

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



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February 28, 1920





## Ross Comes Back

Since A. B. Ross told the world last Fall what 35 years of careful official tests have really proved about fertilizers, and announced his startling new 1:2.08-feed-the-plant-not-the-soil principle, he has been vigorously attacked in print and out of it, just as he expected. He has been too busy completing his work to reply, but now in

# The Farm Journal

for March he comes back strong at his critics, taking up their arguments and cheerfully exploding them one by one. The fact of the matter is, *Ross has the goods*, and every farmer who uses commercial fertilizer, or who uses manure but hasn't enough of it, and every other farmer on general principles, owes it to himself to find out what 1:2.08 means, and what it means in his business. In The Farm Journal for March, now ready.

### 12 States Win Prizes in \$10,500 Crop Contest

In the March issue comes the long awaited announcement of the Prize Winners in the National Crop Contests—who gets the Cash and Gold Medals—pictures of prize-winning fields and prize winners—how big crops were grown and harvested. No such large crops were ever before grown on such a large scale in such a big contest. Full details in March.

#### Farmhouse Prize Plans

In March come also the prize plans for a farmhouse for the Central States with full detail.

#### Collective Bargaining the Farmer's Birthright

Why farmers must have, and how they will get, the unquestioned right to buy and sell collectively; how to prevent glutted markets; why a great national organization is necessary—a splendid new article.

#### \$2,000 From a Worthless Orchard

Here is a spraying article that can easily be worth a dollar a word to another Mr. Nichols who will do what this Mr. Nichols did, right in Iowa.

#### Potato Growing From A to Z

The big Crop Contest showed up a lot of people who don't know how to grow potatoes. It surprised us—hence this article that tells how. Read it.

#### Swine Cholera Fought to a Standstill

Causes, symptoms, control, and prevention, sanitation, vaccination, and horse sense.

#### Join "Our Folks" Now!

A dozen times you have been on the point of sending for The Farm Journal—the best of all—the great National farm magazine—the one a million farmers swear by. Write us today—*send now*. \$1 pays for 4 years, 50 cents for 2 years, and your subscription will start with January. Or you can get the \$5.00 March issue at the nearest news-stand for 5 cents. Do it now!

# The Farm Journal

125 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Classified Advertisements

### Reach

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

### Classified Buyers

## A Better Era For Farming

Power Machinery Made an Impressive Showing at the Fifth National Tractor Show at Kansas City

THE ERA of power farming has dawned. This was especially obvious last week at the Fifth Annual National Tractor Show at Kansas City. A feature of this show was its high educational value; every square foot of the three floors of the Overland building, in which it was held, had been planned with this in view. And the crowds came with the idea of making the best possible use of the opportunities which were offered.

There is a general belief among the manufacturers that a very serious shortage of tractors will be encountered this year. The sales during the show were large. Farmers probably are taking advantage of the opportunity for early buying to a greater extent than ever.

The main trouble the tractor companies are encountering is in getting material. "We possibly could keep up with the demand," said Grover C. Weyland, formerly of Kansas City and now one of the leading manufacturers, "if we could get the material. But it is impossible to buy enough steel to make all the machines we can sell, and therefore all we can do is to fill orders as rapidly as possible. To make matters worse, we are just beginning to feel the results of the recent steel and coal strikes. We hope to catch up with the demand some day, but just at present the popularity of power farming is growing faster than we can make tractors.

#### A Permanent Home

"My principal hope right now is that Kansas City will build a permanent home for the tractor show and its other big exhibits. There is no denying that this is the logical place for the National Tractor Show. People have been told that Kansas City is the largest distributing point for farm implements, but they have never been told exactly why, other than that it is in the principal agricultural district.

"The real fact is that Kansas City is one of the leading progressive markets of the world, and I wish to emphasize that word progressive. Not only is the city itself progressive, but it is surrounded by the most progressive and prosperous farmers in the world, and by a vast, rich farming district. Then, too, this is a diversified farming belt, where the tractor and other implements can be put to numerous uses throughout the year. That's why Kansas City means so much to the tractor industry."

Tractors built along different lines were shown in several exhibits at the show. One was the Allis-Chalmers general purpose farm tractor. It consists of a power plant mounted on two large wheels, with direct connection of power. Protruding to the rear is a tubular steel frame supporting the gears, levers, seat and such parts. If used as a traction unit, a third wheel is placed beneath the back part, but if attached to power farming implements, the connection is made direct, leaving it strictly a 2-wheel tractor.

#### The Miniature Farm

The Avery company had a miniature farm on exhibition—cornfields, wheat-fields, silos, house and barn. In every part of the farm there was some form of power farming in progress, even down to a lighting system for the house.

There was much discussion in regard to the right size of tractor for a man to buy. It is becoming generally recognized that more care should be taken in selecting the right machine. Much educational work along this line was done by many of the tractor manufacturers. With demand far ahead of production, the tractor industry is not tempted to force sales. By common consent one of the most talked of features was the "proper size tractor to fit the farm."

"Too small a tractor means injury to the tractor," R. R. Powers, sales manager of the Aultman-Taylor Company, said. "And too large a tractor means injury to the purse, altho it is not so easy to have a tractor too large."

J. W. Perry, president of the Na-

tional Bank of Commerce, told more than 300 members of the Society of Automotive Engineers, assembled for their "1920 tractor dinner," that the farm implement and tractor industry brought more than 90 million dollars of its business to Kansas City last year. The territory the industry served from Kansas City covered more than 91 millions acres, on 5 million farms.

#### For Simple Designs

R. F. Crawford, president of the Kansas City Tractor Club, called the attention of tractor engineers to the many inconsistencies in tractor designing. He pointed out how puzzling the many different types of tractors at the show were to farmers and dealers who came to see them. He urged that something nearer standardization and simplification in design be attempted by the engineers.

The remarkable attendance at the Kansas City Show did much to impress many of the leaders in the power farming world with the development of agriculture in the Middle West. "When one gets into the Southwest he learns what power farming really is," said James Oliver, vice president of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works. He arose from his chair and looked out over the bustling throng that here and there eddied about an effective exhibit and then surged on. "This exemplifies the spirit of the Southwest. These visitors are representative of the best type of men and women that we have in this country. There is nothing too great for them to undertake and once they have put themselves to a task they do not leave it until it is accomplished.

"I'm certain that nowhere else in the world is there a sight like this and it is doubtful if there could be one. Some how the people out here have the big idea of things, they appreciate what power farming will mean to them and there is no hesitancy on their part in accepting it. And I'm sure I'm safe in saying that if it were not for power farming they would not have been able to accomplish what they have."

"A man may multiply himself once or twice and do superhuman things for a short time but he cannot keep it up day in and day out. And neither can a horse. The result is that production drops off the moment they become fatigued and that gives rise to discouragement. These are big tasks that confront the people out here and they are showing that they can attack them in a big way."

#### To Increase Production

"It is such determination and such faith on the part of the farmers that causes the manufacturers of tractors and agricultural implements to support this power farming movement with all the brains and the dollars they can command. That is the reason for the efforts that are being put forward today by every company to bring production up to its highest point and to keep it there. That is why the Oliver organization has appropriated several million dollars for new factories and equipment."

"This show is the greatest that I have ever seen and it truly represents this great industry."

"The past year has witnessed a tremendous impetus to power farming," said F. M. Warner of Minneapolis, who was an interested visitor. "Due to war conditions, farmers soon found that they could combat labor shortage on the farm only by substituting tractor power. Now, they are learning that tractors actually are labor and time savers and do not feel that they can get along without them under any circumstances. This situation has reflected itself in the fairs and tractor shows this year."

The success of the Kansas City show is one of the encouraging things in the development of the agriculture of this section. Guy Hall and the other loyal, enthusiastic workers who have made this show what it is are certainly to be congratulated. They have done much to aid in the developing of better farming methods.

# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE



*Arthur Capper*, Publisher

Vol. 58

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No. 9



The Acreage of Sudan Grass is Increasing in Southwest Kansas, Especially in Ford County, to a Very Encouraging Extent.

**A**N empire awaits development in the Southwest. In this section is the greatest grain sorghum area in the world. Before the farmer came it was a range livestock country. For years the cattle trails converged at Dodge City. Converting the grass of the plains regions into beef became a great industry but it could not continue, for it was after all a process of exploiting nature's accumulated resources.

Next came the homesteader and on practically every quarter-section a man made a bet with Uncle Sam that he could exist for five years and if he won the stake he acquired title to the land. In this manner most of this land passed into private ownership. But this did not establish homes on every quarter, as our government had fondly hoped it would, for most of the homesteaders gave up, raised what money they could on the land and left the country. There were a few sturdy pioneers, however, who never lost their vision of the future. They saw this country supporting many happy, prosperous families with schools, churches and all the things that make for progress. Their dreams have not as yet been fully realized, but with a more general recognition of how this country must be farmed in accordance with natural conditions, their visions are approaching realization.

#### New Methods Developed

During the last 10 years I have driven over all these sparsely settled counties in Southwest Kansas, meeting farmers in their gatherings, and listening to them tell of their experiences in learning how to make the earth yield of its increase despite what seemed to be unsurmountable difficulties, viewed from the Eastern man's standpoint. At many of these meetings there were present those who were becoming discouraged, and it was a pleasure to be able to tell of how others here and there had learned safe methods of farming and were getting results, not by following preconceived ideas on farming methods, but by using their heads in working out new methods adapted to existing conditions.

Long before beef cattle men were willing to admit that silage had any part in beef production, I became convinced that the silo was essential to successful livestock farming in Western Kansas. For several years, while working in the extension division of the agricultural college, spreading reliable, dependable silo experience was my principal job. I well remember my first contact with the pit silo as an actual farm practice. I had been talking at a farmers' meeting in Liberal on my favorite theme of silos and silage as factors in Western Kansas farming. In the discussion following it developed that four men in that county already had become silo converts because they felt the need of a larger and more dependable feed supply to carry their stock thru the winter. Not

they didn't count their labor as worth anything, for as one of them remarked, "We didn't have anything else to do, and by combining our efforts we have silos at very little cost." During this same meeting a silo agent sold four silos to farmers of the community and these were ready to fill by the next fall.

The winter following, that of 1911 and 1912, will be remembered as one of the most disastrous years for livestock. Cattle were starving on farms where there was plenty of fodder in the fields, but so covered with snow that it could not be hauled. The men with silos had a most convincing demonstration of what it meant to have a supply of silage to feed their stock under such conditions. Many silos were built in the year following. In the fall of 1913, while making a trip on the branch of the Santa Fe railroad which had just been built from Dodge City to Elkhart in Morton county, a big silo was pointed out on a farm where the owner had lost 250 cattle in the winter of 1911 and 1912, simply because he had no rough feed, and the snow and ice covered the ground so the cattle could not graze on the dry Buffalo grass. This man has now solved the problem of making livestock farming safe in the Southwest.

On one of my trips over Southwest Kansas before the railroad came I left Hugoton one evening with a farmer who could take me on my way toward Richfield. He hauled me to the homestead of W. D. Thompson, who had gone to Morton county from Harvey county a few years before with less than \$500, a team of horses and a few household goods. I found Mrs. Thompson and the children feeding some calves and doing other evening chores. Mr. Thompson was working in Richfield and had been unable to get back to his home that night. They were living in a two-room "soddy," but with true Western hospitality Mrs. Thompson took me in, giving me a bed of blankets on the kitchen floor while she and the children occupied the other room. In the morning a neighbor took me on to Richfield.

I learned on my recent visit to the Southwest that the Thompsons now own seven quarters and have this land well stocked with cattle and horses. In the 13 years

## Southwest Wins With Sorghums

By G. C. Wheeler

having the money to buy silos, they exchanged work, dug pits like great cisterns, plastered the walls with cement and filled them with kafir forage. These men had obtained their silos at an actual money cost of not to exceed \$15 a piece.

they have lived in Morton county Mr. Thompson says he has planted 13 crops and harvested as many. In 1918 his 225 acres of kafir and milo yielded 43 bushels an acre, 9,500 bushels in all. The gross return was \$56 an acre. In 1916 land planted to broomcorn brought \$100 an acre. Mr. Thompson disclaims being any more successful than many of his neighbors. He made a visit recently to his old Harvey county home and says he found the men who were renting when he left there 13 years ago still renting, with little hope that they will ever own land in that section. He stands ready to prove that he has sold more dollars' worth of crops from every acre farmed than his old friends in Central and Eastern Kansas.

#### Mixed Farming Wins

It is my belief that this great Southwest is again to become a meat producing country, but along entirely different lines than in the romantic days of the cowboy and the long cattle trails converging at Dodge City and other early-day shipping points. Diversified farming is gradually winning out. Permanent agricultural prosperity can never result from a system of farming centered around any single crop. The men who think and profit by their own experience and the experiences of farmers generally over this section are more and more coming to the belief that diversity of crops combined with livestock production is the only safe type of farming to follow. With a general acceptance of this principle as a guide to successful farming under existing conditions, increasing prosperity will come to this great undeveloped territory. Better schools and churches and other things that go with a prosperous community will follow.

It is not my intention to "knock" on wheat farming, for wheat is a crop that must be considered. I am merely trying to point out the limitations of exclusive wheat farming, as I have observed and studied the agriculture of this section in my numerous visits. Occasional bumper crops of wheat are produced but there is too much uncertainty.

Mixed farming along the lines now followed by the men who have succeeded in adapting their methods to (Continued on Page 21.)



Dwarf Blackhull Kafir and Red Amber Sorghum, Two Sure Feed Crops Well Adapted to the Livestock Farms of the Southwest.

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## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**T**HIRTY-ONE STATES already have ratified the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting the right of suffrage to the women on the same terms as the men. Within six months perhaps five more states will have ratified the amendment and woman suffrage will have become an accomplished fact in the United States.

Then what will the women do? Will granting them the right to vote make any difference in the politics of the country? Will politics be any cleaner or will the policies of political parties be changed? I do not hold the belief that women are any more honest than men or that they will not stoop to as many political tricks to win as men and yet I am of the opinion that granting them the right of suffrage is likely to have a tremendous effect on at least one policy.

Women are naturally and instinctively against war. That does not mean that they have less physical courage than men or that when war actually comes they are not willing to make as many sacrifices or are not as patriotic as men. In every war they have shown great willingness to sacrifice and after war is declared they are likely to be more partisan and bitter than the men. Old soldiers who served during the Civil War will remember that the women of the South were more intense, uncompromising rebels than the men and every soldier taken prisoner by the Germans during the Great World War will testify to the bitterness shown by the German women.

Nevertheless women are naturally and instinctively opposed to war. They know that there is to be nothing of martial glory for them. They are not to feel the thrill of the fight or the exultation of marching in uniformed and military array. They are not to be accorded the welcome home of conquering heroes. They know that war means to them deprivation and suffering or at least added care. They know that war means that their brothers and sons and husbands and sweethearts will be taken away and sent to the front to fight and maybe be killed. They understand they must take up the burdens the men are accustomed to bear, that probably they must get along with less food and clothing and if they happen to live in a country that is invaded, their homes will be destroyed; the fields to which they have been accustomed trampled down and the whole country devastated. War is hard on women and children. So while it is true that after war is once declared the women will show as much partisanship as the men, they naturally hate war.

They also know that all wars could be avoided if a few leaders on both sides would only will it that way. Half a dozen men in Europe could have prevented the World War with all of its loss of life, destruction of property and general accumulation of misery. I am of the opinion therefore that granting women the right to vote will render wars less likely. I am of the opinion that a very large portion of the women of this and every other country will oppose militarism in any form and that the settlement of disputes between nations by an international court will be hastened.

### Educate Against War

**I**T IS common to hear people say that the way to prevent wars in the future is to educate the people. I will grant that, provided the education is the right sort. Education may ruin a nation and tend to increase wars rather than prevent them. It was part of the policy of the militaristic junkers of Germany to educate the youth of the country to believe in militarism. As soon as the German boy was big enough to walk, the process of educating him for a soldier began. He had inculcated in his mind that the chief ambition of a German ought to be to be a soldier. He had it drilled into him that not only was the German soldier the greatest fighter in the world, but that the only reason Germany was permitted to exist and grow great was because other countries were afraid of her soldiers. Education gradually transformed the German nation into the most military nation in the world.

It was the boast of Germany that practically every German could read and write and that the percentage of illiteracy was less than in any

other great nation in Europe. Education of the wrong kind helped to ruin Germany and nearly destroy civilization.

I notice that there is just now a widespread propaganda circulated in our schools to educate the children to see the advantages of a great standing army. They are asked to write compositions on the "Advantages of the Army." A rather rosy picture is painted. The army is to afford means of travel at government expense; the soldier is to receive a liberal education and be well fed, well clothed, well housed and well paid while he is acquiring the education. There is only one object in this propaganda and that is to inculcate a spirit of militarism in the minds of the American children. If it succeeds the American youths gradually will acquire the military mind and the military viewpoint just as did the children in Germany.

### What It Will Accomplish

**I**AM A great believer in the efficacy of education to prevent wars in the future provided it is the right kind of education. It is now proposed to spend as much as 2 billion dollars a year in maintaining our army and navy. Possibly the big army and big navy men will not get all they ask but it seems quite possible that the appropriations for armament on land and sea will amount to more than the entire expense of running the government before the war. This will be more than the entire amount expended by both the government and all the states on education.

If I had my way about it we certainly would spend a great deal more on education than on armies and navies, instead of a great deal less. Indeed one thing that discourages me about the present world outlook is that there does not seem to me to be any serious effort made toward disarmament. I do not believe that the masses of the people of any country on the face of the globe really desire great armies and navies, but they have nothing to say about it in most of the countries.

I am thoroly in favor of educating the children of the country up to the point where they will have more sense than we of this generation have, and get rid of the terrible burden of armies and navies. I am of the opinion that our educational system is not what it ought to be nor what it might be. I do not know that I can say just what is the matter, but I have a feeling that our schools are not getting the results we ought to expect. For one thing we are, perhaps, trying to teach the children too many things and not grounding them in a few fundamentals. I have here a copy of an address made recently by Merrill H. Templeton, superintendent of the Ness City schools, on this very matter. I have not space for the entire address but quote enough of it to give you his idea. He says: "One of the greatest handicaps of Kansas schools is the crowded curriculum of the grades. We attempt to teach too many subjects. I have been convinced of this for a long while, but opposing this tendency to fill up our curriculum seemed like tilting against windmills as long as every fancy educator was intent upon loading on the student another subject; and I have stood by, as I am sure many of you have also, wondering which would be the final straw to break his back. But now may be the logical time to effect a reform. Our present state superintendent has declared in favor of more emphasis on the fundamental subjects and has given her personal approval of my program. So in our county we are starting to revise our course of study by eliminating a third of the subjects."

### Taking Yourself Seriously

**A**MONG the publications which come to my desk is E. W. Howe's Monthly. I may say that Ed Howe's writings have a charm for me entirely regardless of whether I agree with him or not, which I think is a very high compliment to pay a writer. Generally speaking we do not like to read anything with which we do not agree. Each month when Ed Howe's monthly comes I take it home and read practically everything in it.

I notice in the last issue he says that one of

the things that ails the world is that people take themselves too seriously. Now I am inclined to think that is true, but what amuses me is that Ed Howe should write it, for really I do not know of any writer who seems to take himself much more seriously than Ed. Practically every one of his interesting articles contains a dogmatic statement and no man can be dogmatic who does not take himself seriously, because a dogmatic statement is the finality of opinion.

But isn't it true that most of us do take ourselves too seriously, and isn't it true that this dogmatism of opinion; this cocksureness of persons who happen to be in position to put their opinions into operation thru laws or by written or oral command, has been responsible for a great deal of the trouble and misery in the world?

During the ages when religious persecutions were common all over the world, the persons responsible for those persecutions were simply dogmatists who took themselves too seriously. They were certain they were right and that it was their duty to compel everybody else to do and think according to their standard.

I think people generally seem more liberal in their views than they used to be and are more willing to concede that they may be mistaken and that the people who differ from them may be right, but still there are a great many people even yet who take themselves too seriously. That is the trouble with the "reds" who want to overthrow the government and raise hades in general. They have taken themselves so seriously that most of them are partially insane. Of course there are joined with them a number of criminals who do not know or care anything about the bolshevistic or anarchistic, so called philosophy, who are just looking for an opportunity to rob and murder, but there are a lot of "reds" who are honest and sincere, who take themselves so seriously that they are ready to join in bloody revolution and the overthrow of all orderly government. Because they are sincere they are more dangerous than the criminals who are not sincere.

I do not mean to infer by what I have said that people should have no convictions or opinions about anything. The man who has no opinions of his own and no convictions doesn't amount to much. It is intolerant dogmatism that does the harm.

### What Readers are Thinking

**O**NE OF OUR readers, O. A. Lockwood, of LaHarpe, urges that people help the fuel situation by buying coal during the summer sufficient to carry them thru the next winter. Ordinarily this is a very sensible suggestion and a good many prudent people are in the habit of doing that already. However, there is a large and apparently increasing class of people who cannot work this plan. These people are the renters who have no assurance that they will be living in the same place next winter they are living now and therefore cannot provide a supply of coal. There is another reason why the suggestion will probably not be acted on by a number of people next summer. There is a feeling that coal prices are going to come down rather than go higher. This will almost certainly be the case if industrial strife, strikes and lockouts should cease and production be increased as a result.

However, in normal times the suggestion of Mr. Lockwood is sensible and practicable. I might also suggest that I know some prudent persons who have the habit of buying clothing, especially underwear, out of season and they save a great deal. There is no reason, for example, why you should not buy your next winter's underwear now and save 25 per cent on the cost price. People have it within their power to greatly reduce the cost of living, but most of them do not exercise the power.

Fred Coleman of Good Pasture, Colo., asks whether it is not a fact that when the government took over the management of the railroads a good dividend was promised the stockholders on their stock, watered and otherwise, in addition to the improvements made and also

whether the reason the roads were taken over was because the roads would not or could not handle the business created by the war, and was there not an improvement under government control? If so, cannot the government make good in time of peace in handling the railroads?

Mr. Coleman also complains that Senator Capper has been unfair to the Nonpartisan League in saying that there were 40,000 members in 15 states when there are 250,000 members, when he is supposed to uphold anything that will benefit the farmers. Mr. Coleman is mistaken in supposing that the government guaranteed dividends on the watered stock of the railroads when it took over the management. What it did do was to guarantee a rental equal to the average net earnings of the roads for the three years prior to the time of taking them over. If a road had had no net earnings during the three years prior to government management then it received no guarantee of rental.

It is true, however, that the government took the roads over as a war necessity and I think it is also true that so far as the transportation of men and supplies for the war was concerned they were moved more promptly than they had been while the roads were under private management. So far as other business was concerned it was not handled as promptly and has not been handled as promptly and efficiently since the war was ended as under private management. I do not say that it could not be, but it has not been.

In theory government management ought to be more economical and efficient than private management, because the control is concentrated; there ought to be fewer men employed in the management and in most of the departments. I confess to my disappointment that it has not worked out that way. The number of employees has not been decreased. The cost of handling freight and passengers has not been lessened. However I think it should be said that government management has not been given a fair trial as yet. Also the people who are looking for great improvement and reduction in transportation costs under private management are likely to be disappointed. Personally I cannot see the justice of the bill which seems likely to pass Congress, which guarantees an interest on railroad investments. I do not understand why an investor in railroads privately owned and operated should have his investment guaranteed to yield him a regular per cent of profit any more than any other investment.

Possibly Senator Capper was mistaken in his estimate of the number of members of the Nonpartisan League, but I wish to call attention to the fact that the Capper papers have consistently and continuously insisted that the Nonpartisan League is entitled to a fair deal.

Dan W. Peery, of Carnegie, Okla., sends me two pages of type-written matter defending the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" car law. His letter is called forth by a previous communication by a well-known ex-Senator and veteran of the Civil War who spoke of the injustice to a negro soldier who, while traveling on a train en route from Kansas to Oklahoma, had to get into a coach set apart for colored people when the train reached the Oklahoma line.

"The Oklahoma separate coach law," says Mr. Peery, "is not unjust to the negro. It reads just the same for the white man as for the negro. Your correspondent says that when a colored passenger reaches the Oklahoma state line he is ordered out into the 'Jim Crow' car and if he refuses he is 'dragged out like a dog.' It is true that he must occupy the coach set apart for colored passengers but it is also true that if a white passenger is occupying the coach or compartment set apart for colored passengers he is ordered out into the white passenger coach. The statutes of Oklahoma provide that the coaches and compartments for white and colored passengers shall be equal in all points of comfort and convenience."

A few months ago I happened to be traveling thru Oklahoma. The train was very much crowded but there was room in the compartment set apart for colored persons. The overflow from the "white" coaches filled that car. I know, because I was one of them. We were not ordered out of the "colored" coach. I observed one beefy individual who gave out the information that he was from Louisiana. It was evident that he regarded the "nigger" as a very inferior being, but still rather than stand up in a white car he would ride in the "nigger coach."

Now suppose that there had happened to be a crowd of negroes on that coach, more than sufficient to fill it and there had been room in the white coach, does Mr. Peery suppose the negroes would have been permitted to go in and take seats in the white car?—well, hardly.

Oklahoma has its "Jim Crow" law. I am not going to try to have it repealed, because it would be no use, but when any man tells me that the negro either in Oklahoma or any other

Southern state is given as fair or just treatment in any respect as the white man, I know the statement is not true.

Asking the question "What can be done?" E. Z. Butcher, of Solomon, says without exactly answering his own question "Natural and I will say God-given opportunities are the foundations upon which all life, individual and social, is constructed, but we so confuse our speech to mix those with the products of labor and call them capital and so hide the real, domineering curse in words. We say coal miners labor, and coal operators and so hide and shield the coal owners, the proprietors of a natural, God-given opportunity. All opportunity in the last analysis is the earth from which we draw the substance necessary to our bodily existence—food, clothing, shelter, recreation. I will mention some of the opportunities: all mines, gold, lead, iron, silver, stock-yard sites and all other natural sites for business; not the building, that is capital. And here is where the great values are and the foundation of monopoly, because they cannot be duplicated. Those who reap the rent, royalties and franchise values are not exploiting capital but the use of the earth. All the implements of capital and labor raise the value of all the mines, sites and franchises, whose returns are paid to the owners. What can be done?" Evidently Mr. Butcher is a single taxer.

James S. Houston is a contractor and builder in the city of Atchison. He evidently does not believe that the farmer is losing money. He cites the case of a neighbor of his who 25 years ago moved out onto a run-down farm of 100 acres. He had \$1,000. Paid \$100 a year rent and finally bought the land, built houses and barns on it and afterward purchased another 40 acres, made his money raising hogs and cattle; has two automobiles and has been offered \$25,000 for his land but prefers to stay on the place and raise more hogs and cattle. "I have known 20 more men in the county of Atchison," continues Mr. Houston, "who have done as well and still the cry is that the farmer is losing money raising hogs and cattle. Old David 3,000 years ago said in his heart that all men are liars. I doubt whether the world has improved much since then. According to numbers issued from Topeka we have 220,000 automobiles in Kansas, the average price of which is \$1,000. Where did all this money come from? Forty years ago hogs brought 4 cents a pound, corn 15 cents a bushel, wheat from 60 cents to 80 cents a bushel and we managed to get along. I got \$2 a day and finally built me a house of 8 rooms for \$1,200, which today, along with my acre of ground, is worth \$5,000, but now at 70 I am still making on an average \$2.50 a day, yet I pay 40 cents a pound for my bacon. I think Kansas is one of the best places in America for the man who is intelligent and industrious."

I do not know anything about the farmer mentioned by Mr. Houston to illustrate his argument, but the probability is that if the rise in the selling price of his land since he purchased it 25 years ago, were deducted from the \$25,000 he could now get for it, it would be found that about all he has managed to do during the 25 years has been to make a living.

Since furs of a number of animals have become very valuable there is an increased interest in the matter. The lowly muskrat whose pelt used to sell when I was a boy for 15 cents or even less, now brings from \$4 to \$5. A good coyote skin used to be worth a dollar. Now a good coyote skin is worth \$10 or more. This prompts L. E. West of Oskaloosa to write complaining that our game laws are being shamelessly violated by hunters who commence to trap and hunt in September and continue until the fur of the animals is not worth much. Mr. West not only wishes the trapping season sharply limited by law but also the possession of a skin or skins out of season by any person made sufficient evidence on which to convict the party of violation of the law. In other words, I assume that Mr. West would place the burden of proof on the person possessed of the skin, to show that it was not taken out of season.

### Cost of Hard-Surfaced Roads

**I**N some of the Kansas counties bids for hard-surfaced roads 18 feet wide are running in the neighborhood of \$60,000 a mile. I am intensely interested in hard-surfaced roads. I wish to see them built all over the state, but if I were a member of a board of commissioners I never would consent to the payment of any such outrageous price.

It looks as if the brick and cement people had formed a combine with the idea of holding up the public. I do not know whether the contractors are in the combine or not, but I do know that \$60,000 a mile is an outrageous price to pay for the road. The cement and brick manufacturers and the contractors are killing

the goose that will lay the golden egg if given an opportunity. The sentiment of the people of Kansas is favorable to hard-surfaced roads, but the people do not wish to be robbed. These exorbitant prices are going to result in a revolution of sentiment and the whole good roads movement is likely to be checked if not abandoned. It is my opinion that within two years hard-surfaced roads in Kansas can be constructed for half they are costing now.

The thing for county commissioners to do is to refuse to pay any such prices for road building. It will be better to wait a year or two rather than to be robbed. We have managed to get along without hard-surfaced roads for a good many years and we can manage to get along for another year or two without them, and it would be better to do so if it means a saving to the taxpayers of \$25,000 or \$30,000 a mile. Other states are getting better terms than Kansas and states which have no advantage over us in the matter of material.

### The War is Over Now For Business

**R**ECENTLY a Kentucky mob attempted to lynch a negro. The sheriff held the jail until state troops arrived. When the mob charged again, the leaders were shot down and that ended the trouble. The law acted. There was no fudging of duty by any peace officer from the governor on down. There was no lynching and no race riot afterward. Too bad we cannot have more of this same decision in public matters.

For two years or more, this country has been full of self-convicted criminal profiteers. Yet not one of them is in the penitentiary serving an adequate sentence for one of the most inhuman crimes known to men altho there is no lack of law nor lack of power to deal with these criminals.

One of our greatest needs in government—never more greatly needed than now—is to stop pussyfooting in law enforcement. Another is more action and less talk—the prompt and efficient doing of things when they should be done. After 17 months of war, destruction and waste and 15 months of peace, Congress and the Administration are still busily engaged in conducting the war as it should have been fought, while tremendous internal problems vitally concerning us now, either get little attention or are bungled and muddled and messed up.

While we have been probing, investigating and rambling over everything that was done or wasn't done during the war, including frauds and scandals meriting the fullest publicity and the promptest and most exemplary punishment—and letting it go at that—we have given scanty attention to such urgent and momentous matters as the railroads, the constant plundering of the people, the crying need of drastic and continued reduction of governmental extravagance, the opening of European markets and restoration of commercial relations, the adjustment of capital and labor, the quickening of industry and the need of establishing and putting into operation a plan for making it possible for ex-soldiers to obtain farms and homes.

The present Congress has ordered 61 post-mortem investigations of one kind and another, most of which will not get anywhere, and has been 15 months telling what it was going to do for ex-service men while two wheat crops have gone to seed on the land promised to them. And now we are getting another post-mortem in the Sims charges, if not into the Wilson-Lansing conduct of foreign affairs. Meanwhile, if the Army and Navy Departments have failed to rob us of the last vestige of our pride in the monumental deeds that a nation's team-work brought about and made possible during the war, it has not been thru lack of trying—a great inducement certainly for mortgaging the wealth and industry of the people to expand enormously the forces under these caste ruled, bureaucratic departments in the way they now are asking us to do it.

Let's get down to business. The war is over. Today the future calls us. It demands the best we can offer—team work, brains, determination, energy, but especially action. Political differences must be laid aside. The people must have legislation backed by effective and forceful administration that will help them get back to normal conditions of peace and prosperity. Sooner or later they will get it, but they should have it now. So far as one man can go, I am here to give it to them on the most straightforward basis possible, for another day is here and it needs our full attention.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

# To Remedy Tractor Troubles

*A Good Operator of Any Machine Always Follows the Instructions Given by the Manufacturer and Will be Ready for Every Emergency*

By Mack M. Jones

MANY a farmer does not get the most out of his tractor because he is unable to quickly locate and remedy the troubles that are bound to come up occasionally. There is nothing that will help an operator more in locating tractor troubles when they occur, than a thoro understanding of the machine itself and all its parts. If you understand what makes the wheels go around, you can trace the trouble down to its source. If you do not understand the working principles of the tractor and its parts, you can best get this information from the instruction book which comes with the tractor. No one knows better how to adjust and take care of a machine than the man who made it. The instruction book is for the operator's benefit, and he should use it. He should keep this book handy and where he can find it.

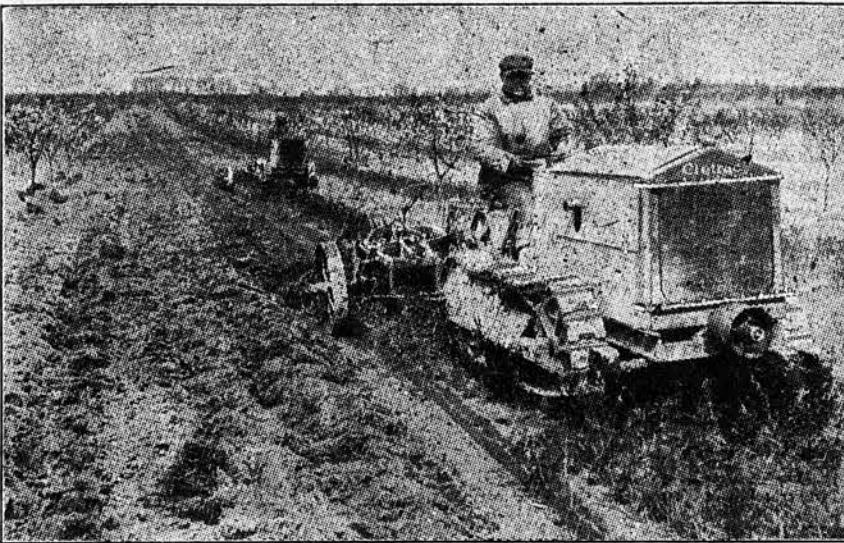
#### Use Good Judgment

When trouble occurs and the engine refuses to start or to work properly after it is started, hunt the trouble systematically and intelligently. Do not use the hit and miss method of hunting trouble, for if you do you are as likely to make matters worse as you are to make them better. Do not tighten this adjustment, and loosen that screw, or jump at the conclusion that the carburetor needs taking apart, or some other equally absurd thing. Study the situation and determine in your own mind what the probable cause is. A few days ago a man came in telling about some trouble he had with his car on the road. He said he had taken the carburetor off and taken it all apart in hopes he would find the trouble, but all this did no good. His real trouble was a loose wire in the ignition system. Now if this man had tested out his ignition before, he would have known better than to take the carburetor apart. So the first thing to do is to use your head and see whether you can figure out why the engine will not run.

We might say that there are a few things that are absolutely essential to good engine operation, and if we have these, the engine is sure to run. These essentials are (1) a correct mixture of fuel and air in the cylinder; (2) good compression; and (3) a good hot spark properly timed. If an engine fails to start, the chances are a hundred to one that the trouble can be traced directly or indirectly to one of these three things. Therefore, if an engine refuses to start, the first step to take would be to test it to see whether we have all of these conditions satisfied. And it is generally a good plan to test the one we suspect of causing the trouble first, or, in case we have no clue on which to work, simply test out all of them in the order of the easiest first.

#### Loss of Compression

Loss of compression is one of the most common causes for loss of power, so an understanding of its causes and remedies is valuable to the tractor owner or operator. To test for compression, simply turn the engine over slowly with the crank a half turn at a time, and note the resistance each cylinder offers to cranking. If the engine rocks back and forth a little after each half turn, or if there is a springy sort of resistance to cranking, there is good compression. Frequently only one of the cylinders will have weak compression, in which case it can be singled out by opening the priming cocks when that particular cylinder is coming up on compression and noting which one has air or gas coming out of it. Loss of compression may be due to leaky valves; leaky, worn, or broken piston rings; or to openings in the combustion chamber, such as leaky cylinder head gasket, loose spark plugs, leaky spark plug gasket allowing compression to escape around the porcelain, and loose valve caps. To test for loss of compression around the spark plug, cylinder head gasket, or valve



caps, simply squirt a little oil around the place suspected and watch to see whether bubbles form when that particular cylinder comes on compression. Bubbles of course would indicate a leak. A loss of compression past the piston rings is best detected by a hissing sound if the loss is appreciable. This sound may be more easily heard by removing the hand hole plates from the crank case if the engine is provided with these. Loss of compression at the intake valves may sometimes be detected by a backfiring thru the carburetor, altho it is rather difficult sometimes to distinguish between a backfire due to leaky valves and one due to poor carburetor adjustment. A leaky exhaust valve will sometimes cause a peculiar explosion in the exhaust pipe or muffler. Leaky valves in one cylinder will cause an engine to miss, while slightly leaky valves in all cylinders will cause a loss of power but generally without missing.

The remedy for most of these compression troubles is more or less apparent. If a valve leaks, it should be cleaned by washing in gasoline or kerosene and scraping, and then ground until it seats perfectly. Worn or broken piston rings should be replaced by new ones properly fitted. Frequently trouble caused by a ring sticking in its groove can be helped by a treatment with kerosene. Simply pour a little kerosene in the cylinder and after it has set for sometime run the engine. This in many cases will loosen the ring and it will work all right. The remedy for loose spark plugs is apparent. If there is a leaky gasket either around the valve cap or in the cylinder head, it should be replaced by a new one, or the old one should be thoroly cleaned and reshellaced. Sometimes leaks around valve caps may be stopped by removing the caps and applying shellac freely to the threads, and then screwing them back down tightly.

Even when every other part of the tractor is in perfect trim, if the igni-

tion system will not give a good hot spark, the motor cannot run and develop its full power. Most tractors put on the market now are equipped with high tension magnetos, which are the simplest and most reliable of all systems of ignition. It is self-contained and there are no wires, except those running to the spark plugs, and possibly one running to a switch. Therefore, most ignition troubles are not due to the magneto. To test the ignition is a very simple matter. Remove a spark plug, place it upon some metal surface of the engine so that you can see the points when the engine is cranked, and connect the spark plug wire. If you get a spark of sufficient intensity to fire a charge when you turn the motor over with the magneto set for starting, you know your ignition system is all right. Sometimes a spark plug will fire when it is in the open air, but will miss when it is in the cylinder, but not often. A missing cylinder may be singled out by short circuiting the plugs one at a time with a hammer or wooden handled screw driver. If there is no difference in the running of the engine when the plug is short circuited, it indicates that the cylinder is missing.

About the only parts of the magneto that need attention by the operator are the breaker box and the distributor. If anything else should become wrong—and this is not likely—no one except an expert should attempt to remedy the trouble. The distributor, that part from which the spark plug wires run, should be removed occasionally and cleaned with a cloth damped in gasoline and then immediately wiped dry with a clean cloth. The breaker points should be kept free from oil and dirt and should be kept smooth and properly adjusted. The wire running to the switch will cause trouble if the insulation on it becomes worn and allows the bare wire to touch some metal part of the tractor. To test for trouble at this point, dis-

connect the wire and see whether the magneto operates with the wire off. If it does and no spark was delivered when it was connected, then the wire is bad and should be taped or replaced with a new one.

#### The Impulse Starter

The impulse starter is part of the equipment of most tractors now, and sometimes this may cause a little trouble in starting. Its purpose is to quickly snap the magneto over when the motor is being cranked in order to give the magneto a high rotative speed. This will give a hot spark for low cranking speeds. The springs in the impulse starter may become broken and cause trouble, but as long as you can hear it snap as the engine is turned over compression, there is not much danger of trouble in the impulse starter.

Most magnetos on tractors cause very little trouble. Most ignition trouble can be traced to faulty or dirty spark plugs. A plug which has a cracked porcelain, even tho the crack be a very small one, will not work well. If a plug looks oily or sooty it should be cleaned. There are several ways to clean spark plugs. They may be cleaned by taking them apart and wiping and scraping, or they may be brushed with an old brush moistened in gasoline, or they may be cleaned by boiling for 15 to 20 minutes in a solution of lye. About a tablespoon of ordinary lye in a quart of water is about the right strength. This treatment will remove all the grease and soot from the plugs, but they should be washed and dried before being put back in the engine. The gap at the points of the plug should be kept about the right size.

#### Carburetion Troubles

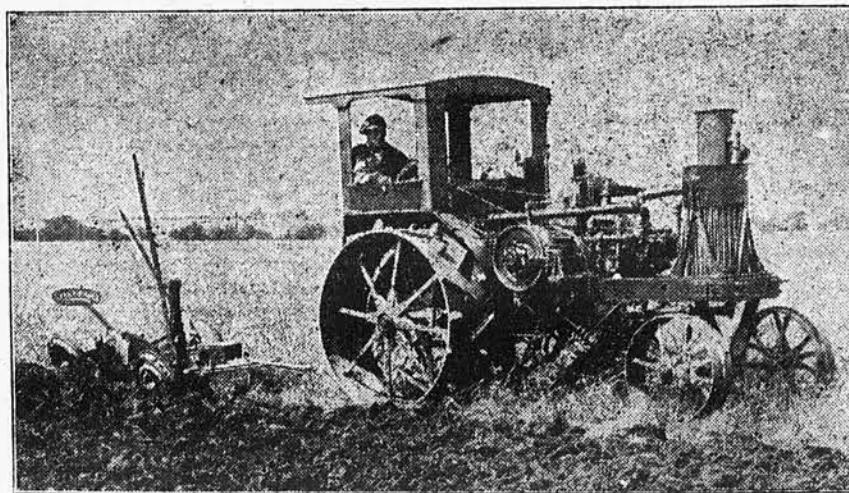
When you are reasonably sure that the ignition system is all right and that the compression is normal, then the trouble most likely is traceable to a defect in the fuel or carbureting system. When you start to hunt trouble with the fuel system, first be sure that there is plenty of gasoline in the carburetor. Do not just open the drain cock and let a few drops flow out and then assume that there is plenty of fuel in the carburetor. Let it run long enough to be sure about it.

Having fuel in the carburetor and knowing that the ignition and compression are good, set the carburetor needle valve open about the right amount, and then start the engine. After it has started, then the proper adjustment can be made, according to instructions issued by the manufacturer. After this adjustment has once been made, do not bother it unless you are a carburetor expert or thoroly understand the working principles of the carburetor.

#### Bearing Troubles

Bearings must be adjusted after an engine has been run for sometime. Those bearings which need most frequent attention and adjustment are the connecting rod and main bearings. A loose bearing will let you know when it is loose by a knock, and a good operator never allows his motor to knock. If a loose bearing is not adjusted, it will become worse and worse and possibly cause an expensive breakdown and a long delay. A connecting rod bearing when it becomes loose enough to knock will give a light metallic sound like a distant tapping of steel. This knock can be heard best if you will speed up your engine quickly and then suddenly close the throttle. A main bearing knock is more of a dull thud.

There is no end of trouble arising from the use of a poor or inferior grade of lubricating oil. Always use a good grade of oil and change it often. Follow the maker's instructions on this point. As a rule the oil should be changed about every 30 hours of operation when kerosene is used as a fuel. Watch the level of the oil in the crank case and keep it about normal.



# Small Mills for Grinding Feed

*Very Satisfactory Results May be Obtained if the Machine is Only Adjusted Properly for the Work One is Trying to Do*

**G**ROUND grain is slightly more digestible than whole grain and it is considered by the best authorities that a saving of perhaps 10 per cent may be made by grinding grain for farm horses at hard work. The experiment station of the University of Illinois is quoted as saying that horses at heavy work fed on ground corn and oats with wheat bran, timothy and alfalfa hay consumed 9 per cent less feed and gained 3 pounds more in weight a head in six weeks than those fed whole corn and oats with a similar ration.

A number of agricultural colleges have carried on tests to determine the cost of grinding feed. Their figures include labor, interest, depreciation and all such charges as well as the cost for power. These various tests indicate that the cost of grinding feed will range between 80 cents and \$1.20 a ton or from 4 to 6 cents to every 100 pounds of feed that is ground.

#### The Ideal Machine

Fine, uniform grinding is a necessary feature in any all-purpose feed mill. The ideal mill will grind wheat screenings, millet seed, grass seed, rye, barley, corn on the cob, shelled corn, mixed corn and oats, kafir, alfalfa hay or anything grindable as fine as the operator desires.

A quiet running mill is always desirable, and it is well to select a machine constructed so it can run quietly and smoothly.

There are so many conditions which affect the grinding of grain that it is necessary to exercise good judgment in setting up and starting the machine. Every machine is set up and actually grinds grain before it is shipped from the factories of reliable manufacturers.

Set the mill level, and be sure the weight rests equally on the supports. In bolting the mill down, be sure the frame is not strained out of its natural position, because this possibly would cause bearings to heat. As in the case of other machinery the machine should be set if possible so the slack side of the belt will come on top.

The grinding mill always should be set on a good foundation and made solid so the machine will not pull out of line. To start up a grinder that has only been half set means that it soon will be out of line and the belt naturally will begin to slip, which will cause the grinder to clog up.

Any small room or deep, dry, tight shed will do for the setting of the mill. The floor must be solid and the mill set so well that there will be no wobbling or vibration. The engine or motor may be placed in the room or outside as desired. Much handling and lifting may be saved by the right arrangement.

All the bearings should be kept well oiled. This is especially important in a new mill, because new bearings are bound to be slightly rough and may have a tendency to become hot until they have been run long enough to become perfectly smooth, and to get adjusted perfectly to the shaft. Liberal and frequent oilings always should be given to any new machine, until it is thoroughly broken in to the work.

#### Be Careful in Starting

Before starting to grind shut off the flow of grain to the burrs. Fill the hopper with grain, start up the mill, open the feed so a small amount of grain will be fed down to the grinder, adjust the burrs to grind to the desired fineness and then if your engine pulls the load easily, open the feed shut-off until the desired quantity of grain is going thru the mill, or until it seems that most of the available power is being used. The rapidity of grinding depends on many conditions. Among these are tightness of belt, power available, speed, new or old grain and whether grinding is fine or coarse.

The speed at which a feed grinder should be operated should be in proportion to the power used. This is the most important fact that must be considered if you are to get the best results both from the grinder and from

By R. E. Ruggles

the engine. If you try to operate the grinder at too high a speed for the power you are using the engine will be overloaded and you will be sure to have grief both with the engine and the grinder nearly every time.

Small feeders should know the importance of grinding wild oats or any other weed seeds that may be mixed with the grain, so they will not again find their way back to the field, as they invariably will if they are not ground and the germ killed. This is one reason why fine grinding is desirable.

A feed mill is subject not only to rough usage but also to the power strain of the engine that drives it. It is necessary that a mill be so well built, strong and durable that under the most trying conditions it will render the best of service year after year. It is necessary that the mill have a heavy, rigidly made frame to support its mechanism, the heavy hopper and the heavy grain in the hopper. It also is necessary to have the hopper substantially made. This is essential, because many times you

large grinding surface is provided with a comparatively small diameter. This brings the hard work of grinding closer to the main shaft, thus giving a short leverage and light draft in the work.

Flat burrs are superior to conical burrs for completing the grinding as they are all in one piece and far more accurate than conical burrs can be made. Some machines use both conical and flat burrs. The conical burrs are used for breaking up the cob and cracking the shelled corn. The material is then fed into the large flat set of burrs and the grinding completed.

Always remember that foreign substances, especially any sort of metal, is likely to break the machine and possibly ruin it if it gets into the grinding mechanism. Caution always should be used to make sure that pieces of metal do not get into the hopper with the grain.

Some mills are arranged so that if a nail or bolt should accidentally drop into the mill while in operation the metal will be allowed to go thru without injury to the mill. In some grind-

crusher and grinding burrs. It is sometimes necessary to sharpen these knives and they are bolted into the machine in such a way that they can be removed without a great deal of trouble.

In grinding corn, cobs and shucks, the knives should shear close to the top corrugation of the crusher concave like a lawn-mower blade.

When grinding wet ear corn do not attempt to use the fine or the coarse grinding plate. Use the medium grinding plate and operate the grinder with the plates adjusted so they are brought in close contact.

If you are not getting satisfactory results from the grinding plate you are now using, study the different grades carefully and select the set particularly adapted for your work. Do not condemn your mill for not giving best results when not using the proper plate. Every grade is especially made for its respective purpose, and is essential for the best success in doing that work.

#### Easy to Operate

Feed grinders are not difficult to set up and operate. They require ordinary care and attention, but any farmer who has had some experience with farm machinery should have no difficulty in properly adjusting any feed grinder. The adjusting should of course be done slowly and carefully and care should be taken to have the belting foundation and adjustment correct.

The capacity of a feed grinder is a very uncertain quantity. The conditions that determine the quantity of feed that can be ground in a given time are the kind of grain, regularity of work and the degree of fineness to which the grain is ground. Dry and solid grain will grind more rapidly than grain that is either damp or light. The finer the feed is ground the less the capacity of the mill will be. A grinding mill that requires a 10 to 12 horsepower engine to operate it at full capacity probably will be able to grind 1½ tons of grain an hour.

Some of the grinding mills have large hoppers with partitions in them, one compartment being used for small grain and the other for ear corn. A divided hopper of this kind makes it practicable to grind small grain while crushing the ear corn, mixing and grinding the two together in any proportion.

A wagon-box elevator can be furnished at an extra cost to be attached to several of the grinding mills on the market. If it is necessary or desirable for the grain to go into a wagon box from the mill an attachment of this sort is desirable and not very expensive. If one does not wish an elevator attached to the grinding mill he can have a shoveling box with one end open to fit under the feed spout of the mill. These shoveling boxes should be selected in sizes suitable for the capacity of the mill.

If you do not get the best results from your grinding mill in every respect, write the manufacturer, giving a full description of your difficulties and stating what power you have and the grade of grinding plate you are using with the kind of grain you wish to grind. He will be glad to assist you in eliminating your difficulties.

#### Saves 12 Per Cent

Speaking of the value of grinding grain, the Iowa State college says: "A careful study of the experiments conducted by the various experiment stations and under a variety of conditions with different classes of stock has invariably shown that it requires less ground grain to produce a given amount of milk, meat or work than it does when whole or unground grain is used. In some instances the difference is very wide, as high as 35 per cent being saved by grinding. Averaging up the results of all the tests reported we find that there is a saving of about 12 per cent by grinding feed for various classes of animals."

Use your grinding mill to grind for your neighbors if they have no mill. Small hand grinding mills may be used for grinding many kinds of feed.

## Ideals Make a Nation

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

**T**AKE what I mean when I speak of the "square deal." I mean not only that every man should act fairly and honestly under the rules of the game as it is now played, but I mean also that if the rules give improper advantage to some set of people, then let us change the rules of the game.—The New Nationalism.

According to our ability we intend to safeguard the rights of the mighty; but we intend no less jealously to safeguard the rights of the lowly. Our ideal is equal justice for all; justice alike for the rich man and the poor man who do right; and the same stern justice for the rich man and the poor man who do wrong.—The New Nationalism.

Go back to your homes and your daily lives with the resolute purpose to war for honesty in its deepest and broadest significance both in our business and in our politics; not only for our own sake, not only for the sake of our children who inherit the land after us, but also for the sake of the peoples of the world who stand and watch this great experiment of free democracy in the West, so that their hope shall not be dead.—The New Nationalism.

Dishonest leadership is a curse anywhere, but nowhere is it a greater curse than in the labor movement. If there is one lesson which I would rather teach my fellow Americans than any other, it is to hunt down the dishonest man—no matter what his condition—and to brush aside with impatient contempt the creature who denounces dishonesty only when it is found in some special social stratum. Hunt down the dishonest man without regard to class; and if he belongs to your class, hunt him down a little quicker.—The New Nationalism.

The test of a man's worth to the community is the service he renders to it, and we cannot afford to make this test by material considerations alone.—The Foes of Our Own Household.

will drop a heavy basket of grain on the edge of the hopper. It is convenient to have the capacity of this hopper quite large.

Good workmanship should be carried out in the making of all the parts in the mill. Balance wheels and pulleys should be well balanced on the machine and probably should be dressed to a smooth surface. The best quality of metals should be used in the boxes.

The shaft should be of high-grade steel and should be lathe turned and polished. Cold rolled shafts are used in some mills and they are a little cheaper. Also while the good appearance of a mill does not add to its grinding qualities it will add to the satisfaction it gives the owner in operating it.

Some machines are equipped with a shake feed that regulates the flow of grain and is especially valuable where the source of power is variable; the shake feed automatically stops feeding whenever the speed becomes slow. This makes certain that the machine will not get full of grain and clog.

One of the vital things to be considered in any grinder is the burrs. They are made in various shapes and designs. The argument put forward in favor of the cone-shaped burr is that a



In winter's snow as  
in tropical sand,  
wherever roads lead  
and motor cars fol-  
low, it is written in  
the clean sharp  
characters of the  
**Goodyear All-**  
**Weather Tread** that  
more people ride on  
Goodyear Tires than  
on any other kind.

*This is an actual photograph  
of the impression left on a  
snowy street by the Good-  
year All-Weather Tread*

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

**GOOD**  **YEAR**

# For Real Community Building

*The Farmers Near Argonia Believe in Co-operation in Solving the Social and Economic Problems of the Neighborhood*

**T**HREE is an encouraging interest in Kansas in the building of community centers. This is obvious in almost all counties. Among the more interesting of these efforts is the Dixon Township Building of Argonia, Kan., which is worthy of note as being an attempt to unite the interests and aspirations of the farming communities with those of the trading center, with the township as a unit, thru a common building designed to serve for large public gatherings, such as farmers' institutes, union church services, high school entertainments, and for township offices.

The financing of a township building was made practicable by a special act of the Kansas legislature permitting townships to vote bonds for the construction of such buildings, to the amount of \$5,000.

#### How Funds Were Obtained

A library association, the farmers' institute, and the schools had formerly worked for a social-center building, but without success. In compliance with the provisions of the new law a petition was placed before the township board, signed by 25 per cent of the voters, requesting that the bond question be submitted to a vote. As a result, a building was erected in 1916 by the township board, at a cost of \$6,809, including \$1,809 from general funds.

The total cost may be itemized as follows:

Land.....	\$500
Building:	
Materials.....	\$2,589
Labor.....	1,920
Furnishings.....	1,800
Total outlay .....	\$6,809

The chief maintenance expenses are those connected with light, heat and repairs. There is no regular janitor, and the building is cared for largely by the organizations using it. Expenses are met chiefly by rentals, which are

\$3 a night for every entertainment. This building is 50 by 90 feet and is made of brick, with a cement foundation, and with metal ceilings and plastered walls inside. The largest room is the auditorium with 600 chairs on a floor which has an incline of about 1 inch to the foot. It is furnished with a piano and is lighted by six 150-candlepower lamps and four 100-candlepower lamps.

At the front of the auditorium is a stage 20 by 24 feet, with an opening 12 feet high. The stage has five drop curtains, six wing curtains, and a curtain for moving pictures. At either side of the stage is a dressing room 8 by 10 feet. At the rear of the auditorium is a gallery 12 by 48 feet, seating 175 people. Underneath the gallery are the library room and the township officials' room, separated by an entrance hall leading from the front door to the auditorium.

The library is 15 by 17 feet and is furnished with chairs, writing desks and magazine tables, and with bookcases containing 600 volumes. The officials' room is 15 by 20 feet and contains office furniture, the township records, a safe, a stove, and a telephone. In this room also is a ticket window, from which tickets to the various entertainments are sold.

The main floor is of wood, but between the front row of opera chairs and the stage is a strip of cement floor 15 feet wide and extending across the building. At either end of this strip is a large double door thru which farm stock is brought on the cement floor, there to be judged at stock shows or fairs, before the public. The basement contains two rooms with cement floors, each 20 by 50 feet, and a furnace room, 12 by 14 feet. The building has running water and is heated by hot air.

This building was planned by the township board in consultation with the local builder. Labor was hired

by the day and material bought direct from the retailer. It is in general charge of the board and directly managed by the township trustee, who maintains an office in the building.

Among the activities for which it has been used are: Union revival meetings, lyceum course, community lecture course, community Christmas program, pageants, high school plays, glee-club entertainments, farmers' short course, farmers' institute, and fairs and stock shows. It is the regular meeting place of the Farmers' Union, the commercial club, the Library board, the township board, and various other township and village organizations. It serves a population of 950 people, about equally divided between the village and nearby farms.

When a community decides to erect a community center, there are several things which should be considered. The simplest of these buildings, often found in the open country, generally contain, first, an auditorium, the movable seats of which permit it to be transformed into a dining room or an athletic room; second, a stage, with curtains and dressing rooms for theatricals; third, a kitchen, equipped with stove, utensils, dishes, and cutlery. Often the assembly room is on the first floor and the kitchen and a separate dining room in the basement. Farmers' buildings frequently contain special rooms for the use of co-operative enterprises.

In the smaller towns, besides these rooms there are often a library and reading room, a game room, a women's rest room, and rooms which serve as meeting places for various societies.

In the county seats and larger towns the buildings are often quite complete, having besides the usual rooms an office room, special rooms for banquets, a cafe, a gymnasium, billiard and bowling rooms, an agricultural exhibit room, and rooms for the county agricultural agent, the county home demon-

stration agent, the visiting nurse, and the secretary of the Commercial club. Community buildings provided by town or county government also contain rooms for the different officials, the postoffice, and sometimes a social room.

Equipment in these buildings varies from the plain chairs and tables, stove, cooking utensils and dishes, and organ of the simpler structures, to the fine furniture, opera chairs, stage scenery, gymnastic, bowling, billiard, athletic and game-room apparatus, books and magazines, piano, moving-picture machine, and first-aid facilities of the finer ones. Those in the open country are generally heated by stoves, lighted by oil or gas lamps, procure water from their own pumps, and have outside toilets, while those in the towns have furnace heat, electric lights, running water, toilets, and hot baths.

#### Suitable Sites Essential

The sites in both town and country range from a size little larger than the building to one of several acres. Those with the larger sites are often provided with baseball diamonds, tennis, volleyball and basketball courts, tracks, and athletic fields, and equipped with playground apparatus.

In case of the simpler buildings, maintenance expenses range, in general, from 5 to 10 per cent of the cost of the plant, the expenditures of the less expensive being chiefly for light and heat, while to these are added, in case of those involving larger maintenance expenses, water rent, telephone, and similar expenses, and salaries for secretaries or physical director, caretaker and librarian.

Funds for maintenance are obtained thru dues, fees, assessments, rentals, receipts from entertainments, dances, moving pictures, bowling and billiards, and, in case of publicly constructed buildings, by money voted from the public treasury for that purpose.

# To Reduce Hauling Costs

*Power Farming is Aiding Greatly in Increasing Production from the Farms of the Great and Productive Middle West*

By C. J. Masseck

**T**HE GREATEST need today is for increased production. The primary source of all production is the farmer. Inasmuch as he is supplying a society that is essentially industrial he must fit his needs and methods of production to an industrial standard. This means power farming.

The best power unit as yet evolved for successful power farming is, as everyone readily admits, the gasoline engine. The truck and the tractor are the two best examples of its application. Both are being developed rapidly and their future universal acceptance on all farms, except the very smallest, is only a question of time.

In the meantime production must be kept up and increased. The truck, therefore, despite good or bad roads, will find its place and the farmer will make such use of it as he can, even tho in terms of a decreased efficiency, due to inadequate roads.

There are several problems that present themselves under our present road conditions. Ultimately this state will possess a complete system of truck transportation, as intricate and elaborate in its organization as the railroads. In such an organization will be found the heavy truck for the long haul and slow freight. But such a truck cannot be used except on the most substantial hard-surfaced roads. With the necessity of the heavy truck also will come a need for remaking some of our present hard-surfaced roads.

All this points to the necessity for far-sighted planning by men interested in increasing the efficiency of American farming. This is especially true

in the Middle West where in the future, as now, the bulk of the increased production must originate. While the cost of deep and heavily ballasted roadbeds is considerable, the cost of maintenance is less, and such a roadbed will not necessitate rebuilding when the increased motor traffic not only becomes more extensive in numbers but also heavier in tonnage. New Jersey among the Eastern states already is considering this condition.

But granted for the moment that the time when such a condition will be wide-spread is far distant, there are still some interesting things to consider in the relation of motor traffic and country roads.

There is no doubt that while we are in the process of changing from the

soft dirt road of the present to the hard-surfaced highways of the future we must make an extensive use of the motor truck. This will mean the evolution of a light but powerful truck, capable of standing the wear and tear of our Middle Western roads and yet sufficiently fast and big enough to reach the markets. This condition already has been met by some automobile manufacturers and the day is not far distant when we shall possess several types of standardized light farm trucks, corresponding to the fast express of the railroad, and useful particularly in short hauls to markets.

There will be developed also a still further use of the trailer which can be made to fill the gap between the light farm truck of the present and the

heavy tonnage truck, hauling freight, of the future.

At present and for some time to come it will be used al-

most entirely in conjunction with the light truck as an emergency stop-gap when an extra load must be hauled.

It also will have a function in conjunction with hauling by the tractor. Such a practice already is in existence in the wheat regions of Oklahoma and Kansas, as well as in Nebraska.

But as traffic will increase much more rapidly than the roads are improved and as the need of carrying for capacity loads will increase as productive methods grow larger and railroad transportation proves still further inadequate, the trailer will be necessary to serve what hard-surfaced roads we may possess. It distributes the load over a larger surface; tractive effort decreases as impetus is gained, and at the same time the road surface "by thinning out the weight" is preserved.

Of course, the quickest and swiftest way to attain the ideal system of motor transportation would be to build immediately a complete system of hard-surfaced roads, looking far enough into the future to provide for the heaviest type of motor tonnage and in making the radiation so extensive as to link up even remote rural centers. But such a scheme would cost an immense amount of money and there is not labor enough or money enough to bring it about immediately.

Meanwhile in the evolution of that end let us build what roads we do build solidly and well; let us admit into our scheme of power farming the light, fast truck and the trailer, either singly or in units of two or more.



Good Construction is Essential With Country Roads, to Enable Them to Withstand the Unfavorable Conditions Which They are Likely to Encounter.



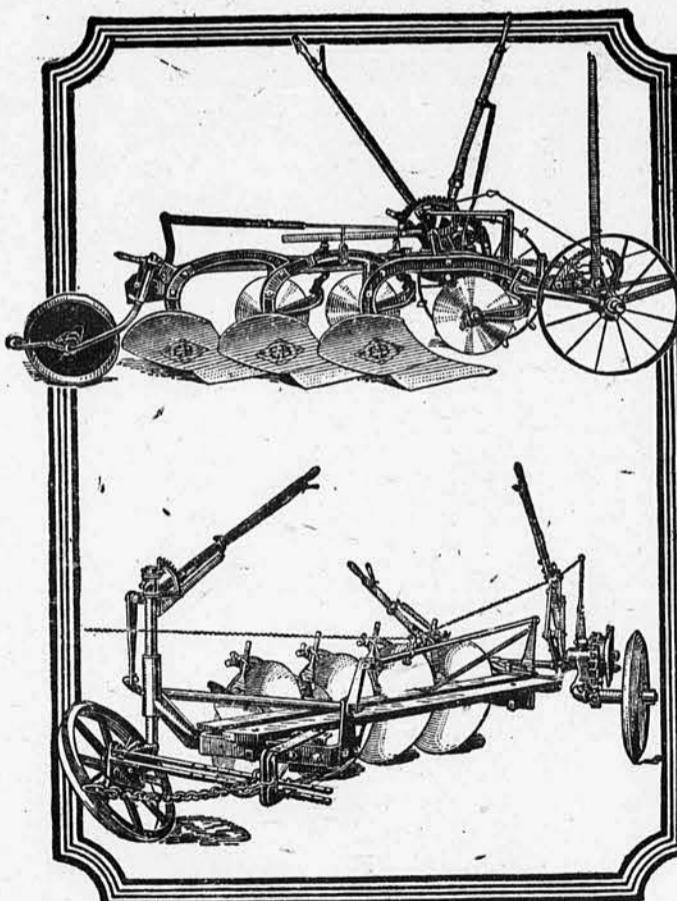
## The E-B Handles the Big Acreage As Economically As the Small

THE E-B 12-20 Tractor (S. A. E. rating), pulling our E-B tractor plow, does a quick, clean-cut job of big acreage plowing as efficiently as it handles the small. The heavy duty engine of this compact machine has plenty of reserve power at the drawbar. It meets the strain of heavy plowing and will give long, uninterrupted service.

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Study the specifications of the E-B 12-20 and you will understand why so many are in constant daily use. Its control mechanism is so simple it is easily handled by women and boys. The short U-shaped frame enables the tractor to turn in a radius of 12½ feet and greatly reduces the weight. All wheels run on unplowed ground.

Gears are enclosed from dust and run in oil. K-W high tension impulse starting magneto, Hyatt roller bearings, Bantam ball-thrust bearings, Modine Spirex radiator are among its numerous features.



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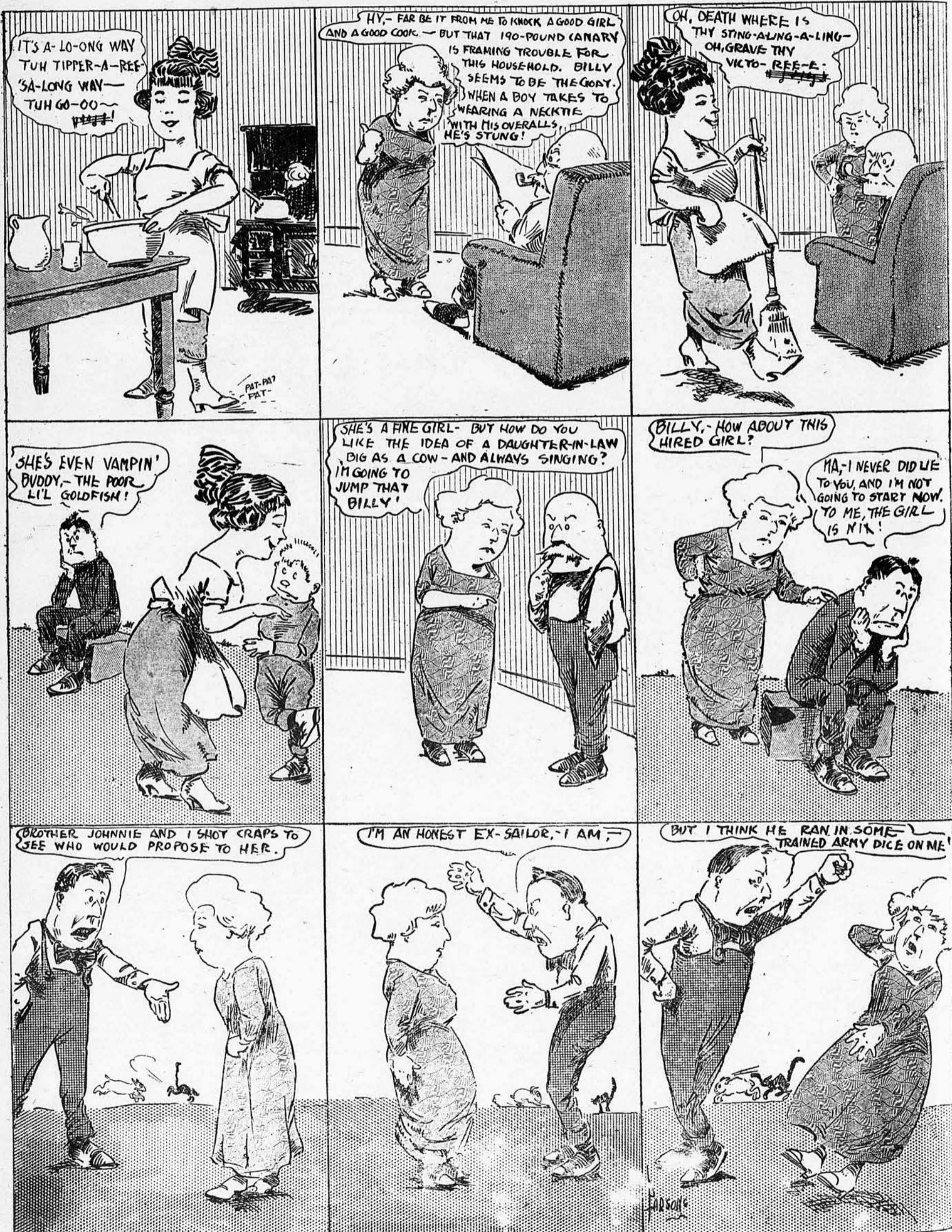
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*A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured and Guaranteed by One Company*

Rockford, Illinois

# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*A Big Hired Girl is a Dangerous Thing--Thinks Ma Hoover--But Anyhow Billie and Johnnie Shot Craps To See Who Would Propose First*



# Senator Capper's Washington Comment

## An Interesting Review of Certain Work of the Grain Corporation, of Our Merchant Marine and the United States Shipping Board

**T**ESTIMONY before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the Gronna measure to end the operations of the United States Grain Corporation brought out the fact that while the farmers of the country are aware that the Grain Corporation has operated chiefly for the benefit of the middleman rather than the farmer, yet the farmers do not wish to be deprived of what small protection they do have under the wheat price guaranty act. They even feel, in view of the uncertainties of the market, by reason of the collapse of European credit, that the guaranty should be continued until this year's wheat crop has been marketed.

### No Protection for Farmers

The hearing was attended by all the Washington representatives of the various farm organizations, and by representatives of farmers' unions, Granges, the Society of Equity, and similar organizations from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and the grain growing states generally. All agreed that the first effect of the law creating the United States grain corporation was to cause an immediate drop in the price of wheat of 60 cents a bushel, bringing the price at the basic market down to \$2.26 a bushel and in the hands of the farmer to \$2 a bushel and lower. Kansas farmers lost 50 million dollars over night by this arbitrary lowering of price. Even grain dealers testifying at the hearing admitted that the farmer had suffered, and asserted that the price in 1917 would have gone to \$5 a bushel if the law creating the Grain Corporation and fixing the price of wheat had not been enacted.

### Grain Corporation Made Millions

The testimony disclosed that at no time until right now, when European credit has suffered such a collapse that exportation from America has practically ceased, has the guaranty law benefited the farmer in the slightest degree. The United States Grain Corporation made millions last year and will make probably more millions this year, but not one dollar of the billion dollar guaranty, about which such a fuss was made by opponents of the measure when it was enacted a year ago, has gone into the pocket of a farmer. The testimony further disclosed that all the operations of the Grain Corporation under Herbert Hoover's and Julius Barnes's direction were for the benefit of the grain dealer, the elevator owner, the miller and of all the middlemen, from the buyer at the country station down to and including the baker, and at no time was consideration given to the farmer's interests. Indeed it was shown that on the occasion of one visit Mr. Barnes made to Oklahoma City, where he spent an entire day, he gave all of the day except 15 minutes to the grain dealers and the millers, but did graciously grant a final 15 minutes to the representatives of the farmers who had come from great distances to confer with him. That is typical of the scant consideration given by the Grain Corporation to the interests of the wheat grower. To use a common expression, the producer has not had a look in.

### Middlemen Are Favored

Another typical instance of the Grain Corporation's discrimination against the farmer and in favor of the middleman is shown by the fact that while the farmer's guaranty goes off on June 1, 1920, the grain dealer, the miller, and the baker's guaranty continues 45 days longer, or until July 15.

This is not a square deal. I favor a continuance of the guaranteed price of wheat to the farmer, even with the disadvantage he suffers under the Grain Corporation's plan of operation, so long as the absence of Europe as a buyer of our grain leaves the producer at the mercy of the home buyer alone. I do not know that legislation continuing the guaranty longer than June 1 can be obtained, but I am heartily in favor of it, and shall try my best to

have such legislation enacted. The producer is entitled to a square deal, and he certainly has not received it under Mr. Hoover's and Mr. Barnes's wheat corporation.

### Policy of Food Administration

That the farmer understands the situation is shown by the suggested candidacy of Mr. Hoover for President. I have had many protests against Mr. Hoover's candidacy from the producers of the country, but none favoring him. Mr. Hoover should find many enthusiastic supporters among the grain dealers, the owners of the big elevators, the millers and the bakers. Thru Mr. Barnes and the Grain Corporation, Mr. Hoover has been a great and useful friend to these middlemen, even tho both producer and consumer have had to pay the penalty. He has deprived the grain grower of a fair price for his wheat but the consumer has not benefited. Thru the Hoover Food Administration there was all sorts of profiteering by grain dealer, miller, distributor and baker. During the war, it will be recalled that the consumer constantly complained that Mr. Hoover never had a representative of the consumer on his price regulating boards, while the wholesaler and retailer always were represented. Whether the producers of the country have forgotten this, now that the war is over, I do not know, but my correspondence indicates that the farmer has not forgotten what Mr. Hoover did to him, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have one or the other of the great parties nominate the former Food Administrator for President so that the farmer could get a fair swipe at him.

### Our Largest Mint

I recently spent a most interesting day at the Philadelphia Mint as the representative of the United States Senate on the Assay Commission which once a year is appointed to inspect Uncle Sam's money factory. The law requires that the Comptroller of the Currency and a judge of the United States Court shall also be members of this commission. This is the biggest mint in the world and I found it doing a booming business. By working three shifts, full capacity, 24 hours every day in the year, it turned out nearly twice as many pieces of coin last year and the output will be still greater this year. The big rush at the mint is all because the people are crying for more pennies. From the day the luxury tax started Uncle Sam has been unable to supply the demand for one cent coins. On the day I was there the mint turned out over 2 million pennies and they told me this had been the average daily output for nearly a year. The bulk of these copper coins is used by the moving picture houses and the soda fountains. Until Congress repeals these taxes, which I regret to say is not likely to happen soon, Uncle Sam will continue to grind out not less than 2 million pennies daily.

It may surprise you to know that there are six very large electric furnaces at the mint which are used exclusively for the melting of silver dollars. In April, 1918, Congress authorized the Director of the Mint to melt up 350 million standard silver dollars, which are no longer needed because the people prefer paper dollars to silver dollars. I watched the men shoveling these dollars into the big melting pots as fast as they could be handled, and when I inquired how long it would take to complete the job they told me they had been working at it day and night for more than a year and still had nearly 100 million dollars on hand waiting to be dumped into the furnaces. Some folks have a notion that the government is losing money on these millions of silver dollars which the people decline to use. But as a matter of fact Uncle Sam is making a big profit on this silver. These silver dollars cost the government about 48 cents apiece a few years ago but since silver has more than doubled in value the Director of the Mint after melting up the dollars immediately coins them into half dollars, quarters and dimes, for which there is a great demand. In this way the government gets 100 cents for the dollar for which it paid 48 cents. Silver is now worth about \$1.80 an ounce which, according to the Director of the Mint, makes the silver dollar worth par. The dollar is not at a premium as has been frequently stated.

### Gold Coins Not in Demand

I saw 268 million dollars' worth of gold bullion stored in the Philadelphia mint but the government I learned is not making any gold coin. Nobody desires it. There are millions of dollars of gold coin in the bank vaults throughout the country but the people prefer paper currency. Gold has become so cheap that its production fell off more than 10 million dollars last year and there is fear that gold mining will stop entirely if the purchasing power of gold remains where it is.

Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Public Mint, is one of the live wires in the government service. He has installed modern equipment and efficient business methods which have revolutionized this department. If the government had more men like Baker who would shake up the dry bones, cut out unnecessary and incompetent help and run the public business as private business is run, millions of dollars would be saved annually to the tax payers.

### The American Merchant Marine

One of the big fights in Congress is coming over the disposition to be made of the American Merchant Marine built up during the war. There will be a fight not only over the question whether the ships shall be retained and operated by the government, but over the manner of the sale of them.

The Senate Commerce Committee, whose chairman is Senator Jones of Washington, has been holding hearings. Only recently the Senate adopted a

resolution requesting the United States Shipping Board not to sell the German ships interned in American ports during the World War and seized by this government when we entered the war, until Congress had an opportunity to pass on the matter.

Private shipowners and shipbuilders have appeared before the committee and stated that the government would have to sell the ships at a sacrifice. There has been one exception, however, to this rule, and strange as it may appear this exception is Charles W. Morse, the man who served a term in Atlanta penitentiary for certain financial transactions in New York a few years ago, and who was pardoned by President Taft in the belief that the prisoner was about to die of consumption. Mr. Morse did not die. On the contrary he got back on his financial legs and during the war became head of two ship yards, one in Connecticut and one in Virginia, built a number of ships for the government, and had bought 24 of them which he was now operating and was offering to buy 100 more, if the government would sell them.

### Selling the Ships Too Cheap

Some shipowners and shipbuilders had said that the government would have to take as little as \$100 a ton for ships that had cost over \$200 a ton to build. Mr. Morse denied this. He testified that he had paid \$200 and \$225 a ton for the ships that he had bought and was offering a similar price for 100 more, if he could get them. He also said: "I'd like to see the United States get its money out of the ships. The shipping board is the only arm of the government that can get a substantial salvage from war expenditures and if you'll leave it alone, it will get back 75 per cent of the total expenditures."

This is a very different position from that taken by some shipowners and operators and builders who have not served a term in prison. They apparently would hoodwink the government if they could into the belief that it is necessary almost to give the ships away to private owners.

### Joint Stock Land Bank Dividends

In a recent letter from Washington I stated that some of the joint stock land banks had been able to pay as high as 30½ per cent dividends, and I gave Senator Smoot of Utah as my authority. Senator Smoot has a reputation for accuracy, especially in his statements regarding financial matters, second to no one in the chamber, but it appears that for once the Utah Senator was mistaken in his figures, and that he and I both did an unintentional injustice to these institutions. At least, I am so advised by Guy Huston, president of the American association of joint stock land banks, who asserts that the Chicago joint stock land bank, alleged to have made 30½ per cent, "had made only a profit of 9½ per cent a year on average capital invested." I am entirely willing to accept Mr. Huston's statement. I have no desire to do any injustice to these institutions.

Mr. Huston likewise directs attention to the fact that while the joint stock land banks are exempted from the limitations imposed on Federal Land Banks in reference to the purposes for which loans may be made, the Federal Farm Loan Board has sought to cure this defect by means of a regulation, which is likewise true, he says, with reference to the amounts to be lent. I am glad likewise to print these statements, but it still appears to me much better that the law should specifically bring these institutions, if they are to be permitted to operate at all, under the same limitations as the people's own land banks rather than to leave so much to the discretion of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

## Modern Country Homes

BY F. B. NICHOLS

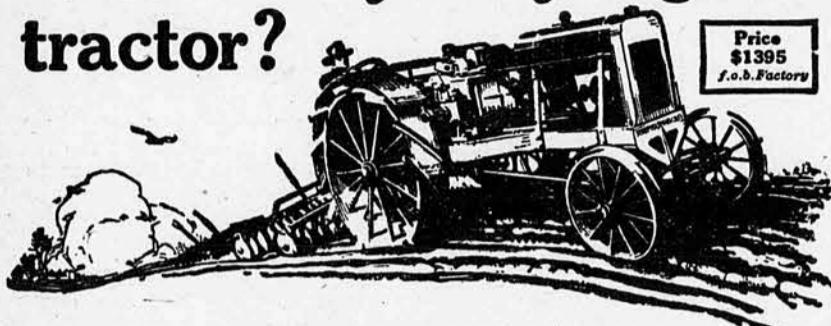
**T**HE ERA of modern country homes is here. In every section of Kansas water supply systems, electric light plants and better house furnishings are being sold. Surplus money is going mostly into new homes instead of into additional land.

This effort in the direction of better living is without doubt one of the soundest movements we have had in Kansas farming for a long time. It will add the final touch in making the agriculture of this state so satisfactory that it will hold the best of the younger people. Doubtless you have noticed that there is not in most sections, the drift of the desirable young folks to the cities that was so obvious a few years ago. The better profit which is being made from Kansas farming is helping in holding the desirable young men, and now the modern homes will help even more. A bright future is in store for agriculture.

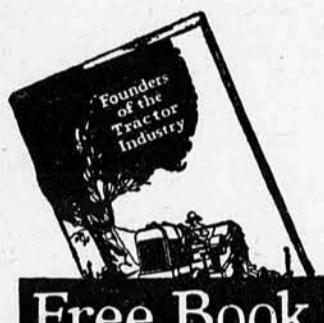
Modern homes can be regarded as an investment, not an expense. They return a profit in real money on the original cost. You can be certain that if your water supply system or electric light plant is handled properly it will allow enough saving in time to more than pay for itself. The pleasure you get from living in a modern home will be an additional return.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

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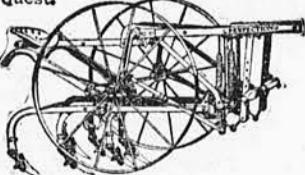


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## PLANTERS

## Provide Good Plant Foods

### Manure Properly Reinforced Increases Crop Yields

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER

FARMERS in general have been led to look upon the use of such materials as kainit, rock phosphate and acid phosphate, with barnyard manures as a means of preventing the loss of plant food—particularly of nitrogen. To say the least, this is an erroneous way of viewing the matter. The proper way is to consider such reinforcing materials as supplementing manure, or, in other words, as adding necessary variety to the diet of plants. Why, you ask? The outstanding reason is that barnyard manure is not a complete fertilizer—it is too rich in the amount of nitrogen in proportion to its phosphorus, potassium and lime contents, to make it a satisfactory complete renewer of soil productivity. This does not mean that a farmer could not use barnyard manure for permanently maintaining the producing power of his fields, but rather that to so proceed would result in a marked loss because of the excess of nitrogen that would have to be applied. All would not be held by the soil and much would ultimately be lost in drainage water, etc.

#### Additional Fertilizers Needed

Then, again, no farmer can hope to maintain completely the producing power of his fields with manure alone from his farm even if he feeds to livestock on his farm all of the crops that his fields produce, carefully preserving the manure in order to return all of it to his fields. There must be losses. The bones and tissues of the livestock produced on the farm mean the first loss. Milk production may take away more of the plant food. These items are, of course, relatively small, there being returned in the total manures about 80 per cent of the elements contained in the feeds eaten by livestock. Losses must come, furthermore, in the making and storing of manures. No matter how careful a farmer may be, he is certain to suffer some loss before he has the manure on his fields and producing crops. Therefore, the only way open for the farmer to use farm manure alone for maintaining the producing power of his fields is to purchase feeds in the market and apply the manure produced from them to his fields or to haul manure from the towns. The latter may be extremely costly and the former may be beyond the powers of the farmer.

It is however, possible to cheaply make up for the deficiency of barnyard manure in plant food by reinforcing it, or, expressed differently, by adding to it before it is applied to materials that will make it more effective in moderate applications for keeping up or even increasing the producing power of soils. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment station has shown the value of such reinforcing of manure. The station found that plats "receiving manure reinforced with gypsum and kainit have returned a profit of 29 and 56 cents for 40 pounds above the cost of treatment, while floats (ground rock phosphate) and acid phosphate have increased the average net profit to 89 cents and \$1.39 respectively for 40 pounds, when used with yard manure, and \$1.18 and \$1.40 for 40 pounds when used with fresh manure."

#### Materials for Reinforcement

Let us consider at this point briefly the materials that have been used for reinforcing manures in an endeavor to decide what farmers of this section should use. Doubtless, the first material used was gypsum. It has been widely advocated and while its use may be attended with profit, yet recent ex-

periments have shown that other materials would generally give more profit. Gypsum has been recommended because theoretically it would serve to hold some of the nitrogen by fixing it. Again, recent experiments have shown that at the most but little good can come from gypsum in that way. Certainly, most of the profit that has come from the use of gypsum has not been a result of its fixing power. Any real value must be traced to the supply of sulfur it has added to soil, or to something of that kind.

Kainit also has been widely used. If manure reinforced with kainit were used on soils lacking in potassium, then the profit coming from the use of kainit would probably be large. The Ohio station reports a profit from kainit about equal to that from gypsum. In the Middle West and Southwest potassium is today seldom lacking in soils and the immediate profit coming on most farms from the use of manure reinforced with kainit would be small.

It is generally considered that aside from organic matter, and consequently nitrogen, the most generally deficient plant food in the soils of this section is phosphorus. In other words, when the supply of organic matter is increased, the use of phosphorus becomes especially profitable. We saw how profitable its use was at the Ohio station.

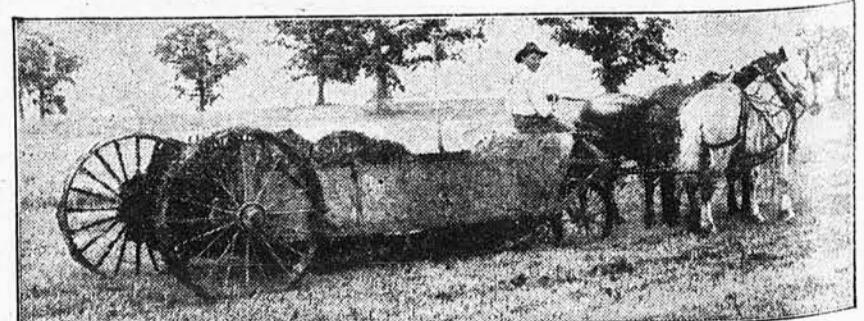
#### Valuable Phosphates

Two phosphatic materials have been used for reinforcing manure, namely, ground rock phosphate, or floats, and acid phosphate. The ground rock phosphate, as the name implies, is finely ground phosphate rock. That used in the Middle West comes principally from Tennessee. Experiments at the Ohio station, have shown that ground rock phosphate for reinforcing manures was more valuable at a cost of \$8 a ton than gypsum and kainit at no cost whatever! Most acid phosphate on the market is ground phosphate rock which has been treated with sulfuric acid in order to bring the phosphorus contained in the rock into a more available or usable condition, or in such condition that it is at the command of plants soon after it is applied to the soil.

Whether a farmer should use ground rock phosphate or acid phosphate for reinforcing manure must be governed by his local conditions and his personal tastes. The former is cheaper a ton, perhaps half the price, and contains in many cases twice as much actual phosphorus as the acid phosphate, but at the best the phosphorus it contains is but slowly available in the soil, the quickness depending to no small extent upon the amount of organic matter in the soil to which it is applied. Then again, if the farmer wishes to obtain immediate results from the material used for reinforcing manure, he will desire to use the acid phosphate; whereas, if the permanent producing power of his soil is his chief consideration, he probably will consider the low cost of the ground rock phosphate a deciding factor. The use of this latter source of phosphorus is best made along with barnyard manure because it is broken down more quickly.

Dry earth rich in humus has been recommended as a manure preservative, but here again, the principal usefulness it would serve, where proper methods for retaining the liquid excrements were used, would be to reinforce the manure, or, to make the manure richer in nitrogen. It is doubtless true that other materials are more satisfactory for reinforcing manures.

(Continued on Page 35.)

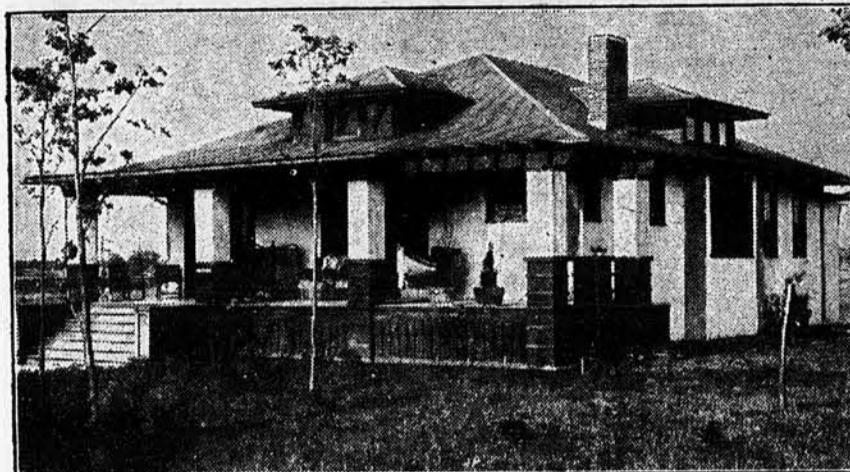


The Manure Spreader Should be Kept Busy and the Soil Fertility Maintained.  
The Manure Should be Properly Reinforced to Insure Best Results.

# Make Your House a Home

Better Building Solves Many Farm Problems

BY RAY YARNELL



**B**UILD your house now. Build it to last a century. Design it to save labor. Make it convenient, comfortable, inviting, pleasant. Build it for a home.

That sort of a home will solve many problems aside from that of housing. It will tend to reduce unrest which is spreading throughout the country. Offer such a home to a farm laborer and make him satisfied. Betterment of rural housing conditions will do more than anything else to help solve the troublesome labor problem.

Those were conclusions reached by the National Conference on Concrete House Construction held in Chicago, February 17 to 19. They were formulated after days of discussion in which experts in the industry, builders, architects, contractors, manufacturers and professors swapped ideas.

The entire housing problem, urban, rural and industrial, was considered. Every phase of the situation growing out of the shortage of a million homes in the United States was studied and efforts made to formulate methods of relieving it.

#### More Buildings Needed

The necessity that some action be taken to improve housing conditions on farms was given emphasis. The unrest prevalent among laboring classes is spreading to the farms, speakers asserted, and the farmer is struggling with a labor turnover and a labor shortage which is steadily becoming more embarrassing. It was declared that many farmers are handicapped from a labor point of view because they have not built houses and equipment which save labor.

For two years, during the war, building operations were largely at a standstill. Since then increasing costs have tended to discourage building, the prospective home owner hesitating to buy high priced materials on the theory that there might be a decline once the processes of readjustment had been worked out.

It was the consensus of opinion at the conference that prices will not decline for several years. It was repeatedly declared that the six-room house would be a \$6,000 house.

But, while prices are high, the permanency of buildings can be increased by the choosing of lasting material, so that in a period of years the cost will be equalized. Maintenance also can be reduced in a similar manner.

#### Committee on Housing

The committee on farm housing, headed by K. J. T. Ekblaw, in its report, made this statement: "Agricultural contentment is essential to universal industrial peace; good home life is the basis of agricultural contentment and a good home is essential for the enjoyment of good home life."

As a means of stabilizing rural labor better farm homes play an important part in the opinion of Prof. J. B. Davidson, of Ames, Iowa, who has studied the problem from the agricultural point of view. A cottage, conveniently built, cozy, for the married laborer, will exert a strong influence to keep that man on that farm. He hesitates to seek another location where he may not find as good a house. He becomes attached to his home even tho he does not own it. He

looks that it can compete favorably with the comfort, convenience and attraction of the modern city home, for only in this way can the farm owner appeal to an intelligent type of tenant whose permanence is desired. The testimony of rural communities in which notable houses are provided for farm help, indicates that in those communities there existed no labor shortage during the war."

The farm house today costs much more than it did 25 years ago. And it is natural that it should. It is modern where the houses of 25 years ago lacked many conveniences. Costs of everything entering into the construction of a house have increased. But the farmer can build for permanency and permanency pays.

The conference at Chicago was on concrete house construction. Those who attended were interested in cement and concrete in all its uses and applications. At every session speakers emphasized that the era of concrete dwellings, manufacturing plants, barns, silos, roads and grain elevators was at hand and that the next five or ten years would see a wonderful growth of such construction. The practicability of concrete used in monolithic, unit or plastered construction, its permanency, its low cost of maintenance, its relief from fire hazard, were all emphasized.

While specific figures were not presented showing costs of concrete as compared with lumber, brick and stone, it was repeatedly declared that a concrete house could today be built for approximately the same amount required for a house made of any other material.

A concrete house can be made damp proof and vermin proof. Rats cannot get into a concrete granary. Cows stabled in a concrete barn, with a hay-filled wooden loft, can be saved without trouble if the loft catches fire. And instead of the entire barn being destroyed only the loft and its contents burn.

Rapid improvement in all kinds of concrete construction during the last few years and indications that this improvement will continue with rapidity, were brought out by various speakers. Equipment is being constantly bettered so that construction costs are lowered. This is especially true of monolithic construction. Forms are being built

(Continued on Page 34.)

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Tight, smooth floors mean winter comfort, better health, a saving in fuel, easier housekeeping, better looking home interiors. You can lay new, surpassingly durable floors directly on top of your old floors at comparatively small cost if you use flooring of

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Southern Pine Flooring (edge-grain or flat sawed) withstands years of severest wear; it comes in longer lengths than other flooring, hence can be laid more easily and economically; it equals in appearance any other flooring material, may be stained any shade desired, and takes and holds a lustrous finish of wax or varnish. Finally, Southern Pine Flooring may be had in standard sizes from lumber dealers everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. Ask Your Home Lumber Dealer.

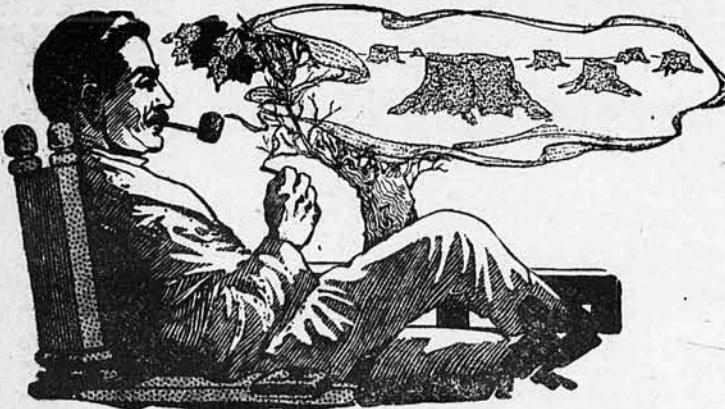
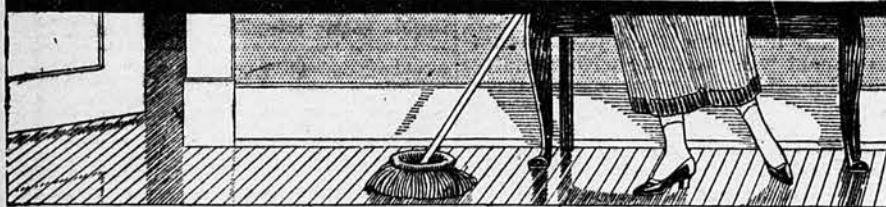
The beautiful and valuable booklet, "Beauty Plus Service in Floors" which tells all about Southern Pine Flooring and how to finish it, will be sent you free, promptly on request, if you mention this publication.



### Southern Pine Association

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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jabsow

A PROCLAMATION some time ago by the governor of Mississippi, setting aside one week designated as "Water Works Week," was the incentive for the preparation of the following article. Governor Bilbo asked that the week be observed by holding public meetings throughout the state "and organizing for the discussion, investigation and installation of a satisfactory water supply and piping of water into the farm home." If this is good for the Mississippi farm, it is equally good for all of the farm homes of our nation.

### Value of a Water Supply

One of the greatest factors in having sanitary surroundings, is a generous supply of pure water. There is little need of explaining the dangers of a contaminated water supply and it is not the purpose of this article to deal with this phase of the matter. The advantages of a ready and copious supply of water in a residence are many. If a large supply is available on very short notice, the risk from loss by fire will be much reduced, and insurance companies usually recognize this fact by reduction of rates. Disregarding this protection, the question is asked, is it worth while to have some sort of system for the benefit of the members of the household? The answer, if given some thought, will be a strong affirmative.

There is no other single convenience in a household, that will prove as great a benefit as a water supply system. The "Old Oaken Bucket" sounds very poetic, but that was in the scenes of our childhood. Now, fortunately we can dispense with this wonderful form of exercise and cease the toil of carrying pail after pail to an ever thirsty family and forget the dread of wash day, when it seemed that you never would be able to keep up the supply, to meet the demand for suds water, bluing water, rinse water and for all the other processes connected with this absorbing occupation. Think, that now you can have your morning bath and start the day right, or, perhaps, a refreshing bath after a hard day's toil.

### Lost Three Months

Perhaps, dear neighbor, you may at one time have given this a thought, and immediately dismissed it from your mind as impractical or, perhaps, you thought the expense too great, but what would you say, if you were shown that you could have running water in your home at a less expense than your city cousin? There is no questioning the fact that our rural homes have many more uses for a water supply, than is necessary for a city residence and still those who have the conveniences of city water works could scarcely suffer themselves to do without its advantages for even a day. Evidently a water system fills an important need.

How many unnecessary steps do you take each day in your routine of work? Just listen to this story of an Oklahoma farmer who lost more than three

months in leading horses to water and then do a little figuring on your own account. In Hughes county, Oklahoma, a farmer watered his horses from a spring 200 yards from his barn. Every time his work horses got a drink the farmer and his horses walked 400 yards out of their way. One day the county agricultural agent, T. A. Milstead, visited the farm and noticed that the farmer was taking many unnecessary steps. The agent suggested that a well be dug near the barn.

The agent believed that water could be struck at a depth of 23 feet. The farmer doubted this, but said he was willing to dig 50 feet if he could be assured of finding a plentiful water supply. Finally he proceeded to the digging of a well, and to the surprise alike of the farmer and the county agent a bountiful supply of water was struck at a depth of only 8 feet.

Then the county agent and the farmer began to calculate how much time was saved by the well. The farmer found that he spent 30 minutes on each trip to the spring and back. During the time he had lived on the farm he had spent 91 days of 10 hours a day leading horses to water. The time of the horses was also lost, so the farmer estimated that his 8-foot well was about the biggest investment on his place.

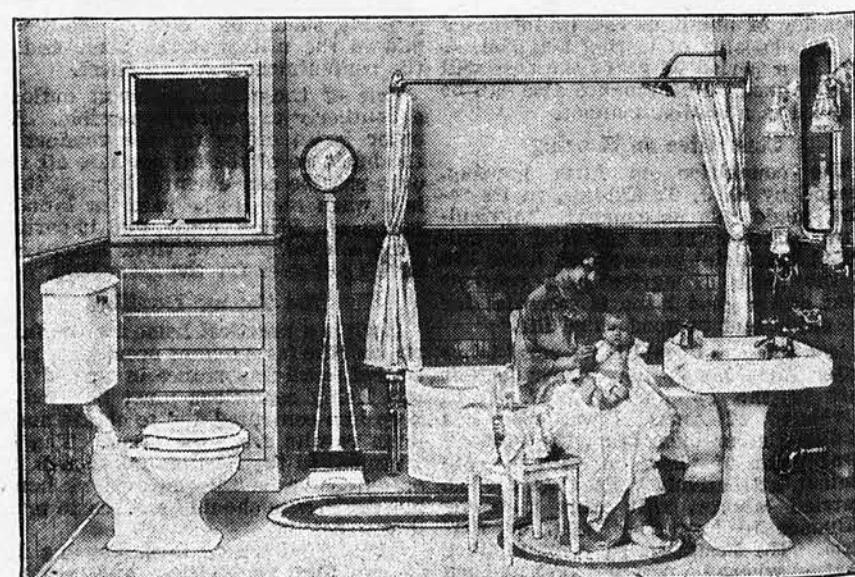
The story may have been enlarged to include the waste of time in hand pumping and the saving and advantages that might have been gained if running water had been available for filling the watering tanks for the stock, but these facts may be gleaned from a description of the different systems of supplying water.

### The Gravity System

Frequently it is possible to pipe water from some source of supply which exists at a higher level than the place where it is to be used. This system employs the force of gravity alone and the pressure will be dependent upon the difference of level between the source of supply and the place where it is to be used. Many of our mountain homes make use of this system, but it is undoubtedly true that a great many more cases, where the possibility of a copious supply with such ease, exists, never has been given a thought. It may be of interest to note, that several of our principal cities use a gravity supply for all of its needs.

A common application of a gravity system for household purposes where a natural gravity system is not available, is to place some form of a tank at an elevation, a few feet higher than the highest point where it is to be used. Some form of power is required to raise this water to the proper elevation. This may be accomplished by any of the following methods of pumping: Hand power, electric motor, gas engine, wind mill, hydraulic ram, pump operated by compressed air, air lift, and pump operated by impure or undesirable water supply under pressure.

(Continued on Page 17.)



Many Farm Homes Have a Good Bathroom with a Tub, a Lavatory with Hot and Cold Water and a Sanitary Closet Like This One.

## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

**I**T IS SELDOM that we have a full week, even in Eastern Kansas, in which farm work can be carried on during the entire time without interruption. But I can report such a week for 1920. The six days ending February 14 were days of plowing, disk and sowing oats on all the farms in this part of Kansas. Many have all their oats sown; very likely this early seeding will be all right but I prefer to wait a short time before sowing. It seems to me that February 20 is soon enough to start the drill and if the weather continues favorable we shall begin sowing next week in time to finish the job by the end of the week.

### Tractor Pulls the Disk

The ground which we shall sow to oats comprising about 19 acres, was plowed last October. Since then we have had no rain to beat down the soil and the furrows are as light and loose as when they were turned last fall. We started over this ground last night with the tractor and the tandem disk and going over it once puts the soil in the best of condition. Just before sowing we will harrow this ground crosswise to the way it was disked. I never like to drill following the harrow and going the same way as the harrow makes marks so much like the drill that one has to watch closely or he will get off the mark.

### Preparing Ground for Oats

We should have disked this oat ground before but the disk did not arrive until yesterday afternoon and by the time it was set up it was nearly sundown so we just had time to make two rounds, which was enough to show us that the disk would do the work. We bought the light tractor disk from which the rear disk can easily be detached and the front disk used with horses. For this combination we bought as an extra the tongue trucks which are used when it is drawn with horses. We got this outfit because we thought there might be times when the tractor could not be used. There are also times when one disking is sufficient and then horses provide power enough. The cost of this tandem disk complete with the extras, including weight boxes, was \$140.

### Trees and Crops

We came to this part of Kansas from a treeless land and so for a few years every little tree which came up on the farm was spared as trees seemed to us more to be desired than crops. For this reason we left several trees growing around the edges of the cultivated fields which have of late proved to be nuisances. Not only do they rob the crops of their moisture and fertility for some distance but they hinder the working of the farm implements, the grain harvester and the corn planter especially. So this week while one hand was plowing with the tractor the other was cutting down these trees and hauling the brush to put in a ditch which runs thru one field close to the creek. On top of this brush is piled straw so that further washing should be stopped for some time.

### Soil in Good Condition

We find the soil turns over in excellent condition, in fact about the best I ever saw it at this time of the year. The dry summer and fall put our soil in about as good condition as a heavy freeze which is fortunate in one way, for we have had no frost to penetrate the ground here this winter to a depth of more than 4 inches. We are plowing about 6 inches deep and during these short days are making from 5 to 6 acres a day with the tractor pulling two 14-inch plows. So well has the work progressed that there is now left but 6 acres to plow for corn and the same amount for kafir. When this is done all our spring plowing will be done; of course it is not done yet, but 12 acres is not a large amount to plow and even if bad weather prevents further farm work for four weeks we shall still consider

our spring work well along. To plow such soil 6 inches deep now requires a little more than 2 gallons of gasoline to the acre. To plow the same depth last fall took at least 25 per cent more gasoline.

### Kerosene for Fuel

The tractor is made to burn kerosene and it does this very satisfactorily in hot weather but when it is cool we find gasoline not only as cheap but much more satisfactory, as it does not foul the engine so much as kerosene does. I am not so sure but what gasoline will prove the best and cheapest fuel even in hot weather when the effect on the engine is considered. A company of farmers in this neighborhood who ran a threshing machine last summer and fall, using tractor power, found that even in warm weather of summer that gasoline was the most satisfactory fuel even if their machine was supposed to be a kerosene burner. This has been our experience with the tractor so far but we never have given kerosene a trial in warm weather. The present cost of tractor fuel here is 16 cents for kerosene and 24 cents for gasoline.

### Southern Seed Oats

We sold our surplus oats this week, most of them going for seed. For these oats we received 90 cents a bushel, which is the highest price ever paid us for oats and they were taken right at the granary door, too. A large amount of oats has been shipped into this territory this spring from Texas. These oats are to be used as seed as it has been found to be a good plan to import Southern oats every three or four years in order to maintain the earliness of the crop. Home grown oats when raised here for several years seem to lose their red color to a certain extent and become more white unless, as is often the case, they become mixed with the black oats, when the black oats seem to gain very rapidly over the red. Our oats have been raised here three years but they are not mixed with the black variety and last year they proved as early as any oats grown here. We have about half enough seed oats of winter growth and these have the full red color and are very heavy, probably weighing 40 pounds to the bushel while our spring grown oats will not weigh more than 36 pounds. We shall sow these winter and spring grown oats side by side and at harvest time will report results.

### Rural Engineering Hints

(Continued from Page 16.)

The disadvantage of the elevated tank is the great weight, for a reasonable supply of water; expensive tower construction and the fact that the system may be subjected to freezing temperatures during cold weather and wind pressure during windy weather. If it is decided to place the tank in the attic, the fact that a considerable weight is concentrated over a small area should be investigated carefully, otherwise it may prove to be a menace to life and property.

### The Pneumatic System

The pneumatic system as frequently designed, consists of a tank in the basement or cellar, or it may be buried in the ground below the frost line. In this tank a cushion of air under pressure is maintained above the water and this forces the water thru the pipes to the bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn or any other place where it is desired to have a faucet, with water on the demand in an instant. This system has a great advantage in the fact that it is completely closed and is not likely to become contaminated. Certain claims are also made for the air cushion in maintaining the purity of the water.

Another pneumatic system that is used to a certain extent is that in which there is a tank for air only. This air is kept under pressure and the pump for the water is located at the source of supply. This small pump operated by air, only operates when the faucet is open and the supply is not

stored. The air tank may be much smaller than the one above described for air and water storage combined. The amount of air used with this method is far in excess of the quantity used in maintaining pressure on the water in a tank. The process of compressing air for this purpose is not a very economical one, but there is a decided advantage in the flexibility of this system, as the same air tank may be connected to several pumps at several different locations.

An electric motor, if a source of electric current is available at a reasonable rate, is a very convenient and clean method of pumping water. The motor may drive a piston pump thru a gear reduction or it may drive a centrifugal pump direct. If an electric drive is decided upon, the motor should usually be selected from suggestions given by the pump manufacturer. Frequently the pump base is adapted for a special motor, and any other size or type may cause trouble.

### Methods of Pumping

A gas engine may prove under some conditions a very desirable investment, and unless liquid or gaseous fuels, either of which may be used, are very expensive in a particular locality, this method of pumping may be done at a very reasonable cost. A portable engine, that is one on trucks or skids could be used for other purposes when not pumping water.

When a windmill is used for pumping water, sufficient storage capacity should be provided in order that there shall never be a serious interruption of the supply. In some localities, wind can be depended upon as a fairly steady source of power.

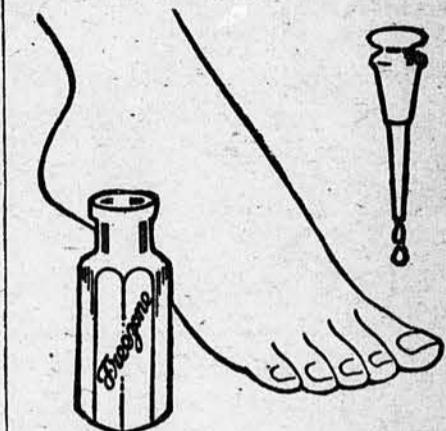
A hydraulic ram makes use of a small fall of water and pumps automatically with practically no attention in long periods of time. A fall of only 2 feet may be utilized to pump water to the top of a small residence. Of course only a small percentage of the water used by the ram is elevated into the storage tank, but this makes no difference where, in a flowing stream the water normally passes on anyway. The ram is a simple contrivance and is admirably adapted for mountain springs and streams where the water is not likely to be contaminated.

A water supply under pressure that is undesirable for drinking purposes may be used as the operating fluid for a reciprocating pump, very much as steam would be used in large installations. Such systems are on the market, designed for residence water supply. This system operates only when a faucet is open. A small pressure tank is used in order to insure a steady flow.

The air lift makes use of air under pressure, and while the system is not economical in the use of air, this scheme for lifting water is very desirable under certain conditions. The principle upon which it operates is, that air is released at the bottom of a vertical pipe extending to a certain depth under the water and this rising column of air carries with it the water in the pipe. If one contemplates the installation of such a system or for that matter any one of several of the systems described in this article, reliable information should first be obtained from competent persons.

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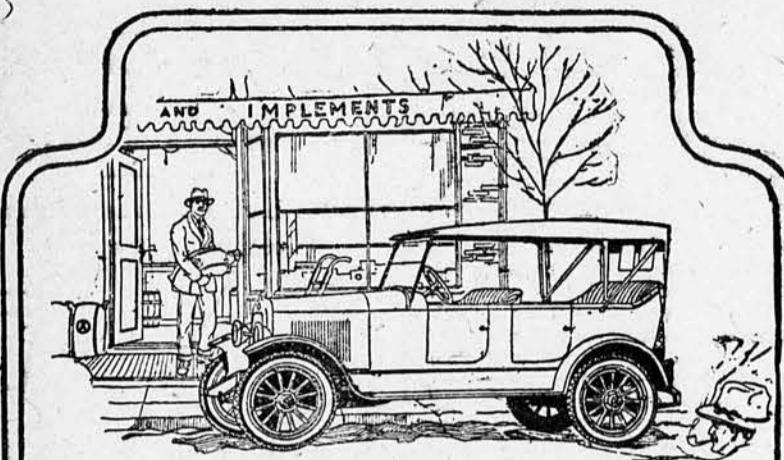
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## Kansas Farm News Notes

### Broomcorn Warehouse in Wichita

A \$50,000 broomcorn storage warehouse, the largest in the Southwest, is being built in Wichita by the Grant-Miller Broomcorn company. It is of reinforced concrete construction.

### New Farm Bureau Members

A total of 700 members of the Jefferson county farm bureau resulted from a week's campaign recently conducted under the leadership of Ralph Snyder, a farmer member of the legislature from that county.

### Grange Increases Membership

Pleasant Valley Grange, south of Ozawkie, Jefferson county, has just taken in 40 new members. This makes it the strongest local in the county. The addition of so many new members is putting new life and activity into this organization.

### Grangers Against Re-valuation

Grangers of Shawnee county have passed resolutions opposing the proposed re-valuation of farms of the county this year. There are 15 local Granges in the county. Farmers generally feel that this re-valuation means higher taxes for owners of farm lands.

### Big Profit from Cream

Butterfat to the value of \$1500 was sold last year by Mont Cory, a Republic county farmer, in spite of the fact that his herd had been much reduced by a dispersion sale, made at the time his son Earl entered the army. His wife and daughter were of valuable assistance in handling the dairy work during the year.

### Re-valuation in Marion County

A new assessment of real estate has been ordered in Marion county to begin March 1. The reason given is the rapidly increasing value of farm land and city properties. Similar action has been decided upon by the county commissioners of a number of Kansas counties, in spite of the protests being made by farmers.

### All Elevators Filled

Elevators at Liberal, Kan., are filled to capacity, approximately 150,000 bushels of grain. Local grain men report that not to exceed 25 per cent of the 1919 crop produced in that section is marketed. The big flour mill in Liberal has been running night and day since August, turning out 1,100 barrels of flour daily.

### Labor Asks Farmers to Meeting

Representatives of every farmer organization in Kansas have been invited by W. E. Freeman, president of the Kansas federation of labor, to meet labor representatives at Emporia some time next month, the exact date to be announced later. The purpose as set forth in the invitation is to adopt a political program. Mr. Freeman maintains that certain influences are at work endeavoring to divide the forces of organized labor and organized farmers, putting them at each other's throats.

### Farm Tenancy Census

Statistics on the number of farms in Kansas operated by tenants will be obtained by assessors this spring. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has added these items to the schedule of information gathered

by assessors each year for the board. The information is for statistical purposes only. "Due to the farm tenancy amendment coming up for consideration at the general election next fall, there is a lot of interest in this subject," said Mr. Mohler, "but the definite information on the subject is decidedly scarce. The latest official figures are from the 1910 federal census. We hope to get our reports from the assessors compiled in time to be given out early in the campaign."

### Farm Bureau in Ellis County

Sixty-four farmers representing every township in Ellis county met at the Fort Hays Experiment station on Wednesday of last week and perfected a preliminary organization for putting on a farm bureau campaign in Ellis county. That they mean business was proved by the fact that \$205 was thrown into a hat as a starter for a preliminary organization fund. Committeemen were chosen to lead the campaign in each township. The following men were elected as officers of the temporary organization: Joseph Griese, Walker, Kan., president; W. A. Logan, Big Creek, vice president; Peter Johnson, Jr., Lookout, secretary.

### Hens Make Good Profit

An annual profit of \$4.40 a hen was made by Mrs. R. C. Obrecht of Shawnee county on a flock of 36 hens and pullets. The record was kept at the request of Irene Taylor, home demonstration agent. The total receipts for eggs and poultry, including what was used at home, amounted to \$208.82. Purchased feed cost \$39.82.

### No Cars for Alfalfa

Not a single car of alfalfa was shipped from Chase county during a 30-day period by one of the biggest hay shippers in the county because of inability to get cars. This is one of the leading alfalfa sections in the state. Thousands of tons of alfalfa are stored in barns or stacked in the fields awaiting shipment.

### Hodgeman County to Advertise

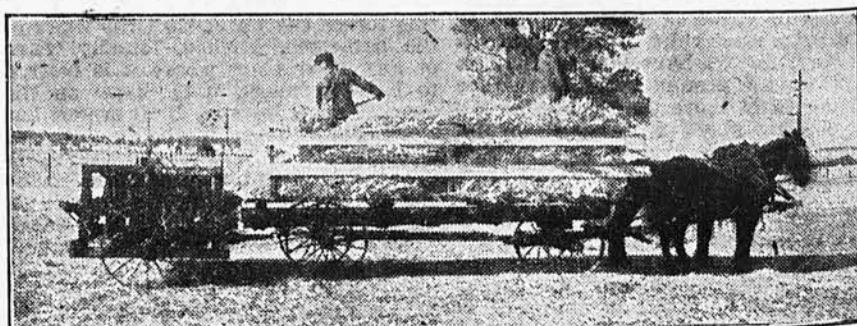
Farming possibilities of Hodgeman county are to be given wider publicity. At an oyster supper and booster meeting held recently in Jetmore attended by more than 100 men from various parts of the county, it was decided to join with the other counties of Southwest Kansas in the big advertising campaign about to be launched.

### New Farm Bureau Starts

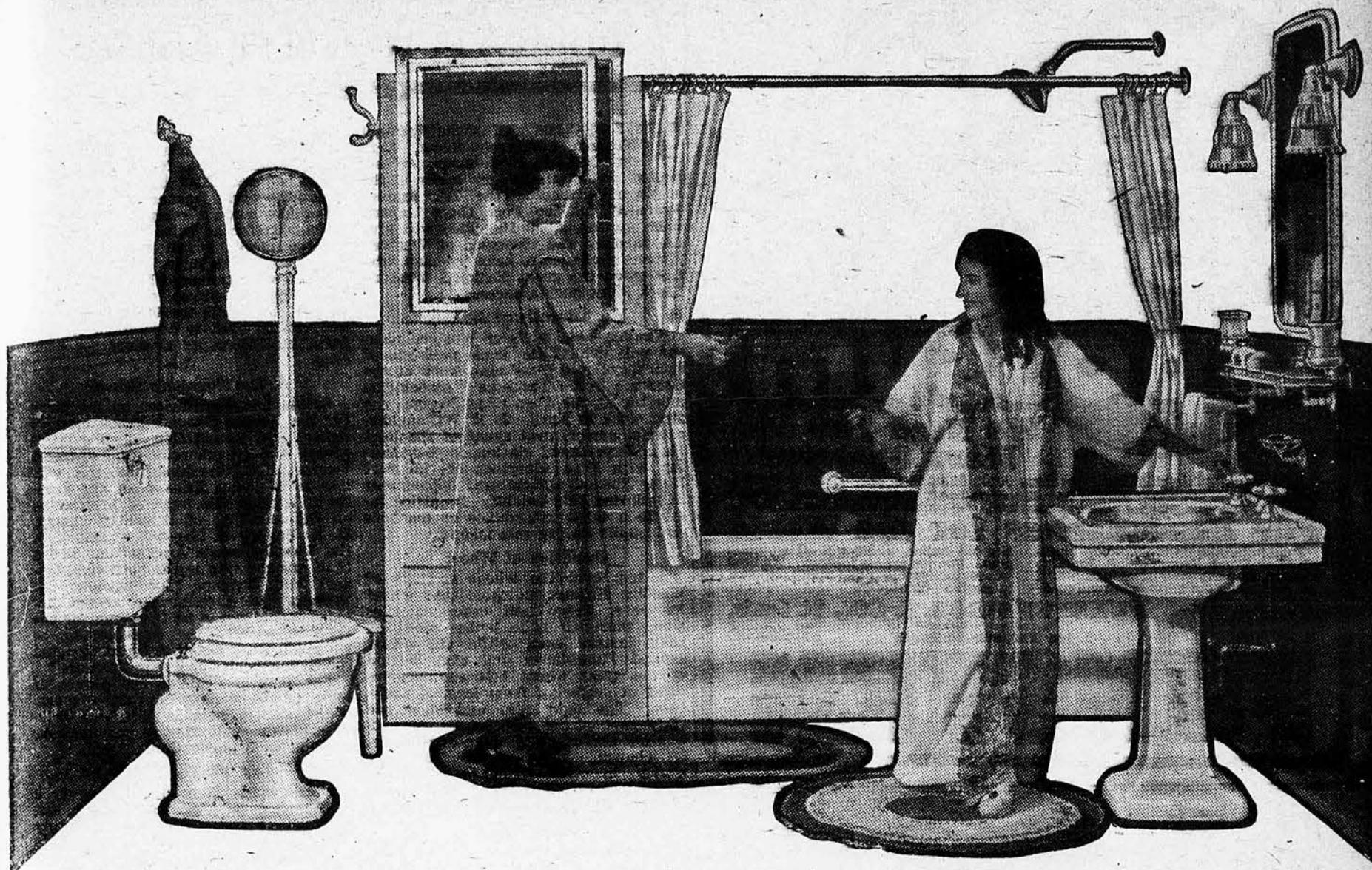
Sixty-four farmers, including representatives from every one of the 15 townships in Ellis county, recently met at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station and organized the Ellis county farm bureau. This is the first time in the history of the farm bureau movement in Kansas that every township of a county has been represented at a preliminary organization meeting.

### Open Sorghum Molasses Mill

An attempt is being made to re-open the sorghum mill at Ottawa, Kan., which was closed last season. A tractor has been purchased by C. A. LeterMaster, principal owner of the factory, and he is planning to oversee the planting of a heavy acreage of cane for the stockholders of the company. Many farmers in this vicinity are likely to put out cane for this sirup mill the coming season.



Keep the Straw Spreader and Manure Spreader Busy and Build up the Soil Fertility. The Land Must Have Plenty of Humus for Its Crops.



## Enjoy the Comforts of *Modern* Plumbing

EVERY farm home should have good plumbing. The purchase of plumbing is an important matter, one that has to be met but once or twice in a lifetime. You want to be sure of satisfactory service every day in the year, and for many years. Study the question carefully and make your purchase deliberately and with the intention of securing full value, both in quality and long service.

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## OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees — Saws Up Logs By Power

Does away with the old, back-breaking way of cutting wood. When not sawing, engine can be easily removed. Direct gear drive—no chains to bother with—no keys or set screw. Automatic friction clutch protects saw allowing slippage. 4-Cycle Hopper Cooled Engine. Oscillator Magneto. Unfailing power.

### Direct From Factory

I save you needless profits and delay; ship same day order is received. Famous Ottawa Guarantee insures high quality and your satisfaction. **30 Days Trial.** Pays for itself in a few weeks.

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### Cash or Easy Payments

All shipments direct from factory. You save needless profits and delays. Get an OTTAWA; let it pay for itself while it cuts down trees and saws your logs. **30 Days Trial—10-Year Guarantee.**

THE SECRETARY of the National Western Livestock Show, Denver, Colo., F. P. Johnson, has accepted an invitation to address the stockmen attending the 7th Annual Round-Up at the Fort Hays Experiment station, April 10. This will give the farmers and stockmen of Western Kansas a chance to hear the man who has made the great National Western Stock Show such a success.

### An Educational Exhibit

The boys and girls of Western Kansas will exhibit the farm products of their boys' and girls' club work at the Golden Belt Teachers' Association meeting at the Fort Hays Normal the first week in April. L. E. Willoughby, district agricultural agent of the Fort Hays Experiment station, is co-operating with Fred Albertson of the Fort Hays Normal agricultural department in securing this exhibit. Inquiries indicate a large attendance of teachers and pupils during this meeting.

### Condition of Wheat

A trip over the wheat sections of Western Kansas indicates that wheat in Gove, Trego and other counties along that belt is in better condition than farther east, while the wheat around Hutchinson and that section of the great wheat belt shows more signs of suffering from lack of moisture. The light rain and sleet the early part of the week of February 2 was not sufficient to make any material change. Much of the volunteer wheat in many fields is so thick, especially westward, that it is doubtful whether it will make much grain.

### Good Roads

The roads of Western Kansas have been excellent this winter except for the last week of November and first of December. This has made it possible to haul wheat in trucks for considerable distances to the stations that were fortunate enough to secure cars. However, the car situation has prevented much wheat from being moved, even tho the roads were good, and it is possible that there is more wheat in the hands of the farmers today than at this time last year.

### Raising Stock Hogs

Many of the better farmers of Western Kansas are coming to the conclusion that the hog business is more profitable in supplying the stocker market than in attempting to feed out and sell the finished product. For a great many years the Western cattleman has found it more profitable to sell his cattle as stockers than to attempt to feed them out. This axiom has gradually become the rule in the production of hogs.

In 1917 the Fort Hays Experiment station handled \$8,299.63 worth of hog business at a loss of \$84.05. During that year the hogs were marketed as fat hogs. In the light of this loss the pigs the following year were raised on alfalfa pastures and before the heavy feeding period was reached everything but the breeding sows were sold as stockers to be fed in Eastern Kansas. With a total of only \$4,036.95 invested a profit of \$750.51 resulted. Thus only one-half the hog money was invested in the transaction and by changing from a finished hog business to a stocker hog business it converted an \$84 loss to a \$750 gain.

The decline in hog prices last fall hurt the men who finish hogs early in the fall or winter on high priced grain very severely, while the man who reduced his hog operations before the heavy feeding was necessary may consider himself lucky. It is our opinion that Western Kansas is destined to be a stock hog region, and on the bottoms where alfalfa can be grown it should be a profitable part of every farm equipped to handle it.

### Dickey's Sorgo in Western Kansas

Dickey's Sorgo, a sure grain crop in Western Kansas, is becoming popular in the extreme Western part of the state. Farmers are threshing in Lane county and yields of from 30 to 40 bushels an acre are common.

However, this year is an excep-

tionally good one. The average yield for Freed's sorghum at the Fort Hays Experiment station for the last five years has been 15.2 bushels. It is a vigorous, early maturing crop and never has made a complete failure at Hays. Its forage value is low in yield but the quality is fair, due to a slight sweetness in the juice.

Freed's sorgo should have a place in the cropping system on every farm west of the 100th meridian in Kansas and can be used to advantage on any farm in Kansas as a short season crop.

### A Threshermen's School

Salina has been chosen as the place for the Second Annual Threshermen's School and Association meeting, thus giving the threshermen and farmers interested in threshing problems who live in Western Kansas an opportunity to attend this week of instruction on the handling of threshing outfits. O. E. Snyder of Topeka, secretary of the Threshermen's Association, writes that this meeting is for both threshermen and farmers "for without the farmers the threshermen would not exist and it would be the same for the farmers without the threshermen, so we must work together hand in hand for each other's success in business."

The program carries the names of some of the leading machine experts of the country, such as L. P. Van Valkenbergh, who will discuss gas engines, ignition and lubrication.

### Dry Fodder Silage

Silage made from dry fodder is a troublesome problem confronting the Western Kansas stockmen. Many farmers do not have silage enough to run their herds during the entire winter and they are planning on refilling. In putting up this silage there must be water added to make it equal the fodder pound for pound. This is often quite difficult since an ordinary hose placed in the silage cutter will not furnish sufficient water and the farmer is not often provided with water pressure enough to put the water into the silo after each day's cutting.

A pit silo has an advantage over the upright silo since the water pressure is not so great a problem. It is useless to refill silos unless plenty of water is used and the silage thoroughly tramped. Dry fodder will require more tramping to make good silage than green fodder since it does not have the weight to settle itself. However, with plenty of water and plenty of tramping, silage made from dry fodder has given practically the same results as silage made from green crops when properly put up. These results are substantiated by many farmers of Rooks county.

### Grading Farm Products

Many shipments of Western Kansas products often bring low prices because of the careless way in which they are sometimes prepared for the market. The price that any producer gets for his commodity often depends on how well he caters to the demands of the buyer.

A circular letter received from R. A. Smith, supervisor of agriculture for the Union Pacific railroad, presents an appeal for the co-operation of the Western stations to help in urging farmers to prepare their commodities for shipment, sacking their seeds for sale in uniform sacks, the weight and quality of each being the same. It is quite often true in non-uniform shipments that the poorest sack will be opened first, thus giving a poor impression of the whole shipment. This is especially true in shipping a car of baled alfalfa. Three-fourths of the bales contained in the car may be No. 1 alfalfa, and the other one-fourth may be bales that have been wet and therefore would grade low. The whole shipment would be graded low as a result. A mixed bunch of cattle seldom brings as much as the same weight of cattle uniform in size and color.

Dick—Did your late employer give you a testimonial?

Tom—Yes, but it doesn't seem to be any good. He said I was one of the best men his firm had ever turned out.

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Forever Solve the Problem of Sewage Disposal

Made of Vitrified Salt Glazed Clay. Can be used with or without running water. Can be installed at a nominal cost. Lasts forever. Safeguards the health of your family. Lightens the Household labors. Descriptive Booklet gives full information. Send for it. Read what people who are using these tanks have to say.

**W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co., Dept. 51, Kansas City, Mo.** Established 1885

**Southwest Wins With Sorghums**

(Continued from Page 3.)

conditions has many advantages over the one-crop system. It is more likely to bring in a steady income, since several lines of work are under way. Selling cream is always in order. With a little planning in advance there need never be a lack of feed for milk cows, winter or summer. I talked with the manager of a local creamery and ice cream factory in Dodge City. This company is only one of 10 or 12 organizations buying cream thru this section. He told me he had about 200 customers and that they averaged 5 gallons of cream a week, which at prevailing prices probably brings in \$6 or \$7 weekly. More than 600 cream separators are owned in Ford county, according to the figures of our state board of agriculture. Gray county has 350, Finney about the same and Hodgeman more than 400. Ford county had 76 silos March 1, 1919, Gray 32, Seward 66, Finney 54, and Clark 48.

**Keeping Out of Ruts**

The most successful farmer here as elsewhere does not permit himself to get into ruts, but keeps his head working. Frequently some condition will arise making a complete change of plans necessary. I talked with a Ford county farmer who has kept a careful book account of the cost of producing wheat for 20 years. He is thoroly converted to the principle of diversified farming as a necessity for the Southwest. This man tried to grow wheat against his better judgment in 1917 and 1918, because of the government call for a maximum acreage. Based on his records, conditions at seeding time were not favorable for wheat, there being too small an amount of stored moisture at seeding time. He harvested no wheat during these two years. In 1919 the grasshoppers harvested so much of the crop that he did not get enough to replace the seed he had used for the three-year period.

The last few years have been difficult crop years in the Southwest, considering wheat only, but the remarkable showing made by kafr and milo in these seasons when wheat was almost a failure proves the certainty of these crops under adverse conditions. In Ford county the 48,100 acres of kafr in 1917 had a value of \$686,683.20, according to the board of agriculture figures, or \$14.29 an acre. More than 300,000 acres of wheat had been seeded the preceding fall, but less than 1 acre in 14 was harvested and the value is given at \$270,712.35, or \$10.65 an acre.

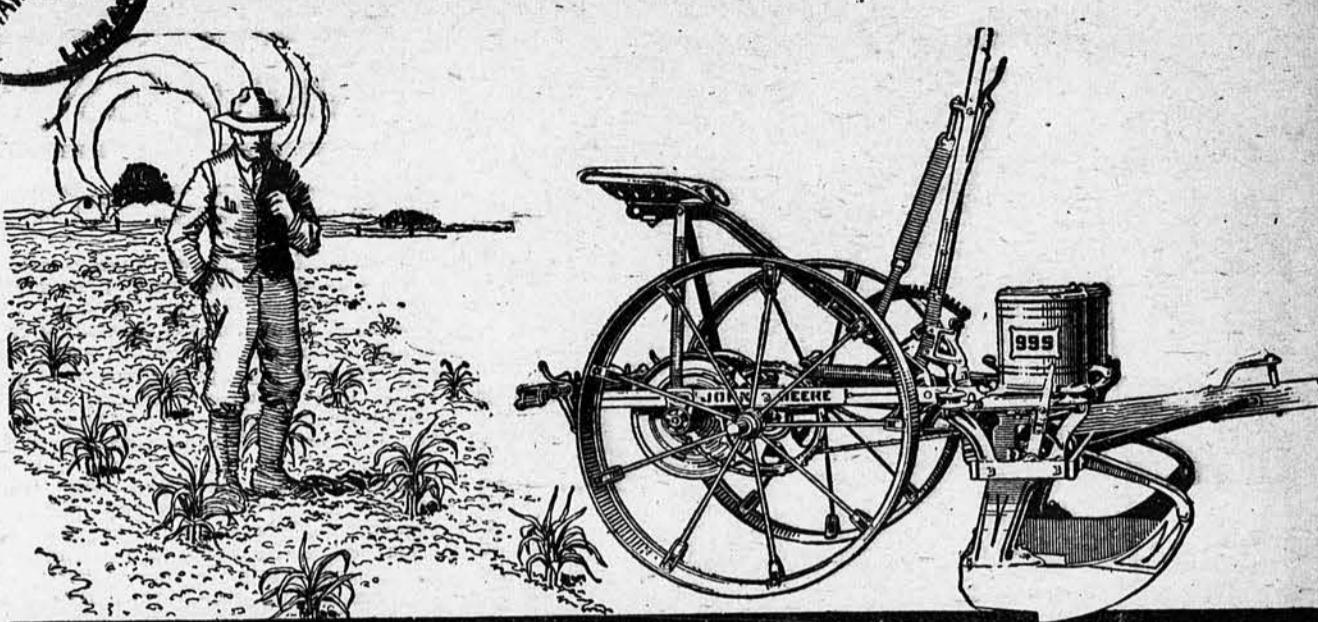
In this adverse crop year the value of the kafr produced in this one county was 2½ times greater than the wheat. In the same year in Ford county almost 10,000 acres of milo returned a value of \$11.71 an acre. In 1918 the milo acreage was increased three-fold and it returned \$11.24 an acre. In Gray county in 1917 the value of the 22,686 acres of kafr is given as \$272,188.41, or \$11.99 an acre. In 1918 the acreage was somewhat reduced but the value of the crop is given at \$278,644.20, or \$18.30 an acre.

The latest development in the Southwest is the formation of an association for helping to point the way to a greater and more prosperous agriculture all thru this section, extending into Colorado and south into Oklahoma. A larger population is needed and newcomers must be fully acquainted with the farming methods essential to success. Bankers, real estate men, business men and farmers have joined in subscribing to the funds of this Greater Southwest Association, as it is called. W. H. Magruder of Liberal has been elected president, I. J. Carter of Garden City, vice president, and C. C. Isely of Dodge City, treasurer.

**Produces a Green Cotton**

Production of cotton with a staple of pronounced green, an objective long sought by agriculturists and scientists, has been perfected, according to C. F. O'Briant, a farmer near Dalton, Ga., who has been conducting experiments with that aim in view for years. Samples of the cotton are said to be of a beautiful green color and of fine fiber. —New York Times.

It is better to forget the faults of other folks than to enlarge on them.



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Change from hillling to drilling or vice-versa made instantly by means of foot lever. Nine drilling distances can be secured without changing plate.

Plants great variety of seed without changing cut-off.

Automatic Marker requires no attention after starting in the field.

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The Spectre Revels.....	Mrs. Southworth
The Green Ledger.....	Miss M. E. Braddon
Barbara.....	The Duchess
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offered; also some special lots of  
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Best for windbreaks and hedges. Protect crops  
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One Grade—The Best

**PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM**  
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**GUARANTEED SEEDS.** Alfalfa \$12.50 bu; Timothy \$7.50;  
Orange or Red Amber Canseeds \$1.50; Amber Janes \$1.50;  
Common Millet \$1.75; Oats \$1.25; Barley \$1.75; White Sweet  
Clover \$20.00; Red Clover \$32.00; Alsike Clover \$30.00; White  
Canseeds \$1.75; Raffia \$1.90; Fertaria \$1.75; Milo \$1.75;  
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## Among Colorado Farmers

The material for the Colorado department this week was written by Howard D. Sullivan of Denver, a member of the state immigration commission.

**A**GRICULTURAL development on the semi-arid plains west of the 100th meridian in the last 15 years has exploded many theories regarding the minimum amount of rainfall necessary for the profitable production of crops. The Great American Desert, as our geographers used to label a large part of this area, no longer appears as such on any of the maps of the United States. In its place are shown networks of railroad lines and well improved highways, and hundreds of small cities and towns, all built up and supported chiefly by agriculture and associated industries. It is the most productive "desert" in the world.

The theory that farming can be made to pay in this area where there is no water for irrigation, with an average annual rainfall of from 15 to 21 inches, has been demonstrated, but there are still doubters. A succession of three dry seasons in the northern part of this district has shaken the faith of a good many farmers who homesteaded in Montana and adjoining states even 10 or more years ago. Dry farmers in parts of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico are just beginning to regain confidence after the severe drought of 1917 and 1918. There was an almost complete failure among dry farmers in some parts of Colorado last year, and every year there will be failures throughout the semi-arid districts, when farmers seek to take advantage of the high prices prevailing for crops that are not certain even with the average rainfall, and plant large acreages of such crops, against their better judgment, merely gambling on the chance that nature will be more generous than she is accustomed to be in this part of the world.

Despite many discouragements, however, agricultural development here has been rapid. The states that include what used to be the Great American Desert have shown relatively a larger increase in acreage of land under cultivation and value of crops produced in the last 10 years than any other group of states in the country.

### To Increase Production

But there is still more than 100 million acres of land in this great Inland West, entirely out of reach of water for irrigation and with an average annual rainfall ranging below 21 inches, yet capable of producing crops at a profit, which has never been broken. This is nearly one-third as great an area as was under cultivation in the entire country in 1909. Most of this land is in private ownership, tho it includes considerable areas of state land and a relatively small amount of government land open to homestead entry.

Reclaiming this land and making it productive is one of the big problems of the states in which it is located. To deal with this problem was the primary purpose for which the Colorado board of immigration was created by legislative enactment in 1909. Similar agencies have been created for the same purpose in most of the Western states having large areas of undeveloped agricultural land. There has been a preponderance of discouragement in the experience of every one of them.

Two years after the Colorado board of immigration was organized the state was visited by one of the most damaging droughts in its history. Hundreds of people had recently moved on farms in the non-irrigated districts of the state as a result of the special invitation extended thru the immigration board. Other hundreds had responded to the glowing invitation of individual real estate dealers and corporations selling real estate, all supported by the immigration campaign undertaken by the state. So many people came in that it was impossible for local agencies to give them attention and advice, and in many districts no effort of this kind was made. The result was disastrous, both to hundreds of investors in farm lands and to the state.

It is not worth while to go into this situation further, except to say that it resulted in an exodus of farmers from various non-irrigated districts in Colorado. Such exodus have been unpleasantly common in the past in connection with attempted development of semi-arid farm lands in all states where such lands are found.

### For More Information

A study of these disastrous failures in Colorado and other states has convinced me that they have been due largely to lack of information on the part of new settlers regarding the possibilities of dry farming. Such new settlers are almost always too optimistic and their optimism generally is based on false information. We of the great Inland West have been perhaps just a little too sanguine of our agricultural opportunities, and our overconfidence has retarded rather than hastened the agricultural development of our non-irrigated areas.

In recent years the Colorado board of immigration has interested itself in statistics of agricultural production in the state. It has made a study of rainfall distribution, of transportation problems and of similar matters of keen interest to agricultural communities. It has learned that no invitation is necessary to induce people to come to Colorado and to other Western states where there is an abundance of undeveloped farm land, for the number desiring to make such moves is always perhaps too large. What is needed much more is accurate information to give to prospective settlers about the character of crops that are most successful on semi-arid lands, when most of the rainfall is likely to come and what yields the farmer may expect to obtain under normal conditions, with such agricultural methods as he will employ.

The average yield of wheat in Colorado for the 10 years ending with 1918, as calculated by the bureau of crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, was 22.4 bushels an acre. The same authority places the average yield of oats an acre at 37.3 bushels; barley, 33.6 bushels; potatoes, 122 bushels, and hay, 2.20 tons. Similarly large yields are reported for nearly all Western states.

But there are large areas of irrigated land in nearly all states where dry farming is followed extensively. Average yields of crops in these states, therefore, are of little value to farmers who have been accustomed to abundant rainfall and who contemplate trying to farm on the non-irrigated plains west of the 100th meridian. What they should know is the average yield that in this territory, and such information may be expected on non-irrigated land has been in the past somewhat difficult to obtain.

### Dry Land Yields

Statistics gathered by the Colorado Board of Immigration, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, showed that the average yield of winter wheat on non-irrigated land in Colorado last year was 9.33 bushels an acre, and that of spring wheat was 7.35 bushels an acre. The highest average yield of wheat made on non-irrigated land in any county in the state was about 18 bushels, and the lowest was 4 bushels. The season was unfavorable in some districts, and the average yield of wheat for the state as a whole was considerably below normal. Yet investigations made by the two agencies named show that an average yield of 12 bushels of wheat an acre on non-irrigated land is as much as the Colorado farmer may reasonably expect, one year with another, the much higher yields than this, even up to 30 bushels and more, are obtained under especially favorable conditions.

In view of these facts it is manifest that farmers who have been influenced to move to Colorado because of the high yield of wheat are almost certain to be disappointed if they farm non-irrigated land. The same disappointment is likely to result regarding the yields of oats, barley and potatoes. In the cases of corn, rye and sorghum there will be much less ground for disappointment, for the acreage of these

crops grown on irrigated land is comparatively small.

Real estate dealers may not justly be condemned for quoting these high average yields to influence prospective purchasers, for they are government figures, and in the past the several states themselves have used them in their campaigns to bring in new settlers. It is clear, however, that they are not proper figures for use in this connection unless they are modified by exhausting explanations of the conditions under which crops are grown in these states. The only fair information regarding crop yields to use in advertising the possibilities of the non-irrigated lands of the semi-arid West is the average yields obtained on irrigated and non-irrigated land respectively.

It is only within the last few years that such information has been available from any source. The census bureau segregated irrigated and non-irrigated crops to a certain extent in the census of agricultural production for 1900, but it published no data showing average yields an acre, by counties, for any crop, either irrigated or non-irrigated. In the county tables published showing acreage and production of crops only the total acreage and total production were given, with no information as to the relative proportions of irrigated and non-irrigated land.

#### Two Sets of Reports

Practically all official data regarding acreage and production of crops now being collected in Colorado segregate irrigated and non-irrigated crops. County assessors gather information regarding the acreage of land devoted to the various crops, segregating carefully for each crop the acreage that is irrigated from that which is without water for irrigation. Threshermen furnish reports on the acreage of grain threshed and the yield, the blanks furnished them providing for separate reports on irrigated and non-irrigated crops. Volunteer correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates report separately on the condition of irrigated and non-irrigated crops. Two complete sets of reports, by counties are made up annually for each of the principal crops grown in the state, one for that grown under irrigation and the other for that grown without irrigation.

It is apparent that a general publication of statistics showing the average yield of both irrigated and non-irrigated crops for the semi-arid states, instead of composite average yields for all crops, might discourage the movement of farmers to the non-irrigated lands of these states. The experience of the Colorado state board of immigration shows that such publication does, in fact, discourage such movement to a limited extent. This will prove to be a benefit rather than a detriment to such states, however, for, while fewer farmers may come into the state during boom periods, there will always be a much smaller number that will fail, and leave the state or become burdens upon their respective communities, following periods of severe drouth. Such periods of severe drouth have always visited these areas in the past and they are certain to be of somewhat frequent occurrence in the future.

The collection and publication of accurate data regarding crop yields on non-irrigated farm lands also should have the effect of preventing unreasonable and unjustifiable increases in the prices of unbroken agricultural lands in the semi-arid districts. Since most of the undeveloped farm land in the semi-arid West is now in private ownership there is always danger that land booms will carry prices above the levels at which actual farmers may purchase and obtain reasonable returns on their investments. Large land holders and real estate dealers generally will benefit by the stabilizing of prices at reasonable levels, for boom periods, with high land prices, are almost invariably followed by periods of depression, when land sells with difficulty at any price.

#### Muffler Needed

Mother—"I wish you wouldn't stand on the steps so long with that Junior when he brings you home."

She—"Why I only stood there for a second last night."

Mother—"Is that all? I really thought I heard a third and a fourth."



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**With the Capper Calf Club**

Harper is First County to Complete Team

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

WE'LL HAVE to give to Harper county the honor of having the first complete team in the Capper Calf club for 1920. When the club first was announced, Waverly Stearman sent word: "Count me in on the calf club. I'm going to do my level best to have a complete membership." One boy already had enrolled for Harper county. The club manager heard nothing more from "Wavey" for a week or two, then in came his recommendation blank. And do you think this hustling chap contented himself with enrolling and promising to talk to the other boys about it? No indeed! Right on the recommendation blank with his own name were the names of two more boys who submitted recommendations along with Waverly's. Then before I had time to write him, in came another application from that county.

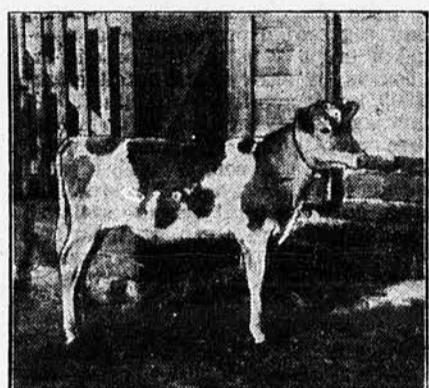
And think of it, girls, the first complete Capper Calf club team is composed entirely of boys. Does that mean the boys have more pep? Surely not, but the girls will have to do some hustling now. With five members in line, Harper county has a little "edge" on other counties, but it will take hustling all thru the contest to win that pep trophy. Here's the lineup for Harper:

Name	Address	Age
Everett A. Grimes.....	Attica	16
Waverly M. Stearman.....	Harper	17
Chauncey Bickel.....	Harper	15
Walter Mentze.....	Harper	16
Robert Denny.....	Harper	16

I suggest that club members clip this and succeeding lists so that a club directory will be available. County teams will be published as they are completed, and when enrollment time ends April 1, names of members in counties with incomplete teams will be printed. County leaders will be elected by county clubs, and their election confirmed by the club manager, as fast as teams are completed. Just as soon as possible after April 1 leaders will be appointed in remaining counties which have three or more members. Monthly meetings will be held from that time to the end of the contest November 1, the meetings during June, July and August being compulsory. That is, members must attend these three meetings or be able to provide satisfactory excuses for their absence. Then at the end of the contest, county leaders will turn in their reports, and that beautiful pep trophy will be awarded. Won't there be five proud club members then? The trophy cup in the other Capper clubs has meant more than any other prize, and I know it will be the same in our club.

Wish I could have my calf club members at my desk some day to open club letters with me. It certainly is interesting to read what boys and girls from all over the state are doing, what plans they are making, where they expect to buy their calves, their efforts to get more members, and all the other news they write. "I have my calves located," writes Frankie Maupin of Finney county. "I have spoken for them to be delivered in April, as we haven't any fresh cows now. I expect to begin club work about the middle of April."

If any club member desires more information about the dairy breeds of cattle, just ask the club manager. Next week we'll begin the study of the beef breeds with a talk about Shorthorns.



Good Guernsey Blood Here.

should get at it. The native home of Guernsey cattle is on the islands of Guernsey and Alderney, in the Channel Islands group, off the coast of France in the English Channel. According to Plumb's "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," like that of the Jersey, is quite obscure, but is supposed by many to have been derived from the same French ancestry. Like the Jersey, the Guernsey for many years has been protected at home by the exclusion of all other breeds. Any live cattle brought to the island, excepting from Alderney, must be slaughtered within 24 hours. By a long-continued process of selection, a larger type of cattle than Jerseys has been produced, yet these have much in common with that breed. Guernseys first were brought to America in 1818.

In general appearance the cattle of this breed are larger than Jerseys, are coarser of style, show more constitution, and have a different shade of fawn color. The color is either yellowish, brownish, or reddish fawn, the latter prevailing frequently with white markings or with white on the limbs or under part of the body. The muzzle is buff or flesh colored and is surrounded by a whitish or yellowish circle of hair. A rich yellow secretion is most characteristic of the Guernsey, breeders laying much emphasis on it in the scale of points. Guernseys possess a nervous disposition, but are very quiet and gentle if properly handled. Milk from Guernsey cows is noted for its extremely yellow color and high percentage of butterfat. This breed is particularly adapted for the production of butterfat or cream or for rich milk at a special price.

If any club member desires more information about the dairy breeds of cattle, just ask the club manager. Next week we'll begin the study of the beef breeds with a talk about Shorthorns.

**The Capper Calf Club**

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

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

Signed ..... Age .....

Approved ..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice ..... R. F. D. .... Date .....

Age Limit: 12 to 18

## Farm Questions

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Market for Alfalfa Hay

We desire to ask whether you can refer us to persons or firms paying \$35 and \$36 a ton for alfalfa. We have a great deal of first class alfalfa but for some reason there is no market for it here. Local dealers are not buying and freight is \$8 a ton to Kansas City, but we could afford to pay this in case we shipped to a reliable firm.

Alamosa, Colo. PAT CASEY.

The alfalfa should be shipped to the Kansas City market on consignment, that terminal affording the best advantages on hay at this time from Alamosa, Colo. Any dealer who is a member of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association will handle the alfalfa consignment on a commission basis of 75 cents a ton, and a minimum of \$7.50 a car, the lowest rate of any terminal market in the United States. So far as consigning to a reliable firm is concerned, member dealers of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association must be reliable to retain their memberships, and no fear need be entertained by the shipper in making his choice. If the hay grades choice on the official inspection in Kansas City, it should bring \$35.50 to \$36 a ton, but only a very small percentage of the alfalfa grades choice. The official definition of choice alfalfa is: "Shall be reasonably fine leafy alfalfa of bright green color properly cured, sound, sweet and well baled." It is not uncommon for hay which the consignee considers choice to grade standard or even No. 2. Sanders Sosland.

### Unthrifty Heifer

I have a 2-year-old heifer that was on pasture all summer. In the last 30 days she has had all the corn fodder and cane that she could eat and yet she has a rough coat of fur and seems unthrifty. Please suggest a remedy.

WILLIAM SEITH.

Spearville, Kan.

Your unthrifty heifer affected with diarrhea may be affected with one of several diseases. The chances are that it will be impossible to make a positive diagnosis of the condition without a laboratory diagnosis. Sometimes the diarrhea is due to intestinal tuberculosis, and therefore I believe the first thing you should do is to have some competent graduate veterinarian apply the tuberculin test. If the test is negative, then that dangerous disease may be excluded. Diarrhea may be due to other infectious diseases or it may be due to indigestion. The laboratory of the division of veterinary medicine of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be glad to examine free of charge any tissues or materials that you wish to send in regarding this disease. A letter should accompany such materials.

R. R. Dykstra.

### To Kill Plant Lice

What will kill lice on house plants? I have tried lice powder, insect powder, tobacco tea, coal oil in water, Paris green and fly dust, but none of these remedies did any good.

READER.

Bucklin, Kan.

There are many remedies for plant lice, such as kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, tobacco solution and many others including the so-called insect powders. The difficulty comes in applying these remedies properly in the house. We have found Black Leaf "40" to be the best remedy for plant lice. This is sold at drug stores and if they do not understand the name Black Leaf "40" ask for nicotine sulphate. Directions for its use usually come with each package.

M. F. Ahern.

### Horse with Affected Eye

I have a horse that has a spot on one eye. At times this eye is watery and runs a great deal. This condition has existed for the past five months. Please suggest treatment.

WILLIAM SEITH.

Spearville, Kan.

The horse with a spot on its eye should be treated by blowing into the affected eye once or twice a week, as much calomel as can be held on the point of the blade of a pocket knife. It should be remembered that calomel is a poisonous drug.

R. R. Dykstra.

## Practical Tractor Facts

THE 1920 "Ten-Twenty" that is going to outdistance all other tractors not only in the matter of nation-wide popular demand, but also in general satisfaction to the farmer, is the **Titan 10-20**.

In five years' time a great many thousands of Titan tractors have been manufactured at the great Milwaukee Works, the home of the Titan. Practically every one of these tractors is in use today. They are serving not only the farmers of America, but also thousands in Europe, rebuilding the dormant war-torn acres that are hungry for crops.

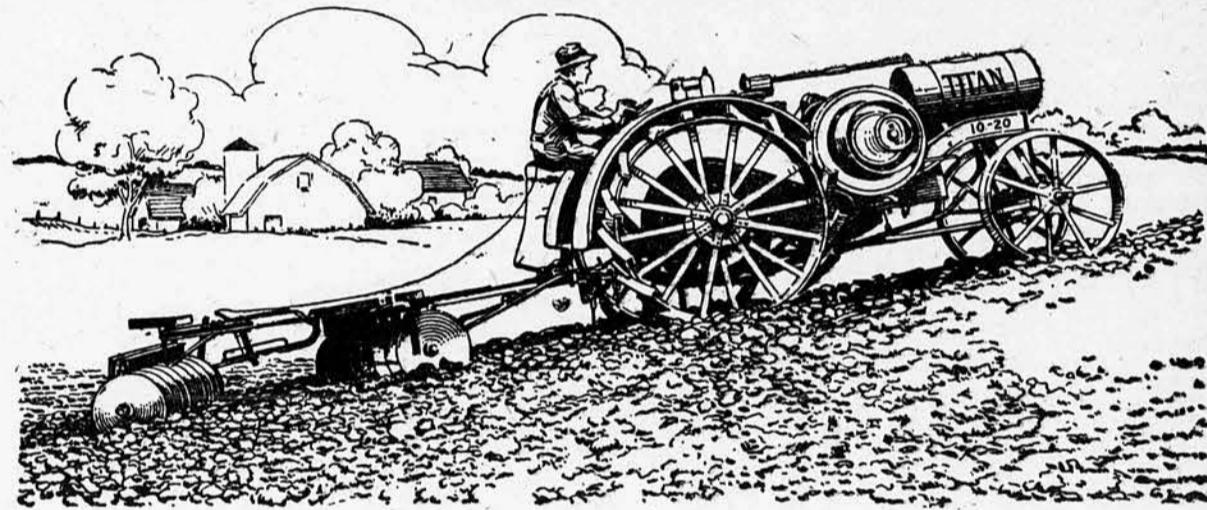
With so great a number of Titan 10-20's in active use — setting so many good examples to farmers in need of right power — it has been necessary to enlarge the manufacturing facilities to meet the rapidly developing demand for this most

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popular of popular tractors. The scene at the tractor plants is one of night-and-day activity, with 5,000 men on the job. It is probable that, by the time this notice appears, producing volume will have been increased sufficiently to enable you to get a **Titan 10-20** for early spring delivery *if your order is placed at once*.

There has been no increase in price. **Titan 10-20** is available for you at the 1920 price fixed last July — **\$1,000 cash, f. o. b. factory**. See your International dealer.



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## Read the Advertisements

—and mention where you saw them.



**Tom McNeal's Answers****Truancy and Income Tax**

What is the truancy law in Kansas and is there any income tax on sale of land owned several years prior to 1914? If so how is it computed?

READER.

1. The Kansas truancy law provides that every parent, guardian, or other person having charge of any child or children between 8 and 15 years old must send such child or children to the public school or to a private denominational or parochial school for such period during the year as such school is in session, provided that any child more than 14 years old who is able to read and write the English language and who is regularly employed for his own support or for the support of those dependent upon him shall not be required to attend more than eight weeks during the year. It is the duty of the county superintendent to divide the county into truant districts. This does not apply to cities of the first and second class, which have their own truant officers. The county commissioners on the nomination of the county superintendent, appoint the truant officers for the county. It is the duty of the truant officers to see that the children are kept in school.

2. If the person who sells the land bought it in 1913 or subsequent to that time and sold it for an advanced price he would be required to pay income on the profit he made on the transaction but my understanding is that he would be permitted to deduct from the selling price the cost of permanent improvements he has made on the land since the original purchase. Suppose for example that he sold the land for an advance of \$10,000 over the original purchase price in 1913, but had in the meantime erected buildings which cost him \$5,000, he would be permitted to subtract the \$5,000 from the \$10,000.

**Rights of Renter and Purchaser**

A is the owner of a farm. B is the renter. A lists farm for sale with C, a real estate firm; D contracts for purchase of farm with C; makes cash payment, draws up contract for sale of farm, and final settlement and possession on or before March 1. Deed and other papers are signed and deposited for safe keeping until final settlement is made. B has some plowing done when farm was contracted for. D paid him for the plowing and was permitted to put in wheat. Nothing was reserved on the farm by C. Afterward some fencing material was claimed by B and A refused to settle for it. B says that he told A about the fence material he put on the farm. B then pulls some posts and wire and moves them from the farm. Can D recover for loss of material removed? Should D make final settlement before getting possession? If so what steps should be taken to obtain possession?

If B should claim to have an oral contract with A for rental of farm for 1920 could he after having received pay for his plowing and permitting D to put in wheat, retain possession?

If B refuses to move the first of March what action and by whom should it be taken to get possession?

Could B be forced to move? In case of litigation in getting possession who would be required to pay the costs?

## INFORMATION.

1. When D purchased the farm without reservations he had a right to assume that the fence belonged to the farm and if removed A should stand good for the loss.

2. If D can get peaceable possession he should do so before starting any actions for damages. The person who is in possession always has an advantage. As A by his conveyance obligated himself to deliver possession of the property to the purchaser it was his duty to get B off the place, but if B persists in holding possession after March 1 D would have the right to bring an action in forceable entry and detainer to put him out. In view of what you say he has already done I cannot see what right he can have to continue possession. The costs of an action such as I have indicated would follow the suit; that is the loser would have to pay the costs unless he happened to be execution proof.

**A Question of Fence**

A and B have a partition fence. B's land is all pasture. He keeps hogs and cattle. His land is half pasture and half farm land. He keeps one or two milk cows and one horse. Running thru the land is a deep ditch, or water way that needs attention after every big rain. A told B that she would not take care of that ditch for him, but that she would take care of the easier half and put chicken wire where it was needed. Last January she sent a man to help him build the fence. B told the man he was not ready to build the fence and put it off from time to time. In the spring, when his cattle were troublesome, he said that he would hire a man to help him build the fence. A agreed to pay the man and provide half of the material for a fence. A waited three months for B

(Continued on Page 29.)



Cross-section of typical tractor engine showing where the oil is greatly heated.

## Engine troubles—90% preventable

**Burned out bearings, overheating, lack of power are caused by failure to lubricate properly**

**O**NE man has trouble with his engine—another one does not. What is the difference?

In nine cases out of ten, engine trouble in automobiles, tractors and trucks is preventable. This is the verdict of automotive engineers, practical repair men and dealers after years of study.

It is the tremendous heat at which engines operate which makes lubrication a problem. Ordinary oil breaks down under this terrific heat—200° to 1000° F. Large quantities of sediment which has no lubricating value are formed. The lubricant evaporates like boiling water. The oil in the sump is contaminated and thinned down by fuel.

As a result carbon forms rapidly, bearings soon burn out and the engine overheats. Serious engine trouble soon results. Because the tractor works at higher temperature, these evils are exaggerated in its case.



Ordinary oil after use      Veedol after use  
Sediment formed after 50 hours running in a tractor

cant that resists heat. How Veedol resists heat is clearly illustrated by the sediment test on the left.

The proper grade of Veedol for all engines not only reduces by 86% the amount of sediment formed, but prevents excessive contamination. Because it reduces evaporation to a minimum, Veedol gives from 25% to 50% greater service per gallon.

### Recommended for most fine tractors

Veedol Special Heavy is recommended by most Fordson dealers. Many manufacturers recommend it for their machines, including: Allwork, Moline, International Harvester, Bates Steel Mule, Parrett, Case, Hart-Parr, Emerson Brantingham, Weidley Tractor engines, American, Wallis and most prominent motor car and truck manufacturers.

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If the date after your name on the label on the cover of this issue is Mar. '20 it means your subscription will run out March, 1920. Send in your renewal right away so as not to miss an issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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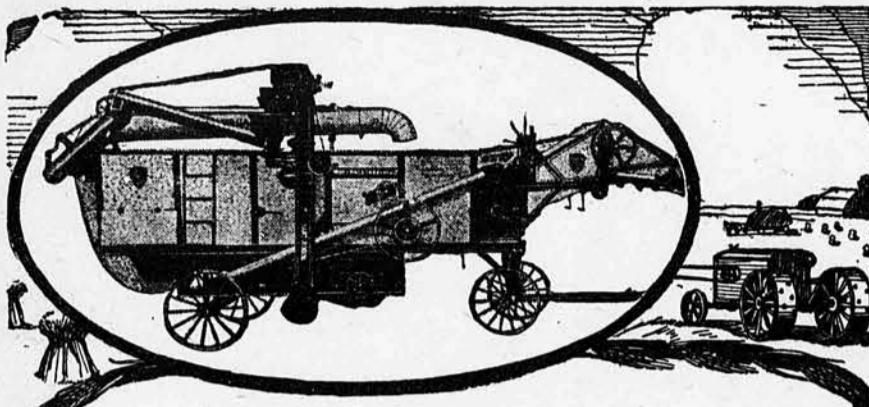
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The INDIVIDUAL is built in two sizes—20x36 and 24x46—and was designed for use with small tractors. This machine is built on the same principle as our standard size threshers, only smaller in size and capacity. We built the first INDIVIDUAL in 1917, and have built hundreds of them since—one jobber ordered six hundred INDIVIDUALS this year, but not until he had investigated its work, and compared it with other machines.

"The Wood Bros. Individual Separator is O. K. It is light running and I am driving it with the Fordson tractor and it does away with a large crew." Yours truly,

Karl Hoff, Max, N. D., November 19, 1919.

It is just as true in 1920 as when the expression originated—"Practice makes perfect"—Wood Brothers thirty-five years of testing and improving, where improvement could be made, has perfected the INDIVIDUAL to its present high standard of thresher efficiency. Let us tell you more about it. Mail in the coupon today for book of facts.

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Address .....

## To Purchasers of Texas Land in Rio Grande Valley

who desire to assist in prosecuting frauds perpetrated by land companies. Write either

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F. A. NEUBERT, Box 302, Mankato, Minn.

## Capper Pig Club News

Membership Time Extended to March 10

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

ALL DONE? Going, going—Ah-h, there's a man who knows the value of that animal!" That's the way the auctioneer talks when bidding has stopped and the sale is about to be made, but somebody in the crowd decides he'll raise the amount.

Well, March 1 is the last day applications for membership in the Capper Pig club for 1920 are to be accepted, according to the rules, but the club manager has decided to stretch the rules slightly. I'm not like the auctioneer, for applications haven't stopped coming in—far from it—but because I know there are other boys in Kansas who will decide at the last moment to get in on something worth while, I'm not yet going to drop the hammer. Then, too, I realize the influenza epidemic has interfered with obtaining recommendations and kept present members from getting out to talk to their friends. In the club office force, the "flu" has gotten in its work, and the club manager has had to neglect answering letters because we in the office have had to work harder to make up for the absence of the sick folks.

### Use the Extra Time

So, fellows, we'll extend the time for accepting applications to March 10, and it's up to every club member to make good use of the extra time. In several counties only one, two or three boys are lacking, so let's not go thru the year with an incomplete team because we didn't make an effort to fill it up. Ample time will be given late members in which to obtain contest sows, so don't hesitate on that account. Just get the application to me by March 10, and you'll be given opportunity to obtain recommendations and line up for active work. This is the last time the application coupon will appear with the club story, so don't wait longer.

As I look back over the club stories printed since the club for 1920 was announced, I fail to understand how boys with pep who wish to get a start for themselves, or those who already have hogs but are not in line to compete for prizes or receive the training club work gives, can overlook the Capper Pig club. If a boy hasn't a sow or money with which to buy one, Arthur Capper supplies the necessary amount up to \$125. Contest sows are protected by insurance during the time when most losses occur. Breed club organization provides a way of selling the contest litter as breeding stock. So, you see, the Capper Pig club takes care of its members' interests all the way. Thru an arrangement with the principal swine record associations, our club members have the privilege of registering hogs at a rate much lower than is paid by other swine raisers unless they belong to the record associations.

"I am sending two pedigrees which I wish to have recorded thru your office," writes Bob Montee of Labette county. "These are for the two gilts I raised in the contest. Have a chance to sell them for \$75 each. Can also sell my last year's contest sow for \$125, but don't know what I would do for an entry this year. I have another sow that farrowed January 31. She has only five pigs, but they're fine, and I'm keeping records on them, just as I do on all of my hogs now." That doesn't sound as if record keeping is such a task, does it? Becoming accustomed to such work while in the club makes a boy realize its value.

Many members are expressing their appreciation of the interesting stories of last year's prize winners. Glad they're being read. Every contestant should study them carefully, for they contain much valuable information that will be of use this year. Elwood Shultz of Jefferson county is a good, all-around hog man, and I want you to read the story of how he became a prize winner last year.

"Say, you fellows who never have

had a good time, better join the Capper Pig club. Opportunity came to our house thru an application in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to join the pig club. Since then I have been a member for two years and am enrolled for a third year. I missed a few days at school while attending the pep meeting at Topeka. I learned enough to pay for that several times. I have not only learned a lot about hog raising but also in keeping records and letter writing.

"After I had joined the club for 1919 it came time to look for a good sow. I went to Mr. Laptad's hog sale but could find nothing I wanted. Several days later I received a letter from Mr. Laptad saying that he had a good Duroc gilt I could have for \$55. He came down with the flu and we could not go down to look at her but just as soon as he was out again papa and I went down. After looking her over we bought her November 8, 1919. I named her Golden Glow and we got the pedigree fixed up. I brought her home and gave her the run of the farm and a good straw shed for shelter. February 1 I entered her in the contest. She weighed 270 pounds. From the time I brought her home until almost farrowing time, I fed her 1 pound of corn, 2 gallons of skimmilk and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallon of shorts daily.

"Before she farrowed I put her in a stall in the barn. March 3 she farrowed 10 pigs, five boars and five sows. She raised all 10 of the pigs. For 24 hours after she farrowed I gave her only warm water to drink. Then I started mixing some shorts in the water. I kept steadily increasing her ration until I was feeding her 6 pounds of corn and 3 gallons of slop daily.

"I weaned the pigs when they were 2 months old. Then I fed the pigs 1 pound of corn and 1 gallon of milk a day. Then I put them on alfalfa pasture and continued feeding the same ration.

"I took the sow out of the contest June 1 and found she had gained 70 pounds in weight and \$20 in value. I increased the pigs' ration July 1 and began getting them ready for the Topeka fair. During that month I fed them 20 pounds of corn, 8 pounds of shorts and 2 pounds of tankage daily. By August they were looking pretty good, but I increased their feed to 24 pounds of corn, 10 pounds of shorts and 5 pounds of tankage daily.

### Won Prize at Fair

"The Sunday before the week of the fair I put the best one of my pigs in a crate on the side of the car and took him to Topeka. I attended the pep meetings Monday and Tuesday, but Wednesday I could not because they judged the pig. I wanted to be at the meeting Wednesday but I considered myself well paid because I got first prize on my pig.

"When I brought the pig home from the fair I fed only 20 pounds of corn, 2 pounds of tankage and 8 pounds of shorts. October the pigs were looking very good and I fed the same as I did the month before. November 18 I sold two boars to papa for \$42.67. The rest of the pigs did very well on 20 pounds of corn, 7 pounds of shorts and 2 pounds of tankage a day. I took them off alfalfa pasture as there was not very much for them to eat.

"I sold six spring pigs and nine fall pigs to my father for \$156.05 December 15. I still have one gilt left that is valued at \$45. I sold the other gilt to a neighbor for \$35. I have a net profit of \$190.07.

"This is my story for 1919. Hurrah for Senator Capper and Mr. Whitman, as they made it possible for me to do what I have."

Why not plan to include a furnace in your list of home improvements for this year? It will soon pay for itself.

**Tom McNeal's Answers**

(Continued from Page 27.)

to build the fence and then had two men build her share. B rolled up the woven wire that was taken down and set it aside and hung up the barbed wire that was about on A's fence. He says that one of his horses got cut on that barbed wire and that as A did not have it removed she must pay the damage. A will take care of her wire but thinks that B ought to take care of his. Who is entitled to the old material of the fence?

**SUBSCRIBER.**  
Each one is entitled to the material which went into that part of the fence built originally by him or her or paid for by each in the first instance.

**Partition Fence and Damages**

A and B join farms. B tears down his end of the partition fence in order to drive across to another farm rented by him and while the fence is down A's cattle get out and go over on B's land. Afterward B presented claim for 12 bushels of corn destroyed by these cattle. Can he collect?

B says that the partition fence is several feet over on his land and that he is going to move it. The fence has been there for 35 years. Has he the right to move it and what steps should A take to prevent him?

**SUBSCRIBER.**

According to your statement of the facts, A's cattle got into B's field thru B's negligence and B cannot recover for the damages they caused.

B has no right to move the fence until there has been a survey of the line unless A admits that he is right in his contention about the division line. If he undertakes to move the fence he may be stopped by injunction.

**Letting Stallion Run at Large**

Is the owner of a stallion entitled to turn the animal loose in a pasture where people must pass in going to town? Is a stallion considered as running at large when he is turned loose in a pasture?

**C. A. B.**

If the pasture is a private pasture thru which people travel just as a matter of convenience the owner of the stallion would have the right to turn it loose, but if there is a public road thru the pasture with gates in the fence the owner of the stallion would not have the right to turn it loose in the pasture because in that case the public has a right to use the road and the owner of the stallion has not the right to cause the travelers trouble or danger.

**Giving Abstract**

1. If I buy a plot of ground in town and get an abstract of title and then sell half of it do I have to hire an abstractor to look up the records and make a new abstract or can it be copied from the old one?

2. When a man buys a piece of land and gives an abstract and the party who buys it wishes the abstract examined, who should pay for the examination?

**SUBSCRIBER.**

An answer to both questions depends on the agreement between the purchaser and the seller of the property. The seller is under no obligation to furnish an abstract unless he agrees to do so.

**Question of Inheritance**

A had children by a first wife. Four years after her death he married again. Then his children by his first wife left their father's home when they were 14 and 15 years old. A had no property when he married his second wife or when his children left his home. He and his second wife worked hard and raised a family of children and saved money. They bought a place which was deeded to the wife. Can the children of A's first wife come in and make the second wife trouble after A's death? Are the children of the first wife entitled to any of second wife's real estate in Kansas?

**READER.****No.****Selling Ice**

Can I sell ice at retail at my ice house? The ice was cut from my pond on my land. Have I a right to peddle the ice on the road and in the small towns?

**SUBSCRIBER.**

You have a right to retail ice at your ice house and peddle it on the roads. Whether you can peddle it in the towns depends on whether they have any ordinances forbidding peddling without license.

**Astronomical Instruments**

I would be very much obliged if you would give me the addresses of several concerns handling astronomical supplies, such as telescope lenses.

**E. H. MORRISON.**

Write Prof. W. A. Harshbarger, 1491 College Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**Responsibility for Rent**

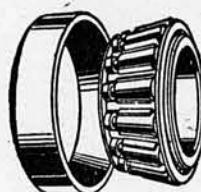
A rents tracts of land to B for which B is to give grain rent with the exception of 10 acres for which he agreed to pay cash rent, so that he could raise feed upon it. B plowed part of the 10 acres but some how failed to get any seed sown on it. Can he be held for the rent?

**J. B.****He can.****California Mortgage**

Should a man holding a mortgage in California, who moved to this state pay taxes in Kansas on the California mortgage?

**SHERIDAN ROBERTS.****Yes.**

# Do You Know—

**STANDARD PRACTICE**

The use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at points of hard service in the great majority of motor-vehicles is proof of leadership established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance on the road, and service to the automotive industry.



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**that** Timken Roller Bearings were first installed in the motor truck in 1905?

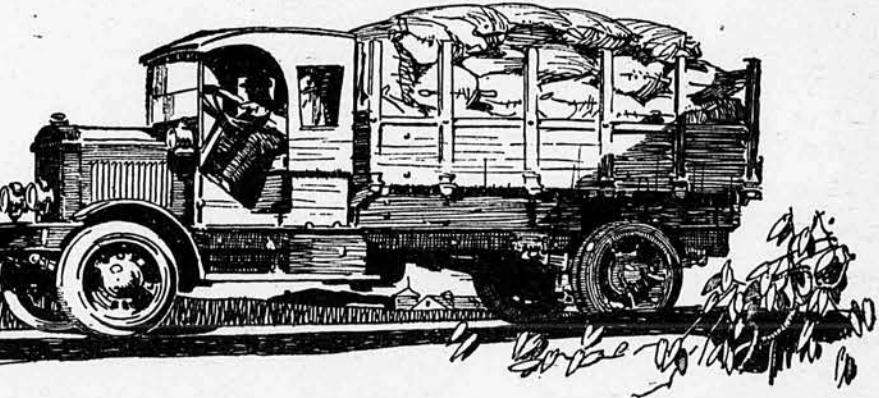
**that** more than 15 years of hardest service tests have proved Timken Tapered Roller Bearings absolutely right in principle and manufacture?

**that** the Timken Bearing is practically the only part now used in motor truck construction that has never needed to be redesigned, that is used in its original form?

**that** the Timken Tapered Roller type of Bearing is the **only** type that will function properly under radial load, or thrust load, and all possible combinations of the two?

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

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

### ONE PACKET EACH OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES

- Sweet Pea—Choice mixed.
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- Escholtzia (California Poppy).
- Dianthus—Early flowering.
- Sweet William—Varied Colored bloom.
- Pansy—Fancy bright colors.
- Zinnia—Immense double flowers.
- Cosmos—Daisy-like flowers.
- Sweet Alyssum—Snow-white flowers.

### SPECIAL 10-DAY OFFER

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

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

Name .....  
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# With the Homemakers

*Stella Gertrude Nash  
EDITOR*

## Modern Cleaning Devices Take the Drudgery out of Housework

**C**LEANING day is not dreaded in any home that is equipped with the modern devices that take the drudgery out of this part of the housework. For besides the vacuum cleaner, vacuum sweeper, carpet sweeper, long handled dustpan, and mop wringer, there are any number of useful mops and brushes on the market.

There is a brush for almost every kind of work, including one for cleaning bathtubs, washing windows, scraping water off windows, getting the dust from window-frame crevices, brushing down walls, cleaning tufted furniture and carpeted stairs, cleaning radiators, dusting pictures, polishing a waxed surface, cleaning silverware and cut glass, cleaning the sink or refrigerator drain pipe and cleaning the sink.

For the floors and furniture there is the oil mop, dustless mop, wax mop, and dustless duster. And an attachment with the vacuum cleaner removes the dust from curtains, draperies, upholstered furniture and mattresses.

Most of these cleaning devices are inexpensive and are therefore within reach of the majority of housewives. Ask the furniture dealer in your town to show you the articles mentioned. After seeing them you cannot help but be convinced that they are worth the having.

### Praises the Mop-Wringer

The vacuum sweeper not only does away with a good share of the dust usually raised in sweeping but it saves strength, time and labor. The result is a much cleaner rug with less work. The wear on rugs caused by the use of the sweeper is no more than that of the broom. The curtains will not need laundering so frequently, there will not be so much dust to be wiped from the furniture and last but not least, there will be much less dust breathed into the lungs.

The polished floor around the rug may readily be wiped with the dustless mop. No stooping, no getting down on the knees and wiping up the dust with the hands are necessary. When the mop becomes soiled it may be cleaned easily by washing in warm soapsuds, dried and replenished with oil.

The kitchen floor may be scrubbed with half the labor if a wringer mop is used. One thing especially in its favor besides the time and strength saved is the fact that the hands need not come in contact with the water used. This always is appreciated but more so in the winter. Mrs. R. G. Cameron.

Lubbock Co., Kansas.

### Sweeper Keeps Rugs Clean

I can't imagine any housekeeper wanting to do without a dustless mop. Think of the ease of going over your floors, under the buffet, and bookcase, under the beds and having them perfectly dusted without getting down on your knees.

If you don't care to purchase a mop, make one by using old woolen cloths cut in narrow strips, and fastened to the end of a long stick. By putting on a little of any of the approved floor oils or furniture polish, you will have a good mop that will take up all the dust. If you purchase your mop, doubtless the mop part will unscrew from the stick. After your floors are mopped, unscrew the mop part, dust it out good, put on a little oil and put it away in a closed box. When you need it again, it is thoroly saturated with the oil and it will be a delight to dust with it.

Dustless dustcloths can be made the same way, pouring a little oil on a clean woolen or silk cloth and shutting it away in a tight box for a few days. Once in a while I wash the mop in

the soapsuds after I do the family washing.

A vacuum sweeper takes dust out of the rugs and carpets which we can't get out with a broom or carpet sweeper. After I give the rugs a thoro sweeping with the broom, I dust the furniture with the dustless cloth, dust the floor with the mop, then go over the rug with the vacuum sweeper. It is surprising how much dust there is in the vacuum bag, after going over an apparently clean rug. I go over the rugs once a week with the vacuum sweeper and have no trouble with them when housecleaning time comes.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.  
Barton Co., Kansas.

### Vacuum Cleaner Dust's Enemy

The vacuum cleaner is a very useful article. It is indispensable not only for carpets but for mattresses and

Monday for a preparing day, wash on Tuesday and do away with blue Mondays? Lydia Smyres.

Cherokee Co., Kansas.

### Many Uses for Dustless Mop

We would not know what to do without the dustless mop. It is the "broom" for our linoleum covered dining room and the cleaner for the floor edge around the living room rug. Chairs, couches, table legs and the sides of bookcases and cabinets also can be cleaned with this device, saving the back-breaking work of the old-fashioned "elbow grease" method. The mop is especially effective in reaching door and window casings, and the floor boards, where stooping and crawling are done away with.

We have had two dustless mops and intend to continue the use of them. These mops do not wear out for years

row brown ribbon which is tied with a tailored bow in front. A small bunch of blue and yellow flowers in the center front completes the trimming.

To make this hat, choose a frame that has a medium-sized crown and a narrow turn-down brim. The braid may be purchased by the yard and shaped by sewing it together in a conical shape the size of the crown, making it a little loose on account of the lacing. Do not put this on until you have covered the brim, which should be done in the following manner. Cut a bias piece of satin wide enough to cover both sides of the brim, and long enough to reach clear around it. When you have measured the length, fasten the two ends together in a bias seam. The piece should now fit exactly and be put on with the seam near the back. Pin it all around on the top and under sides and when you have it smooth, sew it down firmly. The crown can now be set on and tacked down in several places and the ribbon run thru at about every 2 inches. This draws the crown in firmly and forms a neat trimming as well. When the ribbon is tied in a tailored bow, sew on the bunch of flowers, being sure it harmonizes with the rest of the hat. Put in your lining the last thing and if you cannot rob an old hat, you can at least learn how to make the lining from an old one.

This hat will make a good hat for spring wear and while you are using it you may be getting out all the old straws and going over them to see what can be done toward making them presentable for a warmer season. There are dyes now on the market that really color a straw hat so that it looks new. Once in a while old trimmings may be used but only if they are well-preserved for flowers and leaves fade and grow shabby rapidly. Study hats you see in shop windows and in catalogs and you will get good ideas for re-trimming your old straws after they have been colored and dried. This dye also gives a new stiffness to the hat, but if the hat touches the forehead remember that certain colors of this dye will fade if one perspires.

Velma West Sykes.

### Wash Wood With Bran

Painted woodwork and floors often take on a shabby look after repeated cleanings with soap and water, but if bran water is used for cleaning all the dirt will be removed and the bright glossy look will remain. Use 1 pound of bran to 1 gallon of clear water, boil the two together 1 hour, let cool awhile, then strain before using. Wash the wood just as you would with soap and water.

### Preparing to Bed Geraniums

A good many persons take up their favorite geraniums to keep growing in the window over winter and expect to use them for bedding out again in the spring. No plant will give more satisfaction either in the windows or in the garden, and yet often the plants set out are so tall and soft that they are not nearly so fine as summer bedding plants as they would be if they had been properly managed before the time came for setting them.

I have always made it a practice to

get cuttings from my bedding geraniums and at the same time prepare them for the change to the garden. They should be cut back severely anyway, and if we will take them off and root them we can have them all ready to plant as soon as the weather is warm enough to permit. March is about the best time to do this, tho a week or so earlier or later will only mean some difference in size of plants from the cuttings and in the start after the cutting back for the old plants. The cuttings can be started in moist sand



An Attachment May be Bought for the Vacuum Cleaner That Removes Dust from Curtains, Draperies and Mattresses.

curtains—in fact it can be used wherever there is dust in the house.

I have swept carpets with a broom and carpet sweeper and then gone over the carpet with a vacuum cleaner. It would take up pins and dust which the carpet sweeper would not touch. Where there is no electric power the cleaners that run by hand will do good work. I have used both and know they are satisfactory.

Mrs. A. J. Young.  
Osage Co., Kansas.

### Why Have "Blue" Monday?

Monday seems to be the American wash day regardless of the fact that Monday is the busy day of the week in every home. Sunday always leaves every home more or less untidy and often the best clothes, hats, and shoes are to be brushed and put away on Monday morning. This adds dust and dirt so the rooms need cleaning for the week. Then, too, the larder is always nearer empty on Monday than on other days so there should be some extras prepared while cooking the usual three meals. No maid is hired to help in many homes on busy Monday and when housewives think they must wash early Monday morning it's no wonder the family has the blues. Why not use

and can be cleaned by washing in strong hot suds. We use a liquid gloss prepared by any furniture or drug store. A large bottle cost us only 25 cents and will last for years.

We apply this as often as seems necessary for effective work, by pouring enough in the can that comes with the mop to cover the bottom, then placing the mop in the can and leaving it for a few minutes.

The dustless dustcloth is the only kind to use also. We go over the furniture thoroly with it occasionally, as well as using it for a regular polish for the piano.

Isabel Gray.  
Clay Co., Kansas.

### You Can Make Your Hat

The woman who is clever with her needle will find the simpler forms of millinery very easy. It would not be wise for her to attempt to make a frame but an old one may be used or a new one bought for very little and the matter of covering it simply is a question of knowing how.

A very simple little hat shown in one of the best shops for spring has a crown of cream-colored hatbraid and a brown satin brim. The braid is put on a little full and laced with a nar-

or they can be potted in small pots. Do not keep the soil in the pots too moist, and be sure your sand has good drainage, for too much water causes more trouble in rooting geranium cuttings than too little. The little cuttings will send out roots in the pots of sandy soil just as well as in the sand and will need no double handling, but it takes them longer to do it.

The old plants should be kept pretty dry but not dust dry, until they show new shoots starting out from the leaf joints. They should then be gradually brought into regular growing condition. In cutting back leave a fair amount of foliage, but do not hesitate to cut off more than half of a long cane if it is necessary to make the plant shapely and strong. This rest while cut back and starting new breaks will be just what is needed to give them a good start when planted in the garden.

If you are sending off for geraniums it will be wise to get them a week or two before time to set out and pot them. This will give them a start and make them less likely to suffer at first in the garden. If you buy growing plants from a greenhouse, you can set them right out in the garden if you get them when the season is right—when there is no further danger of frost.

Rachel Rae.

#### The Garden

Time to make garden; the earth has turned green  
Since it threw off its mantle of snow;  
Gay warbling songsters are building their nests,  
And I long for the rake and the hoe.

So I may form in the freshly turned earth,  
Neat little beds filled with seeds,  
Leaving the sunshine and warm April showers  
To minister unto their needs.

Soon I behold rows of delicate green,  
Up from the soil shooting thru,  
Thin spear-like onion and leafed lima bean,  
Lettuce and radishes, too.

Ah, what a pleasure in watching them grow,  
Nursing each plant in each bed;  
Not just for their table value, we know,  
But to feel Nature's wonders instead.

—Velma West Sykes.

#### A New Nightgown Pattern

9551—Ladies' and Misses' Corset Cover. This corset cover may be had in two lengths and the neck may be in any of the three outlines. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9570—Girls' Dress. A dainty guimpe has plaited frills about the neck and



Sleeves. The jumper is composed of a short waist and gathered skirt. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

9552—Ladies' and Misses' Nightgown. Ribbon inserted thru embroidered eyelets gives an Empire effect to this gown. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

#### Farm Home News

There are many farm women who are experiencing the same tasks as the writer. There is a day program and an evening performance as well. The day is filled with the ordinary household tasks, the care of incubators and the rendering of lard and frying of sausage. The nights are assigned especially to helping the children who cough and cough.

A peculiar ailment has affected most of the children in this and neighboring school districts. Some persons call it the whooping cough and some who have had the whooping cough and are suffering now, think the cough should have another name. Whatever name the ailment should have, it is much worse at night and a trial to both the children and those who care for them. Croup remedies have as much effect as anything we try. Of especial benefit is the smoke from steaming certain preparations sold for this purpose. There are regular lamps with which this may be done. As we do not own one, we place an umbrella over the sufferer, cover with a sheet and hold a cup containing a little of the medicine over a lamp and under a part of the sheet. It is said to help wonderfully if one will close a room and burn the preparation in the room before those having the cough go to bed. The fumes are strong enough to cause all clothing in the room to retain the odor for a long time.

Incubators are like many pieces of farm machinery; they require considerable work to get them set up and in good running order. Especially with the larger, heavier incubators, it might be well if they were not moved about except for cleaning purposes. Few caves or cellars have floors so even but that any moving of the incubator is likely to disturb the level.

Most of the trouble people have with incubator management is connected with the lamp. We have little choice as to oil, yet there is a great difference in oils. A good grade of kerosene will not cause a smoky chimney when the blaze is of ordinary height. The oil we get is not of such a high grade. Lamps used one night have smoky chimneys. It might be that the addition of 5 gallons of gasoline to 45 gallons of coal oil would help the oil in reducing the smoke. Old oil left in lamps needs to be removed and the lamp cleaned inside if one wishes a clear blaze. Burners require brightening. This is easily done if they are soaked or boiled in a weak solution of lye or a strong solution of soda. Brisk rubbing or brushing with wet ashes is a help in removing smoke and grime.

One writer says the care of the lamp wick is one of the most important parts of incubator management. The charred part must be removed each day or the small particles will fall upon the screen of the burner and stop the draft. Much of the time the burned part of the wick may be pinched off with the finger tips. Often it is advisable to cut straight across the wick guide, then turn up the wick and round off the corners.

In caring for the meat, we are frying out most of the fat. There are few in the family who care to eat fat meat and we prefer to have it in lard. We have discarded the large lard cans and are pouring the hot fat into small pails and tin cans. We seal and sterilize the latter. It has been found that lard poured into fruit cans and sealed while hot will keep fresh much longer than that in large open vessels.

We cut the shoulder meat from the bones. The parts that may be sliced well, we slice and fry. These slices, covered with melted lard keep well. We use the parts of the shoulders that may not be sliced very well in sausage.

The extra spare ribs and back bone are excellent when canned. As these are naturally roast pieces, we like to brown them before placing them in the cans. The addition of some of the fat and gravy makes the can when opened, a fine substitute for fresh meat. We have dry cured the hams and some of the bacon. We have been obliged to use white sugar in place of brown as the store could not furnish the latter.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

# Karo

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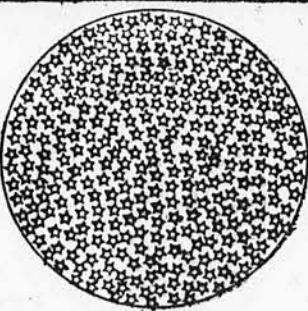
How many stars in this circle? Count them. It is not hard either—just takes a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle looks easy and so simple. Try it. Everyone who sends in their answer to this puzzle will be rewarded. As soon as you send in your solution to this puzzle we will send you a

### Beautiful Picture FREE

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

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

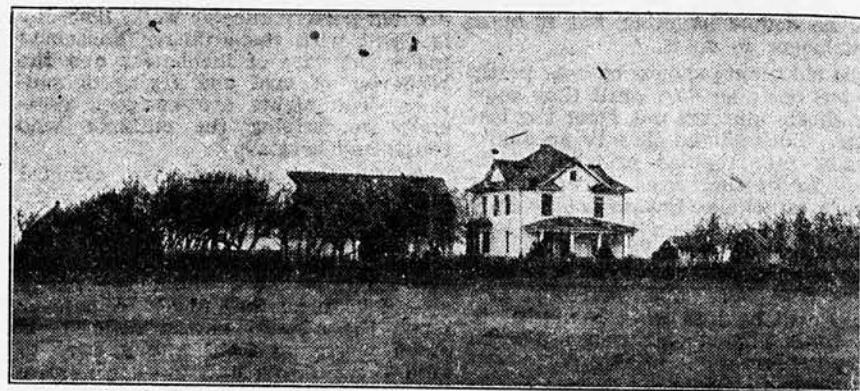
**STAR PUZZLE CLUB, 72 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**



## It's a Modern Farm Home

The Neufeldts Have All the Comforts of the City

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO



The Neufeldt Home Near McPherson, Kan., Which is Equipped With Many Conveniences to Lighten the Housework.

A LAUNDRY furnace is one of the interesting features of the modern home of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Neufeldt who live on a farm 10 miles south of McPherson, Kan. This furnace consists of a large brick oven which is built in one corner of the farm laundry, a room opening just off the kitchen. The oven is fitted with a large furnace door. Great chunks of wood can be placed in it and a roaring fire made for heating the water in which to boil the clothes on wash day.

On the top of this brick furnace rests a 20-gallon iron kettle fitted with a lid. This kettle not only serves the purpose of a clothes boiler but is also used during the canning season as a container for the fruit and vegetable jars, for Mrs. Neufeldt uses the water bath method when canning her foods. This kettle holds 17 quart jars and naturally proves a great saver of time, an important feature when canning large amounts of food. Another use which has been found for this kettle is that of rendering lard; it also comes in very conveniently on butchering days. Just the other day Mrs. Neufeldt made a large quantity of soap and found her laundry furnace a great help.

The room in which this unique stove stands is an ideal farm laundry. It has in it every possible convenience for lifting the heavy work of the family washing from Mrs. Neufeldt's shoulders. A sink, by which stands a cistern pump, is near the furnace so that extra steps are not required when wishing to use soft water in the kettle. On the other side of the oven is a pipe which admits running water. This pipe is not finished with the usual sink faucet but is left so that a hose can be attached and used to fill the washing machine. Thus it is not necessary to carry pails of water even across the room. Another thoughtful arrangement is that of having placed in the floor a large drain pipe to which a large hose may be connected to carry the dirty wash water from the washing machine. Mrs. Neufeldt doesn't have to waste time and muscular energy in walking long distances carrying numberless pails of water out of doors. Electricity furnishes the power for removing the dirt from the clothes and an electric iron supplies even heat for preparing the clothes for use after they have been washed and dried.

Aside from the conveniences used in washing clothes this room is unique in several other details. In the floor is a trap-door and under it a vegetable pit. This pit has been cemented and in it are to be found the winter supply of potatoes, apples, beets, turnips and so on. By having the vegetables put away in this manner there is no danger of them freezing, they are easily accessible and Mrs. Neufeldt does not have to expose herself when wishing to get a supply.

A series of closed closets has also been built in this room. One is made especially for heavy coats, sweaters, caps and gloves which are worn when doing the outside work. Another adjoining this one was built for the purpose of keeping boots, overshoes, rubbers and the like; still another was made to use as a cleaning closet and in that one finds the brooms, mops, dustpans, floor polishers, dustcloths,

In fact everything that so easily makes a house unsightly has an especially built closet and it is not necessary to have rows of hooks and nails about the porch or in the rooms on which to hang these necessities.

The Neufeldt home has in it electric lights and running water. A large water tank connected by a water coil to the kitchen range furnishes a constant supply of hot water, and the kitchen sink has the cold water faucet. As soon as the stop is opened it starts the pump and in this way fresh well water is used in the house all the time.

A cooling cupboard in the kitchen helps to lessen the ice bill for it is so built that foods may be kept until late in the spring without ice. This cupboard is built in the inside wall of the room. The space between two pieces of studding has been left open under the cupboard, as has the same space in the foundation. Thus the outside air is admitted into the cupboard and allowed to circulate up thru the shelves which have been made of strong wire with a very coarse mesh. During the winter the outside opening is closed and, while there is no direct connection between this opening and the furnace, naturally the warmed air circulates thru the cupboard and Mrs. Neufeldt finds this an ideal place in which to let her sponge raise. The temperature is just right and remains so even that she really has a typical sponge box.

In the kitchen one finds besides the utensil cupboard and the china cupboard, each fitted with bins and drawers, another closet in which is placed the soiled clothes. A door leads from the kitchen to the basement and there one finds a modern cemented underground room subdivided into the furnace room and the fruit room. The fruit room has an excellent arrangement of cupboards with wide shelves and doors which fasten tight. The furnace room is on the other side of the basement so there is no possible chance for the fruit to become heated.

There is a modern bathroom on the first floor of this home and on the second floor a lavatory and toilet. These rooms have in them or near them large linen closets or drawers.

The floors of the dining room, living room and bedrooms are highly polished and without floor covering. Mrs. Neufeldt says the floors are so easily cleaned and the polished surfaces always look so fresh and new that she much prefers them to rugs. The dining room is made especially attractive by the large window filled with blooming plants. In fact the little touches of home comforts about the house, with the attractive electric light fixtures and the many conveniences for housework make this entire home an ideal laboratory for housework.

### Our Best Three Offers

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

The farm-library goes with the farm office. The bulletins from your experiment stations and state college ought to be handy to the desk where you keep your papers and accounts.

## Women's Service Corner

When you have a perplexing problem you cannot solve, send it to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

**"Housewifery" is a Helpful Book**

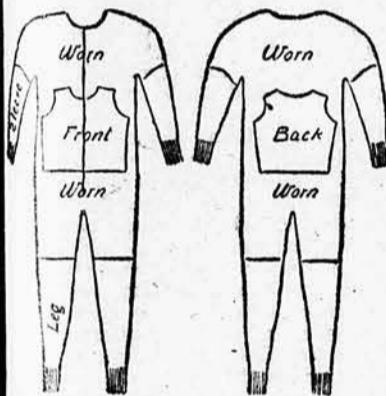
What are the necessary things to have which to begin housekeeping?—A reader.

It would require too much space to enumerate the various articles needed in a new home. If you are planning to furnish a home, I suggest that you get good book on practical housekeeping such as "Housewifery" by Lydia Ray Alderson, A. M. This book tells in detail just what is needed and gives advice about buying the various home furnishings. It also has chapters dealing with the plumbing, heating and lighting of the home, cleaning and care of rooms, household pests, and so forth. I am sure you would find it very helpful. The price of this book is \$2. You can get it by writing to the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**New Underwear from Old**

Will you please tell me how I may cut out old knit underwear for the children?—Mrs. A. G. N., Kansas.

The illustration shows how underwear may be made for children from the good parts of old union suits. The seams should be made as flat as pos-



sible and the neck, bottom, wrists and ankles may be finished first by stitching on the machine, back-stitching or binding. A shell crochet or a blanket stitch may then be used as a final finish. This is easier than making a hem.

**Colors for the Brunette**

I have black hair, hazel eyes, and very red cheeks. What colors should I wear?—J. N., Colorado.

A person of your complexion, hair and eyes may wear black, cream and ivory, golden brown and tan, all shades of blue and gray, and shell pink.

**A Little Wedding Etiquette**

What kind of dresses should the attendants at a wedding wear?—Subscriber, Kansas.

At a formal wedding where there are several bride's attendants, the effect is usually better if a certain similarity in gowns, and a definite color scheme is carried out. A blue and pink scheme always works out well. The gowns may be of georgette, printed chiffon, indestructible voile, crepe meadow, satin, net, organdie or cotton voile. At the informal wedding the bride usually has but one attendant. She wears a costume that harmonizes in style and color with the bride's.

**Mayonnaise Without Eggs**

Can you give me a recipe for making mayonnaise without eggs?—Housewife, Kansas.

Use 1 teaspoon of mustard, 4 tablespoons of milk, 1½ cups of oil, 2 tablespoons of lemon juice, 1 tablespoon of tarragon vinegar, ½ teaspoon of salt and ¼ teaspoon of paprika. Cream the mustard and milk together, then add the salad oil 1 tablespoon at a time, alternating with the lemon juice and vinegar. Beat it until thick.

**To Remove White Spots**

How may I remove white spots on my dining room table left there by a vase of water?—Mrs. J. P. A., Kansas.

Wipe the spots with a cloth wrung dry from water into which a little ammonia has been placed, but be sure to finish up the operation by rubbing with your dusting cloth saturated with furniture polish. The ammonia water takes off the spot and the furniture polish renews the finish.

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off rough spots. Then start Vernicolating. That's all there is to it. It will go on like cream. It's a lot easier than painting, because the Vernicol itself smooths up smooth as glass.

Use it on old things to make them new. Use it on new things to keep them from getting old. Good for floors too.

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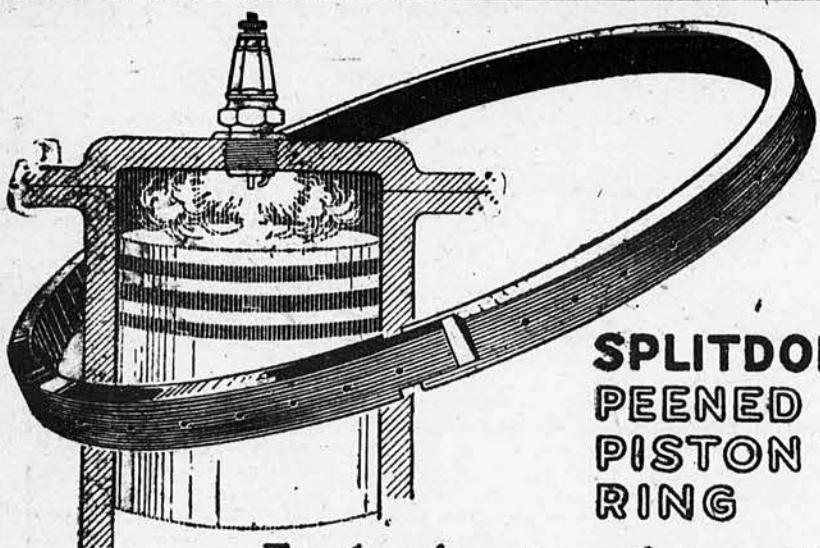
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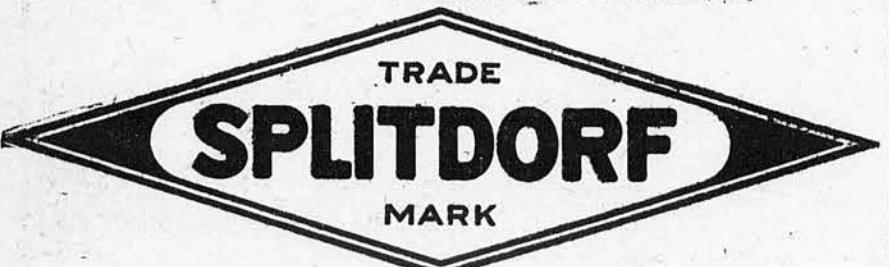
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Write for this Booklet



## Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I HAVE hesitated about writing anything about sleeping sickness despite the fact that I have received several letters, but as it is now being reported in the newspapers I will tell you what little is known about it. In the first place you must put out of your minds any thought that this disease as we have it in the United States has any connection with the famous "sleeping sickness" of South Africa, which is such a great plague in certain parts of that continent. It is entirely different.

The medical name for the disease we have here is "Encephalitis Lethargica."

The few cases that we have, seem to follow influenza, altho so far as we know, it is not a result of that disease, excepting inasmuch as the weakened condition of the patient offers favorable soil for its development.

### Resembles Infantile Paralysis

It resembles infantile paralysis in its early symptoms, but does not leave the same symptoms of paralysis in those who recover. Its special point of attack is the cerebro-spinal nervous system, which explains the stupor from which it draws its name.

The patient does not pass into a profound sleep. Usually he can be aroused to make short responses, but sinks quickly into the state of stupor again. The face is expressionless but the eyes may be wide open. The patient is inclined to move for anything and has no desire to take water or nourishment.

There is fever, running from 101 to 103 degrees, in the early stage, and quite often there may be nausea and vomiting. The patient has much trouble with his eyes, and if he attempts to say anything it is disconnected and rambling, and articulated with difficulty. There may be temporary paralysis of the eyes, the tongue, the palate, or the muscles of the face. The whole picture is one of stupidity and failure of function rather than of sleep.

These cases are not easy to treat. They must be kept quietly in bed in a fresh, airy room. The room should be darkened, but no interference with ventilation should be permitted. A trained nurse is very necessary for the patient will do nothing for himself. Even with the best of medical attendance the fatality rate is 40 per cent. The consoling feature of the whole thing is that the actual number of cases is quite small. The chance that it will afflict you or your family is not more than one in 10,000. If it should this item of information will be helpful.

### Superfluous Hairs

I am a young woman of 22 and am very much annoyed with long hairs growing on my lip and chin. I have heard that it could be cured. Some say rub it with pumice stone. What is the best way? HAIRY.

The treatment of superfluous hair can be done quite successfully in some cases by the electric needle. It depends on the condition. If the long hairs that are complained of are a few that stand out more prominently than the others but are really part of a profuse growth of developing hair it is no use to attempt treatment by electricity. It is true that the electric needle could remove the prominent hairs but as the patient grows older the other hairs, now scarcely noticed, would thicken and color and the condition would become as bad as ever. But the electric needle does excellent service in cases in which the hairs are not very numerous, especially in hairy moles and small circumscribed hairy patches. If skilfully done there is but little pain in the application of the needle and it leaves no scar. Each hair is treated separately so that even a skilful operator can scarcely remove more than 40 at one sitting of an hour's duration. I have seen many cases in which this treatment has been very successful. The treatment by pumice stone I am not so sure about. It is recommended in cases where the growth of hair is profuse. The surface is first shaved with a razor. Then it is rubbed with pumice stone both morning and evening, and the rubbing treatment must be continued faithfully

twice a day for a year. By that time it is presumed that the hair follicles will be atrophied. It is a very trying task and one that I cannot personally recommend since I am not positive of the result. I do not think that it could do harm, but I believe that it would be well to experiment first on some unexposed surface of the body.

### Hemorrhage of the Brain

I am a woman 60 years old and in good health except that I am constipated. Last summer on an excessively hot day, I stayed in shade until 7 p. m., when I went to hoe in garden. I was taken dizzy. It passed off in a minute. Then I went near the house and began cutting kindling when another spell came which lasted until I went to sleep at 10. I was in no pain and was conscious but houses and trees seemed to be flying to the left. I could not move except to crawl on hands and elbows. Next morning I felt as if I had had a hard chill, and was weak, but otherwise as well as ever. I never had such a spell before and no sign of one since. Now what was the cause? What treatment do you recommend?

A. M.

I think that there was a slight hemorrhage of the brain, causing a light stroke of apoplexy. Such cases are more common than supposed. It is not a thing to worry over but take it as a caution that you must avoid overwork and strain. Get plenty of sleep, eat moderately, drink freely of water, avoid extremes of heat and cold, keep bowels regular and don't worry.

H. G. P.: A filthy creamery should not be tolerated. It is a very common failing with us to close our eyes to the unpleasant things, if it does not seem likely that they will do much harm to us or our immediate kin. But fortunately there are a few real citizens still living. The sanitation of the creameries of this state is controlled by the state dairy commissioner. If you have an insanitary creamery in your community do your duty—notify the dairy commissioner.

C. A.: Pain in the breast of a woman who has borne children is often due to nerve reflexes from disorders of the womb. I have known such a case in which, after suspicion of cancer and various diagnoses of neuralgia the patient was promptly cured by having old lacerations of the uterus repaired.

The very fact that you have much pain with no special enlargement is against cancer, for lumps in the breast that indicate cancer are not often painful in the early stage. They are more noticeable for the lump than the pain. I don't think you need fear heart trouble. Have the uterus examined. The trouble is more likely to be from that.

Anxious Reader: We cannot publish the names of doctors in this column. I may say however that the doctor in charge of venereal disease for the state board of health is Dr. B. K. Kilbourne, Topeka, Kan., and he will be glad to answer your questions.

### Make Your House a Home

(Continued from Page 15)

which contractors can purchase and use in the building of many houses, thereby spreading the investment charge over a large amount of construction.

Unit construction is also being constantly developed. Plastered and Gunite construction, wherein expanded metal lathing forms the base on which the wall is formed, is winning favor with many contractors and its advocates claim it is practical and durable and gives good satisfaction.

The lack of adequate transportation facilities is embarrassing the cement, as well as practically every other industry. It will, in the opinion of leaders, be impossible to supply the entire demand for cement. Road work is consuming enormous quantities. Construction of many cement homes in industrial centers to relieve pressing housing requirements adds to the demand. The railroads are said to be unable to distribute the available supply. Despite this fact it is stated that the price of cement has not by any means kept pace with the rise in the price of other building material.

Making concrete farm or city houses attractive both in design and trimming,

is being given more and more attention by contractors and architects. Thru the use of colored aggregate in the concrete or a finishing coat of stucco, color effects are worked out.

It was indicated at the conference that the needs of the farmer in the matter of assistance in designing and building better homes, would be given more attention in the future. It was realized that the average farmer cannot afford to employ an architect to design his farm buildings and it was suggested that something might be done toward working out a series of designs suitable to various localities and conditions. Furnished with such designs the contractor would be greatly assisted in erecting the exact kind of building the farmer desired at the minimum of expense.

An interesting prediction made at the conference by John J. Porter, of Hagerstown, Md., was that at no remote period dirt or gravel beds for railroads would give place to concrete roadways, with the rails bound in the concrete. His prediction was based on the theory that such construction would reduce enormously the cost of maintenance of roadways and would eliminate one very heavy labor cost.

An important part in the conference was taken by H. Colin Campbell, director of the advertising bureau of the Portland Cement association, with headquarters at Chicago. W. G. Kaiser, also representing this association, was secretary of the committee on farm housing. Other members of this committee besides Mr. Ekblaw, chairman, were Prof. J. B. Davidson, Ames, Ia.; E. W. Ives, Columbus, Ohio; Daniel Soates, College Station, Tex.; J. L. Strahan, Amherst, Mass.; Miss Mabel Sensor, Aberdeen, S. D., and Mrs. Helen B. Young, Ithaca, N. Y. The discussion of the farm housing report was led by Prof. Davidson.

#### Provide Good Plant Food

(Continued from Page 14.)

In the ultimate analysis, therefore, the manure user should choose, for reinforcing manure, fertilizers which not only serve to make the manure more complete but also to supply the deficiencies of the soil in plant food. If potassium is lacking, then kainit should be used; but where phosphorus is found in limited amounts, ground rock phosphate or acid phosphate should be chosen. To choose any material for reinforcing manures simply because it is cheap or popular, is erroneous and cannot lead to the highest profits. The farmer must learn the needs of his soil before he can make a proper choice.

Where ground rock phosphate or acid phosphate is used, experience has gone far to show that some 40 pounds to each ton of manure, on average soils lacking in phosphorus, gives the best results or supplements the manure most satisfactorily. While some users treat manure with the phosphate as it is placed in the spreader or wagon for distribution on the fields, experiments have shown that the best economy and the most desirable mixing come when the phosphate is scattered each day on the manure as it is produced.

There can be no doubt that our farmers should begin to consider the reinforcement of manure before they apply it to their fields. Increased profits are certain to follow such a practice on most farms.

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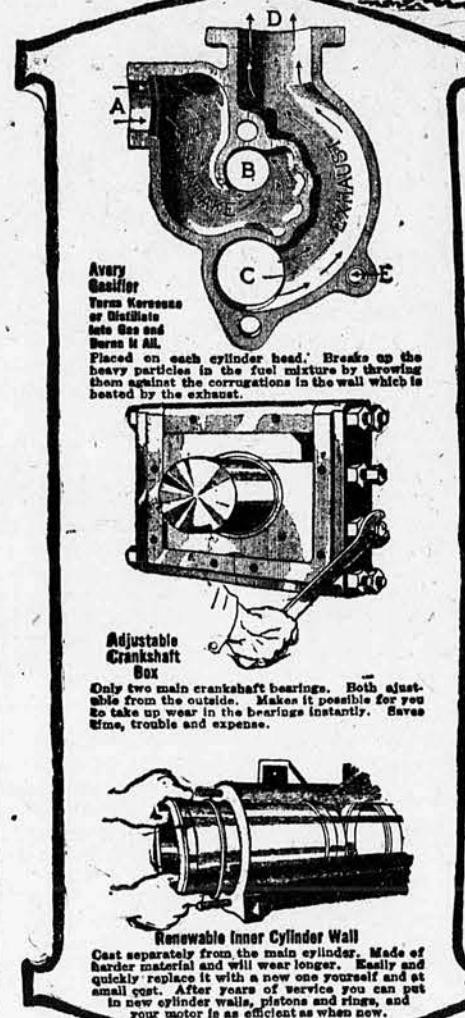
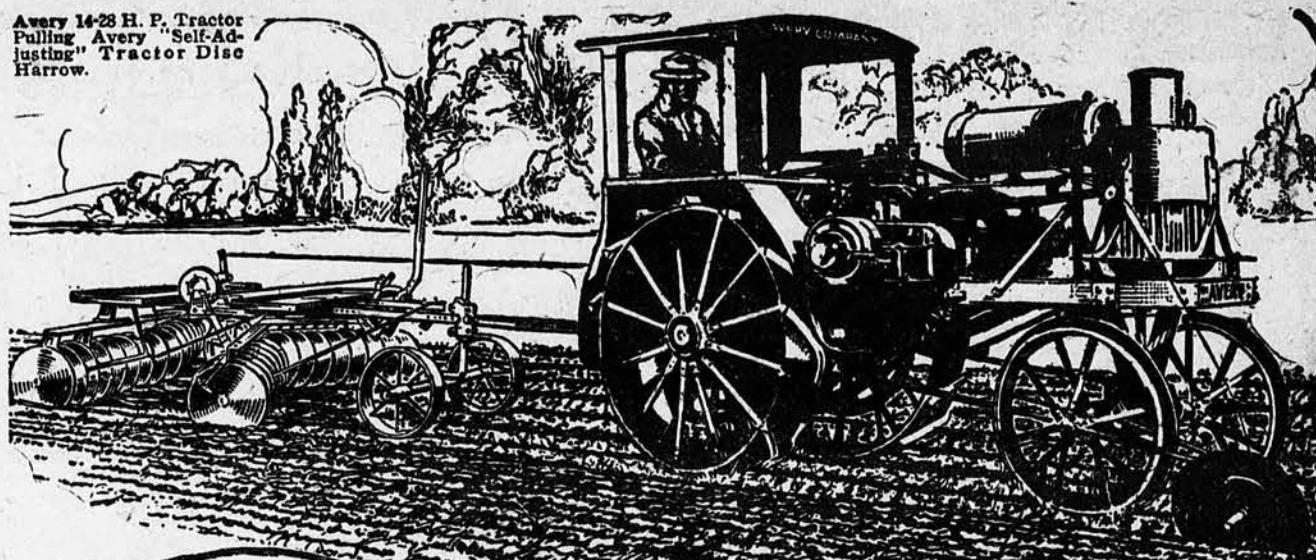
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#### She Knew

The teacher had written 92.7 on the blackboard, and to show the effect of multiplying by 10 rubbed out the decimal point. She then turned to the class and said:

"Now, Mary, where is the decimal point?"

"On the duster, miss," replied Mary, without hesitation.



## Why Avery Owners Buy Averys Again

When an Avery owner buys his second or third Avery, it is pretty good proof that his first Avery Tractor gave him satisfactory service. That's what Avery owners are doing right along. Should they decide to increase their acreage or want a larger size tractor, they nearly always buy another Avery. Many have even bought their fifth and sixth Averys. One Avery sells another. Not only to the same owner but to members of the same family—there are many families in which two to five Avery Tractors are owned.

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The Avery "Draft-Horse" low speed, heavy-duty tractor motor and the "Direct-Drive" Transmission, with their many exclusive features have made unusual results possible.

They have made possible the plowing, listing, discing and drilling of over 22,000 acres and an unusual amount of belt work with almost no expense for repairs by an Avery Tractor now in use about nine years.

They have made possible the great amount of field and belt work done by the first Avery Tractor sold which is still in daily operation and which has resulted in the sale of a second Avery Tractor to this same Avery owner.

They have made possible the satisfactory service in field work, belt work and road work to the thousands of Avery owners located in every State in the Union and 64 Foreign Countries.

Some of the features that enable Avery Tractors to do hard work and last a long time are: The "Draft-Horse" Motor, "Direct-Drive" Transmission, Kerosene Gasifiers, Valves-in-Head, Two-Bearing practically unbreakable Crankshafts, Adjustable Crankshaft Boxes, Thermo-Siphon Cooling System with round radiator, etc. No other tractor has even half of these features. That is the reason why the performance of Avery Tractors stands head and shoulders above the performance of others.

Avery Tractors are easy to operate, even by the inexperienced. Avery prices are based upon the big output of three large Avery factories and the low selling cost of the complete Avery Line. Getting an Avery is like getting pure blood stock—you know what it can do. Avery experience takes experience out of your buying.

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includes tractors for every size farm. Six sizes, 8-15 to the 40-80 H. P. with "Draft-Horse" Motor and "Direct-Drive" Transmissions, two small tractors, 6-cylinder motor cultivator and 5-10 H. P. Model "B" for small farms, one and two-row motor cultivators, "Self-Lift" Moldboard and Disc Plows, Listers and Grain Drills and "Self-Adjusting" Tractor Disc Harrows. Also, a complete line of roller bearing Champion Grain-Saver Threshers and silo fillers, etc.

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This class of tobacco gives a man a lot more satisfaction than he ever gets out of ordinary tobacco.

Smaller chew—the good taste lasts and lasts.

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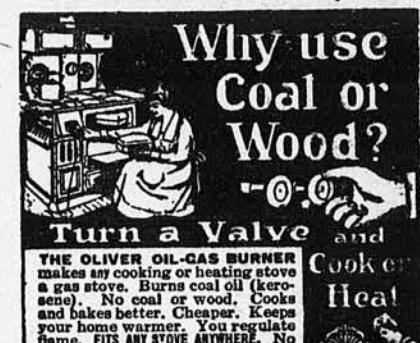


#### Put Up In Two Styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City





**Letters to a Farm Boy**

(Moral courage—the strength of character to say "no" when no is right—is the fifth stepping stone which every boy should put into his foundation while building. Mr. Case gives an illustration of moral courage in the fifth letter of the series.)

Dear Robert—I'm wondering if you remember the time when your dad and I were talking about the Great War. We were trying to convince each other that we were doing a man's job here at home, working untiringly in food production, going the limit in Liberty Bond buying and in Red Cross work, in fact, doing about everything that a stay-at-home could. But we couldn't fool each other. Deep in our hearts altho past the age limit and tied at home, we felt as if we were slackers because we were not in France on the firing line. I wonder if you and every other boy just on the border line between youth and service age didn't feel that way, too?

The war had it heroes and we glory in the men who, wearing the red badge of courage, won deserved honors. And yet I believe physical courage is inborn in almost every man. Cowards are few. You and every other boy of your acquaintance and mine would not hesitate to risk his life to save a life. You would go gladly, joyfully, where danger threatened under the right kind of leadership. And so while I honor the heroes who won fame on the field of battle I do not count it the greatest test of courage. The test of courage is to buck the line in a losing game, to "pinch hit" when the call is three and two, to smile, not grouch when the farm job grows old, to go smiling and unafraid when the waters lap your boat at the edge of the River Death, and no comrades are there to cheer you on.

But don't think for a moment, Robert, that physical courage isn't an important stone in the foundation of success. It is. No life can be worth while without it. But there's something greater than physical courage—that's moral courage. You won't be called upon to exhibit physical courage many times in your whole life but there won't be a month of the year when the question of moral courage doesn't come up. It's so easy to say "yes" and so hard to say "no." The bravest act I ever witnessed was this: Walking along a street in Kansas City I came upon three boys at the door of a saloon. "No, I won't go in," I heard one say, "I promised Mother I wouldn't." "Listen to the sissy," and, "What do you know about that! Tied to mamma's apron strings!" Then as the lad still refused they began to plead: "Oh, come on in, Jim. You don't have to drink. You can watch 'em play pool." "No, I promised Mother I'd never go in a saloon." "Stay out here then, you big sissy," and in they went. "Bully for you, Jim," said I, "you're some scrapper." Jim looked puzzled and he didn't get the point. Do you?

Put the stone of moral courage into your foundation, Bob, and do it now in your school life. It will mean clear eyes, a steady hand and a clean slate when the final account is added up at the end of the long school term.

Sincerely your friend,  
John Francis Case.

**We're Goin' Back to the Farm**

Mother and me, we rented the farm and moved to the city, you see, For the children all said we was gettin' so old that the farm was no place for to be. So they fitted us up in a steam-heated flat With nary a dog, or even a cat.

Now mother and me had always been used To risin' at five each morn. An old Leghorn rooster had been our alarm. And while I was feedin' the corn to the stock, an' was milkin' our old Jersey cow. Mother fried ham and eggs that I'm sure missin' now.

The janitor here starts the fire about five An' we ain't got a hick'ry wood stove, So we just lie awake till the house can get warm.

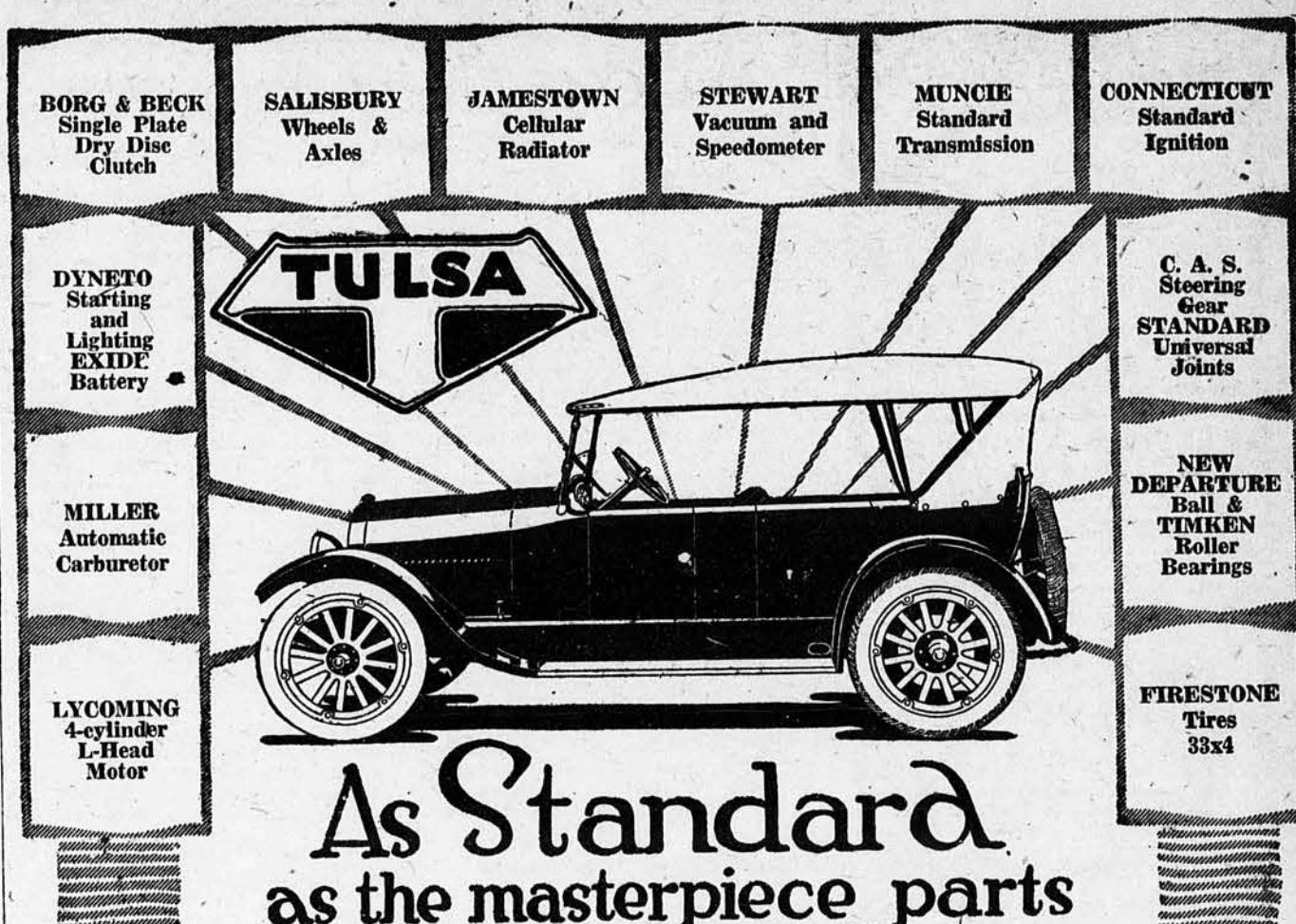
And talk of our friends at the grove, An' wish sort of wistful for pets at the farm, An' hope that the renter is keepin' 'em warm.

So I've writ to the fellow an' offered him cash If he'd let me an' mother come back, For I guess we're too old to be tryin' new ways.

Too late to switch on a new track— An' mother is hummin' like old times today,

Cause we're goin' back home—an' we're goin' to stay.

—Velma West Sykes.



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The greatest and most modern factories in the world contribute something to the excellence of this remarkable car. Each of these leaders in parts manufacture, dedicates all of his energy, equipment and resources to a single purpose—the maintenance of price and reputation for excellence on some one part of the TULSA.

Such nationally famous units and parts as listed above, are recognized as the best by the foremost automotive engineers, dealers and experienced motorists. Their reliability is beyond question—proven by the fact that they are features in some of the highest priced cars built.

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**Touring Car—Roadster—Oil Field Special**  
**Price \$1335 f. o. b. Factory**

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WANT  
ONE CENT A DAY**

That's the low cost reported  
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## Weeks Financial News

WHEN the spring farrowing season opens next month, the little pigs brought into the world will be affected so far as their price is concerned by the fact that the supply of gold in the United States is decreasing. Similarly, the fact that the American stock of gold is decreasing and has fallen off rather sharply in the last year is an influence in determining the price of every commodity, the price of farms and the price of labor. Because of the vital influence of gold supplies on prices, financial markets are giving close attention to the outward movement of the precious metal. It is one of the dominating factors in finance, ranking with the most important influences which every patron of markets should consider.

Two influences stand out in financial markets today. One is the foreign exchange situation. The other is the gold reserve position of the United States. There is a relationship between the two factors. Much attention has already been given to the foreign exchange situation, but the gold reserve position of the United States deserves more study than it has received thus far in 1920 on American markets.

### Heavy Gold Shipments

Official figures show that in the month of January the United States shipped out 48 million dollars in gold. In the year 1919 the United States exported gold to the amount of 291 million dollars in excess of the importations for that year. Thus, in the international movement in the United States the past 13 months, this country has lost 339 million dollars of the precious metal. Compilations of the statistics of the American gold supply show that the total holdings in the United States at the opening of this month were \$2,762,000,000, a decrease of 323 million dollars as compared with a year ago and 365 million dollars less than the maximum total of \$3,095,000,000 on July 1, 1919.

The 12 Federal Reserve Banks of the Federal Reserve System have concentrated so large a part of the gold holdings of the United States within their vaults that a comparison of their holdings, as shown by their weekly combined statements, is interesting, as well as instructive. The last statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks combined showed gold held by them to the amount of \$1,988,380,000. A year ago the 12 banks had \$2,119,347,000 in gold reserves in their vaults. Two years ago they held \$1,758,542,000 in gold in their vaults. As a matter of local information for Kansans, it is well to note that the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City reported gold holdings in its last statement of \$86,887,212.66, compared with \$86,950,000 a year ago.

### More Federal Reserve Notes

Before going into the details which emphasize the significance of the decreased holdings of gold, the changes in the volume of Federal Reserve notes outstanding should be compared. The 12 Federal Reserve Banks reported in their last statements a total of \$2,959,087,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation. A year ago the total of these notes in circulation was \$2,468,388,000; two years ago, the total was only \$1,281,045,000.

Thus, there has been an increase in the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation in the past year to the amount of \$490,699,000, while the gold reserves of the banks issuing these

notes have decreased in the same period by \$130,967,000. In consequence, the reserves of these banks against their net deposits and Federal Reserve notes have declined to around 43.2 per cent, compared with 51.9 a year ago and 67.7 two years ago.

The expansion of the last year in Federal Reserve notes in circulation and the decrease in gold reserves constitute the principal reasons for the recent advances in the discount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks and the expectations that they will make further advances in order to restrict borrowing and bring about liquidation of loans and a consequent reduction in the volume of currency in circulation. With a decreased volume of Federal

### Reduction in Supply of Gold

During the European war the United States gained huge amounts of gold. In the past 13 months the exports of gold from the United States have been greatly in excess of the imports. This affects the supply of money in circulation and serves as an eventual brake on advances in prices in markets. The principal reason for the loss in gold is the fact that the United States has in the last year sold huge quantities of goods, including foodstuffs, on credit while it has been paying cash for its purchases.

Reserve notes in circulation, the supply of money will naturally be reduced, and, with less money, it usually follows that prices in markets as a whole are adversely affected. This is the reason for expecting that the price of pigs, of labor, of farms and of everything else will be affected by the decreasing supply of gold.

Why is the United States exporting more gold than it is importing? The simplest explanation is that this country transacted an enormous business in selling food and other products to Europe last year on credit, while in making purchases it paid cash. If Europe had settled in gold for the huge excess of purchases over sales which she made with the United States last year, this country would have recorded an enormous increase in gold reserves instead of a loss. Europe cannot, however, consistently send gold, for the reserves of the central banks of the Old World countries which took part in the war are already seriously impaired.

The gold supply changes in the United States in the past year might be compared with the operations of a Reno county wheat grower. Supposing that wheat grower sold nearly all of his wheat on credit last year and at the same time paid out cash for practically everything he purchased. At the end of the year, of course, this Reno county wheat grower's cash or gold holdings would be reduced, while he would have notes or promises to pay from those to whom he sold his wheat. The United States had exactly this experience in the past year. Incidentally, Europe is not yet even paying interest on the notes or "I. O. U.'s" which she gave to the American government last year to the amount of over 2 billion dollars for loans which were spent on American goods.

In the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and

1918, the United States gained \$1,152,269,399 in gold in international movements. America is yet the richest country in the world in gold supplies. But there have been enormous increases in the amount of money in circulation against this gold, and losses now mean that the country is being brought to the point where it must deflate, or reduce the amount of paper money in circulation. Mention might also be made of the fact that every ounce of gold absorbed in jewelry, and much is being absorbed in this manner in these times of extravagance, reduces the amount available for bank reserve and affects to that extent the credit position of the country.

No immediate change in markets of drastic proportions appears in prospect on account of the gold movements. But what is happening, however, should encourage conservatism and should emphasize to those speculatively inclined that it is going to be increasingly difficult to advance prices and to avoid declines in markets if the supply of money is decreased. This is vital to farmers and stockmen.

### Questions and Answers

Farmers who desire information in regard to bonds, stocks and other financial investments are urged to send in their inquiries to this department and they will be answered free of charge. The editor in charge of this work is one of the best financial experts in the United States. Address all communications to Sanders Soland, Financial Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### About Liberty Bonds

I contemplate investing the returns from the sale of a farm in Liberty Bonds in the near future. I have had people tell me that a person is likely to lose money buying on the New York market by getting stolen bonds, that a great many banks have the numbers and that the government turns these back to the original owners when they are turned in. Do you think my information is correct?

J. B. D.

Of course, every legitimate investment house and the government, too, desires to protect the original owners of bonds and the new buyers, as well. When you buy Liberty Bonds from a responsible house, you enter into a contract with that house for bonds of unquestioned title and that house is responsible to you for the delivery of what you buy. I would therefore have no fear on the score you mention, but, as an added assurance, I suggest that you arrange to buy registered Liberty Bonds. These are Liberty Bonds registered with the government at Washington, and the interest on them is sent to you by mail quarterly, and there are no coupons to clip and cash. The government requires minute details in the transfer of registered bonds from one owner to the other, and they must be sent to Washington for that purpose. After you get registered bonds from Washington, you should feel absolutely safe.

It is well to bear in mind, however, that, on account of the huge volume of Liberty Bonds put out, the government is about three weeks behind on the work of registering. Some expense also attaches to the shipment of the bonds. Owing to the time consumed in registering, the registered bonds of small denominations sell as much as \$1 a \$100 less than the coupon bonds. So, if you plan to hold your bonds only for a short period, consider this. If you plan to hold the bonds for years, registration is desirable, for it is a protection against loss of bonds out of your safe deposit box or wherever you may keep the securities.

J. B. D. should be careful in selecting which issue of Liberty Bonds to buy, this depending on the amount he is investing and on the period he plans to hold the securities. This is partly on account of the tax.

### Dry Air Bad for Homes

While proper temperature is the most noticeable factor in contributing to the comfort of a home, moisture is equally important. A room in which the air is sufficiently moist will feel as comfortable at 68 degrees as it will at 70 degrees if the air is dry. Dry air has a bad effect on the membranes of the nose and throat, predisposing people breathing it to throat and lung troubles.

The common impression is that heating air dries it out. This statement

## Let's Use More Paint

THERE IS a considerable need for paint on almost every Kansas farm. Painting was neglected during the war; it now is time that this neglect was considered. The loss from unprotected surfaces, whether they be surfaces of iron, wood or other material is very great and can only be estimated, but it is certain, that the loss is far out of proportion to what it would be if proper protection were given.

Nothing improves the appearance of any farm building more than a good coat of paint, and nothing will add more to the life of a building. The slogan, "Save the Surface and you Save All," is a hint to all thrifty farmers to add years to the usefulness of their buildings and make them pay interest on the investment over the maximum period of time. Paint pays.

is not true, altho it expresses the effect of artificial heating. What actually happens is that the capacity of the air for moisture is greatly increased by heating. Hence the relative humidity is diminished and the air feels drier and is drier, not because it contains less moisture, but because it could contain so much more. It is not the actual amount of moisture in the air at any time which causes it to feel dry or moist, it is the amount of moisture present compared to what the air could hold at that temperature.

Therefore when winter air is heated in the home it must have additional moisture supplied to it to keep the relative humidity as high as it should be for health and comfort.

Rooms heated by stoves should have a can or small bucket of water on the stove to supply the moisture needed. Rooms heated with furnaces should have plenty of water kept in the water box and pans of water should be kept over the hot air vents in each room.

#### Rodent Control

One of the most serious problems of the farmers in Doniphan county is the control of the Pocket gopher. The farm bureau has made rodent control one of the major projects of this year's work. Instruction as to the best



A Study of Pocket Gophers.

methods of control is not only given to the farmers of the county but also is taught in the schools as well.

The illustration shows the county agent, F. H. Dillenback, and the superintendent of schools of Highland giving a field demonstration to the class in agriculture in the Highland high school.

#### Prizes for Better Harness

Have you ever taken time to estimate how many horses are injured and maimed every year thru the use of poor and improper harness? Have you ever thought what it would mean to have harness with no buckles, no holes in the straps, no loops, no snaps, no billets, and no friction on the straps? Often a set of ordinary harness may have as many as 68 buckles, 275 holes in the straps, 10 to 14 snaps, 100 loops, 70 billets, and about 275 places where the straps wear thru by friction against metal rings and other metal bearings. Look your harness over carefully and make an inventory of these things and then write us what you observe. Tell us what kind of harness you are using and how you think it can be improved.

For the best letter a prize of \$5 will be given and for the second best letter a prize of \$2.50 will be given. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

#### Who Was He?

An absorbingly interesting and remarkable dual personality story, "The Man Who Wasn't Himself," written by Robert Ames Bennett, author of the famous "Into the Primitive" and other stories, has a scientific basis of truth. The lost memory case of Dr. John Brand, which recently appeared in the newspapers, proves it might have happened. The question that constantly arises in the reader's mind, as he reads the story, is whether after all Richard Clinton is not really the Will Lowrie he is supposed to be. It is a great story, don't miss it. It is to be published serially in Capper's Weekly. By sending only 25c readers will receive this big, newsy, story paper three months, and not only will get every installment of this fascinating story, but will enjoy the many other interesting features of this big weekly. Send in your quarter today to Capper's Weekly, 900 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

Many people and things are done in the name of charity.—London Blighty.

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A Kansas Corporation

**WICHITA, KANSAS**

**7%**

## Cumulative Preferred Stock

Free from all taxes in Kansas and Missouri and from the Normal Federal Income Tax.

Par Value \$100.00 per share

Maturity July 10, 1930

Purpose: Proceeds of this issue will be applied on a total of \$750,000.00 to be expended in erecting an additional mill and elevator in Wichita; balance of the total expenditure will be paid from Company earnings. This construction will give a total milling capacity of over 4,000 barrels of flour daily and a storage capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, or approximately double the present capacity.

History: The Company was established in 1905 and has grown from a \$50,000 institution with a milling capacity of 500 barrels daily and a total storage capacity of 30,000 bushels to a capital and surplus of approximately \$1,800,000 and milling capacity of 2,000 barrels daily with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

Directors: L. R. HURD, President. Mr. Hurd has been at the head of the Company for twelve years.

C. Q. CHANDLER, Director; Chairman of the Board, The First National Bank, Wichita.

J. W. BERRYMAN, Director; President, Stockgrowers National Bank, Ashland, Kansas.

C. H. BROOKS, Director; Attorney, Wichita.

A. B. ANDERSON, Vice President.

Security: After giving effect to the present financing there will be more than \$270.00 actual assets for each share of preferred stock authorized. This stock is preferred as to dividends, assets and redemption privileges over common stock.

Income: Quarterly dividends of 1 1/4% are payable on March, June, September and December 20th, by checks mailed direct to investors. Average annual net earnings during the five years ending June 30, 1919, after deducting depreciation charges and all taxes have been more than four times the dividend requirements of this issue of preferred stock.

Maturity and Matures July 10, 1930. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of Redemption: the Company upon sixty days notice. Should this right be exercised prior to July 10, 1925, holders will receive a premium of 1% per annum from the time the stock is retired to July 10, 1925, in addition to par value and accumulated dividends.

Tax Exemption: Exempt from local and state taxes in Kansas and Missouri and from the normal Federal Income Tax. This being a Kansas corporation its stock has these exemption features where the stock of outside corporations is subject to Kansas taxes.

References: As to the Company's responsibility, we refer to Dun and Bradstreet, The First National Bank in Wichita, Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company of Kansas City and The National City Bank of New York City.

Price: \$100.00 per share, yielding 7% net.

Detailed circular describing this issue will be sent on request.

We consider this the best offering of its kind that has ever been placed before investors in this section and we recommend this security unqualifiedly. Orders may be phoned or wired at our expense.

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Schweiter Building

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# The Wheat Needs More Rain

## Farmers are Busy with Their Spring Work

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS are now very busy with their early spring work. Whenever the weather will permit farmers are busy getting their ground ready for sowing oats. Much of the plowing and harrowing has already been completed. During the winter some of the roads got in bad condition and in some sections they are being improved and repaired now before the farmers get too busy with the rush of spring work that always comes at planting time. Present indications are that there will be increased acreages in oats, corn, and sorghums and a greatly decreased acreage in spring wheat in sections where that crop is planted.

Winter wheat is making a fair growth, but it is needing rain very much. Many are predicting a small yield unless weather conditions greatly improve within the next four weeks. The season now is approaching when wheat must be given very careful attention. Overpasturing often ruins many good prospects for good yields. Experiments conducted at Manhattan at the Kansas Experiment station show that fall pastured wheat over a period of five years averaged 26.5 bushels an acre; spring pastured wheat 27.78 bushels an acre; and un-pastured wheat 29.6 bushels an acre. Experiments at the Oklahoma Experiment station for a period of five years show that un-pastured wheat averaged 12.71 bushels an acre and light pastured wheat when cattle were removed on March 1 averaged 11.63 bushels an acre. From these reports it would seem best not to pasture wheat after March 1 if a good yield of wheat is desired. Local conditions of crops and farm work in Kansas are shown in the following county reports:

**Barton**—Wheat is in excellent condition. Farmers are getting their ground ready for oats. Wheat prices took a drop yesterday of about 15¢.—E. J. Bird, Feb. 21.

**Cheyenne**—Past week has been generally fair and spring-like except for a light snow February 16. Temperature dropped a good deal last night and it is cloudy today. Wheat is greening and indications are for an early spring. Public sales are held almost daily and everything of good quality sells well. Some land is changing hands at advanced prices. The influenza is bad in some localities but not many deaths have been reported. Wheat is 2¢; butterfat, 54¢; eggs, 35¢.—F. M. Hurlock, Feb. 21.

**Coffey**—Weather has been warm, and farmers are plowing and preparing ground for oats. Wheat is greening, and is all alive, altho some late sown fields are thin. We can get no cars to ship it. Livestock is in good condition as we have had a mild winter and feed has kept well.—A. T. Stewart, Feb. 21.

**Clay**—Many farmers are moving. Roads are good and weather is excellent. Wheat is satisfactory. Sixty-three acres planted to corn in Clay county last year averaged 12½ bushels an acre. Many public sales are being held and much land is changing hands. Horse market is going higher. Some cattle

are getting cheaper.—E. J. G. Walker, Feb. 21.

**Lincoln**—Weather is warm with freezing nights. Farmers are sowing oats and barley, and a large acreage will be put in. Livestock is wintering well. Feed will hold out if weather continues warm. Some alfalfa has been baled and shipped out. Eggs are getting cheaper.—E. J. G. Walker, Feb. 21.

**Linn**—Much real estate is changing hands at satisfactory prices and many renters are moving. Sales now are common and good.

mares, cows, mules and sheep bring good prices. Some farmers are shipping hay.

Influenza is prevalent, but is not serious.

Some farmers will sow oats soon. Timothy

**Make That Farm Garden Into a Mint—You Can**

BY RAY YARNELL

**D**ID YOU ever notice that the grocer you trade with doesn't pass up a chance to sell crackers just because they don't happen to be a big factor in his business? He watches his cracker sales as closely as he does his sugar or bean sales.

How about the garden on your farm? Are you watching it as closely as you do your wheat or your corn or your hogs?

The farm garden is just as good a money maker as the wheat field. You can make it into a mint in a small way. It's up to you. Pull the weeds, use the hoe, plant the seeds—good ones—at the right time and get the coin.

Give the garden patch a chance to show what it can do. Plant it at the proper season and then don't go off and forget all about it. Keep your eye on it and push it along. System is just as important as fertilizer. A garden needs system. It is a business proposition.

Of course you raise the potatoes and lettuce and radishes and turnips and onions that you use in the house. But who raises them for the town folks who don't have gardens? The truck farmers can't raise enough and they are making money, too. Sell the surplus you raise. There is a market for it if you hunt it out. Make your garden produce early when the demand is the best. Anticipate needs. Then cash in.

Make a business deal with your boys and girls. Teach them gardening and marketing. They will surprise you by the amount of money they lay up.

The high cost of living problem isn't confined to the city folks. Not by a long shot. It's in daily evidence on the farm. Use the garden and beat Hi Cost at his own game. You can.

There isn't a spot on your farm that will produce as much profit to the foot as the garden patch if you use the hoe and the spray. Start right. Get good seed, plant and hoe. Then pick.

It's getting about that time. Make that farm garden into a mint—you can.

hay is \$22; prairie hay \$12; potatoes, \$3.75; Butter, 40¢; eggs, 42¢.—J. W. Clinesmith, Feb. 21.

**Miami**—We have had much pleasant weather but moisture is needed badly. Some wheat is satisfactory, but some is poor. Ground is being prepared for oats and a little has been seeded. Many farm sales have been held.—F. J. Haefele, Feb. 21.

**Morris**—Weather has been ideal for past three weeks, and ground works up in excellent condition. Some plowing has been done and farmers are getting ground ready for oats. Considerable oats will be sown in the next week if weather remains favorable. Wheat looks satisfactory in some fields, but others are not doing so well. It will make a good stand if weather continues favorable. Feed is plentiful as many cattle have been sold.—J. R. Henry, Feb. 21.

**Nemaha**—Weather had been spring-like for two weeks until February 15 when the thermometer dropped to 4 degrees above zero. Frost is nearly out of ground and roads are smooth. Some influenza and pneumonia are in county, but cases are lighter than last year. Many sales are being held and prices are good. Machinery brings 25 per cent more than first cost. One span of mules brought \$810 and another \$560 at a recent sale. Hogs are \$13.75 to \$14; eggs, 40¢.—A. M. C., Feb. 16.

**Neosho**—Weather is warm and sunny and farmers are plowing for spring crops. Oats will be sown soon. Livestock is doing well. There is much sickness here, especially grippe, influenza and pneumonia, and some deaths have been reported. Farmers helped each other with chores during the sickness.—A. Anderson, Feb. 20.

**Rawlins**—Weather has been very pleasant for past three weeks, but past three days have been windy. Frost is coming out of the ground quite fast and it soon will be in condition for work. Some farmers have sown barley. Influenza has been very bad in some localities, and a few deaths have been reported. Only a few sales have been held recently and cattle and machinery sell well. Horses sell slow. Wheat is greening, and the stand is good in most places. Wheat is worth \$2 to \$2.15.—J. S. Skolant, Feb. 29.

**Rooks**—Cattle, hogs, chickens and wheat are doing very well. Wheat brings an average of \$1.80; flour, \$3.60; bran, \$2.10; shorts, \$2.60.—C. O. Thomas, Feb. 20.

**Sheridan**—Spring work has started. Some threshing is yet to be done and much wheat was lost by excessive rains last fall. The condition of winter wheat is almost 100 per cent. A large acreage of barley will be sown. Cream is 56¢; eggs, 40¢; butter, 66¢.—R. E. Patterson, Feb. 20.

**Stafford**—Weather is cloudy today, but has been clear and dry. Wheat is greening. Considerable road work is being done. An unusual number of public sales have been held. Wheat is \$2.30; corn, \$1.26; hogs, \$12.50.—H. A. Kachelman, Feb. 21.

**Thomas**—Ground is not very well supplied with moisture. Spring work has begun. Some horse buyers were in this community last week. Prices are some better. We have a great deal of feed. Wheat pasture is good in south part of county. Elevators are getting more cars than formerly.—C. Cole, Feb. 20.

**Washington**—Weather has been changeable the past week. Roads are good. Sales are held every day but prices are not as good as earlier in the season, except for good horses and milk cows. Farmers are baling hay and hauling manure. A great deal of land is being leased for oil, and according to investigations, conditions are favorable. A few chicks have been hatched and more hens are setting. Corn is \$1.59; oats, 90¢; butterfat, 66¢; eggs, 40¢; flour, \$3.50.—Ralph B. Cole, Feb. 21.

## Prune Trees With Care

Those tall, rangy, neglected apple trees out in the old orchard should be in for a good trimming soon. Pruning may begin at any time in February and be continued till the sap begins to flow.

According to H. L. Lantz, horticulturist at Iowa State college, neglected trees are: 1st, usually too rangy; 2nd, too dense in the top, shading the lower parts of the tree and thus preventing the formation of healthy fruiting wood where it should be; 3rd, more or less filled up with dead wood and crossed branches.

Trees which have become too rangy and dense should not be pruned too severely. Rather, let the pruning extend over two or three years, otherwise large limbs which were previously well shaded are apt to be injured by sunscald. Water sprouts usually develop in great profusion after a heavy pruning.

Pruning neglected old trees should accomplish three things in order to secure best results.

1st. Remove all dead wood.

2nd. Lower the top which is likely to be 10 to 15 feet too high. Rangy limbs should be cut back to a good lateral branch. Do not leave a stub. Stubs will not heal over.

3rd. Often a large limb or two removed from the head will open up a tree wonderfully. Thin out crowding and crossing branches, mainly in the top to let in more sunlight. This is necessary if healthy fruiting wood is to be secured and maintained where it will be within reach of spraying and harvesting. The main pruning effort should be expended in the top of the tree.

"Beware of the tree butcher and don't be one yourself," says Mr. Lantz. Don't use an axe unless you wish to remove the tree entirely. A good pruning saw and a sharp lopper make pruning a much easier task."

# Good Crops for Dairy Cows

Fill Silo in August With Sorghum or Corn

BY L. A. HIGGINS

IT IS NOW time that most of the plans for this year's cropping system have been outlined. How much land have you set aside for growing feeds for the cows? Was one of your New Year's resolutions to have more home grown feeds next winter than you have had this winter? Has the cow been successful in her efforts to demonstrate that she requires a large quantity of feeds for her to manufacture a large quantity of milk? Has she shown that she can make milk in return for good roughage in the form of good hays and silage? Has she demonstrated that this good roughage is, if grown at home, cheaper than grains and that she must have the bulk added in feeding all the roughage she can consume? Then grow a ton of legume hay, 3 tons of silage and 15 bushels of corn for each cow in the herd and you will not need to worry about the high cost of feeds next winter, nor whether the cows will be able to exist until grass comes in the following spring.

#### Plant Crops for Silage

As early as possible some corn, sorghum, or other similar crops should be planted near the barn to fill the silo for feeding in August and September, or for cutting and feeding as a soiling crop during these months. These two months usually test the dairyman's ability to keep his herd in full flow during an emergency when pastures are dry and feeds short. You will be well paid for taking this preparedness measure seriously and getting your plans made at once to have this succulent feed to supplement your pastures next summer.

Cows are beginning to freshen now and should be in good flesh. A cow which is in a thin, run-down condition at calving time is most sure to give trouble, and but little milk until she has time to gain flesh. Do not feed the cows cottonseed meal or other very heavy feeds for 15 or 20 days just prior to freshening and for eight or 10 days after freshening. Some wheat bran and ground oats with all the hay and silage the cow will eat are the best feeds at this time. The feed should be light at first, then gradually increased  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound each day, till she is on full feed.

#### Milk Fever

Some few cows now being milked may have milk fever at calving time. In case any cows have trouble of this kind, the following suggestions may be helpful. The trouble usually comes on suddenly from six hours to one week after calving, in animals which seemingly are in splendid health.

The cow first becomes uneasy, constantly shifting weight from one hind foot to other, loses interest in calf, refuses to eat, becomes stiff and seemingly partially paralyzed in hind quarters, and finally goes down in a semi-conscious condition, tossing her head nervously. The head may be rested against the shoulder or side, and the neck apparently becomes stiffened in this position, while the eyes become glassy.

Usually 95 to 98 per cent of milk fever victims can be cured and treated

#### Dairy Cattle Congress Dates

The 11th annual Dairy Cattle Congress will be held at Waterloo, Ia., September 27 to October 3, 1920. These dates immediately follow the several large state fair circuits of the Central West and precede by four days the opening of the National Dairy Show at Chicago.

The Dairy Cattle Congress has for a number of years been recognized as a great force in the development of the industry which it represents. Each year sees an assemblage of the best dairy cattle of the nation in the ring at Waterloo while the exposition buildings are filled with extensive industrial displays for the benefit of the thousands of farmers and dairymen who attend.

Prospects for the 1920 show are unusually bright as many of the large dairy farms are already selecting their herds and getting men to properly fit and care for their cattle on the show circuit.

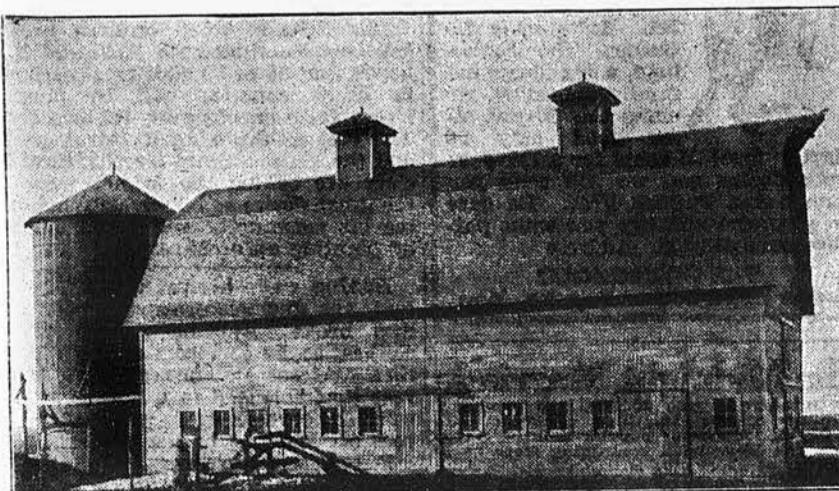
#### What is Butter?

In reply to the question, "What is Butter?" the official standard of butter as authorized by the federal government is the nearest a legal definition that is available, as follows:

"Butter is the clean, nonrancid product made by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and contains not less than 82.5 per cent of milk fat. By acts of Congress approved August 2, 1886, and May 9, 1902, butter may also contain added coloring matter."

The Dressmaker (gushingly)—Ah, my dear madam, I consider that the most perfect fit I have ever seen.

The Dear Madam—Perfect fit, fiddlesticks! You should see the one my husband will have when he sees the price.—Dallas News.



There Should be a Good Silo on Every Farm and it Should be Filled Every Summer with Green Corn, Kafir, or Some Other Sorghum.

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With butter-fat at the present high prices these savings mount rapidly. Many thousands of users have found that their De Lavales paid for themselves in a few months. De Laval users are always on the profit side of the ledger at the end of the year.

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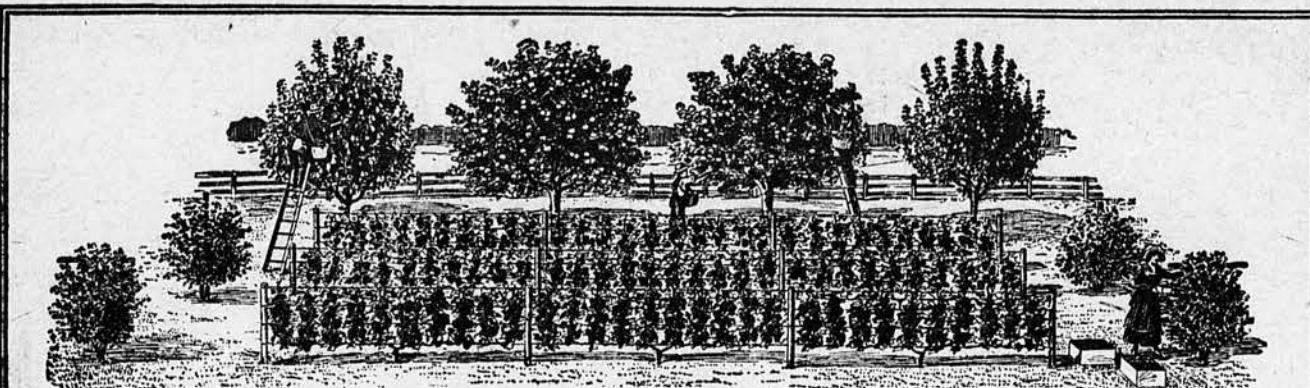
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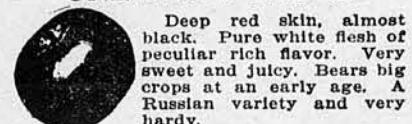


If you would enjoy having a Fruit Garden and Orchard like this, - Seventeen Trees, Vines and Berry Bushes, just plant this Mammoth Fruit Collection.

**GRAFTED APPLE AND PEAR TREES**

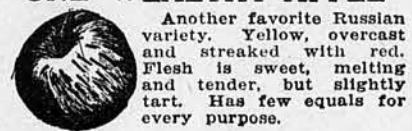
These grafted apple and pear trees are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut, and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The little grafted tree takes root as soon as it is planted, makes vigorous growth, and will outstrip and out-yield a larger tree planted at the same time. Each little tree planting, and continue until fall.

**ONE SNOW APPLE**



Deep red skin, almost black. Pure white flesh of peculiar rich flavor. Very sweet and juicy. Bears big crops at an early age. A Russian variety and very hardy.

**ONE WEALTHY APPLE**



Another favorite Russian variety. Yellow, overcast and streaked with red. Flesh is sweet, melting and tender, but slightly tart. Has few equals for every purpose.

Satisfactory  
Growth  
Guaranteed!

The Seventeen trees, plants, etc., in this collection are GUARANTEED to reach you in good condition, and to grow to your satisfaction. Failing in which, they will be REPLACED, at your request, absolutely without charge.

**PEDIGREED FRUIT PLANTS**

The Red Raspberry and the Dewberry plants in this collection have been selected from fields that have made high records for heavy production of quality fruit. By following the Instructions, you can secure new plants every year from these we send you, and extend your planting every season. The REX everbearing red raspberry will begin to bear in ninety days after is about a foot high.

**2 REX Everbearing Red Raspberry**

A picking every week from June to October. The new canes bear first year, 90 days after planting. Berries large, firm, sweet, and of delightful flavor. A most dependable new fruit.

**2 Improved Lucretia Dewberry**

Vines covered every summer with immense clusters of big, sweet berries. Rich, winey flavor. Very juicy. Individual fruits average 1 1/4 inch long and an inch through.

**3 DELAWARE GRAPE - Red**

Large, well-shouldered, compact bunches of bright red, beautifully flavored grapes. Makes jelly or grape juice of finest flavor and aroma.

**3 NIAGARA GRAPE - White**

Immense clusters of delicious, waxy-white grapes. Remarkably sweet and juicy. Good for wine, preserves or jelly. In flavor it much resembles the Concord. A prolific bearer.

**3 CONCORD GRAPE - Blue**

The best blue or purple grape grown, and the universal favorite. More Conards are grown and sold every year than all other varieties, on account of its wonderful quality.

**"CALLOUSED GRAPE CUTTINGS"**

From selected vines in the best of the great Southern Michigan vineyards, cuttings about nine inches long are taken, and buried in damp, cool pits until they undergo a process called "callousing." The cuttings will then take root as soon as planted. The "Calloosed Grape Cuttings" in this collection are all produced in this manner. They grow rapidly, make strong, healthy vines, and bear large crops.

**ONE KIEFFER PEAR**

Large, angular, and slightly irregular in shape, this old variety is the standard winter pear everywhere. Dark green. A splendid keeper, at its best in late winter.



**ONE BARTLETT PEAR**

Yellow skin with red blush. Flesh sweet, juicy and spicy flavor. Very melon-like when ripe. Can be picked and eaten from the tree. Yields heavily, begins to bear early.



Complete, Illustrated Instructions for Planting

are wrapped in each package. They are fully illustrated with pictures and diagrams, showing just what to do, and how and when to do it. By following these simple directions you will have success.

All Sent POSTPAID to Your Mailbox! Send for it Now, TODAY!

**Our Special Offer**

We will send this fruit collection with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for \$1.50 or with a three-year subscription for \$2.50.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your publication for a term of ..... years and the fruit collection postpaid as per your offer.

Name .....

Address .....

**500 Shot Repeating  
Daisy Air  
Rifle**

**FREE!**

Boys this is the best Air Rifle you have ever seen. The Genuine Daisy—Shoots 500 times without reloading. It is an extra strong shooter and perfectly accurate. You can have a world of pleasure and enjoyment out of this rifle besides it teaches accuracy of the eye and trains steadiness of the nerves. You can learn to be an excellent marksman with this rifle. It's just the gun for you boys who are not quite old enough to have a regular target.

**SEND NO MONEY** and POSTPAID—All I ask is just 2 hours easy work among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 10 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. Any wide-awake hustling boy can easily do it in 2 hours—show the big boys what you can do. Write me TODAY.

**ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 617 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**BOYS This Is Your Opportunity to Get a Watch Free.**

Every boy longs for real, sure-enough watch. Here is an opportunity for every boy to get one free. The watch has American movement and is guaranteed. Given Free for distributing only 10 beautiful patriotic peace pictures on our special offer. Fill in coupon or send postcard and just say "I want one of your watches. Send 10 pictures as per your offer."

R. Mack, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas  
Send me 10 patriotic pictures in colors to distribute on your special watch offer.  
Name.....  
Address.....

**Stem Wind Stem Set**

**Apron Pattern Free**

This pretty new one piece house apron is one of the most practical that can be worn. It is simple, attractive and comfortable. The apron is a one-piece model, buttoning on shoulders. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large.

**Special 20 Day Offer.** To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this Apron Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want pattern number 9008. Address

**THE HOUSEHOLD  
Dress Dept. 57, Topeka, Kan.**

**The Midnight Marriage**

A fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, The Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free with a 3-months subscription to the Household at 10 cents. Address

**The Household, Dept. MM.2, Topeka, Kan.**

**Planting Home Acre-Orchards**

BY E. G. KELLY

Every farmer and homesteader who came to Kansas in the early days from the East brought with him fruit trees and the idea that a farm was not complete without its orchard. They believed the farm should produce all the fruit needed for the family. As a consequence nearly all the early settlers planted a few trees, even to the western border of the state. These orchards were of from 50 to 100 trees, consisting of peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, grapes and berries. They were not intended to provide fruit to sell, but simply for home consumption. So long as these orchards were planted for home needs it made little difference whether the conditions were ideal or even suitable for them. Furthermore, the orchard was most always left to take care of its own troubles. The result is obvious—many of them have passed out of existence. There is one thing, however, for which we can thank those early settlers; they located the districts of our state adaptable to the fruit industry.

The campaign for setting out home acre orchards has as its purpose stimulating fruit tree planting in our state. In order that the project receive proper support we visited each co-operating farmer to view his land and surroundings. The success of the project depends on these selections; therefore we are very careful of the location.

According to the agreement entered into by and between the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the farmer, we select the nursery stock, consisting of varieties best adapted to Kansas so far as can be supplied by nurserymen, this being the limiting factor. The following is the list of fruit trees recommended for the home acre orchard: Apples, 2 Red June, 2 Liveland Raspberry, 2 King David, 2 Wealthy, 5 Jonathan, 5 Winesap, 4 Delicious, 2 Paragon, 2 Minkler, 4 Grimes Golden; Grapes, 6 Moores Early, 6 Worden, 6 Concord, 3 Catawba; Peaches, 2 Carman, 2 Belle of Georgia, 2 Elberta; Cherries, 8 Montmorency, 3 Early Richmond; Plums, 2 Wild Goose, 2 Golden.

The co-operators are selected during the fall and winter and a definite contract drawn up and signed. The stock should be selected and reserved in the fall to be shipped in time to arrive for setting in early spring. The county agent and specialist will be on hand for the setting of the trees, where lessons on laying out the orchard, digging the holes, pruning the roots and setting and pruning the young trees will be given. This project proved to be one of great interest in many communities in 1919. Often 30 to 50 farmers were on hand to help set out the 51 trees and 24 grapes. The acre orchards are to be community centers for men interested in growing fruit, a place where they can meet with the specialist and see how to prune, cultivate and spray the orchard.

It is to be hoped that the orchards planted in 1919, will be among the successful and will live to be models for many farmers who believe the farm ought to produce enough fruit for the family. The following are the counties where orchards were planted in 1919: Kingman, Clay, Morris, Chase, McPherson, Greenwood, Franklin, Wyandotte, Douglas, Leavenworth, Johnson and Atchison with 33 co-operators and 21 extra orchards, the county agents assuming responsibility for the extra orchards.

The "Home Acre" orchard project has been continued for 1920 and it is hoped that 50 or 60 additional orchards in other counties will be planted. Every farm should grow its own fruit. The Kansas State Agricultural college and the Kansas State Horticultural society are behind the farmer who has the great desire to better mankind, better his community and better himself by planting an orchard.

Having made his payments for rent, coal, gas and groceries, the poor man was broke. But he needed winter clothes, so he compromised by digging thru a closet and unearthing a heavy vest that belonged to a winter suit he wore some years ago. He brushed the vest off and felt in the pockets. Eureka! A discovery.

In the inside pocket of the vest was a roll of bills amounting to \$123. And not one of them was received.

February 28, 1920.

## KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING**

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

**TABLE OF RATES**

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

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

**EMPLOYMENT**

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON** grain farm. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

**WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MARRIED** man for farm work. Ora Hinks, Munden, Kan.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GEN-**eral farm work. G. W. Blythe, White City, Kan.

**WANTED TELEPHONE MANAGER AND** operator by Mar. 1st. E. E. Huss, Savonburg, Kans.

**MAN WANTED TO WORK ON DAIRY** farm. R. C. Krueger, Winwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kan.

**MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK ON FARM** by month. Walter Hammick, 206 N. Highland, Pittsburg, Kan.

**WANT TO FARM ON SHARES.** HAVE two sons, one large enough to do man's work. J. L. Ballard, Aurora, Mo., Route 3.

**MEN, 18 UP, RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.** Commence \$1,300. Vacancy list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 015, Rochester, N. Y.

**WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED** single general farm hand. State requirements first letter. W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.

**WANTED BY EXPERIENCED GRADUATE** mechanic, work in garage or driving tractor. John Rust, 422 West Fifth St., Fort Scott, Kan.

**FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN,** \$140-\$200. Colored porters by railroads everywhere. Experience unnecessary. 796 Ry Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

**RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS NEEDED,** \$1,300 to \$2,000. Work 15 days monthly. Paid full time. Travel free. Hotel allowance. No experience required. Write Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

**FIELDMAN WANTED FOR WEEKLY** farm publication having large California circulation, to travel throughout state, gathering livestock field notes and reporting interesting livestock events. Also securing advertisements of livestock, poultry, etc. Must be competent writer on livestock and kindred subjects. To the right party we can offer permanent position. Salary and traveling expenses paid. In answering, state age, previous employment. Reference and salary expected. Box 2, care Mail and Breeze.

**AGENTS WANTED**

**WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND** furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Co., X 608, Springfield, Ill.

**AGENTS—SELL RAINCOATS, GABAR-**dines, leatherettes. We deliver and collect. No advance payments. Sample coat free. Largest commissions. Temple Raincoat Co., Box 39, B. Templeton, Mass.

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

**SERVICES OFFERED**

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

**AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY;** 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

**FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE** book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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

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

**KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM DE-**veloped and six velox prints made for 25 cents, cash with order. Runner Film Finishing Company, successor to E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

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

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

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

**BUSINESS CHANCES**

**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 10¢ a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.**

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

**FOR SALE**

**WRITE FOR PRICES ON PRAIRIE HAY.** C. W. Flear, Greenleaf, Kans.

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

**TIRES—FOUR NEW; TYPEWRITER,** \$20; graphophone cabinet size, \$40; gas engine cheap. J. Steel, Madisonville, Ohio.

**WHOLESALE PRICES ON BAILE TIES.** lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

**FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OF-**ficial 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. 1920 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 50 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

**MACHINERY.**

**WANTED—40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, CASH** or trade. Crow Bros., Haxtum, Colo.

**FOR SALE, 6 HOLE SANDWICH, READY** to run. Fred Brewster, Studley, Kan.

**INTERNATIONAL TWO TON TRUCK FOR** sale, new. H. C. Hardie, Macksville, Kan.

**8-15 AVERY TRACTOR IN FIRST CLASS** shape. Priced to sell. Ben Kruse, Gensee, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—7-20 BULL TRAC-**tor. Good as new. John Duesing, Spearville, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE, ONE 10-20 CASE** tractor in A-1 running order. Box 345, St. John, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE 16-30 TRACTOR, ONE** 24-44 separator. No trades. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

**COMPLETE THRESHING RIG, FIRST** class 25 H. P. engine, 42-64 separator. Arthur Snapp, Milo, Kan.

**18-36 AVERY TRACTOR, 4-BOTTOM PLOW,** 300 gallon fuel tank. Used one season. H. J. Ledy, Abilene, Kan.

**FOR SALE—MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRAC-**tor. Price \$600. Selling reason, have two. Cor. R. Frieseen, Meade, Kan.

**MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR FOR** sale. Latest model. Used one month. Jacob E. Loewen, Meade, Kan.

**FIFTY HORSE CHARTER KEROSENE** stationary engine, for sale. Lester Bridenstein, Route A, Marlenthal, Kan.

**CASE 20-40 TRACTOR, SIX BOTTOM** plow, \$1,500. Heider 12-20 tractor, three bottom plow, \$850. Fine condition. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**10-18 CASE TRACTOR AND 2-BOTTOM** Case plow, nearly new. In A-1 condition. Will sell or trade for cattle. J. P. Schroeder, Route 3, Canton, Kan.

**THE OLD RELIABLE STAR SWEEP** grinders at direct from factory prices, fully guaranteed. Write for booklet. Perry Mfg. Co., 14 Jeff St., New Lexington, Ohio.

**MOLINE TRACTOR, MODEL C, COM-**plete with plows and carrying truck. In good running condition. First check for \$350 gets the outfit. John Linn, Jr., Manhattan, Kan.

**ONE 24-45 H. P. TWO CYLINDER INTER-**national Titan tractor; one 8-16 Mogul; one 7 disc Sanders engine plow, one 3-bottom 14 inch P and O tractor plow; one new Smith Make-A-Tractor attachment. All practically new and for sale less than half price. John Wieser, Nashville, Kans.

**NURSERY STOCK.**

**DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN ON WELL** rooted and branched cherry, apple, pear, peach and plum trees, and berry plants? Ask for our free instructive and humorous catalogue with prices lower than other first class nurseries. Manhattan Nursery (Formerly Manhattan), now Topeka, Kans.

**SEEDS.**

**SUDAN SEED, 13c POUND, SACKS FREE.** J. Thexton, Colony, Kan.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER, BUSHEL, \$15.** Adolph Goering, Moundridge, Kan.

**SUDAN GRASS FOR SALE—15 CENTS A** pound. W. C. Topliff, Howard, Kan.

**PINK AND SCHROCK KAFIR, \$4 PER 100,** sacks free. O. F. Uppendahl, Amy, Kans.

**SUDAN SEED RECLEANED 16C POUND,** sacks extra. S. A. Ramsey, Mayfield, Kans.

**PURE SCHROCK KAFIR SEED, EXTRA** quality, \$2 per bushel. Glen Paris, Dighton, Kan.

**SUMAC CANE SEED, \$4.50 PER HUN-**dred. Test 99, 1919 crop. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

**FOR SALE—RECLEANED SUDAN SEED,** \$14 per hundred. R. C. Obrecht, R. 28, Topeka, Kan.

**BIG YIELDING EARLY REID'S YELLOW** Dent seed corn. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Nebr.

**SEEDS**

**BEST WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, low priced. John Lewis, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

**CANE—SCHROCKS, KAFIR HAND** picked and shelled. Samples. J. Mellecker, Offerle, Kans.

**FREE \$1.50 WORTH OF GARDEN SEED** absolutely free. Write for catalog. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR** prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

**CAR LOAD OF RED ORANGE CANE SEED** for sale. Best bid gets it. D. B. Speck, Oakley, Kan.

**BLACK AND AMBER CANE SEED, \$1.60** per bushel. F. O. B. Garden City, Kans. J. M. Shannon.

**SUDAN SEED RECLEANED 15C POUND,** my station. Herman Schultz, Route 3, Sedgwick, Kans.

**THE SENSATIONAL CORN, BLAIR** White, Early and big yielder. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Nebr.

**1919 CROP OF FETERITA AND ORANGE** cane seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Sacks free. William Cutter, Hugo, Kans.

**RECLEANED WHITE KAFIR, DAROS** and Ribbon cane, \$4 per hundred. Sacks extra. A. J. Thompson, Okarche, Okla.

**ALFALFA SEED, CHOICE, RECLEANED,** 35¢ per pound. Samples free. F. J. Bartel, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

**SEED CORN, OLD RELIABLE YELLOW** dent butted, tipped and graded, \$3. F. O. B. C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kans.

**SUDAN SEED RECLEANED, 1919 CROP,** \$15 hundred, my station, sacks free. Henry Schulze, R. 3, Sedgwick, Kans.

**FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE,** good germination, \$15 per bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**BROOM CORN SEED, EARLY DWARF** makes whorl. Grows even. Write for guarantee. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kansas.

**SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE,** butted, tipped, shelled, graded, tested 96 per cent. \$4 f. o. b. Lee Trotter, Gross, Kan.

**JUNE CORN, MATURED ON WHEAT** stubble, bu. \$4; 10 bushels or more, \$3.50. Sacks furnished. Russell Beckwith, Leedey, Okla.

**RED AND BLACK AMBER MIXED OR** Colemen's red cane seed, \$1 bushel. Send sacks with orders. R. B. Sterrett, Quinter, Kan.

**DICKINSON COUNTY GROWN SEED** corn. Boone County White and Goldmine samples free; \$4 per bu. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS.

"KLUSMIRE" IDEAL BLACK LANGSHAN eggs and baby chicks. Write for list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kans.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, 18c; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 18c, cash with order. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

FINE STRONG SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn baby chicks for February delivery, 18 cents each. J. D. Lundein, McPherson, Kan.

CHICKS, EGGS, POPULAR VARIETIES. Free catalog describes 8000 pure bred heavy winter layers. Moderate prices. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR Single Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fifteen cents, prepaid. J. E. Bibens, Kincaid, Kan.

500,000 BABY CHICKS, 20 LEADING VARIETIES, via prepaid parcel post. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, 17 cents; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, etc., 18 cents. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS—BUFF Orpingtons, Reds, 18c; Barred Rocks, Buff Leghorns, 17c; White Leghorns, 16c. 50 postpaid. Live delivery. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WYANDOTTES, WHITE and Silver Laced; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, twenty cents each. R. I. Reds, both combs; Barred Rocks; Leghorns, White, Buff and Brown, eighteen cents each. Berry & Sonne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money at Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas. 150,000 to sell at 18c each. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Leading varieties. 500 for \$89. We need more good White Rock and White Wyandotte eggs.

DAY OLD CHIX—BARRED AND WHITE Rock; Rose and Single Comb Reds, 18c; Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, 18c; left overs, 15c each; by mail prepaid, guaranteed alive. One Buckeye 2440 egg incubator for sale, new. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN DAY old chicks, 20c each. From world's best Smith, Young and Ferris strains. Guaranteed alive or replaced. 500 for \$99. From hens that pay \$8 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BROWN, Buff and White Leghorns, \$16 per 100; Anconas, Barred Rocks, \$18; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, \$20; postpaid; live delivery. Range flocks, heavy layers. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

LOOK, BABY CHICKS—\$13 PER HUNDRED, up. We ship by parcel post, prepaid. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Box 4, Augusta, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, R. and S. Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Specializing on only six varieties, my quality is the best. Guaranteed delivery. Postage paid. Circular free. Porter Hatchery, Department B, Winfield, Kan.

## EGGS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCHING. Charles Thrift, Conway Springs, Kan.

RINGLET STRAIN PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$7. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50 Postpaid; 100, \$6. Angie Archer, Gronola, Kansas.

L. B. RICKETTS, GREENBURN, KAN. Single Comb White Leghorn eggs and baby chicks.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PEDIGREED layers, also cockerels. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 PER HUNDRED local; \$7 shipped. Henry Ruhser, Harper, Kan.

PURE BREED BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$3 PER 15; per 30, \$5. Barbara Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.25 15; \$10 per 100. L. D. Boyd, Sterling, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching. Mr. C. C. Miller, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS AND BABY chicks. Orders filled now. Addie Ruehle, Windom, Kan.

PURE BREED BARRED ROCK EGGS, LAYING strain, \$8 per 100. Mrs. R. A. Gallraith, White City, Kan.

EGGS FROM DARK LARGE BONED SINGLE comb reds, 100—\$8; 15—\$1.50. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, HEAVY LAYING strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Letha Glidewell, Hallowell, Kan.

EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$10 hundred. Mrs. Fred Hanenkraut, Sterling, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, STANDARD laying strain, 15 eggs \$3. Hines Poultry Farm, Parsons, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, SELECTED. Purebred farm flock. Eggs 8 cents each. Mrs. Will Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING, hens or incubator. Prize winning strain. Mrs. Dradie Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

THOROBRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs; pen 14, \$1; range, 14, 75c; 100, \$.525. Mrs. Ina Griffee, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$10 per hundred. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Write for particulars. B. F. Gamble, Route 4, Coffeyville, Kan.

PUREBRED BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS from prize winning stock; \$3 and \$5 per 15. Mrs. George Walton, Holton, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE, VIGOROUS LAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. J. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan. Route 2.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Booking orders now. Guaranteed pure. \$2 per 15; \$6 50; \$10 100. Express prepaid. Cockerels, \$5. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

## EGGS.

SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONA EGGS AND baby chicks. A. D. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

SHEPHERD STRAIN ANCONA EGGS AND baby chicks. A. D. McGran, Hope, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN, SETTING \$1.50. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, 15, \$2; DELIVERED. J. W. Ragan, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 200, \$15; 100, \$10. Mrs. Laura J. Brown, Route 4, Box 159, Woodward, Okla.

WRITE GRANT, THE WHITE LEGHORN Man at Ellis Falls, Kansas. 10,000 hatching eggs and chicks to offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EXCLUSIVE BREEDING. EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.

YOU WANT BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM stock that has won in government laying contests. Write Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka, Kan.

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"RYANS" HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB dark Brown Leghorns. Eggs prepaid. 105, \$7. 150, \$10. Baby chicks. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, UTILITY \$8 PER hundred, \$8 per 50; \$2 per 15. Special matings \$5 per 15. Order direct from ad. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BY SETTING OR by hundreds from prize winning Buff Orpington chickens. Orders booked now. W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.

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EGGS FROM LARGE SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, selected stock. Egg producers; \$8 per 100, postpaid, prompt shipment. Alvin G. Westwood, Waco, Neb.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs, from my flock of carefully selected beauties, 30 for \$3.25; 50 for \$5. Mrs. Ethel Woolfolk, Protection, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, BOTH COMBS, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Prepaid. 1929 state show winner heads special pen. Mating list. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Clifton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize-winning stock. Fishel strain direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100; selected pen, \$3 per 15. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (PENNSYLVANIA Poultry Farm stock direct), where every hen is trapnested every day of the year, and with a 297 egg record. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kans.

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TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$8. EGGS, 25 cents. Mrs. Robt. Wilson, Anness, Kan.

## HAMBURGS.

PURE BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. Cockerels, single and double combs; \$8. J. E. Johnson, Esbon, Kan.

## HOUDANS.

HOUDAN COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. MRS. Nelle Ekart, Route 5, Manhattan, Kan.

THOROBRED HOUDANS—HENS, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3. Henry Haberhan, Great Bend, Kan.

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WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$8, 100. ORLETT Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.50; hens, \$2. Jake Wolf, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN STOCK for sale. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Beagle, Kan.

EXTRA PRIZE THOROBRED BLACK Langshan eggs from ten pound hens; cockerels, 15. Extra layers. 15 eggs, \$5; 100, \$20. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

PRIZE WINNING BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, first prize Nebraska state fair. All first and second premiums county fair. Winter laying strain. \$2 setting. R. F. Montgomery, Dennis, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

EGGS, LARGE S. C. W. LEGHORNS, \$7, 100. H. A. Matthes, Sterling, Kan.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, 100 EGGS \$7; 15, \$1.75. Otto Borth, Plains, Kans.

100 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens, \$2 each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2. Ida Standiferd, Reading, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2. Chas. McFadden, Moreland, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN STOCK and eggs. Mrs. John Holzhey, Benders, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3 each. Sarah E. Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50. E. C. Linton, Junction City, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS, LONG, WIDE COMBS, \$1.50; choice, \$2.50. A. H. Brist, Lincoln, Kan.

EGG BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$3 for 15. Mrs. F. R. Harbison, DeSoto, Kan.

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## LEGHORNS

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8, 100. Mrs. Eva Kincaid, Hume, Mo.

PUREBRED BROWN LEGHORNS, GOOD layers, eggs \$8 per hundred. John Mooney, Ellinwood, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS \$8 per 100. Della Van Horn, Nickerson, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Eggs in season. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$2. Mae Henderson, Hooker, Okla, Route 4.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$7 hundred. Eleventh year. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

FOUR SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$7 hundred. Anna E. Dillinger, L. Box 727, Chase, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON STOCK AND EGGS for sale from prize winners. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan.

EXTRA CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5 and \$7.50. Mrs. M. F. Carlson, Cherokee, Kan.

SELECT S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, two dollars setting; eight dollars hundred. Cope, Fowler, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BEST laying strain, 15, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kans.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. PEN, \$2 for 15. Utility, \$1.50 15; \$8 per 100. Arthur Santry, Fowler, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1, 15; \$5, 100; baby chicks, 18c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kans., Route 4.

SINGLE COMB BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets, \$2 up. Catherine Kennicott, Woodbine, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM WINTER laying strain, 15 for \$1.50 or \$8 per hundred. Mrs. Ola Kaupp, Dennis, Kan.

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EGGS FROM LARGE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Excellent layers. 100, \$8. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, Fertility stock unsurpassed as a general purpose fowl. \$5 up. E. M. Moody, Moodyville, Kan.

FOR WHITE ORPINGTON, BUFF ORPINGTON, and mottled Java cockerels, write Mrs. C. E. Hall, New Albany, Kans., Box 525.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR sale, from state prize winners and imported birds. Mrs. John Barber, Wellington, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. ALL PENS first prize males. Write for full particulars. Price \$3 for 15. J. L. Taylor, Chautauke, Kan.

FAMOUS BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, COOK. Byers, Sunwick, Owens strains. Settings \$1.50; hundred, \$5. J. G. Wilcox, Bancroft, Kans.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-AROUND breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AND EGGS.** Floyd Souders, Cheney, Kans.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.** Large, thrifty, well marked, \$2.50 each. Moore Bros., Cedar Vale, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM TRAPNESTED hens, mated to cockerels from 200 egg hens, \$3 per 15.** Chas. W. Evans, Washington, Kan.

**ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send us your order. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

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**PURE "RINGLET" BARRED STOCK.** Fine cockerels \$4. 50c off each extra one. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kansas.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM TRAPNESTED** and exhibition strains, \$3 and \$5 per 15, prepaid, 26 years exclusively. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS.** Eggs mated pens, 15, \$5. Utility, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Day old chicks, 20c each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kans.

**DARK BARRED COCKERELS FROM** choicest, purebred Aristocrats. Pedigrees furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed; \$5 to \$25. Mrs. Blanche Freeman, McAllaster, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.** JOHN Nicholas, Argonia, Kan.

**DARK RED COCKERELS, \$2 EACH.** Maggie McNeely, Ness City, Kan.

**EXTRA FINE S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$5.** Mrs. B. J. Herd, Wilmore, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$10; 15, \$2.** Steven Whisler, White City, Kan.

**CHOICE ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$3.** Mrs. James Crocker, White City, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$4** each. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

**THOROBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS,** 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Mrs. Monroe Wittsell, Erie, Kan.

**SEVENTY RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS** and cockerels. William Royer, Coffeyville, Kan.

**EXTRA CHOICE RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$5 and \$7.50.** Mrs. M. F. Carlson, Cherokee, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING LAYING STRAIN RED COCKERELS, \$5.** EGGS. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2 TO \$5;** pullets, \$2. Guaranteed. Mrs. Toombs, Mullinville, Kans.

**SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, TEN YEARS** a breeder. Satisfaction. J. J. Smith, Burlingame, Kan.

**PURE BRED DARK R. C. REDS, EGGS** 15, \$2.00, 100, \$8, prepaid. Mrs. Elva Acheson, Palco, Kans.

**ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS.** Chicks, \$18. 100. Eggs, yard-range. Elmwood Farm, Wilsey, Kan.

**PURE ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYERS,** good stock, 15 eggs, \$1.25 prepaid. Mrs. Walter Miller, Winfield, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS—COCKERELS, \$3.** Eggs, 50, \$4. Chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Frank Murphy, Mankato, Kan.

**TWELVE CHOICE SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS.** Half price. Satisfaction, approval. Jeff Smith, Burlingame, Kans.

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for \$3, \$5, \$10.** Ten years show record. Marshall, LaCygne, Kan.

**SELECTED RANGE ROSE COMB REDS.** Dark, without smut; eggs \$2 sitting; \$10 hundred; prepaid. H. Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

**GET YOUR SINGLE COMBED RED LAYERS** and winners from J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan. Eggs, \$7 per 100; pen, \$3 set.

**LUNCENFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY REDS, cockerels \$5 each.** Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

**EGGS IN BOTH COMBS FROM OUR** state show winners, \$3 per 15. Ask for mating list. Brumley Red Yards, Wellington, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** for hatching, \$6 per 100. Range flock, non-hatched. Mrs. Jack Shehl, Westmoreland, Kan.

**MR. RED BREEDER—WHY NOT BUY** eggs that will hatch R. C. R. I. Red chicks? \$2 per 15. Mrs. S. H. Nash, Kinsley, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red eggs from winter laying strain. \$8 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Bert Huggins, Delavon, Kan.

**SETTING \$2; 100, \$7; DARK ROSE COMB RED.** Well developed breeders, strong blood lines, graded for egg capacity. Charles E. Lucas, Kans.

**OFFMAN'S FAMOUS REDS MAKE ANOTHER SWEEP AT STATE SHOW,** finest cockerels. Eggs from finest matings. D. F. Offman, Josephine, Tex.

**PURE S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS** \$7 per hundred from healthy range chickens. Some baby chicks \$15 per 100. Mrs. Israel Spitzer, Grenola, Kan.

**SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS,** farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big Free fair, \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** for hatching, from high-class bred-to-lay firm range flock. Setting \$1.50; fifty, \$4.50; hundred, \$8. Infertiles replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kans.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—FIVE** choice large rich red cockerels left at \$7.50 to \$15, on approval. Eggs for hatching, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9; special prize winning. 100, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. G. V. Kimbrel, Kiowa, Kan.

**HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION** "Red" strain." Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-sitting, developed laying. Red breeding bulletins and mating lists on request. Robert Harrison, "The Redman," Station C, Lir, Neb.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES,** excellent layers. Eggs setting \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kansas.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES—** cockerels \$3, \$4, \$5. This breed took first and second at national egg laying contest 1919. Catalog. Eggs 100, \$12; 50, \$6; 15, \$2.50. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER HUNDRED.** Nora Elliot, Haviland, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100.** C. C. Kagarice, Darlow, Kans.

**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5.** James Leland, Cummings, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, CHOICE BRED.** \$5. W. Young, Liberal, Kan.

**PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8** per 100. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS AND EGGS.** H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

**LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$3.50, \$5 and \$7; eggs \$2, 15; \$8, 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

**"BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES.** Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

**ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$2.50 each. Henry Blasing, Zeeland, Kan.

**ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$2.50. Barton Morris, Protection, Kan.

**THOROBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$3. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan.

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ed Ecklund, Route 1, Herington, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,** \$3 per 15 or \$8 per 100. Mrs. S. J. DeBusk, Circleville, Kan.

**HIGH GRADE WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Eggs, \$1.75 15; \$8 100. Safe delivery. Anna Melchar, Caldwell, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STRONG** laying strain, \$2 15; \$9 100; prepaid. Dwight Osborne, Delphos, Kan.

**LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, FINE STOCK,** \$2.50 each or \$25 per doz. While they last. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES.** \$3 per 15. Fine layers. Order now. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

**SANDERS SILVER WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WINNERS.** Kansas City show. Cockerels \$3 and \$5. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

**EGGS-A-DAY LINE WHITE WYANDOTTE,** also Show Winner, \$4 48, prepaid; \$7 per 100. "Ideal" Wyandotte Farm, Concordia, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.** Premier Mahogany strain. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. E. N. Montgomery, Dennis, Kan.

**CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** laying strain, best ever, \$3 to \$5. Eggs in season, \$3 setting. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, LEAVENWORTH,** Missouri state and Kansas state show winners. Selected eggs, \$4 per 15; \$20 per 100. Postpaid. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

**QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Martin-Keeler strains direct. Noted winter layers. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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**WANTED—ONE BOURBON RED TURKEY** tom. S. W. Talbot, Stratton, Colo.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TRIOS A SPECIALTY.** L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE BONED,** \$10 and \$8. Ellen Henn, Plainville, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE MAY TOMS, 26 LBS.** \$10; hens, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Santry, Fowler, Kan.

**BIG TYPE GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS.** Choice unrelated trios. Two extra fine toms. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

**EXTRA THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** Eggs from twenty-five pound hens; tom, fifty, eggs \$1.40 each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

**GENUINE "GOLDBANK" MAMMOTH BRONZE.** Elegant eighteen months old toms, \$15. Best to make young hens. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kans.

**THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** World's fair champion strain. Will score 94 to 96%. Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds. \$15 to \$30. Pullets, 16 to 18 pounds, \$12.50 to \$18. Louise Hallock, Mullinville, Kan.

**GAME BIRDS, POULTRY AND CANARIES.** Pheasants, Peafowl. Chickens, "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Silks. Turkeys, Mammoth Bronze, "Goldbank" Strain. Splendid 18 months old toms \$15. Mallard ducks, \$5 trio. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

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**CLAY COUNTY POULTRY AND PET** Stock association, all breeds and varieties. Directory free. Sec'y H. L. Boge, Harvard, Neb.

**EGGS—TO INCREASE EGG PROFITS GET** my instructions. Keeps eggs absolutely fresh nine months. Guaranteed under food law. Ingredients obtained anywhere, cost practically nothing. Formula with complete instructions only \$1. Money back guarantee. Turner, Dept. A, 1507 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

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**YOU CAN RAISE EVERY CHICK YOU** hatch if you start them on Brooks' Best chick-starter. This is a pure baby chick food that contains dried milk, meat scraps, kilo dried meals, and etc. It does not contain weed seeds, grain screenings, etc. like are used in many grain feeds. Ask your dealer, if he won't supply you, will ship direct. 100 pound sacks \$5.50 or 500 pounds \$26.25 on cars here. We do not ship less than 100 pounds. The Brooks Mfgs., Fort Scott, Kansas.

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**EGGS AND POULTRY WANTED.** IF DISSATISFIED WITH HOME MARKET WRITE FOR FREE USE OF COOPS AND CASES. THE COOPS, TOPEKA, WANTED—900 RUNNER DUCKS AND ALL leading varieties thoroughbred fowls, also Hamburgs, Campines, Games and Hares. Describe what you have. Name lowest wholesale price. I buy entire flocks. P. W. Frehse, Clarinda, Iowa.

**PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMPANY,** 210 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, pays well for good market quality. We deal direct with producers and furnish coops for shipping. Write for prices to John L. Prehn, manager. Formerly poultry specialist in Kansas. Agency for Buckeye incubators, Buckeye metal brooders and Buckeyes standard brooders.

## STRAY LIST.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN, RED WOLF** hound with nipped off tail, scar on front shoulder. Reward. Walter Schmidt, Sedgewick, Kan.

**TAKEN UP BY C. W. O'BRIEN,** WHOSE residence is in La Crosse township, Rush county, on the 1st day of December, 1919, one black male calf with no marks or brands. Value, \$30. Geo. Wehe, county clerk.

**TAKEN UP BY W. J. SCOTT,** WHO RESIDES in Hampden township, Coffey county, Kan., on the 16th day of December, 1919, one brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 1100 pounds, about 15½ hands high. No marks nor brands. Ed. Gillman, county clerk of Coffey county, Kan.

## An Epic of the Ice

South, by Ernest Shackleton, is one of the most interesting books which has appeared for many years. It is a record of the adventures of the Shackleton expedition in the South Pole region, from 1914 to 1917. A feature of the book is the wonderful spirit of heroism shown by these men. The book is dedicated by Mr. Shackleton "To my comrades who fell in the white warfare of the South and on the red fields of France and Flanders."

For while it is a great achievement to discover the Poles, it is an even greater one to make a new discovery of the spirit of man. Ernest Shackleton's record of his progress South makes this, and gains for itself a special value of excitement and dignity. Whoever glows to adventure and desperate circumstances and steady courage and a great heart will read it joyfully. Whoever seeks after that generosity of spirit in literature which lifts these things out of lost places and distant days into a real present will find in this book content. It is a heroic tale in a bold, forthright fashion that establishes itself as the Epic of the Ice.

The book is published by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., and the price is \$6. It consists of 380 pages, and 88 illustrations.

## New Rural Credit Bill

A new rural credit bill providing for a co-operative system of farm credit based on personal security as distinguished from land mortgage security

was introduced in Congress recently by Representative L. T. McFadden of Pennsylvania. Mr. McFadden is the ranking Republican member of the committee on banking and currency, next to Chairman Platt, of New York.

This bill is an adaptation of the best features of the European systems to meet the conditions in this country. It follows the Credit Agricole of France in limiting the activities of the proposed system to the use of bills of exchange, or to "banking with bills," as distinguished from the system of "banking with deposits," thus broadening the market for productive agricultural paper, reducing the expense of management, and improving our whole banking or

## Real Estate Market Place

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

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

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### KANSAS

**WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE OR TRADE.** J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

**215 ACRES** joins Thayer, well improved. \$21,500. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

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

**LAND BARGAINS**—Write for my large list. Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kansas.

**WHEAT FARMS AND RANCHES.** Write McMullen & Greer, Dodge City, Kansas.

**1/4 SEC.**, in Gove Co. Price \$1,600. Would accept car on deal. F. Buhrlie, Russell, Kan.

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

**WELL IMPROVED FARMS,** \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

**203 ACRES**, imp., 40 wheat goes, \$112.50 a. Terms. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**150 ACRES**, alfalfa, wheat, corn land, imp. Possession. \$11,000. Owner, Route 1, Box 15, Langdon, Reno Co., Kansas.

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

**200 ACRES**, Mitchell Co. Well improved, 80 a. wheat, 1/4 goes. Possession April 1st. F. L. McCutchan, Owner, Simla, Colorado.

**FOR SALE**—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

**80 ACRES**, well imp., 65 cult., bal. pasture, 2 miles Humboldt; macadam road. \$9,200. Box 235, Humboldt, Kansas.

**160 ACRES**, improved, half pasture. Well watered, good soil. \$40 acre. \$2,000 will handle. Chase Agency, Severy, Kansas.

**320 OR 640 ACRES** fine unimproved Kansas farm land, \$10.00 acre. Claude Chandler, Syracuse, Kansas.

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**WE HAVE** several choice Kaw valley alfalfa and potato farms. Some fine upland farms, good black rich soil, well improved. Close to Lawrence and university. Write Wilson & Clevenger, Merchants Bank Bldg., Lawrence, Kan.

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440 acres, well improved, 200 acres in cultivation, 60 acres wheat, 140 acres bottom land, fine for corn or alfalfa. Price \$25. Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Crownover 160 acres three miles south, one-half mile west Melvern. Four room house, barn, never failing stock well. Hedge fence surrounds farm; also inside fences. Quick sale. \$60 per acre cash. Inquire Chas. Ragin, Melvern, Kan., or J. K. Crownover, P. O. Box 1214, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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### KANSAS

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

**FLOYD & FLOYD,** Ness City, Kan.

**A FINE FARM**—200 acres, 3 miles town, 100 bottom, 20 alfalfa, 40 bluegrass and clover, balance for spring crop and about 40 in pasture. New 8 room house, 2 large barns. Improvements worth \$10,000. Price \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**FINE 160 ACRE FARM** Franklin County, Kansas. Good improvements, 1 mile town; 30 acres wheat; 30 acres pasture; all good land. Price \$110 per acre. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

**STOCK FARM BARGAIN** 560 acres, 5 miles out, 100 a. valley land in cult., 460 a. all fine prairie meadow and pasture; 60 a. wheat goes. Fine stock ranch, 5 room house, barn 40x60. Bargain for quick sale. \$42.50 per a. Possession now. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

**POSSESSION MARCH FIRST** 71 acres, well improved. Close town. \$125 per acre. 50 acres, 3 1/2 miles town. Well improved. Bargain. \$9,500. 155 acres, 4 1/2 miles town. Well improved. 100 hog tight, 25 wheat. \$137.50. Terms on any above if wanted. Write for booklet list No. 456. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—330 acres, 4 1/2 miles of Franklin county town, 12 miles Ottawa, 250 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, spring water, 8 room house, fair barn, silo and other buildings. Price for quick sale, \$100 per acre, or might take smaller farm 80 to 100 acres. Write R. R. Tucker, of Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE** 78 acres, 5 miles Ottawa, fair improvements, 30 acres rough pasture, balance good tillable land. Price \$125 per acre, encumbrance \$5,400 for 6 years at 6%.

If you have anything to exchange write J. T. Printy, with the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**A DANDY BARGAIN**—160 acres, Ness county, Kansas; 4 miles from market; about 80 acres in wheat, share with place; light improvements; close to school; possession of improvements and pasture land at once; offered for quick sale for \$35 an acre. This is a bargain. Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kansas.

**WHEAT SPECIAL** Half section 4 miles from town, very good improvements, handy school, one-half of 220 acres of fine wheat, and possession March first, will go to buyer. Price forty dollars per acre, very easy terms. Write for new land list free. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Brick business building in McDonald, 30x75 feet basement and store room. Eleven office and living rooms in second story. Fine club room in basement, wired for electric lights, steam heat, toilets, baths, hot and cold water. Fully rented, built two years. Priced about half what would cost to build now. Box 137, McDonald, Kansas.

**122 ACRES**, 1 mile town, large improvements, some alfalfa, all creek bottom land, 25 acres wheat, 25 acres blue grass pasture, balance for spring crops, fine water, big bargain. Price \$150 per acre. Write W. T. Porter, of Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**WHEAT FARM**, 320 acres, smooth black soil, all cultivation, 40 acres wheat, balance for corn, oats and barley, no improvements, 2 miles town. Price for quick sale only \$27.50 per acre, terms. Also nice improved half section, 3 miles town, smooth, sheet water, 120 cultivation, balance spring crop. Price \$30 per acre. Terms. Write for list. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

**240 ACRES OF NICE ROLLING LAND** Part of it low enough for alfalfa, 120 acres in cultivation and 120 acres in pasture. Good water. The improvements consist of five roomed house, barn 50x51, granary for 2,000 bushels of grain, chicken house, two silos. Ten acres set to alfalfa, 21 miles from Salina and three miles to a good town with high school. Price \$70 per acre. Write for list. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

**145 ACRES**, 3 miles Lawrence, Kansas. All tillable, 20 a. alfalfa, 25 a. wheat goes, 40 a. bluegrass pasture, 60 a. spring crop. Improvements new. Bungalow six rooms and bath, furnace, wired for electricity, cement basement, fine porch, 300 barrel cistern. Barn 52x78, floors cemented. Stanchions for 30 cows, room for all kinds of stock, 80 tons hay, 180-ton concrete silo. Inexhaustible well at buildings. This is a splendid farm and location. For price and terms address. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence Kansas.

**560 ACRES**, 220 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek, 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000. 2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

**For Sale: 340 Acres in Reno Co., Kan.**

Fair improvements, fine soil and water. 220 acres in wheat. Possession at once.

**S. S. Spangler, Hutchinson, Kansas**

### KANSAS

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**POSSESSION MARCH 1ST** Grand View Farm, 160 acres, good farm, fine home that you would be proud to own, 3 miles west Washburn college, Topeka, on hard surfaced road; 12 room house, bath, hot and cold water; family orchard; divided in 40 acre fields, woven wire fence, well in each field, all set to heavy English blue grass. 40 acres plowed, all goes, ideal dairy or purebred stock farm. Price to sell. R. F. Moore, Owner, 808 Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

**320 ACRES**, 1 1/2 miles good town, new rural high school, fine improvements, 8 room house, large barn, silo, etc. Plenty good water. Land lays well, 160 acres grass, balance plow. About 100 acres wheat goes, \$127.50.

480 acres, Anderson county; 6 miles to two good towns; 10 room house, full basement, good barn. Good water, land all lays well, no breaks, rock nor gravel. 300 acres good grass, balance in plow, about 50 acres wheat. Sacrifice price for quick sale \$75 acre. Possession at once. School at corner of farm. Write today for list of other good farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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480 acres, improved N. W. Kansas; 100 acres low creek bottom, 100 acres fine wheat all goes priced to sell or would take good implement or grain business on part. Owner, care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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2 miles from market, 8 miles from Caldwell, 280 acres in cultivation, balance broken pasture, all 150 acres fine wheat goes, possession this spring, improved with nearly new 8 roomed cottage, nice lawn and lots of trees. 20 horse barn, a 12,000 bushel farm elevator and other improvements, best all around stock and grain section in Sumner county. Price \$80 per acre. Can leave \$20,000 back 6%. For sale by WM. HEMBROW, The Land Man, Caldwell, Kansas.

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2,720 acres in Phillips and Rooks counties all in one body, best of soil, open water in all pastures, some timber, 1,200 acres in cultivation. Can be divided in four tracts with improvements for each. Possession at once.

**SPANGLER BROS.**

Hutchinson, Kansas.

**A Real Moneymaking Farm**

**240 ACRES BUTLER CO., KANSAS.** Fully 230 acres is smooth tillable upland. About 120 acres in oats and kafir corn. 20 acres meadow, balance pasture. This is a good smooth upland farm, grows good wheat, oats, corn and hay. Located on two main roads, close to school, only four miles north of Leon, Kan., and four miles east and four miles south of Eldorado. Improvements consist of a two story frame house of six large rooms, large barn, chicken house, small orchard, good water at door. Has windmill and well at barn. Rented until

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Price \$75 per acre. Terms: At least one-fourth cash, the balance can run 7 years with small annual payments and 7% interest—or if one-half is paid, 6 1/2% interest.

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Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

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10 acres, 2½ miles from Berryville, 1 mile  
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Price \$50 per acre. Terms 1/4 cash, balance  
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**80 ACRES**; all fenced, 40 hog wire; on main  
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Finest Stock or Dairy Farm in Northwest  
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Will be sold cheap.

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## OKLAHOMA

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**\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE.** Fine wheat, oats,  
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**240 ACRES**, 6 miles from Greenfield and 8  
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Extremely large type Polands and Shorthorns, consisting of 3 tried sows, 32 April gilts, 5 choice October fall boars. All gilts sired by Model Queen 99800, a 1200-pound boar when matured and bred for April and May farrow to Big Cloverdale 3rd, 3rd in class at Nebraska 1919; his sire, Big Cloverdale 2nd, weighed over 1100 pounds at the International; his dam, Adams 998, a Peter Mowt bred sow, weighs around 600 pounds. Most of these gilts will weigh 300 to 350 pounds by sale day and every one a good one. SHORTHORNS—7 husky bulls and 3 females, all reds.

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High kind at low prices; good gilts at \$65; choice at \$80. Immunized and guaranteed to please.

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Sows and gilts bred for March and April litters. As good as they grow. Bred to Big Bob's Jumbo, Big Jones Again, The Dividend and Kansas Guardsman.

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Choice grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob (grand champion of world) sired by Black Bob Wonder and by King Bob. Pigged in March, April and May. Immunized.

**W. C. HALL, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS****75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Polands**

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immunized; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

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We are offering a two year old herd boar by the champion Caldwell's Big Bob at less than pork price if taken at once. Also have good tried sow and fall pigs for sale.

**Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas****Big, Growthy Poland Gilts**

Bred to the 1200-pound A Longfellow and A Wonder Hercules. **JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.**

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A few bred sows and gilts; boars for sale. Can furnish trios not related.

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Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to **CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.**

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W. E. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

**O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell.** E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

# Crop Killers Coming Soon

## Wheat Market Easy; Declines in Feed Grains

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**WE'RE WAITING** for the crop killers. So remarked an extensive handler of wheat on the Kansas City market when questioned as to his bullish observations on the bread grain. This view is almost generally held by members of the trade who see ahead a considerably higher market for wheat. Preparations already are under way to receive the "annual crop of crop killers." It is very probable that the price fluctuations in the wheat market the latter part of March and the remainder of the crop year will be influenced to a great extent by reports concerning the condition of the growing wheat. More pessimistic reports than usual are anticipated, many of which doubtless will be greatly exaggerated.

But the members of the grain trade who are bullishly inclined on the position of wheat hold to such a view not particularly because of the outlook for pessimistic crop reports, this factor merely being looked upon as a rather sentimental aid. The consuming trade has displayed almost a panicky attitude toward the market since the warning by President Barnes of the United States Grain Corporation against over-extending commitments as the end of the crop year approaches. With bullish advices concerning the growing crop, less nervousness will be apparent as to the probable readjustment of values after the expiration of the government guaranty period. For instance, many anticipate a severe break in wheat after the government minimum no longer prevails, possibly to as low as \$1.50 a bushel. But the outlook for sharply reduced harvests will tend to alter this attitude.

Much of the recent weakness in wheat prices is accounted for by the uncertainty resulting from the efforts of Senator Gronna of North Dakota to repeal the Lever Wheat Guaranty Act. Immediately strong protests were brought out in which a very bearish construction was placed upon the wheat market. Some dealers with large stocks and bankers who had extended loans on wheat called attention to the fact that an immediate break to a level below the guaranteed figure would not be surprising. Naturally, flour buyers became timid, seeing no advance and possibly a radical downturn in prices. The timidity still is apparent, the little hope remains for the passage of the Gronna bill.

The foreign demand situation is not encouraging to domestic wheat prices, owing to depreciation in European exchange rates. Without an export outlet a large domestic surplus of wheat is feared. In this connection, it is significant to note that the world supply of breadstuffs is estimated by an authority at 293,429,000 bushels, compared with approximately 475 million bushels a year ago. This is bullish, and offsets in a large measure the effect of the unsatisfactory export outlook. The actual surplus of wheat in the United States is not known, but this will be cleared with the issuance of the estimate by the Department of

Agriculture on farm wheat reserves at the opening of March. The amount held on farms in the Southwest, particularly Kansas, is expected to show a larger total than normal, but an unusually large amount of this grain is of poor quality and unfit for milling. Kansas, it is said, still has over 30 million bushels of wheat to be marketed. Millers have been sluggish buyers of wheat. While supplies of the bread

## Expect Upturn in Wheat

The latter half of March and April probably will witness a more favorable market for selling wheat. Pessimistic advices concerning the progress of the growing crop are expected to strengthen the undertone of the trade. But producers should not too long delay marketing their holdings, for they may be confronted with serious car shortage at the time cars are sought, with a possible forced carry-over into the new crop year.

grain are extremely short in the Northwest and East, little demand prevails from the mills of these sections. Even millers of surrounding territory are light buyers. The flour market is just recovering from an over-sold condition, and mill sales have decreased sharply.

The operations of milling plants over the country have naturally diminished, due to the current light demand, the unwillingness of buyers to forward directions for shipping flour on old orders, and the difficulty in obtaining cars. In the past week hard winter and dark hard wheat declined 10 to 15 cents a bushel, with the market largely below \$2.50 a bushel. Red winter wheat was off 7 to 10 cents, best grades ranging up to \$2.42.

Many farmers who still hold wheat are seeking light as to the most favorable period for marketing their grain. It is, of course, very difficult to forecast when the peak of prices will come. In advising growers when to market their wheat, consideration must be given the local transportation situation. Some may decide to hold until May, and discover in that month that a serious car shortage prevails which would force them to carry over their wheat into the new crop or until values have started downward. It now appears that late March and April probably will witness an improved position for wheat prices. Growers should not count on holding their wheat until close to the opening of the new crop season.

Economic conditions are operating against an advancing tendency in the corn market, while depression in prices is checked by the light movement of corn to market. The result is a narrow range in price fluctuations, both in the cash and speculative markets. Loading of corn in the interior is increasing, tho only slowly, and there is

yet no immediate prospect of a heavy movement. Still, there is no sufficient demand to absorb even the present volume of offerings, as reflected by the trend of prices. Declines in carlot corn last week amounted to 1 to 7 cents bushel, largely around 3 to 5 cents with the extreme range of sales a \$1.27 to \$1.48 a bushel. Meat animal producers continue to buy sparingly. Some corn was reported purchased to New York account in Argentine at considerable discount under domestic values. But the effect of such sales is only sentimental, no important movement to this country from Argentina being expected. However, South America is a free seller to Europe, turning demand from the United States. Corn futures showed unimportant changes ending the week with net recessions.

With freer offerings from the country, weakness in corn, and generally lower prices for other feed grains, oats display less strength. The recent preferential grain car loading order by the railroad administration has been effective, to a great extent, in stimulating the marketing of oats, and prices are on a more satisfactory basis from the producers' standpoint. Carlots in Kansas City the past week sold around a top of 90 cents a bushel, with the cheaper grades of feed oats down to 83 cents, the market having eased off 1 to 2 cents a bushel the past week. Red seed oats declined as much as 6 cents a bushel, farmers over the South already having obtained their requirements. Seeding of oats has progressed as far northward as the southern portions of Kansas. A considerably larger area than a year ago is expected. Feeding grades of oats are in demand from the South, the opening of spring work in that belt having stimulated trade.

## Alfalfa Prices Decline

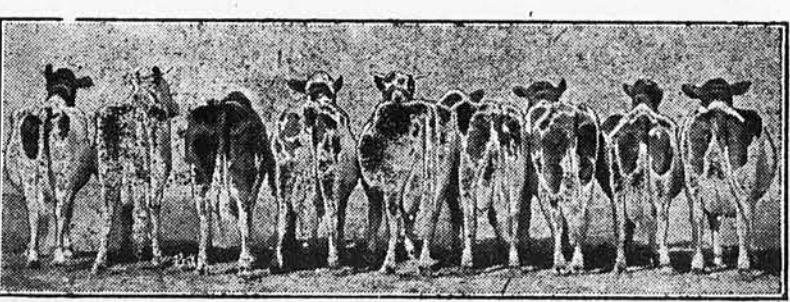
Continued enormous receipts of hay from the West are having a depressing influence on prices. For some weeks the market absorbed the record volume of offerings with comparative ease and without pressure on prices. However, the consumptive trade appears to be better supplied with alfalfa, tame and prairie hay than at any time during the winter period. Mild temperatures account for the lessened demand for hay from surrounding territory, as well as from the South and East. The better grades of alfalfa have declined about \$3 a ton from the high point, \$35 to \$36 being the range on choice, and \$32.50 to \$34.50 for No. 1, and \$26 to \$32 on standard. Standard alfalfa and cheaper grades have declined \$5 to \$10 a ton from the high level, and as much as \$5 on the cheapest grades within the past week. The poorer quality offerings predominate in Kansas City, and, as predicted in these columns some weeks ago, the margin between the cheap and good hay is widening. It may widen more, unless a severe storm falls over the West. Cars appear to be in liberal supply in the West, and no sharp letup in the movement is expected for another month or more, the embargo action by some carriers is proving a check on shipments. The cheaper grades of prairie declined further, while tame hay displays strength, due to inability to move hay from Eastern producing points.

A somewhat easier tone developed in the mill offal market, the pressure on feeds as a whole forcing bran off slightly. Spot offerings sold around \$40.50 a ton, sacked, for carlots in Kansas City, March bran sold down to \$39 and for April delivery values were quoted as low as \$38. Despite the approach of the spring farrowing season, short demand has not improved appreciably, the market holding around \$47 to \$48 on gray, and \$44 to \$46 for brown.

## Feeding Work Horses

It will soon be time for farm work to begin; in fact in many sections of the state teams are already seen in the fields pulling disks and plows in preparation for the planting of spring crops. Conditioning the horses for work is one of the spring problems on every farm. If not worked all thru the winter, the work horses become very soft, and it takes some time to get them in working condition. The idle horses have not received very much grain, but grain must be fed to get them ready for hard work. The change from the bulky

## Money Winners in a Big Ring



**P**ERHAPS the most talked of feature of the Kansas National Livestock Show was the ring of mature Holstein cows in which 27 head were shown. The accompanying illustration shows the nine money winners which stood at the head of this string. The cow at the right is Empress Wayne Gerben which won first and was later made champion. She was shown by Mott Brothers and Branch, and in public sale held in connection with Holstein show, sold for \$1,300 to the Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

maintenance ration to the more concentrated work horse ration should be made as gradually as possible. Too much grain to an idle horse simply makes him fat, and a horse made fat while in idleness will not stand up under hard work.

The ideal plan would be to begin gaining the horses lightly and at the same time giving light work, gradually increasing the grain as the work becomes heavier and more steady. Feeding horses so as to get the best results is not as simple a matter as some may suppose. Probably closer observation is needed in feeding horses than in

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Special short time prices on bred sows and gilts. Popular breeding. Special fall pig offer. F. B. Wompe, Frankfort, Kan. (Marshall County)

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200 registered and immunized hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

**Hampshires—Spotted Polands**

Breeds of both breeds, ready for service, \$30 to \$50.

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**HORSES AND JACK STOCK.**

**A PERCHERON OPPORTUNITY**

Is presented by our listing for sale Primo 132990, our 5-year-old entry at the 1919 state fairs. He is a dark gray, weighed just over a ton at Des Moines and now weighs between 1900 and 2000 pounds. In prime condition for a good breeding season, is broke and gentle to handle. Has Besigne blood close up on both sides. A top stallion never before priced but priced right now. Write for his pedigree and the title today.

Frank Keenan & Son, Shenandoah, Iowa

**Jack and Percheron Dispersion Sale**

An other work requires my attention will sell 2 mammoth jacks, 14½ and 16 hands, and registered black Percheron stallion, 4 years old, 2,000 lbs.

FRANK LOTT, DANVILLE, KANSAS

**Jacks and Stallions**

5 jacks, good ones from 3 to 4 years old. Also choice bred Jennets; 3 good Percheron Stallions. Farm 20 miles northeast of Topeka, in Jefferson county.

M. G. BIGHAM, OZAWKIE, KANSAS

**FOR SALE PERCHERON STALLION** 103006

dated April 1, 1913; bred by C. B. Werkentine, New Kan.; brown, tan muzzle, black points; good feed getter; in good condition.

Mrs. Pefer Oster, Kinsley, Kansas

**Five Registered Percheron Stallions**

for sale. I coming 5 years; 2 coming 4 years; 2 weanlings. All blacks. F. J. Bruns, Nortonville, Kan.

**For Sale or Trade** 3 good black

Stallions. Geo. W. Norvels, Glascow, Cloud Co., Kan.

**3 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS** at draft gelding prices.

C. E. WHITTLESEY, Mound Valley, Kansas

**FOR SALE** Reg. Percheron stallion and reg. Jack. Henry Nelson, Jamestown, Kan.

feeding any other class of stock. A horse at hard work uses a considerable portion of his feed for the production of energy. This means that a working horse requires considerably more feed than would be sufficient to keep him in condition when he is not working. If a horse is worked hard on an insufficient ration the stored up energy in the form of body fat and tissue will be used and he will get thin and finally become so run down as to be of little use for hard work and also be more subject to disease.

The work horse ration must be concentrated and properly balanced, containing protein, carbohydrates and fats in the right proportions. Corn alone as a grain feed is lacking in protein and must be supplemented with bran, alfalfa or clover hay. Oats as a grain feed has long been recognized as ideal for work horses.

Horses cannot do hard work on rough feed alone. Heavy farm work horses can use a larger proportion of bulky feed than light driving horses, but even the heavy draft horse cannot eat and digest enough hay when doing hard work to keep up in good condition.

There used to be a decided prejudice against the use of alfalfa or clover hay as a roughage for horses, but it has been found that alfalfa or clover, if clean and bright, can be used very successfully. In feeding alfalfa or clover hay the mistake must not be made of filling the manger and letting the horses help themselves. Horses are not likely to eat too much prairie or timothy hay when given free access to it, but they will eat too much alfalfa or clover hay. Probably much of the trouble resulting from the feeding of clover and alfalfa to horses comes from feeding it in the same way that prairie hay had formerly been fed. Experiments conducted with artillery horses at Fort Riley some years ago under the supervision of Doctor C. W. McCampbell convinced even army officers that artillery horses could be fed alfalfa to good advantage. At no time were the horses under test more subject to disease or shorter in wind and less efficient than when fed on prairie hay.

In feeding work horses it is a good rule to allow about 11 pounds of grain and 12 pounds of hay to a thousand pounds of weight for horses at moderate work. This means that a 1200 pound horse would get about 13 pounds of grain and 14½ pounds of hay as a daily feed. If the horses are at hard work the grain probably will have to be increased to 12 or 14 pounds to the thousand pounds weight and the hay somewhat reduced, or not more than 12½ pounds to the thousand pounds of weight. It is also a good rule to feed most of the hay at night.

#### Wool Estimates Accurate

Wool consumption for the year 1919, as computed by the Federal Bureau of Markets and published prior to the beginning of that year, placed the "anticipated" consumption at 600 million pounds for the nation. More recent reports of actual quantities consumed place this at 627 million pounds of wool for the year just past. This slight difference between the estimated and the actual consumption shows the accuracy with which our Federal Department is able to judge the wants and needs of our people.

#### Farmers Seek Work Stock

At a recent public sale made by Lawrence Sheehan, a big farmer and stock-raiser of Miami County, Kansas, the competition of farmers for mules and heavy mares was decidedly strong. About 50 head of mules and good heavy work mares were sold. The mules were of all ages and were sold up to \$860 for the best team and up to \$425 for the best mule sold separately. Good heavy farm mares sold around \$225 to \$250 each.

#### More Dairy Cattle

B. F. Long of Edna, Kan., reports that there are fewer stock cattle in his neighborhood than usual. The tendency is toward dairy farming. Beef cattle are not as numerous as a few years ago. Formerly large numbers of beef cattle were handled in the southeastern part of the state, says Mr. Long, but each year there has been a falling off. A greater variety of rough feed is being raised than formerly.

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK

## Bargains In DRAFT STALLIONS

Our horse barns have been torn down to make way for city residences. We have a few high-class Belgian, Percheron and Shire stallions for sale right. We offer special inducements to dealers who can handle them all. Now is the time to push the draft stallion business. Horses were never so scarce.

**Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.**  
A. P. Coon, Manager

## CLOSING OUT SALE

Savannah Mo., March 8

Our last annual sale of jacks and stallions will take place at the above place and date. Our entire stable of breeding stock will sell including 18 Big, Rugged, Black Missouri-raised, registered jacks; 2 imported and 4 home grown Percheron stallions (5 blacks, one black gray); one Morgan and one Denmark stallion. They will be sold regardless of price. In this offering you will get the result of over 50 years breeding experience. Send for the catalog mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

**G. M. SCOTT, REA, MISSOURI**



## Percheron and Belgian Stallions

As I am quitting the business I have for sale cheap, one imported ton Belgian stallion, one 1920 pound Percheron stallion, one Percheron and one Belgian 2-yr.-old stallion. This is extra good stock and I will sell low down.

**H. R. COWDERY, LYONS, KANSAS**

## 20 BIG, REGISTERED BLACK JACKS

Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good.

We also have several 16 and 16-hand that have made stands here on our farms. We can show colts or mares in foal. Must sell this stock this season. We can ship on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Address, J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) or M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. Will meet trains at Lyons or Chase.



## Closing Out Auction Sale, Stallions and Jacks

Gardner, Kansas, March 1, 1920

2 Registered Percherons and 3 jacks, ages 4 to 9. On Santa Fe railway, Johnson county. 6 passenger trains daily.

**W. C. BALL, OWNER, GARDNER, KANSAS**

## Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big boned jacks, 3 to 5 years old, weight up to 1200 pounds, 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, weight up to 2400 pounds. A lot of large mares, 3 and 4 year olds, show colts. Will sell one or a carload. All stock guaranteed.

Al. E. Smith, R. I., Lawrence, Kansas. 40 miles west of Kansas City.



## BELGIANS

From the Home of Farceur, the undefeated grand champion. A choice selection of stallions from raising 2 to 5 years old. A few good mares safe in foal to Farceur. Younger ones of both sexes by the grand champion. Our community has more good Belgians than any other like area in the world. Make us a visit.

C. G. GOOD, OGDEN, IOWA

## FOR SALE

1 stallion; 2 mares, ages 6 years; 2 yearling studs; all Percherons. 1 jack, 1½ years, 14½ hands standard, ears tip to tip 33 inches, bone 8½ inch front, 9 inch behind. 1 jack, 7 years, 16 hands standard, 1100 pounds, good worker, right in every way. 3 jennets 15½ hands standard, all mammoths, black with white points. Priced to sell. Above all registered and sound. Write for descriptions. Photos on request.

T. J. LARKINS, GIBBON, OKLAHOMA

## Jacks and Jennets

15 large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Come and see me. Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kansas

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For farm power and profit. BREED SHIRE HORSES. They are in demand. Good grade Shires are selling between \$200 and \$300. Shire mares prove to be good workers and excellent mothers. They will work steady and at the same time raise profitable colts.

For booklet on Shires write W. G. Lynch, Secretary, American Shire Horse Association, Tonica, Illinois.

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Imported Percheron, dark dapple gray, 7 years old, weighs 1960, plenty of action, gentle. Knox-Napoleon, dark brown jack with mealy points, 15 hands, weighs 950. Will prove both these animals fertile under the microscope. For particulars write, HENRY MOORMAN, SOLOMON, KANSAS

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2 good big jacks that get good mules and my French Draft stallion. Investigate if you want profitable jacks and stallions. M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., Doniphan Co.

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Weights 2000 pounds; black with star. Will sell or trade for land, city property, cattle or mules.

P. B. DAVIS, SCOTTSVILLE, KANSAS

## For Sale or Trade Cheap

One Percheron and one Belgian stallion. Both ton horses, 4 years old, registered and right in every way. I have too many horses. Write G. W. Husted, R. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

## Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale, Marquis of Lyon 117899, coming 6 years old, well bred, a ton horse, black, good individual and quiet. Priced to sell.

G. W. SCOTT, KINSLEY, KANSAS

## EWING BROS.' PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. Meknes 106640 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1398231 herd header. Stock for sale.

**EWING BROS.**  
1438 12th St., Great Bend, Kansas  
R. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

## Jacks and Stallions

For sale 5 jacks, two four years old, two coming three years old and one coming two years old; sound right in every way—priced to sell. One Imported Percheron Stallion—a coach stallion, sound as a dollar. Will price one or all this stock at a low price. Come and see me.

A. B. DEAN, Dearborn, Missouri

## Coburn Farm Percherons

Percheron Mares and Stallions—all blacks. Mares, yearlings up to mature ages. Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds and one extra 6-year-old, a ton horse.

Malton Greenmill, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

## Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.

Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Ia.



DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## 75 Duroc Bred Sows

will be dispersed by Bonaccord Farm at

### Solomon, Kan., Thurs., Mar. 4th

This will be one of largest and best consignments of bred Duroc sows to be sold in the United States this season.

The blood lines represented are Sensation, Golden Model, Colonel and Good Enough Model.

Some excellent individuals will be included in this offering and they are worth traveling a long way to behold and buy.

Send mail bids to auctioneers in my care. For catalog and further information address, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

**Bonaccord Farm**  
Louis Koenig, Prop., Solomon, Kansas

## Missouri Grand Champion Durocs

40 Bred Gilts from my State Fair Premium Sows. They are bred for March and April litters to the Best Son of Jack's Orion King 2nd. I offer in this lot last year's 3rd prize futurity gilt; also the 2nd prize futurity litter. Priced to sell quick. Don't delay if you want good Durocs.

**CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI**

## TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc bred gilts and fall pigs. Gilts by Valley King the Col. (actual weight 960 pounds) and Pathfinder Enuff by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, bred to Orion's King and Pal's Orion. These are the big, stretchy kind. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

**Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas**

## 200 Big Bred Duroc Gilts

Buy bone and breed big. Get the gilts, pay for them afterwards. Pedigrees recorded. Written guarantee they are immune and in farrow. F.C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.



## Big Type Boars

Pathfinders. Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings  
And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell. G.M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

**WOODDELL'S DUROCS**  
21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and are pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices. G.B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**Choice March Gilts and September Yearling Sows**  
Guaranteed safe in pig for March and April farrow, \$65. September pigs, either sex, pairs or trios not skin. All stock recorded and guaranteed immune. D.O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

**Boars and Bred Gilts**  
Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion, Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Immuned. Priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

## Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

For sale, sired by Valley Col. and Golden Orion; bred to the good boar Orion Pathfinder for March farrow. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. C.W. MCCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS.

## WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immunized, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed. W.A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

**IF YOU WANT HIGH CLASS BRED GILTS**  
bred to real boars we have them. Fall and spring gilts bred to Uneeda High Orion, grand champion, and Victory Sensation 3rd, a boar they are all talking about. Write us about these gilts if you want good ones. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KAN.

**Friday, March 12**

at 1:15 P.M., I sell at the farm, 2 miles west of Washburn College (Washburn cars met at end of line)

**20 November Chester White Boars and Gilts;**  
5 sows bred to Don Keekuk 2nd; 9 spring gilts bred to Prince High Top, son of the \$2,500 Prince Tip Top; 1 outstanding herd boar. Send for the sale list.

**F.J. Scherman, R. 7. Topeka, Kan.**

## Slump in Stock Receipt

But Sheep are Higher Now Than Last Year

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**R**EDUCTIONS in receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep are the rule for 1920 to date on the leading livestock markets of the United States as compared with the corresponding period of 1919. Hogs show the sharpest decrease. Cattle are second. The movement of sheep as compared with a year ago shows only a slight decrease. Arrivals thus far in 1920 are practically the same on all meat animals as reported on the leading markets two years ago.

At Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City and St. Paul the receipts of cattle thus far in 1920 approximate 1,675,000 head, compared with 1,905,000 in the same time in 1919 and 1,687,000 in 1918. The arrivals of hogs at the same points to date are about 4,675,000 head, against 5,690,000 in 1919 and 4,670,000 in 1918. The same markets have had sheep and lambs receipts since January 1 totaling about 1,560,000 head, compared with 1,578,000 a year ago and 1,510,000 in 1918.

On the Kansas City market the decreases in cattle and hog receipts are relatively greater than at the leading markets combined. Kansas City shows an increase in the movement of sheep and lambs. Also, its calf movement shows a slight increase. To date this year Kansas City has received 320,000 cattle, compared with 418,777 in the same time in 1919 and 352,757 in 1918. The Kansas City movement of hogs since January 1 totals 525,000 head, compared with 784,986 in 1919 and 573,734 in the same time in 1918. The sheep receipts at Kansas City since the opening of 1920 total 265,000 head, against 201,801 a year ago and 236,869 two years ago. Calf receipts at Kansas City for the year to date total 32,000 head, against 29,871 a year ago and 18,728 two years ago.

### Kansas City Attractive Outlet

If the Kansas City market did not receive stock from districts which normally ship elsewhere, it is probable there would have been greater decreases in its receipts of hogs and cattle and a smaller movement of sheep. This is an interesting market item because it demonstrates the need for avoiding provincialism in gauging the prospect for prices at one's home market. Some of the hogs counted in the receipts at Kansas City thus far in 1920 have come from South Dakota and from Iowa and Nebraska points which generally do not ship in this direction. But the very short supply in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma made Kansas City an attractive outlet. Packers have brought hogs from the more northern states to Kansas City recently, and some of these have been sent southward. In the case of cattle Nebraska and Iowa points have helped enlarge the Kansas City movement. A very liberal number of sheep have reached Kansas City from Colorado instead of going to other points.

When the year began, there was conservatism in cattle trade circles. It was felt that, while the shortage in feeding in the Southwest was rather serious, finishing operations elsewhere were so extensive that prices would not be supported. The statistics of the movement at Kansas City and on other markets bear out this view.

The fact that the arrivals of hogs at Kansas City are considerably lighter proportionately than on the leading markets in the face of unusual shipments indicates that the shortage in the Southwest is great. Here, again, however, the increased supplies in other states and the small reduction in the country as a whole prevented a sharp rise at Kansas City. An interesting point in connection with the receipts of hogs for the year to date is the claim of packers that the leading markets have already nearly discounted the decrease in farm supplies reported for January 1 by the Department of Agriculture and that for the remainder of the season a movement equal to that of a year ago is to be expected.

Kansas City never before received so many calves in the first two months of a calendar year as in January and

February. The continued large movement of calves is a reminder of the fact that Kansas City broke all records for a year's receipts of calves in 1919, with arrivals of 383,142 head. In 1918 the Kansas City calf receipts were 325,735 head. For the full year 1917 Kansas City received 262,100 calves. The expansion in the sales of calves is affecting to a degree the future supply of beef, but not to an alarming extent.

While cattle came to markets a year ago with only enough finish in a majority of instances to be classed as short-feds, the arrivals since January 1 this year have been even lighter in weight. Hogs, however, have averaged heavier in weight, as the runs the first two months last year were of a liquidating character incident to fears as to what would happen when the United States Food Administration price regulation came to an end. Sheep and lambs are averaging in weight about the same as a year ago.

It is significant that, with reduced receipts, cattle and hogs are lower than at the opening of 1920 and sharply behind the quotations of a year ago, sheep and lamb prices also showing improvement. The downward course of the market on cattle and hogs in the face of lighter supplies permits only one explanation. Apparently the consumptive demand has decreased to a larger extent than the market's rivals. In the sheep and lamb trade it is pointed out that mutton is not moving into foreign channels. This together with the higher prices for wool, explains the higher prices of lambs and sheep than a year ago.

At Kansas City last week the market for cattle did not display encouraging recuperative powers from its recent sharp declines. The trade started with some improvement in prices, but the gains were lost and closing quotations were mostly unchanged. The top price for cattle was \$13.50, compared with \$13.75 the preceding week and \$18 a year ago. The \$13.50 cattle were described as choice and difficult to sell. The steers costing \$10.75 to \$11.50 continued most popular with packers. Even at Chicago, according to reports from that market, packers buyers showed very little interest in cattle priced above \$13. Cows continued largely between \$8.25 to \$9.75 in sales to packers, with a few up to \$11. Canner cows were neglected, selling down to \$5. Veal calves closed with a top of \$15, while common to medium light weights were quoted at \$6.75 to \$10. Yearling baby beef sold up to \$12.50, but mostly at \$10 to \$12 for good grades. The stocker and feeder market displayed a better tone than the fed cattle, this again being on the assumption that the future may bring a better market. Good feeding cattle were quoted at \$10 to \$11.50, with some sales for a short feed up to \$12. Good to choice stockers were quoted from \$8 to \$11.50, with common grades down to \$6.25. Kansas purchases made a fair volume.

### Export Trade Slackens

Packers have injected an extremely bearish influence into the market by a statement thru the Institute of American Meat Packers to the effect that the export trade with Europe is almost at a standstill. Prices were depressed about 75 cents for the past week, and probably would have been lowered even further except for competition from shipping interests representing packers in the East. The market continued with a premium on the light butcher weight hogs, the heaviest offerings selling at discounts. This is attributed to the falling off in the export trade in lard. An odd development was an advance in fresh pork loin prices. Cash lard was easier. The American consumer appears able to buy generously of pork products, and this is helping to sustain prices. But there are so many hogs in the United States that an export outlet is needed. The trade cannot believe that Europe will cease entirely her purchases of pork products in the United States and hopes for a turn for the better. But if this does not come, the packer

## KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

may be able to depress hogs further. To expect the market to recede severely at once is difficult, however. The closing top last week in Kansas City was \$14.35, but the bulk of sales was between \$13.50 and \$14. Stock hogs were in fair demand at \$10 to \$14. If the pessimism of the packers over export business is really warranted, care should be exercised in the purchase of stock hogs.

Sheep and lambs held steady last week, with a closing top of \$20.25 on lambs and \$18 on fed ewes. The trade will be happy if this level continues.

## Banquet to Judging Teams

A banquet in honor of the Kansas Agricultural college stock judging team winning first at the Western Livestock show in Denver and third at the International Livestock show in Chicago was given last week at the Gillett hotel in Manhattan by Mrs. W. M. Jardine, Mrs. F. B. Farrell and Mrs. C. W. McCampbell. The guests were President Jardine, Dean Farrell, Professor and Mrs. F. B. Bell, Prof. C. W. McCampbell, Professor and Mrs. J. B. Fitch and Mrs. R. R. Cave. The members of the stock judging team, the swine judging team and the dairy judging team entertained are P. E. Neale, K. D. Thompson, H. R. Guilbert, D. M. Howard, J. D. Montague, W. R. Gorlacher, F. G. Welch, J. B. Anderson and N. Pearson. President Jardine was toastmaster.

## Home for American Royal

Plans for permanently housing the American Royal Livestock show in the stockyards were submitted and approved by the American Royal committee of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce recently. This means that the work of raising by popular subscription from \$400,000 to \$500,000 will start at once. It is expected that the business interests of Kansas City and the breed associations will contribute the big end of the fund. A part of it will be given by the stockyards company.

## Fair Buildings at Valley Falls

New buildings and equipment estimated to cost \$10,000 are contemplated by the Valley Falls Fair and Stock Show association. Increasing interest in this community fair makes necessary better facilities for handling the exhibits. The dates set for this year's exhibition are October 5, 6, 7 and 8.

## Losses in Pigs

Probably 75 per cent of the losses of young pigs are due to neglect on the part of the owner in selecting, feeding and caring for the brood sow, and not more than 25 per cent to bad weather conditions, inexperienced sows and other unavoidable things.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE  
of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

**FOR BUYERS:** When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

**FOR SELLERS:** Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

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H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Neb., 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## Public Sales of Livestock

## Holsteins.

Mar. 5—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Ia. Sale at Topeka.  
Mar. 12—W. W. Kluss, Lawrence, Kan.  
Mar. 19—C. E. Pearce, at So. Omaha, Neb.  
Dwight Williams, Sale Mgr.  
Moh. 26—Annual sale Holstein—Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Apr. 13—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

## Shorthorn Cattle.

Mar. 2—Ingwert Peterson & Sons, Lindsborg, Kan.  
Mar. 2—F. M. Ridpath, Administrator, Olath, Kan.  
Mar. 3—E. M. Phillips & Son, Beverly, Kan.  
Mar. 10—F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.  
Mar. 11—E. E. Heacock, Hartford, Kan.  
Mar. 12—E. D. Dale, Protection, Kan.  
Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.  
Mar. 18—Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.  
Mar. 25—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Ottawa, Kan. F. J. Robbins, Sale Mgr., Ottawa, Kan.  
Mar. 30—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.  
McH. 31—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Sale at Kansas City, Mo.  
Apr. 2—S. E. Kansas Shorthorn Assn., G. A. Laude, Sec'y. Sale at Independence, Kan.  
Apr. 28—Sumner County Assn., W. A. Boys, Co. Agt., Wellington, Kan.  
Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.; Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.  
May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
June 4—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.  
June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

## Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Mar. 5—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.  
March 10—W. W. Willms, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

## Hereford Cattle.

Mar. 9—J. S. Adam, Dunlap, Kan.  
March 10—W. W. Willms, Medicine Lodge, Kan.  
Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Orono, Kan., at Norton, Kan.

## Angus Cattle.

Mar. 9—J. S. Adam, Dunlap, Kan.

## Percheron.

Mar. 8—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.

## Jacks.

Mar. 8—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.

## Mar. 18—H. T. Hineman &amp; Sons, Dighton, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs.

McH. 5—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.  
Mar. 10—F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.  
Mar. 13—Winn Bros., Mexico, Mo.

## Mar. 22—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

## Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Orono, Kan., at Norton, Kan.

## Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

## Spotted Poland China Hogs.

McH. 17—Manti Hog Farms, Shenandoah, Ia.

## Chester White Hogs.

Mar. 12—F. J. Scherman, Topeka, Kan.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Mar. 3—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

## Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Mar. 4—Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan.

## Mar. 12—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

## Apr. 17—Rule &amp; Woodlieff, Ottawa, Kan.

Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

## Apr. 29—Sisco &amp; Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.

## at Fair Grounds.

## Hampshire Hogs.

McH. 2—Whitaker & Darby, Miami, Mo.

## Sale at Marshall, Mo.

Mar. 3—C. I. Ward, Cameron, Mo.

## Sale Reports

F. Olivier & Sons, Poland Sale  
43 bred sows and gilts averaged... \$138.75

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., held their annual spring sale at the Stock Pa-

43 bred sows and gilts averaged... \$138.75

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., held their annual spring sale at the Stock Pa-

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



## MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Cows of 3 and 4 years old, bred, at \$125. Come or write.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS  
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

## Cherry Vale Angus Farm

Offers 6 bulls, ranging from 8 to 23 months old, also Herd Bull Roland L. No. 187220. Write for prices.

J. W. TAYLOR, R. 3, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.

SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

## 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. FRIZZELL & SONS, FRIZZELL, KAN.

## Milk-Butter-Beef RED POLLED

We can now furnish a few young bulls from large, thick-fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. One of our bulls will increase the production of your herd.

20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

## COBURN FARM RED POLLS

Red Poll Cattle—7 bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull calves and a few heifers, calves up to 2 years old. 90 head in herd.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

## Red Polled Cattle

Young stock for sale, priced right.

T. A. HAWKINS, WAKEENEY, KANSAS

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

## FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.

C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

## GALLOWAY CATTLE

## Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

## Galloway Bulls

20 registered bulls from 8 to 24 months old. These are of choice breeding and as good as the best.

GUY CROFT, BLUFF CITY, KANSAS

## REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS

for sale. Walter Hill, Hope, Kansas.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## Linndale Farm Ayrshires

Our bull calf offerings are the best we have ever had, they are all out of A. R. cows or cows now on test and are sired by one of our herd bulls who are both sons of world record cows.

Write for prices and descriptions.

JOHN LINN & SON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

## CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

## POLLED SHORTHORNS

## Polled Shorthorns

175 in herd.

Young halter broke bulls for sale.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,

Phone 2803, Plevna, Kan.

## 10 Polled SHORTHORN Bulls

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old.

Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.

C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

## DISPERSION SALE March 9, 1920

Dunlap, Kan.

34 Registered Herefords—6 Registered Angus. 50 high grade Hereford

and Angus yearling steers. 50 grade Hereford and Angus yearling heifers.

24 Head of horses and mules. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper, to

J. S. ADAM, DUNLAP, KANSAS

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## W. W. Willms' Dispersion Sale

1 mile west of

Medicine Lodge, Kan., March 10

60 head of registered D. S. Polled and Horned Herefords. My herd bull, Polled Plato 9th 418745 (2471), the greatest son of Polled Plato 353393 (884), is included. He weighs 2,500, none better. Several other herd header prospects. There will be herd bulls for everybody in this sale. Sale under tent commencing at 1 o'clock. Write for catalog to

W. W. Willms, Medicine Lodge, Kan. Auctioneers: Snyder, Kirkbride and Powelson.

## 90 Big, Husky Range Bulls Generous and Fairfax breeding.

We are offering in carlots, for immediate or future delivery, 90 big, rugged, strong-boned bulls of Generous and Fairfax breeding. These bulls range from 16 to 22 months old. They have been well cared for during the winter and while not fat are in good growing condition and will be ready for hard service this spring. Attractive prices will be made on them.

15 BIG, BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS with white points, 2 to 6 years old. The kind that get the \$400 to \$600 mules. No better time in our history to own a good jack and raise mules. Parties met by appointment at Montgomery on the Wabash Railroad. Telephone thru Williamsburg.

# REGISTERED SHORTHORN SALE

From Foundation Herd of E. S. Dale  
Protection, Kansas  
Friday, March 12, 1920

## 48 Cows and Heifers—7 Bulls

- 10 young cows with calves at side by Roan Monarch.
- 8 young cows bred to calve soon to Missouri Sultan by a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.
- 12 young cows and heifers bred to calve next fall to White Goods and Butterfly Royalist.
- 14 coming two-year-old cows bred to calve next fall to Butterfly Royalist.
- 4 coming yearling heifers, open.
- 5 two-year-old Scotch top bulls.
- 1 two-year-old Scotch bull, White Goods, Monarch breeding on sire side and Choice Goods on dam side.
- 1 two-year-old Scotch bull, Missie's Searchlight.

Butterfly Royalist, the present herd bull, is the get of an imported sire and dam.

The offering, none of which is over 5 years old, is from a foundation herd started six years ago by Mr. Dale. It is a good useful offering.

Sale under cover at farm. Will meet Rock Island trains at Greensburg morning of the sale. Send for your catalog, mentioning the Oklahoma Farmer, to

**E. S. Dale, Protection, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Burgess, Newcomb and Towner.  
J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

## Producing Shorthorns

from a herd that has never had a reactor will be sold at  
**Hartford, Kansas, March 11, 1920**

12 Cows with calves at foot, some rebred;  
10 Bred Cows; 3 Open Heifers; 15 Bulls.

These cattle are all good ages and a strong lot throughout. The cows are good producing animals and good milkers. They will be sold in useful condition but not fat. Reds, whites and roans all sired by or bred to the two herd bulls included in the sale: Braewith Heir 351808, a Giant Knight and Choice Goods Bull; or Lucifer 705907, one of the best sons of Braewith Heir.

Cattle Federal Tested With No Reactors. Send for the catalog of this offering mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and plan to attend.

**E. E. Heacock & Son, Hartford, Kan.**  
Auctioneers—Rule, Mayes and Macklaskey.

## 1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1920

### Headquarters for Herd Bulls

We offer a large number of extra good bulls that are ready for service. They are some of the champion Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal; Beaver Creek Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; Gregg's Villager, one of the great sons of Villager; Imp. Newton Champion, Imp. Lawton Tommy and Diamond Baron.

They are of the most fashionable strains out of imported and home bred dams of the Augusts, Marigold, Jilt, Victoria, Roan Lady, Lavender, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sunnyblink and other very select tribes. They are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. Come and see them.

### TOMSON BROS.

Carbondale, Kansas  
R. R. Station Wakarusa on  
Main line of Santa Fe

or  
Dover, Kansas  
R. R. Station Willard on  
Main line of Rock Island

### Scotch and Scotch Top Dispersion at Private Treaty

3-year cow by Woodale Stamp and out of Golden Lavender 2nd, 4 mo. heifer out of this cow and by Cumberland Diamond, 15 mo. bull out of same cow and by Narcissus Type, 3-yr. cow by Matchless Dale and out of Village Magnet, 8 mo. bull out of this cow and by Narcissus Type. Eight young cows and 7 bulls (Scotch topped). Ill health following flu compels dispersion of a herd I've taken pride in building. Unusual Bargain. Write today mentioning this paper.

**J. E. Paton, Winfield, Kan.**

villain at Harper, Kan., Feb. 12. The offering comprised 17 tried sows, 10 spring gilts, 6 fall yearlings, 10 spring yearlings. A tried sow by Big Bob Wonder and bred to Black Buster topped the sale at \$480, going to Col. Bowman, Harper, Kan.

**G. M. Shepherd's Duroc Sale**  
43 bred sows and gilts averaged.....\$148.50

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., held his first hog sale Feb. 14. The offering comprised 6 tried sows, 17 fall yearlings and 20 spring gilts. A spring gilt by Pathfinder Jr., and out of Lady King's Col. and bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation topped the sale at \$470, going to W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.

**Zink Stock Farms Duroc Sale**  
Fifty bred sows and gilts averaged \$140. Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan., held their annual spring sale Feb. 18. The offering comprised 14 tried sows, 4 spring yearlings, 16 fall gilts and 16 spring gilts. A spring yearling by Crimson Illustrator and out of Big Girl topped the sale at \$505 going to B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan. J. Frank Neel, Clovis, New Mexico bought 13 head for \$1,700.

**Jno. W. Petford's Duroc Sale**  
49 bred sows and gilts averaged.....\$117

John W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan., held his annual spring sale at Emporia, Kan., Feb. 11. The offering comprised 6 tried sows, 7 fall gilts, 4 spring yearlings, and 32 spring gilts. The hogs brought somewhat less than the offering deserved. A spring gilt by Jack's Orion King 2nd, and out of Great Wonder's Lady 13th topped the sale, going to C. H. Black, Hartford, Kan., for \$250.

**Woodell & Danners' Duroc Sale**  
38 bred sows and gilts, averaged.....\$79.25

G. B. Woodell and T. F. Danner, Winfield, Kan., held their annual auction sale of Durocs Feb. 18 at which time they sold a group of well bred unpampered females, mostly gilts. The average was satisfactory. A September yearling by Chief's Wonder, the Kansas champion 1918, topped the sale at \$160, going to W. S. Taylor, Winfield, Kan. Mr. Taylor also bought the second highest gilt at \$150 by I Am Great Wonder.—Advertisement.

**W. A. Dugan's Duroc Sale**  
The sale of W. A. Dugan, Coin, Iowa, had but few breeders in attendance, on account of the bad roads, and the farmers did not take the offering very readily. The offering sold for prices that were not in keeping with their value, this will be seen when a daughter of Pathfinder topped the sale at \$275.00 while the average was only \$87.75 on the entire forty head of sows offered.

The following list will give the relative prices at which they were sold:

Lot No.	Bought by
39	T. W. Cook, Macksburg, Ia.
44	H. O. Proctor, Menden, Ill.
14	E. A. Smith, Lockridge, Ia.
8	Ross Howen, Doon, Ia.
9	C. A. Ober, Waterloo, Neb.
13	Fred L. Obenschain, Bainbridge, Ind.
12	E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Ia.
10	J. E. Colville, Cedar Falls, Ia.
4	Harry Hamler, Melburn, Ia.
18	F. A. Johnson, Woodburn, Ill.
2	R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.
17	E. C. Berry, Laredo, Mo.
19	Frank E. Wendle, Fairfax, Mo.
21	J. E. Colville, Cedar Falls, Ia.
22	John Heien, Blairburg, Ia.
25	W. A. Dunham, Pattonsburg, Mo.
27	Eaval Anderson, Oakland, Neb.
28	M. J. Van Anker, Albion, Neb.
30	E. A. Smith, Lockridge, Ia.
31	S. Y. McCune, Villisca, Ia.
32	H. L. Littleman, Leigh, Neb.
33	Elmer Nauman, Mound City, Mo.
37	H. O. Proctor, Menden, Ill.
34	Stuart E. Burnham, Griswold, Ia.
35	Albert Wyatt, Savannah, Mo.

**A Top Duroc Sale.**  
John C. Simon held the best Duroc bred sow sale ever held in Humboldt. The average on 40 head was \$185 with no high tops. John is one of our best Duroc men and is getting in the front ranks. There was a good crowd and local support was strong. The sale was in charge of Cols. Putman and Shaver.

**Lot No.**

38—Adams & Swain, Algona, Ia.	\$310.00
1—Guy Roof, Fremont, Ia.	390.00
2—G. E. Samuelson, Osceola, Neb.	300.00
3—Gien Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.	495.00
4—J. J. Goodheart, Humboldt, Neb.	170.00
13—Claud Linn, Humboldt, Neb.	250.00
14—A. R. Fisher, Oxford, Ida.	160.00
15—Chas. F. Smith, Humboldt, Neb.	180.00
16—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.	155.00
17—Geo. Simon, Farmington, Ill.	145.00
21—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.	380.00
25—J. F. Smith, Humboldt, Neb.	210.00
26—Arthur Williams, Stella, Neb.	165.00
27—H. C. McKelvie, Clay Center, Neb.	165.00
28—Ortell Lininger, Fairfax, Mo.	200.00
29—J. W. Devore, Valley, Neb.	230.00
32—Geo. Mundorf, Griswold, Ia.	160.00
37—S. Stearns, Humboldt, Neb.	195.00
40—Dr. Dailey, Cambridge, Neb.	150.00
43—Boren & Nye, Pawnee, Neb.	150.00
44—A. S. Chanelier, Wilbur, Neb.	167.50
51—Otto Schaffer, Nebraska, Neb.	200.00

**Russells Have Good Sale.**  
A. A. Russell & Son held their second annual Duroc sow sale at Geneva, Neb., February 9. A good crowd was present. The local support was strong. Mr. Russell and son had the offering well grown and in the best of sale condition. The 40 sows sold for an average of \$130 per head. The sale was conducted by Col. W. M. Putman in his usual capable manner. Below is a list of sales:

Lot No.	Bought by
1—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.	\$260.00
2—Putman & Sons, Tecumseh, Neb.	140.00
3—C. A. Seed, Culbertson, Neb.	220.00
4—Guy Brown, Geneva, Neb.	250.00
5—W. H. Putman, Hershman, Ill.	180.00
6—C. D. Lightbody, Geneva, Neb.	167.50
7—Harry Ward, Geneva, Neb.	150.00
8—E. J. Satterwhite, Lincoln, Neb.	135.00
9—Wm. Tonghey, Geneva, Neb.	170.00
10—W. J. Real	140.00
11—Cliff W. Plum, Henderson, Neb.	135.00
12—Fred Pierson	95.00
13—Guy Brown	84.00
14—Leland Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.	100.00
16—Loyd Wellendorf, Algona, Ia.	160.00
54—Leland Lamb	130.00
27—W. J. Real	225.00
28—Adams & Swain, Algona, Ia.	120.00
30—Geo. Van Patton, Sutton, Neb.	100.00
38—Frank Stroleberg, No. Platte, Neb.	122.50
40—Frank Stroleberg	97.50
45—E. J. Satterwhite	102.50
47—C. A. Seed	150.00
48—A. J. Sackawsky, Maitland, Neb.	130.00
51—M. R. Wilkens, Geneva, Neb.	147.50
53—J. W. Real, Grafton, Neb.	150.00

**Gwin Bros.' Duroc Sale.**  
40 bred sows averaged.....\$125

Gwin Bros. sold 40 sows and gilts for the above average last Thursday in the sale pavilion in Washington, Kan. They had

every right to expect at least double the average and while it was a loss to them was likewise a distinct loss to Kansas breeders who expect to buy this class of sows and gilts carrying the fashionable blood lines contained in this sale. The fact there is so much sickness over north central Kansas and southern Nebraska was a handicap in this sale. A number of the best things in the sale went to Nebraska buyers at low prices. The offering was extra good and presented in good breeding condition. The Gwin herd is one of the strongest in the West and the Gwin Bros. are very popular among the Duroc breeders.

**Lot No.**

1—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.	.....
2—H. E. Browning, Manning, Ia.	.....
4—A. J. Moder & Sons, Norfolk, Neb.	.....
6—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.	.....
7—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.	.....
8—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.	.....
11—Miller Bros., Cumberland, Ia.	.....
12—Jesse Myers, Leonardsville, Kan.	.....
14—Frank Walker, Oseola, Neb.	.....
19—E. J. Barnes, Clay Center, Ia.	.....
20—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.	.....
21—John Honeycutt, Blue Rapids, Kan.	.....
23—A. J. Turinsky	.....
26—Ahren Bros., Columbus, Neb.	.....
32—R. G. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.	.....
35—W. M. Putman	.....
39—Chas. Dillon, Alliance, Neb.	.....

### Field Holds Great Sale.

100 head averaged.....\$300.

The Spotted Poland China sale held by the Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, in February 18, was one of the greatest hogs sold this season. Great not because of extreme prices but because the hogs offered went almost entirely to farmers who wanted useful hogs to start purebred herds on their farms. But all the offering was not taken by "small" farmers. It is a matter of interest that three of the best things in the sale went to the farm of the new Secretary of Agriculture, E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Ia. The 100 head sold went in little less than four hours and the way the crowd took the bit in their teeth and rushed the sale it looked as though a thousand head would have sold almost as easily as the hundred. The top price of the sale was \$550, paid by Fred L. Obenschain, Bainbridge Ind., for lot number 8. The offering thus out sold at a very even run of prices and the hogs and crowd did the selling faster than auctioneer and fieldmen were willing to go. A representative list of the sales follows:

Lot No.	Bought by	Price
113—T. W. Cook, Macksburg, Ia.	.....	\$300
1—H. O. Proctor, Menden, Ill.	.....	300
3—E. A. Smith, Lockridge, Ia.	.....	190
5—Ross Howen, Doon, Ia.	.....	45
6—C. A. Ober, Waterloo, Neb.	.....	25
8—Fred L. Obenschain, Bainbridge, Ind.	.....	55
10—E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Ia.	.....	45
12—J. E. Colville, Cedar Falls, Ia.	.....	35
13—Harry Hamler, Melburn, Ia.	.....	35
15—F. A. Johnson, Woodburn, Ill.	.....	25
16—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.	.....	45
17—E. C. Berry		

February 28, 1920.

## KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

Best Lady by Smooth Giant and bred to Joe King Orion went to J. W. Brooks, Blythdale, Mo., for \$1,050. Big Lizzie 2nd, the famous Pathfinder sow whose litters during the past two or three years have sold for a small fortune went to Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan., for \$550 and was very likely the bargain of the sale. Three of her spring gilts sold in the same sale for \$2,105. Below is a representative list of sales:

1—J. W. Devore, Valley, Neb.	\$1,100
2—Jeff Constant, Grant City, Mo.	625
3—Lozier & Lozier, Carlton, Mo.	470
4—F. M. Holtsinger, Moberly, Mo.	525
5—F. M. Holtsinger, Moberly, Mo.	220
6—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.	550

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Genuine Herd Bulls  
by Master of the Dales  
and out of  
Collynie Bred Cows**

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

**Shorthorn Dispersion**

## Private Sale.

Have 1 herd bull, 18 cows and 12 young bulls at private sale. Herd bull Brilliant Type by Cumberland Type; a 2-year-old red bull. One Scotch cow with bull calf 3 months old at foot. 15 Scotch topped cows, 12 will have calves in February, March and April. The young bulls are from 6 to 12 months old. Write for list giving age and breeding. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when notified.

Warren Watts, Clay Center, Ks.

**Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle**

Pioneer Republic County Herd  
Established in 1878

For Sale: A splendid two year old Scotch bull, solid red, wt. at maturity 2500 lbs. Also a fine Scotch youngster and 10 Scotch tops. Ages from six to 16 months.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

**PEARL SHORTHORNS**

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS  
DICKINSON COUNTY.

**Bulls Bulls Bulls**

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

**ELMHURST SHORTHORNS**

I have been breeding registered Shorthorns for 15 years using the blood of such bulls as Gallant Knight, Hampton's Best, Lord Mayor, Lavender Viscount and Avondale. Several good young bulls for sale. Also 10 to 15 very desirable females. An excellent chance for a foundation herd.

W. J. SAYRE, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**

(of the best Bates breeding)  
Milk and beef can be produced cheaper in the dual purpose Shorthorn than in any other animal. We breed them of the best dual purpose type. Bulls for sale \$350 up, all reds. Write for list.

O. M. Kealy & Son, R. 1, Muscatine, Iowa

**CEDAR HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS**

Five bulls for sale, pure Scotch, splendid individuals. Ages 12 to 20 months. Farm joins Topeka on the west. HARRY T. FORBES, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE, 4 SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS**

from 12 to 18 months of age, red and roan. Also some Scotch bred females with calves by side. Come and see them. H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

**Saline Valley Shorthorns For Sale**

Registered bulls, all reds, 6 to 20 months old. For descriptions and prices write O. O. Runyan, Ogallala, Kan.

**GROSNICK FARM SHORTHORNS**

Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale. O. E. R. SCHULZ, Ellsworth, Kansas.

8—J. W. Cartright, Burlington, Ia.	600
9—John Keim, Sabetha.	195
10—E. Ewalt, Sabetha.	220
11—J. W. Brooks, Blythdale, Mo.	1,050
15—Jesse Smith, Hamlin, Kan.	405
16—R. M. Templeton, Axtell, Kan.	235
18—J. A. Boeckenstette, Fairview, Kan.	220
21—I. H. Molton, Sabetha.	240
22—Jack Bloom, Sabetha, Kan.	145
23—J. A. Boeckenstette.	170
24—Jesse Smith.	180
27—Kempin Bros.	410
28—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.	260
29—Hanks & Bishop, New London, Ia.	405
30—Harry Frede, Watson, Mo.	125
31—W. M. Putman & Sons, Tecumseh, Neb.	210
34—Bert Browning, Manning, Ia.	990
36—A. J. Grottenhouse, Sioux Center, Ia.	535
35—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.	580
37—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.	295
38—Geo. Bader, Burlingame.	130
39—W. M. Putman.	140
40—Putman.	650
43—Bert Browning.	160
44—I. H. Bolton.	200
47—Baker & Case, Peoria, Ill.	165
51—Jesse Smith.	120
53—Louis McCollon, Kincaid, Kan.	165
62—Clyde Clorentz, Leonard, Mo.	460

## Bargains in Nevius Sale.

40 head averaged.	\$115
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Among the best Poland China values sold this season were bought in the sale of bred sows and gilts made by C. S. Nevius & Sons, Paola, Kan., February 14, a distinctly strong offering selling from \$62.50 to \$245 each. The offering had not been immunized and this cut out the competition of several big breeders attracted by material they otherwise could have included in some March sales which will average from two to three times as much as this sale did. As shown by the appended list of representative transactions, the buyers included some of the best breeders of Kansas and Missouri who are making permanent additions to their herds of stock that has made good in the Nevius herd for generations.

Lot No.

1—S. L. Jackson, Parker, Kan.	\$152.50
2—E. L. Barrer, Eureka, Kan.	200.00
3—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.	245.00
4—J. C. Tenny, Fontana, Kan.	175.00
5—S. N. Hodgson & Sons, Parker, Kan.	150.00
6—C. F. Wolf, Ottawa, Kan.	152.50
7—S. N. Hodgson & Sons.	170.00
8—Geo. Argenbright, Adrian, Mo.	137.50
9—Harold Bros., Leroy, Kan.	145.00
10—C. M. Siever, Chiles, Kan.	135.00
11—Wm. Crees, Paola, Kan.	100.00
12—Harold Bros.	90.00
13—Robert Allen, Paola, Kan.	95.00
14—Martin Cahill, Paola, Kan.	95.00
16—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.	95.00
17—Ed Frazier, Drexel, Mo.	100.00
20—E. L. Barrer.	200.00
21—Joe Losure, Amoret, Mo.	140.00
22—Arthur Wiswell, Ochiltree, Kan.	112.50
23—H. L. Kohlberg, Paola, Kan.	110.00
39—Frank Spaulding, Princeton, Kan.	62.50
42—Geo. Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.	75.00
43—W. H. Hornbuckle, Paola, Kan.	52.50
46—W. H. Hornbuckle.	52.50

## McClellands' Poland Sale

44 head average.	\$105
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The Poland China sale of W. D. McClelland & Son at Blair, Kansas, February 14 resulted in a very even run of prices for the good sows and gilts offered. The top price was \$175 for Lot number 17 which went to Thos. King of Troy. The average was very fair and low enough to allow of liberal investment by those present. Such prices represent a profit to the breeder and also allow a profit for the farmers and breeders making the purchases. A representative list of the sales follows:

Lot No.

1—Lee Brandt, Troy.	\$150.00
2—Peter Ramsell, Blair.	115.00
3—John Chappel, Troy.	110.00
4—Geo. Schlor, Wathena.	115.00
5—Chas. Krasay, Wathena.	115.00
6—Milton Schlor, Wathena.	125.00
7—J. H. Schmitka, Troy.	91.00
8—Jack Bonot, Blair.	127.50
9—Dubach Bros., Wathena.	127.50
10—W. A. Boman, Wathena.	115.00
11—Jas. Foggy, Troy.	110.00
12—C. A. Pierce, Holton.	125.00
14—Chas. Crousey, Wathena.	95.00
15—Ennis & Webb, Bendena.	135.00
16—Peter Ramsell, Blair.	95.00
18—Simon Flueger, Wathena.	105.00
19—Wm. Sheridan, St. Joe, Mo.	100.00
23—Norris Wakeman, Wathena.	95.00
28—J. S. Woltt, Wathena.	100.00
29—Chas. Kiblar, Troy.	105.00
34—Walter Hoffman, Blair.	100.00
38—Chas. Werner, Troy.	95.00
40—E. J. Baker, Bendena.	120.00
41—J. H. Patterson, Wathena.	92.50
43—W. J. Bach, Wathena.	87.50
44—A. J. Webber, Troy.	87.50
45—C. F. Keny, Troy.	100.00
46—Chas. Hines, Troy.	82.50
47—O. Sheldon, Troy.	67.50
48—J. E. Baker, Bendena.	90.00
49—Wm. Seifer, Troy.	82.50

## Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Earl Bower is offering 20 good Poland China bred sows and gilts. They are all sired by prize-winning boars and are bred for March and April farrow to a good son of Caldwell's Big Bob.—Advertisement.

The big Peterson dispersion sale of 75 Shorthorns at Lindsborg, Kan., is next Tuesday. The sale is at the farm seven miles southwest of Lindsborg. For further information call or address, Anton Peterson, Rural Route 2, Lindsborg, Kan.—Advertisement.

Do not fail to look up the advertisement of the dispersal of the Bonacord Farm Duracs in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. This is a big sale of some top sows—the kind you only get in dispersions. Look up the ad, get the catalog and then get some of the sows.—Advertisement.

The sale of Holstein cows and heifers to be held at Emporia, Kansas, Wednesday, March 3 will offer some extra good high grade Holstein females. These cows and heifers are either fresh or springing and are real dairy quality. In addition to the grades there will be 4 purebred cows. You haven't time to write so go to this sale and get a bargain.—Advertisement.

F. C. Swiercinsky will hold his 18th annual sale at Belleville, Kan., March 10. The



Idlewild Rex 517614

# Shorthorns Of Sterling Worth

Will be sold at auction in the sale pavilion at

**Orleans, Neb., March 16**

## 43—Head—43

9 Bulls ranging in age from 12 to 20 months. These are the kind that you can afford to put with your herd. They will add depth of fleshing and sappiness to their offspring.

8 Open Heifers worthy of being bred to your best bulls.

11 Cows With Calves at Foot, the type you will want to keep for foundation stock.

15 Bred Cows and Heifers that carry good blood, type and individuality along with their calves.

## The Females Are Bred to

**IDLE WILD REX 517614**, one of the good red bulls of the breed, an International winner combining great scale with a wealth of quality and fleshing; sired by Royal Rex 3rd and out of Jassamine 8th.

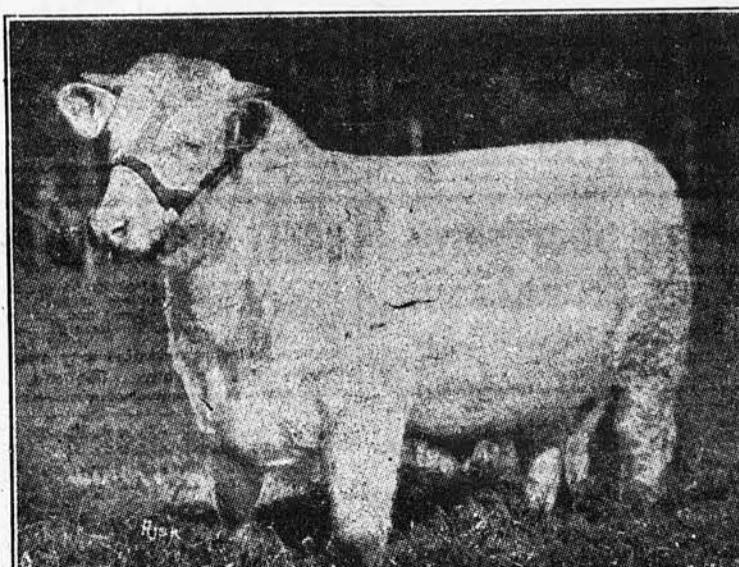
**SNOWMAN 679517**, our new junior herd bull. He was the top of the spring sale of the "J" Farms, Blakesburg, Iowa, in 1919. He pleases the eye of all who admire a good one. Sired by Imp. Orange-man and out of a daughter of Villager 2nd, a granddaughter of Sultan's Last by Whitehall Sultan.

A Cow or Heifer Bred to Either of These Bulls Should Please the Most Fastidious.

Write for the catalog today mentioning this paper and plan to attend this sale. If you cannot be here in person send your mail bid to J. C. Lamb, fieldman for the Capper Farm Press, in my care. He will handle your business in your interest.

## EDW. F. GEHLEY, Orleans, Neb.

The Southern Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders will hold their sale at Franklin, Neb., March 17.



Snowman 679517

# W. W. Kluss' Big Public Sale Holstein Dairy Herd

This sale was never thought of until a few days ago when Mr. Kluss realized the price he was asking for his farm.

**75 head in this big auction. 27 of them pure breeds**

Sale at the farm three miles southeast of town,

**Lawrence, Kan., Friday, March 12**



Working Holsteins that are sure to make money.

**Purebreds.** Nine cows in milk, three heavy springers, four two-year-old heifers open. Six yearling heifers open. Two bull calves—two heifer calves. Included is my herd bull, Calamity Colantha, three years old, a good individual and a splendid breeder.

**38 High Grades,** eight heavy springers, balance in milk since December.

Five heifers coming two years old, open. Seven strong yearling heifers open.

**Read this carefully:** All farm machinery will be sold including portable saw mill, 52-inch saw, drive belt, kant hooks, all complete. 23-horsepower gas engine, ensilage cutter, corn belt feed grinder, ear corn or alfalfa hay. Milking machine, two double units. Horses, wagons, poultry, etc. Everything goes.

For catalogs now ready, address

**W. W. Kluss, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.**

C. E. Bean, Sales Manager, Garnett, Kan.

Auctioneers, Stone & Thomas. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Autos furnish free conveyance from the Eldridge Hotel in Lawrence to the sale.

## Shorthorn Dispersion AND GENERAL CLOSING OUT FARM SALE

To settle the estate of W. F. Kerr, deceased, the entire herd will be sold at public auction, at the Silver Springs Farm, 6 miles northeast of

**Olathe, Kansas, Tuesday, March 2nd**

The **PUREBRED** offering comprises 11 bred cows and heifers, most of these to calve this spring. 3 open heifers, 3 very choice bulls, including the herd bull, KING GEORGE, a proven sire, 20 head high grade Shorthorn cows and heifers, mostly heavy springers.

These cattle, being sold on short notice, are in very ordinary condition, which insures purchaser full value on his investment.

**F. M. REDPATH, Administrator, R. 7, OLATHE, KAN.**

## SHORTHORN Bulls for Sale 4—Scotch Bulls—4

Some herd bull material here. A few good Scotch topped bulls. All good individuals. Bred right and priced right.

**C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.**

## Amcoats Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Tops. Some choice females to sell. Bulls ready for service: Six, two pure Scotch, four Scotch topped.

**S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.**  
Visitors met at Rock Island or Union Pacific Depots.

## New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows. MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS

Mitchell County

For Sale—Five young Scotch bulls and ten head of females bred or calves at foot.

**H. H. HOLMES, R. F. D. 28, Topeka, Kan.**

## SHORTHORN AUCTION

Sale at Grandview Stock Farm, one mile east and three and a half miles north of

**Beverly, Kansas  
Wednesday, March 3, 1920**

(Lincoln County)

(Lincoln Branch U. P.)

Included is Valiant's Heir, six years old, 12 young bulls, 11 months to two years old. Reds and roans and sired by Valiant's Heir and the great white bull, Silver King. Low blocky fellows. Also nine cows, some with calves at foot, others to calve soon. Everything registered. Will meet morning train at Beverly. Write for information.

**E. M. Phillips & Sons, Beverly, Kan.**

## GREAT HERD BULL OFFER

Bred by Tomsons and sired by Max Walton Rosedale making him a grandson of Avondale. His daughters old enough to breed and herd not large enough to afford two bulls. Beautiful red, weight about 2200 lb in breeding form. Splendid sire. Write and we will describe and price him by return mail.

**Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas**

## Scotch and Scotch Topped

Bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. Some real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. or Rock Island trains.

**Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.)**

All ages. Address

**HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.**

## Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—Five young Scotch bulls and ten

head of females bred or calves at foot.

**H. H. HOLMES, R. F. D. 28, Topeka, Kan.**

offering includes a high class lot of Polands and some good red Shorthorns. The April gilts are an extra good bunch of growthy youngsters picked from large litters. They are bred for April and May farrow to Big Cloverdale 3rd, a coming young boar backed by big stock on both sides. This bunch carries world of bone and quality and this will be a chance to get real foundation stock. The Shorthorns include some good cattle of both sexes. One deep red 2-year-old bull is exceptionally good. Write Mr. Swiercinsky about this lot of stock and attend the sale.—Advertisement.

### Phillips Shorthorns Sell March 3

The postponed Shorthorn sale of E. M. Phillips & Sons, Beverly, Kansas, will be held March 3. This sale was originally scheduled for February 11 but the postponement was necessary on account of the "flu." This sale offers some extra good cattle, both cows and bulls. Look up the ad in this issue and be at the sale.—Advertisement.

### Chester Whites Sell at Topeka.

F. J. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan., sells 35 good Chester Whites at his farm, Friday, March 12. This offering includes tried sows and spring gilts bred to good boars and 20 November boars and gilts. These good November boars are worth the attention of anyone who will want a boar next fall. They can be purchased for the same money that a spring boar will cost you later and will be ready for service by fall. Come to this sale and take home one of these good boars in addition to some of the females. The farm is located 2½ miles west of Washburn college and all Washburn cars after noon up to sale time will be met at the end of the car line. Look up the ad in this issue and send for a sale list.—Advertisement.

### Gwin Bros.' Spring Sale.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., who sold one of the best offerings of high class Durac Jersey bred sows and gilts will hold their spring sale at the same place, Friday, March 12. In this sale they will sell 40 head of bred sows and gilts. The offering consists of spring gilts with 12 tried sows and fall yearling gilts. Of the spring gilt offering 15 are daughters of John's Orion and bred to High Orion Sensation, a great son of the world's champion, Great Orion Sensation. The Gwins plan to hold in March each year a second bred sow sale for the benefit of farmers and breeders looking for something good at moderate prices. In this sale you will have the opportunity of buying gilts by famous boars and bred to as good as can be found. These gilts will farrow the first two weeks in March and the first two weeks in April. This will be a good opportunity to buy a few gilts at very fair prices as it is after the breeders are supplied. You can ask for the catalog any time. Address, Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.—Advertisement.

### Last Call for Sunflower Holsteins

Sunflower Holstein-Friesians, F. J. Searle, proprietor, Oskaloosa, Kan., have been before Kansas Holstein buyers for a good many years and are popular and deserve to be. F. J. Searle has always stood for the best and has always bought the best when he bought and is one of the Holstein-Friesian breeders that has helped with his money and his time to build up the business in Kansas. He stands squarely back of all of his transactions and is a good man to deal with. His herd has always been right at the top in quality and production. These are facts known to those who are familiar with Kansas Holstein affairs. On Friday, March 5 at the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., he will sell 70 head of purebred Holsteins. They are right in every respect and the kind any breeder or beginner can afford to buy. It is a real pleasure to recommend this lot of cattle to anyone desiring Holsteins. The catalog is ready to mail and you will get it by return mail if you write today. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write for it.—Advertisement.

### N. W. Kansas Polled Shorthorns

T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., Smith county is the promoter and sales manager of the Polled Shorthorn sale to be held at that place, Friday, March 5. In his sale 40 head will be sold consisting of cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred heifers, open heifers and a string of young bulls old enough for service. The sale as was said before was promoted by Mr. Willson, who is one of the oldest breeders of Polled Shorthorns in that section. The offering is made up of drafts from five or six good herds in northwest Kansas. A meeting of the northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders association will be held the evening of the sale and the question of Shorthorn club will be discussed. You are invited to attend this banquet and business meeting of the association whether you are a member or not. In fact this would be a good place to get your dollar for a year's membership. This is a called meeting. Lebanon is on the main line of the Rock Island and about 40 miles west of Belleville. All night trains stop there. You are going to be welcome in Lebanon on this occasion and a general good time will be had. The opportunity to pick up a few Polled Shorthorns will be good and very likely at very fair prices. There are three herd bulls and 13 young ones to select a bull from. The catalog tells the story. Write for it today and plan on attending this sale.—Advertisement.

### Holstein Dispersal

W. W. Kluss, Lawrence, Kan., is advertising his big dispersion sale of 75 Holsteins in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. A few weeks ago Mr. Kluss sold his farm for the amount he had been pricing it at and of course a big clean up sale is the next move in order to give possession of the farm this spring. In his sale he is selling his entire herd of Holsteins consisting of 27 purebreds, and the rest high grades. The catalogs are out and ready to mail as soon as you send him your name. In the grade offering there are 39 cows, nine of the heavy springers and the rest fresh since December. It is a big dairy herd and a great opportunity if you want either purebred or high grade Holsteins. The herd bull, three years old, is an excellent bred fellow and Mr. Kluss gave \$750 for him when he was three months old. Of course he will not sell for its real value in his sale. Everything is just ordinary breeding condition and has been handled like any dairy herd is handled where no thought of selling them has been in mind. You can go to Lawrence and the Eldridge hotel, ... you will be taken

the farm three miles southeast of town and returned in the evening in time for outgoing trains. Everything in the way of horses, wagons, poultry and also a portable saw mill, gas engine, milking machine, two double units and other modern equipment found on a well equipped farm or dairy plant. Write at once for the catalog to W. W. Kluss, owner, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

### Cash for a Name

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., offers \$200 in cash prizes for the four best names for four young sons of the Mighty Monarch. First best name \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30 and fourth \$20. You are invited to send your suggestion for a name to Mr. Southard at once and if you are lucky enough to have the name you suggest selected as one of the four you will receive Mr. Southard's check for one of the four prizes as awarded by the newspaper representatives who will act as the judges. The prizes will be awarded the morning of Mr. Southard's big annual spring sale in April and the names of the winners announced at the opening of the sale. It is not a requirement that you breed Herefords but only that you are interested in them. The judges of the best names from the whole list sent in will not know who the winners are until they are announced by Mr. Southard himself as the names of the contestants will be numbered and retained by Mr. Southard and the selections made from numbers corresponding with the numbers on the names. Southard's Monarch Herefords are known wherever good Herefords are appreciated. Mr. Southard's liberal mail order selling plan which is a real constructive work he is doing for the Hereford breed. He believes in the breed and is spending his time and money to help to build up the breed in the west by assisting the beginner over the rough places. If you are interested in Herefords write to Mr. Southard for his new mail order plan and also for his spring sale catalog. Remember you are entitled to send in your suggestion for a name for a Monarch bull. Tell him how much you are interested in Herefords and if you want his spring sale catalog.—Advertisement.

### BY J. T. HUNTER

Look up the advertisement of Frank Lotz, Danville, Kansas, if you want a Jack stallion at a bargain.—Advertisement.

Look up the ad of H. R. Cowdry, Lyons, Kansas, in this issue. He is pricing some good Belgian and Percheron stallions for quick sale. These horses are ready to go into the breeding season and make good.—Advertisement.

### Herefords to Sell at Medicine Lodge

The sale of Polled and Horned Herefords to be held by W. W. Willms at Medicine Lodge, Kan., March 10 will offer many opportunities to men in need of good herd bulls. Look up the ad in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write Mr. Willms for the catalog of the sale.—Advertisement.

### J. C. Banbury & Sons Have Good Polled Shorthorns

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., have a good herd of Polled Shorthorns and will sell at private treaty the following Polled bulls: 10 eight to twenty mos. old; 1 (white) over one year; 2 (roan) nearly one year old; 6 (red) nearly one year old; 2 (Shorthorns) one over one year and one under a year. These are good animals and buyers will have a good herd to select from. Write today, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### E. S. Dale's Shorthorn Sale

E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan., will have a Shorthorn sale at Protection, Kan., Friday, March 12. He will sell 55 head in all consisting of 48 young cows and heifers bred to some good bulls and 5 good Scotch topped bulls and 2 Scotch bulls. None of the offering will be over five years old. It is an offering that will be picked from Mr. Dale's herd that he started five years ago. Shorthorn buyers will find here a good useful group of cattle. The sale will be held under cover at the farm. Rock Island trains will be met at Greensburg, Kan., the morning of the sale.—Advertisement.

### Shorthorn Dispersion at Private Treaty

J. E. Paton, Winfield, Kan., has a small herd of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns that he will disperse—because of the doctor's orders that he quit farming and raising livestock for several months at least. Just another case of the flu leaving one in bad physical condition. This is a small herd of 7 Scotch and 14 Scotch topped that Mr. Paton has taken considerable pride in developing. The offering is as follows: 3-year-old cow by Woodale Stamp, a grandson of Avondale and out of Golden Laverder 2nd—Leonard and Cruickshank breeding. This cow was purchased from the State Agricultural College. A 4 months old heifer out of this cow and by Cumberland Star by Cumberland Diamond; a 15 months old White bull out of the same cow and by Narcissus Type, a son of Cumberland Type; a 3-year-old cow by Matchless Dale, a son of Avondale and out of Village Magnet. This cow was also purchased from the State Agricultural College; an 8-months-old bull out of this cow and by Narcissus Type. Cumberland Star also sells. Buyers will find this offering of Scotch animals an unusually attractive group. In addition to these there are 8 young cows and 7 bulls that are good Scotch topped. Mr. Paton has an advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. These Shorthorns are priced to sell and if you are interested it would be advisable for you to write him today. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### BY J. COOK LAMB

Shorthorns of Sterling Worth  
One of the choice Shorthorn offerings of the season will be sold by Edw. F. Gehler at Orleans, Neb., March 16. The 45 head to be sold include 9 extra good bulls, 11 cows, 13 calves at foot, 8 open heifers and 15 1-cows and heifers. The bulls which

February 28, 1920.

been in use in this herd make the herd doubly desirable. Idiewild Rex, the older herd bull is a deep red, thick, sappy color which has been an International winner. The junior herd bull is a white colt of Imp. Orangeman named Snowman. Both men will remember this bull as the top of last spring's sale at the "J" farm, Blakesburg, Iowa. Shorthorns sired or bred to these bulls are the kind that will go into any herd adding depth of size, scale and quality to the offspring. Call up the ad in this issue and write Mr. Sholley for a catalog mentioning this paper if you are unable to attend the sale in person and send me your bid for some of the choice animals in the offering. I shall be glad to handle them and shall give them the same careful attention as the selecting for my use.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

**Good Ones From an Old Herd**

Poland China gilts bred to farrow in March and April can be bought at \$75 for each from P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan. These are good gilts; they pork their plain ones. Gilts of this quality have been selling up to \$350 in public sales. There is no safer place to buy them worth the money.—Advertisement.

**Shorthorn Dispersion at Olathe**

The entire Shorthorn herd of the late W. E. Kerr will be sold at the Silver Springs Farm, 6 miles northeast of Olathe, Kansas, Tuesday, March 2. This sale is for the purpose of settling the estate and offers some cattle that would not otherwise be for sale. Look up the ad in this issue and then be on hand at the sale. You will find some good cattle that will make you money.—Advertisement.

**Husky Herefords—Big Jacks**

The A. M. Duff Stock Farm, Williamsburg, Mo., are advertising Hereford bulls and jacks in this issue. The bulls include six big rugged youngsters of the big, thick fleshed Generous and Fairfax breeding. These will be sold in carlots delivered at times to suit the purchasers. The jacks include 15 big black fellows from 2 to 6 years old. Look up the ad and write about this stock. They are priced attractively. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

C. W. Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kan., can supply your wants in either Hampshire or Spotted Poland hogs. He has some good boars, also bred sows or gilts of either breed. Write him for prices and descriptions and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo., is offering for sale a fine bunch of fall pigs, the big stretchy type of Poland Chinas. He can furnish pigs or litters not akin. These pigs are all immunized and Mr. Sheehy guarantees satisfaction. It's a good place to buy.—Advertisement.

If you are looking for a Shorthorn bull that will add depth of flesh, easy feeding qualities, vigor and constitution to your herd, write or visit H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan. He has that kind. They are sired by his great breeding son of Avondale, Master of The Dales, and are out of cows carrying in many cases 50 per cent of the blood of Imp. Collinlyne. When calling on or writing Mr. Hill please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Good Producing Shorthorns**

An extra strong bunch of Shorthorns will be sold at Hartford, Kan., March 11 by E. E. Peacock. These cattle are especially desirable as they come from a herd that has never had a reactor. The sale cattle were fed and tested without reaction. The offering includes 12 cows with calves at foot (some rebred), 10 bred cows, 3 open heifers and 15 bulls. The two herd bulls Braewith and Lucifer are included in the sale. The entire offering is sired by or bred to these bulls. Look up the ad in this issue and plan to be at the sale. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

BY H. P. STEELE

**A Percheron Bargain**

Anyone in need of a Percheron stallion ready to go out and make a good season and worthy of the highest class mares should get in touch with Frank Keenan & Sons, Shenandoah, Iowa, at once. They are testing their 1919 3-year-old entry at the state fairs. He is a dark grey, a real drifter with plenty of action; has Besigre blood close up on both sides and is priced with the money. This horse will sell quick and his new owner will get a great sire at a bargain. Act today and please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

**Iowa Holsteins to Colorado**

The Geneseo Herd of Holsteins is moving from Waterloo, Iowa, to Hilton, Colorado (on the Santa Fe). They will have 50 bulls to sell this year and want to place them in Colorado and western Kansas. This herd is the result of 34 years of constructive breeding and has cows with records up to 25 pounds. If you will be in the market for a bull get in touch with McKay Brothers whose postoffice address will be Caddoa, Colo. You can get about any kind of a bull you want and at your own price as the herd numbers 120 head of females.—Advertisement.

**Government Hog Tonic Formula**

The hog powder formula given here is usually spoken of as the government remedy. This mixture costs about 1½ cents a pound in thousand-pound lots: Wood charcoal, 100 pounds; sulfur, 100 pounds; sodium chloride (salt), 200 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 200 pounds; sodium hyposulfite, 200 pounds; sodium sulfate, 100 pounds; antimony sulfide (black antimony), 100 pounds.

Men of mettle turn disappointments into helps as the oyster turns into pearl the sand which annoys it.

# Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

**My 7th Annual Sale**  
Fair Grounds, Topeka, March 5  
F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.**Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.**

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

**Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas**

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

**Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.**

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

**Windmoor Farm Holsteins**

For sale—Bull calves sired by 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis and out of good dams; \$50 and up. For particulars write CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

**SPLENDID 30-lb. BULL**

Old enough for light service; straight; mostly white, beautifully marked. Sire, one of best sons of King of the Pontiacs and a 1st prize winner at Kansas National Dam. Dam, 30-lb. cow holding state record. Price \$750. Axel & Hershey, Newton, Kansas.

**P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.**

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

**R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.**

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

**Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas**

Watch for later announcement! Herd sire Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead Fobes 99030, ¾ brother to noted grand champion bull at National Dairy Show '16 and '17. He carries the most popular and best producing blood of the day.

**W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas**

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

**J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.**

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrummer Ormsby 31.1 lb., 7 day record. His full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

**W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.**

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

**C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.**

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

**Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas**

For sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royalty bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

**PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION**

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world having five 30-lb.

records averaging over 34 lbs. His sire is a son of K. P. Pontiac Lass, the first 44 lb. cow and the highest record daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Young bulls of show individuality by this great sire and from A. R. O. dams, some from dams on semi-official. Herd under federal supervision.

COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KANSAS

**WANTED TO BUY**

One or two cars of good Holstein cows; in condition to ship. Give full description, prices, etc.

Cobbs-Foster Co., E. Las Vegas, New Mex.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE**

ready for service. Sire from 27.5 pound cow and nearest 6 dams average 30.19 pounds butter. Well grown, big bone, well marked.

JOHN MALCOLM, OAK HILL, KANSAS.

**FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES**

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

**HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES**

\$1.50 pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each. Erased for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

**JERSEY CATTLE.****Hillcroft Farms Jersey**

headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri. A Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported.

64 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES**

sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.

PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

F. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTTE, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

**Braeburn Holsteins**

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-32.62 for dam and sire's dam.

H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

**We Have a Number of Holstein**

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

**Shunga Valley Holsteins**

Why not buy some of these fine heifers (calves to 2-yr-olds). Granddaughters King Segis Pontiac and Konigen; from heavy producing high-grade dams. A. R. O. bulls calves to ready for service. Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B., Topeka, Kan.

**THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM**

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

**Albechar Holstein Farm**

For Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred to our great herd sire, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

**Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.**

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

**SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW**

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mount, Kan.

**BULLS**

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

**Appleton Bros., Mulvane, Ks.**

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

**B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.**

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 6-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

**Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.**

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

**Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.**

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

**Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire**

Dam has 28.65-784-in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

**Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas**

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

**Two Choice A.R.O. Heifers for Sale**

due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire.

FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

# HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION

At the Maurer Holstein Farm, West 6th Ave., Emporia, Kan., Wed., March 3

All tuberculin tested. 35 high grade Holstein cows and heifers. 4 purebred cows.

This is a choice lot of fresh and springer cows with real dairy quality. Don't miss this sale. Sale begins at 12 noon, rain or shine. Terms cash.

T. R. MAURER, Proprietor, EMPORIA, KAN.

Wood and Crouch, Auctioneers.

# Geneseo Herd Holstein Friesians

Moving From Waterloo, Ia., to Hilton, Colo., (Santa Fe R.R.)

120 Head in Herd. Cows with records up to 35 pounds. We want to sell 50 bulls this year in Colorado and Kansas, all ages and prices. Get in touch with us if you are in the market.

34 Years of Continuous Breeding.

McKay Brothers, P. O. Caddoa, Colorado

# A Son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead from a 23-pound granddaughter of Canary

# For Over 40 Years American farmers have been raising the finest kind of calves by following the "Blatchford Method"

THE "Blatchford Method" of raising calves is to feed them Blatchford's Calf Meal—a genuine milk-substitute which provides the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf—which can be used at far less cost than milk—and which those who raise their calves on skim-milk should always use as a supplement in order to provide their calves with the fats that skim-milk lacks.

Every raiser of calves wants to bring them from babyhood to healthy, sturdy, well-developed maturity rapidly and economically. That this can be done with Blatchford's Calf Meal is attested by the fact that it has been successfully used by the most progressive farmers in this country for over forty years. This remarkable record could not have been possible but for one thing: *Blatchford's Calf Meal produces results.* It raises fine, healthy, sturdy calves.

## *Blatchford's* CALF MEAL

### Do you feed skim-milk?

If you raise your calves on skim-milk, it will pay you to supplement it with Blatchford's Calf Meal. This milk-substitute—which will cost you *about seven cents a pound*—will replace the fats which you have taken from the milk and which you have sold as butter-fat at considerably *more* per pound. By using Blatchford's in this way you will raise better and more profitable calves.



### Are you raising your calves on whole milk?

If you are, change to Blatchford's Calf Meal and *save money*.

The retail cost of Blatchford's Calf Meal in most parts of Kansas is \$7 a hundred pounds. Every pound makes a gallon of rich milk-substitute. That makes the retail cost of one gallon of milk-substitute feed about 7 cents. The market value of milk today is 30 to 35 cents a gallon. Therefore, when you feed milk instead of Blatchford's, you sacrifice from 23 to 28 cents with every gallon. So use Blatchford's and effect a *real money saving*.

## *Blatchford's* is first and foremost a quality product

THE very keynote of Blatchford manufacture is **QUALITY**. A product, to be worthy of the Blatchford brand, must be the *best* of its kind. Quality *first* is the principle upon which Blatchford's Calf Meal is and always has been produced. Its leadership in this respect is universally recognized. It was the *pioneer* calf meal; *it is the standard*.



This milk-substitute feed is manufactured in strict accordance with the latest scientific findings on calf feeding. Only the highest grade materials are used—materials that are wholesome, nutritious and of known feeding value.

Blatchford's Calf Meal is easy to feed. It is palatable—calves relish it. It supplies in easily assimilated form the food elements the calf requires for rapid growth, thrift and health. It answers every requirement of the discriminating calf feeder.

There is a dealer in your town who sells Blatchford's Calf Meal. Get a bag from him *today*. Try it! Keep an account of the milk and money that you save. Note how splendidly your calves grow and develop. It will prove to you that the *Blatchford* way is the sure way, the economical way, the *right* way to raise calves.

**Blatchford Calf Meal Company**

In business  
over 119 years

**Waukegan, Ill.**