!" he cried suddenly. "Haven't you ever been in the woods before?"

Dan turned, smiling. "No. What have I done now?"

"What have you done! You're doing something that I never saw a tenderfoot do in my life, before. I've known men to hunt for years—literally years—and not know how to do it. And that is—to place your feet."

"Place my feet? I'm afraid I don't understand."

"I mean—to walk silently. To stalk, damn it, Dan! This brush is dry. It's dry as tinder. A cougar can get over it like so much smoke, and a man who's lived all his life in the hills usually can climb a ridge and not make any more noise than a young avalanche. Just now I had a feeling that I wasn't hearing you walk, and I thought my ears must be going back on me. I stopped to see. You were doing it, Dan. You were stalking—putting down your feet like a cat. It's the hardest thing to learn there is, and you're doing it the first half-hour."

Dan laughed, delighted more than he cared to show. "Well, what of it?" he asked.

"What of it? That's it—what of it. And what caused it, and all about it. Go on and let me think."

The result of all this thought was at least to hover in the near vicinity of a certain conclusion. That conclusion was that at least a few of the characteristics of his grandfather had been passed down to Dan. It meant that possibly, if time remained, he would not turn out such a weakling, after all. Of course his courage, his nerve, had yet to be tested; but the fact remained that long generations of frontiersmen ancestors had left this influence upon him. The wild was calling to him, wakening instincts long smothered in cities, but sure and true as ever. It was the beginning of regeneration. Voices of the long past were speaking to him, and the Failings once more had begun to run true to form. Inherited tendencies were in a moment changing this weak, diseased youth into a frontiersman and wilderness inhabitant such as his ancestors had been before him.

But before ever Lennox had a chance to think all around the subject, to actually convince himself that Dan really was a throwback and recurrence of type, there ensued on that gaunt ridge a curious adventure. The test of nerve and courage was nearer than either of them had guessed.

They were slipping along over the pine needles, their eyes intent on the trail ahead. And then Lennox saw a curious thing. He beheld Dan suddenly stop in the trail and turn his eyes towards a heavy thicket that lay perhaps one hundred yards to their right. For an instant he looked almost like a wild creature himself. His head was lowered, as if he were listening. His muscles were set and ready.

Lennox had prided himself that he had retained all the powers of his five senses, and that few men in the mountains had keener ears than he. Yet it was truth that at first he only knew the silence, and the stir and pulse of his own blood. He assumed then that Dan was watching something that from his position, twenty feet behind, he could not see. He tried to probe the thickets with his eyes.

Then Dan whispered. Ever so soft a sound, but yet distinct in the silence. "There's something living in that thicket."

Then Lennox heard it, too. As they stood still, the sound became ever clearer and more pronounced. Some living creature was advancing toward them; and twigs were cracking beneath its feet. The sounds were rather subdued, and yet, as the animal approached, both of them instinctively knew they were extremely loud for the usual footsteps of any of the wild creatures.

"What is it?" Dan asked quietly. Lennox was so intrigued by the sounds that he was not even observant of the peculiar, subdued quality in Dan's voice. Otherwise, he would have wondered at it. "I'm free to confess I don't know," he said. "It's booming right towards us, like most animals don't care to do. Of course it may be a human being. You must watch out for that."

They waited. The sound ended. They stood straining for a long moment without speech.

"That was the dumbest thing!" Lennox went on. "Of course it might have been a bear—you never know what they're going to do. It might have got sight of us and turned off. But I can't believe that it was just a deer—"

But then his words chopped squarely

off in his throat. The plodding advance commenced again. And the next instant a gray form revealed itself at the edge of the thicket.

It was Graycoat, half-blind with his madness, and desperate in his agony. There was no more deadly thing in all the hills than he. Even the bite of a rattlesnake would have been welcomed beside his. He stood a long instant, and all his instincts and reflexes that would have ordinarily made him flee in abject terror were thwarted and twisted by the fever of his madness. He stared a moment at the two figures, and his red eyes could not interpret them. They were simply foes, for it was true that when this racking agony was upon him, even lifeless trees seemed foes sometimes. He seemed eerie and unreal as he gazed at them out of his burning eyes; and the white foam gathered at his fangs. And then, wholly without warning, he charged down at them.

He came with unbelievable speed. The elder Lennox cried once in warning and cursed himself for venturing forth on the ridge without a gun. He was fully twenty feet distant from Dan; yet he saw in an instant his only course. This was no time to trust their lives to the marksmanship of an ama-

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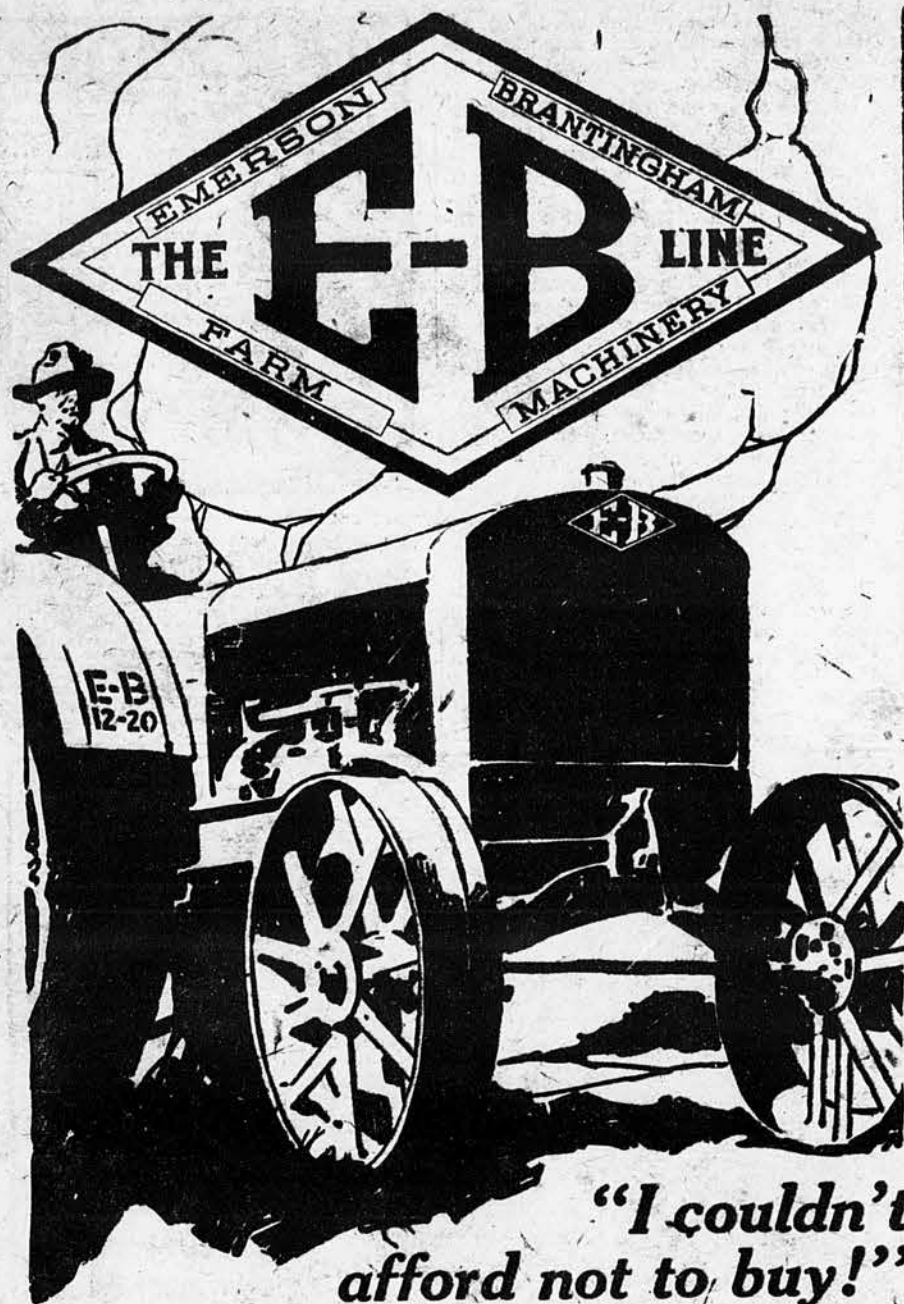


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"Well, I thought at first I couldn't afford them, right now," said the first, "but when I began to think about profits this year I decided I couldn't afford NOT to buy. As I see it, there's only one way to be sure of a successful year—to plow and plant as many acres as I can take care of, and make every day count for bigger crops at less expense. That means better implements—tools I can depend on to

save me time and do the work thoroughly. The old machines may have pulled me through last year, but they won't stand another season's use."

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teur. He sprang towards Dan, intending to wrench the weapon from his hand.

But he didn't achieve his purpose. At the first step his foot caught in a projecting root, and he was shot to his face on the trail. But a long life in the wilderness had developed Lennox's reflexes to an abnormal degree; many crises had taught him muscle and nerve control; and only for a fraction of an instant, a period of time that few instruments are fine enough to measure, did he lie supinely upon the ground. He rolled on, into a position of defense. But he knew now he could not reach the younger man before the mad coyote would be upon them. The matter was out of his hands. Everything depended on the aim and self-control of the tenderfoot.

And at the same instant he wondered, so intensely that all other mental processes were subjugated to it, why he had not heard Dan shoot.

He looked up, and the whole weird picture was thrown upon the retina of his eyes. The coyote was still racing straight toward Dan, a gray demon that in his madness was more terrible than any charging bear or elk. For there is an element of horror about the insane, whether beasts or men, that cannot be denied. Both men felt it, with a chill that seemed to penetrate clear to their hearts. The eyes flamed, the white fangs of Graycoat caught the sunlight. And Dan stood erect in his path, his rifle half raised to his shoulder; and even in that first frenzied instant in which Lennox looked at him, he saw there was a strange impassiveness, a singular imperturbability on his face.

"Shoot, man!" Lennox shouted. "What are you waiting for?"

But Dan didn't shoot. His hand whipped to his face, and he snatched off his thick-lensed glasses. The eyes that were revealed were narrow and deeply intent. And by now, the frenzied coyote was not fifty feet distant.

All that had occurred since the animal charged had possibly taken five seconds. Sometimes five seconds is just a breath; but as Lennox waited for Dan to shoot, it seemed like a period wholly without limit. He wondered if the younger man had fallen into that strange paralysis that a great terror sometimes imbues. "Shoot!" he screamed again.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Chance for Kansas Farmers

Members of the Capper Pig club showed an average net profit for their contest work of 1920 of \$125 from one sow and litter. That meant good hogs, well taken care of. In the hands of these boys are a few fine gilts and boars, offered to Kansas farmers at prices which command attention. These boars and gilts were farrowed last spring and were kept in good, growing condition through the year. The gilts are both bred and open, and the boars are ready to be put at the head of good farm herds.

Every hog in this offering is registered or eligible to register. The dams were purchased from the leading herds of the state and bear the best blood of the breed. This is an opportunity to get breeding stock to start new farm herds. Write at once to E. H. Whitman, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan., for a list of the offerings of these boys.

Tests of Field Seeds

The agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college will make germination tests of all farm seeds without charge. For germination tests samples of not less than 200 of the common farm seeds should be supplied. These samples should be sent by mail to the Seed Laboratory, Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. It requires approximately two weeks to complete and report back germination tests.

The seed laboratory also will make purity tests of alfalfa and grass seed. It is important in purchasing grass and alfalfa seed to know that the seed contains no troublesome weeds. This can be determined easily by having samples examined for purity before the seed is sown, or better yet before it is purchased.

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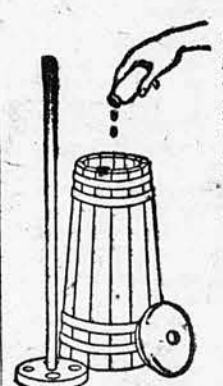
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Poultry Contest Prize Winners

(Continued from Page 8.)

I did very well and submit the following figures from my flock of 670 hens:
Total for eggs sold and young stock on hand\$4,196.97
All feed and expenses\$2,085.35
Net difference\$2,111.62

More than 50 per cent profit for maintenance and care was realized. Many persons complain about grain prices going down. That doesn't bother me a bit as I calculate that I can feed my grain and will get double the market price for grain in eggs and get them when eggs are high. I guess I am like almost all others, I can get hens to lay and get the eggs to hatch but my hardest job is to keep them from dying but am doing better every year and if I am not too slow in learning and time doesn't run out I'm going to master that part too.

I guess I have had about the same bad luck that befalls one when starting with poultry but that makes it all the better when you do get things going as experience is the best teacher.

Sylvia, Kan. H. M. Blaine.

Thirty-two Thousand Eggs a Year

On January 1, 1920 we started with a flock of 400 chickens from which we have had very satisfactory results. We kept an accurate record of the number of eggs produced which shows the following monthly production: January, 1,621; February, 3,282; March, 4,396; April, 3,861; May, 3,774; June, 3,297; July, 2,544; August, 2,436; September, 2,107; October, 2,562; November, 1,164; and for December, 1,266. This made a total production of 32,310 or 2,692½ dozen for the year. Of this amount I sold 2,508 dozen for \$979.45, used 106 dozen at a cost of \$41.50 and set 60 dozen at \$21.89 making a total of \$1,042.84.

I fed from 1 bushel to 1½ bushels of grain a day, but since this grain is taken from bins from which other stock is fed I cannot give the exact amount, but as near as I can estimate the expense, it cost \$447.50 for the flock for the year, which leaves a total of \$595.34 profit. The feed that I used consisted of mixed grains such as corn, wheat, barley and kafir, with plenty of grit, oyster shell and crushed charcoal, also clean, fresh water all the time. They also have free range, where they can get plenty of green wheat. Regular feeding both night and morning is very important. I consider the main thing in having a flock of chickens, is getting eggs the year around, especially during the winter months, when eggs are high.

The poultry house must be kept free from lice and mites, if one expects to get eggs. To kill the lice I use a spray consisting of crude oil, kerosene and a small quantity of kresol dip. I also spread coal and wood ashes on the floors of the hen house. This is a great aid in cleaning up the droppings if there are no dropping boards.

Our poultry house is 14 by 40 feet with laying pens 5 feet wide extending the length of the building. It faces the south and has 15 full windows, which give plenty of sunshine the year around. The north side and the east and west ends are of stone, while the south side is built of lumber. We have a brick floor in the main building, but the floors of the laying pens are of cement. These are provided with plenty of boxes for nests and very seldom do I gather eggs anywhere else, as the hens enjoy a nice nest and a dark place to lay eggs.

Lucas, Kan. Mrs. Mabel Thaetes.

Money from Poultry

When I was married my father gave me 12 hens and a cockerel. They were mongrels and I did not get interested enough in them to raise any so I sold them. The next spring a friend of ours ordered 100 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red baby chicks, and found that she had to dispose of them since the man for whom she and her husband were working would not let her keep them. She asked my husband if he would like to have them and he agreed to buy 25 of them. The moment I saw those chicks I fell in love with them. That got me interested in poultry and since then I have ordered baby chicks every spring. I get them from March 1 to March 17 and always raise 75 per cent or more. I cull them as closely as possible and always keep from 75 to 100 of the best ones. I now have a

flock of 90 layers as fine as one could own.

In the spring of 1920 I ordered 250 baby chicks. I only raised 197 of them on account of bad weather so early in the spring. I raised 221 chicks from the 68 pullets and hens I had, making a total of 418. My complete record for 1920 shows the following: 258 springs sold for \$249.16; five dozen pullets, \$50; 400 dozen eggs, \$209.04; four cockerels, \$12.50; baby chicks with two hens, \$14; 45 hens at 28 cents a pound, \$67.20; used 10 dozen eggs, \$3.50; ate 30 springs, valued at 50 cents apiece, \$15, and have on hand 70 pullets and 20 hens valued at \$1.50 each, \$135.00. This leaves me a total of \$775.80. My records show the following expenses: Baby chicks, \$47.50; four breeding cockerels, \$10; feed \$100.71; drinking fountains, lice powder, disinfectant, spray, galvanized feeder, leg bands and coops, \$21.03; incubator and brooder, \$23. This makes a total of \$202.24, which leaves me a profit of \$550.00.

I have 90 hens now and am getting an average of 50 eggs a day, and I get 75 cents a dozen for them. My hens have laid all winter. My first pullet began laying when 6 months and 2 days old.

I keep a dry mash before my hens all the time consisting of 2 parts bran, 1 part chop, 1 part wheat and 1 part ground barley with oyster shell in an open box, and feed them sour milk every morning. I feed whole oats in the morning and whole corn at night. I have an 8-gallon, lamp-heated drinking fountain which keeps warm water before them when they desire it.

I feed my baby chicks sour milk and commercial chick feed and keep fresh water before them at all times in drinking fountains, and quart fruit jars. My poultry house is an old claim house. I cut the window larger to let in fresh air. I spray twice a week in summer and once a month in winter and use lice powder on my hens about twice a year. I never feed green food but my hens have access to stacks of alfalfa hay. I try to raise from 400 to 500 chicks every year.

I do all my work, washing, ironing, caring for the garden, cook for from three to five men and care for a 3-year-old child and also a baby 1 year old. I raise Mammoth Bronze turkeys and live on a 125-acre alfalfa and grain farm in the irrigated section of the country. I believe that poultry is the surest and easiest money on the farm.

Mrs. Lonnie M. Painter.
Hoehne, Colo.

A Profit from the Holsteins

(Continued from Page 6.)

small lot. Water is available constantly.

The aged bulls have stalls by themselves and somewhat removed from the feed lots. One of these bulls is a son of King Pontiac Champ and the other is a grandson of Ragapple 8th. Both bulls are outstanding individuals.

The daily milk production, with only 23 cows in production, averages about 75 gallons a day. Six cows are making 30 gallons in four milkings. Later Mr. Leonard expects the herd to average about 100 gallons a day.

According to M. Leonard, Roseleaf Zuderzide is his best cow. She has a record of 85 pounds of milk in one day and her milk is testing 4 per cent. Several other cows now on test are showing up very well.

The Holsteins on the model dairy farm came from four states—Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Three cows in the herd were raised by Leonard.

"Farmers will add more and more purebreds to their herds," said Mr. Leonard, "because they will give better results than grades. It pays, however, to start with grades and learn the business. By buying a purebred now and then one can grow into the dairy business slowly and make money at the same time. If he improves his herd of grades, the farmer will be able to dispose of them profitably to other farmers who are just starting in the dairy business. Dairying is a progressive business. The dairyman who is a good one is always improving his stock, whether they be purebreds or grades. The more he improves his cows, the greater his profits will be."

Pruning is one of the odd jobs that may be done at any time during the winter when weather permits.

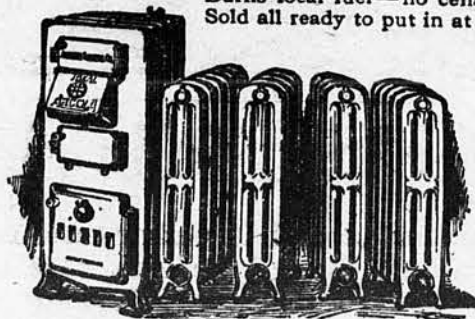
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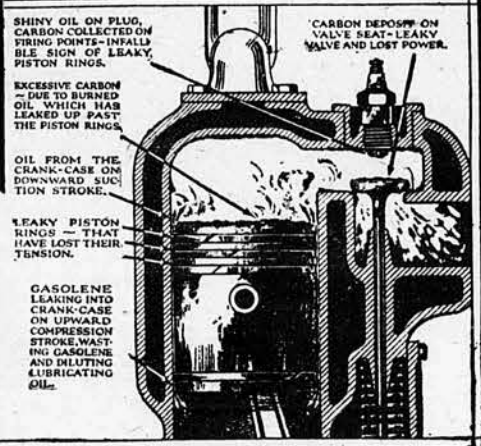
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Modern Farming in Kansas

THE OUTLOOK for poultry raising is decidedly bright. Prices have remained high, at a time when feed costs have declined. From the viewpoint of the poultry-raiser this is a happy combination. Of course, the larger part of the poultry products of Kansas is produced from the farm flocks which "pick up" the larger part of the feed, but anyhow the high prices which eggs especially have brought have made this line helpful in getting the grocery bills paid. This has put people in a decidedly optimistic state of mind in regard to developing the poultry business. This will be a big season for poultry raisers.

Kindness is Appreciated

"Speak the kind words, they are needed so—" run the words of an old hymn. Every day we let opportunities pass when we might have spoken that much-needed kind word. To our families, our friends and to passing acquaintances, the cheerful words are stepping stones on the hills of life. Neighborly deeds and appreciative "Thank you's" are of more benefit to the living than roses on the graves of the dead.

Ours—Not Mine

If two men are in business together, one never speaks of the business as being "My business." It is "Our business." Each partner does a share of the labor and receives a share of the profits. In every phase of the partnership each one goes "fifty-fifty." Marriage is a partnership, yet it is often looked on as an ownership. It is likely to be "Our work," but "My money." Married life will be much happier when it is conducted on an equal basis.

Help with Farm Problems

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., issues a Monthly List of Publications which can be obtained free on application. Every Kansas farmer should have this list, which will help him to keep up-to-date on the work the department is doing; many of the publications are of real value to the producers of this territory. Why not write to the department right now before you forget it, and ask that your name be placed on this list?

And Dairying is Winning

An encouraging interest is developing in dairying in the Middle West, especially in Kansas. This is a most fortunate thing, and it indicates that the business of farming in this territory is going to get on a more logical basis. Dairying will not only return a larger profit than grain farming; it also is decidedly beneficial in conserving soil fertility. As a rule there is a general appreciation of the need for quality cows, and for good feeding. This means success.

Are You Keeping Step?

The country has come to the front, but it has brought into this era of modern improvement the same school of past generations. The teacher, perhaps an inexperienced girl, is trying to do her best with poor equipment. You desire your children to have equal advantages with their city cousins when they become citizens in the world of tomorrow. You wish them to be equipped and qualified to assume the responsibilities that will fall to their lot. Much depends on their early education. It is the foundation stone on which they build. Will it be laid in that little old-fashioned school-house?

Sorghums Use the Plant Food

Sorghums have the reputation of being "hard on the land." This expression is applied commonly by farmers to crops which seem to have an adverse effect on the yields of succeeding crops. The belief that corn, oats, wheat and other crops yield less on fields that have produced a crop of sorghum the previous year than on fields where the preceding crop was corn or small grain is supported by rotation experiments in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas and Nebraska. In these four states the average grain yield of

the above crops after corn was 24.5 bushels and after sorghum 20.7 bushels an acre. This difference of approximately 15 per cent in the yield of the crop following sorghum is sometimes, if not always, balanced by the large yield of sorghum. At the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station the three-year average yield of corn after sorghum was 40.8 bushels, corn after kafir 44 bushels, and corn after corn 54.6 bushels an acre. The acre value of the crops in the two-year rotation, however, was in the first case \$31.15, in the second \$34.46, and in the third \$28.14.

Several factors contribute to the low yield of crops following sorghum. The most important one in the dry regions probably is the rather complete exhaustion of soil moisture by the sorghum. Another is the bad physical condition of the soil resulting from the lack of humus and the difficulty of breaking up the sorghum stubble. Where sorghum has been grown in cultivated rows little vegetable matter is left on the surface of the soil to decay and form humus, and the roots hold on to the soil so tenaciously that the stubble is difficult to break up in the fall and may give some trouble the following spring.

Because of these effects on the soil, fall-sown grain usually does not succeed on a sorghum field. It is best, therefore, to follow sorghum with a spring-sown crop or summer fallow.

For Larger Farm Flocks

There is, quite naturally, considerable debate in regard to the most profitable size of a farm flock, this depending usually on the amount of waste feed available, the equipment for chicken raising, and the personality of the owner. Most of the farmers seem to believe that the flocks should be large enough to use all of the waste feed and just a little more. Measured on this basis, it is evident that the flocks on a large proportion of the farm are too small, and should be increased. Doubtless this development will occur in 1921.

For Profitable Fruit Growing

There is more interest than usual in farm orchards in Kansas, even down to the farmers who have just a few trees. There is a more general appreciation than ever of the importance of good pruning, spraying and cultivation. If there are any details concerning these methods you would like to have, you can get them on application to Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; or the farm question department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

A Need for Good Stock

Much progress has been made in raising the quality of the stock of the farm flocks in Kansas in the last five years. There is a general appreciation of the value of standardbred chickens which is decidedly encouraging. It means more and better poultry products, and larger profits for the owners. If you are interested in getting better stock, you can find a mighty good directory of the breeders of the Middle West, and especially of Kansas, in the classified columns of this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. These advertisers are offering stock which has real quality.

Organized Recreation Valuable

Farmers throughout Kansas are beginning to recognize the need and the benefit of organized recreation. The community clubs that have been tried out have proved, in the majority of cases, to be helpful and educational. They offer systematic study along different lines to both old and young. They have awakened the people to the realization that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," hence they offer well-directed amusement. They are, in some cases, nothing more or less than a training school for the boy and girl in self expression and responsibility. They pay big dividends in social enjoyment and individual development and promote a spirit of neighborly interest.

Poultry for Every Home

Turkeys, Ducks, and Geese Insure Profits

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS



SO MANY of our correspondents have sent us letters about their experiences in raising turkeys, ducks, and geese, that we feel some space should be given to them in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and we reproduce a few of them here for the benefit of our readers.

Finds Turkeys Profitable

I have found there is nothing I can do on the farm that is more profitable than raising purebred poultry, especially turkeys. The Bourbon Red is my ideal for gentleness, vigor, hardiness and beauty. The first and most important thing in turkey raising is good stock. Next, a suitable range with green food, grain and insects. With these it costs very little to raise turkeys, for they are good rustlers.

When the laying season begins I confine my turkeys in some kind of an enclosure, such as cattle sheds, machine sheds or yards especially made for them, and provided with plenty of clean nests well secluded. I drive the turkeys into this enclosure every morning for a week or 10 days or until most of them begin laying, turning them out early in the afternoon. Usually in this time they have become accustomed to their new quarters and will come back every day to lay. In this way I lose very few eggs.

I keep my eggs until about the last of April or the first of May and then set as many as possible at the same time, setting one turkey hen and two chicken hens. After the eggs have hatched I give all the poults to the turkey hen, for she is an ideal mother. If the weather is fine I let the mother take her brood and care for them her own way. If the weather is damp and cold I keep them up for awhile and feed them rolled oats moistened with raw egg and sour milk in the form of cottage cheese for convenience.

I drive them into the laying shed near the house at night for safety and two or three times a week I dust the poults with fine ashes mixed with some good louse killer. I lose very few turkeys, and find them much easier to raise than chickens. Last year I raised more than \$600 worth of turkeys, besides eating several and giving many away for Christmas.

I keep the best stock I can get and sell the choicest every year for stock. Any that do not measure up to standard I sell on the market. Some of my toms brought more than \$8 apiece when sold by weight. Any woman on a farm can manage a flock of turkeys and they will bring her "health, wealth and happiness."

Mrs. Harry Mitchell.

Garfield, Kan.

Success with Buff Ducks

I often have wondered why more ducks were not found on the farms and back yards of towns, but of late years I have learned that people do not know much about their good qualities.

More than eight years ago I became very much interested in Buff Orpington ducks. They were scarce in the West, so I ordered a drake and four

ducks from an Eastern breeder, paying \$25 and express charges for them.

This seemed like a big price at the time, as Pekin and Indian Runner ducks could be purchased at \$1 a head. However, I soon discovered that this was one of the best investments I ever made. One of the ducks was injured in transit and died in about a week. I certainly hated to lose this duck, as she was of large type and a beautiful buff color. The drake was a good one and weighed about 8 pounds and two of the ducks had long, broad bodies and weighed nearly as much as the drake.

The other ducks were short in body and weighed only half as much as the others. We placed them in a small yard with a big box for shelter and also fixed up some low nest boxes in their yard. Much to my joy they started to lay during January and I discovered that the two big ducks laid a large white egg oblong in shape and the small duck a small round egg. The large ducks laid nearly every day and the small one about every two or three days. I desired a heavy laying strain, so I set only the eggs laid by the large ducks. I set eggs from the last of February until May 15 and raised a flock of more than 70. They were a beautiful sight to behold, beautiful buff birds, as they swam on the pond or roamed over the pasture and fields in quest of insects.

They were equal, if not superior, to turkeys in catching bugs; in fact, they would catch insects in the water, on the land and grub around in the soil for them.

They do not require a pond or stream of water but they thoroughly enjoy it. In May I inserted a small classified advertisement in a couple of good farm papers advertising Buff duck eggs and sold all of the eggs I could get until September 1 when the ducks began to molt and stopped laying. I cleared about \$25 from the eggs which was my original investment.

These ducks make large savory roasts, produce an abundance of feathers and lay during nine months of the year. Another good feature about them is that they are not troubled with lice or mites. They do not require much in the way of housing and they can shelter themselves under a barn floor or low shed during stormy weather. They are very gentle and easy to handle.

I believe there is a place for a flock of ducks on every farm. It is surprising how easily a flock of 30 or 40 ducks can be brought to maturity and the small amount of feed required. Get some duck eggs and set them under chicken hens. The hens will brood and care for the little web-footed queer looking birds until they take to the water.

Mrs. Fred Sieglinger.

Stillwater, Okla.

Toulouse Geese

For profit on the farm I doubt whether anything will pay better than the large Toulouse geese. They grow at an astonishing rate and require but little care. I put the young goslings with a hen in a large coop on the

(Continued on Page 29.)



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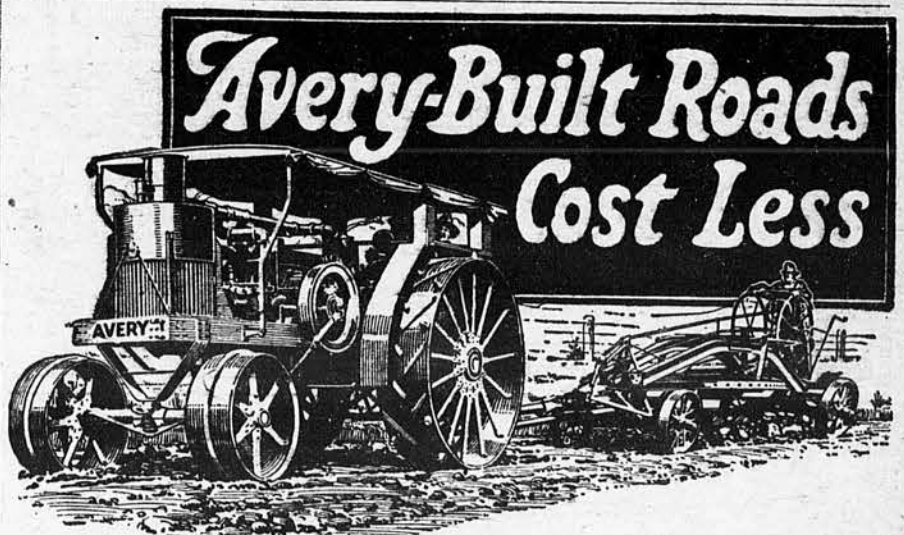
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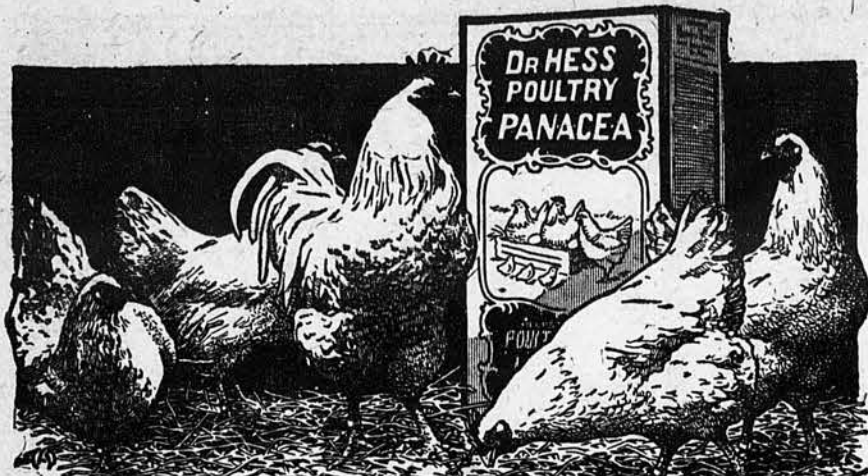
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Mating Time Is Here

Make sure that the parent stock, your hens and roosters, are in the pink of condition at mating time. Then they will impart health and vigor to the offspring. See to it that your breeders receive in their daily ration

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It puts the Breeders in Fine Condition

You get strong livable chicks.—Chicks with power of resistance—Chicks that will not fall a prey to every little-chick ailment.—Chicks that will develop into early broilers—Pullets that will develop into fall and winter layers.

SPEED UP EGG PRODUCTION during winter with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It contains tonics that promote a hen's digestion, tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—so that the proper amount of food goes to egg production—and not all to flesh and fat and laziness—when it's action and eggs you want.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Tell your dealer how many hens you have. He has a package to suit. Results guaranteed.

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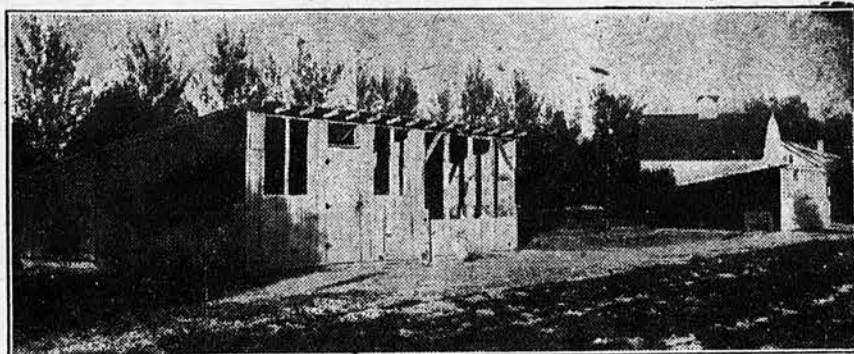
RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

Leghorns Made Him Rich

Frantz Started With \$500—Now He Has \$50,000

BY RAY YARNELL



A Close Up View of One of the Poultry Houses on the O. C. Frantz Poultry Farm Near Rocky Ford, Colo.

ELEVEN YEARS ago O. C. Frantz of Rocky Ford, Colo., was a clerk in a feed store. At home he kept a few dozen hens because he liked to work with poultry.

Today Frantz is worth around \$50,000 and purebred White Leghorns have made every cent of it in addition to providing Frantz with a mighty good living and many luxuries and pleasures.

White Leghorns, during the last year, paid all but \$4,000 on a \$12,500 white stucco bungalow Frantz built on his 10-acre place. They paid for the place itself in former years and put every bit of equipment on it. The big six-cylinder automobile which hauls the eggs to town was paid for by the hens. They made it possible for Frantz to build the model playground for his boys, to erect a good garage and to equip his home with every modern convenience.

Mr. Frantz owes all his success to White Leghorns and he is first to give them credit. He likes to work with them and they like to have him about. He and his chickens are close friends.

A Modest Beginning

Born in Eastern Kansas, Mr. Frantz moved to Rocky Ford 15 years ago. For awhile he worked on farms and then obtained a job in a feed store. He liked poultry, so he tried always to have a small flock. The hens every year added a little to his income. He managed to save \$500.

One day Mr. Frantz learned that he could buy a 5-acre tract about a mile from town for \$1,900. He closed the deal, paying \$500 down, quit his job and moved. With him he took his chickens. That was his start in the poultry business. He grew slowly, the hens paying the way. Every year he developed the place, increased the size of his flock and erected better houses.

Later he bought an adjoining 5 acres, paying \$2,500 for it. Tight fences were erected and a large barn, with a full size basement under it, was built. The incubators were kept in the barn basement.

Mr. Frantz started with purebred stock and kept improving it. Egg production was only one phase of his business. He specialized in breeding stock and sold hatching eggs and baby chicks. Gradually he built up a reputation in the community and outside of it. A little advertisement he put in a paper brought him such a demand that even had he desired he could scarcely have given up his business.

At present he has a flock of about 2,000 White Leghorn hens and pullets and 200 males. His year 'round flock

of hens and pullets averages about 1,400. Last year Mr. Frantz hatched 40,000 chicks and he sold 40,000 hatching eggs. He also sold a large number of purebred cockerels to the trade. His production of eggs for market is sold in Denver, Colorado Springs and New York City and he obtains from 5 to 10 cents a dozen premium on white, selected eggs. Demand is always greater than his supply, so he has no marketing problem either for his eggs or his baby chicks.

Heavy Egg Production

The egg production on the Frantz poultry farm varies from 200 to 1,000 eggs a day, according to the season, and the number of hens in the flock, which varies from time to time.

The sale of baby chicks is an important part of the business. These go to poultrymen who are building up purebred flocks and to farmers who wish to improve their flocks. Cockerels are sold with the same idea in view, and there is always a good market for them at profitable prices.

Mr. Frantz now has an incubator capacity of 12,000 eggs. He has two groups of incubators, one in a big cellar with cemented floors and walls. This cellar is also used for crating the eggs for market. There is a cemented basement under the entire house and half of this is lined with incubators.

The equipment on the Frantz place is of the best, modern in every detail and there is plenty of it. There are 17 poultry houses and a large barn with a loft. Several of the poultry houses are very large, especially the one just built, which comfortably houses 500 pullets. A number of the houses are located in a special enclosed lot so the chickens occupying them can be kept to themselves.

Most of the houses are of frame construction altho several are built of adobe, except that the fronts are frame. The adobe houses are among the most comfortable, as they are very warm in winter and the thick walls keep them cool in the summer.

Cherry trees take up quite a bit of room on the Frantz poultry farm. They afford shade in the summer time and the chickens like them. The orchard also produces a green pasture crop for the poultry, usually being sown to winter wheat or oats.

Considerable corn is grown as well as alfalfa. Wheat and oats are sown for green pasture. The corn ground is planted to wheat in the fall and the chickens have the run of the field.

(Continued on Page 35.)



The Land, the Fences, the Scores of Poultry Houses, the Barn, the \$12,500 House, Were All Paid for by White Leghorns.

Farmers Meet at Lincoln

Rural Problems of Mid West are Outlined

BY A. G. KITTELL

THE Mid West group of Bureau officials held its last quarterly session in Lincoln, Neb., January 25 and 26. This gathering did not attract many farmers from the vicinity of the meeting place, altho they might have attended with profit to themselves, if for no other reason than to get a close-up view of the broad, many-sided program of such vital interest to the average farmer, taken up by this organization. Attendance at such a meeting helps to convince one that at last a Nation-wide organization has appeared on the scene which is qualified to act as spokesman for the American farmer.

The Kansas Farm Bureau was well represented at this gathering. Charles R. Weeks, secretary of the Farm Bureau in his state, was chosen as secretary of the Lincoln meeting. G. A. Montgomery and R. W. Graham of the headquarters' office in Manhattan; J. M. Ryan of Seneca, member of the state board; G. E. Tucker of Eureka, state organizer, and E. C. Paxton, in charge of the Topeka office of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates, made up the Kansas delegation. Other states in the group are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota.

The first day's sessions centered largely around the value and need of surveys, accurately made and interpreted, to be utilized in regulating production, to simplify marketing, and to solve transportation problems. Incidentally, the United States Department of Agriculture has acquired an able champion to aid in obtaining needed appropriations for statistical work. A strong resolution was adopted unanimously, urging Congress to appropriate enough funds to "carry on the work of collecting, tabulating, and disseminating statistical information so vital to the farmer, breeder, and feeder." W. C. Hunt, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau, favored asking Congress to turn over to the Bureau of Crop Estimates the money now spent for Congressional free seeds.

A great deal of statistical work has been done in the Eastern states of this group, which have been organized longer. The Farm Bureau officials favor having the United States Department of Agriculture take over this work entirely, but if Congress cannot be induced to make the necessary appropriations the Farm Bureau Federation will establish a statistical department of its own. As an example of the value of reliable data, it was pointed out that a livestock survey would provide an accurate basis for the railroads to estimate the car needs of shippers at marketing time.

Emphasizing the need for more liberal appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, I. Whitted of the Iowa Farm Bureau showed in graphic form how Uncle Sam spends the dollar he collects in taxes. Sixty-eight per cent is spent to pay the cost of past wars, 25 per cent for present military expenses, such as the keeping up of an army and navy, building new battle-ships, etc. Of the remaining 7 per cent 2 per cent is spent for agriculture, 2 per cent for labor, 1 per cent for education, and the remaining 2 per cent for miscellaneous purposes. "Agriculture, the greatest basic industry of them all, deserves a bigger slice out of that dollar," said Mr. Whitted.

Trained Men Needed

The growth of the American Farm Bureau, and the spread of farm co-operative enterprises generally, has created a demand for men trained in co-operative law, experts in marketing, statisticians, and agricultural economists. The demand is greater than the supply of qualified men for this work and several speakers pointed out the need of colleges and universities establishing courses which would attract young men to fit themselves for work of this kind. A course of this nature was established last fall by the Nebraska College of Agriculture. Most of the state bureaus reported they have engaged legal talent to watch the operations of state legislatures. Several members of the Kansas Bureau

are in the legislature and were said to be on important committees. Mr. Graham in the office at Manhattan also receives the daily calendar from the legislature showing bills introduced and progress made on those in the hopper.

Legislative problems brought out by members from the states in the East were of particular interest to the Westerners. The State Farm Bureaus in Michigan and Illinois are vitally interested, for example, in the movement toward state constabulary or state police. Sheriffs with their deputies are no longer able to cope with crimes committed in the country in these states. Michigan has had state police for a year, but a determined fight is being made upon them, particularly by the lawless element, according to R. Morrill, president of the Michigan Bureau. Mr. Morrill favored state police, he said, because he has a mile of fruit bordering on a highway. Shorter hours for workmen, daylight saving ordinances, are making it possible for city workers to spend several hours of any afternoon in joyriding and picnicking

in the country, including foraging expeditions on farms on their way home after dark. This has become a real problem, said Mr. Morrill, which only the state police can meet. These troopers also are the only check yet found for bootleggers, booze runners and speeders. The system of maintaining state police last year cost the state \$360,000, but income from fines collected thru them amounted to more than \$400,000, and including the returns from illicit alcohol confiscated and turned over to Uncle Sam, the total of receipts was more than \$800. These are problems Mr. Morrill advised the states farther west to be thinking about, as we shall meet them sooner or later.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has conducted several referendums on proposed laws among its members, and in this way obtains figures which are impressive to the legislators. For example, the bill proposing to abolish the state constabulary was referred and resulted in a vote of 70.4 per cent in favor of maintaining the system, and 29.6 per cent in favor of abolishing it. These referendums are a part of the work of the Farm Bureau's legislative department. This department also retains a lawyer who acts in a judicial way on laws proposed, advising the bureau as to their practical application, etc.

(Continued on Page 39.)

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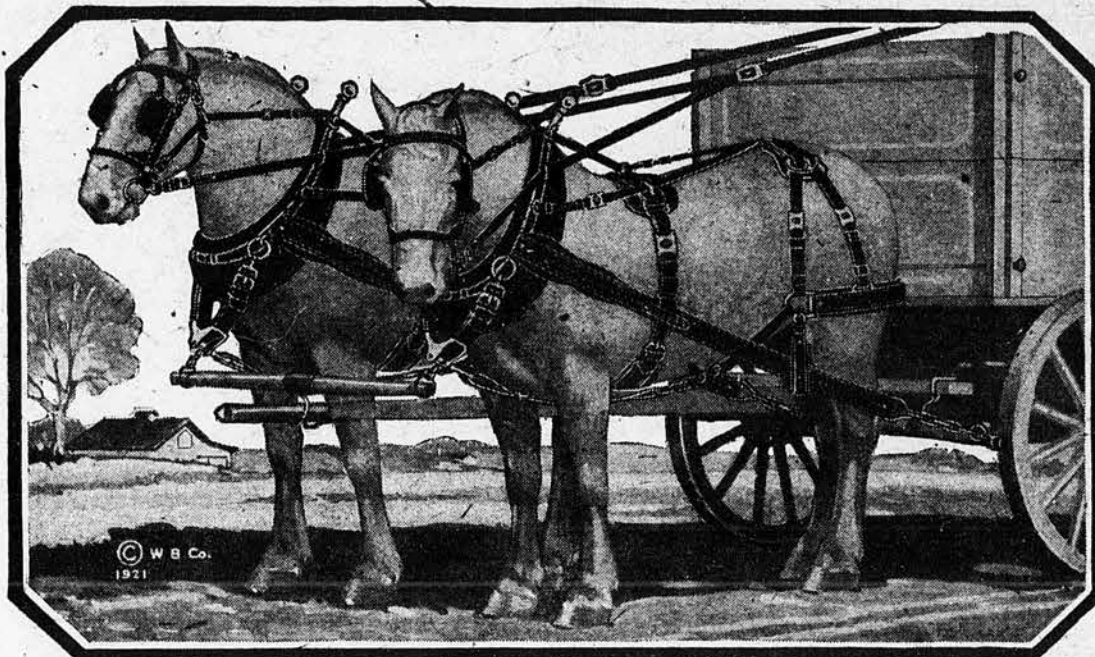
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Breast and pole straps connected with combination snap and slide. Breeching cannot slip down when unhitching. Pole strap lined and stitched on the front to prevent wear around the roller.

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THE BOYT HARNESS is sold by harness, hardware and implement dealers. Look for the BOYT dealer in your town. To be sure of getting THE BOYT HARNESS, look for the name stamped on the bronze buckles. If your dealer does not handle it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. Send today for illustrated circular giving full details and specifications of THE BOYT HARNESS.

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H. A. Kiewert, 5042 N. Long Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had some of the worst kind of cases of roup in my chickens and I thought I would not save any, but I have saved them, thanks to Germozone." H. A. Haines, Rosalia, Kan.: "If we had tried Germozone at first it would have saved us \$1,000 worth of expensive experiments." Mrs. T. A. Morley, Gallien, Mich.: "Have used Germozone 17 years and could not get along without it." E. W. Thiel, Waukesha, Wis.: "I have used your Germozone for white diarrhoea in baby chicks and sure got wonderful results. I also use it right along on grown fowls." Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages, from Omaha. Poultry Book and Book on Diseases FREE.

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Capper Poultry Club

Mothers in 1920 Cleared \$18,394. Poultry Pays

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

ONE WARM day last spring I had a caller. I am always so delighted when a club member finds her way to my office that I never forget the fine visit we have. My caller told me about how busy she had been. When asked what she had been doing, she said she had been hatching chicks by the thousand, filling orders and shipping the chicks. "It's a lot of work," she said, "and I scarcely have time for anything else during this season, but the baby chick business is a paying one. I sell my chicks for 18 and 20 cents apiece and always receive more orders than I can fill."

My visitor was Mrs. C. F. White of Shawnee county, to whom goes the honor of winning first place in the mothers' division two years in succession. In 1919, Mrs. White's net profit was \$1,616.11. Last year it was \$2,632.86, which shows the remarkable strides she is making in the purebred poultry business. Her Single Comb White Leghorns laid 16,891 eggs last year; 10,396 of these she sold and the rest she set and used at home. Out of the eggs which were set, 8,428 chicks were hatched, 8,135 of which were sold for \$1,764.70. Mrs. White began her contest work in 1920 with a flock of 100 hens and five cockerels and came out at the end of the year with a profit of \$2,632.86, after deducting all expense. And then some folks say there isn't money in raising chickens.

The mothers' reports were not judged on a strictly profit basis, but out of the 75 points allowed for profit, 30 were given for percentage of profit and 45 for actual profit. In this way mothers with small flocks stood a better show in competition for the prizes.

Made More Than \$1,000

Mrs. A. B. Gregg of Crawford county won the second prize of \$10 with her Barred Plymouth Rocks. Her net profit was \$1,414.27. Mrs. Gregg is also an energetic poultry raiser and takes care of her birds in a very scientific manner. "My chicken houses are built with open, wire covered south exposures. Dropping boards under the roosts protect the chickens from cold at night and make the houses easy to clean," is the way Mrs. Gregg's contest story begins. Sometime, when I have more space, I'll let you read the rest of her story, for it contains information which will be of value to every club member.

The list which follows gives the winners in the mothers' division for 1920:

Name	County	Prize
Mrs. C. F. White	Shawnee	\$20.00
Mrs. A. B. Gregg	Crawford	10.00
Mrs. E. A. Bailey	Atchison	6.00
Mrs. Lula Harrison	Linn	5.00

The \$1 prizes went to Mrs. J. E. McGee of Linn; Mrs. E. E. Howerton, Linn; Mrs. Ada Morrell, Linn; Mrs. Georgia Ungeheuer, Linn; Mrs. Mattie

Grover, Coffey; Mrs. Maud Sponenberg, Kingman; Mrs. Nora Wheeler, Coffey; Mrs. Nellie Gillispie, Coffey; Mrs. E. D. Beckey, Leavenworth, and Mrs. R. A. Rogers of Linn.

I wonder if 14 "dads" can show an average profit of \$814.51 on an average investment of \$200, as did these 14 members of the mothers' division. Here are some other figures which are interesting. In totaling the profits of the 39 mothers who sent in reports, I found that altogether they cleared \$18,394.02, and that the average investment was \$185.56. Their average profit was \$471.64. These folks know that a farm flock pays.

Mothers Make Fine Partners

Mothers and daughters on the farm are more closely associated than those in the city, don't you think? Making their work even more attractive are the prizes which are offered every year in the mother-daughter division of the Capper Poultry club. They are awarded for the best grades made by the daughter with her contest pen and the mother with the farm flock.

Mrs. C. F. White and Gwendolyn of Shawnee made the best grade in this department in 1919 and also held first place in 1920, receiving the \$10 prize. The other mother-daughter winners for 1920 and the cash prizes received are: Mrs. A. B. Gregg and Marion of Crawford, \$5; Mrs. E. A. Bailey and Alma, Atchison, \$3; Mrs. J. E. McGee and Blanche, Linn, \$2; Mrs. E. E. Howerton and Elva, Linn, \$1; Mrs. Maud Sponenberg and Florence, Kingman, \$1; Mrs. Georgia Ungeheuer and Mildred, Linn, \$1, and Mrs. Ada Morrell and Pearl, Linn, \$1.

Now is the time for every mother of a club girl to line up for work as her daughter's partner. It will make the girls' work more interesting and will add to the pleasure of caring for the farm flock. Then, too, record keeping will show you just how you stand at the end of the year. Some of the mothers in last year's club said they were simply astonished when they made out their annual reports to find how much their profits were. Before they began keeping records, they were never quite sure whether or not their chickens were a paying proposition. Welcome to the Capper Poultry club, mothers. Your daughters and I will be glad to have you enroll.

Applications are arriving in almost every mail from girls who wish to join the new club. It'll be bigger than ever this year and better, too, if the work which is already being done is any indication. In the next poultry club story will be an honor roll, so if you haven't lined up the member which will make you eligible to have your name placed on it, better put your thinking

(Continued on Page 45.)

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Earle H. Whitman, Pig Club Manager. Mrs. Lucile A. Ellis, Poultry Club Manager.

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.

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Special lot. Also
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All seeds graded, clean-
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of 15 years breeding
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Brun's Improved Yel-
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Berry Plants—The kind Bald-
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Farms have deep, heavy roots—are
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Baldwin's Big Berry Plant Book will
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Bridgman, Mich.

The Kansas Holstein Show

Wichita Had Many Excellent Dairy Cattle Exhibits

BY J. H. FRANDSEN
Dairy Editor

THE SECOND Holstein show and sale held in connection with the Kansas National Livestock show was a decided success and all visiting dairymen seem agreed that this feature of the show is now well beyond the experimental stages. The dairy leaders are even now laying plans for not only a Holstein show but for a show of Guernseys, Jerseys and Ayrshires for next year.

Perhaps, in point of numbers of dairy cattle the 1921 exhibit was scarcely up to last year's show, however, all believe that this was more than counter-balanced by the marked improvement of quality noticed in all classes this year. This was particularly true of the younger classes many of which reminded one of the animals seen at the big Eastern shows.

An Ideal Location

The exhibitors and the managers of the show were fully convinced that there is a distinct field for "The Kansas National," both in regard to time and place. On account of the mildness of the climate in this part of the state many of the objections to a winter show which one hears in the northern states do not apply here. The show also appeals to many who feel that at this time of the year practically all livestock lovers of the Great Southwest can take time to attend, study, and gather such information and inspiration as will make their dairy work for the coming year more practicable, profitable and enjoyable. In the fall prospective dairymen cannot take time to attend a show for they are too busy sowing their winter wheat and doing other necessary fall work.

It is but seldom that one sees such eagerness to learn just why the judge did this or that, and to insist on every explanation that would help to give them more information about what constitutes best dairy type as was shown by the Wichita ringside spectators, during the entire show. Altho in many instances neighbor was competing against neighbor, the sentiment "may the best animal win but let us know just why," was typical of what one heard thruout the entire judging period.

It was interesting to note the feeling of optimism prevailing among the Holstein breeders. They now feel that with better labor conditions and cheaper feed there will be an ever increasing demand for good Holsteins. More and more farmers are realizing that the good dairy cow is our best medium thru which our cheap forage and grains can be marketed.

Kansas Well Represented

Geographically, Kansas was well represented, practically every Holstein section of the state had its quota there. The Mulvane boosters altho comparatively new in the game carried back with them many of the most coveted awards. George Appleman of Mulvane carried away among many other prizes junior championship honors on his senior calf, Katy.

Spencer Penrose captured both senior and grand champion honors on his 3-year old cow Columbine Fayne Johanna, and he also had senior champion bull winning this honor with Sir Pietertje Ormsby Fobes. This bull is owned jointly with Sam Carpenter Jr. McCoy won junior and grand champion on his bull U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis.

B. R. Gosney, the well known Holstein breeder of Mulvane, was superintendent of the Holstein show. The show committee, which by the way, is largely responsible for the large Holstein turnout, consisted of B. R. Gosney, Ira Romig and W. H. Mott. Mr. Mott was also sale manager and to him must be attributed much of the success for the Holstein sale.

Wichita seems to be the logical place to hold a livestock show such as will best serve the needs of the Great Southwest. If the promised improvements in the way of more room for exhibits and more comfortable quarters for exhibitors are made there is every reason to look forward to even a bigger and better show in 1922.

A list of the Holstein exhibitors and their awards follow:

Exhibitors—J. M. Chestnut and Sons, Denison, Kan.; O. G. High, Derby, Kan.; Walter Craven, Wichita, Kan.; F. B. Bradfield, Derby, Kan.; Monitor Hinds, Conway Springs, Kan.; Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.; B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.; Harold Kramer, Tonganoxie, Kan.; J. F. Mast, Scranton, Kan.; C. W. McCoy, Valley, Kan.; J. H. Malls, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Spencer Penrose, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Sam Carpenter Jr., Oswego, Kan.; C. E. Malls, Tonganoxie, Kan.; John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.; J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kan.; L. W. Babcock, Harper, Kan.; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.; C. L. Sommers, Wichita, Kan.; R. H. Parsons, Arkansas City, Kan.; C. P. High, Derby, Kan.; G. H. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan.; Z. C. Thompson, Jr., Harper, Kan.; Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.; J. O. Bryan, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Haley and Thomas, Andover, Kan.; C. L. Goodlin, Derby, Kan.

Judge—R. E. Haeger, Alonquin, Ill.

Bulls—Aged: Penrose on Sir Pietertje Ormsby Fobes; 2, Mott on Canary Butterboy King; 3, O'Brien on Admiral Walker Butterboy. Two year old bulls: Penrose on Columbine Plebe Changeling. Senior yearling bull: 1, McCoy on U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis; 2, Carpenter on Rldgedale King Korndyke Artis; 3, J. H. Malls, on Colanthe Champion Lyons; 4, Regier on Regier Vee-man; 5, Regier on Regier Hollywood. Senior bull calf: Chestnut on Johanna Bonheur Ella De Kol; 2, Haley and Thomas on King Pontiac Alcartra; 3, Hends on Pickering Peerless Valdessa and Wendmoor Ormsby Segis Burke. Junior bull calf: 1, Goodwin on unnamed; 2, Penrose on Columbine Surprise Valdessa; 3, Stubbs Farm on King Mutual Katy 2nd; 4, Penrose on Columbine Maid Valdessa; 5, Brock on Brock's Ormsby Korndyke.

Senior Champion—Penrose on Sir Pietertje Fobes.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull—McCoy on U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis.

Cows—Aged: 1, Gosney on Buffalo, Arthusia Johanna; 2, Quigg on Princess Alta Gersta de Kol; 3, Appleman on Lady Josie Netherland; 4, Gosney on Lilly Zephis Anzoleita; 5, C. P. High on Dimple Lincoln 2nd; 6, Penrose on Berea Segis Pontia Hartog; 7, Sommers on Merdu Artis Clothale 2nd; 8, Mast on Belle Ormsby Duchland Cornucopia; 9, O'Brien on Oakwood Queen; 10, Parsons on Johanna Lily. Three-year-olds and under Five: 1, Penrose on Columbine Fayne Johanna; 2, J. H. Malls on Dalyude Kol Canary; 3, Appleman on Anseletta de Kol Belle; (Continued on Page 39.)

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE



also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

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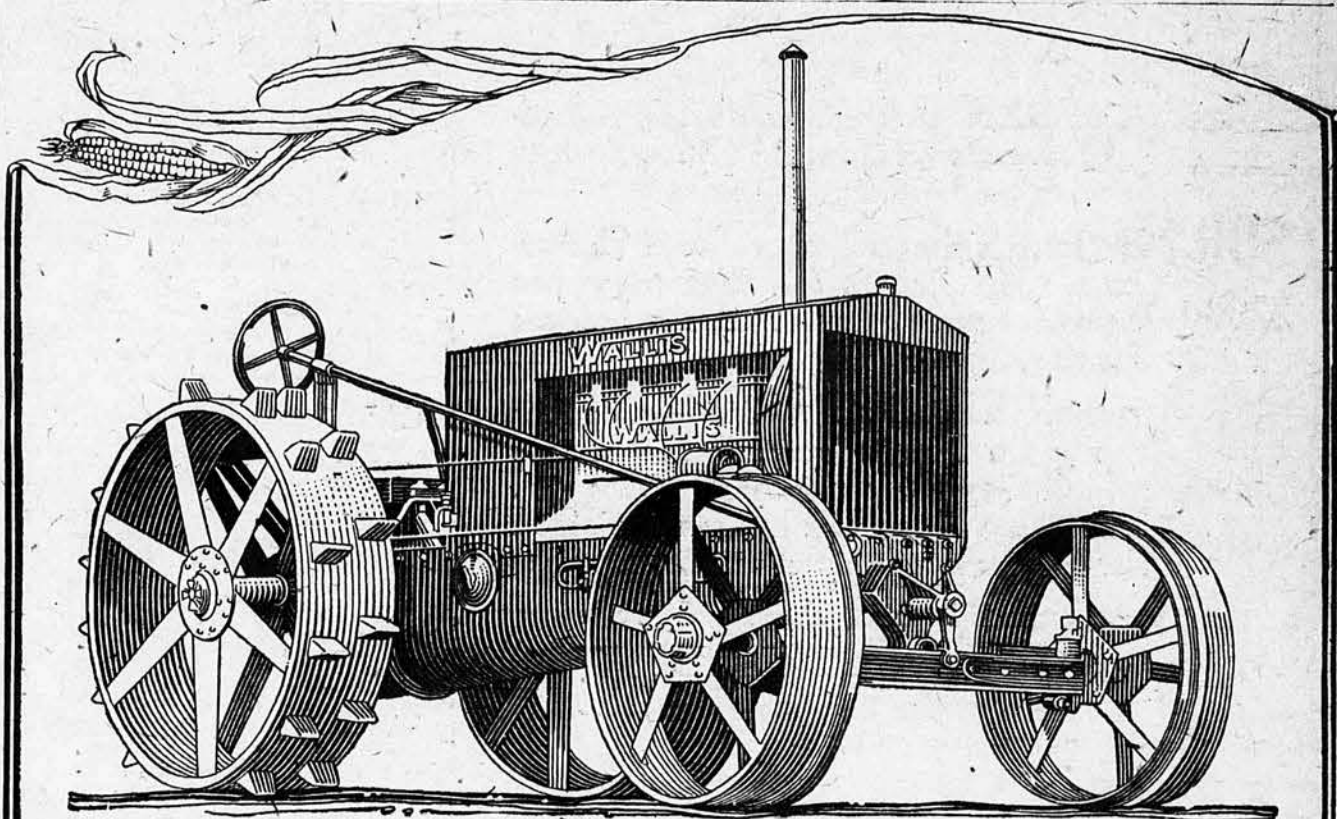
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Once again has the Wallis Tractor offered convincing proof that Wallis power means "more acres per hour." In the great international demonstration held recently by the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, the Wallis performed with such thoroughness and power that it was awarded the FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL in the three-bottom plow class. The trials lasted seven days and covered every phase of field and belt operation.

The leading English engineering journals, commented very favorably on the constructional features of the Wallis—AMERICA'S FOREMOST TRACTOR. Its sturdy strength, light weight and remarkable pulling power were commended. The famous

Wallis U-shaped frame, made of one-piece boiler steel, was the object of especial approval among the judges and engineering experts. The low-speed, heavy-duty motor; compact, dustproof construction, and non-friction bearings, were other features that received high praise. Wallis was accorded unquestioned leadership in the three-bottom plow class.

"More Acres per Hour" is built into every vital part of Wallis. Thousands of farmers throughout the country have increased their production and lowered their costs with the Wallis. Its great power and trouble-free performance add many dollars to the value of the crop. A visit to the nearest Wallis dealer will convince you of the merit of Wallis.

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NOTICE: We want the public to know that the WALLIS TRACTOR is made by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, and is NOT the product of any other company with "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.



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Honorbilt dress shoes and work shoes—shoes for the whole family—are sold by leading dealers everywhere. Look for the name Honorbilt on the soles.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

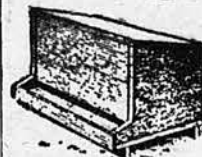
Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

IN GENERAL co-operation with this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, which is devoted largely to poultry, the Farm Engineering department has devoted these columns to some handy devices which can be made at home and used in connection with the poultry on the farm; either in the chicken yard or in the hen house.

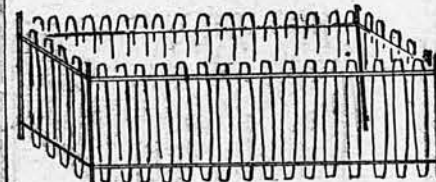
Self Feeder for Hens

This feeder can be made from scrap lumber which accumulates around any farm. It can be made from an old dry goods box with very little alteration and will save many a step. Compartments can be provided in such a feeder; one for oyster shell or any other kind of grit, another compartment for dry mash, and another for grain feed, while a fourth may hold tankage or some other kind of protein feed. The hens will not waste any feed if a small rim is placed around the tray and if the tray is made narrow so that hens cannot get into it and scratch.



Feeding Creep Saves Time

I have a feeding creep for my small chicks which saves a great deal of time in feeding them. It is made of barrel staves set far enough apart so the chicks can go in between them. It is



6 by 8 feet in size and has a hinged covering on top.

One good feed for small chicks is dried bread crumbs soaked but not fed too wet. All bits of bread left over from the table are saved and dried and enough is soaked for each feeding. When the chicks get a little older I bake them some cornbread every morning while getting breakfast. I mix up a gallon of corn meal with 3 quarts skim milk for this. We find skim milk and buttermilk to be good for chicks at all times. We never lose any chicks except from floods or in other accidental ways. Mrs. Carrie Briegal.

Saves the Chicks

Aside from healthy stock as a beginning, success with poultry consists largely in being able to raise the chicks. Folks who are year after year hatching 100 chicks for every 20 or 25 they raise to maturity will understand the joy with which a friend of mine discovered that by a simple device she could raise 95 out of every 100 chicks hatched. And she did this by utilizing an old tank-heater that had been thrown away as useless and had then lain for years in the farm junk pile. That was six years ago. Now my friend has both that old heater and a new one like it in use and she has succeeded in raising 95 per cent of all the chicks she has hatched in the last six years.

Most farm folks will recognize this old-fashioned tank-heater from the sketch. Many such are in the junk heaps on Kansas farms. Even those still in use are not needed for the original purpose this time of year and may be "borrowed" from the tank and used in the brooder coop.

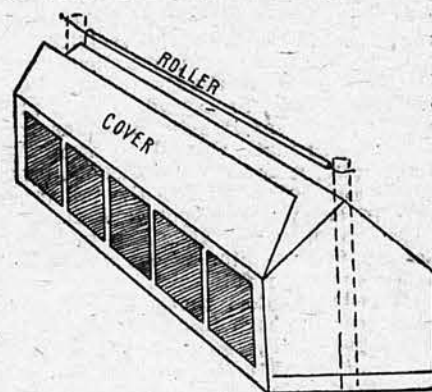
My friend uses these heaters in dirt-floored brooder houses. For fuel she uses short blocks of wood and attends to the fire only at morning and evening unless the weather is unusually cold. This type of brooder stove—for

such it really is—will keep heat for hours and as it is buried two-thirds its height in the ground in the middle of the brooder house it warms the ground for a wide space around.

In six years' experience with these heaters my friend has not had one case of bowel trouble among her chicks—for the ground is warm and dry at all times in their brooder house. No hood or hover is required. The chicks do not crowd but spread out around the heater, for their warmth comes from the ground beneath their bodies. Any sign of crowding is merely a sign that the fire is getting low and she mends the fire and the circle of chicks spreads out again. Miss H. M. W.

Nests for the Laying Room

This nest can be made by anyone who is handy with tools, and it will give satisfaction. The nests should be roomy, 12 by 16 inches being a nice size. Make a frame of narrow strips 16 inches wide and any desired length. Next make another frame that will fit inside the first one, and cover it with fly screen. This makes the floor for the nests and may be easily removed



for cleaning. Now build the nest structure in your own way, only having the cover come to a peak in the center. Just above the peak place a straight roller. If it is nicely pivoted no fowl can roost on it. Then make a drop lid for the openings of the nests which may be closed when biddy's day's work is done, and folded back early in the morning. This will prevent any roosting on the edge of the nests.

Riley Sargent.

Big Birds are Popular

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and White Orpingtons are among the most popular poultry breeds with farmers in Kansas in the opinion of A. L. Drummond of Norton, Kan. He says he has more demand for baby chicks of these breeds than from any others and that he usually is unable to fill all orders. These chickens are good layers and in addition are of such size as to sell well for slaughter. In this latter respect, Mr. Drummond holds, they have an advantage over Leghorns and he insists that they are almost as good as Leghorns so far as egg production is concerned. Mr. Drummond markets many thousand baby chicks every year; he has been in the poultry business for a quarter of a century.

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"I know your products and know them to be good. They are the cheapest by 5¢ per rod."

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THE RECENT rejection by the Kansas House of Representatives of the hard roads plan for the next two years meets with the unanimous approval of virtually every farmer in Coffey county. Hard roads sound well on paper, but when such roads cost more than \$40,000 a mile it is out of the question to expect the average Kansas county to build them, especially with farm products at their present prices. It is no mere figure of speech to say that such roads cost \$40,000 a mile, for at a recent meeting of the Lyon county commissioners to let the contract to build several miles of hard surfaced roads east of Emporia, the lowest bid received was \$40,000 a mile for the concrete-slab type of road, while the bids for the brick type were none of them less than \$60,000 a mile. Approval of such road costs can only come from those who have some financial profit accruing.

Missouri and Good Roads

It is easy for one who is lightly taxed to advocate something that will put large sums of borrowed money at work. That often means temporary high wages and apparent good times, especially for large cities. For instance, not long ago a newspaper man published an interview with a business man in Kansas City who could see nothing but prosperity for the coming year and one of his main reasons for thinking so was the fact that Missouri had just voted bonds for 60 million dollars to build hard roads, while Kansas had just amended her constitution to make it possible for the state to help in road building, which, he said, probably meant another 60 million spent there.

Lower Taxes Desired

Coffey county voted at the last election to build two bridges across the Neosho River. The cost of those bridges will probably be \$100,000. The money spent by this county three years ago was \$168,000; the amount planned to be spent for the coming year is \$450,000, an increase of more than 250 per cent. The tax rate in the business section of Burlington last year was \$3.40 on \$100. The banks here pay 4 per cent on time deposits; hence, a man with \$1,000 on deposit would get \$40 interest, of which he would have to turn over \$34 in taxes. A tax rate which takes virtually all the income of money invested in this manner is certainly high enough. Can you wonder that we do not care to take on the building of any hard surfaced roads at \$40,000 a mile?

Metal Bins for Storage

I am told that much of the wheat now in store is becoming affected with weevil, especially that stored in old wooden granaries. Wheat buyers say that grain coming in which has been stored in metal bins is virtually free from weevil, no matter how early it was threshed. One farmer told me that his wheat slightly caked on top the same as ours did and that underneath this cake the weevils were found in great numbers. His granary was tight, so he killed the weevil at once with bisulfide of carbon. This can be done where the air can be excluded, but most granaries are too open to have much success with this method. It often takes a very close examination to detect the weevil and the first intimation of their presence is the light test the wheat shows at the mill.

Plowing Up Alfalfa

We have an inquiry from Conway Springs asking for any information we may give on the cultivation of alfalfa to kill out grass. I have had no experience along that line. There are cultivators made for that purpose, but we never have seen one in operation. We plowed up an 8-acre field of alfalfa last fall because the grass had crept in to such an extent that future crops of alfalfa seemed unlikely. This field was plowed with a tractor and considerable care was taken to cut off every alfalfa root. After the plowing was done there came three weeks of

wet weather and that alfalfa turned right around and grew again, making the field look better than it had at any time during the last year. But we did not let it stand, as we feared that a dry spell would cause the plants to die, as they were entirely severed from their roots. At wheat sowing time it took a double disking and one harrowing beside the drilling to get that alfalfa down, and even now many plants seem alive and thrifty. Which leads me to conclude that alfalfa can stand a lot of rough handling in the way of cultivation.

Frequent Cutting is Injurious

Grass is the deadly enemy of alfalfa on our uplands; if it were not for fox-tail, crabgrass and water grass. Were it not for these pests, alfalfa would stand for an indefinite period on Kansas upland, but the grass seems to get most of the fields after they have been in use about six years. Our alfalfa would stand much longer if we did not cut it so often. If we let alfalfa stand until it is well out in bloom before cutting, there is much less danger of grass taking it than if it is cut when it just begins to bloom. We know that the early cutting makes the best hay, but

we also know that continued early cutting soon lets the grass get a start. We would rather take two cuttings a year from our upland alfalfa and hold the stand than to take four cuttings a year and lose out to the foxtail during the second or third year. In 1915, which was a veritable flood year here, virtually every upland field of alfalfa in this locality was taken by water grass except the two on this farm. On this farm the alfalfa got its head above the grass and we left it alone until fall.

Wheat for Poultry Feed

Until a recent thaw the roads in this locality have been in the best of condition for hauling. Because of this we arranged for storage for our wheat in town and hauled it while the hauling was good. We did this because we did not care to haul the wheat after spring's work opened, and because we wished to provide room for a great deal of shelled corn a little later. We have not sold our wheat yet. We took our wheat out of a metal granary, where it had been stored since last September. When we opened the granary we found about 10 bushels of wheat on the top which had become caked and which was spoiled for milling purposes. We took this off for the chickens and found the rest in good condition. Our theory is, that during a wet spell which we had after threshing that the wheat heated enough to drive all the moisture out; this moisture raised to the top, condensed on the metal roof and fell back on top of the wheat, causing it to cake.

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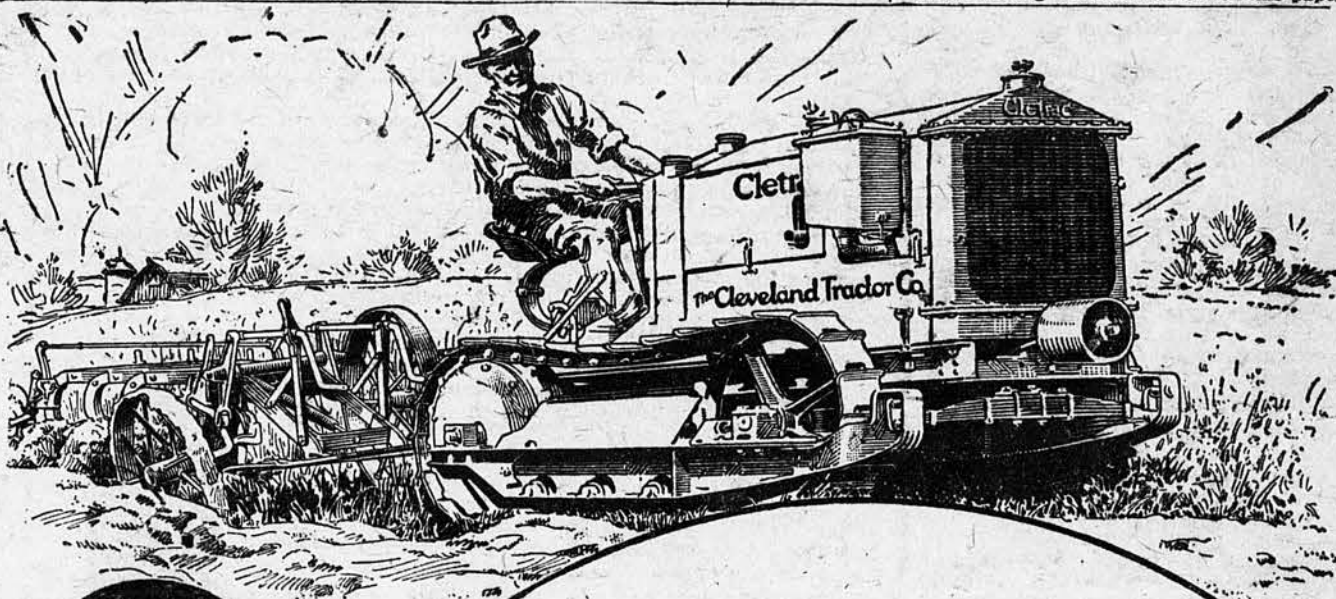


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Belt Pulley: Diameter 8 inches, face 6 inches.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
EDITOR

Dan Cupid's "Ice Breakers"

BY LOUISE COLLINS

February 14! Saint Valentine's day! A time when the community club could give a party for the district and be sure of good results. Invitations are the first thing to consider. A plain white correspondence card may be turned into a gay invitation by pasting red hearts or cupids on it and writing the invitation in verse. Two red hearts may be tied together with red baby ribbon and the invitation written inside on a white card that is also held in place by the ribbon. A string of hearts might be used with a sentence of the invitation written on each heart. A verse similar to this would be pretty:

The fourteenth of February Dan Cupid will be,
At home to his friends, the old and the wee;
He bids you come to the schoolhouse, his lair,
On Valentine's eve. Do not fail to be there.

When the invitations are on their way, the next thing to consider is the decorations. Much can be done with red cardboard, red crepe paper, a ball of twine, glue, white ink and scissors, and a few pairs of capable hands. Hearts can be made from the cardboard and strung on the twine. These strings of hearts may be hung across the room, in loops at the windows, and suspended from the lights. The crepe paper can be used to cover the lights and will give a reddish cast to the room.

But the success of the party does not depend on the decorations, the invitations or even the refreshments. It depends upon the games you play. To make an evening really enjoyable, interesting games should be planned beforehand.

"New-Fashioned" Heart Hunt

A good way to start the evening would be with an old-fashioned, new-fashioned heart hunt. Hide hearts around the room and have the guests form a line and march to music. When the music ceases, everyone hunts hearts until the music starts again. Continue this for about 10 minutes. At the end of that time, the person having the most hearts may be given a prize.

Pass a paper heart and a pencil to every guest and ask them to compose an original Valentine verse in 10 minutes. A prize may be awarded for the best verse after they have been read aloud.

Now divide the company into three sections and lead each group to a table on which has been placed a pile of beans. On the top of every pile is a small celluloid kewpie. Each person in turn is given a pair of sugar tongs with which to take a bean from the pile. If this can be done without overthrowing the kewpie, the player may keep the bean and pass the tongs to the next person. If the kewpie is overthrown, the unlucky player has to put the bean back into the pile with any others he may have won and start over. A prize may be given to the persons having the most beans after a given number of trials.

To choose partners for refreshments have the men go into one room and the women into another, and hang a sheet between the two rooms. Give

If you desire some new and lively games for that party to be given on Washington's birthday, Saint Patrick's Day, on an anniversary or at a community mixer, you will find the set of games compiled by the amusement editor just what you want. Send 15 cents and you will receive 5 pages of games suitable for all occasions. Address, Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

every woman a pole with a string of ribbon and a candy heart on the end. Several of them at a time throw their lines over the sheet and the men bite the hearts, thus making themselves the partners of the fair fishers.

Exit Father's Troubles

BY ELIZABETH DICKENS

TOO OFTEN father's tool box is sacred. He is firmly convinced that the children, if they tamper with the tools, will ruin them completely, and he has but little more faith in the mechanical ability of mother when it comes to handling—well, the brace and bit, for instance.

Of course the ideal way is to convince father that mother should be allowed to share the privileges of the tool box. But if father is obstinate there remains another course. Let mother start a tool set of her own.

A kitchen convenience which scarcely could be called a tool is the new type of knife sharpener. Instead of scratching her paring knives on the stove pipe the housekeeper may procure a whetstone provided with a wooden handle on one end and a rubber tip on the other. This whetstone can be held firmly while the knife is being sharpened and a much better edge will be procured with less than the usual expenditure of effort and in much shorter time.

Some of the regulation tools which the housekeeper should include in a tool kit are, a screw driver, pliers, and a brace and bit or a gimlet and awl.

The most convenient sort of screw driver to purchase is known as the ratchet screw driver. This type is a great strength saver as it is not necessary to let go the handle or to take the blade from the screw. Pliers are invaluable to the housewife. For pulling refractory nails and numerous other stubborn materials there is nothing that equals them.

A tack hammer and one of larger dimensions should be included in the tool box. And the wise woman will have an assortment of nails ranging from the ten-penny size down to the thumb tack. The uses of the latter range from tacking in front of the kitchen table a quotation which has pleased you, to holding down fraying linoleum.

One of the newer pancake turners will be found a decided improvement over the old sort. The new turner has a sharp slanted edge to replace the oblong shape, and is handy for turning not only pancakes, but numerous other foods. For the woman living on a dairy farm who keeps the milk in glass bottles in preference to the old tin pan, there is a device for skimming the cream without stirring it. These skimmers are little cone-shaped dippers that can be let down gently into the bottle by means of a long, slender metal handle.

The flash light is seldom thought of as a household tool, yet housewives have as much use for it as the men folks. Let mother include a flash light in her tool box and there will be no more lighting of lamps when going to the cellar to get a jar of fruit, or to the attic to bring down the hunting coat. Just snap the light and there will be no stumbling over chairs when going to see if the children are tucked in as they should be, or falling off steps when attempting to discover the cause for the racket in the hen house.



Mutton, the Black Sheep

A MEAT that receives more unjust criticism than any other food is mutton. It cannot be denied that it does have a characteristic flavor, but no more so than beef, chicken or pork. People have been unfair to this meat by speaking of it as having a "woolly" flavor. This has a psychological influence and people steel themselves against eating it.

If one will remove the fell (the external layer of muscular tissue) before cooking the meat she will lessen the possibility of disagreeableness. Careful slaughtering and intelligent care of the carcass, with thought in preparation for the table will insure an appetizing variety of meat.

It would almost seem that housewives forget there are cuts of lamb or mutton other than the leg or chops. The neck, breast or flank can be made into a delicious broth or curry. The shoulder is appetizing when served with dressing, or it may be corned.

Casserole of Lamb

Choose a compact piece of meat and cut into small uniform pieces. Roll in seasoned flour. Brown in hot drippings and place all the meat in a casse-

role or a kettle. Add carrots, onion and parsley as desired, and cover with cold water if a rich broth is desired. Cook slowly until tender.

Oven Pot Roast

3 pounds meat from the shoulder
1 cup potatoes cut in small pieces
2 tablespoons flour
1/4 cup sliced onion
Salt to taste
1 cup carrots cut in small pieces.

Put the meat in an earthenware bean pot and cover with boiling water. Place the cover on the pot and let the meat cook in a moderate oven 2 hours. Add the vegetables and salt, cover again, and cook 1 hour.

Scotch Broth

2 pounds neck of lamb
1 1/2 cups water
2 tablespoons flour
2 onions
1 turnip
4 stalks celery
2 tablespoons drippings
Salt to taste

Remove the meat from the bones and cut into small pieces. Tie the bones in a small bag and cook in the same water in which the meat is cooked. Cut the vegetables in small pieces: cook slowly in the stock 2 hours. Rub the flour and butter together until a smooth paste is made. Stir into the liquid and cook until thickened.

When Bedtime Shadows Fall

BY MARGARET A. BARTLETT

All too many times, in the days of childhood, bedtime marks the end of anything but a perfect day. The little folks, physically over-tired and mentally over-wrought, are hustled tearfully and protestingly to bed by a mother equally weary and nerve-exhausted. Prayers are quickly—and meaninglessly—said or omitted. The good-night kiss is hastily given, and the little folks are left to fall asleep taking with them the childish troubles of the day. The mother breathes a sigh of relief that at last the day is ended. "Tomorrow," she thinks, "will be a less trying day perhaps."

Yet will it be? Our tomorrows are governed by our today's; a child's tomorrow is largely influenced by its tonight. No matter how trying today has been, no matter how many quarrels have occurred, how many clashes, how much disobedience, the bedtime hour should form the perfect end to the day. Not only can it be made to smooth the tangles and soothe and quiet the little child's brain and body, but it can be made to influence the child so that the morrow will be an improvement over today.

The theory has been advanced by some that great good can be accomplished by talking earnestly and lovingly to a child as it lies sleeping, that bad habits can be corrected, good traits of character formed and the child practically molded to your desires. Whether that be true or not—and my credulity can scarcely accept it—I do know that a few moments' discussion as the bedtime shadows fall, of the children's actions, invariably has a far-reaching influence on their character.

Influence of Good Impressions

Childhood is a period of impressions. There are impressions that go deep and remain forever; and there are impressions which are but scratches, time alone being required to eradicate them completely. Under the latter head come the frequent scoldings, the threatened punishments, the eternal talking of the nervous mother and the constant repetition of "you mustn't do this," and "you mustn't do that." But the soothing, comforting bedtime talks come under the former head. In the semi-darkened room, with the childish prayers sweetly uttered, the little folks and their mother grow very close. All that is best and sweetest in the child will come to the front. From her disobedient little boy or girl she will be sure to draw "I'm sorry, mamma, and I'll try not to do it again."

"I shall never again," one mother confided to me recently, "give over the bedtime hour to anyone else. For two weeks when I was ill, my sister tucked the children in and kissed them goodnight. I had always done more. I knelt by their beds, stroked their hair and loved and petted them. As I caressed them, I talked in a gentle way of the kind of children I wanted them to be. I laid down no rules, and I carefully avoided must and don't, but I always sent the children to sleep with happy determination to please me."

"Then came the two weeks without my bedtime talks. I noticed little traits I had thought overcome returning. A slight misdemeanor of one day was repeated in a greater degree the next. Finally I determined to go up to bed with them again. Our quiet little talks were resumed, and the children's behavior at once showed a marked improvement. Hereafter, when I am unable to give daily care to the children, I shall manage somehow to give them their mother at bedtime."

That mother's experience is, I am sure, typical. The bedtime hour can right many wrongs, can correct many wrong impressions, and can make many new and good ones.

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Care of the Hands

BY HELEN LAKE

We believe that the following suggestions will answer the inquiries we have had from some of our readers about the care of the hands.

Keeping the hands soft and white in cold weather is a difficult task; it's not an impossibility. If gloves are worn outdoors and a good hand lotion or cream is used after washing, there's not much danger of being embarrassed when the hands come into sight.

Every woman can have beautiful hands. Of course, some persons have more shapely ones than others, but clean, soft, white hands with well cared for nails make a good appearance.

When the hands are red continually, it's a sign that tight shoes, gloves, skirt bands or other clothing is interfering with circulation. To overcome this difficulty, wear no tight clothing and bathe the feet in warm water every day.

Many women wear gloves while doing their work to protect the skin. Loosely fitting ones of rubber can be worn in washing the dishes or other tasks in which the hands must be placed in hot water. Soft cotton or leather gloves can be worn while sweeping, dusting, making the beds and doing other things about the house.

Another important precaution to heed is to wear gloves when gathering the eggs, feeding the chickens and attending to the other chores outdoors; cold winds make hands harsh and dry. And it pays to slip them on when putting coal in the stove for it is not easy to wash all the coal dust off.

A firm, but not too stiff, brush is helpful in washing the hands. By using it vigorously and having plenty of soap suds, the hands can be cleaned quickly. Then they need to have a good lotion or cream rubbed into the pores of the skin.

One of the best exercises for the hands, which can be repeated at odd moments during the day, is to shake them vigorously from the wrists and then let them hang lifeless a few seconds.

The care of the nails is essential if the hands are to appear at their best. In manicuring them, first file to the desired length. Then immerse the fingers in a bowl or basin which is partly filled with warm soapy water. Remove in a few minutes and clean the nails with an orange stick. To do this, wrap a small piece of absorbent cotton around the point of the stick, swab it in a bleaching solution and clean under the free edge of the nails. Then dip the fingers in the water again and dry.

The cuticle is then pushed back with the orange stick. If it is harsh, do not irritate it by pressing against it; this will cause hang nails. Rub a cream or salve into it a few nights before going to bed and soften the cuticle in this way.

Wash the hands thoroly, dry and if one wishes to polish the nails, apply the polish with a buffer. Smooth off the rough edges of the nail with emery board. And last, but not least, look at the neat fingers and give your smile of approval.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Those who visited in Topeka the week beginning January 10 had an opportunity to see the state poultry show at the auditorium. The floor of the largest seating room in the city was entirely taken up with coops of chickens. Chickens of all kinds and sizes seemed to be trying to outdo each other in making noise. The big Brahmas near the door would have fitted in with an exhibition of beef cattle, while the Leghorns that occupied the stage might well have been sorted with dairy cattle in another show.

The farm woman who raises only purebred poultry would find much of interest in looking at the prize winners of her breed. The average woman has no time for such fancy poultry raising but it is well for her to know what perfect specimens of the farm flock should be.

The poultry plant that has paid a premium for white and buff varieties made a display of dressed poultry that seemed to justify their graded prices. Dark or black chickens showed where each pin feather had lodged and presented an unattractive appearance. The one in charge explained that the chickens were dry picked and that, even as they were, the girls picking them had put in extra time, and they would sell for less than the more presentable white ones.

Some of the most interesting discussions of farm life we ever have heard were those given at the public meeting of the state board of agriculture, January 12-14. The talks touched farm life from various angles including banking, stock raising, marketing, soil conservation and home-making. In the last analysis, the main aim of farm life as seen by all was the making of a real home and the proper training for boys and girls. In the last respect, some speakers thought the need for better country schools was the greatest need of the age. It was the thought that the majority of the children in the state are educated in country schools that bear no comparison to town schools in the advantages offered.

Another speaker was more consoling. He pointed out the fact that a large per cent of the successful preachers, bankers and men in positions that require good judgment have been farm boys. Their education, acquired more slowly, had given them time to link their knowledge with life, and the opportunity to enter business when the more mature powers of the mind were developed.

Thoughtful parents attending this meeting could not fail to receive the impression that the farm home could be an ideal place in which to live and to rear children. They could not fail

Housewifery—A Business

Here is a little food for thought, not a new thought but one we need to stop and think about frequently.

It has been said that "Housewifery is the business of being the mistress of the family." Let us analyze the meaning of the principle words, namely, business, mistress, and family. Business means, concern; mistress, the person versed in everything; family, a group of individuals living under one roof.

Enlarging the original definition we have, housewifery is the concern of the person versed in everything pertaining to a group of individuals living under one roof.

Can you point to any profession anywhere that has greater possibilities?

to feel an increased responsibility to make the farm home equal to the city home in its attractiveness for young people, and in its power to supplement the unsatisfactory country school.

One of the best speakers told an amusing story that was not lacking in point. He said he had married a red headed girl who had such a good nature that she took all the jokes about red hair without becoming angry. They lived the usual, uneventful life on the farm. At last a change in the red headed one's nature became apparent. Nothing suited her. She found fault with the man, the children and people in general. When she began to kick the "hound dawg" around, the man decided on a change of scene. After a few days in the mountains she was heard singing and finally was seen petting a miserable looking dog. Then they went home. The change of scene had worked a magic transformation.

The speaker said if he were obliged to gaze all the time at the most wonderful painting in the world he would doubtless go crazy. The farm woman who sees only her own home is suffering when the least change of scene would change her whole world. For this reason, the speaker called Henry Ford one of the greatest benefactors of mankind because he had provided a cheap means of quick transportation.

When dusting your electric fixtures turn on the lights; this will prevent the breaking of filaments when jarred.

Women's Service Corner

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

Bread Will Clean Pictures

Can you recommend anything to remove spots and dirt from a picture?—Mrs. M. E. M.

I believe pictures could be cleaned by the same method as is used to clean wallpaper. Brush the picture well with a soft brush or dust cloth, then cut a loaf of yeast bread 2 or 3 days old into pieces. Hold these pieces by the crust and rub the picture downward with long light strokes. Do not rub across or rub harder than necessary.

Refinishing Woodwork

Please tell me how to refinish a room in ivory that has been painted dark green.—A Subscriber.

Remove all the old paint that you can by scraping and then sandpaper it. In order to get a smooth surface, the wood must be as clean as possible and free from old paint and varnish. Then apply three coats of flat white paint and finally the ivory paint.

Dresses for the Young Girl

How should a girl 12 years old have her dresses made? How long should she wear them?—N. E. C.

There are a number of styles that are good for girls of 12 years. The best way to decide that question would be to consult the fashions in current magazines. A few inches below the knee is the correct length for the average 12-year-old girl. Of course, if she is tall for her age, the dresses should be lengthened.

Removing Superfluous Hair

Can you tell me how to remove hair growing on the face and arms?—A Reader.

There are no applications that will remove superfluous hair permanently with one treatment. Several remedies that are now being sold will remove it temporarily but it comes back heavier than before.

A Remedy for Dandruff

Will you please tell me how I can cure dandruff?—A. Y. R.

The best way to free the scalp of dandruff is to go to a beauty specialist and have them prescribe a tonic. Then careful massage of the scalp every night will help. The scalp does not have an opportunity to exercise as does the rest of the body, and massage will make the blood circulate to nourish it. If the dandruff is not too bad, repeated massage may cure it.

When Gilt Frames Tarnish

I have some gilt picture frames that have tarnished. I can find nothing that will remove this. Could you suggest a method?—Mrs. D. K. L.

Beat the white of 1 egg and add to it 1 pint of cold water. Apply the mixture to your frames with a sponge, and wipe them dry with a soft flannel. Give a finishing polish with another clean, dry flannel.

Economical Kitchen Towels

Any woman whose husband feeds tankage to his hogs may add to her store of kitchen towels without any expense. Now do not sniff and say, "Oh, that awful smell," for the most sensitive nose is not able to detect any unpleasant odor by the time those tankage sacks become towels.

First the sacks should be turned wrong side out and hung on the line to receive the cleansing of the winds and the rains for a week or longer. Then they should be washed and boiled in a suds of strong soap and a good washing powder. They are then ready to be ripped open and hemmed. These sacks make square towels that are heavy but they are absorbent, are not difficult to wash and they bleach rapidly.

Flowers and Jewels

Flowers that grow in Life's garden. Are the friends that are ours to claim, Choice flowers that bloom serenely, Today and tomorrow, the same; And would not our garden be lovely If Time never came to efface Those blossoms that shed their sweet beauty In the depths of our heart's secret place?

Jewels are they by the wayside, These loved ones, friends of our youth, Jewels that sparkle with friendship And radiate goodness and truth; Could it be that our gems were more precious If years did not scatter them wide If the still waves of lengthening distance And Time never came to divide? —Rachel A. Garrett.

Learning Outside of School

Lessons Can Be Made into Interesting Games

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

DO YOU help Tommie and Mary with their lessons? If not, you are missing a great deal of pleasure and benefit to yourself and the child. We sometimes think that when one has graduated or quit school his education is finished. What a mistake that is! There is not one of us that cannot learn something new every day and a little effort on the part of a parent who has lacked educational advantages will enable him to learn a great deal with the children.

I knew a family who used to hold a spelling contest every evening. Mother or father pronounced the words and then young and old joined in the spelling. The next day's lessons were more easily learned in that manner and it was so much fun to have mother and family take part. They used to play geography games. One of the family would describe a town, a mountain or a lake, and the others would try to guess what it was. Long winter evenings passed pleasantly in this way and found the ties of parents and children more closely.

History can be learned in games like this also, and splendid drills in mental

arithmetic may be conducted. Reading aloud by one member of the family, he having to give the book to another when a mistake is made is another way of combining learning and recreation.

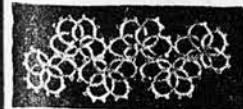
The happiest recollections of my childhood are the long winter evenings in the old farm home. I think we must have raised popcorn every year, for I cannot remember a winter when we did not have it. Mother put a tablespoon of lard in a large iron kettle and when this began to smoke, she added the popcorn and a little salt, stirring them into the hot grease and putting the lid on. Then the popping began, with mother standing beside the stove, shaking the kettle frequently. When several of these kettles had been poured into a large bowl, a pan of red apples was brought in and we all settled down to enjoy ourselves, munching popcorn and apples and reading or playing games. Mother always was ready to help us with our studies and I think she and father enjoyed it. I know it made our school work more interesting than if we had left all thought of it inside the walls of the school house.

Hope Chest Possibilities

Wouldn't You Like Tatted Initials?

BY MARGARET BURNS

OUR READERS who do fancywork will appreciate having the collection of books from which these illustrations were taken. The designs are new and original and will be sure to please. Directions for making every pattern are clearly given.



The tatted edge illustrated is one of more than a hundred shown in book

No. 3. Several tatted yokes and a baby hood also are described. Have you ever seen tatted initials? The entire alphabet is given in this book with complete directions for tatting each letter. Nothing gives so much individuality to linen as hand made initials. Haven't you heard women say, "I wish I could find a crochet pattern that's different?" If you're one of

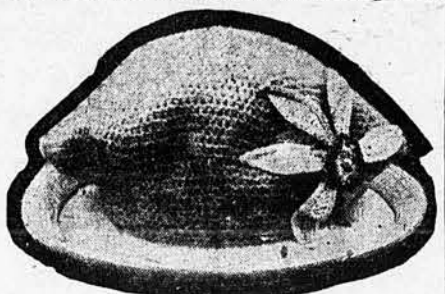


these women, you'll find just what you have been wishing for in the book of fancy lace designs from which this lamp shade was taken. You'll like the pretty hat, the yokes, collars, caps, centerpieces and panels for doors and window curtains that are shown, too. The lovely baby bib and hood are especially attractive, as is also the pin cushion cover. Complete directions for making the stitch are given in this book, the number of which is 01.

Crocheted tam sport hats are always

in vogue. They're just the thing for motoring, too. Book No. 10 has directions for making 12 of them, so you would be sure to find the type of hat in it that is most becoming to you. Besides these sport hats, the book also contains 16 designs for tab collars in tatting and crocheting. These designs would make pretty towel ends, too.

"My Trousseau," a book showing crochet work for lingerie and linens is the banner book in this collection. The



girl who expects to become a spring bride would be delighted with the suggestions contained in it. She'll want to make every one of the eight yokes illustrated and is sure to want the pretty crocheted cap and slippers. This book also has new designs for towel ends, and insets for curtains, napkins and bedspreads. The cherry twig illustrated was taken from this book. The cherries may be filled with emery powder and used for a needle holder, or they may be stuffed with cotton and used for a pin cushion. There are any number of ways in which the sprig could be used for decoration, too. Put a cross in the space opposite book No. 4 if you wish this book.



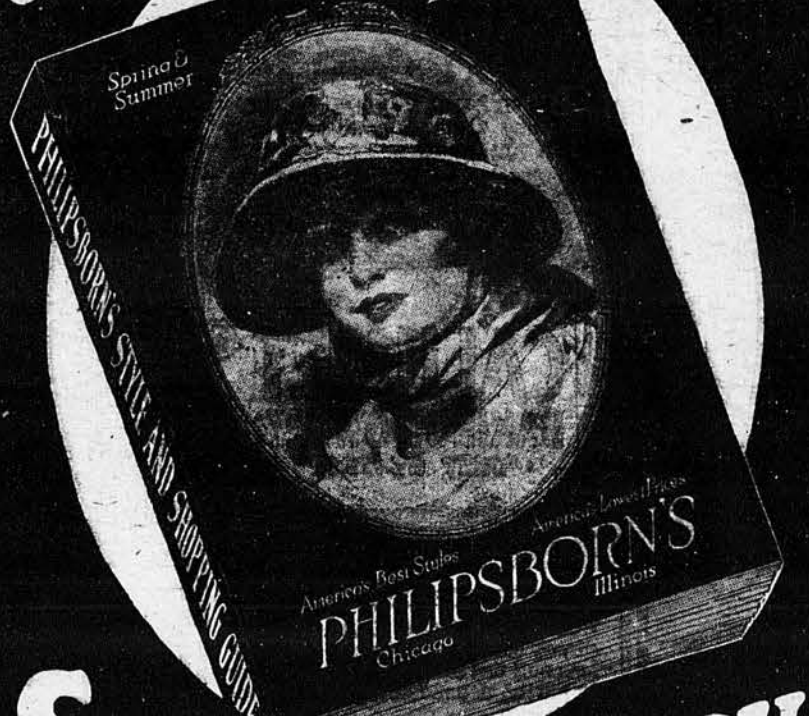
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Pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

Calumet Sunshine Cake Recipe
1/2 cup of butter, 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1 cup water, 2 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1 teaspoon lemon, yolks of 9 eggs. Then mix in the regular way.

Garments You Can Make

Featuring Styles for the Spring Wardrobe

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



IS THE spring wrap a problem? Several of these patterns feature the possibilities of a made-over garment. Are you taking advantage of these opportunities as you plan the spring wardrobe?

Style No. 9904 shows a women's dress that could be made of two old dresses. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9899—Misses' Middy. The ever-serviceable middy may be made of galatea, drill, poplin or any of the heavier materials. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9906—Women's Dress. This frock emphasizes the long-waisted lines and sash that are popular in the new spring dresses. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9895—Misses' Coat. A collar that may be worn high or rolled back, and patch pockets, are the outstanding features of this simple coat. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9890—Misses' Coat. This short coat is especially adapted to becoming a made-over garment. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

9896—Women's Dress. This dress is another example of the possibility of combining the good parts of two worn dresses into one. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9898—Girls' Cape. This easily made wrap for the small miss is attractive and practicable for school wear. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Frozen Milk

A question about milk, of great interest to both producers and consumers is whether it is hurt by freezing; if so, to what extent.

Dr. Mixsell of New York made some careful studies in regard to this which were published last year in the Archives of Pediatrics, a magazine that publishes a great deal of material about infant feeding.

The author's conclusions are that the milk suffers enough change to make milk that has been frozen undesirable for use in feeding young infants. He states that severe diarrhea has followed the use of frozen milk, and that if no other is available he would prefer to use a dry milk or unsweetened condensed milk for infant food.

The popular idea that frozen milk will not decompose is disproved by the investigation. Bacterial growth is delayed by freezing, but it does not destroy the germs and if the milk should contain disease germs it is just as harmful even if it be frozen.

One investigator showed that thawed milk never can be exactly the same as unfrozen milk. This, he states, is due to the fact that the water freezes at first at the outside on the wall of the vessel; the solids are forced towards the center, the fat rises and is partially churned when the milk freezes. The natural emulsion of fat never is restored completely after thawing, and the casein appears in flakes rather than in the original colloidal condition of the casein. It is probably on account of this that thawed frozen milk may decompose more rapidly than normal milk. It is therefore essential that it should be used immediately, if at all.

Use of Typhoid Vaccine

How long does vaccine treatment for typhoid prevent a person from having typhoid again? In other words how often does the treatment have to be repeated to keep a person immune? S. W. W.

While vaccination against typhoid has passed the experimental stage it is still difficult to say definitely how long the protection given by the vaccine lasts. It does not disappear suddenly but gradually, so that the vaccination that would protect one against a mild degree of exposure might not protect against repeated and massive infection. The opinion at present is that vaccination against typhoid should be repeated in three years.

Prevention of Smallpox

Is a person on whom vaccination will not take immune from smallpox? I have been vaccinated three times by three different doctors and it does not take. Smallpox is prevalent in this neighborhood. I was exposed to it and was vaccinated again but it did not take and so far I have not had the smallpox. Is there any use in me spending more money on vaccination? I am positive I never have had the smallpox. G. W.

The trouble with depending upon natural immunity against a disease is that it is variable. It may protect you at a time when you are in vigorous health and the infection not great, but not if you become tired and run down. The next time that you go to be vaccinated explain the situation to the doctor and insist upon his vaccinating you with fresh vaccine of undoubted potency. Smallpox vaccine deteriorates very readily, especially if exposed to heat. Most of the failures to "take" are thus accounted for.

Lemon Juice

Kindly tell me whether the juice of a lemon taken in water without sugar, daily, would cause rheumatism. I have been told that it would but have always thought lemons were a healthful food. G. A.

It would not cause rheumatism. Lemon juice is a powerful fruit acid. Take in quantity, however, and even good things must be used with good judgment and in proper balance.

Infection from Teeth

How can I get trustworthy information as to infection caused by devitalized teeth? I have not been well in many years

and wonder sometimes whether some of the devitalized teeth I have could be doing much mischief. I suffer much with my head and cannot get strong it seems. I have had a very serious breakdown and recovery is slow. My teeth were all fixed last fall. They do not bother me much but feel a little sore to percussion at times and occasionally I have a little neuralgia in those regions of face. One abscess was revealed by X-Ray but it feels better now and seems to have disappeared. J. G.

The question of removing devitalized teeth is one that must be decided for every case on its individual merits. It is not to be done rashly. Other methods to improve health are to be tried first. But it is an undoubted fact that devitalized teeth, apparently guiltless of abscesses, do make trouble in some cases. Their removal must be considered if your ill health continues and no other cause can be demonstrated.

When 8 to 10 months old, a bull should have a ring put in his nose. This may be a light copper ring that is to be replaced with a gun metal ring when he has grown larger. A bull, after he is a year old, should always be led with a staff.

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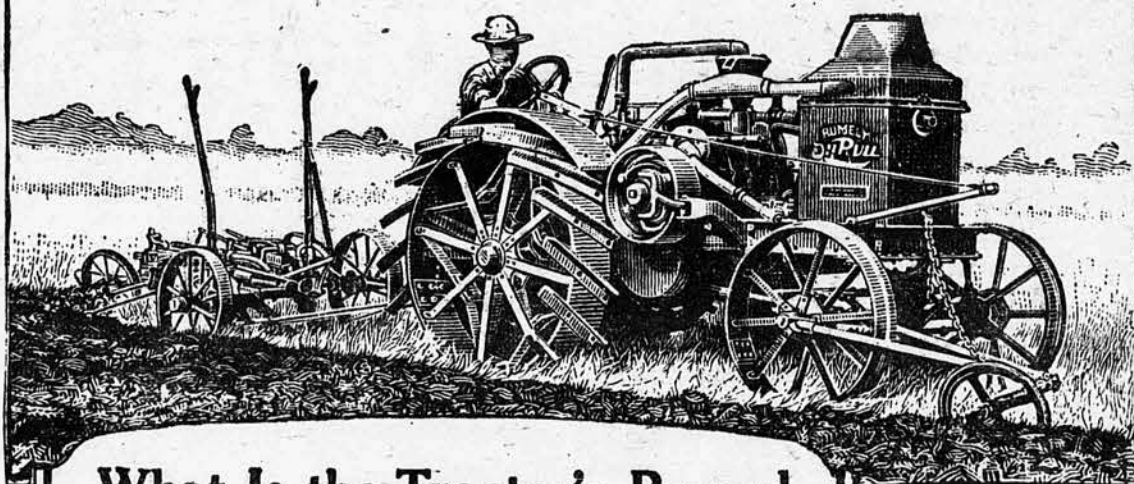
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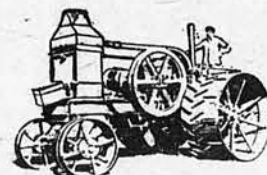
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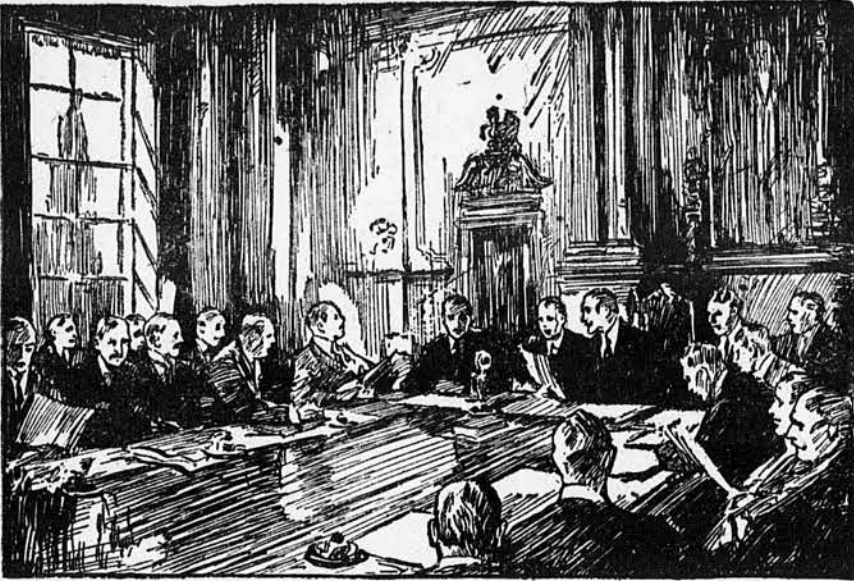


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On the Basis of Facts

The life of our country is built around its Public Utilities. Our social, industrial and Government activities could not exist today without the continued operation of their indispensable services.

That such services may be extended and developed to be of the greatest use to the greatest number, the Federal Government and practically all the states have appointed Public Service Commissioners as permanent tribunals to regulate public utilities with fairness to all concerned.

Facts as to the past and studies as to the future, the Bell Companies find are essential to the proper management and development of their business. This information is open to study by these Commissioners and through them by the public generally.

The solution of the problem of building up and maintaining the public utilities, which is of the greatest importance to the people of this country, is assured whenever all the facts are known and given their due weight.



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ALBAUGH-DOVER COMPANY, 2177 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



For Our Young Readers

Three Cheers for the Busy Bakers!

BY HELEN WENZEL

I HAVE been a member of the Busy Bakers' Bread club of Lansing, Kan., for three years, but never before have I enjoyed my work as much as this last year. The second year our club was organized with 10 members, but only two of us completed the work. Last year our work was better in every way. We started with 17 members and 15 of us finished the year.

My story is mostly about my own work, for I was unable to attend many of the meetings because of the illness of my mother. I am 15 years old and have been keeping house for a family of six all by myself. About threshing time I began to get the blues, thinking about how I was to manage the feeding of 25 or 30 men, but after I got started in the work I found it was much easier than I had expected. The day before threshing began I baked 10 loaves of bread and four cakes besides the regular food. The following morning I arose before 5 o'clock and prepared breakfast for 10 men—which surely kept me flying about in my kitchen.

And I feel that if it had not been for club work I would not have been able to do in my own home what I have done this last year.

The girls in our club have done excellent work this year. Our demonstration team at the fairs won second place at Topeka and first at Wichita. Besides winning \$50 as club honors—\$25 at Topeka and \$25 at Hutchinson—many of the girls won individual prizes. I won first on my bread at Topeka, Hutchinson and Wichita.

Besides my other work I canned 400 quarts of fruits, vegetables, jelly and jams. In my bread club work I baked 25 dozen muffins, 8 dozen doughnuts, 12 bakings of cornbread, 17 coffee cakes, 34 pies, 35 cakes, 325 loaves of bread, and have prepared 600 meals. At the county fair in November I won a prize of \$1 on my loaf of bread and helped the club win the \$5 prize at this fair. My rank in the county in the amount of bread baked for the year is fourth.

Our club gave a pie social, and the money we made is to send a delegate to the club program held in connection with Farm and Home week at Manhattan next spring. Our social was not largely attended, but with a nice program in which all the girls took part, we made \$14. We also had a community fair at which prizes were given both juniors and seniors. I won first on my jelly, first on canned vegetables and second on fruits. So far this year I have won \$7.25 in prize money. I have found that besides the pleasure and the educational part of club work it is also a paying job.

The second year of my club work I won a free trip to Manhattan and I hope to do so again this year. I close my account of my work with many thanks to Miss Florence Whipple, our county club leader, who devoted much of her time to making our club a success, and also to Mrs. W. R. Davis, our leader, who gave up much of her own pleasure to help us girls. I hope to complete my fourth year in club work this year and win a four-leaf clover pin. Three cheers for the Busy Bakers' Bread club!

Do You Like to Read?

We all like boarding school stories. A fascinating one just out is "Mehitable" by Katherine Adams. Mehitable never dreamed that such fun as boarding school ever should come to her. But it did, and almost before she knew it,

she found herself in far away Paris with a group of interesting girls from many lands. The book is the story of her days in the old chateau boarding school, of lessons and pranks, sight seeing trips over the great city, of a wonderful vacation in Ireland and a visit in Belgium. If you like stories of interesting boys and girls, stories of far away lands and of things you would like to do yourself you'll like this one, published by Macmillans, New York.

Goes to "Consolidated"

I live about 5 miles from school, which is under the "consolidation" plan. A truck carries 45 pupils to school. It is heated by the exhaust and is quite comfortable. It comes to our homes every morning and takes us safely home every evening. The truck in which I ride is driven by one of our teachers.

A year ago I went to a little country school. At first, when it was consolidated with Pierce, I did not think I should like consolidated schools, and my parents felt the same way about it. But we have changed our minds, for we have found that the consolidated school affords more conveniences for learning than the little rural schools do. I am 11 years old.

Weld Co., Colo. Delbert Tregoning.

Can You Fill the Blanks?

Little Miss Betty wishes all of you boys and girls to fill out the blanks in her puzzle, and she says that to the first six of you who send in correct words she will give packages of postcards. Betty is a small girl and sometimes forgets to spell correctly. See if you can find a misspelled word in her puzzle. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



The prize winners in the January 22 puzzle, Can You Spell Them? are Everett Cavin, Ethel Liebst, Elmer Buster, Edward Stoppel, Esther Hall and P. W. Meyer.

Rugs should not be placed cornerwise in a room, but should follow the lines of the walls and furniture.

About That Contest!

One of our readers wishes to try for the cash prize offered in our "Letters to a Small Farm Girl" contest, and asks for further information about it. As was stated in the announcement of the contest, you are to write exactly as you would to a farm girl friend 8 to 12 years old. The letters are to follow the series of letters to farm boys and girls written by Mr. Case in former issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. There is plenty of time yet for all of you who wish to compete for the cash prize.

Farm Questions

BY G. C. WHEELER

I wish to lease a dairy farm on the stock share plan. What would be the proper division of receipts and expenditures?

The owner is to provide the farm, the buildings, and a herd of good grade Holsteins, reserving the home, poultry house and run, garden and garage; the renter is to supply machinery, horses, and all necessary labor; the lease is to run on a yearly basis. The chief object will be to supply whole milk for sale to bottlers in Topeka using the feed produced on the farm for all livestock kept as far as possible supplementing this with purchased feed. What is the usual method of management in an enterprise of this kind? W. H. T. Shawnee County.

The customary stock share lease provides that the livestock shall be owned jointly by the owner and tenant, the tenant supplying the work horses, machinery and all labor needed for farm work and the owner the land and buildings, other expenses and all receipts being shared jointly. In your plan the land owner is to own all the cattle and reserves some of the farm buildings for his own use. It might be satisfactory to proceed on this basis dividing everything half and half but I anticipate difficulties might arise. The success of a stock share lease is largely dependent upon the interests of owner and tenant being in harmony. This is not always the case where the livestock belongs entirely to either the owner or the tenant.

The owner in the case given would own the cattle. The tenant would be interested only in their capacity to produce milk and calves, providing he shared in the calves. It might be to the tenant's immediate financial advantage to let a sick cow die rather than to use the feed and care necessary to nurse her back to health. If the owner of the cattle gets all of the calves it is not to the tenant's best interests to give them good care. If the calves and young stock are owned jointly, the heifers will soon be coming into the herd as cows and will either be owned jointly or else the landlord will have to buy the tenant's interest in them. If these heifers continue as joint property, the owner of the land and the original herd will bear all of the depreciation on the foundation stock. This would scarcely be fair.

One method of overcoming these difficulties which has been used satisfactorily is for the landowner to take the tenant's note for a half interest in the livestock involved, at a reasonable rate of interest. This is unnecessary if the tenant has sufficient funds to pay cash for a half interest. An agreement on this basis would be more certain to prove satisfactory than one in which the interests of the owner and tenant are not always in harmony.

The reservation of the buildings by the owner might be offset by supplying the tenant with other buildings for the same purpose or by compensating him to the amount of their rental value.

I doubt whether you will find such a lease satisfactory unless you go into it for more than one year. Livestock farming requires the making of plans extending over a period of several years and does not lend itself readily to a one year lease. I would advise having the leasing period cover at least three years and a longer period if possible.

Usually a business of this kind is managed by the tenant but he usually calls on the owner for more advice than does a tenant renting for cash or a share of the crops. This type of leasing is the most satisfactory of any kind in use in the state at present. The Department of Farm Economics at the Kansas State Agricultural college has prepared blank forms for the use of persons wishing to make such leases and will send them free on request. Bulletin No. 221 which describes the various methods in considerable detail also will be sent free on request.

W. E. Grimes.

Preparing Osage Orange Seed

How can I get the seed out of "hedge balls" and what is the best time of the year to plant them? When is the best time to set out evergreens? I am just moving to Scott county, Kan., and desire to get trees of some kind started. R. S. Anderson County.

Pile the hedge balls up and let them freeze, and soften. After they are well frozen it is not a difficult task to wash out the seeds. The balls may be dried thoroughly and the seed pounded out but this requires more work than permit-

ting them to freeze and then washing out the seeds.

As a rule the best results are obtained by setting evergreens out in the spring. If the balls of earth are left on the roots they may be transplanted almost any time of the year.

Albert Dickens.

Accretion of Land

The deed to my land calls for 64 acres more or less bordering on the Kaw River. About 3 years ago the river took about 10 acres of it and the next year started building back again. On this land built up by the river trees are growing and a part of it can be farmed. Have I a right to this land and a right to stop anyone from hunting and trespassing on the same?

2. Is there a law governing hunting and trespassing along the river adjoining the place without the owner's permission? J. L.

You have the right to the natural accretion to your land caused by the river on the same general principle that you have no recourse for the land taken from your farm by the action of the river. As the land belongs to you, of course you have the right to forbid hunting and trespassing upon it.

2. The law does not specifically provide that it is unlawful to hunt along the river adjoining the landowner's land. Section 4961, Chapter 44, makes it unlawful to hunt or pursue any wild game, bird, or animal upon occupied or improved premises of another, or upon any traveled or public road or railroad right of way that adjoins any such occupied or improved premises without first having obtained the written permission of the owner or one occupying such premises unless accompanied by the owner or person having authority on the premises. Nothing is said about hunting or fishing on the river.

Legal Age in New Mexico

At what age can a boy and girl marry in New Mexico? READER.

New Mexico has no definite age at which a marriage can be contracted without the parents' consent.

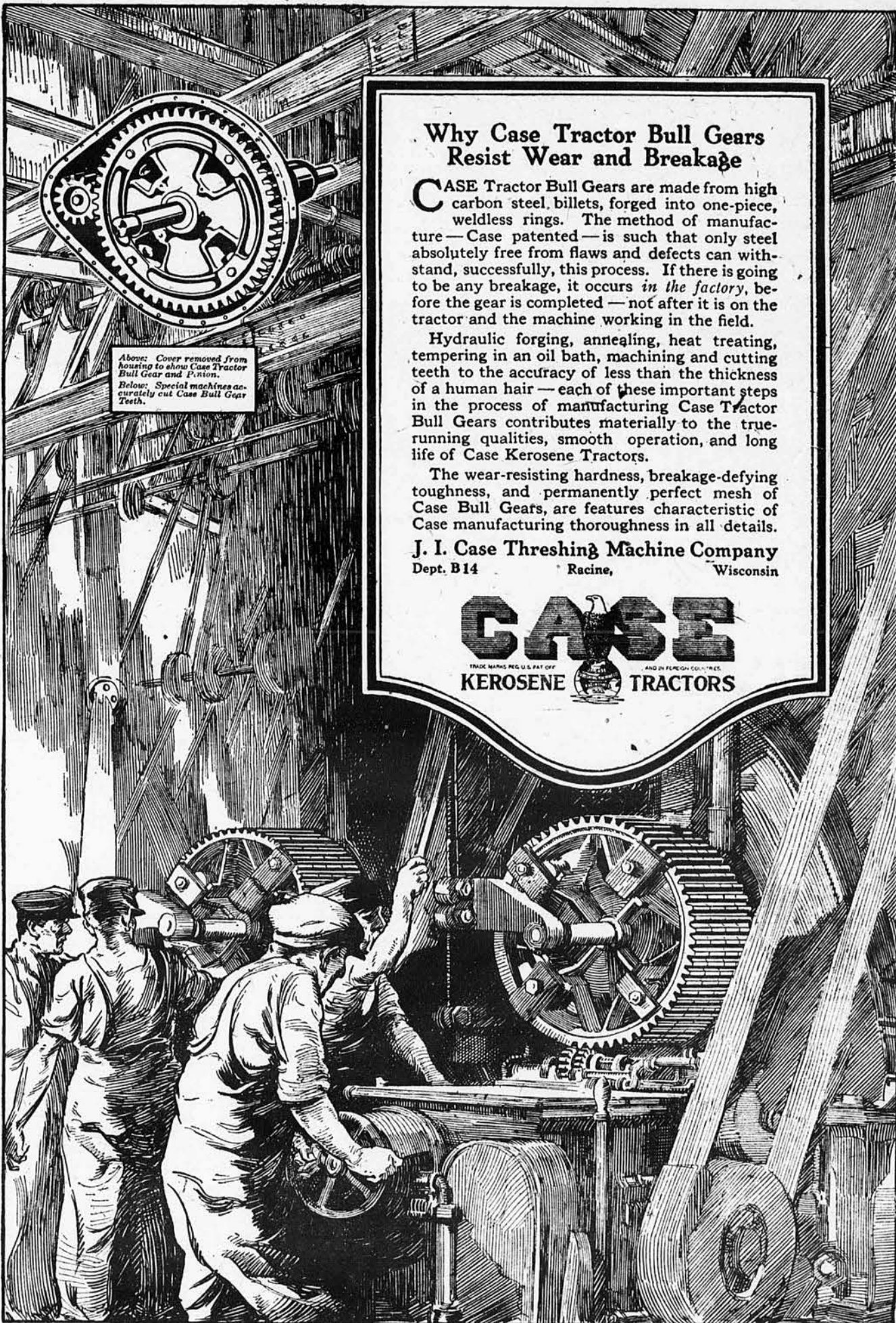
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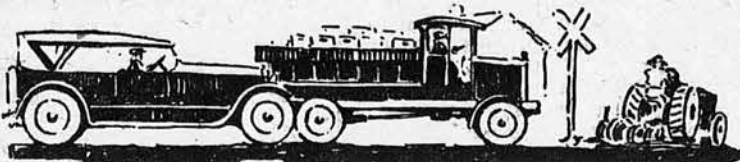
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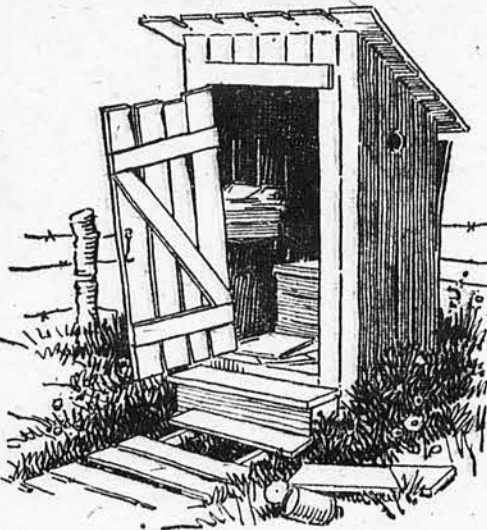
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Big Stock Fair at Denver

(Continued from Page 10.)

reflected a lot of credit on the Maxwell Miller herd.

Carpenter & Ross won first on aged herd, get of sire, produce of cow, and cow, any age with calf. The latter was Carrie's Last, the senior and reserve grand champion female. H. C. Lookabaugh won on young herd and the Allen Cattle Company of Colorado Springs on the calf herd.

In the Western Shorthorn Breeders' Futurity, the Allen Cattle Company won both bull calf and heifer calf championships on Divide Standard and Divide Iris.

Aberdeen Angus

The Angus classes were small but the quality good. Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, won both grand and senior championship with Prince Idyll of Maisemore and Erica C 5th. J. C. Simpson, Muskogee, Okla., had the reserve senior champion bull, Plowman 2nd. D. D. Barr & Son, Sanford, Colo., had a strong junior and reserve grand champion in their senior yearling bull, Eran. Knollwood Embosser, the reserve junior champion shown by R. R. Lucore, Arriba, Colo., is an exceptionally promising junior yearling.

Fat Cattle

The University of Nebraska won the championships in both Shorthorn and Hereford fat steer classes on Ashbourne Jack, bred by A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., and Double Sensation. Nebraska University won in every Shorthorn steer class but senior yearling, which was a class of one entry, shown by the Colorado Agricultural college. Harry H. Bailey of Ord, Neb., was a good runner up for Nebraska honors.

In the Herefords the Kansas State Agricultural college won on a senior yearling with a lone entry. Gillette Hill of Denver topped the senior calves with Hillcrest. Finis Wilton, a junior calf shown by A. V. McVay, Great Falls, Mont., topped his class and was later made reserve champion.

Oklahoma took the Angus steer championship with the junior calf, Simpson's Lad, shown by J. C. Simpson, Muskogee, Okla. University of Nebraska won second.

Clayton & Murnon, Denver, Colo., won the championship carlot of fat steers on a string of Herefords later sold to Swift and Company at \$16.25. In the 2-year-old feeder class the first two places went to W. A. Braidon, La Jara, Colo., on Herefords. Shorthorns shown by Fred L. Weiss, Elizabeth, Colo., topped the yearling class and won the grand championship ribbon.

In the sales of carlot feeders the reserve champion load of Hereford calves shown by F. F. Cuykendall went at \$12.50 to a Nebraska feeder. The champion load went to Illinois at \$11. The bulk of the feeder carlots went around \$9.

J. D. Canary, Littleton, Colo., won the female championship with his carload of registered Hereford yearling heifers. They sold at \$750 a head. John E. Painter & Sons, Roggen, Colo., took reserve championship with his heifer calves.

A. B. Cook, Townsend, Mont., won first and championship with his load of registered bulls. He later sold this load and one other at \$500 a head.

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I receive many letters from readers of my publications asking me how they can invest their surplus money so that they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care or worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I have given the subject a good deal of attention and I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of the Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. The plan has so much merit in it that in the last few weeks several hundred persons, including residents of almost every state in the Union, who wrote me they had money to invest, have adopted the plan I recommended to them. I will be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me. Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

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And Quality Pays With Poultry

(Continued from Page 3.)

to eliminate poor producers from farm flocks would seem to be especially desirable because the poor birds could be disposed of on a high market and the cost of maintaining them would stop. But in this culling process very great care should be taken to avoid sending to market the hens which will produce eggs at a profit.

The importance of the poultry industry in Kansas may not be realized generally, and that would be only natural because the units of which it is composed are so scattered that they become inconspicuous. Figures as of March 1, 1920, obtained by the state board of agriculture, show that the value of the surplus poultry and poultry products marketed in the state during 1919-20 was 20 million dollars. Secretary Mohler estimates that this represents less than half the value of all the poultry and poultry products produced in the state. Much of it is consumed by the producers. With the prevailing high prices during 1920 Mr. Mohler said it was possible that the maximum value might reach 80 million dollars, altho he thought that was high. The 80-million-dollar estimate was made by Mr. Bowman, who said it was based on information obtained by his firm and others. But it is at least safe to say that the total 1920 value of poultry and poultry products in Kansas, not the surplus as reported by the board of agriculture, probably is 50 million dollars or above.

In discussing the present situation, Mr. Bowman voiced the opinion that the state could well afford to recognize the importance of the poultry industry by making larger appropriations for the use of the poultry husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. He said present appropriations were insufficient and made it impossible for those in charge of the work to carry it on to best advantage. He said the industry was of such value to farmers that the state should do all it could to promote it by experimental and extension work.

Chickens are yielding big dividends today, better than wheat in some instances. Take the case of a farmer in Southwestern Kansas. His bank statement showed he was about even. He owed on a note for money he had borrowed to handle the crop. He was looking things over toward the end of the year and checking up to see how he had come out on his wheat farming operations.

His two sisters came into the room, saw what he was doing and offered to compare bank books. He objected, but they showed him, anyway. The sisters had \$900 in the bank, they had bought all their clothes for a year, supplied the family with eggs and chickens and paid all their personal expenses. And every dollar had been earned by chickens.

Why Not Modernize Shaving?

I have noticed from time to time, letters telling about modernizing the farm home, but I never have seen anything yet on modernizing an important task for every man. I refer to shaving.

When I got big enough to shave I used my father's old mug and a razor he had inherited from my grandfather. It was a good razor, but about the size of a corn knife, and twice a week I set about what was a real task. It was in the days when we filled the old dented copper wash basin from the reservoir on the kitchen range, and screwed up our faces before a little cracked mirror on the kitchen wall.

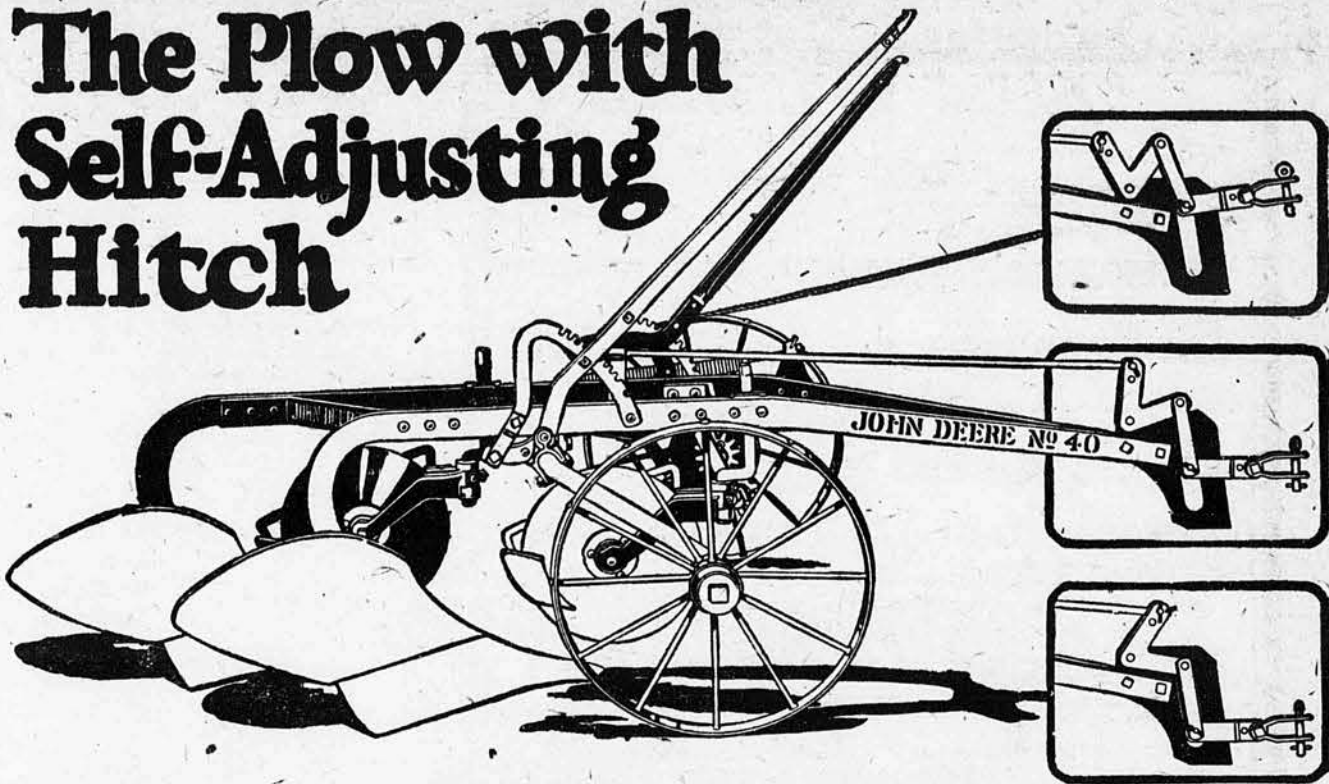
About three years ago we built a modern house with a bathroom and an electric plant in the basement. The bathroom with its well lighted mirror and hot water on tap was so fine, I went a step further and tried out a safety razor and some shaving cream. Now I shave three or four times a week and don't spend as much time altogether as I used to with one shaving. And every time I think of the years I spent with old-fashioned methods I feel as if I would like to kick myself. I knew enough to use modern implements in the field, but not enough to get a little comfort out of life myself.

Henry Trendall.

Clay County, Kan.

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Any plow for use with the Fordson needs a self-adjusting hitch. Only the John Deere No. 40 has this hitch. Note the illustration above showing how the hitch of the No. 40 automatically adjusts itself to the proper line of draft as depth is varied with the depth lever.



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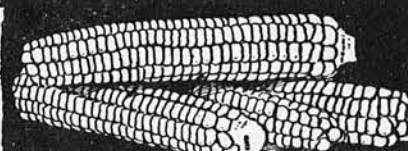
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Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

Leghorns Made Him Rich

(Continued from Page 22.)

The poultry houses are so grouped that the work of feeding has been minimized. Working from the barn as a center, Mr. Frantz is able to reach any one of his poultry houses quickly and easily without having to carry the feed long distances.

Mr. Frantz believes in letting his chickens run on free range the year around. He does not agree with the contention of some poultry men that it is preferable to keep the hens shut up during the winter months. Running out of doors, even in quite cold weather, he says, keeps the chickens in better health and in a more thrifty condition than when they are shut up. Of course, on stormy days, he does not

turn them out. However, the houses are so arranged that the hens have an abundance of fresh air and the houses are well lighted.

Plenty of green feed is always available to the Frantz chickens. During the late summer and fall wheat and oats are sown for green pasture. Alfalfa supplies this during the spring and summer. In the winter Mr. Frantz feeds chopped alfalfa in boxes at every poultry house. These boxes are always kept filled so the chickens can get as much of the green feed as they desire. The alfalfa is chopped, not ground, Mr. Frantz preparing it himself. For a grain ration he feeds wheat, oats, corn and sometimes kafir. The corn is always cracked. During the winter months he feeds equal parts of these grains, but in summer less corn is fed.

Dry mash constitutes an important part of the ration. It consists of oats, bran, shorts, and meat scraps. Large quantities of this dry mash are kept constantly before the hens so they may eat as much as they wish. Mr. Frantz mixes large quantities of this mash in these proportions: Bran, 100 pounds; ground oats, 150 pounds; cornmeal, 100 pounds; meat scraps, 100 pounds. This is fed in bunkers.

In order that the chickens will eat liberally of the mash the grain ration is purposely small. Mr. Frantz feeds $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of grain to every 100 chickens in the morning and 1 gallon to every 100 head in the evening. The grain usually is fed outside of the poultry houses in the evening; weather permitting. Otherwise it is fed in about a foot of clean straw litter which covers the floors of the houses. In either case the hens work industriously to get it, thereby getting plenty of exercise.

The poultry houses in which the hens and pullets are kept are equipped with feed bunkers containing cracked shell. There is also an abundant supply of fresh water. Nests are conveniently located and are clean and commodious.

The house in which pullets are kept is 112 feet long and 20 feet wide. It has a 9-foot front and the rear wall is 6 feet high. The house is divided into sections and so arranged that every section may be made into a separate room. In this way drafts are avoided. The connecting doors usually are closed at night. This house accommodates about 500 pullets.

Electric Lights Increase Production

There is one other large poultry house, similarly equipped, but not so large. The remaining houses are much smaller and in them are kept cockerels and breeding hens. Frantz has a number of colony houses. These are 6 by 10 feet in size, 6 feet high in front and 5 feet high at the rear. They are built on skids made like sled runners and are drawn easily by a horse. Such houses will accommodate at hatching time 150 to 200 chicks. These houses are moved about the place as desired.

Electric light is used by Mr. Frantz in his poultry houses to prolong the work day for the hens. He tried it first last winter and he said his egg production was increased 30 per cent. Several of his neighbors also have used electricity with very satisfactory results, he said.

Mr. Frantz uses the lights only once a day. They are turned on at 4:30 o'clock in the morning during the fall and at 3:30 a. m. later in the winter, the purpose being to maintain a 13 or 14-hour day. The houses are not lighted in the evenings. He has worked out a system by which the lights are switched on by an alarm clock. All he does is to set the alarm clock at night. He turns out the light when he feeds. This avoids the necessity of having dimmers with which to create an artificial twilight in the evenings and his rest is not disturbed by having to get up unusually early in the morning to turn on the lights.

There are four boys in the Frantz family. Two of them, Roy and Ralph, own 100 hens. From their hens they averaged \$50 to \$60 a month last winter. Their father provided the feed. The boys also have a few pigs. They are learning the poultry business and are in charge of practically all the feeding. Ralph, who is 13 years old, says he expects to stay in the poultry game. He enjoys it and says he can make good money out of it.

"I grew into this business," said Mr. Frantz. "I didn't try to build it up in a day. The hens have paid for everything on the place and for the place itself. I still owe \$4,000 on the house I built last summer, but they will wipe that out before spring. There is nothing one can invest in that will give better returns than poultry, if one likes chickens and understands them. This 10-acre tract of mine yields greater returns than any 80-acre farm in the Rocky Ford district. Late freezes, hail and insects have no terrors for me. My White Leghorns produce just the same. It is a mighty nice business and full of interest."

The grain sorghum crop of America increased from approximately 2 million acres in 1903 to 5 million acres in 1919. The average acre yield varies from about 12 bushels in poor seasons to more than twice that quantity in favorable seasons.

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Big Kansas Holstein Show

(Continued from Page 25.)

4, Chestnut on Mercedes Aguinado Ella; 5, Mast on Clare Ormsby Homestead de Kol; 6, Mott on Butterboy Helen Pauline; 7, Branch on Cantrilla Belle; 8, Regier on Jag Rag; 9, Crow on Artis Oisego Johanna; 10, Appleman on Lettie de Kol Clothide. Two Years and Under Three: 1, Stubbs Farm Company on Daisy Poles Jphanna; 2, Chestnut on Suflower Lella de Kol; 3, Appleman on Sells Ladoga de Kol Cremilla; 4, Mott on Lady de Kol Baker 2nd; 5, Penrose on Columbine Segis Pontiac; 6, Mast on Flower Ormsby Homestead de Kol; 7, O. G. High on Beauty Woodcrest Oakhurst; 8, O'Brien on Carlette Gerben de Kol Aggie 3rd; 9, Regier on Thilda Ragapple. Senior Yearling Heifers: 1, Gosney on Queen Pontiac Pell; 2, Thompson on Barea Lizzie Segis; 3, Branch on Clear Creek Bess Beechwood Poles; 4, Gosney on Tirina Pontiac de Kol; 5, Mott on Empress Wayne Gerben 2nd; 6, Penrose on Columbine Aurora Veldissa. Junior Yearling Heifers: 1, Mott on Queen Poles Pontiac; 2, Youngmeyer on Edith Francisco Ormsby Mechinda; 3, Mast on Ormsby de Kol Glista; 4, Mast on Aggie Glista Homestead; 5, C. A. Branch on Clear Creek Cantrill Poles; 6, Mast on Lady Glista Ormsby. Senior Heifer Calves: 1, Appleman on Katy; 2, Mast on Roseland Ormsby Glista; 3, Gosney on Beauty Valentine Pontiac; 4, Mott on Gloria Hopie Butterboy; 5, Thompson on Miss Wilma Posch; 6, Penrose on Kansas Star Madison Jewel. Junior Heifer Calves: 1, Carpenter on Winmore Lady Oak Johanna; 2, Chestnut on Lelah Veeman Wayne; 3, O. G. High on Alcarta Segis Vale; 4, Thompson on unnamed; 5, Penrose on Columbine Changella Changeling; 6, Carpenter on Aggie Mercedes.

Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Penrose on Columbine Payne Johanna.

Junior Champion Cow—Appleman on Katy.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Penrose; 2, Mott. Young Herds: 1, Penrose; 2, Mott; 3, Mast. Calf Herds: 1, Penrose; 2, Mott; 3, Carpenter; 4, Chestnut. Get of Sire: 1, Mott; 2, Appleman; 3, Gosney; 4, Penrose. Produce of Cow: 1, Gosney; 2, Penrose; 3, Mott; 4, Appleman.

Success With Incubators

(Continued from Page 12.)

end in a slanting position, a pullet will be the result. But if the air cell is on the left side the result of the hatch will be good for nothing but the boiling pot. I set four sittings of eggs, two with the air cells on one end and two where the air cell was slanting.

I kept the chicks and their mothers cooped separately and when the chicks were feathered out I found that in the hatches supposed to be cockerels there was one pullet to three cockerels, and in the hatches supposed to be pullets there was one cockerel to four pullets. Whether it was because I wasn't quite able to get the position of the air cell with the egg tester or whether the theory is not always sure to work out I leave it to others to determine but I have enough faith in it to try again this year and see how it will work.

E. I. Swanson.

Sharon Springs, Kan.

Farmers Meet at Lincoln

(Continued from Page 23.)

H. K. Holman of the United States Department of Agriculture explained the workings of the Federal Warehouse act, which is making it possible for farmers to store non-perishable products in Government licensed warehouses, the receipts being accepted as security for loans by banks and other loan agencies. A resolution was passed endorsing this law and asking the "Committee of Seventeen" to give it careful consideration.

On invitation of G. C. Bryant of Indianapolis the next group meeting will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., the time to be determined later. Two topics to be discussed at that meeting are to be the inter-relation between the county agent movement and the Farm Bureau movement, and the co-operation of the Farm Bureau with other farm organizations.

Poultry for Every Home

(Continued from Page 21.)

prairie grass, but feed them nothing for 24 hours after they come out of the shell. I keep plenty of clean water before them, and also plenty of grit. Many successful raisers of geese never feed goslings by hand, as they will feed entirely upon grass, but I feed mine bread soaked in milk, and cottage cheese. They should not have grain while young, and the less handling they receive the better they will thrive. The main thing is to keep them from getting wet until they are several weeks old. Then they will take care of themselves. My geese that were hatched last spring were fed no grain until after Thanksgiving and weighed 11 pounds dressed at Christmas. Dealers paid me 25 cents a pound and that left me a nice margin of profit.

Mrs. John Dobson.

Manhattan, Kan.



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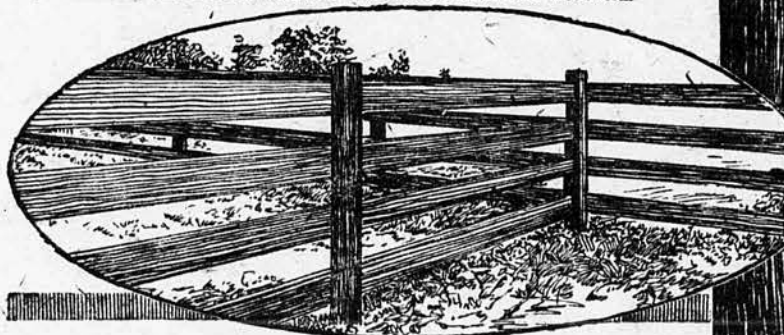
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FARM conditions in Kansas are becoming better and altho farmers are not entirely pleased with the outlook for better prices for their crops and livestock most of them probably will plant about the usual acreage of the ordinary field crops. All that is expected is fair treatment. Farmers everywhere are disposed to be reasonable in their demands. If the prices of machinery and supplies that have to be bought for the farm are reduced in proportion to the reduction made on farm products so that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is not decreased the farmer will be satisfied. He is willing to meet the business man half way and will continue his activities on a fifty-fifty basis, but he is fully determined that he will no longer consent to be made the goat in every deal in which his interests are affected.

Soil Conditions are Excellent

Crop and soil conditions in general in Kansas are fairly satisfactory. In the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture issued for the week ending January 31, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says:

"Weather conditions have been very changeable during the week. On Sunday night, Monday and Tuesday, a general rain fell in practically all parts of the state. It was much heavier in Eastern Kansas than in other sections, but all portions received an ample amount for the present time. The range in rainfall the first part of the week was from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in Eastern Kansas, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch in Central Kansas and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in Western Kansas. A light rain fell in portions of Eastern Kansas Friday night and cloudy damp weather prevailed in other sections. Temperatures in the early part of the week were warm with nights about the freezing point but later in the week slightly colder weather was the rule. The soil was too wet to work during the entire week in most sections and in Central Kansas the loose condition reported a week ago was shown to have been corrected by the rains. Thru Central and Western Kansas county agents report the ground fairly well packed now.

"Roads in Northeastern Kansas and East Central Kansas are reported as very bad, being practically impassable at many points. In Central and Western Kansas they vary from fair to good condition according to the amount of moisture in the soil.

Wheat Prospects are Favorable

"Wheat, so far as it is possible to ascertain at this time of the year, is in good condition and there has been practically no damage as yet. The movement of grain to market is still very slow, prices during the past week not having been as good as in the week previous. In Northeastern Kansas there is danger of some damage to corn in open cribs because of wet weather.

"Livestock is in good condition and the carry-over has been very easy during the open weather this winter. There is a good demand for hogs and young cattle especially in the northern part of the state. One county agent indicates the demand for hogs has considerably increased due to the late drop in price of tankage."

Local conditions of crops and farm

Farm Situation is Better

Normal Acreage of Crops Will be Planted

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

work are shown in the following county reports from crop correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Allen—Conditions are excellent so far this winter and insure a good wheat crop, the growth being sufficient for pasture. Feed is plentiful. Hay is cheap. Farmers are preparing for spring work. Corn is worth 42c; cream, 50c; potatoes, \$1.50.—T. E. Whitlow, January 26.

Barton—We had a 2-inch rain January 22. We are having warm weather this week which has made the wheat green up. Some wheat was blowing considerably last week. Cattle are in good condition. There are not enough fat hogs here for local demand. Steers are selling for 6c.—Elmer Bird, January 29.

Butler—There is a considerable amount of moisture and it is not very cold and wheat looks good. Not many public sales are being held and everything sells cheap. Farmers are cutting wood. Coal is worth \$12.50; butter, 35c; corn, 55c; wheat, \$1.35; and eggs are 50c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, January 22.

Chautauqua—We have been having rainy, damp weather and there is a great deal of sickness. Hogs are scarce. All kinds of cattle are very cheap and horses are in poor demand. Corn chop is worth \$1.80; bran, \$1.55; millrun, \$1.65; kafir, \$2 a hundred; flour, \$4.90; white shorts, \$2.35; spring barley seed, 75c; shelled corn, 80c; ear corn, 70c; butter, 35c and eggs are 35c; hogs, 7c.—A. A. Nance, January 22.

Cloud—The past three weeks have been warm and spring like and frost is nearly all out of ground. Stock is in good condition. Hens are improving in egg production. There are a good many young calves but hogs are scarce. Wheat is a good stand but is of small growth. Feed will be scarce enough and a great deal of it is being baled in order to move it. A great deal of wheat is going to market in spite of the decline in prices. There are a number of young horses for sale.—W. H. Plumly, January 21.

Cowley—The wheat had been at a standstill until the last few warm days. Very little plowing has been done for oats as the ground has been frozen and wet most of the time. Stock is looking better for this time of the year than it has for some time, mainly on account of cheap grain, abundant roughness and an unusually mild winter. Not many sales are being held at present. No. 1 hard wheat is worth \$1.45; No. 1 soft, \$1.50; flour, \$4.60; bran, \$1.45; corn, 45c to 50c; kafir from 45c to 50c; alfalfa, \$18 to \$19; cream, 42c and shorts, \$1.70; oats, 30c to 35c; eggs, 50c.—Fred Page, January 21.

Crawford—The weather continues to be mild and warm. Nearly 7 inches of snow fell on January 12 but it has all melted now. Roads are very bad and fields are muddy. Stock is in good condition but fields are too muddy to be pastured.—H. F. Painter, January 21.

Elk—We have been having mild weather and some rain. We had a snow January 12 which melted rapidly and ground was in plowing condition again previous to recent rain. Butter sells for 40c; butterfat, 35c; and eggs are 50c.—Charles Grant, January 22.

Ellis—We had a good rain January 23 which came at the right time for the wheat fields were beginning to blow. We are having excellent weather. Not much wheat is going to market. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 65c; flour, \$5 and eggs are 44c.—C. F. Erbert, January 28.

Ellsworth—We have had very strong south winds the past week which have taken the frost out of the ground and started the wheat to growing. Farmers are threshing kafir, shelling corn, and cutting wood. A number of cattle have died from cornstalk poisoning. Corn is practically all husked.—W. L. Reed, January 22.

Ford—We had a good rain January 22. The weather is unusually mild for this time of the year and wheat is getting green. Feed is plentiful, except grain for horses for summer use which will have to be shipped here. Stock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.50; corn, 55c to 60c; cream, 38c; butter, 40c.—John Zurbuchen, January 29.

Geney—The weather has been excellent for this time of the year. We did not have any real cold weather in January but plenty of rain and a 2-inch snow. Wheat is excellent and stock is in good condition. There is plenty of fodder and other feeds. Brood sows and breeding cows are scarce. Not many cattle are on feed. Every farmer ought to put in every effort possible to bet-

ter conditions for prices of stock.—O. R. Strauss, January 29.

Gove and Sheridan—We had a good 2-inch rain January 23. We are still having excellent open winter weather. Stock is doing well on pasture, and not much dry feed is required. Some 8-inch ice was put up last week. Not many public sales have been held. A considerable amount of wheat is being marketed and roads are good for hauling. Wheat is worth \$1.47; corn, 50c; butter, 40c; cream, 42c, and eggs are 51c; chickens, 15c to 23c.—John I. Aldrich, January 28.

Hamilton—We had a good rain the past week which soaked into the ground as there was no frost. Wheat and rye are excellent. Stock of all kinds are wintering remarkably well but prices are very discouraging. Prices of grain are low. Horses and mules are scarce. Milo, kafir and feterita are selling at 75c; butter is worth 50c; cream, 38c, and eggs are 50c; hogs, \$9.60.—W. H. Brown, January 29.

Harvey—We had a good rain January 24 and there is plenty of moisture for the wheat. Wheat is excellent. Livestock is in good condition. Pigs and shots are very scarce. Wheat is worth \$1.65; corn, 60c; kafir, 75c; butter, 40c, and eggs are 49c.—H. W. Prouty, January 28.

Jewell—The weather for the past 10 days has been warm and rainy. Wheat is excellent but cannot be pastured as the ground is too soft. Livestock is in good condition. A few public sales are being held and horses are bringing better prices than they did in the fall. Brood sows are scarce. Feed of all kind is plentiful. Not much wheat is being marketed since the price has gone down.—U. S. Godding, January 29.

Kiowa—We had a good rain January 24. We are having regular Florida weather. Farmers are meeting often to discuss the subjects of vital interest to them. Stock is in good condition.—H. E. Stewart, January 28.

Labette—Our 6-inch snow has all melted and it was followed by rain. Wheat is excellent. No public sales have been held lately. Farmers are studying their tax bills and wondering. There is not as much sickness as last winter. Farm products seem to have reached bottom prices. Flour is worth \$2.65; bran, \$1.50.—J. N. McLane, January 22.

Lyon—The moderate weather has been very good for the wheat and it is in excellent condition. Feed is plentiful and stock is in good condition. Corn husking is completed and most of it has been cribbed. Baled alfalfa hay is worth \$18; wheat No. 2, \$1.50; corn, 50c; kafir, 55c; butter, 40c, and eggs are 45c.—E. R. Griffith, January 29.

Marshall—Wheat fields are too soft to be pastured. Prices for grain and livestock are steadily going down and farmers and feeders feel discouraged. Livestock are in good condition. Hogs are worth 8c; cattle, 3c to 6c; eggs, 50c; hens, 24c; springs, 21c and corn is 41c; wheat, \$1.40.—C. A. Kjelberg, January 22.

McPherson—We have been having spring like weather and wheat fields are green. We had a heavy rain January 24 followed by cold weather. Corn is all husked. Very few cattle are on full feed. Other livestock is doing fair. Brood sows are scarce and there is a demand for them. Wheat is worth \$1.50; corn, 60c to 65c and hogs are 8c; eggs are going down every day.—John Ostlund Jr., January 26.

Morris—We have been having spring like weather and plenty of moisture which is greening up the wheat fields. Wheat is excellent. There is an abundance of feed. Stock is in good condition. Very little stock is being shipped out. Practically no wheat is going to market. A little corn is being marketed but not much kafir. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 40c; kafir, 30c; butter, 40c and eggs are 55c.—J. R. Henry, January 22.

Nemaha—The week ending January 25 was the warmest ever recorded in January. It was near April temperature. The frost is all out of the ground and the recent rains have soaked into the ground. Very little grain is being marketed. Cream sells for 38c; corn, 46c; wheat, \$1.60.—A. M. McCord, January 29.

Neosho and Wilson—We have had very mild and rainy weather for January. Wheat, alfalfa and blue grass is green now. Roads are bad and fields are too wet to plow. Horses and cattle are cheap, except milk

cows. Farm implements are double prices so farmers are buying them at sales. A car load of baled hay shipped to Kansas City netted the owner \$5.50. Butter is worth 40c to 50c; corn, 50c; flax, \$1.25 and there is much of it stored that could have been sold for \$2.75, and hogs are \$8.25; eggs, 48c.—A. Anderson, January 29.

Osage—We are having excellent weather. Wheat, grass and weeds are growing. I noticed one farmer sowing clover and timothy. Corn and kafir are being marketed. Sudan grass is quoted higher here than in Kansas City. Good milk cows are selling high. Hens are laying well and good prices are paid for eggs. Kafir is worth 50c; corn 45c.—H. L. Ferris, January 29.

Phillips—We have been having excellent weather since the first of January. There is a considerable amount of moisture in the ground and wheat is excellent. Stock is in good condition. A number of public sales are being held and everything sells at good prices. A considerable amount of wheat is being marketed and some corn. Wheat is worth \$1.60; corn, 40c; alfalfa, \$10 and cows are \$40 to \$50; extra good horses, \$125.—J. M. Jensen, January 22.

Pratt—We have been having good weather and wheat is growing satisfactorily. Livestock is being fed wheat. There is some demand for pigs. Corn is worth 40c a bushel.—J. L. Phelps, January 22.

Rooks—We are having excellent weather. Corn husking is nearly completed. Wheat sells for \$1.40; corn, 50c; butterfat, 40c and eggs are 51c; chickens, 16c; turkeys, 25c.—C. O. Thomas, January 21.

Riley—Farmers are trimming hedge and cutting wood. A few hogs are being shipped to market. A considerable amount of wheat and some corn has been marketed. Fields and roads are very muddy. There is plenty of feed and stock is in good condition. Wheat prices are going down. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 50c; flour, \$2.60 and eggs are 50c; hogs, \$8.50.—P. O. Hawkinson, January 29.

Saline—We have been having very mild weather and the frost is out of the soil. Wheat is excellent. We have had considerable wind with some rain this week. Kafir and cane threshing is being completed and the yield is generally good. Very little wheat or corn is being sold. Cattle feeders are disgusted with low prices. A considerable amount of rough feed is offered for sale. Wheat is worth \$1.40; corn, 60c; butterfat, 44c and eggs are 47c to 48c.—J. P. Nelson, January 22.

Smith—At a meeting held January 18, it was decided to organize a Farm Bureau for Smith county. Land sales are reported to be growing brisker and many public sales are listed for the next two months. Corn shelling is keeping shellers busy and the price has been reduced from 3c to 2c a bushel. Considerable wheat is being sold to obtain bin room for corn. Many farmers are butchering hives. The winter has been excellent for fattening stock. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 38c to 40c; butterfat, 42c; butter, 40c to 45c and eggs are 50c; hens, 21c; springs, 15c; killing steers, \$7.25.—E. D. Panter, January 22.

Thomas—We had more than an inch of rain January 24. Farmers are beginning to talk about spring work. Stock is in good condition. Corn husking is not completed. No wheat is being sold at present price. An unusually large acreage of barley will be sown. There is plenty of farm help, the first time in two years. Wheat is worth \$1.40; barley and corn, 40c; butterfat, 46c, and eggs are 40c.—C. C. Cole, January 26.

Trego—We have been having excellent weather. We have had a few hard winds which damaged the wheat fields. The ground is getting dry on top. Wheat looks good. Wheat is selling at \$1.35 and \$1.45; corn, 65c; bran, \$1.60; flour, \$4.80; kafir, 50c and oats are worth 65c; shorts, \$1.75.—C. C. Cross, January 22.

Washington—The weather for the past month has been very moderate. We have had a few windy days but not much cold weather. The frost is out of the ground and the roads are spongy in places but are good considering the time of year. Livestock looks good and feed is holding out well. Farmers are sawing wood, hauling feed, and butchering. A good many public sales are being held and prices are fair considering present financial conditions. Butterfat brings 38c; corn, 70c and eggs are 50c.—Ralph B. Cole, January 21.

Wichita—The weather during the past week has been fair. Corn husking is nearly completed. Stock is in good condition. Corn sells for 40c; shelled corn, 45c; barley, 45c and eggs are 47c.—E. W. White, January 22.

Wyandotte—Wheat is excellent. We had a good rain the past week also a 2-inch snow. Corn is all gathered. Very little fall plowing is being done. Stock is in good condition. Hogs are scarce. No public sales are being held. Fruit buds are all right so far but the weather has been rather mild and forward for January.—A. C. Espenlaub, January 21.

THE HOOVERS—The Kind of Dog to Have—Not Afraid to Fight Nor too Proud to Run





The Grain Market Report

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

RECENT reports issued by the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates show that the level of prices paid producers in the United States for the principal crops decreased about 4.7 per cent during the month of December. In the last 10 years the price level increased in like period about 2.4 per cent. On January 1, 1921 the index figure of prices was about 46.6 per cent lower than a year ago and also 41.8 per cent lower than two years ago, and 10.4 per cent lower than the average of the last 10 years on January 1.

Of course price declines have not been confined to farm products alone, but farmers contend that other articles have not declined in proportion to the fall in the prices of farm crops. When wheat sells for not more than half of the cost of production and consumers at the same time are paying approximately war-time prices for flour, farmers insist that somebody between the producer and the consumer is getting too big a margin. Evidently there is serious need of a better system of marketing all kinds of farm crops.

Marketing Plan for Wheat

The National Wheat Growers' association at its last meeting agreed upon a tentative plan for marketing wheat that it hopes will bring about better conditions.

It provides for local co-operative shipping companies by members of the National Wheat Growers' association in every community that constitutes a shipping center and that the management of the local co-operative shipping company shall incorporate under the laws of the state with necessary capital, sufficient in amount to operate successfully the business of marketing the wheat of the members of the local association.

It also provides that it will be the duty of the local board to obtain from the members "binding contracts whereby they will pool their wheat" as provided for the National Board of the Wheat Growers' association.

It further provides that the "state organization shall consist of a board of directors, who shall have general supervision of all the co-operative shipping companies in their respective states," that in turn shall delegate the full power of attorney to the National Commission Company, that shall have full charge of the general direction of affairs in the disposal of wheat for milling and export purposes of the various state organizations. This National Sales commission will operate under bond without capital at a minimum overhead expense that will guarantee the most efficient service.

Mill Situation Improves

An improvement in the milling situation is reported that is encouraging. An increase in the demand for flour has caused a number of mills here and there thruout the country from Kansas and Minnesota eastward to start up again after having been closed for a period on account of the slow demand for flour. Receipts of wheat at Kansas City have been fairly large, but many other points report rather small amounts as compared with normal conditions for this season of the year. Minneapolis mills are buying hard wheat in Kansas and Nebraska because of small supplies in their own market.

Wheat at the opening of the week suffered some declines on account of the absence of export demands and the rumors that foreign nations were reselling some of their recent purchases. The possibility that Argentina might have as much as 75 million bushels for export was another factor that tended to depress prices.

The stocks of wheat in the United States on January 1, 1921, were estimated by the United States Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, to be 320 million bushels, which is approximately 40 per cent of the total available on July 1, 1920, and compares with 417 million bushels on January 1, 1920. After deducting an average carry-over of about 70 million bushels, there remains about

24 billion bushels in this country available for export and domestic requirements during the six months from January 1 to July 1, 1921.

Of the 417 million bushels on January 1, 1920, about 100 million bushels were carried over into the next season, as compared with the above average, leaving 308 million bushels for six months' export and domestic requirements. These figures do not include flour stocks or flour equivalents, neither do they take imports into account.

Effect of Government Report

Uncertainty as to the interpretation to be placed on a Government report regarding supplies of wheat in the United States did a good deal to unsettle the wheat market. After much whipsawing, prices closed irregular 1 1/4 cents net lower to 1 1/4 cent advance with March \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.65 3/4 and May \$1.53 1/4 to \$1.53 3/4. Corn finished 3/4 cent off to 1/2 cent up, oats 1/2 cent down to a like gain and provisions showing a rise of 2 to 22 cents.

It was only when trading was entirely over that definite announcement was posted saying the Government figures on the domestic wheat supply excluded farm stocks held for feed and seed and reported marketable wheat alone.

Another source of confusion was a conflict of estimates on the world carryover.

Denials that any important export business between the United States and France had been done also operated as a depressing factor. Furthermore, aside from 200,000 bushels taken for Italy, export buying was scanty, and other support slight.

Kansas City Quotations

At Kansas City demand was good for most grades of wheat. However, supplies were only moderate despite liberal receipts. The following quotations are reported: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.65 to \$1.70; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.64 to \$1.69. No. 1 hard, \$1.65 to \$1.68; No. 2 hard, \$1.64 to \$1.65; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.88; No. 2 Red, \$1.84 to \$1.86.

Corn was in good demand and prices were about 1 cent higher, but offerings were just moderate. No. 2 White was quoted at 57c; No. 2 Yellow, 58c; No. 2 mixed, 56c to 56 1/2c.

Oats were governed by the action of other cereals, starting 1/2c off and going to a like advance with May futures bid up to 42 3/4c. No. 2 White oats were quoted at 43 1/2c; No. 2 Red oats, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Other grains were quoted at the following prices: No. 2 kafir, 87c to 90c; No. 2 milo, 91c to 93c; No. 2 rye, \$1.45 to \$1.48; barley, 56c to 57c.

Demand for millfeeds continued about the same as for the previous week. Bran in sacks was quoted at \$1.22 to \$1.25; shorts in sacks \$1.30 to \$1.35; corn chop in sacks \$1.18 to \$1.24.

Hay prices were unchanged. Upper grades of prairie sold readily and lower grades moved slowly. Sales of prairie were from \$7.50 to \$14; alfalfa, \$13.00 to \$24.00; timothy, \$18 to \$22.50; clover \$16 to \$17; packing hay \$6 to \$6.50 and straw \$7.50 to \$8.

The Hoovers Have Returned

Hi Hoover and his family are back in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to stay. It has been impossible in several recent issues to obtain this popular feature. Because of a shortage of paper it will be necessary to run the Hoovers in a smaller space than usual for the next few weeks; later we hope to increase it.

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RED, BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$1 PER bu.; Yellow orange, \$1.50; kafir corn, \$1.50; Golden millet, \$1.25; Hershey, \$1.50; Sudan grass, \$7 per cwt.; Billion Dollar grass, \$6 per cwt. Sacks free. Northwestern Seed Co., Oberlin, Kan.

LAST YEAR WAS OUR BEST SEED CORN year. We hope this year, with our prices reasonable and our quality up to our usual standard, to have a record season. Get in touch with us soon. Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., Wamego, Kan.

DON'T PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR SPRING planting until you see our prices and terms. Trees choice thrifty and fine at wholesale prices. Certificate of inspection with each order. Seeds fresh, pure and fully tested. Write today for catalogs with information how to plant, prune and spray. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

PATENTS

PATENTS—SEND FOR FREE BOOK. Contains valuable information for inventors. Send sketch of your invention for free opinion of its patentable nature. Prompt service. (Twenty years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4953 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY CHAS. LYNCH AT 20 S. Ewing St., Kansas City, Wyandotte county, Kansas, on the 31st day of December, 1920, one 150 lb. male hog; black and white stripe, white strip on shoulder. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE.

PURE EXTRACT HONEY, TWO SIXTY pound cans, \$18. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 POUND cans, 16c pound cash. T. C. Watson, Hotchkiss, Colo.

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

100 LBS. RICE, \$8, FREIGHT PREPAID to your station east of Denver. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Box 765 D, Beaumont, Tex.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE. FRESH FROM the fields to the consumer. 100 pounds, beautiful clean white table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid, \$7. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEY. Light colored, thick, fine flavored. P. can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers Association, Denver, Colo.

RICE: EAT MORE RICE. WE CAN furnish you, F. O. B. Houston, clean head rice at \$5.00 per 100 pounds; broken rice at \$4.00 per 100 pounds. The freight on rice to northern points is about \$1.00 per 100 pounds. If you can't use 100 pounds have your neighbor join you. Shipments made same day order is received. Farmer's Rice Sales Company, 1103-E Franklin, Houston, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

DANDRUFF. CLEAR THE SCALP. REMOVE moving dandruff completely. Instilling. Accelerate new hair growth. Use Kotalko. Obtain at drugist's or mail 10 cents for proof box. Kotalko Offices, BA-1106, Station X, New York.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

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GOPHERS—ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH them? If so write the A & P Manufacturing Company, La Cygne, Kan. Manufacturers of the Sure-Shot Gopher Gun. Gets them every time. Results guaranteed.

WANTED

WANT CAR LOAD GOOD STRAIGHT small size six foot catalpa or hedge fence posts. Give full particulars and quote prices. f. o. b. here. T. C. Jones, Kanorado, Kan.

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

EGGS FROM MACKEY'S SINGLE COMB Anconas. D. J. Mackey, Pittsburg, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS. Hatching eggs, baby chicks. Mrs. Chas. Kiser, Mankato, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels, \$3 up. Julia Ditto, Newton, Kansas.

EXTRA FINE ANCONA PULLETS, \$4 each, laying. Henry Heider, Carbondale, Kansas.

SHEPARD'S STRAIN ANCONAS. COCKERELS, eggs. The Anconary, McPherson, Kansas.

SHEPARD'S STRAIN ANCONAS. THE winter egg case fillers. Eggs and cockerels. Write for folder. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

LITERATURE FREE TELLS WHY I QUIT other breeds. Cockerels, \$2.50, \$5. Book egg orders early, get them just when you want them. Page's Farm, Salina, Kan.

ORCHARD HOME S. C. ANCONAS—EGGS—extraordinary winter layers, hardy farm range flock. Hatching eggs, 15 for \$2.00, 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$10.00. Postage prepaid. Liberal hatch guarantee. Frank Pyle, Route 3, Osawatimie, Kansas.

ANCONA COCKERELS FROM MY FIRST pen. I bought a year ago from leading show in Nebraska, Chicago and New York with laying strain 331 eggs. Paid from \$1 to \$50 per head. Cockerels from this pen \$4 to \$5. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

LINGERLONGER ANCONAS. THE GREAT state of Missouri stands back of them. We have Missouri official trapnested records. Missouri show wins. All breeders free from white diarrhoea by Missouri test. Free catalog. Lingerlonger Farm, Box K, Weaubleau, Mo.

GRAND PEN ANCONAS. HEADED BY cock, 1st Hutchinson, 1st Topeka, 1920. Pullets, good type, fine laying strain. Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30, prepaid. Range flock. Hogan tested hens, early hatched pullets, cockerels from Modlin's strain. Eggs, \$3 per hundred, prepaid. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

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BLUE-ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. H. L. Rogers, Colwich, Kansas.

PURE BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$5 each. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

PURE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$5 each. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

PURE BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$3 each. A. Fladung, Emporia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS 15c each. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kansas.

EGGS, CHICKS, FINE STOCK, RED Rocks, Orpingtons. Quality Poultry Co. Emporia, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS—PEDIGREED ENGLISH Leghorns, 280, 290 egg line. Bellevue Poultry Ranch, Box W, Littleton, Colo.

STRONG VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS. Prices reasonable. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

CHICKS. BEST BREEDING: LEADING varieties, Langshans, pedigreed. Kansas Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Fieda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

ORDER YOUR BLACK MINORCA BABY chicks. Catalogue ready. Claude Hamblin, Garnett, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED ROSE COMB Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, Range flock. Mrs. Fred Weaver, Herrington, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS, S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, Banded Rocks, Golden Sebright Bantams, Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.

BABY CHICKS: LAYING PURE BRED stock, 6 leading varieties. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

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

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

BABY CHICKS—ALL LEADING VARIETIES. Highest grade. Low prices. Guaranteed. Postpaid. Illustrated catalog and big poultry book free. Superior Farms, Route 2, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, EIGHT IMPROVED VARIETIES at lowest possible price. A trial order will convince you of their superior quality. Catalog free. Ohio Poultry Yards & Hatchery, Marion, Ohio.

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BABY CHICKS—100 STRONG, HEALTHY fellows from pure healthy bred to lay flocks. \$18. Choice exhibition pens Thompson's Banded Rocks, Baker's Buff Rocks, Frantz's Single Comb White Leghorns, \$30 per 100. Lenhart Hatchery, Navarre, Kan.

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

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

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN Leghorns, Banded Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Single and Rose Comb Reds. Very best strains and heavy layers. Nice healthy, vigorous chicks properly hatched. Guaranteed delivery. Circular free. Porter Hatchery, Dept. B, Winfield, Kan.

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CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$3. John Kearney, Belpre, Kansas.

STANDARD LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5 each. Nellie Holtzinger, Ellis, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, COCKERELS \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Fellsburg, Kan.

BIG LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS. Prices right for quality. J. W. Schreiber, Elroy, Ia.

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LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, AS BIG as turkeys. Worth \$3 to \$15. How many do you want? J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kan.

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FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER drakes, \$2.50. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

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WHITE AND COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS and drakes, \$2 each. Order early. Frank Hajek, Ramona, Kan.

IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, BOTH sexes, extra good. Mrs. Geo. E. Smith, Osborne, Kan.

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WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH HATCHING eggs. A. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50 setting and \$3 hundred. Book orders early. James Dimitt, Lyons, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED. Mrs. Anna Catherwood, Anthony, Kansas.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, from good laying strain, 100—\$7.00, 30—\$3.00. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kansas.

PURE DARK R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, \$2 15; \$8 100, postpaid. Elva Acherson, Palco, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM prize winning stock, \$2 per fifteen; \$8.50 per hundred. Ed Rosenquist, Courtland, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING, HEAVY laying, Single Comb White Leghorns, Barron strain, \$8 100. Large orders filled. Baby chicks in season, 20c. Ed Tilton, Beloit, Kan.

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PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, ONE year old stock. One for \$3; two for \$5; three for \$7. Mary O'Mara, Colony, Kan.

BIG PURE BRED WHITE EMBDEN. Dandy beginners flock. One gander, three geese, \$18. McKinley, Mullinville, Kan.

EMBDEN GEESSE, TOULOUSE GEESSE AND ganders, \$5. All from prize winning stock. Cora Charlton, Little River, Kan.

WHITE EMBDEN GANDERS, 1920 hatched, 16 lbs., \$5. Sarah West, Prescott, Kan.

HAMBURGS

PURE SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Ben Hitchens, Burlington, Kan.

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MY STRAIN OF BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS are large. Chas. Leeper, Harper, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.50. Bertha Kleile, Raymond, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, GOOD ones. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2. Nanee Fick, McAllister, Kan.

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

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

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, LOVETT strain, \$3. Mrs. R. J. Heffling, Burrton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS and pullets. Mrs. Edna Vance, Fontana, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2. Orlett Lovelace, Route 5, Concordia, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.50. Three \$8.00. R. Montgomery, Dennis, Kansas.

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

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FROM blue ribbon winners. Eggs, 100 \$1.00, 50 \$4.00. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kansas.

FOR SALE—WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.50 each; 3 cocks, \$2.50 each. Mrs. L. A. Wood, Route 3, Box 65, Wellington, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, GUARANTEED good. Cockerels, pullets. Different matings. Orders booked for eggs and chicks. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

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FANCY R. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kansas.

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QUALITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, "Classy" early cockerels. Finest eggs. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

LEGHORNS

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FERRIS 300 STRAIN COCKERELS, \$2 UP. Delpha Sheard, Esbon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, pullets, \$2. Sarah E. Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, high scoring birds, \$1.50, \$2.00. Paddie Day, Paola, Kansas.

FINE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Percy Weese, Osborne, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Uriah Slabach, Conway, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Pure bred 12 years exclusive. 6 for \$9. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Leslie Dalton, Virgil, Kansas.

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

ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Elizabeth Green, Route 1, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB GOLDEN Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50-\$2. Barney Kramer, Baileyville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2. Eggs in season. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Fine layers. Order now. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Nebraska.

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PURE BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2. A. H. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels from prize stock, \$2.50 each. Mary Smith, Wilmore, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3. Mrs. C. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Fine laying stock, \$6 per 100. Mrs. John Butts, Goff, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, April hatch. Three for \$5.50 prepaid. F. C. Schaulis, Morrill, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Imported Barron English 288 egg strain. \$2.50. R. M. Cochrun, Route 2, Luray, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Ida Alexander, Madison, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$3 each. Mrs. J. H. Vierheller, Buffalo, Okla.

TOM BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens and pullets, \$2 each. Mrs. Roy Davis, Zeandale, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.75 each. Will McKisick, Minneola, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, farm raised, \$1.50 each. A. F. Stauffer, Holton, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Graded and priced by a poultry judge. Edgar Wells, Ames, Kan.

NICE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Mrs. Walter Gilmore, Le Roy, Kan.

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FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Incubator eggs, \$7 per 100. L. B. Ricketts, Greensburg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS and chicks. Catalog free. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Box 68M, Buhler, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. A. Dunnigan, Eureka, Mo.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Extra good winter layers. Watch for egg prices later. Mrs. Wm. C. Wilcoxen, Ford, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, winter laying strain headed by Formolhen Everlay strain. Eggs, per hundred, \$8. Chas. Conklin, Olivet, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN DAY-OLD chicks, 15 cents each. Eggs, \$6 100, from range-flock, postpaid. Mrs. J. Mason Ford, Goff, Kan.

PRYOR'S SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns, from America's most famous laying strains. Cockerels, \$2; eggs, \$8 hundred. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$8 100; setting, \$1.75. Cockerels, \$2.50. Two "Old Trusty" incubators 160-220. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

EXTRA QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns. Egg bred stock. Cockerels, \$3. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$8 for 100. Plainview Farm, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5. Bred for winter layers and do it. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, 282 egg strain, \$2.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$6 per 100 prepaid. Joseph B. Steiner, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$7 (seven dollars) per 100 postpaid. Range flock bred to high egg producing cockerels. Mrs. Nell Wilcoxen, R. 1, Ford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels, Culp & Tormolen Strain, \$2.50, five \$11.50. First Prize Cockerels, Topeka State Show, 1921, also 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th prize. Eggs, chicks. Hudsons, Fulton, Kan.

LEGHORNS

TANCRED STRAIN PEDIGREED S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Dams 200 to 255 eggs. \$3 to \$6. C. C. Blood, Woodbine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Extra heavy layers, winners of blue ribbons at two large shows. Eggs and baby chicks. N. S. Rhodes, McPherson, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. R. Harbison, DeSoto, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Professionally culled. Orders promptly filled. 15, \$1.30; 100, \$8 prepaid. Easter Bros., Abilene, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels with long rose combs. Yellow shanks. Well marked. C. H. Lessor, Lincoln, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, splendid layers, 100 eggs, \$6.50. Baby chicks, 25c. Parcel post paid. F. G. Fuhlhage, Rose, Kan.

BARRON ENG. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. large lopped comb type, winter egg strain from trap-nested stock. Selected eggs. W. F. Abels, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, SINGLE comb, egg bred and exhibition stock. Blood from seven best flocks in America, \$1.75 each. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Trapnest bred-to-record 300 eggs, chicks, eggs. Formerly of Melvern, Kansas. George Patterson, Richland, Kansas.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, pedigreed, trapnested. Two, three and five dollars each. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kansas.

PURE BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, eggs and chicks, sired by pedigreed cockerels. Reasonable prices. Write Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

125, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, COCKERELS. March hatch tops from 500 raised Ferris 264 egg strain, \$3.00 each or 10 for \$25.00. Booking orders now for eggs at \$10 per 100. Barnesdale Farm, Grenola, Kansas.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS, SOME fine cockerels for \$2.50 to \$5. Eggs, special mating, and farm flock, layers, winners of blue, special, sweepstake prizes. V. P. Johnson, Saroville, Neb.

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WE BUY OUR SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns direct from importer. Tom Barron 278 egg strain. Hundred fine cockerels, \$3; 3 for \$7. Eggs. Grant Miller, Madison, Kan.

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WINTERLAY - BARLOWS EVERLAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard and bred to lay. Flock of 160 laid 146 eggs January 7th. Chicks, eggs, catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, FERRIS AND Blaine stock. One pen headed by 265 to 300 egg strain Ferris cockerel. Pen eggs, \$3 per setting. Range eggs, \$8.50 per hundred postpaid. J. B. Starr, Raymond, Kan.

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PURE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Graded by "American Standard" and "Hogantested." Cockerels, \$2 to \$10. Eggs, \$8 100. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS of 220-297 laying strain. Show birds mated to heavy layers. Range eggs, \$8.50 per 100, \$5 per 50, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

D. W. YOUNG'S 287 EGG STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3 to \$5; few frosted comb ones, \$2. Eggs for hatching \$7 per 100. 10 extra \$1.25 per setting. Orders booked now. Ray Fuhrer, Wamego, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 TO \$5. Dessie Smiley, Rozel, Kan.

BARRED AND BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. \$3. Edwin Harris, Virgil, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$5 EACH. Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. Lilly Daniels, Logan, Kansas.

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PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$2.50. Mrs. Fred Eckert, Moline, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND EGGS. Fishel strain. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

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LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10; hens, \$7. Bert Ferguson, Walton, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$6; toms, \$10. Unrelated trios. Mrs. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys. Toms, \$12; hens, \$8.50. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TUR- keys. Toms, \$9.00. Hens, \$7.00. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS TEN DOL- lars, hens seven. Hattie Helvie, Lydia, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHOICE young stock. Winners at recent shows. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginville, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, YOUNG TOMS, 20-32 lbs., \$10-\$25; pullets, 15-18 lbs., \$8-\$10. Catalogue. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$12, from prize winning stock. Grace Scott, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, 22 TO 32 LBS., \$10 to \$15. Hens, \$6 to \$9. Descended from grand champion Pan American poultry show. Yoeman, La Crosse, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, PRICED AS TO weight and markings, \$14. Others 16 to 20 lbs. Well marked, \$10 to \$12. Hens, \$7. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

CHAMPION M. BRONZE TOMS, \$10 TO \$15. Hens, \$6 to \$12. Vigorous and healthy. Only four left. Extra fine. Mrs. Viola Gribbin, Virgil, Kan.

EXTRA FINE LARGE BOURBON REDS from prize winners. Toms, \$8; hens, \$6. Also early White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2. Mary Strelow, Russell, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD- bank strain. Toms \$12, pullets \$7.50. Sire 40 lb. tom. Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

TURKEYS

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$9.00, \$10.00. Ella Jones, Speed, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8. Large boned, pink legged, from prize winning turkeys. Laura Shupe, Coats, Kan.

DARK BOURBON REDS, SNOW WHITE markings, 35 lb. toms, 18 lb. hens. Eggs, \$1.50. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 35TH YEAR'S selection breeding sire from Madison Square Garden first prize winner. \$10.00, \$25.00. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kansas.

LARGE BONED, PURE BRED WHITE Holland turkey hens, \$6.00. Toms, sold. Eggs, in season. Laura Shupe, Coats, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, THE big boned pink legged kind. Bigger and better than ever. Satisfied customers in seven different states. Pullet, \$10.00; Toms, \$15.00. Mrs. E. V. Collins, Belleville, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKENS, \$3. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$3 each. Harry Lowe, Alma, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR sale. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kansas.

GOOD SILVER WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kansas.

COCKERELS, FIRST PRIZE WHITE Wyandottes. F. H. Jones, Route 3, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$1. Alma and Alta Catherwood, Anthony, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE SPECKLED Sussex. Fancy pigeons. Stock and eggs. J. A. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, KEEL-ers Strain, \$2.50 each. Eggs, \$3.00 per 100. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kansas.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$3 each. George Hazen, Ransom, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. Walter E. Christian, Route 5, Clyde, Kan.

PRIZE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Will McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

SELECTED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, Priced right. J. K. Walker, Lincoln, Kan.

COLUMBIAN, GOLDEN, SILVER WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5. Standard bred. Good stuff. Greenwood Farms, Parsons, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEST breeding, large, \$2 each. Gertrude Klingenberg, Gridley, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS and pullets, \$2. Very fine. Mrs. C. T. Johnson, Greensburg, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$3.50 each. Chris Roebke, Clifton, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. Chas. W. Johnson, Wamego, Kan.

LIVING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 to \$7. Eggs, \$2.15, \$8.100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels at \$2 to \$3 each. George William, Route 2, Portia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED from record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, MALES, \$4 TO \$5; females, \$2 to \$5. Eggs. Mrs. Edwin Smith, Plevna, Kan.

LARGE PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. Geo. Ott, Madison, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Early hatched. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Hens and pullets, \$2. J. O. Stewart, Wamego, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Early hatched. Vernie Smith, Studley, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ed Ecklund, Route 1, Wellington, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Early hatched, \$3. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each. Eggs in season. P. J. Voth, Kansas, Kan.

STANDARD BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. Keeler strain direct. Fine birds. \$4.50, \$10. Pullet and hens, \$3, \$5. J. A. Robinson, Nickerson, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, First pen, \$3.50 per setting. Second pen, \$2.50. Farm run, \$1.75. H. W. Batchelor, Manhattan, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, STATE SHOW winners. Heavy laying stock. Cockerels, \$4 and \$5. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, Range stock. Price \$2.50. Extra early strain. Mrs. W. L. Bunnings, White Center, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte, Martin-Keeler strain direct. 15 cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$3.75; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Mo.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte, Eggs from record laying stock, \$2.50; \$4.50 per 50; \$9 per 100. Barron's and Stevens' American strains. Highest quality egg producers. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. O. R. Barron, New Albany, Kan.

POULTRY FARM FOR SALE

BATTERY AND POULTRY FARM, Ideal location. N. E. Kansas. Electricity. Running water from city supply. 3 1/2 acres; 1000 breeders. Incubator base-ment for 100,000 capacity. Mammoth main building for 18,000 now installed. Residence, 1000 sq. ft., for two families. Every-thing practically new. Price complete, in-cluding incubators, Colony brooders and equipment \$10,000. Owner, care Mail and Breeze.

Kansas Lawmakers Are Busy

BY RAY YARNELL

Many measures of interest to farm-ers have made their appearance at this session of the Kansas legislature. Of the bills introduced, the one dealing with co-operative banks is very impor-tant. This measure provides that a co-operative bank must have 60 mem-bers to obtain a charter and that no individual may hold more than 5 per cent of the stock. Dividends not higher than 8 per cent may be paid on stock and surplus earnings are to be divided among stockholders in proportion to the amount of business they do with the bank. The capital stock must not be less than \$15,000.

Senator E. E. Frizell introduced a bill, indorsed by the state board of ag-riculture, providing that railroad com-panies shall be required to pay at de-murrage rates for every day after 48 hours have elapsed following shipper's application for a freight car until the car arrives. This bill is designed to obtain better service from the rail-roads, especially for Kansas grain farmers.

The livestock committee of the Senate has approved the Burdick stock-yards bill. This measure provides that the yards be put under the direct su-pervision of the court of industrial re-lations or the body having control of public utilities. It is stated that there is a widespread demand among farm-ers and livestock men for such legisla-tion.

Among bills of interest to farmers introduced are the following:

Senate—S. B. 115, Davis, Ottawa—For a bounty on gophers, crows and other pests.

S. B. 117, Badger, Greenwood—To create a farm market bureau.

Writing Poultry Ads Right

If you were in the market for a good saddle horse and should read an advertisement for a fine "Plymouth Rock Saddle," you probably would answer some other ad. Equally in-congruous mistakes often are made unwittingly by poultry advertisers, with the result that the experienced poultry breeder pass by the ad, mark-ing down the advertiser as a "green-horn," or too careless to breed high class fowls. Write your ads carefully and be sure to use the right words in denoting the characteristics of your birds. Here is a suggestion or two:

Don't use the word "thoroughbred." This denotes a distinct breed of horses. Use "pure bred" or "standard bred." Standard bred means that the fowls conform to the American Standard of Perfection, which definitely describes the characters of each standard breed or variety.

Don't say "Rose Comb Wyandottes." All Wyandottes have rose combs. In breeds such as Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, which have both single comb and rose comb varieties, don't fail to mention the variety.

Don't say your birds are standard weight unless those you wish to sell will be standard weight when shipped. It is not enough that the matured or best birds of your flock are up to the standard.

While the correct name is "Ply-mouth Rock," it is unnecessary to use the word Plymouth in your ad. Barred Rock, White Rock, or Buff Rock is sufficient and the ad costs less.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

BARGAINS—200 EGG INCUBATOR, 500 chick stove brooder. A. Koenig, Hanover, Kan.

INCUBATORS WANTED: BELLE CITY, Successful, and others. David Jenkins, Jewell, Kansas.

SHIP DIRECT FOR BEST RETURNS. -Paying for No. 1 capons, 30c; turkeys, 40c; heavy hens, 27c; ducks, geese, pigeons, eggs wanted. Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO BUCKEYE INCUBA-tors, capacity 600 eggs each; also three Standard Colony brooders, capacity 500 to 1,000 each; all as good as new. James Sumey, Chapman, Kan.

THREE FORMULAS? MAKES HENS LAY. Destroys lice and mites. Roup Remedy, prepared at home, inexpensive. \$1 each, all three \$2. Good as the best, poultryman should have them, money back guaranteed, makes money. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kansas.

"QUEEN" INCUBATORS, 180, 275, 400, 600 egg sizes. "Queen" Coal Burning Brood-ers; Warm Water Fountains; Dry Mash Hop-pers; Leg Bands; Carbolla Whitewash; Car-bolium Disinfectant. Write for Catalog. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

ON RECEIPT OF 85c WE WILL SEND BY prepaid parcel post, 8 1/2 lbs. of Brooks Buttermilk Chick-Starter. We are sure you will buy the 100 pound sacks after that, which are \$5 each on cars here in heavy 100 lb. sacks only. Brooks Buttermilk Chick-Starter contains the lactic acid that elimi-nates bowel trouble and white diarrhea in baby chicks, and makes them grow doubly quick. The Brooks Co., Mfrs., Ft. Scott, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

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

S. B. 190, Frizell, Pawnee—Regulating the testing, inspection and sale of agricultural seeds and standardizing grades.

S. B. 192, Wolf, Franklin—Setting require-ment tests of pure milk and butter in Kansas.

S. B. 194, Badger, Greenwood—To exempt from double taxation livestock which has been assessed and taxed in another state and arrived in Kansas after March 1.

House: H. B. 152, Searle—Compelling egg dealers to take out licenses and to candle eggs be-tween May 15 and December 31 of each year.

H. B. 198, Lippert of Rush—Providing for the establishment and operation of co-opera-tive banks.

Tickets for Manhattan Farm Meet

Directions as to how to obtain the railroad fare of one and one-half to Manhattan Farm and Home week, February 7 to 12, have been issued by H. Umberger, head of the extension division. Six points as follows, should be observed, Dean Umberger states:

1. Buy your ticket to Manhattan between the dates of February 5 and 11, inclusive. Pay full fare one way and see that your ticket reads to Manhattan.

2. Ask your agent for a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a re-ceipt. If, however, it is impossible to get a certificate from the local ticket agent, a re-ceipt will be satisfactory and should be ob-tained when ticket is purchased. See that your certificate is stamped with same date as your ticket. Sign your name to the cer-tificate or receipt in ink. Show this to the ticket agent.

3. Call at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least 30 minutes before de-parture of train.

4. Certificates are not kept at all stations. Ask your home station whether or not you can procure certificates and thru-tickets to the place of meeting. If not, buy a local ticket to nearest point where a certificate and thru-ticket to place of meeting can be bought.

5. Immediately on your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to the in-dorsing officer, T. J. Talbert, registration desk, as the reduced fare for the return journey will not apply unless you are prop-erly identified as provided for by the certi-ficate. You then pay half-fare back home.

6. No refund of fare will be made on ac-count of failure to either obtain a proper certificate, or on account of failure to have the certificate validated.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 24.)

cap on and decide which one of your friends you're going to tell about the contest work. Remember that the girl whom you recommend must file recom-mendations before you receive credit for her membership.

Meetings are Such Fun

The days are getting warmer, club spirit is increasing, school soon will be out and then for some good-time meet-ings and picnics. Girls who fail to line up as club members will miss a lot of fun this summer, don't you think?

"Please tell the girls who are plan-ning to enter Buff Orpingtons that I will offer a cockerel this year, to go to the girl who wins the most prizes at fairs and poultry shows," wrote Mrs. John Bowman of Coffey county. Mrs. Bowman also wrote, "You may tell them that Gladiola can't win my prize this year, as she is raising the White Orpingtons." This makes the eighth breeders' prize which has been offered for 1921.

Every club member wishes to be suc-cessful in raising her chickens; she wishes to make a profit and start a bank account. One of the best ways to do this is to begin the year's work by reading the articles on poultry con-tained in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The practical experiences and ideas which they contain will prove very valuable. Feed your hens a balanced ration, see that they get plenty of exercise and I am sure they will lay eggs which will hatch strong, healthy chicks. Instruc-tions as to the proper care of baby chicks will be sent in an individual letter to every club member.

On Flanders Fields

On Flanders Fields the sun beams bright,
The silver moon looks down at night,
And clustered stars from heaven shine
Upon the long-drawn battle line,
From darkness to eternal Light!

The little mounds and crosses white,
From lowly vale to mountain height,
Have marked this place a holy shrine,
On Flanders Fields!

The pulseless here they won the fight,
In that great battle for the right,
And now their souls in peace recline
And rest in that Great Heart-of-Mine,
While curtain falls without affright,
On Flanders Fields!

—Henry Polk Lowenstein.

The fences around the pasture where the calf grazes should be kept in good repair. Do not teach the calf to jump or be a rogue by allowing it to run at large or to go thru or over poor fences. It is better to have a gate for it to walk thru than bars to jump over.



BOOTH

The new starched collar model

SLIDEWELL COLLARS

Save Your Tie, Time and Temper

Hall Hartwell Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Prices Cut on SWEET CLOVER

Write for our prices and gener-ous FREE sample before you buy. Sweet Clover is the greatest of all soil builders. It can positively be made to thrive on any soil. Our free booklet tells how.

Great pasture crop for horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. More nutri-tious even than Alfalfa or Red Clover. Positively will not bloat. Fine for milk cows.

You want the best seed obtainable. All our seed is tested for purity by seed laboratory. We have the true White Blossom Biennial.

Write today for prices on seed, free booklet and free sample.

ATCHISON SEED & FLOWER CO.
Atchison, Kansas

ONE MAN CAN RUN IT!

DO YOUR OWN CEMENT WORK WITH A LITTLE WHIRLWIND CONCRETE MIXER

Hand and power, the size you need at a price you'd like. Work done in one-fifth the time. Built of all steel and iron like the \$500 mixers but simpler. The Leader of Little Mixers. Perfect work in any class of mixing. Empties Clean, Batch of about 3 cubic ft. a minute. Only practical mixer for farmer or contractor. Satis-faction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for circulars or order from this advertisement to avoid delay.

THE LITTLE WHIRLWIND MIXER CO.
424 Goid St. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Tire Agent

We want one exclusive repre-sentative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Fly hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for \$500.00. (No seconds). Shipped pre-paid on approval. Sample sections furnished Write quick for dealer-agent offer and prices.

MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.
927 OAK STREET KANSAS CITY MO

SURE SHOT GOPHER GUN

DISCHARGED

Are you troubled with them? If so, write the A & P Mfg. Co., LaCygne, Kansas, Mfg's of Sure-Shot Gopher Gun. Gets them every time. Results guaranteed.

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

The Real Estate Market Place

There are 6 other Copper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Buy, sell, or exchange your real estate here. Real estate advertisements on this page (in small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 75 cents an agate line each issue. Study these ads, write a good one and figure its cost. Send money order, draft or check with your ad.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued 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

165 ACRES, bottom farm, imp., near Agricultural college. Box 386, Manhattan, Kan.

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

320 ACRES finest bottom land \$50. Easy terms. J. J. Gooden, Parsons, Kansas.

CORN, alfalfa, stock, oil farms. Guaranteed leases. Free list. Wm. Godby, Fredonia, Kan.

SALE OR RENT, 160 acres. Rent, \$300. Have other farms for sale or rent. John Deere, Neodesha, Kansas.

HALF SECTION \$25 per acre. Gove county. Must sell. W. G. Edwards, 313 N. Buckeye, Abilene, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES, all level land, black soil, \$65.00 per acre. 4 miles from Severy. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

SUBURBAN HOME—Nice 7 r. house, barn, hen houses, joins county seat, 19 a. \$5,500. Poss. March 1. D. O. Gifford, Burlington, Kan.

FARMERS make big money in Trego, Gove and Logan Co. Write Cave Realty Company, Wakeeney, Grainfield or Oakley, Kan.

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

GOOD CORN, wheat and alfalfa farms. Close to drilling wells in oil country. Prices reasonable. C. H. Wilson, Moline, Kansas.

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

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa farms. Verdigris and Fall River bottom, also stock ranches all sizes. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kansas.

500 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom, bal. pasture. Price \$110, part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

WE CAN SELL YOUR LAND FOR CASH within 30 days. Write the National Land Sales Co., 401 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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

ELEGANT HOME. Real bargain in choice 80 acres. Close town. Sacrifice price. Possession now. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

BUY IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS where corn, wheat, and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner & Co., 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER: 950 acres well improved, Ellsworth Co. 325 a. cultivation, balance good blue stem pasture land. Write owner, E. J. Sparks, Ellsworth, Kansas.

SHAWNEE CO., KANS., farm bargains, near Topeka. 120 a. farm, \$12,000. 58 a. farm, \$5,500.00, terms. J. E. Thompson, (The Farmer Land Man) Rt. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

FORCED TO SELL—320 acres of good Kansas land. All level tractor land. Purchase price, \$3,500.00. No incumbrances. Address: Lock Box 407, Smith, Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FARMS, fine shallow water, irrigable. Alfalfa, sugar beet and wheat land. 10% cash, bal. six payments. Chas. I. Zirkle, Garden City, Kansas.

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

SUBURBAN HOME, 40 acres, near town, large buildings. \$9,000. Forty acres 6 miles out, well improved, \$5,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

IMP. 80, Lyon county, \$6,000. Terms \$1,000. Balance long time at 6%. Imp. 220 Lyon county, \$40,000. Terms \$12,000. Bal. long time. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

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

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

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

TWO LANE COUNTY BARGAINS 160 acres, unimproved, \$3,200. 740 acres with 160 acres wheat, all level, \$25 an acre. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMS that must be sold soon. 40, 80, 120 and 180. All good laying, well located, good improvements. For sacrifice prices on these and others write S. W. Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHOICE HALF SECTION 5 1/2 miles to good town. All level, fine land. Price \$9,600. Terms 1/3 cash, balance easy payments. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS Ness county raised 3,000,000 bushels wheat in 1920. Has 200,000 acres fine wheat now. Write for list and county map. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

KANSAS

TOPEKA RESIDENCE—Twelve rooms, modern, well built, exceptional finish, roomy yard, old shade, beautiful location. Write for particulars. Theo. Zercher, Topeka, Kan.

130 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles to high school. 85 acres cultivated. 20 acres alfalfa. 15 acres wheat goes. 35 acres pasture. All alfalfa land, well improved. \$75 acre. Must sell. A. H. Severns, Williamsburg, Kansas.

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

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

130 ACRES, 4 miles of Ozarkie, Jefferson Co., Kansas, 45 a. wheat, 45 a. for spring crop, remainder pasture and timber; improved. Price \$10,000. \$2,000 down, balance at 6%.

MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Suite 15, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

120 ACRE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM for sale. Well improved; 7-room good house, large basement; barn and other buildings in good repair; good water; fruit of all kinds; all tillable. 80 acres now in blue grass. On interurban railroad and Golden Belt highway. 20 miles west of Kansas City. 1/4 mile from station and loading track. 1/4 mile from school. 1 mile from church. Rural mail and telephone service. Price \$110 per acre, exceptionally easy payments and terms. Possession March list. Call on or address T. W. Martin, Linwood, Kansas.

FOR SALE—276 acres, 4 1/2 miles from Oswego, Kan., two miles from loading switch. 3/4 mile from school. Located on hard surface road from Galveston to Kansas City.

About 210 acres in cultivation. 65 acres pasture; never failing water; good dwelling of six rooms, lawn and shade, cistern and running water; good tenant house; cream separator house; good cave; barn 30x70 ft. hay barn 27x80 ft., sheds open to the south 18x180 ft.; implement shed 20x60 ft.; two silos 20x36 ft., capacity 500 tons; running water to all places necessary.

Best fenced farm in county. Land fenced into several fields. Outside fences 47 inch woven wire and two barbed wires, inside fences 36 inch woven wire with two barbed wires above. All corner posts and braces and gate posts are set in cement. Land lies just sloping enough to drain well.

40 acres in tame grass, 40 acres plowed for oats, 40 acres for corn, 40 acres in wheat. All goes and possession in 30 days.

Price only \$125.00 per acre. One-half cash, balance long time loan.

122 ACRES, 6 miles from Cherryvale, Kan. 28 a. 2 1/2 miles from shipping point. 55 acres in cultivation, 10 acres native meadow, balance pasture.

Good four-room house, one old house, barn 24x40 with shed 20x40, granary 18x22, silo 30 ft., two hen houses.

Price only \$7,300.00. Terms, \$3,000.00 cash, balance long time. Possession immediately. Wette & Briggs, Cherryvale, Kan.

A REAL dairy, general stock or hog farm, right, consisting of 400 acres lying but a quarter of a mile from Medicine Lodge, the Co. seat of Barber County, Kans. Land is all first bottom with exception of about 10 acres. Produces corn, alfalfa, garden truck and sweet clover the driest of seasons. Large native timber surrounding the buildings and scattered over the pasture. A ready market for milk at 12 cts. per quart. About 40 acres alfalfa and about 60 acres sweet clover. Springs and running water galore. Good improvements and lots of them. No fuel to buy. If you want to escape the drudgery of raising wheat and want a farm on which you can obtain a daily cash return, instead of once a year, here is your chance. The turkeys, chickens and eggs go a long way toward paying interest on the investment. Has a record of turning off 400 head of hogs yearly.

Times will be changing soon. You will see different prices next summer. Wheat will be \$2 before May and corn \$1; hogs will be a mighty scarce animal next summer. I had three 400-acre farms, which I sold this week for \$35,000 and for cash, too. You don't believe it? Come down and I will make you a present of \$100 if not true. Have another farm besides this one—same size. Would not sell both, just one, that is enough for me to look after. It is more on the wheat order but has about 90 acres pasture. Nice little stream of water thru it that never goes dry. Large shade trees and fruit. Fair buildings, some bottom, 200 acres wheat, is just a mile distant from this farm. I will cut the price of this farm from \$65 to \$55 per acre and the first one described from \$85 to \$75 if sold soon but will only sell one of the two.

Now I am willing to give plenty of time—will wait on payments until times get decent etc., but unless you are interested enough to come down and look the land over and are really interested please do not bother me by writing. Write me a couple of days before starting when you will start so that I can be at home.

D. W. STONE, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

TWO BARGAINS

160-ACRE FARM, best of land, improved, 80 a. wheat, 35 a. alfalfa, 40 a. pasture. On milk route. \$90 per acre.

80-ACRE FARM, best of land, 8-room house, good barn, 60 acres wheat, \$9,000. H. E. OSBURN.

103 W. DOUGLAS, WICHITA, KANSAS.

"A PLEASURE—NOT WORK"

It is no work, but a real pleasure to sell good Kansas land for \$100 or less per a. when you know the party to whom you are showing it must pay three or four times as much for the equal anywhere else on Earth.

90 a., 1/2 bottom land, well improved, close to town, church and school, price \$9,000, terms. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

KANSAS

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

SMOOTH 160 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles Lawrence. 2 miles shipping station. 100 wheat goes. 20 pasture. 36 spring crop. 6-room house, barn 30x40, granary 40x40, garage, shop, chicken house, everlasting water, \$26,400. Incumbrance \$12,000. 6% Possession now. Hosford Investment and Mortgage Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

FARM HOME

160 acres, 22 miles K. C. rock road most way; 30 alfalfa; 50 clover; 90 pasture; living water; 5-room house; cellar; large barn; stanchions, etc.; belongs to estate must be sold; \$100 per acre, think of it, at Kansas City's door.

MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY, 415 Bonfils Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

80 ACRES, 65 cult. Meadow, orchard, chocolate loam, good improvements; \$2,400, terms. Durham & Company, Conway, Ark.

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

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

COLORADO

40 AND 160 ACRES Washington Co., Colorado land, \$30 a., Box 543, Augusta, Kan.

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

COLORADO LAND

No chinch bugs, Hessian flies or tornadoes. Send for literature about real farms. Vernon McKelvey, Greeley, Colorado.

BACA CO., COLORADO FARMS BEAUTIFUL, BOUNTIFUL, BACA COUNTY farms for sale. Easy terms 220-acre farms \$4,000 to \$6,000.

C. C. SWEM, CAMPO, COLORADO.

BEST LANDS

Nothing better in East Colorado; farms and ranches; lowest prices; best terms; write for facts and lists.

R. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLO.

Why Pay High Rent and Gamble on the Rain Fall?

San Luis Valley, Colorado, irrigated farms produce more and cost much less and the climate is ideal. We make the terms to suit you. Write for special list. Over 10,000 acres to select from.

Union Finance & Mortgage Co.

219 City Nat. Bank Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of Alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 300 to 500 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. Best hog country in the world. Farm prices low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks.

ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

342 Acres in Cass County, Mo.

40 miles southeast of Kansas City, Mo. On Missouri Pacific railroad, also automobile road. Well located and suited for dairy farming. Price \$150 per acre. F. A. DICKSON, 317 Produce Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

NEBRASKA

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

NEW MEXICO

RANCH—45,000 acres in northern N. M., \$2.75 per acre. E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Okla.

HOMESTEADS—We can locate you on desirable 640 acre homesteads in New Mexico. Send \$1.00 for map and guide book, giving full descriptions and information. Locate yourself without additional cost. Harrington & Thomas, Santa Fe, New Mexico

NEW YORK

275 ACRES, 3 sets good buildings, nicely located, sacrificed at \$8,000. Easy terms. Send for catalog.

COUGHLIN'S FARM CLEARING HOUSE, 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

SALT FORK BOTTOM and Kay county farms. Write Long & White, Ponca City, Okla.

5,000 ACRES selected S. E. Okla. coal, oil, mineral, pasture farming land. \$5 to \$20 per a. Write Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—240 acres grass land on Kaw reservation, Kay Co., Oklahoma. Inquire Dr. C. J. Barker, Owner, Kaw, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Some of the cheapest farms in the U. S. Our farms have been hard hit and some want to sell. Now is the time to buy. Write us. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

440 ACRES GRASS, 1 1/2 miles of Oakwood, \$20 per acre. 160 improved, school on farm, 5 1/2 miles Greenfield, \$8,500. 180 grass, 1 1/2 miles Watonga, \$3,000. Free list and new map. DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.

MUST SELL BY FEB. 12—120 acres of timber and farming land in Latimer Co., Okla. \$15 per acre, \$1,200 cash, one year's time on the rest. A bargain. Write Dewey D. Sheldon, Kingman, Kan., for particulars.

TEXAS

WANT A POULTRY FARM? Write, W. H. Graham, Cuero, Texas.

ONE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100 per acre by dealing with owner.

L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

THE SANTA FE has built a new branch railway line through the South Plains region of West Texas. A new farming and livestock region with new towns is being opened up. This territory already is partly occupied by a good class of settlers and crop possibilities proven by actual experience. Here you can profitably raise cotton, corn, sorghums and fruit. It is an ideal livestock and dairy country. Low prices for untitled lands and very easy terms. Move in early and take first pick. Write today for free illustrated folder.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Blythe, Texas.

WYOMING

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

80 ACRES, \$90.00. Good terms. 320 acre exchange for midse. or income. Send for lists. Dickey Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale. Mrs. V. Booth, Hipark, Des Moines, Ia.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FARMS, RANCHES, CITY PROPERTY Anywhere, also Texas lands on easy payments. Anderson Loan and Realty Co., Alva, Okla.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS Our official 112-page book, "Vacant Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S.; tells location, place to apply, how secured free, 1921 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc.; price 50 cents postpaid.

Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

The Livestock Markets

BY WALTER M. EVANS

Unfair shipping rates, unfair treatment at the stockyards, and unfair handling by packers are some of the things that are hurting farmers and forcing many of them to quit the business. Unfair competition with foreign countries is another discouraging factor and many are urging that this

MISCELLANEOUS

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS?

Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 15c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kansas.

Pioneer Opportunities Without Pioneer Hardships

Three fourths of the land still awaits the plow in the twenty-two counties of south-east Kansas, northwest Oklahoma and southeast Colorado, comprising the Great Southwest Association. Here are opportunities such as pioneers have profitably seized in past years. Here land prices are still low. Here soil still retains its virgin fertility. This group of farmers and business men have bought this advertisement to invite you to become their neighbor, and being red blooded Americans, have established their schools, churches and a community life and have solved their agricultural problems. They raised on the limited area farmed a thirty-three million dollar wheat crop in 1920 and other crops in like proportion. Open winters make this a dairying-and-stock-raising paradise. Write for booklet containing information from official sources on the great opportunities of this young country. THE GREAT SOUTHWEST ASSOCIATION, 102 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Dodge City, Kan.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Make pork cheap to sell at high summer prices



Along the

Seaboard
the south's newest great railway.

On the farms along the Seaboard peanuts, cowpeas, soy beans and clover are abundant from July on. The farmers have hogs to sell at high summer prices when other sections have none.

Come to the prairie land along the Seaboard Air Line where there are low priced lands, all-year pastures and home-grown concentrates. The average acre of peanuts makes about 400 lbs. of pork—sweet potatoes make 700 lbs. Pioneering opportunities without their hardships. Livestock, general farming, fruit and vegetable growing pay well. Write for information.

Jesse M. Jones, General Development Agent

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Room 130, Royster Bldg. Norfolk, Va.

be regulated by the imposition of suitable tariffs. Certain classes of business men are, however, objecting to such measures.

J. R. Burrow of Topeka in a recent address before the Kansas state board of agriculture in discussing this matter said:

"I don't believe in special legislation for the banker. I don't believe in special legislation for the farmer. I do believe in a protective tariff but I also think it would be very unwise for special legislation. The tariff question is one that should be given careful thought and worked out on a line that would be just and fair to the masses of the people."

Prices for fat cattle early in the week were 35 to 50 cents higher, but later a weaker feeling developed and the close was slightly net lower. The price swing in cows was about the same as in fat steers. Prices for stockers and feeders declined 25 to 40 cents. Hogs were higher on Monday and Tuesday, fell back slightly Thursday, and strengthened again at the end of the week. The close showed a 50 cent net advance. Sheep and lambs were steady to 25 cents lower than a week ago.

Beef Cattle

Demand for fat cattle early in the week was active. Offerings were absorbed readily until Wednesday, when a gain of 35 to 50 cents was showing for the three days' trade. Then demand slackened and the advance was wiped out. The close for the week was slightly net lower. Top price for steers was \$9.50. A few loads sold at \$9 and better, and the bulk of the fat steers brought \$7.50 to \$8.50. Most of the offerings were from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Fat cows sold at \$5 to \$7.25, mostly \$5.50 to \$6.25, and heifers \$5.75 to \$8.50. Veal calves held firm, top \$13.00.

The failure of fat cattle to retain the advance that showed early in the week caused a moderate decline in stockers and feeders. The best feeders sold up to \$8.75, and most of the thin steers brought \$6.75 to \$7.75. Very few of the steers taken out this week were for feed lots. The bulk of them are to be held on rough feed until grazing starts.

Other Livestock

Hog prices after showing a substantial advance in the first two days of the week sagged on Wednesday and rallied again Thursday. The net advance for the week was 35 to 50 cents. The top price was \$9.50, and bulk \$9.15 to \$9.45. The top price for pigs was \$10. Demand for stock and feeding grades is materially larger than the supply, and for that reason prices are higher than for fat hogs.

Sheep and lambs were 50 cents higher on Wednesday but on the close quotations were 25 cents lower than a week ago. Fat lambs sold up to \$10.75 and on the close brought up to \$10.25, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.25, wethers \$5.50 to \$6.25, and yearlings \$8.00 to \$8.75. Trade has been fairly active with a good clearance.

Demand for horses and mules was dull with prices lower for the week. Nearly 400 were sold. Dealers are hoping for a better demand during the latter part of February.

Poultry and Dairy Products

Eggs were quoted 1 to 2 cents lower early, with firsts at 52 cents, but increased supplies later caused the market to drop 3 to 4 cents under yesterday's prices.

Spring chickens advanced a cent, young roosters and ducks declined a cent.

Eggs—Firsts, 50c a dozen; seconds, 44c; selected case lots, 56c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 51c a lb.; bulk, 21½ to 4c less; packing butter, 18c.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 19—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
Apr. 14—Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' Association, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Mgr.

Polled Herefords

Feb. 18—R. H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan.
March 2—T. Schrock, Hutchinson, Kan.
March 24—Pawnee County Polled Hereford Ass'n., Larned, Kan., C. E. Cutler, Mgr., Larned, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 14—A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Duston, joint sale, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. R. Young, Valley Center, Kan.
Mar. 16—E. M. Phillips & Son and V. A. Plymatt, Beverly, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Mar. 29-30-31—Central Shorthorn Assn. Show and Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Apr. 6—Smith County Shorthorn Breeders, Smith Center, Kan.
April 6—Sumner County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wellington, Kan. County Agent W. A. Boys, Mgr., Wellington, Kan.
Apr. 14—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Apr. 15—Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
April 16—Stafford County Purebred Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan., R. Boyd Wallace, sec'y., Stafford, Kan.
April 22—E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan.
April 24—J. P. Ray, Lewis, Kan.
Apr. 27—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Talmo, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 16—Smith & Hughes (Lilac Dairy Farm) Topeka, Kan. Dissolution Sale—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Feb. 22—H. A. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan.
H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 25—Mulvane Breeders, Mulvane, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 26—Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
March 24—Mulvane Breeders, Mulvane, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
March 25—Kansas Association, Topeka, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

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

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 16—At Concordia, Kan., Clyde Dull, Mgr., Washington, Kan.
Mar. 15-16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 7—Geo. M. Long, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 8—Everett Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. C. Martin, Weld, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. A. Frewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 23—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. (Sale held at Dearborn, Mo.)
Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Feb. 28—Dr. W. C. Hall & Son and Cline Bros., Coffeyville, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
April 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

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

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 8—Wm. Fulk, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 9—State Association Sale at Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 10—Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Sale Mgr.
Feb. 10—State Association Seventh District Sale at Pratt, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 10—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 12—J. F. Staudt & Son, Ottawa, Kan.
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Royal Seion Farm, G. C. Norman, owner, Winfield, Kansas.
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—Dr. Burdette & R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 17—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 22—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 23—State Association 7th District Sale, Pratt, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 24—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan. Sale at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 25—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
Feb. 25—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 26—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.
Mar. 2—John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
Mar. 4—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 6—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
April 23—Ruile & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.
April 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 21—Stafford County Purebred Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan., R. Boyd Wallace, sec'y., Stafford, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

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

Jacks and Jennets

Mar. 14—Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo.

Sale Reports

Kansas Jersey Cattle Club Meeting

The Kansas Jersey Cattle Club will hold a meeting at Manhattan the evening of Feb. 8th at 6 p. m. during Farm and Home Week. We are arranging for a banquet and a good program and every Jersey breeder is urged to be there.

Sheep Did Not Sell Well

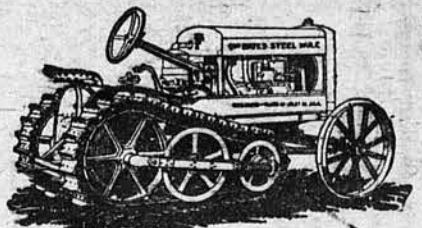
What the wool trust and the meat merchants have done to sheep the past year or so, was reflected in the sheep sale at the Kansas National Livestock Show. The offering was fair to good. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$100, in but few cases being up to the value of the sheep.

A Snappy Duroc Sale

In the Duroc Jersey sale at the Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita, Kan., the offering averaged \$59 a head. The one boar sold brought \$72. The top of the female offering was a well bred gilt consigned by Larrimore & Son that went to Dell Burk, Belle Plaine, Kan., for \$100. Two other gilts from the same litter brought \$157. The offering of 37 head was distributed to 20 buyers. The sale was one of the snappiest ever held at Wichita, and as most of the offering was small gilts the average was considered fairly good.

Stafford County Duroc Sale

Stafford county second annual Duroc sale was held at the new sale pavilion at Stafford, Kan., January 21. Eleven men con-



The most efficient Tractor in America

The Bates Steel Mule Pre-War Price

THE Bates Steel Mule has now been reduced to a pre-war basis. Farmers who have been forehanded enough to place their Steel Mule orders early will have this advantage for their Spring work.

The Bates Steel Mule with its Heavy Duty Motor, its wear proof Crawlers and its remarkable ability to accomplish work regardless of weather conditions represents the biggest money value in the Tractor Industry.

Farmers who buy their second Tractor buy Bates Steel Mules.

Write today for catalog and full information.

Bates Machine & Tractor Co.

Established 1883

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JOLIET, ILLINOIS

C. H. Bantley Sales Co.

1529 Genesee St.

Kansas City - Mo.

Bates Steel Mule

F-1140

DOES NOT PACK THE SOIL

SEEDS THAT GROW BIG CROPS

YOUR garden is half your living. Don't kick about the "H.C. of L." when you have such a good remedy at hand. Supply your table and sell enough to cover store bills besides. Never in my forty years of market gardening and seed selling have I seen so good a year for home gardens. I will help with advice and free samples. I will send you my big catalog, Seed Sense, and samples FREE. Write today.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Box 60

Shenandoah, Iowa



Ohmart's One-Man Safety SILO FILLER PIPE HOIST

This patented steel hoist is a boon to silo owners. One man only at top of silo. Raises both blower and distributor pipes in a few minutes, and firmly anchors blower pipe. Fits any straight wall silo. Lasts a life-time. Attached in a minute. Don't risk lives pulling up filler pipes; use an Ohmart Hoist. Reasonably priced. Write today for circular.

Ohmart Sales Co., Hope, Kansas

Get into the Auto & Tractor Business EARN \$100. to \$400 a MONTH

Right around your own home. Learn to be an expert in 6 to 8 weeks by the "Bartlett method" of practical experience with tools on real autos and tractors. Oldest, largest and best equipped trade school in Southwest. FREE BOOK "The Way to a Better thing. Write for it."

BARTLETT'S WICHITA AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL WICHITA, KANSAS



The Pickering Farm

Breeders of
Reg. Hereford Cattle



Repeater 7th 386905 — HOME OF — Disturber 4th 364835

Also Beau Model, 461320, Beau Donald 173d, 419320, and Ardmore Jr., 799310, a prize winning son of the champion Ardmore, 566000.

A few good breeding cows and heifers for sale. Write for our private sale catalog of bulls.

Correspondence Invited. Visitors Always Welcome.

We are located 20 miles south of Kansas City on Rock Road, Railroad Station, Harrelson, Mo., on Frisco Railroad.

The Pickering Farm, Box A, Belton, Missouri



Show and breeding barns on Pickering Farm.

A Hereford Offering Strong in Anxiety Breeding

70 head—65 of them females. 75 per cent of this offering is of Schmitz Bros. own breeding. Sale in the pavilion at

Alma, Kansas, Saturday, February 19, 1921

32 Anxiety bred heifers coming three years old and bred to Bright Pilot, a grandson of Bright Stanway. The rest of the females are young cows sired by bulls of popular blood lines. Some of them are by Sir Simoon 5th and others are bred to him. Others are bred to Shadeland Lad 2nd. The three herd bulls in use in the Schmitz Bros. herd and to which the offering is bred are strong in the blood of Anxiety. Five bulls from 18 to 24 months old. For the catalog now ready address

A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kansas
Amos Burhans, Sale Mgr., Waterloo, Iowa

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, L. R. Brady, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Note—A carload of bulls coming two years old will be offered at private sale.

The Opportunity of the Season

From the contest litters of 1920 Copper Pig Club boys are offering a few fine

Boars and Gilts

Every one is registered or eligible to register, and all are out of dams bought from the best herds of the state. Some gilts are bred, some open. Both gilts and boars are in prize winning condition. The prices are right. Write today for a list giving full information about this offering. Address

E. H. Whitman, Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

\$6,320 In Wholesale Milk In 365 Days

is the record for the 32 high grade Holstein cows that go in this dispersion sale. Sale at the farm one mile west of town on the California road. Farm known as the old "Wiggins" farm.

Lawrence, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 22

All Tuberculin tested.

These cows are a fine lot of real milk cows. They are large and nicely marked and are heavy, persistent milkers with good fat records.

If you want profits from your milk cows buy some of these cows from this dairy herd that is second to none. Also the 30 pound registered sire of Colantha Johanna Lad breeding. Nine months time at 6%.

We will also sell at auction one new double unit milking machine, gas engine, 30 milk cans, milk pails, etc., four head of horses, Ford touring car, hay tools, etc. Lunch on the grounds. Free auto service from the Eldridge Hotel. Write for further information to

H. A. Tuttle, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, O. D. Thomas, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, W. O. Flory, Clerk.

signed 40 head of sows and gilts that went to farmer breeders at an average of \$52.25. A few very young gilts brought down the sale average. Excepting these few that sold low the average would have been over \$60. Two-fifths of the offering went at prices above the average. The lowest price was \$17 and the highest \$145. This was a Zink Stock Farms gilt that went to Guy Hammon, St. John, Kan. She was a fall yearling by a son of the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion Sensation, out of an Illustration dam and bred to a son of Sensation. The consignors were: A. B. Simpson, L. L. DeSels & Sons, Clyde C. Horn, W. R. Jenkins, Jenkins Bros., Zink Stock Farms, E. L. Nelson, A. W. Minks, Edward Slade Jr., E. A. Buckle, Chas. Thole.

Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Meet

The Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association held their annual meeting at Wichita last Wednesday night. The following officers were elected: N. F. Andrews, Muscotah, Kan., president; Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., secretary-treasurer; Geo. D. Cleland, Hyattville, Kan., and Emil Hedstrum, Lost Springs, Kan., were elected directors and acting with the other three officers compose the board of five directors. The meeting was attended by a nice crowd of Kansas breeders interested in the future of the breed. Johnson Workman, who attended the national meeting in Chicago in December in the interests of the Kansas association, told the breeders about the big annual meeting. The matter of encouraging calf clubs was discussed and many other things of interest to the Angus breeders in Kansas. One hundred forty head were in the show and sale at Wichita last week. Johnson Workman was superintendent of the Angus division.

F. E. Wittum's Poland Sale

A lot of livestock men have received severe financial setbacks during the gloomy period of deflation that came upon us last fall but conditions now confronting us are very encouraging. A study of sale reports that are now being published in farm papers show this conclusively. This is true for sales of blue blooded livestock and for farmer breeder stuff and one significant thing that those who have registered livestock for sale should note is that farmers, not breeders are the ones that they must look to for buyers of their surplus. But the days for inflated prices are over. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan., on January 20 held his first annual sale of registered Polands. His 40 head of bred sows and gilts averaged \$68.35. Two-fifths of the offering went for prices above this average, \$45 was the lowest received for any hog and \$132.50 was the highest. This Poland, a daughter of a son of Caldwell's Big B, went to T. E. Peck, Bremen, Okla. Farmers living near Mr. Wittum took practically the whole offering.

Holsteins at Wichita Average \$222

Altho it was a healthy, snappy sale full of bargains, the Holstein auction at the Kansas National Livestock Show went considerably below past records as to prices. The idea carried out in selecting consignments was to start new men in the business as far as possible, and this plan was well carried out. As the appended list of representative sales will show, the price range was narrow. Nothing sold high and many good bargains were secured in dry and untested young cows and in young heifers. Of the cataloged numbers, 62 head averaged \$222, while the young calves taken off their dams and sold separately, averaged about \$65. Representative sales were:

Kenilworth Belle Pontiac, 3 years, J. W. Lund, Wichita, Kan., \$250.
Daisy De Kol Canary, 5 years, J. M. Leanderste, Wichita, Kan., \$450.
Windmoor Ormsby Segis Burke, 1 year, A. C. Meisner, Arkansas City, Ark., \$115.
Cornucopia Homestead, 3 years, Jno. H. Schloss, Florence, Kan., \$300.
Aaggie De Kol Mercedes Cornucopia, 1 year, D. B. Nowels, Winona, Mo., \$175.
Windmoor Lady Oak Johan, 1 year, W. W. Holmes, Oswego, Kan., \$210.
De Kol Bouchler Queen, 1 year, R. L. Warren, Owasso, Okla., \$230.
Ash Grove Gewina Pontiac, 8 years, A. C. Meisner, Arkansas City, Ark., \$240.
Berea Lizzie Segis, 2 years, D. B. Nowels, \$330.
Princess Alta Gerster De Kol, 11 years, L. A. Burton, Freeport, Kan., \$320.
Queen Nausicaa Prilly, 4 years, O. B. Tolson, Bartlesville, Okla., \$325.
Ablene Woodcrest Tasso, 5 years, Jacob Leanderste, Wichita, Kan., \$300.
Lady Alcartra Johanna De Kol, 2 years, D. B. Nowels, Winona, Mo., \$115.
Gerben Clita Parthena, 7 years, R. C. Thompson, Harper, Kan., \$310.
Mercedes Aguilardo Doede, 3 years, H. J. Peeble, Wichita, Kan., \$400.
Heifer calf, 1 year, M. V. Ryan, Kremlin, Okla., \$160.
Canary Korndyke Maid, 3 years, F. C. Adams, Wichita, Kan., \$270.
Leah Veeman Wayne, 1 year, M. V. Ryan, Kremlin, Okla., \$225.
Beren Segis Pontiac Hartog, 7 years, Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., \$275.
Lizzie De Kol Masterpiece, 2 years, Fritz Ader, Florence, Kan., \$220.
Regier Thilda Rag Apple, 2 years, John Prickett, Chickasha, Okla., \$170.
Inka Long, 4 years, B. R. Peck, Wichita, Kan., \$250.
Regier Hollywood, 1 year, E. D. Hersberger, Newton, Kan., \$140.
Jay Rag, 4 years, Garrett Hurst, Peck, Kan., \$250.
Carlotta Gerben De Kol Aaggie, 3 years, M. V. Ryan, Kremlin, Okla., \$275.
Oakwood Queen, 5 years, A. B. Tolson, Bartlesville, Okla., \$375.
Colantha Cornucopia Max, 1 year, Jno. H. Mails, Tonganoxie, Kan., \$190.
Queen Fobes Pontiac, H. E. Hostetter, Harper, Kan., \$305.
Gertie Pontiac, 2 years, A. C. Meisner, Arkansas City, Ark., \$280.
Rose Pontiac Concordia, 3 years, R. L. Warren, Owasso, Okla., \$350.
Bock Ormsby Skylark Hengerveld, R. L. Warren, Owasso, Okla., \$300.
Pietertje Hengerveld, 9 years, Sam Schloss, Florence, Kan., \$350.
Lady Juliana Gem Pietertje, 6 years, Voits Fulk, Winfield, Kan., \$140.

A. J. Hanna's Duroc Sale

A. J. Hanna's introductory Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Burlingame, Kan., Osage county, last Tuesday, January 25, struck a bad handicap in almost impassable roads because of the rain of the day before. I refer to this sale as an introductory sale not because Mr. Hanna is a new breeder by any means but because he announced in a little talk following the sale that he expected to continue holding bred sow sales in Burlingame in the future. The average of \$62.50 ordinarily would not sound so bad

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls for Sale

10 2-year-olds; 14 yearlings; 12 9 months old; well grown; heavy boned; in good condition; priced to sell.
L. COWMAN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Hereford Bulls for Sale

From 8 months to 2 years old. Price \$50.00 to \$150.00. For particulars call or write
GEO. C. JONES, UNIONTOWN, KAN.

Ten Head Hereford Bulls

By Fairfax King Monarch and Parsifal. Two years and under. **A. H. James, Clay Center, Kan.**

HEREFORD BULLS and heifers, sired by Rupert Donald, a half bro. of Dolly Rupert, a grand champion. Priced to sell. **W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

20th Century Stock Farm

Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding; also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.

Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Dispersal Sale of Red Polls

40 dairy cows, heifers and young bulls. Also two herd bulls. A good herd priced to sell.
T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS
Wabaunsee County

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlow Greenmiller.
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE



20 Bulls

12 to 14 months old. Big, strong fellows. Priced reasonable.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

EIGHT REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS cattle for sale. Three cows, three calves and two bulls. Will sell right. Am quitting.
Sellards Mercantile Co., Scranton, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



E. W. McNitt

Route 9
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Writes

"We bought our first registered females in 1906, and now we have over one hundred head of females and several good sires, and we think we owe our success mostly to the Holstein breed. We can sell them faster than we can raise them."

Send for free booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America
292 American Bldg., Brattleboro, Vt.

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS For Sale. One calf, one ready for service, both from tested cows. Write for pedigree.
Hugh Wright, Onaga, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN BULL 4 YEARS OLD

for sale, best breeding and type, weight 2000 lbs. Mostly white, no bad habits. Herd Federal accredited. **Jay B. Bennett, Holton, Kan.**

A. R. O. BULLS

A few extra good Holstein bulls for sale.

A. W. Ahlfield, Dighton, Kansas

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY calves, 31-3200s pure, 7 weeks old, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

The dairy cow continues to increase her contribution to the welfare of the country, late statistical reports crediting her with being at the head of a 2 billion dollar industry, by producing 90 billion pounds of milk in 1919.

considering the conditions of the roads and the fact that hogs are not selling as they will later on in the season in any of these sales, but for the fact that it was an unusually choice offering of wonderful fall gilts and spring gilts that are just as choice. At the close of the sale Mr. Hanna announced that he still had a reserve of bred sows and that on Monday, February 21, he would sell another draft of the same kind in the same place. Mr. Hanna expressed himself as well pleased that the bargains in his sale went to local buyers because it is the best advertising he could buy for his herd. A good crowd was out considering everything and it was surely Hanna's day in Burlingame.

Average on 84 Shorthorns at Wichita, \$362
The Kansas National Shorthorn sales at Wichita, January 27, developed a decidedly encouraging demand for this popular breed. In the two sales (selected cattle forenoon and plainer stuff afternoon) 208 head were sold to one of the largest and most interested crowds of farmers and breeders ever assembled at a sale ring. No high prices were recorded, but the bidding was brisk and interest in the sale never lagged. In the purple ribbon sale, as the forenoon sale was called, 84 head of selected cattle, representative of the better Shorthorn herds of the territory, were sold at an average of \$362. Prices ranged very evenly, quality and values considered. The white bull, Village Baronet, 21 months old, sired by Village Protection, topped the sale, selling to Walter T. Welch of Macksville, Kan., at \$1,050. Mr. Welch also topped the female section, taking the imported cow, Fairy 2nd, at \$875. This cow was consigned by J. C. Robinson of Towanda, Kan. From these figures prices ranged down to \$80 for a yearling heifer. In the afternoon sale of plainer cattle, 124 head were sold at from meat prices (for that kind) up to \$205, the average being about \$109. Many in this section were short yearlings, and of course many were sold in the rough. Following is a list of representative transactions in the Purple Ribbon section:

BULLS.
Golden Sultan, 2 years, William Lessor, Wakeeney, Kan., \$400.
Looky's Sultan, 1 year, Bob Arndt, Apache, Okla., \$675.
A. L. Mandolin, 1 year, A. W. Jacobs, Valley Center, Kan., \$300.
A. L. Cumberland 5th, 1 year, W. J. Kent, Peabody, Kan., \$275.
Village Baronet, 1 year, Walter T. Welch, Macksville, Kan., \$1,050.
Rosebud Sultan, 1 year, B. R. Herald, Bygon, Okla., \$275.
Bonny Emblem, 2 years, L. E. Bouquat, Woodward, Okla., \$385.
Silver Marshal, 1 year, Henry Taylor & Sons, Sedgwick, Kan., \$500.
Sultan of Dover, 1 year, H. E. Skinner, Beverly, Kan., \$550.
Brandsby's Varon, 1 year, E. E. Bratton, Luray, Kan., \$710.
Silver Magnet, 3 years, Albert Miller, Dodge City, Kan., \$200.
Proud Magent, 2 years, C. F. Ditus, Burdette, Kan., \$200.
Victor Corporal, 1 year, Thomas Willis, Lewis, Kan., \$385.
Parkdale Baron, 1 year, C. S. Golden, Farley, Kan., \$100.
New Searchlight, 1 year, F. E. Town, Haven, Kan., \$220.
Vera's Cumberland, 1 year, W. A. Young, Clearwater, Kan., \$150.
Premier Memory, 1 year, W. H. Fulk, Turon, Kan., \$250.
Violet's Stamp, 1 year, Ed. Chaney, Salt Fork, Okla., \$305.

FEMALES.
Lavender Rose, 2 years, B. H. Bird, Protection, Kan., \$300.
Pleasant Blossom, 1 year, H. E. Skinner, Beverly, Kan., \$500.
A. L. Victoria 3d, 1 year, A. W. Jacobs, Valley Center, Kan., \$360.
Calla 6th, 5 years, G. L. Taggart, Lahoma, Okla., \$410.
Calla 16th, 1 year, H. E. Skinner, Beverly, Kan., \$300.
Village Nonpareil, 3 years, E. M. Phillips & Son, Tescott, Kan., \$685.
Lady Belle, 1 year, Charles Crane, Perry, Okla., \$300.
Maxwalton Lady May, 3 years, L. B. Brown, Smithfield, Tex., \$600.
Maxwalton Lady, 1 year, W. J. Baer, Ransom, Kan., \$450.
Rosemary 2d, 1 year, W. F. Baer, \$535.
Mina 5th, 1 year, Walter Welch, Macksville, Kan., \$315.
Show Queen, 1 year, B. H. Bird, Protection, Kan., \$520.
Village Rosie, 1 year, G. F. Sanders, Red Rock, Okla., \$250.
Homewood Missie, 3 years, E. M. Phillips & Son, Tescott, Kan., \$550.
Imp. Moss Rose, 1 year, O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan., \$445.
Lady Rosebud, 1 year, F. H. Olenette, Haven, Kan., \$200.
Butterfly's Choice, 1 year, H. W. Estes, Shick, Kan., \$160.
Victoria Lass, 2 years, F. H. Olenette, Haven, Kan., \$200.
White Beauty, 1 year, Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kan., \$250.
Vail's Roan Lady, 1 year, N. K. Lugenbill, Greensburg, Kan., \$175.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Hill & King, Route 8, Topeka, Kan., are offering in the Poland China section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze some choice bred gilts. The breeding is up to date and the prices are low considering breeding and quality.—Advertisement.

Highly registered Polled Herefords will be sold in R. H. Longhofer's big Polled Hereford sale at his breeding farm near Herington, Kan., Friday, February 18. This is an important sale to Polled Hereford breeders and admirers. Write today for catalog. Address: R. H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan., breeders of Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords and Poland Chinas, will hold their bred stock sale in the sale pavilion, Council Grove, Kan., Monday, February 7. Forty bred sows and gilts will be sold. This is next Monday. Write today if you want Spotted Poland Chinas' prices and of the best breeding individuals.—Advertisement.

A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kan., breeds Shorthorns on the same farm that his father bred them for years. At the present time he has a few very choice young bulls for sale. They are around 9 or 10 months old and one is a beautiful white in color and another is a splendid roan and a number

DO YOU KNOW WHY The Windmoor Ranch Corporation Dispersal Sale at Emporia, Kansas, Saturday, February 26,

is advertised as an important dispersal sale? Well, the answer is this:

Mr Sam Carpenter Jr., President of the Corporation, has been a large purchaser in the Eastern sales and has bought cattle for foundation purposes from the greatest families of the breed, paying the price, regardless of the amount, in order to get the cattle. And the DISPERSAL IS IMPORTANT because of the WEALTH OF BREEDING.

Here Are a Few of the Aristocrats

Senior Herd Sire—Sir Pietertje Ormsby Fobes, Grand Champion at the Wichita National Show January 1920, at Pueblo in September Colorado State Fair and again at Denver at the Rocky Mountain National January 1921, and a number of his daughters and sons.

Junior Herd Sire—Ridgedale King Korndyke Artis No. 40104 C. H. B. A son of the former Canadian Champion. Lakeview Dutchland Artis, 43.05 lbs. butter, 654.5 milk, and his daughters.

King Record Sadie Hamilton, 9 nearest dams 33 lbs. butter.

Miss Buttercup Lyons, 2 nearest dams of sire

Lack of space forbids that we tell you more but the HALF HAS NEVER YET BEEN TOLD about the great blood lines and productive quality of this Windmoor herd.

NOW WHEN BEFORE have you had an opportunity to buy such cattle on such terms? One year's time on approved notes. Insurance prepaid on every animal for one year at the price at which it sells. Herd under Federal supervision. Sold on 60 or 90 days retest privilege. It is an important sale and it is important that you be there. If you cannot attend sale, wire bids to sales manager. Write today for catalog to

Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kansas
Or W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

THE LAST CALL

Smith & Hughes Sale of Lilac Farm Registered Holstein Cattle at the Fair Grounds

Topeka, Kan., February 16

A working herd of real producers.
46 head of healthy cattle, sold with a 60 or 90 days retest privilege.
17 head fresh cows, the income from which is over \$500.00 per month. A number of heavy springers, bred heifers, daughters of the herd sire who is a son of the \$60,000 bull. Heifer calves and young bulls of good breeding ready for service.

Attend this sale and buy a "Black and White" bond that yields a dividend twice every day and clips a fat coupon every nine months. Write today for catalog to

Walter A. Smith, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kansas

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas. Auctioneers, Crews and Ball

HOLSTEIN BULLS

To improve your dairy herd, from daughters of Alcartra Polkadot Corrector, Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince; King Mead DeKol, and Aggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 7th. Short of help, feed and room. Bargain prices. Write for what you want.
McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLO.

8 Months Old Bull Calf

FOR SALE—White with few black markings; sired by Denver Sir Segis, a thirty lb. bull with two 30 lb. sisters and one 34 lb. junior three year old sister and one 35 lb. sister. This calf's dam is out of a sister to Pictorje Maid Ormsby. The most famous Holstein of them all. The dam has a 23 lb. record made in August weather and is one of the most persistent milkers. Price \$300, and he will be a great money maker at that figure.
Mrs. R. G. Douglas, Rush P. O., Colorado

Registered Holstein Bulls

Sired by Ensign Pontiac Korndyke Burke, whose two nearest dams have records of over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. They are 8 weeks to 18 months old. \$60 and up delivered in Kansas.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS

M. B. Scott's Grade Holstein Sale, Wichita Kan., Thursday, Feb. 17, 1921

60 high grade Holstein cows and heifers and 2 registered bulls. 30 tried cows, half with calves at side, rest to calve soon. 16 two year old heifers all to freshen by May 1st. 8 yearling heifers, open. 2 registered bulls. Four years ago this herd was started with twenty-five high-grade Holstein cows as the nucleus. Registered bulls have been used on these cows and their produce. The result has been that a good class of females comprise our dairy herd that we are now selling as we are quitting the farm. These cows average 5 gallon daily, have recently been tuberculin tested but two only reacting and these sold are guaranteed tuberculin free. Horses, mules and machinery sell a. m. Holsteins sell p. m. Terms of sale: Bankable note or 5% for cash. Place of sale 4 miles south of Wichita on Hydraulic Ave. Address
M. B. Scott, 101 West Williams St., Wichita, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Three yearling bulls from A. R. O. dams. One by Walker Copia Champion, whose dam and sire's dam held world records in their day, and one of whose daughters has held the Kansas state record for a year for any age, and another the state record for a year for senior 2s. Two by Count Colago Cornucopia, whose dam and sire's dam average 618 lbs. milk and 32.62 lbs. butter for a week. All ages younger, of like quality.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment. Reg. bulls crated \$50. We ship C.O.D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale: sons of Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac; 20 A. R. O. daughters: one producing son, Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra; young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 33 lbs. Also breeders of high-class Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding stock for sale.
American Beet Sugar Co., Center Farm
G. L. Penley, Farm Supt. Lamar, Colo.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

At Chicago, February 22, 23, 24

In International Exposition Building

\$4000 in Cash Prizes 400 High Class Shorthorns
100 Bulls, 300 Females

Every animal in the Show will be sold in the sale.

High class herd headers and foundation females from many of the best known herds from all parts of the country.

Now is the time to buy purebreds. Feed is cheaper, hay, corn, forage and farm labor are all on a lower level. The day of big profits in grain farming has passed. Livestock of the best standards furnish the surest source of profit from now on.

If you are raising grades come to the Congress and select a few purebred Shorthorns and let them increase and finally take the place of your grades. If you are raising purebreds this is an opportunity to make selections that will improve your herd. Is your herd bull good enough? Are your breeding females up to the standard you would like to have? Come to the Congress and make comparisons.

Meetings and banquets will be held in connection. Headquarters at Stock Yard Inn. You are cordially invited.

American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns

At Auction. Sale in the Sale Pavilion

Washington, Kansas, Monday, February 14

37 Head—24 Young Cows and Heifers; 13 Bulls

Everything in the female line that is old enough is bred and a few already have calves at foot.

Everything T. B. tested and sold on a 60 day retest privilege.

A splendid lot of young Shorthorn cattle. The Polled Shorthorns represent most popular sires and dams.

Catalog ready to mail. Address, either

A. C. Lobough or M. Z. Duston, Washington, Kansas
Or E. A. Cory, Sales Manager, Talmo, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Dan Perkins, Wm. Schroff.
J. W. Johnson representing Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

1886 Tomson Bros. Shorthorns 1921

200 head in the herd representing the most popular Scotch families. Just now we are offering a nice lot of Scotch bulls by Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. Prices moderate and within the reach of all. Address

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas or Dover, Kansas

A Good Proposition

We have a surplus of good registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, the kind that produce milk and beef at least cost. The kind that you need for a Shorthorn foundation.

Buy or Trade for Shorthorn Cows

Have an abundance of feed, also more calls for bulls than we can fill. Will take your grade or registered bulls and cows in exchange or your note for nine months' time.

Park Place Shorthorns

make good in the show ring and on the farm. Write, phone or call on

Park E. Salter, 615 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

MONDAMIN SHORTHORNS

Scotch Bulls

Size—Quality—Individuality—Breeding

15 yearling and 2-year-old bulls by Golden Sultan, Royal Butterfly and Cumberland Crest; also a number of range bulls for sale. All are priced to sell.

HELD BROS., HINTON, IOWA

High Class Bulls Shorthorns

15 for sale by Choice Cumberland and other noted sires. They are of the right merit and of the richest ancestry. Good females in calf to Dale's Emblem, a great prize winning son of Dale Clarion.

A. R. FENNERN, AVOCA, IOWA

SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice young bulls for sale, sired by bulls carrying the popular blood lines.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Shorthorns, Size, Quality Bulls—Heifers

A number of choice bulls and heifers by Soberiettes Clipper, and White Dale. My prices are very reasonable. Write your wants.

C. F. Sandohl, Wakefield, Neb.

Amcoats Shorthorns

12 bulls, 7 to 13 months, including pure Scotch. Roans, red and white. Also Scotch and Scotch topped females. Write for descriptions and prices.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Geary County Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped bulls from 6 to 13 months old. Reds, roans and whites. Also a few females. Write or come at once.

GEO. J. CASPER & SON, ALIDA, KANSAS

are red. These bulls are priced right and you should write for descriptions and prices at once.—Advertisement.

Flanagan's Shorthorn Sale

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan., will disperse his herd of Shorthorns April 14 at public auction. Fifty head go in this big dispersion without a single reservation. Forty cows and heifers bred and 10 bulls. Included in the sale is the great herd-bull, Sultan's Pride. He was shown again at Wichita this last week and got inside the money. A lot of splendid cattle will be sold in this sale and you can ask Mr. Flanagan to book you for the catalog any time. Write him today and you will get it as soon as it is off the press.—Advertisement.

L. L. Humes's Durocs

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, proprietor of the Monarch herd of Duroc Jerseys, was at Wichita last week. Calculator 285287, the well known Monarch herd boar, was awarded first in the aged boar class and grand championship and was admired by hundreds of Duroc Jersey breeders and farmers attending the big show. Calculator is one of the best bred boars in the West and is intensely Orion Cherry King breeding. He is a great sire and entitled to the honors won at Wichita last week.—Advertisement.

Murr's Chester White Sale

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, will sell his annual sale of Chester White bred sows in Tonganoxie Friday, February 11. That's next Friday. You have time to get the catalog, but if you do not go, anyway, you will find one waiting for you. Prince Tip Top, the 1919 grand champion of Kansas and the sire of two junior champions in Kansas in 1920, is the sire of much of the offering or else it is bred to him. He is one of the great sires of the breed. Remember this is Henry Murr's annual bred sow sale and that the sale is next Friday, February 11.—Advertisement.

W. H. Hilbert's Durocs

Here is a pointer for any Duroc Jersey breeder that wants to buy a herd boar with some reputation and breeding back of him. W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., has just decided to sell his young boar, sired by Joe King Orion and out of Sensation Nell. This youngster is a year old in March and is a full brother to three others that sold last fall for good prices. Mr. Hilbert is keeping a line of breeding that makes it about necessary to sell him. He will be driven thru the sale ring at the Kemper-Hilbert bred sow sale Friday, February 11. Be there if you want him or send your bid on him. Sixty bred sows sell in this sale.—Advertisement.

Mulvane Holstein Sale Postponed

While at the Holstein show and sale at Wichita last week, breeders talked over plans for the spring sales and it was decided to postpone the Mulvane Breeders' sale until March 24 and to hold a one-day sale at Topeka March 25. The sale at Mulvane will be contributed to by the Mulvane breeders and will be held under the auspices of the big Kansas Holstein association and the local Holstein club at Mulvane. At Topeka March 25 will be held the annual association spring sale and the annual meeting. These two sales can be conveniently attended, as good connections are to be had from Mulvane to Topeka the night of the Mulvane sale. Full particulars next week about these two sales.—Advertisement.

A. J. Hanna Sells Durocs February 21

In this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, A. J. Hanna of Burlingame, Kan., announces a second 1920 bred sow sale, which will be held in the sale pavilion, Burlingame, Kan., Monday, February 21. In this sale Mr. A. M. Roney of Scranton, Kan., is consigning spring gilts sired by King's Col. 40th. This offering, consisting of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, will compare very favorably with the offering of bred sows which Mr. Hanna sold in Burlingame January 25. Watch the next issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for more detail information concerning this sale, but you better write at once to Mr. A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, for the sale catalog, which is now ready.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Percheron Sale

At the fair grounds, Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, February 16, the Northwest Kansas Percheron breeders will sell 35 Percheron stallions, mares and jacks. In this sale is the complete dispersion of the well known A. M. Dull & Sons' herd at Washington, Kan. These stallions and mares are going to be sold in ordinary farm condition and without any fitting. The 10 jacks are of real quality and merit. Some of them are mature jacks ready for business and others are young fellows that with care will develop into great jacks. The breeding of Calypso, Sirocco, Scipion and other famous sires is strong in this sale. Clyde Dull, Washington, Kan., is the sale manager and you can address him at Washington, Kan., for the catalog. The sale will be held in Concordia to accommodate breeders because of the better railroad facilities. Write now for the catalog, as the 16th is not far off.—Advertisement.

Mather & Burdette's Duroc Sale

R. E. Mather and Dr. C. H. Burdette, both Duroc Jersey breeders at Centralia, Kan., Marshall county, are holding a joint sale in Doctor Burdette's sale barn in Centralia, Tuesday, February 15. Fifty-five head go in this sale, 15 tried sows and 40 spring gilts. In topping both herds to secure this offering they have insured to the breeders of northern Kansas and from everywhere an offering that cannot help but prove one of the strongest in the north half of the state. They are bred to farrow mostly in March with a few litters for early April. About 25 of them are bred to E's Great Orion Sensation, he by Great Orion Sensation. Twelve are bred to Orion King's Bob, a son of the great Joe King Orion, six are bred to Rose Bud Pathfinder, 12 to M's Orion and Orion-Pathfinder. M's Orion is by Steele's Orion and Orion Pathfinder is by John's Orion. The catalogs are ready to mail and they will be pleased to mail you one by return mail. Address either party making the sale. But be sure to write before you forget it.—Advertisement.

Chas. Krill Sells Polands February 10

Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan., Osage county, breeds Poland Chinas and has been breeding them for several years. Thursday, February 10, he will hold his annual bred sow sale in the pavilion, Burlingame, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH SHORTHORNS



Headquarters for Scotch Herd Bulls

This farm has never offered a better selection in bulls capable of heading the best herds, as well as a few not so highly fitted, but of the same reliable breeding, for the more conservative beginner, priced at \$500 to \$1,000. By sires of national reputation and from matrons belonging to my permanent breeding herd. These bulls will bring added prestige and work improvement in the herds in which they go, yet cost no more than the same quality bull elsewhere. Write for list of bulls now for sale.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Oklahoma



Combined with the blood of Fair Acres Sultan

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

Abbotsford Shorthorns

Choice young bulls, reds, roans and whites. Six to fourteen months old. Also bred cows and open heifers. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe. Farm three miles south of Herington. For descriptions and prices, address,

T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kansas

SHORTHORNS, PRIVATE SALE

Cows bred, yearling heifers and bulls from seven to 12 months old. Priced right and sold in lots to suit purchaser. The blood of Choice Goods, Cumberland's Last and Red Knight predominates. Parties met at Wamego. Six trains each way daily. Phone 3218 Wamego.

W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

20 cows, 10 heifers, 7 bulls; cows are bred to Rosario 69461, a pure Scotch bull; calves are by Rosario and Snowflake. Write or call.

C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KANSAS

Rosehill Shorthorns

Accredited herd, 6 choice bulls 8 to 14 months, also 10 females (red). Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kansas.

ONE 5-YEAR-OLD ROAN SCOTCH BULL FOR SALE

Also some young bulls. Herd bull Marr Clara, bred by Tomson Bros. O. E. R. SCHULZ, Ellsworth, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

50 Polled Shorthorns

Reds, Whites and Roans, 20 males, 30 females for sale. Not of kin. Sired by Roan Orange, Sultan's Pride, Grand Sultan, and Scottish Orange. Nearly 200 in herd. Prices cut. Calves \$75.00 to \$300.00. Yearlings \$75.00 to \$400.00. Cows and heifers \$100.00 to \$1000.00.

J. C. Banbury & Son Plevna, Kansas

One mile west of town. Phone 2803. 6 mi. south and 20 mi. west of Hutchinson.

This will be his second bred sow sale. He will sell 31, four of them tried sows and 28 spring gilts. The breeding is of the most up to date kind and the individuals are well grown and of the larger type. Most of the gilts are of spring farrow and bred to Giant Chief by Kansas Wonder. They are mostly by Jumbo Boy, a boar that Mr. Krill used in his herd for a good while. He was bred by E. D. Frazier of Decatur, Mo., and sired by Jumbo Boy by Lane Jumbo. His dam was Young Big Maud, a valuable sow, by Young Hadley. The tried sows are by Giant Knox by Our Big Knox. The sale will start after dinner and is going to be a good place to buy the kind of sows

JERSEY CATTLE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—4-YEAR-OLD JERSEY BULL
\$125. Sire, Golden Maid's Viscount. 3 yearling bulls, \$35.00, all registered.
Chas. Long, Stockton, Kansas

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

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

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE
Males or females.
C. E. Cochran, Kincaid, Kansas

FOR SALE—SMALL HERD of registered Jerseys; cows, heifers and calves.
W. B. Ross, Delphos, Kan.

REG. JERSEYS. Cows, heifers and bulls.
W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan., R. R. Mayetta

GALLOWAY CATTLE

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, COWS and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

GOATS

MILK GOATS—100 for spring delivery. Order now. Stamp insures prompt reply.
ANSON PIPER, EMPORIA, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

40 Big Black Reg. Tenn. Jacks
With Size, Bone, Quality

Sired by undefeated champions; Gen. Logan, The General, Gen. Wolf; 2 to 6 years; 15 to 16 hands; broken to serve. Few Belgians and Percherons at reduced prices. We have what we advertise. Meet trains at Lyons, Chase, Raymond.
M.H. Malone, Chase, Kan., J.P. Malone, Lyons, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets
For sale. 15 to 16 hands, all blacks, good bone and body. From 3 to 7 years old. Also some younger jacks.
Philip Walker
Moline, Kansas, Elk County

Purchase Percherons

LISTEN—

Everyone interested in Percheron horses who has not already received a copy of the 1921 Percheron Review should write for this handsome booklet at once. A copy has already been mailed to every member of the Percheron Society. It is the most beautifully illustrated horsebook ever gotten out. The horse business is coming back rapidly. Nearly every farmer in many sections is in the market for a good draft team. Percherons are the best to buy, to raise, to work, and to sell. For free booklets, give size of farm and number of horses used. Address
PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Ellis McFarland, Secretary,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Register Your Jack and Jennet Colts
before they are 1 year old and save half the cost of registration. Mature jacks and jennets can be registered if they measure: jacks, at least 14½ hands standard in height, 63 inches heart girth, and 7½ inches cannon bone. Jennets, at least 14 hands standard, 61 inches heart girth, 7 inches cannon bone. For information and blanks write Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America Wm. E. Morton, Sec., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Farmers write for free booklet "Mules for Profit"

PERCHERONS
A few choice 4 to 6 year old mares 1700 to 2000 lbs. Well broke to all farm work. Bred to Ivan for station. A few stallions 2 to 3 years old. Top breeders at live and let live prices.
D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan., Route 6, 3 miles east

FOR SALE CHOICE STALLION \$600.00
Registered Percheron stallion Governor, Iron gray, 5 years old, 1800 lbs., fine build, gentle, active. Must sell on account of being related to my young mares. Write or phone. Will meet train.
HENRY SCHWYN, FLAGLER, COLORADO

Ton Black Percheron Stallions
3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr.-old Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sire. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. Above Kansas City

For Sale, Two Extra Good Large Jacks
5 and 8 years old, 16 hands high. One registered Percheron stallion 12 years old, wt. 1900 lbs., retiring.
MARK SHEELEY, WHITING, KANSAS

For Sale or Trade—One Black, Registered, Percheron Stallion
Coming 6 years old. One black registered jack coming 7 years old. Am quitting and want to dispose of this
BERT DONLEY, OXFORD, KANSAS.

JACK AND DRAFT STALLION FOR SALE
H. A. Turner, Route 1, Pomoa, Kansas

and gilts, immunized, that will make you plenty of money next year.—Advertisement.

John Loomis' Duroc Sale

John Loomis, Emporia, Kan., secretary of the Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association and himself one of the best known breeders of Durocs in that section, will sell his annual sale of bred sows in the big, modern sale pavilion, Emporia, Wednesday, February 9. Mr. Loomis is selling 50 sows and gilts and all strong in the blood of the mighty Pathfinder. It was Mr. Loomis who paid a good stiff price for Pathfinder's Image two years ago and later had the misfortune to lose him. Pathfinder's Model by Pathfinder, Sensation Orion by Great Orion and Highland's King Orion by Joe King Orion are the leading herd boars in the Loomis herd. Through these splendid boars and others this sale of bred sows and gilts is rich in the blood of the prominent sires and dams of the breed. You can get the catalog by writing Mr. Loomis, Emporia, Kan., at once. It will come by return mail. Emporia has good railroad facilities and you can get in and out of there conveniently.—Advertisement.

Prewett & Sons' Poland China Sale

W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan., are advertising in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze their annual Poland China bred sow sale at their fine farm, Sunnyside, a half mile north of Asherville. The Prewetts will sell in this sale 40 lots consisting of tried sows, fall and spring gilts. For more than 20 years I have known W. A. Prewett as a breeder of Poland Chinas. I think it can be truthfully said that each succeeding year has found his herd of Polands better than the year before. He has never been without popular blood lines of the day and his herd now is abreast the times in popular blood lines backed by individual merit in every instance. It has been Mr. Prewett's slogan all these years that a good pedigree was very necessary but a good individual was more important even than the ancestry. If you are in the market for a few good Poland China sows or gilts I hope you will write to the Prewetts at once for their sale catalog. You will find it interesting. Write at once and you will get it by return mail.—Advertisement.

Lobough and Duston's Shorthorn Sale

A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Duston, both Washington, Kan., are breeders of Shorthorn cattle both polled and with horns. They expect to stay in the business and would like to send you their catalog of their joint sale which they are holding in the sale pavilion in Washington, Monday, February 14. In this sale they will sell 37 head, 24 young cows and 13 young bulls of serviceable ages. They are selling together because neither had enough to put on a sale alone and in this way they can select some real desirable cattle from the two herds and make a sale that will be a real advertisement for both herds. The catalogs are out and ready to mail. Address either A. C. Lobough or M. Z. Duston, Washington, Kan., and you will get a copy by return mail. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., association sale manager for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association, is managing the sale for these breeders. Mr. Cory will be at the sale and will gladly assist any young breeder in making selections. Be sure to come if you want Shorthorns or Polled Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

Henry Haag's Spotted Poland Sale

Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan., Jackson county, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze his big Spotted Poland China sale at his farm near Holton Wednesday, February 23. He is also breeding Shorthorns and is selling in this sale eight head, five young cows coming with their second calf, one herd bull 3 years old and a bull calf and yearling heifer. All of them beautiful roans. Ninety registered Spotted Poland Chinas. There are about 60 bred sows and gilts, some 1919 fall gilts and a few choice boars. There are also three herd boars that will be sold. The sale is near Holton and free auto service from the hotel to the farm sale day. You can go to Holton from Topeka the morning of the sale and return in the evening. Good railroad service to all points. Ask your railroad agent to route you. Look up the advertisement in this issue. You can't make a mistake in attending this sale if you want Spotted Poland Chinas or Shorthorns. Mr. Haag requests that I ask everybody interested to send him your name and address at once for his catalog. Address H. J. Haag, Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

H. A. Tuttle's Holstein Sale

H. A. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan., is dispersing his high-grade Holstein herd of 32 cows and his 30-pound herd bull of Colantha Johanna Lad breeding. Mr. Tuttle is going to leave the country and must sell his dairy. I am sure this is an unusual opportunity for anyone wanting real dairy cows. The 32 head produced last year in the 12 months \$6,320 in wholesale milk that Mr. Tuttle sold in Lawrence. It is a high producing herd, "billed" down to just the kind that every dairymen knows is the only kind that pays, the heavy and persistent milkers. The recent decision to sell them affords a good chance for the man that wants to buy good cows at auction. All are tuberculin tested and are in fine milking condition. A double unit milking machine, 30 milk cans, milk pails and everything that goes with a small dairy will be sold at auction on this date. A Ford touring car, hay machinery and all kinds of farm machinery that is usually owned by a small farmer will be sold. You better be at his sale if you want dependable milk cows that are just in their prime. Write to H. A. Tuttle, owner, for any information you want. Address him at Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

Gordon & Hamilton's Duroc Sale

The Gordon & Hamilton Duroc Jersey bred sow sale in the sale pavilion at Horton, Kan., is next Wednesday, February 9. Forty-five bred sows and gilts sell in this sale. This is the Gordon & Hamilton annual sale. Last winter and the winter before this sale was one of the best held in Kansas, the quality of the offering fully warranted the good support it received. Very few Duroc Jersey breeders are more competent to grow young sows and breed them for a public sale than is Geo. T. Hamilton, the managing partner of the firm of Gordon & Hamilton. He has demonstrated this in his annual bred sow sales and in the results that purchasers have gotten from sows purchased in their sales. Possibly the best tried sows they have ever cataloged go in this sale. The spring and

HORSES AND JACK STOCKS

HORSES AND JACK STOCKS

Northwest Kansas Breeders Sale
35 Percheron Mares, Stallions, Jacks

to be held at the Fair Grounds

Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, February 16

Consisting of some of the best mares and stallions to be sold in Kansas this year. Stallions weighing more than a ton and mares weighing over 1800. This lot carries the breeding of such noted sires as the world's champion Casino, Calypso, Siroco, and Scipion, all going into the sale ring under common farm conditions.

The jack offering consists of 10 head of big boned, useful fellows weighing up to 1100 pounds, ranging from yearlings to 6-year-olds.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to anyone desiring a real high class individual in the stallion, jack, or mare line. Sale held under cover. Send for catalog to

Clyde Dull, Sale Mgr., Washington, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kansas; Will Meyers, Beloit, Kansas; D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kansas. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



AL. E. SMITH'S JACK FARM
40 Big Mammoth Jacks

15 to 16½ hands; the large, heavy-boned kind; all black with white points. More large jacks to select from than you will find elsewhere. Come and see them or write. Forty miles west of Kansas City, interurban service.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS
For sale. Two bays and two blacks. Address
C. E. Whittlesey, Mound Valley, Kansas

2 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS
and two large registered jacks for sale.
J. A. Akin, Rantoul, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Hall's Prolific Polands

Sell at

Bayard, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1921

19 tried sows, 21 spring gilts, 2 herd sires

Sired by Walters' Expansion Sid, Prospect Wonder, Powers' Giant. Females bred to Bob Hall by Col. Big Bob by Harrison's Big Bob.

PROLIFIC IS THE RIGHT NAME FOR THESE POLANDS. This offering is from prolific families of Polands—one sow farrowed 43 pigs in 18 months, another raised 11, and another raised 10.

A **DOUBLE IMMUNED** offering that has been raised under ordinary farm conditions and will go thru the sale ring in good condition ready to go into other hog pens and produce as well as they have done for me.

A reaction toward better financial conditions has come and now is the time to fill empty pens with good registered hogs to use up the surplus feed. **SELLING AT FARM SALE TERMS.** Will meet trains at Bayard, Kan., and Kincaid, Kan. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze. Address

EVERETT HALL, Bayard, Kansas

Second Annual
Poland China Bred Sow Sale

31 choicely bred sows—4 of them proven sows and 28 spring gilts.
In the sale pavilion,

Burlingame, Kansas, Thursday, February 10

The gilts are by Jumbo Boy a valuable herd boar formerly in this herd by Jumbo Bob by Long Jumbo, dam Young Big Maid by Young Hadley. The tried sows are mostly by Giant Knox by Our Big Knox. Most of them bred to Giant Chief by Kansas Wonder, dam Pocohontas by Big Jumbo Chief. A few to a son of Liberty King. Everything immunized. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, M. Runyon. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Two Big Sales in One Afternoon

In the New Sale Pavilion at

Bendena, Kan., Wednesday, February 16, 1921

Commencing promptly at 12 o'clock noon. This sale will begin on time, as we are having two sales in one afternoon and cannot wait on you. Be on time. 70 head of pure bred Poland China bred sows. H. B. Walter & Son sell 35 head, commencing promptly at noon. Herman Gronniger & Sons sell 35 head, commencing at 2:30 p. m. This is a great opportunity to buy the best in Poland Chinas at your own price. \$270 offered in prizes to pig club boys who buy in these sales. Your boy is eligible to get in on above prizes. Write for catalogs. They tell all the particulars. There are two separate catalogs. Write NOW for each one. Address

H. B. Walter & Son Bendena, Kansas **Herman Gronniger & Sons** Bendena, Kansas

Glenwood Farms Poland Chinas

Fifteenth Annual Bred Sow Sale At Farm Near Chiles, Kan., Feb. 14

45 head—30 tried sows, big yearlings and fall gilts. 15 large spring gilts. They represent some of the greatest boars of the breed—Big Bob Wonder, Caldwell's Big Bob, Col. Bob, Buster's Giant, The Jayhawker, Liberty King, Giant Joe, Bob's Equal, Big Timm, King Joe, Model Big Jones and Equality Bob. Bred to Bob's Equal, Big Bone Bob, Timm's Orange and Super Buster by Buster Over. All immune. Please send for catalog today and plan to attend our sale.

C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kansas

H. M. Justice, Hodgson Bros., Auctioneers. O. Wayne Devine will represent this paper.

Now Is the Time to Buy REGISTERED POLANDS

J. C. Martin Sells a Most Satisfactory Offering

Welda, Kansas, Friday, February 18

6 tried sows, 2 fall yearlings, 20 spring gilts, 12 fall gilts, 3 boars

This is a useful lot of good big immune and registered purebred Poland that have been produced under ordinary unpampered conditions and will go right on doing well for farmers who want some registered Poland that they can depend upon to do well on any farm.

The culs when marketed and the breeding hogs when sold to farmer breeders have made this herd a paying proposition to Mr. Martin who changed from grade hogs to purebred Poland a few years ago. This is his first sale and the farmer buyers' opportunity to get some good Poland. The offering is mostly Long Giant, Big Bone, Orange, and Wonder breeding bred to Jumbo Wonder by Over the Top, an Ill. boar that has become deservedly popular among Poland breeders. Jumbo Wonder is a good herd sire and these sows and gilts bred to him will make good in any hog pen.

Welda, Kan., is a few miles south of Garnett, Kan. Sale called at 1:00 p. m. sharp to permit selling of some horses and mules following Poland sale. For a catalog write today, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address

J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS

Boyd Newcomb, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter will represent Mail and Breeze.

Attention Poland China Breeders and Farmers A Draft Sale of Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts

40 selected tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts. Sale at the farm half mile north of town.

Asherville, Kan., February 19

These sows and gilts by some of the best boars of the breed and bred to Long Boy by Long King, second prize boar at the international swine show. Others bred to Sunnyridge Jones by F's Big Jones and Sunnyridge Monarch.

Special—Any purchaser buying five or more sows will be given free a good young boar to insure his getting started right in the Poland China business.

Special—We will duplicate any prize won by a pig club boy or girl winning with a purchase in our sale. The catalog tells the story. For it, address

W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Will Myers, W. H. Harper.

Dean's Poland Bred Sow Sale Dearborn, Mo., February 23

On electric line, cars every hour from Kansas City and St. Joe, Mo.

50 Head Bred Sows and Gilts

20 tried brood sows, 10 large well grown fall yearlings,
20 extra large spring yearlings

They will be sired by Dean's Big Jones, Dean's Clansman, one of the real good sons of The Clansman, and they will be bred to Gritter's Wonder 2nd and 3rd, two splendid young boars sired by Gritter's Big Wonder and their dam was by Gritter's Big Chief. I am selling a good lot of sows that will make money for any farmer who will feed them. Remember the sale is held at Dearborn, Mo. For catalog send to

Clarence Dean, Weston, Missouri

Auctioneer, Col. W. W. Carson. O. Wayne Devine represents this paper at sale.

fall gilts are largely by the great herd boar they have gotten such results from, Sensation King. Golden Pathfinder, that good son of Ideal Pathfinder is destined to be one of the western boars that is going to attract attention. Much of the offering is bred to these two boars. The sale is the day before M. R. Peterson's sale at Bendena.—Advertisement.

Walter-Groninger Poland China Sale

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., and Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., are well known to the Poland China fraternity, and especially to the farmers and breeders of northeast Kansas who appreciate better Poland Chinas. At Bendena Wednesday, February 10, in the new livestock sale pavilion built by the enterprising breeders and farmers of that section, these well known Poland China breeders will sell 70 bred sows. The Walters will sell 35 commencing promptly at noon and the Groningers will sell 35 commencing at 2:30. Both sales will be over before the trains arrive for both the east and the west in the evening. These sales, both to be held the same afternoon, are advertised jointly in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Either firm will be pleased to send you their catalog. There are two separate catalogs. Write for both of them. You have an opportunity to secure Poland China bred sows in these two sales, held for your convenience the same afternoon at prices that are sure to range low. There is nothing better to be had anywhere in the line of Poland China breeding and individual merit.—Advertisement.

Smith & Hughes Holstein Dispersion Sale

Smith & Hughes, proprietors of the Lilac dairy farm and one of the best producing herds of purebred Holsteins in the state, are advertising their dispersion sale in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Seventeen are cows recently freshened and the income from these great dairy cows is over \$500 per month. Walter Smith, the prominent Holstein member of the firm, is known all over Kansas at least because of his efforts in behalf of better Holsteins. The herd he is dispersing Wednesday, February 16, in the sale pavilion at the free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., is the strongest proof of his contention that it is the good ones that make you the money. Mr. Smith wants it understood that every animal in the herd is going to sell on that date and at auction in the sale ring just as advertised. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has been employed as sale manager and the catalog is off the press by the time this notice appears. It will be appreciated very much if you will get your request in as early as convenient for your catalog. Just send your name to Walter A. Smith, Route 2, Topeka, Kan. The National Hotel will be headquarters and you should make yourself known at the desk and you will be informed just how to reach the fair grounds and you will receive any other information or courtesies you may desire. Write to Walter Smith right now for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Fogo's Duroc Sale

W. L. Fogo's advertisement of his "Invincible" Duroc Jersey bred sow sale appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Fifty sows sell in this great bred sow sale. Burr Oak, Kan., is in Jewell county about five miles north from Oteo on the main line of the Rock Island and about 15 miles north of Mankato on the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Fogo is selling 20 tried sows in this sale that will compare favorably in breeding and in quality of individuals with any 20 sows sold in the country. He is selling 30 spring gilts that are real attractions and carry the blood of illustrious sires and dams. I hope you write at once for the catalog. It is full of information about this sale that will be interesting whether you get to the sale or not. But if you are going to buy bred sows this winter don't fail to come to this feature sale of bred sows and gilts that will convince you of the merit of better Duroc Jerseys. Fogo's Invincible, the premier sire of this herd stands as a monument to the great ancestry back of him. His get wins wherever shown and there is plenty of it in this sale. The 30 gilts in this sale will worry the man that wants to buy the best one. They simply are all good. The sale will be at the farm in comfortable quarters and free auto conveyance from Burr Oak will be furnished. If you get off the train at Oteo phone W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, how to get to the farm.—Advertisement.

M. R. Peterson's Duroc Sale

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., but who lives a short distance from Bendena, Kan., is selling his initial bred sow offering in the new pavilion, Bendena, Thursday, February 10. Mr. Peterson will be remembered as the Duroc Jersey breeder that consigned to the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association sales at Manhattan. You will remember that his gilts from his herd near Bendena were all around the top when they were judged on the same occasion and sold, all of them around the top. He grows his Durocs out in the proper condition. He is a thorough man and a student of Duroc Jersey pedigrees and is in touch with his business. The 40 bred sows and gilts in his sale will please you. The breeding is great and you will like the individuals. I believe his sale offering will compare favorably with any sale in the state this winter. The sale is next Thursday and you can get the catalog by writing him right now. But if you do not get it you will find one waiting for you in the pavilion when you get there. His sale follows the Gordon & Hamilton sale at Horton on Wednesday. You can stay all night in Horton and go to Bendena, only a short distance, and get there about 10:30 and stay all day there and return to Horton in the evening and stay all night and go to Corning, via Whiting, for the Kempin-Hilbert joint sale on Friday. Horton is the hub and you can get anywhere from there. Write for the catalog to Mr. Peterson today.—Advertisement.

Kempin Bros. & Hilbert's Duroc Sale

Corning, Kan., is pretty well advertised in Duroc Jersey circles because it is the home of two good herds of Duroc Jerseys. Kempin Bros. and W. H. Hilbert are breeders of fashionable Duroc Jerseys that live close to Corning. Friday, February 11, which is next Friday, these Corning Duroc Jersey breeders will hold a joint sale in Corning in a large garage that will be especially fitted up for the occasion. Sixty bred sows and gilts go in this sale. Up to a short time ago both of them were planning bred sow sales but to reduce the expense of their sales and to make it possible to insure breeders and farmers of an unusual offering in both breeding and choice individuals they decided upon this plan. So next Friday you

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.
JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

February and March BRED GILTS

Immune and bred for spring farrow. Sired by Col. Bob, 1919 grand champion Kansas and Nebraska. Others by Indiana Giant by Disher's Giant. Bred to Buster Bob by Col. Bob, Highland Bob and a good son of Indiana Giant. A wonderful lot of Poland China gilts bred and offered for sale at farmers' prices.
Hill & King, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

Poland China Sows and Gilts

from our prize-winning herd. Bred to grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Also fall pigs. We ship on approval.
PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

Deming Ranch Polands

We bred the 9 barrows shown by the Oklahoma A. & M. College, including champion barrow and champion pen at the recent International.
Bred Sows and Gilts For Sale
They will farrow in March and April and are priced reasonably, considering blood lines and individuality. Address
H. O. SHELDON, SWINE MANAGER, OSWEGO, KAN.

Big Type Poland Chinas

March and April bred gilts, sired by Mc's Souvenir, a full brother to The Pilot and Yankee, and bred to a son of Liberator for April farrow. \$50 to \$75 per head.
J. H. & W. L. Martin, Bradyville, Iowa

The Better Kind

of Poland Chinas at farm prices. Choice bred sows and some fall boars and gilts for sale.
Address, MYERSDALE FARM, Gardner, Kansas

Big Type, Big Bone, Poland China Bred SOWS

At private sale, 12 March gilts weigh 350 lbs. and up, 4 fall gilts 500 lbs. and up. 6 tried sows 500 lbs. to 800 lbs., mostly sired by Model Giant, one of the largest boars in the state, bred to Jumbo Giant, Long Bob, and Big Cloverdale 3d. Every one vaccinated. Priced to sell now guarantee satisfaction.
F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring gilts, fall gilts and tried sows bred to a good big, heavy boned son of Orange Bud and out of Gerstale Jones sow. Priced reasonable.
C. H. Kayser, Bushong, Kan. (Lyon County)

Big Black Polands

Summer and fall boars and gilts that are growthy, and priced to sell. Also a few fall yearling gilts that are bred extra good.
E. M. WAYDE, R. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

Big Bone, Stretchy Polands

Spring boars and gilts ready for service; fall gilts and tried sows; fine fall pigs, both sex; immune and recorded; priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ED SKEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Big Type Poland Bred Gilts

For March and April farrow to Loy's Evolution by the \$25,200 Evolution. Price \$60 to \$75. Also August and September pigs by Loy's Evolution \$30 to \$35. Immune.
G. E. LOY, BARNARD, KANSAS

THE LONE CEDAR POLANDS

Gilts bred to The Yankee Jr. for April farrow, now ready to ship. Also some extra fine boar pigs of fall farrow by The Yankee Jr. He is bred the same as The Rainbow. A. A. MEYER, McLOUTH, KAN., R. 2

ROADSIDE FARM POLANDS

March gilts, actual tops and well grown. Bred for March and April farrow. The blood lines are popular and the prices are right.
T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

Big Type Poland Chinas

20 bred gilts sired by Kansas Mastodon No. 22671L, 50 fall pigs either sex; can furnish pairs no kin. All double immune. Write or come.
A. M. Markley & Son, Mound City, Kansas

1200 LONGFELLOW, assisted by A. Wonder Hercules and the big Kansas winners, in service. Bred gilts and a few boars for sale.
James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas, Route 1

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers' prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.
G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE—Purebred Poland China sows, bred to Gerstale Wonder; gilts bred to Gerstale national Bob. A. W. Howell, Macksville, Kan.

will have the opportunity of looking over 60 sows and gilts that will prove as good as any like number you ever saw in one sale. Pretty strong but I think it is so. Both of them were mighty well pleased with their individual sale offerings and when they decided to join forces and make it a joint sale of tops, that settled it so far as the quality of the sale was concerned. In this sale there will be some bred gilts that are as fancy as anything you will see in a sale this winter. A few young sows are equally as desirable. Mr. Hilbert is selling his last March son of Joe King Orion because of breeding closely related to him that he feels he must keep. The Kempins are selling three gilts, last spring farrow by Joe King Orion and out of the great sow, Big Lizzie. You have time to get the catalog if you write today. Address, either Kempin Bros., Cornlng, Kan., or W. H. Hilbert, Cornlng, Kan.—Advertisement.

Sam Carpenter Holstein Dispersion Sale

The Sam Carpenter, Jr., dispersal sale of Holsteins at Emporia, Kan., Saturday, February 25, is another big Holstein event for February. The sale is being advertised in this issue and you should turn to it immediately as it is indeed very interesting reading. You will want to read it over two or three times when you find it. Mr. Mott who prepared the copy has prepared for your information a lot of interesting data about the animals in this big sale but he can't begin to tell it all in this advertisement. But he has put enough important facts in it to give you a good idea of the importance of the sale. In addition to this dispersal sale affording animals of superior worth at your own price they are sold on the following conditions which is certainly worth considering: One year's time on approved notes; insurance prepaid on every animal in the sale at the price it sells for in the ring; herd under federal supervision. Everything sold on a 60 to 90 day retest privilege. Now get the catalog at once and go to this sale with the intention of buying some of these great animals that have caused so much favorable comment about the Sam Carpenter herd. The senior head sire is Sir Pieterje Ormsby Fobes, one of the great bulls, and was grand champion at Wichita, 1920; grand champion at the Colorado State, Pueblo, 1920, and at Denver again in January. Lack of space forbids any attempt to give anything like a correct summary of the wealth of breeding in this great herd that will be completely dispersed at Emporia, Kan., Saturday, February 25. The sale will be held in the new sale pavilion. For the doubly interesting catalog which is now off the press and ready to mail, address, Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kan., or W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Last Call Funks, Conyers, Smith Duroc Sales

This is the last call for these Duroc sales: Wm. Funks, Turon, Kan., Tuesday, February 2, W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan., Wednesday, February 3, and R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Thursday, February 4. Read the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze issues of January 22 and 29 for display advertisements of these three sales. Here are good offerings and worth careful consideration of those who want to buy some good Durocs.—Advertisement.

Last Call Long's Poland Dispersion

See Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze issues of January 22 and 29 for display advertisements of Geo. M. Long's Poland dispersion. Mr. Long lives at St. John, Kan., but sells at Stafford, Kan., Monday, February 7. The sale is held there because of better railroad connections and the further fact that there is a good sale pavilion at Stafford. These are good Poland and will be good ones for farmers to buy and start small herds for themselves.—Advertisement.

Homer Drake's Durocs

Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan., is shipping Durocs on approval to buyers. The surplus sale is mostly bred sows and spring gilts. He has a few fall yearlings for sale. The sire of most of the Durocs for sale is the Wonder Model, junior champion Kansas state fair and a half brother to Great Wonder I Am that founded the great Sensation family. These females are bred to Pathfinder Jr. by old Pathfinder. This is breeding that is popular and the individuality of the Durocs for sale is good. The hogs are all immunized and sold on approval making it an absolutely safe proposition for anyone to get a Duroc by mail order. Write Mr. Drake today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

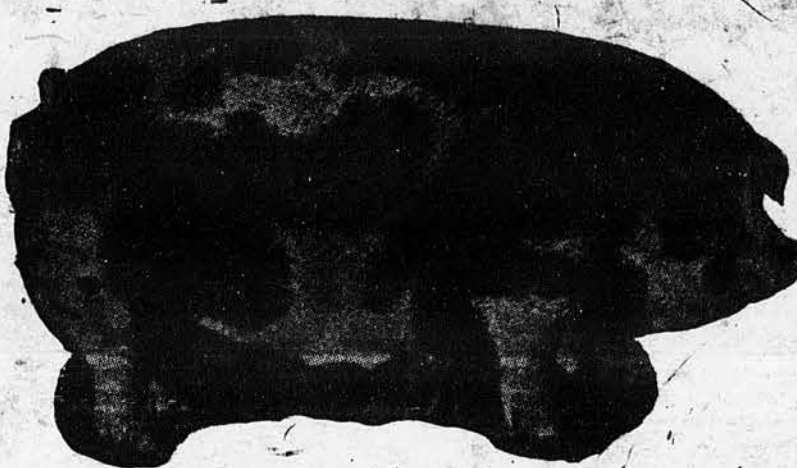
D. A. Harris's Percherons

D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan., has been farming and raising registered Percherons near Great Bend for the past 10 years. He is now retiring from the farm and wishes to dispose of his foundation stock that includes a group of a few choice 1,700 to 2,000-pound mares 4 to 6 years old that he has been using at general farm work. They are brilliant bred, sired by Algarve, that was the grand champion at Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs when he was 4 years old. Algarve also sired the filly, Esther, that won first in her class at the International. The mares are all bred to Ivan of Barton. They have good conformation, style and action. Mr. Harris also will sell a few stallions 2 to 3 years old. These Percherons are offered at live and let live price. The Harris farm is three miles east of Great Bend on route 6. Mr. Harris will meet you at Great Bend and take you to the farm. The advertisement commences in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Write him today. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Everett Hall Sells Polands

Everett Hall, Bayard, Kan., will have an auction sale of registered Polands at his farm Tuesday, February 8. The offering consists of 40 head; 19 tried sows, 21 gilts, and two herd sires. Mr. Hall has bought a farm recently and must sell a considerable number of his good Polands. The offering is mostly sired by Walters' Expansion Sid, Prospect Wonder Powers' Giant by Charters' Giant, and Jumbo Defender out of Zelma Knox 2d. The females are nearly all bred by Bob Hall by Col. Big Bob by Harrison's Big Bob out of a Blue Valley Giantess sow. One thing important to note about the offering is that the offering has not only come from strains of prolific Polands but Mr. Hall has had more than ordinary success with his sows in farrowing and raising pigs. One sow in the offering farrowed 43 pigs in 18 months, another raised 11, and another raised 10. These Polands have been raised under ordinary farm conditions and have proved that they are prolific under such con-

"Mortgage Lifters" 90 of Them in This Big Kansas Sale SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS



Sale at the farm near town,

**Holton, Kansas,
Wednesday, Feb. 23**

The largest sale of registered Spotted Poland Chinas ever held in Kansas. 22 tried sows, 8 fall yearlings, 30 spring gilts, 22 fall gilts, five fall boars. Good useful sows either by or bred to a splendid son of the grand champion, Booster King. Everything immunized.

Registered Shorthorns. Eight head, all roans, one herd bull, three years old by Select Goods, five young cows coming with their first calves, one yearling heifer and a bull calf. Choice breeding and individuals. Catalogs are ready to mail. Send your name to

Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kansas

Auctioneers, C. M. Crews, Jas. T. McCulloch. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Buy Some Spotted Polands

Special prices on tried sows and yearling gilts, bred or open. Good serviceable boars and fall pigs. Everything immunized and in thrifty condition. Very attractive prices on lots of five or more.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Tip-top fall and spring gilts; popular families; bred to or sired by our herd sires; one the 1918 national junior champion; the other a son of the grand champion same show. Auction sale March 5.

WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS

Standard or English bred, either sex. Special prices on young boars; have a few Hampshire. All hogs registered and immunized. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kan.

Curtis Spotted Polands

Reg. boars, \$35 each; gilts, \$30; August pigs, \$20; fall pigs, \$15. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS

Bred sows and October pigs, both sexes. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Serviceable and Fall Boars

Some late gilts, bred or open. Big bred sow sale Feb. 11, 1921. Send for catalog. Everything shipped on approval. The old reliable.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Reg. Chester White Gilts and Boars

1 bred gilt, 9 July gilts and boars, 23 fall pigs. WYCKOFF BROS., LURAY, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE SOWS AND GILTS. Bred fall and spring gilts; tried sows; fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

June boars and gilts, also my herd boar. Bert C. Fenster, Selden, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS by Bob Tip Top. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

BIG CHESTER BOARS, ALL AGES

F. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BRED BERKSHIRE SOWS, RED POLLED BULLS. Victor Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BOYD NEWCOM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town. J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Get This Free Duroc Book—Now!

Cut out this ad, write your name and address below, mail it to

Ralph Searle, Sale Mgr., Tecumseh, Kansas

and you will receive by return mail the big 52-page copyrighted book, "KANSAS DUROCS," containing full particulars regarding the great series of bred sow sales being held under the auspices of the state Duroc association. DO IT NOW.

Write name and address plainly on above line. Plan to attend one of these great sales—Manhattan, Feb. 9; Pratt, Feb. 10.

Royal Scion Farm Duroc Sale

G. C. "Bud" Norman Sells Durocs at Winfield, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 15

Graduate Col., one of the breed's best producers of great prize winning Durocs was for a long time senior herd sire of the Norman herd. His get and descendants have won at Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas state fairs. Present herd sires are Undergraduate by Graduate Col., and a son of Great Wonder I Am that founded the great Sensation family of national prize winning Durocs. This is an exceptionally good herd sire.

The offering comprises 12 tried sows, 20 fall yearlings, 8 spring yearlings, and 6 spring boars. It is very doubtful if any herd in Kansas or the southwest carries the blood of more illustrious ancestors than this Norman herd. Mr. Farmer! Now is the time to put some good bred sows and gilts into your hog pens and set them at a life long job of raising pigs for you. Some good females at very reasonable prices can be bought at the Norman sale. Write today for a catalog. Address

G. C. NORMAN, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Jno. D. Snyder, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Two Big Duroc Sales Feb. 16, 1921

One railroad fare

Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Missouri

and

J. R. Breed, Hickman Mills, Missouri

100—Bred Sows and Gilts—100

Write for catalogue now

Both Herds Located at the Suburbs of Kansas City—

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Sold on approval; a few choice boars; gilts open or bred; the big, growthy kind; flinty bone and quality; fall pigs, either sex. Special prices for 30 days.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 head; registered; immunized; 35 tried sows bred; 50 gilts; service boars; best of breeding. Wichita, Kan., R. 6. Tel. 3918. DERBY, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Sensation and Pathfinder

Good spring boars at \$40 each; extra gilts by Climax Sensation and Pathfinder Orion and bred to High Orion for spring farrow; also tried sows bred; August pigs, either sex. Prices will suit.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

REGISTERED DUROCS FALL PIGS

Either sex; also a number of older males and gilts; all well grown and good ones. J. E. Weller, Holton, Kan.

McCLASKEY'S DUROCS

Duroc spring gilts bred for March farrow, registered and immune. Guaranteed first class.

C. W. McCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS

FOUR BABY DUROC BOARS FOR SALE \$10 each. With papers, \$11.50 each.

Frank Lupton, Ottawa, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Announcing W. T. McBride's Sale of Productive and Profitable Durocs

Parker, Kan.

Thursday,

February 17

15 Tried Sows, 30 Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts, 5 Boars

GOOD INVESTMENTS FOR FARMERS

The most attractive feature in the sale—Every Duroc bred to or sired by sons or paternal brothers of the 1919 and 1920 world's grandchampion boars.

HERE ARE THE McBRIDE HERD SIRE

H. & B's Pathfinder by Pathfinder that sired the 1920 world's grandchampion, Pathmarker; Sensation Orion by the 1919 world's grandchampion, Great Orion Sensation; and Echo Sensation, a brother of the 1919 world's grandchampion. These Durocs are immunized, in good thrifty condition, and as good, perhaps better than any that Mr. McBride has catalogued for sale. No matter what you like in hogs you will like McBride's Durocs. They are away above the average in breeding and individuality. Money will be cheerfully refunded if any sows prove unbred. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kansas

Rule and others, auctioneers. J. T. Hunter will represent the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.



This sale catalog will interest you

50 Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

Sale in Emporia's new \$25,000 Sale Pavilion

Emporia, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 9

The 50 sows and gilts in this sale are rich in the blood of Sensation Pathfinder, Great Wonder, Orion and Golden Model families.

Our herd boars to which the offering is bred in about equal numbers are:

Pathfinder's Model by Pathfinder

Sensation Orion by Great Orion

Highland's King Orion by Joe King Orion

All immunized. This offering of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts compares favorably with any offering of the season. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

John W. Loomis, Emporia, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch and others. J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

55 Bred Duroc Jersey Sows In This Sale

To reduce expenses we are topping our herds and holding this joint sale. You are buying the tops of both herds in this joint sale.

Sale in town in Burdette's Sale Barn,

Centralia, Kansas, Tuesday, February 15

15 tried sows features of the sale 15

40 Spring gilts, well grown, well conditioned and of popular blood lines. Most of them are bred for early litters in March. About 25 of them are bred to B's Great Orion Sensation; 12 to Orion King's Bob by Joe King Orion, 8 to Rosebud's Pathfinder and 12 to M's Orion and Orion Pathfinder. Catalogs ready to mail. Address either,

R. E. Mather or Dr. C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

ditions. They will go thru the sale ring and out onto any farm and do as well for new owners as they have for Mr. Hall. A reaction toward better financial conditions has at last set in and farmers can now buy hogs to put in their pens to use up the great abundance of feed. The sale will be held under ordinary farm sale terms. Trains will be met at Bayard and Kincaid. Write Mr. Hall for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address: Everett E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.—Advertisement.

M. B. Scott's Grade Holstein Sale

M. B. Scott, Wichita, Kan., will sell a number of high-grade Holstein cows and two registered bulls at the farm 4 miles south of Wichita on Hydraulic. The terms of the sale will be bankable note or 5% off for cash. This makes it easy for any one to get a few good grade Holsteins. The date of sale is Thursday, Feb. 17. There will be 30 tried sows of which half have calves at side and the remainder calve soon, 16 two-year-old heifers to freshen soon, 16 open yearling heifers, and two registered bulls. The herd has recently been given a tuberculin test. Two reacted and the cattle sold are guaranteed tuberculin free. Selling because leaving the farm. Horses, mules, and machinery sell a. m. and Holsteins at 1 p. m. Address Mr. M. B. Scott, 101 Williams st., Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

McBride's Durocs are More Than Just Hogs

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan., has been a farmer breeder of Durocs for several years and thru careful buying and handling of his hogs thru these years has developed as good a herd of Durocs as will be found in Kansas. Thursday, February 17, he will hold his annual spring sale. In the sale will be 15 tried sows, 30 fall yearlings and spring gilts and five boars. As an illustration showing what farmers may expect to find in this offering the whole group that will be offered for sale will be sired by sons or paternal brothers of Duroc world grand champion boars. For instance, the senior McBride herd sire, H. & B's Pathfinder, is by old Pathfinder that sired the 1920 world's grand champion boar, Pathmarker; the second oldest herd sire, Echo Sensation, is a brother to the 1919 world's grand champion boar, Great Orion Sensation, and the third herd sire, Sensation Orion, is by this 1919 world's grand champion. One of the finest crosses imaginable among Durocs is the Pathfinder-Sensation cross. Well, McBride has all that and more in his herd. This is a good thrifty herd and Mr. McBride takes pride in making up a good sale offering each time that he holds a sale. This will be equal to or possibly better than any previous offering that he has ever cataloged. If anyone who bought a Duroc from W. T. McBride and later became dissatisfied with his purchase we have never heard about it. That is perhaps the best guarantee of a man's hogs—satisfied customers. There will be some mighty good things in this sale. Write W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan., today for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE.

Poland Chinas That Make Good

No sale should attract greater attention among farmers and breeders interested in Poland China hogs than that of Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo. The sale will be held at Dearborn, Mo. on the electric line from Kansas City and St. Joe, Mo. The fact is that the Dean Poland Chinas are good because he has sold to a large number of farmers and breeders in Kansas foundation stock to start herds and they have proven out and made good. The herd sows used in the Dean herd are by Dean's Big Jones, Lord Big Bone, Big Bob, Dean's Big Timm, Iowa King, Smooth Big Bone. They are the smooth Poland China hog that has always made money for the farmer. The Dean herd is backed by years of careful thought in the mating of almost perfect individuals and the most profitable specimens known in the Poland China breed. Last spring the writer saw a sow sell in Clarence Dean's sale for \$275 and later in the sale season this same sow sold for \$825 and she proved a profitable investment to the last purchaser. Any farmer or breeder that will go to Clarence Dean's sale on February 22 and buy a sow or gilt can rest assured that he will at least have one sow and litter as good as the best. Please send today for the catalog to Clarence Dean at Weston, Mo. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Earl Babcock's Duroc Sale

Earl Babcock will sell 45 head of Duroc sows and gilts in Fairbury, Neb., February 26, 1921. Mr. Babcock purchased a son of A King Sensation at the state fair last fall. A King Sensation took second in a large and very strong class of boars. This pig is from a line of winners, both his sire and grandsire and clear on back, and he himself is a very fine prospect. This boar was named Credit Sensation, a good name, as he would be a credit to any herd. In this sale will be four attractive gilts by that famous old sire, Pathfinder; they will sell bred to the good young boar. This boar is assisted by True Pathfinder. Write to Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb., for sale catalog. Look up ad in Capper papers, for other information. Send sale bids to J. Cook Lamb who will represent Capper Publications.—Advertisement.

Gwin Bros. Sell Durocs February 17

Gwin Bros. of Morrowville, Kan., will sell in the Southeastern Nebraska sale circuit, R. E. Steele sells at Falls City, Neb., February 14; John Simon 15th at Humboldt, Lake Eldredthal 16th Wymore; Gwin Bros. sell at Washington, Kan., the 17th; Ed Strom, Upland, Neb., 18th, and Warren Moore at Loomis, Neb., February 19. A week with many high class offerings are selling. Gwin Bros. will sell head of their select sows and gilts. In the sale will be a tried sow by Pathfinder, John's Orion, Cherry King, Orion, Ideal Pathfinder Jr., Orion Cherry King, Orion Cherry Col. and others. 10 fall sows which are largely by John's Orion. One of their choice John's Orion sows will be bred to the Putman boar, Great Pathfinder. Another sow they selected from their herd will be bred to Pathfinder Chief. This sow is the sire of both the grand champions of Kansas, 1920. Some fall gilts will be sold. Write to Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., for catalog.—Advertisement.

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

Some Good, Rugged Bulls Priced Right
Holloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan., have eight Red Polled bulls for sale that represent real values. These bulls are from

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

250 BRED SOWS

Durocs with bone. Tried sows, spring and fall gilts bred to Pathfinder and Sensation boars, guaranteed immune, and in farrow. Pay after you receive them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.



Boars: Boars: Boars:

Pathfinders, Sensations and Orions sired by Giant boars and out of 200 and 800-lb. sows. These boars are big, rugged, thrifty fellows weighing from 200 to 300 lbs. in breeding form; immunized; priced to sell; Liberty bonds taken in payment. Write now, describing your wants.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

PATHFINDER SPRING GILTS

as well as fall boars. Some sired by Pathfinder. Registered, immunized, guaranteed. We prepay express charges.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

FAIRFIELD FARM DUROCS

12 April boars, 200 to 250 pounds, sired by Royal Orion 349033 and Lady's Col. Orion 287401. Priced cheap, \$65.00 to \$75.00.

BEAUCHAMP & HINEK, HOLTON, KAN.

DUROC YEARLING AND SPRING GILTS

Bred to our distinctly big type herd boar C's Giant Orion King. The yearlings are granddaughters Great Wonder. The spring gilts are by Watts' Orion. Two April boars. Extra good. We invite inspection of our herd.

J. A. CRIETZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

McComas' Durocs

Fall boars, Orion and Pathfinder breeding. Spring gilts for May and June farrow. A few tops bred to the Grand Champion Patholon. Address

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

Picked gilts by Pathfinder Orion and Ideal Giant. Bred for March and April to Climax Sensation. Immunized and farmers' prices.

FRED L. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1921

38 years of constructive breeding combined in every animal you buy from us. Registered, immune, bred sows reasonable.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

Bred Gilts and Boars

Extra good big type gilts bred for spring farrow. Best breeding of the Sensations, Crimson Wonders, Orions, and Cols. families. All immunized and priced right.

ERNEST A. REED, R. 2, LYONS, KANSAS.

Worth Waiting For

Oter's great sale, Thursday, Feb. 24. The 1921 event. Pathfinder Chief, Great Patholon, Intense Orion, Sensation herd boars. Send for catalog.

W. W. OTEX, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Fogo's Duroc Sale Feb. 22

A valuable offering of sows and gilts bred to Fogo's Invincible, High Sensation Jr., Supreme Pathfinder and Stylish Orion. Send your name for our mailing list.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan. (Jewell County)

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big-type bred sows and gilts; boars all ages; Sept. pigs unweaned; popular breeding; registered; immunized; priced right; good terms. E. J. Blist, Bloomington, Kan.

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.



year to 18 months old and are rugged, heavy boned and good colored. The most of them are sired by Chief Falstaff by Falstaff Again. You couldn't want better Red Polled breeding. If you want a bull that will produce calves on your farm that will be good milkers if heifers or good beefers if steers, better get one of these Red Polled bulls.—Advertisement.

Do You Know the Horse Situation?

If you are interested in horses you should know what the actual conditions are today. You can get up to the minute information by writing to Ellis McFarland, secretary American Society of America Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill. Write him today telling him how many acres you farm and how many horses you use and asking for their latest horse literature. The horse business was never brighter than it is today, yet horse buyers are stealing horses in the country because farmers do not realize the conditions in the city markets. Better get in touch with Mr. McFarland.—Advertisement.

Martin Has a Real Angus Herd

You may find a herd of Angus that is a lot more stylish in their breeding than the herd of J. D. Martin & Sons, Lawrence, Kan., but you will travel a long way before you find a herd that contains a larger percentage of honest, working, profitable cattle. The Martins believe in good cross right at the top of their pedigrees rather than 15 or 20 generations back. I have not seen a more rugged bunch of Angus in a long time. The entire herd might have been cast in the same mold—rugged, heavy boned, deep, thick fleshed, with the best of heart girths and constitutions. The herd has taken the first government test toward an accredited herd certificate and there was not a single reactor. The herd bull at this time is a full brother to the grand champion sow at the last International, Queen Milly of Sun Dance and. He has sired a good lot of calves. There are 45 cows in the breeding herd and every cow in the lot has a calf at side—that is a record I have not seen equaled in any herd or any breed this fall. At this time the Martins are pretty well sold down on females, but they have 29 usable bulls for sale varying in age from 14 to 30 months old, the bulk around 18 to 20 months. Then there are seven under-year bulls and 19 or 20 bull calves siring. If you want a good bull, better step in here.—Advertisement.

Buy Jacks Early

There are many reasons why jacks should be bought early if they are to be used for breeding this coming season. The first reason generally given are that the demand will be great and the supply of really good breeding jacks is far short of normal. These are valid reasons but the most important reason is that the average jack must have several weeks to become accustomed to new surroundings before the breeding season starts. If these weeks of becoming accustomed are not allowed the best of service jacks often refuse to serve or are unfertile. A jack is naturally a timid animal and on every new thing with suspicion. The stall where the jack is to be kept during the breeding season should be ready when the new jack arrives. If possible the water bucket from which he has been watered in his old home should be brought along as it is hard to get a jack to drink from a new one. If the jack will drink from the first few feeds put very little grain cause he may before the new jack. If any is left in the manger or grain box it should be removed at least two hours before the next feed. See that the jack has exercise. If he will not take it in a lot put him on the loose and either led or ridden. Some of the trouble around the jack's stall should be scattered around the yard and pit where the jack is to be bred so that the surroundings do not have a strange smell to distract his attention. If time is given for the jack to become accustomed to his new home, kind treatment is used and ordinary good care there are very few jacks which will prove good and fertile breeders.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

Judges for the Shorthorn Congress

A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont., and John A. Horace, Ind., have been invited by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association to place the awards at the fourth National Shorthorn Congress at Chicago February 22, 23, 24. Both these gentlemen are known for their skill as Shorthorn judges and both have had a ripe experience in Shorthorn breeders. Entries have been received for the show and sale, of approximately 100 head.—Advertisement.

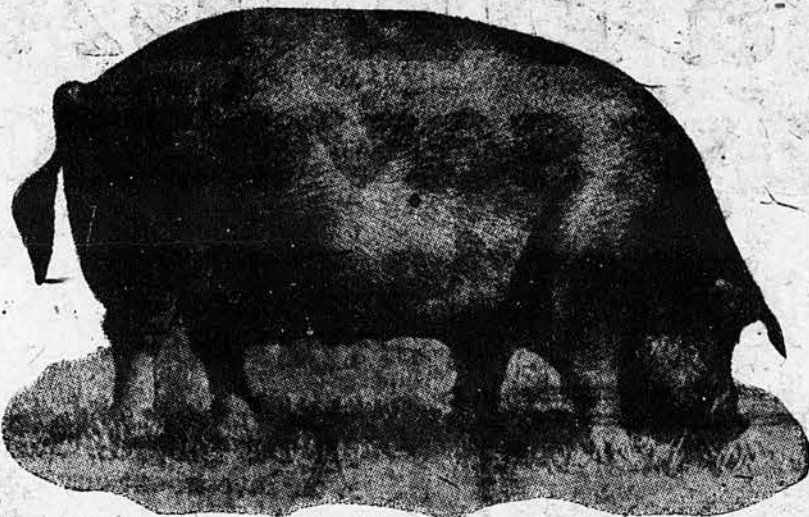
National Shorthorn Congress

The fourth National Shorthorn Congress and sale will occur at Chicago, February 22, 23, 24, in the International Exposition building. These annual events have attracted the attention of stockmen and buyers of the improved stock industry in all parts of the country, Canada, and abroad. The prize appropriations include \$4,000 for best animal exhibited. A rule that is enforced by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association requires that every animal exhibited in the Congress Show must be sold. This insures a high class offering which is further assured by the liberal prize money. The entry list includes in round numbers 100 bulls and 300 females representing a wide variety of the more popular lines. No other occasion thruout the year affords such an opportunity for making selections of herd sires of foundation females. As the numbers that any breeder can enter are limited the Congress brings representative exhibit from many breeders. In view of the present conditions the reduced prices of feeds, grains, and the lower cost of farm labor, the Shorthorn grower has an advantage. The high value of purebreds in the increase of pounds of beef and general efficiency has the widest recognition now. Any man who is growing Shorthorn or common cattle should take advantage of the Congress and include in his herd a few purebreds and allow them to increase in numbers on his farm or ranch and eventually take the place of the grades. There is no better way to accumulate assets than in the increasing numbers of purebred livestock that represent the better standards. The Shorthorn is needed in much larger numbers on the farms thruout the country. The extra pounds of the Shorthorn and his extra quality may contain most of the net profit that gets back into the producer's pocket. The Shorthorn Congress deserves the attendance of farmers, stockmen from all parts.—Advertisement.

For Duroc Bred Sows

Attend Gwin Bros. Sale at
Washington, Kan., February 17

50 Head



The tried sows are by Pathfinder, John's Orion, Cherry King Orion, Ideal Pathfinder, Jr., Orion Cherry King, Orion Cherry Col., and others.

10 Fall Sows mostly by John's Orion; 10 gilts by John's Orion out of Pathfinder sows. Some fall gilts sell open. They are by High Orion Sensation and John's Orion. One

John's Orion sow sells bred to Great Pathfinder. One of their top sows sells bred to Pathfinder Chief 2nd; this boar was the sire of the grand champions of both the Kansas State fairs 1920. For the catalog, write

Gwin Brothers, Morrowville, Kansas

Col. Wm. Putman and H. O. Waldo, Auctioneers.

Popular Breeding, Great Individuals, Feature This Sale

50 Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

Outstanding Individuals Carrying the Blood of the Famous Sires and Dams of the Breed

Burr Oak, Kansas, Tuesday, February 22

Sale at the farm near town

20 tried sows: 1 by Great Wonder, 1 by Great Wonder I Am, 1 by Giant Invincible, 1 by King's Col., 1 by Fogo's Invincible, 5 by "Scissors" Nephew, 5 by B. O. Tipperary, 2 by B. O. Defender, 3 by Oak Dale Tom. These sows are bred to Fogo's Invincible, High Sensation Jr., Supreme Pathfinder and Stylish Orion.

30 spring gilts. Choice gilts out of a marvelous litter sired by Fogo's Invincible and out of our 1920 Wichita champion sow, Golden Uneeda Again. 4 gilts out of Invincible Queen whose dam, Critic's Ideal won first in class at Wichita in 1920 and topped our sale. 3 gilts out of the dam of Fogo's Invincible and sired by High Sensation Jr. 3 gilts by Pathfinder's Likeness and out of a sow sired by Great Wonder I Am, the 1100 pound sire. 1 splendid gilt out of Melina Belle, champion sow at Mankato, 1920. The dam of this splendid gilt is by King Orion Cherry, one of the best sows sold in Iowa last winter. Two fall boars by Fogo's Invincible and out of dam of Orion Cherry King and Sensation Breeding.

Remember the get of Fogo's Invincible cleaned up at Wichita in 1920 and his get in this sale is stronger than ever. We want you to have our catalog. Address

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Auctioneers, Jas. Fimigan Geo. Cline, J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send your name in for catalog at once.

BRED GILTS

Coming from some of the foremost families of the breed such as: Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Illustration 2d, and Defender. Bred for March and April farrow, Joe's Orion Friend Walt, son of the great Joe Orion 2d, leads our herd. Special prices on lots of three or more. Come and see them or write immediately.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

Woodell's Durocs

Some good spring and summer boars at farmers' prices to move at once; most of them sired by Chief Wonder, first aged boar at both Kansas fairs, 1920.

G. B. WOODELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Pathfinder's Image 273101
Peerless Pathfinder 342649
Bred to the whale of a boar, Greatest Sensation. Boars also.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.
R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

A. J. Hanna's Second Duroc Bred Sow Sale

A choice lot of fall and spring gilts bred for spring farrow. Sale in pavilion in town.

Burlingame, Kan., Monday, February 21

There will be five or six yearling gilts by King's Col. 40th. Two tried sows and the balance spring gilts sired by King's Col. 40th, Crimson Pathfinder and another son of Great Pathfinder. The spring gilts are out of sows by King's Col. 40th that will be consigned to this sale by A. M. Roney of Scraper, Kansas. The King's Col. 40th sows will be bred to Crimson Pathfinder and his gilts bred to King's Col. 40th. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.

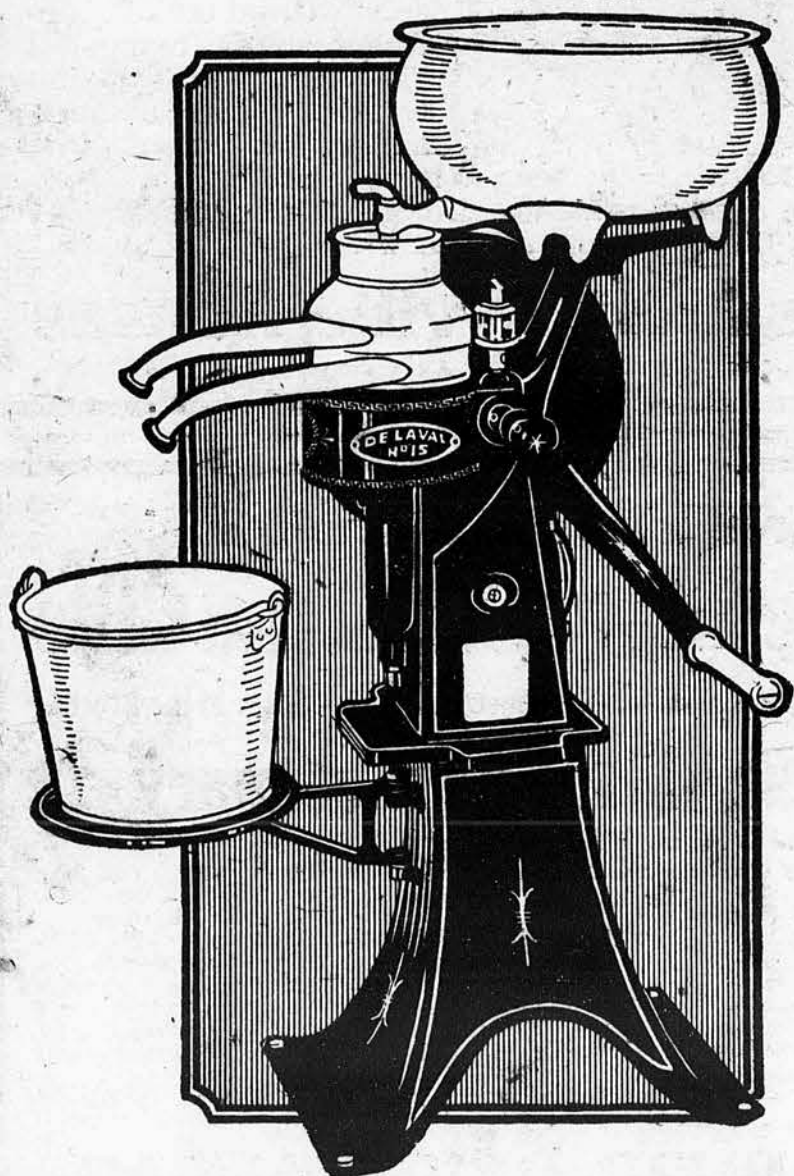
Auctioneers, Crews and Rule.

Durocs Shipped on Approval
HOW IS THIS FOR BREEDING? Sows and gilts by Great Wonder Model, Kansas junior champion and half brother to Great Wonder I Am. Bred to Pathfinder Jr. by old Pathfinder. Immured, Reread heading of this advertisement and write us today.
HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

CHOICE BRED DUROC GILTS

From big type Duroc sows, of Pathfinder, Great Sensation and Cherry King Orion breeding. High quality individuals. Priced low to sell quickly.
J. A. REED & SON, LYONS, KANSAS

**5 CENTS a day invested
in a DE LAVAL
may save you from
25 cents to \$1.00 a day**



A DE LAVAL Cream Separator is the best paying investment any cow owner can possibly make.

It saves twice a day, 730 times a year, over any other system or inferior separator—in quantity and quality of product, time and labor.

Its cost represents an investment of about 5 cents a day for ten years, including cost of operation and interest on the investment. With simple care it will give good service not only for 10 but for 20 to 30 years; it practically never wears out.

Such an investment may save you from 25 cents to \$1.00 or more a day, according to the number of cows, returning from 500% to 2000% profit on the investment. Every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval you waste and lose money.

Today a De Laval Cream Separator, considering its improvements and quality of construction, is one of the cheapest things you can buy. With cheaper feeds and butter-fat at present prices there is more profit to-day in butter-fat than there was a year ago. Relatively, a De Laval is cheaper than it was a year ago.

See your nearest De Laval agent now about getting a new De Laval. Even though you have only one good cow, it will pay you to own one.

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**Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Cream Separator or Milker**