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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Vol. 59, No. 18

April 30, 1921

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And then!— the old fishin' pole

First: We're going to have a good time doing our job, because work is only hard when you make it so. We're going to tell a good story now and then, laugh at the other fellow's yarn and get all the happiness possible out of life. Being happy ourselves, we can help others to be happy, too.

Second: We're going to make The Farm Journal human, full of heart and soul; a regular paper that everybody can read and enjoy. We're going to be practical always, but we're never going to let any one forget that a rosy-cheeked child is more to us than a fat-jowled hog.

Third: We're going to have The Farm Journal help you make money, save money, live better, work less and enjoy life more.

Fourth: When we've done these three things, to our heart's content and your satisfaction, we're going to take the old fishin' pole off its pegs and ask you all to go fishin' with us.

Frank G. Moorhead,
Editor of The Farm Journal.

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—less muscle, less sweat, more done

12 stock and dairy articles
—purebreds are coming into their own these days

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—they'll make the dinner bell sound sweeter

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

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Thinking, Ready to Act Soon

Tired of Passively Submitting to Whatever Occurs, Farmers are Determined That the Serious Marketing Situation Shall be Relieved

By Ray Yarnell

CONSTRUCTIVE changes must be made in the system of marketing farm products. The plan of the Committee of Seventeen is acceptable as it stands. It should be given a sympathetic and co-operative trial. Differences of opinion regarding the best marketing methods should be laid aside pending the test. Cost should not be a reason for staying out of the National marketing plan. The farmer's only chance today is to act and adequately finance that action.

To give quick relief from a situation that not only is serious but dangerous, an emergency tariff on farm products, giving protection to agriculture in a period of stress, is considered essential. Farm opinion is not crystallized as to whether a permanent tariff on farm products is desirable, altho a majority seems to stand for protection as a National policy.

Demand for reduction in freight rates on all commodities appears to measure practically 100 per cent. High rates are credited with being partly responsible for lower prices to producers and with preventing a larger drop in prices on merchandise the farmer buys. Railroad labor generally is censured for objecting to readjustment in wages in proportion to the decline in cost of living. Farmers very frankly insist that labor is holding up the general readjustment that was forced on agriculture first of all.

Credit a Little Easier

Some measure of relief from the tight credit situation has come to Kansas farmers and money is easier to obtain. Ease of credit varies greatly with localities and the state still is spotted with regions in which it is difficult to obtain loans. In others, however, farmers report no difficulty in borrowing if they own land or can give satisfactory security. Some farmers have been forced to liquidate by selling grain or livestock. Others have voluntarily met their obligations in the same way. Much paper has been extended. The opinion is general that the banks still are carrying large quantities of farm and cattle paper.

Federal taxes are not unpopular among farmers. Indirectly income taxes have benefited them by revealing the profits or losses in various lines of their business. The income tax is given credit for increasing the number of chickens and dairy cows on Kansas farms. Complaint is general that state and local taxes are too high and there appears to be a growing demand that they be materially lowered. This applies principally to taxes for the support of state and local government, and the criticism is that government is too costly, judged by the benefits received. Criticism does not seem to be directed so much against taxes for schools.

That summarizes thoughts uppermost in the minds of Kansas wheat farmers today. Farmers' opinions are decided and they are ready to fight for those opinions if the need arises.

To get at what farmers really were thinking about I went out to their homes. I met them in the field and in community meetings. I talked with them on the streets in town, singly and in groups. I questioned men working with them, specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural college, county agents, Farm Bureau leaders. I talked with merchants, bankers, druggists, hardware and implement dealers, motor car dealers, and preachers.

All the farmers questioned were grain growers, many of them being interested only in wheat. They lived in the territory around Hutchinson, Kan., and in the strictly wheat district near Great Bend in Barton county.

Some farmers interviewed were extremely liberal in their views; others were equally conservative; all were quite outspoken. The conclusions in the foregoing summary are the net result of the statements of all.

It was encouraging to the future of farming that the sentiment on every hand was for a fair and thoro trial of the marketing plan outlined by the Committee of Seventeen. Marketing was the first thing mentioned by farmers in discussing present conditions. Some did not agree with the committee plan, believing that a compulsory pool of the 1921 wheat crop was necessary to the greatest success, but they were willing to go in without the compulsory pool.

W. R. McCoy of Partridge, a member of the Equity Union, put it this way:

"We can't all be the leaders. The plan of the Committee of Seventeen is good enough so all organizations can get back of it. I want to see it tried out because I believe the farmers' only chance for success in marketing is for all to get together on one program and put it over."

Mr. McCoy is a general farmer and raises some livestock. J. W. McCaslin is an exclusive wheat farmer. He hasn't a hog on the place and only a few cows to produce milk for the family.

Compulsory pooling does not appeal to Mr. McCaslin. He said its failure to raise prices had prejudiced many farmers against it.

"I do not believe that a National pool will be successful," he said. "The plan of the Committee of Seventeen looks better to me. I'm ready to throw in with that because I think it has a chance to get over.

"Farmers won't make any profit out of wheat this year. Costs were too high last fall when it was planted and I think that the price will go still lower. I look for wheat to sell at $1 a bushel or less. Even with a good crop the profit will be mighty small. That is going to drive a lot of farmers out of the wheat business and into more diversified farming."

In Barton county, near Olmitz, lives Adam Hejny, wheat grower. He is representative of the well-to-do, foreign born grain farmers, who have become thoroly Americanized. In his granaries are more than a thousand bushels of wheat. He, like many other Barton county farmers, held his wheat last year.

Mr. Hejny is not grouching about it. He has lost heavily from the lower prices and regrets it, but he is taking his loss in good part and is waiting for other folks to take theirs in the same way.

"We lost out on the pool," he said, "and got stung. I think the price of wheat will go to a dollar a bushel by harvest if we raise a good crop. I think the pool is a good thing. I'm in favor of the Committee of Seventeen's plan. It ought to be tried out and it is worth $10 to try it. I think most of us farmers feel that way about it."

The Wheat Growers' association is strong in Barton county. Its members quite generally favor a compulsory pool. But they also seem to be willing to join the National marketing organization of the Committee of Seventeen, either as members of the Wheat Growers' association or by taking out new memberships. Sentiment, repeatedly expressed, was that it was worth the $10 membership fee to any farmer to see the plan tried out.

Readjusted to the limit, suddenly shoved back on a pre-war basis with little warning and no chance to unload even a part of their products in which were invested high production costs, wheat farmers find themselves in a rather serious condition. The way out to most of them is not clear. Many have sold their grain but are still involved. On top of that they face the prospect of producing another crop, the planting of which was expensive, on a market which is still falling.

Wheat farmers feel that something must be done to give them relief. Rather than seek a high price for wheat, most of them are willing to accept an even lower price if the prices of commodities they buy come down in proportion. All admit that commodity prices have declined and they expect a further slump. Their difficulties, they assert, persist because prices of the things they buy are going downward very slowly.

An earlier feeling that retail merchants were deliberately retarding readjustment of merchandise prices is giving way to a belief that many merchants are doing what they can to bring about lower prices. This opinion does not extend so much to wholesalers.

Labor is credited with much responsibility for the slowness with which prices are coming down. As G. W. Hirsh, farmer near Partridge, expressed it, "Labor must take less as well as the producer. One can't stay up and the other go down. Cheap farm products help labor; high wages hurt the farmer because he has to pay them out of everything he buys."

Mr. Hirsh might have been the spokesman for all the wheat growers I talked to, because their comments on labor were practically identical altho expressed in different words.

Convinced that readjustment will not be completed quickly, and that many months must elapse before all prices have reached a proportionate level, wheat farmers are 100 per cent in favor of emergency tariff legislation which will give protection to farm products. They believe it is the one way in which the Federal Government can best help agriculture.

An Emergency Tariff Needed

Protection is desired on meats, wool and grain particularly, items which are being imported into the United States in large quantities and at prices which are depressing the market for home grown products.

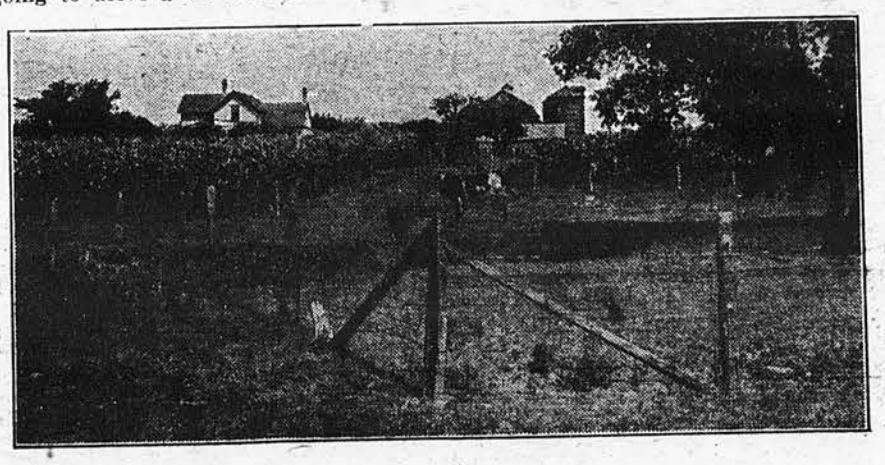
"A tariff on farm products is needed to relieve the present emergency," said George Fernie, of Fernie Brothers ranch, south of Hutchinson, a wheat grower and Hereford feeder. "We have a tariff on manufactured products. It seems reasonable that so long as we give protection to city industries, we also should give it to rural industries. Take Canadian wheat. There is a protective tariff on machinery which is sold in Canada. That machinery is paid for in wheat which enters the United States and comes into competition with our own wheat surplus, free of duty. The manufacturer profits, it seems to me, at the direct expense of the wheat producer."

"High freight rates are shoving the price of wheat down and adding to the cost of machinery and meat," said Peter J. Kingston, who lives near Hoisington, Barton county. "We simply can't stand it very long. We can't buy unless we can make something to buy with. I know the railroads are paying higher wages to their employes, and those wages should be reduced, but I think the railroads are hurting themselves by demanding such high freight rates. My opinion is that rates have got to come down. The quicker they fall the more traffic the roads will get."

Criticism seems to attach to the railroads much less than to labor. One farmer, Rudolph Kuhlman of near Olmitz, Barton county, asserted that an increase in freight rates appeared at least partly justified and he didn't blame the railroads greatly. He thought, however, that they had made too great an increase and were suffering a loss because of it.

The credit situation in Barton county was described by farmers as much

(Continued on Page 6.)



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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

MOST of the people of the United States I presume are inclined to regard the Seventh Day Adventists as an aggregation of religious cranks who hold some foolish views about the end of the world and the prophesies contained in the Bible.

Possibly they are somewhat cranky; most ardent religionists are, but my attention has just been called to a resolution adopted by this body and presented to Congress, protesting against the enactment of the Sunday Observance bill that has been introduced in Congress.

I must say that whether they are religious cranks or not the resolution adopted by the Seventh Day Adventists shows a broad and tolerant spirit that seems to me to be entirely commendable and admirable. I wish to quote a part of the resolution:

> We believe that the Federal Constitution has withheld from the Federal Government the right to invade the soul of man and dictate to him what he shall believe. In the realm of religion the state has no constitutional authority. We are left free to believe or not believe; to worship any god or no god, to observe a Sabbath or not observe it, as conscience may dictate. The state is to direct in civil questions, and these only. With man's relations to his Creator, it has no authority whatsoever. It is to protect all and to interfere with none. For this reason we protest against any encroachment of the civil power into the spiritual realm. The strong organized efforts being put forth at the present time to do this are destructive both to the church and the state, and however innocent they may appear, if successful, will eventually destroy the pillars upon which our Government is founded.
>
> Sabbath-keeping is not a civil but a religious duty. Congress, therefore, has nothing whatever to do with the question of its observance. Such legislation is forbidden by the first amendment to the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

If Congress should enact a Sunday law it would not be generally enforced or respected. There are Sunday laws in practically every state in the Union and so far as I know anything about them they are dead letters. Kansas has a Sunday law which is not enforced and it should be wiped off the statute book.

Public Work for the Idle

HUNDREDS of thousands of men and women are idle today. There will be in all probability a greater number idle within a few months. Of course idleness is not always involuntary. There are a great many men who are out of work because they wish to be. There are also a great many idle because they are so incompetent that they are really of very little account and cannot earn even fair wages. But we should have an economic system that will not permit involuntary idleness among those who are able to work.

No able-bodied man should be able to make the plea that he is idle because he cannot get a job. There is only one way in my opinion in which involuntary idleness can be abolished and that is by a well regulated and well distributed system of useful public works. The building of public roads is one industry that by common consent is operated by government authorities, local, state or national.

President Harding in his message to the special session of Congress calls attention to the large appropriations asked of Congress in aid of road building and declares that if the United States is to contribute so largely to road building it should have a larger share in the matter of control and oversight of the roads being built.

I agree with the suggestion. Let the United States at once begin a large program of road building all over the country. Let it offer fair but not exorbitant wages to all the idle labor there is in the country. The wages should, perhaps, be a trifle under the high level of wages which has prevailed for the past few years. The wage should not be so great that it would tempt efficient skilled labor away from manufacturing industries, but it should be sufficient so that the worker could maintain himself and family in reasonable comfort.

Whenever the demand of the factories for labor reaches the point where the factories could and would offer better wages to the workers than the Government wage, the road building program would automatically slacken for the time being until the factories again caught up with the demand and began to lay off employes. These in turn would go back to work on the public highways.

Nor should this increase the burden on the taxpayers. Interest bearing bonds should not be issued to pay for this labor. The workers should be paid with Government notes, legal tender in payment of debts and Government funds.

Revenues should be provided sufficient to take up all the Government notes issued every year and as fast as one of these notes was taken in in payment of Government taxes it should be cancelled just as the note of a private individual is cancelled when paid. This would not cause an inflation of the volume of currency because the volume would automatically contract and expand according to the natural law of supply and demand.

It is mighty dangerous in this republic to have a large army of idle men. When a man is out of a job and does not know where to get one and his family is hungry, he is likely to become morally irresponsible. Just stop and consider what would you do under such circumstances? Would you let your family starve or would you beg or steal? You would have to do one or the other and either is bad for the man. It is better to beg than to steal, but no man who is forced to beg is ever quite so good a man as before he begged. No man ought ever be forced to do either. The world is filled with unrest. The political and social atmosphere is disturbed with conflicting currents and forebodes the coming storm.

The best way to prevent an outbreak of anarchy or bolshevism is to keep everybody busy at reasonably profitable labor. And then the country needs the good roads.

The Federal Bank

A SUBSCRIBER at Lindsborg, Kan., writes: "Wilson did a good thing when he signed the Federal Reserve Banking act, because therein lies financial emancipation, but at the same time he gave the bankers the greatest financial boon they ever had been given in history—the right to profiteer on assets owned by somebody else, but for that they never would have consented to the passage of the law, and the emancipation feature, the issue of currency with commercial assets as security. Commercial assets are what the country needs as a basis of currency. Gold is only a present power of expansion and contraction. Wilson made the mistake of falling for the Jews. They control the standard of today.

"Chapter 17 of Revelations shows that the Old World is to be destroyed and the destruction is not far away. The city on the seven hills is doomed. London, the city that rules commerce, also is doomed. It is only a question of time. The Vatican knows this. The Jews know it. This destruction, however, does not reach the United States and South America. The Jews know that too; therefore they flock to this country and here they demand privileges not asked by any other people. As long as we possess the assets or resources that we do possess, we can stand for ourselves independent of the gold standard. It is for America to take the control of these assets from private parties and make the original sovereign do the issuing; that is, go back to the Constitution of the United States and under it make the state the National unit of our National life. Under this policy no war financing can be done without the consent of the state. Here is a prophesy: The owners of gold shall mourn because the gold will have no value. The Federal Reserve law is at the beginning of the fulfillment of that prophesy. The principle upon which the law is based is good. Change the control."

I do not know that I quite understand the plan of the writer to have the states control the issue of currency, but I agree that the issuing of currency should be a function of the National Government. The great burden of bank interest should be lifted from the backs of the people.

Twenty-five Million to Colombia

THE TREATY negotiated between Colombia and the United States by Secretary Bryan in the early part of the Wilson Administration, has been withdrawn from the pigeon hole in which it has rested for six or seven years, and with some verbal changes will be ratified by the Senate. The leading advocate of ratification at this time is Senator Lodge, who very strongly opposed its ratification when it was negotiated by Secretary Bryan.

The contention of Colombia then was that the rebellion in Panama had been engineered, financed and given military support by the United States. It was contended by the opponents of the treaty that it was an acknowledgment on the part of our officials that we had treated Colombia unfairly and was an insult and reflection on Ex-President Roosevelt.

Altho at the time the treaty was negotiated by Secretary Bryan, the Democrats had a majority in the Senate, they did not have the two-thirds necessary for ratification and for that reason the treaty was never ratified. Now it is, as I have said, brought out of the pigeon hole, changed a trifle and its passage advocated by Mr. Lodge and other Senators who so strongly opposed it before.

It is true that Senator Lodge insists that the objectionable part of the treaty, the apology to Colombia has been eliminated, and for that reason he is willing to support it, but to the ordinary plebeian mind the question naturally occurs, if we do not owe Colombia an apology why do we owe that country 25 million dollars? If the Panama deal was entirely legitimate and justified then we owe Colombia neither an apology nor 25 million dollars and on the other hand if we owe her 25 million dollars then we do owe her an apology.

Many persons will be curious to know why the change of attitude on the part of Senator Lodge and other members of the Senate. The reason may be found perhaps in the fact that within the past three or four years large oil fields have been discovered in Colombia and American oil companies and oil promoters are anxious to get concessions from Colombia.

Now I am not saying that it is not good business for the United States to pay Colombia 25 million dollars. I am rather inclined to think it is. Perhaps, I am the more inclined that way because I never have had any doubt that the charges made by Colombia were true. I have no doubt and never have had, that the Panama rebellion was planned in Washington, that it was financed with the full knowledge and consent of our authorities and that before it was put into operation all arrangements had been made to have a sufficient force of United States marines and naval troops there to check any attempt Colombia might make to suppress the rebellion and prevent the establishment of the Panama Republic.

If Colombia had been a big powerful government like Germany, or France or Japan at that time it is reasonably certain that President Roosevelt would not have pursued the course he did. It was simply a case of a big, powerful government coercing a weak government.

It is probably true that Colombia is not much of a government, and it is also undoubtedly true that it was trying to hold this country up for all it could get out of us on the Panama canal deal, but if it had the right to deal with us at all in the matter of the canal it had the right to name the terms on which it would grant the concession.

I think the Bryan treaty should have been ratified when it was made and I also think it is best for all concerned that the treaty be ratified now, but I cannot think that Senator Lodge will fool very many persons now by his specious and illogical reasoning.

Co-operation the Remedy

A READER writes me giving it as his opinion that restriction of the growth of population will solve the economic problems that trouble the world. Now I never have fallen for the idea that the raising of large families is a duty or that any man is entitled to credit because he happens to be the father of a large brood of children.

However, it is entirely evident that the trouble with the world is not superabundant population but a faulty system of production and distribution. The world is capable of producing enough to support in comfort not only all the people who now live on it but a great many more. For many years before the war the average acre production of wheat in France was nearly three times as great as the average production in the United States. This was not because France had a more fertile soil but because of the more careful methods of cultivation and fertilization.

While the farmers of France managed to produce about three times as much on the average on an acre as the farmers of the United States, they did not produce anywhere near as much a head. No farmer in the world produces as much to the man as the farmers of the United States.

Now then if the acre production of France could

be coupled up with the man production of the farmers of the United States it is entirely evident that the wheat growing area of the world would produce, perhaps, three times as much as is produced at present, which would mean that plenty of wheat could be produced to supply all the people of the world with bread. But before that can be done there must be brought about not only greatly improved methods of cultivation but also greatly improved methods of distribution. Decreasing the population will not help matters unless there are improved methods of both cultivation and distribution.

When the white men discovered America the population of this continent was very small. There was in all probability not more than one Indian to every 3 or 4 square miles of territory. The Indians had some primitive methods of cultivating the soil. They raised some corn and, perhaps, some other crops in a very limited, crude way, but despite the fact that the population was very sparse, famine was not infrequent, because the limited population knew almost nothing about cultivation and distribution.

In China millions starve every year while other millions never are far removed from starvation. This year conditions are unusually bad and the number of Chinese who will starve may reach 40 million. Yet intelligent Americans who have traveled thru China and made a study of conditions and resources are of the opinion that it is capable of producing enough to feed all of its teeming millions and feeding them well. The trouble is in the methods of production and distribution.

In 1914 the population of Petrograd, or St. Petersburg as it was called then, was a little more than 2 millions. Today it has a population of less than half a million and for the most part they are underfed and half clothed. Thousands of them are dying every day from diseases brought on by malnutrition, exposure and the terribly insanitary condition of the dying city.

There may have been many cases of poverty and want among the inhabitants in 1914 but the poorest of them were better fed and better clothed than the average inhabitant of Petrograd is today. Want and semi-starvation are common all over Russia today, altho the population has been reduced greatly as the result of the Great War and the conditions prevailing since the Great War. Reducing the population has not bettered anybody in Russia. That country has almost unlimited resources, enough if properly developed to supply the needs of half the world, but conditions grow worse instead of better as the population decreases.

What the world needs is not decrease of population but intelligent methods of production and distribution and this can only be brought about in my opinion by intelligent co-operation.

The Sales Tax

THE following is the proposed Federal Sales Tax bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Smoot:

Sec. 201. That in addition to all other taxes, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon all goods, wares, or merchandise sold or leased on or after July 1, 1921, a tax equivalent to 1 per cent of the price for which so sold or leased; such tax to be paid by the vendor or lessor.

Sec. 202. (a) That this title shall not apply to sales and leases made during any year in which the total price for which the taxable sales and leases are made, does not exceed $6,000.

(b) In computing the tax due under this title every taxpayer shall be entitled to an annual exemption of $6,000.

(c) In any case where the full amount of the exemption is not claimed in computing the tax due for the first quarter, the part not so claimed shall be deducted in computing the tax due for the second quarter, or succeeding quarters. For the purpose of this act the first quarter shall be the months of July, August, and September; the second quarter, the months of October, November, and December; the third quarter, the months of January, February, and March; and the fourth quarter, the months of April, May, and June.

(d) The taxes imposed by this title shall not apply to sales or leases made by (1) the United States; (2) any foreign government; (3) any state or territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; (4) any mutual ditch or irrigation company; (5) any hospital; or (6) Army and Navy commissaries and canteens; or (7) any corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

(e) The taxes imposed by this title shall not apply to sales or leases of articles taxable under Title VI or VII or paragraph (1), (2), (3), (12), and (20) of section 900 of the revenue act of 1918.

(f) Under such rules and regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe, the taxes imposed by this title shall not apply in respect to articles sold or leased for export and in due course so exported.

Sec. 203. That in computing the taxes imposed by this title no credit shall be allowed for any tax reimbursed or paid in any manner to any person in connection with any previous transaction in respect to which a tax is imposed by law.

Sec. 204. That every person liable for any tax imposed by section 201 shall make quarterly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the tax imposed by such section to the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

The tax shall, without assesment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax a penalty of 5 per cent, together with interest at the rate of 1 per cent for each full month from the time when the tax became due.

Sec. 205. That in the case of an overpayment of any tax imposed by this act the person making such overpayment may take credit therefor against taxes due upon any quarterly return.

Sec. 206. That the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

The commissioner with such approval may by regulation provide that any return required by this act to be made under oath may, if the amount of the tax covered thereby is not in excess of $10, be signed or acknowledged before two witnesses instead of under oath.

Sec. 207. That on and after July 1, 1921, sections 628, 629, 630, 902, 904, 905, 906, 907, and 900, except paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (12), and (20), are repealed, except that such sections shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of all taxes which have accrued thereunder and for the imposition and collection of all penalties which have accrued and may accrue in relation to any such taxes.

It seems to me that this bill, if it becomes a law, will not only add a large burden of taxation to the mass of the people, who have moderate incomes but it will actually put money into the pockets of the dealers, both wholesale and retail.

Knocking Down the Grain Prices

WHEAT is cheaper in Chicago, than anywhere else in the world not excluding Argentina and Canada, at the time this is written. And yet this country produces the best wheat that is grown on the globe. Future trading at Chicago is costing the farmers of this country several million dollars a day.

Ninety-five cents a bushel was paid for wheat last week in Central Kansas which the Government's Department of Agriculture here in Washington, has testified could not have been produced at less cost than considerably more than $2 a bushel. Bids of 29 cents a bushel for corn and 21 cents for oats, were made to farmers in Iowa last week.

"Wheat will go lower" predict the "bear" operators of the Chicago grain pit, who, the Federal Trade Commission reports, "sell" about 20 billion bushels of grain a year on paper. Something more than two months in advance these operators are promising to make the price 80 cents by July and hope by more short selling soon to have the July option down to that figure.

For the last 9 months this country has been given a fairly good demonstration of the power of the grain gambler to depress the market. On three occasions the price of American wheat has been borne down below the world price, once as far as 12 cents a bushel, altho not in years, if we except the critical war years, has there been so steady a world demand for our wheat. It is now a question whether we have an exportable surplus remaining. And yet, due to much vicious short-selling and to restricted credit, our producers of bread probably have lost not less than 3 billion dollars on the crop.

As one of America's foremost editors puts it, "gentlemen who care, as they truly would express it, not one damn what happens to the country so long as they can make money, have been bearing and knocking down values."

It is evident these gentlemen care still less about what becomes of the man who produces the staple they play with and who in doing so takes more out of his soil than the same amount of money can put back, not to mention that he and his family have human needs and that a farm cannot be operated on wind. Today this man who is offered 95 cents a bushel for the world's best wheat, must pay $4.70 for 100 pounds of flour, $10 to $12 for a good pair of shoes and $275 for a grain binder. And these are "deflated" prices.

I fear this country will not long continue to produce the best wheat in the world, if we continue to let the wheat gambler fix the price.

Since July 15 of last year when trading in futures was resumed on the Chicago Board of Trade, our producers of bread have seen the market price of their product cut $1.31 a bushel. The wheat "bears" now promise to make this a cut of $1.46 by the end of the crop year. The total decline is about $1.70 from the highest point.

You have heard of no such tremendous slump in the price of bread and flour, nor will you. It is easier to bet on the constantly changing chalk marks of the blackboard and the livelier the betting the faster they change.

The Federal Trade Commission in its recently published report, finds that future trading in grain amounts some years to more than 20 billion bushels, or three times all the grain produced in the world, while the actual amount of grain which changes hands at Chicago where five-sixths of this trading is done, is a small fraction of 1 per cent of these billions of bushels. Transactions last year amounted to 51 times the amount of wheat produced in the United States. Do they gamble with grain in Chicago?

The fact that delivery also is a provision of the purely gambling deals, as it is of the bona fide transactions, gives this mass of trading, altho it amounts to a mere "matching of orders," an effect on the price, production and consumption of the commodity traded in, that is out of all proportion to what is actually done.

The price situation in the wheat market within recent weeks has been so plainly unnatural that I have been receiving such letters as these from firms dealing extensively in grain and from heads of farm organizations.

From the president and general manager of a company dealing in wheat and other grain, I have the following under date of April 6.

To show that the big commission men know the cause for the present condition of the wheat market, I have only to repeat the statement which came over the private wire yesterday and which reads in the following way:

"There are many in our market who think July wheat will sell at 80 cents especially if this crop matures, altho we have more wheat sold than is in our visible supply and cash wheat is bringing enormous premiums over May. The influence of the bears who have the money was certainly demonstrated today and shows we need not express a decided opinion in the face of the economic conditions which are still influential in the market."

This shows that the big trader with a bunch of money behind him is able, in the face of the great scarcity in the world supply of wheat, and on account of financial conditions and general unrest in business circles, to "bear" a market down which today should be at least 75 cents a bushel higher than it is. The one expression, "the influence of the bears who have the money" certainly covers the question at issue.

Here is another quotation from a letter of a big grain dealer:

July wheat is being traded in now on the different boards of trade. Altho no one knows what the season may bring forth, and just because it is a future trade, the gamblers are now figuring the value of July wheat 15 to 18 cents a bushel below that of May delivery, in other words putting a fictitious value on the growing crop. The price on July wheat today means about 85 cents a bushel to the producer with half the world starving to death and the United States with lower prices than any other country in the world. If the exporter can finance wheat on the basis of $1.17 a bushel, Chicago can finance it at $1.75 a bushel to the farmer. Whatever helps the farmer helps every line of business in this country.

During the time the Government prohibited the trading in wheat futures and established a guaranteed price, wheat, even then, on the basis of the law of supply and demand advanced 30 to 40 cents a bushel above the Government guarantee. American No. 1 wheat delivered at Chicago is worth $2 a bushel in any market in the world.

I believe there is only one way to stop the steady downward trend of prices placed on agricultural products and that is to prohibit trading in grain futures until financial conditions in this country adjust themselves.

A telegram I have received from Charles Cameron, speaking for himself and other producers in Nebraska is somewhat to the same effect:

Believe quick action should be taken by Congress to stop further bear pressure in grain by big manipulators who are simply demoralizing the industry thruout the Middle West. I am informed today the last 30 or 40-cent decline in wheat values can be traced almost directly to the big bear manipulators in Chicago, for the reason that during this decline we have been on an export basis. I am speaking for the producers of Washington and Burt counties, Nebraska.

If quick action is possible in the present situation I shall invoke it. In the meantime I am not without strong hope that the new bill I have placed before Congress to end the gambling in grain and cotton, will before long become instrumental in breaking up the world's greatest gambling game.

Ninety-five per cent of the pure gambling done on boards of trade, originates in the private wire houses which dot every state and make gambling easy. Eliminate the gambler and you close the wire houses.

My new bill draws the line so definitely between the gambler and the legitimate trader that it leaves no loophole for the gambler to escape. The present bill limits the buying of futures absolutely to those who are engaged in the grain or milling business.

As a check on the evil of manipulation the bill requires that a public record be kept of all transactions in futures. Secrecy is necessary to the manipulator of the market which is the reason the Chicago Board of Trade keeps no records. If a big manipulator undertakes to "bear" the market and the whole world knows he is doing it, he is the loser.

The new bill further requires that the privilege of dealing in futures shall be withdrawn from any board of trade unless it enforces rules which will prevent manipulation. Any manipulation of the market would mean the closing up of its futures business, the Secretary of Agriculture having the power to stop such a board at any time from dealing in futures at all.

Under further penalty of having the future trading privilege withdrawn from it, every board of trade is required to see that no false reports of crop or market conditions are sent out by any member of the board. This means every board of trade will appoint a censor who must put his official stamp on every report sent out. It requires boards of trade to disseminate truthful market information or none.

The new bill meets with the approval of the legitimate grain and milling interests and has the backing of all the great farm organizations.

The Chicago Board of Trade is beginning to feel the increasing pressure of public sentiment and now is proposing to undertake some real reforms of its practices. While this tacit confession that the board needs a housecleaning is interesting, it must not be taken too seriously.

I think the American people understand the situation. If I read the public mind aright, they have determined to do away with every serious mischief-making evil that affects the general welfare. They have known about market gambling for a long time, thousands have been "stung" by it. They have their minds about made up that the Chicago Board of Trade's poker playing with the food supply is the most wanton, most wicked and most destructive game of chance in the world and they are going to stop it.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

State Farm Bureau in Action

Busy County Agents Report Much Interest in Consolidated Schools, Community Work, Co-operative Marketing and Better Farming

By Rural Contributing Editors

DURING the past year 26 consolidated schools have been organized, and proposed consolidation plans are pending in at least 29 other communities. In addition to this, 16 counties are asking for aid in consolidation on a county-wide basis. This is the progress of the consolidation idea in Kansas during the past year. Twenty-one consolidated schools are now in operation with an attendance of 1,500 farm boys and girls. Fifty-nine motor busses are in operation hauling the pupils to school. The following counties are asking aid to consolidate on a county-wide basis: Meade, Edwards, Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Marion, Osborne, Geary, Wabaunsee, Lyon, Woodson, Allen, and Miami.

Farmers Buy Government Harness

More than 400 sets of Government harness have been sold by Kansas State Farm Bureau, thru the county farm bureaus of the state, during the past month, according to Charles R. Weeks, general secretary. This harness has been distributed thru more than 50 of the 59 county farm bureaus in the state. More than 50 sets of the harness have been sold in Sedgwick county, and nearly 30 sets in Lyon county. This harness costs the buyers $40.75, plus transportation from a West Virginia warehouse. The farmer must send a check for $48.75 to the county agent, who forwards the order to the Kansas State Farm Bureau at Manhattan. When the orders are received by the company which is distributing the harness, $8 is refunded the Kansas State Farm Bureau on every set. This refund is then returned to the purchaser of the harness thru the county farm bureau. The harness, Mr. Weeks says, is supposed to be made entirely of back leather, with hames, three-ply tugs with butt chains, breeching and pole straps, bridle with blinders, also 1-inch 22 foot lines, complete without collar.

Comanche is Banner Club County

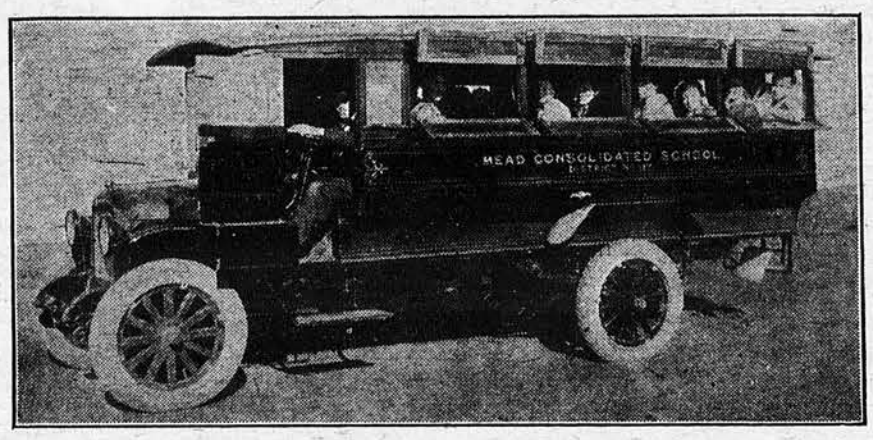
Comanche county is starting out to be the leading boys' and girls' club county in the state. Floyd V. Brower, county club leader, recently spent four days in the field holding meetings for the purpose of organizing boys' and girls' clubs. At Wilmore he organized a sow and litter club, a kafir club, and a baking club. In the Enterprise community a sow and litter club, which was named the "Grunt and Squeal club," and a poultry club, were organized. Other poultry clubs were organized in Bluff Creek, Pike, and Pleasant Valley communities. At the Protection high school 16 girls were organized into a clothing club. Officers were elected for all of the clubs and local leaders have been appointed for most of those organized. This is the first year of county club work in Comanche county.

Novel Device for Treating Potatoes

A power potato grader and potato treating device has been installed by Grant Kelsey, of Topeka, according to F. O. Blecha, Shawnee county agent. The grader will sort the potatoes into various sizes and thereby standardize the product, Mr. Blecha says. The treating device consists of a concrete tank with an overhead track to which is attached a box holding about 25 bushels of potatoes. The box is filled with potatoes at one end of the potato cave tracked above the treating vat and then tripped. The box is then lowered slowly into the solution and left one-half hour. It is then raised and dumped on an inclined platform and the potatoes roll down the chutes where they are taken out preparatory to planting.

Grasshopper Menace Expected

Conditions are favorable for a large brood of grasshoppers to hatch early in the spring, according to Kyle D. Thompson, Rooks county agent. Mr. Thompson says that last fall in many localities the grasshoppers were observed depositing eggs along fence rows and in alfalfa fields. The alfalfa fields were in good condition, he says, to become recipient of the eggs. The mild dry weather has been favorable for the eggs to hatch early this spring. If the weather continues as now, says Mr. Thompson, most of them probably will hatch in April. Mr. Thompson is advising all farmers to be on the lookout for the young grasshoppers and suggests that farmers spread poison bran mash as soon as the grasshoppers appear in sufficient numbers to be a menace to growing crops.



Fifty-nine Motor Busses are Now in Operation in Kansas in Hauling the Pupils to Rural Consolidated Schools. Others Will be Added Soon.

Garnett Shipping Association

A co-operative livestock shipping association has been formed in Garnett, according to F. S. Turner, Anderson county agent. R. D. Trimmel was elected president; Frank Jackson, vice president; and C. A. Andrew, secretary. B. W. Gowdy was engaged as shipper. The farm bureau office has been made temporary headquarters for the association.

Profitable to Caponize Cockerels

Caponizing will be one of the projects in Clark county during the coming summer, according to Floyd M. Pickrell, county agent. This is the work that has been given very little attention in the county in past years, Mr. Pickrell says. Recently Mr. Pickrell caponized eight young cockerels for Cecil Brown, north of Ashland. The experiment is being watched for results.

Weevils Damage Grain in Bins

Weevil is doing much damage to wheat in bins in Barton county, according to Ward R. Miles, county agent. Mr. Miles warned farmers last fall of this pest and gave several demonstrations in eradicating it. He is now advising farmers having trouble with weevils to purchase carbon bisulfide and treat infested bins. Mr. Miles says the weevil has been inactive during the cold weather but with the coming of spring it is again causing trouble.

Kingman to Have Sales Day

There is a movement on foot looking toward the establishment of a monthly farmers' sale day in Kingman county, according to H. L. Hildwein, county agent. At this time farmers will be permitted to bring in surplus products such as seed, livestock, and implements, and sell them either at auction or private sale.

Mr. Hildwein says that this practice is being carried on in a number of places over the state, and is proving very satisfactory.

New Job for Bonnett

O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, has resigned, the resignation to take effect June 1. Mr. Bonnett has accepted a position as teacher of vocational agriculture and manual training in the Alton high school at Alton, Kan. He will go to Kansas State Agricultural college June 1 to take a short course in preparation for his work as a teacher. Mr. Bonnett has been agent in Marshall county two years.

Thinking, Ready to Act Soon

(Continued from Page 3.)

easier than it had been. They said it was not difficult to obtain loans on good security. Despite the fact that much wheat was held in the county last year, farmers seemed to have money enough available to meet current needs. Many recently have sold wheat, further easing the situation.

In Reno county farmers said it was hard to get money from the banks, altho some loans were being made. The opinion was that the situation had eased a little in the last two or three months.

Louis Wilson, vice president of the American National bank of Hutchinson, said that farm credits still are very tight.

"A large part of the credit available to farmers," he said, "is thru the extension of old notes. Not many new loans are being made. Banks farther west associated with us, report farm credit still tight. Farmers have been turned down so often that they are not asking so frequently for credit as they did.

Banks Can't Carry Burden Long

"The banks will finance the wheat harvest but they are so situated that they will have to require early liquidation after harvest thru the sale of crops. The banks simply are not in a position to carry the harvest burden indefinitely because they already are pretty well loaded with farm paper. It is a fact that some farmers, even if credit were available, are afraid to borrow. All are operating cautiously."

"Farm credit is not tight," said E. L. Meyer, president of the First National bank in Hutchinson. "Any farmer who doesn't already owe more than he should can borrow money on his note. We don't need more credit in Reno county. There is plenty of money to lend farmers who are safe. In my opinion the credit situation of farmers is not serious."

The credit manager of a large dry goods store told him that there had been no increase in credit extended to farmers and that there were no more requests for credit than usual. Many grocers, he said, were operating on a cash basis. In some smaller towns book accounts are increasing.

Farmers Getting Second Wind

"Farmers have taken a good many hard blows since last summer," said Sam J. Smith, county agent in Reno. "It made a good many of them groggy, but they are now getting their second wind. They are looking at the situation more calmly.

"But out of this shaking up has come a determination on the part of the farmers that something shall be done to relieve conditions. I have not found much bitterness among farmers; discouragement is much more common.

"I believe co-operative effort has gained greatly during the period of readjustment and that farmers will find it much easier to work together in the future. That is one very definitely encouraging thing."

Ward R. Miles, county agent in Barton, says the chief interest among farmers centers in marketing. He has found wheat farmers in sympathy with the plan of the Committee of Seventeen and willing to help put it over, altho many favor compulsory pooling. He stated that during the last two months there has been a noticeable increase in optimism in Barton county.

Harding Hit the Nail Square on the Head the Other Day

BY RAY YARNELL

BRING all prices down to the level of the prices of farm products, revise the prices of some farm products upward to a fair level, and business will whip up, conditions will right themselves, prosperity, on a sane basis, will return and the period of depression which has been causing worry will disappear.

That's what many Kansas farmers believe. Rather than asking for increased prices for all their products they are only insisting that prices of other things come down to a reasonable and fair level. They argue that wages, as well as merchandise, should be deflated as most of them think wages are too high.

Their argument is reasonable. The chances are that it is right. It is only another way of asking for a dollar that is worth 100 cents in purchasing power instead of 50 or 60. The farmer judges his bushel of wheat by what it will buy. The price is down to 1914 levels. But a bushel of wheat today lacks a lot of buying as much as a bushel of wheat would purchase in 1914. That's where the trouble develops.

Dollar wheat holds no terrors for Kansas farmers, provided that along with dollar wheat come cheaper groceries, lower priced clothing, farm machinery at a reasonable cost, and shoes that do not cost a dozen times what a good hide will bring. If the prices of all commodities were reduced in proportion to the prices of wheat, corn, hogs, hay, cattle and eggs, the purchasing power of the farmer would be enormously increased and he would enter the retail market as one of the largest and most liberal of buyers. He would create a monster demand for all kinds of merchandise and volume of sales would mount to record breaking heights.

A good many farmers still have the enormous crops they raised in 1920, having refused to sell at ruinous prices. They will sell those millions of bushels of corn and wheat when the dollar recovers more of its purchasing power. And they will spend their money then, too.

Many of them need much merchandise they are not buying now because they can't buy. Business institutions are not giving them an opportunity to buy liberally.

After all it seems that the present slackness is due very largely to a dislike to go thru quickly with deflation. Someone is stretching out the period of national convalescence and nobody feels very chipper. The Nation needs a quick cure which will bring a rapid recovery.

Harding hit the nail on the head the other day when he told the Nation that retail prices had remained too high and that they must come down. With one motion he put his finger on the sore spot that is causing most of the pain.

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Muskogee....Battery Service Co.
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BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

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Capper Poultry Club,
Ziz, Boom, Bah.

DOESN'T that sound familiar? I know it does to those who were members of the Capper Poultry club in 1920, for I'll wager that in every county where meetings were held it helped wake things up, and how we did yell it at the big pep meeting in Topeka last September. Of course, there were special county yells, too, but this one was very popular at gatherings which were attended by more than one county. It was easy to learn and could be given with a vim. Has your county made up its yells for 1921 yet? If not, better do so the very next time you and your teammates get together, for a meeting without yells is just like dinner without dessert—you know there's something missing. The meeting that is begun with two or three good rousing yells is twice as lively and full of pep as one that starts right off with the business meeting.

Of course, you remember the song we sung last year to the tune of "Marching Thru Georgia." Let's practice a little on it, also.

Bring the good old Mail and Breeze, we'll
look its pages thru,
To find what other girls in Capper Poultry
Club can do,
We'll get some inspiration and a new idea
or two,
Helping the growth of our club work.

Chorus:

Hurrah! Hurrah! A jolly bunch are we,
Hurrah! Hurrah! As you plainly see;
We'll make a mighty chorus at our big fall
jubilee,
Singing our thanks to Mr. Capper.

How our hens are laying since we've learned
their proper care,
How our chicks are thriving and are running
everywhere,
We capture the blue ribbons now at every
county fair,
All thru the help of our club work.

So we'll make a record for the people all to
see,
What girls can do if they but work and
study faithfully,
Our bank accounts have grown from figures
one, two and three,
All thru the help of our club work.

I'm going to leave it to you girls whether we keep this song for another year or get a new one. What do you say? And here's something else I've been thinking about for some time. It seems to me that our club should have a motto. I tell you what, at your next monthly meeting, see who can think up the best motto and send it to me. The best motto submitted by a team will be accepted. Members in counties without leaders may also see what they can do.

Several April meetings had to be postponed on account of bad weather, but those which were reported to me were full of pep and interest. "The Finney county poultry club met at my house with all members present," wrote Kormah Zirkle, leader. "I was elected secretary, Ruth Dunham treasurer and Bernice Elliott president. We decided to have a membership fee of 10 cents apiece. We played games and then refreshments were served. Our next meeting will be held in the park."

"I wish you could have been with us at our meeting Saturday, there were the most good things to eat—pies, chicken, cakes, sandwiches, oranges, pickles, salads and many other things." What was Elsie Wheeler thinking of to make our mouths water so in telling about the last Coffey county meeting? According to Elsie, big plans were made for the presentation of the pep trophy, officers were elected and uniforms chosen. Such nifty ones, too, white middies and linene hats, with blue ties and skirts. Mrs. Grover brought the trophy cup with her and several pictures were taken of it and club folks.

Cake, sandwiches and lemonade also took a prominent part in the April meeting of the Leavenworth county girls at Nellie Ford's home, but of course the business meeting came first, then a short program and some games. "By a unanimous vote, we decided to change back to our last year's colors of purple and gold," wrote Louise Holmes, county leader. "We surely are planning on having a fine time about July, as the Loring Ladies Aid society has invited us to give a social at the Loring school house." Aren't they becoming well known?

Oh, girls, a fishing party is being planned by the club members in Lyon county. Don't you wish we could go, too? I can't bait my hook, nor take off the fish, and I always get my line caught in the bushes high up on the bank, but how I do like to fish. I always get lots of bites, too. No, I don't mean mosquito bites.

Pep is being stirred up all over Kansas, and seven new leaders have been appointed —Mabel Weaver, Atchison; Ruby Jessee, Brown; Mary Morton, Crawford; Maud Berry, Greenwood; Venice Kitterman, Kearney; Goldie Kerns, Scott, and Bertha Daudy, Shawnee. All aboard for the pep race. No matter whether you're a spectator or one of the contestants, it will be interesting just the same.

Is it luck that makes a club girl's chickens lay more eggs than any other eight chickens on the place, and that makes her chicks grow just a little bit faster? I've heard folks say it was luck, and I'll admit it might be to a certain extent, but in my way of thinking it is mostly pluck, good care and a desire to make a good showing. "Yesterday I spaded up a little of the ground in my pen and planted some soaked oats. I put a screen over it so as to give the oats a chance to sprout." This is a paragraph in a recent letter from Carol Dickinson of Saline county, and is just one instance of where a club girl is willing to go to a little extra effort to succeed.

In Anderson county lives Marguerite Johnson, whose picture I am using this time. Marguerite raises Single Comb Brown Leghorns, and her mother says that when her hens fall down to three or four eggs a day, Marguerite hustles out, digs up their pen and gets them some worms and green grass. "Her father thought it was scarcely worth while to fix a pen for only eight hens," wrote Mrs. Johnson, "but he is as pleased as she is now when she brings in seven or eight eggs."

A Homemade Fountain

What do you do with your mother's baking powder cans after they have been emptied, just throw them in the trash pile? I'm sure that's the fate of most of them, but you can make one of these apparently worthless cans an asset in your club work by turning it into a drinking fountain for your baby chicks. Here's how: Soak the can in water until the label can be removed, then scald it and clean it thoroly. Remove the top, press in one side of the can with your thumb and fill it with water. Now replace the top, turn the can upside down, and presto, you have a baby chick drinking fountain. The chicks cannot get into it, and the water will not spill out in the coop or brooder.

Scarlatina is Scarlet Fever

Mild Cases of Diseases Often Prove Serious

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I WISH to point a moral by citing a case of "scarlatina" that has just been brought to my notice. The little chap did not seem to be very ill, and the parents were very much relieved when a "friendly" doctor said it was only scarlatina and would not amount to much. A week later the child had very bad earache. After much suffering the ears began to give out a running discharge. The pain was somewhat better so they were satisfied to call the friendly doctor on the telephone and receive his assurance that no treatment was necessary and everything would be all right.

Everything was not all right. Six weeks later the ear discharge was still running. A little relative who visited at the house for a day went back to his home and developed a malignant form of scarlet fever. The doctor in charge, searching carefully for the origin, got word of this scarlatina case with the running ears and was easily able to connect his case with that. Then the parents awoke to the fact that the "friendly" doctor had done them a very unkind act indeed. They were still more positive of this when investigation by an ear specialist showed that the untreated discharge from their boy's ears had resulted in such destruction that he would always be very deaf, perhaps totally deaf.

Never neglect an ear discharge. Do not attempt to treat it yourself as you are more likely to do harm than good, but get good treatment. An ear discharge that originated in scarlet fever is contagious long after all other signs of the illness have disappeared. There is no such separate disease as "scarlatina." Light forms of scarlet fever are sometimes given that name, but they should be called by their true name so that they will be given the quarantine and the attention that such a dangerous disease always demands, no matter how light may seem to be the attack.

Is Pharyngitis Curable?

My 18-year-old daughter had "flu" last year and since then has had a great deal of trouble with her throat. Her tonsils were removed several years ago. She has gone to a throat specialist and he pronounces it pharyngitis. It really seems worse after every treatment for a day or so. It does not seem to improve. Is pharyngitis curable and is it slow to yield to treatment?

E. M.

Pharyngitis in chronic form is slow to improve. Treatments are very little good. I don't advise you to waste money on them, especially under the conditions named. Devote your treatment to general building-up of the body. Take 10 hours sleep in the open air every night, an invigorating bath every morning in cool rather than cold water but in a warm room. Eat as much nutritious food as is acceptable to the digestion and use plenty of milk. The clothing should be carefully selected to avoid any chill of the body but should not be heavy. These measures will help more than treatments.

Raynaud's or Raymond's Disease

Will you please tell me what is "Raynaud's" or Raymonds disease? Give its cause, effect, and cure if any. I read your column in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with great interest.

C. C.

The cause of Raynaud's disease is not definitely known. The fingers and toes are the parts most often attacked, tho sometimes the ears and nose suffer. It comes on gradually and is marked by a pale, cold condition of the affected parts or else a blue and congested state. Ulceration and gangrene may follow. In most cases the patient gets over it temporarily but may have recurring attacks. The treatment is to build up the body and improve the circulation.

Exopthalmic Goitre

I would like your advice what to do for exopthalmic goitre. I am a man 45 years old. It made its appearance about a year ago. My pulse is 90 to 100. I am nervous and have tremors, and one eye is affected. I am improving some. Do you think that a cure is possible without an operation?

G. B.

An operation is not the best treatment in all forms of exopthalmic goitre. There are few cases that do not receive benefit by the rest, fresh air and building up with nourishing food treatment, the same as is used with such good success in treating tuberculosis. Even a case that requires an operation will get benefit from a few weeks' preliminary treatment of this nature. Try it first, by all means. Remember that the rest must be absolute, both physical and mental, and must be in the fresh air. Cases that do not respond favorably to the rest cure should be considered for operation.

V. D.: There is nothing disgraceful about the complaint known as coccygodinea. It may be due to an injury, to neuralgia, or possibly to a displacement of the uterus. Its treatment depends upon the cause. In your case I would advise you to build up the body as well as possible by taking plenty of nourishing food and sleeping at least 8 to 9 hours every night. Take life as easily as possible about the time of the monthly periods.

Cattle Feeders Meet May 7

One of the most interesting meetings of the year will be the Cattle Feeders' convention that will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college in Manhattan, Kan., May 7, 1921. Many important feeding tests have been conducted at the Kansas Experiment station during the past year and the results will be announced a this meeting by Dr. C. W. McCampbell who is in charge of this work.

Roughage for Baby Beeves

The Kansas Experiment station is now trying to find out just how much roughage may be utilized in fattening baby beef for market. Four lots of 10 steers apiece are now on feed. All lots are receiving all the cane silage they will eat; and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal daily. In addition to this, every steer in lot 1 has received all the corn it will eat and 2 pounds of alfalfa hay daily. Every steer in lot 2 received 2 pounds of alfalfa hay a day but no corn until the end of 120 days of feeding. Lot 3 has been fed exactly the same as lot 2 except that these calves have been receiving daily 2 pounds of molasses apiece. Every steer in lot 4 has received all the corn it would eat from the start but has not and will not receive any alfalfa hay.

Last year when feed prices were high the calves receiving no corn for 20 days made considerably more profit than those fed corn from the start and results to date indicate that the same result will be obtained this year. Considerable interest has been manifested in the lot receiving no alfalfa hay by feeders over a large section of the West where grain in the form of barley or the grain sorghums can be grown but where alfalfa cannot be grown successfully.

Where Quality Counts

The value of quality is another important consideration in fattening cattle for market. This year the Kansas Experiment station is feeding two lots of mature steers and this experiment should be of considerable interest to every cattle feeder. Lot 1 consists of plain rough uneven steers that varied from 800 to 1,500 pounds in weight when the test started. The other lot consists of good quality steers fairly uniform in type that varied from 950 to 1,200 pounds in weight at the start. Both lots are being fed alike. They offer a splendid opportunity to compare original cost, as well as the cost of gains and selling prices of these two classes of cattle.

Horses' Teeth Require Care

Horses working in the fields during the spring not only require good care and feed but they will eat better.

Horses that have had their teeth looked after are usually more efficient workers than those which have not, especially horses with some age. Horses with poor teeth cannot digest their feed efficiently. A little time spent in rasping the fat down level is often well spent.

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.

Prominent Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co SCIENTIFICALLY REFINED MOTOR OIL

The Oil of a Million Tests

Right in the factory where the motor is made—right under the watchful, critical eye of the men who design it—En-ar-co Motor Oil is tested and retested, and approved for your protection.

Since the inception of the motor En-ar-co Motor Oil has kept pace with motor development. En-ar-co engineers follow the trend of the motor just as closely and just as carefully as the makers themselves.

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These Tractor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor	*Summer*	*Winter*
Sandusky	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Bates Steel Mule	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Liberty	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Twin City	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
International	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Mogul	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Titan	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Moline Universal	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 5-10	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery Motor Cultivator	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 8-16 and larger	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Eagle	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Allis-Chalmers 18-30	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Big Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Parrett Model H	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Fox	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Turner Simplicity	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Kardell Utility	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
E-B	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Wellington	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hart-Parr	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Wallis	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
J. T.	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Rumely Oil Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Russell	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Toro	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Victory	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Shelby	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Cletrac (Spring) Med. En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Light En-ar-co

These Motor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor Motor	*Summer*	*Winter*
Waukesha (Gasoline)	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Waukesha (Kerosene)	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Erd	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Le Roi	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Beaver	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
BULLDOG	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hinkley	Heavy & Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co

En-ar-co Motor Oil has been approved for use in all makes of Automobiles and Trucks—which is your insurance against expensive repair bills.

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Postoffice..... County..... State.....
I own a..... (Auto or Tractor) ..... My Dealer.....
located at..... cannot supply me. Quote prices on:
.....gallons White Rose Gasoline. .....pounds En-ar-co Gear Compound.
.....gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil. .....pounds Black Beauty Axle Grease.
.....gallons National Light Oil. .....gallons En-ar-co Valve Oil.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
~EDITOR~

Savory Dishes for Cool Days

BY MRS. KATHLEEN ARMOUR

SPRING days make us think of green salads and fresh vegetables, but the wise cook knows that there will be cold, raw days when a hot savory soup, a steaming hot chowder or a well-seasoned stew will be appreciated. Don't let those days find you unprepared. Try keeping a "stock kettle" on the back of your range, putting into it bones and meat trimmings left on the serving platter and the small amount of gravy left in the roasting pan. These make a rich stock when cooked together which if used in place of water will add richness as well as flavor to soups, chowders and stews.

In the same way a bowl may be kept in the refrigerator for the small quantities of left-over vegetables. These bits when added to soup, chowder or stew lend a variety of flavor.

Bean and pea soups are easily made. Soak and cook a pint of peas or beans in 2 quarts of water and cook until soft. Then put them thru a sieve. These mashed beans or peas are ready to be made into soup by adding the various seasonings, with water or milk, or stock enough to make 2 quarts. These soups should have a little flour added to them as a binder to prevent the thick part from settling to the bottom. Mix thoroly 2 tablespoons of fat with 2 tablespoons of flour, add a little of the hot soup and stir until it is smooth; then add this mixture to the remaining soup, stirring to prevent lumping, and cook 10 minutes.

Bean or pea soup with meat is good. Soak the lentils as usual and cook until soft in four parts of water with meat—either a soup bone or a ham bone, or ½ pound of salt pork. Remove the meat and put the soup thru a sieve. Season and thicken. The cooked meat cut in small pieces may be added to the soup. An onion, several stalks of celery, or soup herbs are good cooked with the soup.

Vegetable Chowder

4 potatoes
3 carrots
3 onions
1 pint canned tomatoes
2 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons fat or a piece of salt pork
3 level tablespoons flour
2 cups skimmilk

Cut potatoes and carrots in small pieces, add enough water to cover, and cook 20 minutes. Do not drain off the water. Brown the chopped onion in the fat 5 minutes. Add this and the tomatoes to the vegetables. Heat to boiling, add 2 cups of skimmilk, and thicken with flour. Celery tops, green peppers, or finely chopped chives give a good flavor to the chowder. Rice and okra may be substituted for potatoes and carrots, or almost any vegetables may be used in the place of those mentioned.

Hot Pie of Mutton and Barley

1 pound mutton
½ cup pearled barley
4 potatoes
3 onions
Celery tops or other seasoning herbs
1 teaspoon salt

Cut the mutton in small pieces, and brown with the onion in fat cut from the meat. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add 2 quarts of water and the barley. Simmer 1½ hours, then add the potatoes cut in quarters, seasoning herbs, and seasoning and cook ½ hour longer. Rice can be used in place of barley.

Fish Chowder

1½ pounds fish, fresh, salt or canned
9 potatoes, peeled, cut in small pieces
1 onion, sliced
2 cups carrots cut in pieces
¼ pound salt pork
3 cups milk
Pepper

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion 5 minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix 3 tablespoons of flour with ½ cup of the cold milk and stir into the liquid in the pot. Add the rest of the milk and the fish which has been removed from the bone, and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, which will require about 10 minutes. Serve hot. You can omit salt pork and use a tablespoon of other fat if preferred. Tomatoes may be used instead of milk. Any desired vegetables may be used in place of carrots, or any meat instead of fish.

Kidney Bean Stew

1 cup dried kidney or other beans
2 cups canned tomatoes
1 onion
½ cup rice
2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon salt

Wash the beans, and soak overnight in 2 quarts of cold water. Cook the beans slowly in the water in which they soaked. If necessary, add more water to cover and continue the cooking until the beans are nearly tender. Wash the rice, cut up the onion and add with the tomatoes to the beans. Cook until the rice is tender. Mix the flour with a little cold water and stir in carefully to thicken. A small piece of salt pork cut in cubes and added to the beans at the beginning of the cooking gives a pleasant flavor to the dish.

Bus Route Bounds Community

BY JENNIE S. OWEN

"Our community extends to the end of our bus routes," is the slogan of one Kansas community that has recently organized a consolidated school. In developing the community, the leaders made the underlying principle the making of citizens. Realizing that failure to get children to play together means failure for them in life in the ability to co-operate and work with people, they began by teaching the children to play.

At first the sturdy little rural youngsters who came to school in the big busses stood around and stolidly and unsmilingly watched the town children play. One could tell at a glance the town child from the country child. That was in September. Now the superintendent says he would defy anyone to pick out a country child on the playground.

Basket ball teams were organized and when the girls' team won the district tournament a banquet was given in their honor which was planned and carried out entirely by the rural patrons—people who before this year had had absolutely no interest in basket ball.

A community club was organized in an effort to bring together the town and country patrons. Every director in this club is with one exception a farmer. It always is planned that the town people do not do things alone. There are country people on all the committees. "We are a community, not a town draining the outlying districts," said the superintendent of the school with the big ideal.

Community entertainments are being put on thru the medium of the school. The community had not been a community before in the sense of meeting together. There had been no drawing force. The people went to a larger town nearby for their entertainment which was necessarily of a commercial kind.

Debating societies were organized in which the high school boys and girls debated questions of local interest in the community. A debate on the question whether the American Legion should build a community building in the town or whether the school should have a gymnasium brought together the largest crowd of people ever assembled in the little town. The debate was not judged so there were no hard feelings. The young debaters had previously interviewed the citizens of the town and surrounding country and obtained their views on the question.

There are many other ways in which the propagandists are cementing the people to the school and to one another. There are hot lunches which the domestic science classes are serving to the 100 rural children who are being hauled in from the country in the busses. There is community "patch" day when the girls in the domestic art classes do the mending for the women in the community. There are the community dinners planned by the high school girls to which every one comes and beams with pride on the young cooks. While they eat together they forget any differences they may have held in the past.

Meanwhile the moving picture shows and other commercial attractions in nearby towns are losing ground and the home, the state and the nation are gaining for they are being made safer for democracy because people are working together and loving one another better in the doing of it.

It required a great deal of time and study to develop this community spirit but those who gave of themselves are more than repaid. In talking with the leaders I found that their plan had succeeded because they had a definite understanding of what the community needed. They believe one should not attempt the work unless he has the qualities necessary for efficient leadership and organization ability.

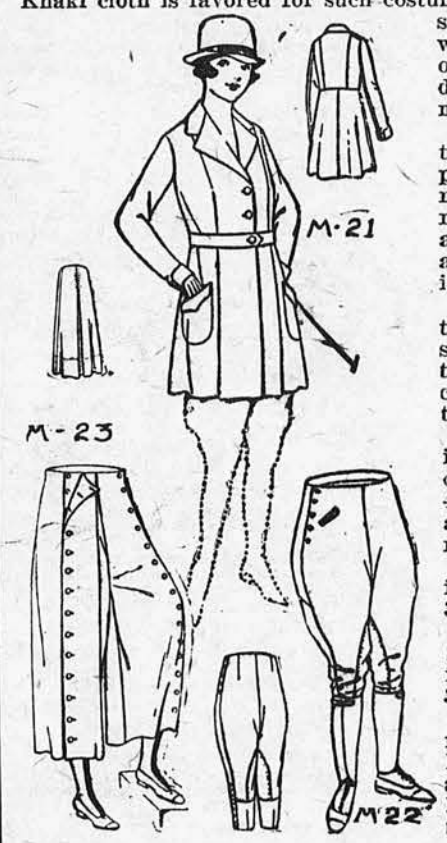
If in Doubt—Sing!

WHAT'S the matter? Lost your grip? And it's spring!
Can't you let the worry slip, do a thing
That will make the world less blue?
Perhaps the fault is only—you.
Hustle! Find a lot to do!
Try to sing!
There are cheerful words to say —don't be dumb!
Cares to ease and drive away as they come.
Perhaps you're buttoned up all wrong;
Set things right; life isn't long;
If you can't contrive a song,
You can hum.
—Jean Dwight Franklin.

Sensible Outdoor Clothes

FOR the woman who is planning a motor trip this summer there isn't any costume that will be more serviceable and comfortable than the divided skirt or breeches worn with the long coat or middy blouse.

Traveling over dusty roads is severe on wearing apparel and one will enjoy herself more if she has on clothes about which she need not worry. Khaki cloth is favored for such costumes because it is woven strong and stands hard usage. It does not wrinkle or soil easily, consequently one feels that she is attractively dressed even tho she has traveled many miles.



If one is fond of horseback riding the riding breeches and coat are practicable. Or if one prefers she may wear the divided skirt and a middy blouse of white or tan with a bright red or green tie. The skirt also can be buttoned over so that it makes a paneled skirt.

Such a costume worn with broad-toed, low-heeled shoes is most desirable for hikes and camping parties. The breeches are especially comfortable when worn while mountain or hill climbing.

M-21—Women's and Misses' Riding Coat. Three-quarter length coat. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards of 44-inch material. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

M-22—Women's and Misses' Riding Coat. Sizes 16 years and 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

M-23—Women's Divided Skirt. Size 26 requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Any one or all of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of pattern.

When and How to Act

There are times in every one's life when he is expected to take part in some social affair. Many persons suffer much embarrassment because they feel they do not know what is expected of them.

What should be said when introducing two people? How shall the introduction be received? Should the parties shake hands? Daughter wishes to give a dinner party for some of her friends, how shall she word the invitation? Perhaps she has received an invitation, how soon shall she answer it and what shall she say? How should a visiting card be used? What is the form of a church or a home wedding? These are some of the questions that puzzle.

In our latest pamphlet called "Etiquette for All Occasions," we have given forms for giving and receiving introductions; handshaking and bowing; the correct size and wording of the visiting card and its proper use; writing invitations as well as accepting or declining them and church and home weddings.

The pamphlet may be obtained by sending 15 cents in stamps or silver to the Etiquette Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Flexible Cleansing Agent

Borax is a natural crystal of magic properties not possessed by any other substance. It is one of the greatest aids to cleansing known and is also a mild but efficient antiseptic.

In the laundry, borax used with any good soap softens the water, removes all dirt and germs and leaves the clothing in a sweet and sanitary condition. The addition of borax to the water used in the laundry makes white goods whiter, and brightens colors. Unlike most other cleansers, it does not injure delicate fabrics. Silk gloves and ribbons come forth fresh as new if washed in water to which borax has been added. It also will clean woolens without shrinking the material. If a little is added to the starch, the clothes will be glossy and the iron will not stick.

No special directions are necessary in the use of borax.

Women's Service Corner

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

Changing Color of Woodwork

How may one change light blue or pink painted woodwork to light oak? Do you think it would be advisable from the artistic standpoint to try to make the change? This is in the living room and bedroom.—R. N.

I think from the artistic standpoint the change you mention would be advisable. It would, however, mean a great deal of hard work. The best way to go about it would be to scrape off and sandpaper every bit of the old paint. Then go to a hardware store and see what you can find that will bring out the grain of the wood. It may be that you will need an oak stain before you apply the varnish or perhaps the wood will not need the stain.

Oil Stoves Can be Enameled

Is there any way of painting or enameling an oil stove that is chipped?—R. N.

Stoves can be enameled and someone in your paint shop or hardware store should be able to tell you the quantity to use and also give you definite directions for applying the enamel.

Gum on a Woolen Suit

How could we remove gum from a woolen suit?—A. C. R.

Gum may be removed by use of the following solvents: Turpentine, benzol, chloroform, alcohol, ether, kerosene or gasoline. Sponge the stains and if they do not disappear, immerse the material in the solvent and rub.

Exercise for Overweight

Could you please tell me how to reduce to normal weight?—Miss C. O. D.

Dieting and exercise seem to be the best methods of reducing. Fattening foods such as bread, potatoes, pies, puddings, sweetmeats and candies should be eaten only in small quantities.

Market for Diamonds

I have a solitaire diamond ring which I find necessary to sell. Will you please inform me of a reliable firm where I can sell the ring for full value?—Miss J. H.

The Santa Fe Watch Co., 821 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., can give you information regarding the disposition of your ring.

Hospitality Broadens Life

BY HILDA RICHMOND

A young farmer and his wife who had fought their way up the ladder of success until they had a fine farm, good stock and considerable money in the bank, awoke to the consciousness that they had cheated their children out of a very necessary part of their education. True, they had provided books for them and had never kept them from school a day to help with the farm work but the boys and girls knew nothing about the good times of the community. For lack of funds at first, and then from indifference, the father and mother had kept aloof from the social life of the progressive neighborhood, until they were almost strangers to all refining influences.

But tho humiliated and embarrassed the parents determined to mend matters at once. Without saying a word to the children about their intentions they began urging them to invite their friends for an evening's fun, or for a meal. It was pathetic to note the eagerness of the starved little ones. They had been repressed so long in their desire to "be like other folks" that they scarcely knew how to act. Soon they discovered that their dishes, their furniture, their table manners and their ways were not the ways of their neighbors. The mother, instead of resenting this information, eagerly reformed her ways and kept her eyes and ears open as she visited with those about her.

This is not an isolated case by any means. There are many ambitious parents who have made the same mistake. Others thru timidity and fear of blunders have closed their doors against all hospitable efforts of neighbors until they might as well live on a desert island for all the good society does them.

It is all very well to send children to school and to college, and to lay up money for them if prosperity comes, but every boy and girl needs home training in social affairs. Good table manners, ease in company, a knowledge of the little unwritten laws that govern conduct away from home and a working familiarity with socials, parties, entertainments and picnics are as much needed as schooling and money.

Parents should not neglect this important part of home life. If they cannot buy expensive china and solid silver and beautiful furnishings for their homes, they should be hospitable and friendly with what they have. Boys and girls should be encouraged to be open handed and joyous so that if they have homes of their own later, they will know how to live happily. Those things are worth more than silver and gold.

Good Food Helps 'Em Play

BY MRS. NELLIE READE

With the coming of warm days the kiddies will be much out-of-doors and it is necessary that they have not only plenty of food to give energy to their active little bodies, but the right kind of food. Home economic specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest a breakfast menu to start them on a day of play of milk, cornmeal mush and apple sauce.

Growing children should have milk, and plenty of it—at least a quart a day. Put it on their cereal and in their cups and make it into soups, puddings and custards for them. Whole milk is best, of course, but skimmilk is good if there is a little butter in their meals. Cottage cheese is good, too. Children should not have tea or coffee. Milk, mild cocoa and fruit juices are the drinks for children. They should have plenty of water, of course.

Children like fruit and they need it, too. Baked apples, apple sauce, thoroly ripe bananas, prunes and oranges are good. Give them vegetables, fresh or canned. A liberal use of fruits and vegetables tends to prevent constipation and as youngsters can't be well with such a handicap this is important. Proper food is all the medicine needed, usually.

A child needs other foods—good bread, either whole wheat or corn bread, well cooked oatmeal, cornmeal and rice all are excellent for children. Fats they must have, too. No fat is better than butter. Besides the butter on their bread do not overlook the fat on meats or in gravies. Eggs are good, too, and a little meat or fish is all right, tho children do not need much of it.

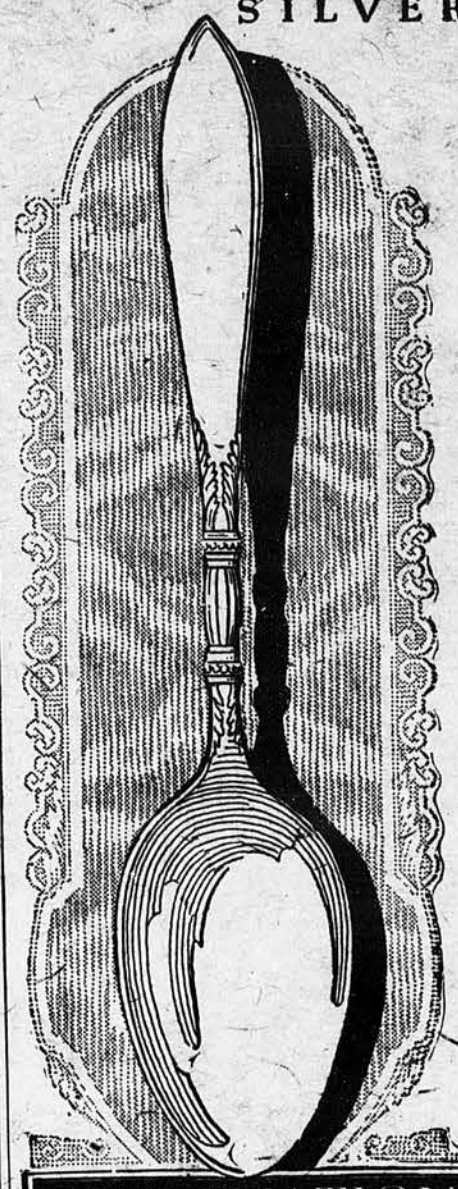
Sweets are good for children—the right kind at the right time. Dates, stewed fruits, simple puddings and sugar cookies are especially good. Sweets should be given the children at meal times. If anything is demanded between meals give them bread and butter or crackers or fruit. They won't spoil the appetite, and sweets will.

Keep a supply of postals on hand and when you see a Government bulletin mentioned as treating on some subject that is of interest to you, send for it. If you request it your name will be placed on the mailing list and notification of new publications will be sent to you regularly. You can select those you care for. A section of my bookcase is reserved for these bulletins and I have the best authority on many subjects of use to me as a farmer's wife.

For Your Library

Do you know poison ivy and poison sumac? Hundreds of persons are poisoned yearly because they do not recognize these plants. Detailed descriptions of them, and how they may be eradicated, are published in a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture. The bulletin also explains remedies for treatment of ivy and sumac poisoning. No home should be without this information since much discomfort may be avoided after the poisoning has been incurred if early treatment is administered. The bulletin may be had free for the asking from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1166, "Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac and Their Eradication." If a member of your family ever has had ivy or sumac poisoning, I am sure you'll agree that the information which this bulletin contains is indeed valuable.

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SILVERWARE



IN the Queen Anne is offered a distinctive pattern of the fine quality which has made this brand of silverware famous for more than seventy years. The guarantee is unchanged, and unqualified. Any one of the various patterns must give you complete satisfaction.

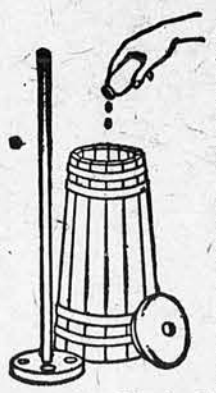
Ask your dealer for "1847 Rogers Bros." by its full name. Write International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn., for folder D-75 illustrating other patterns.

Teaspoons
$4 a half dozen.

The Family Plate for Seventy Years

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Use Dandelion Butter Color Now



Add a half teaspoonful to each gallon of winter cream and out of your churn comes butter of golden June shade to bring you top prices.

All stores sell 35-cent bottles of Dandelion Butter Color, each sufficient to keep that rich, "Golden Shade" in your butter all the year round. Standard Butter Color for fifty years. Purely vegetable. Meets all food laws, State and National. Used by all large creameries. Will not color the buttermilk. Tasteless. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

Thebesto Rocky Mountain Honey

Sweet Nectar from Alfalfa and Clover blossoms, gathered by the ever-busy bees, and ripened into fragrant, delicious Honey for your table.
THEBESTO Rocky Mountain Honey is thicker—and sweeter—than most other honey; it is whiter in color; the flavor is so mild and delightful that you want it, and enjoy it, at every meal.
Honey is not only an appetizing sweet—it is a food rich in latent energy. It is good for children of all ages, and agrees with the most delicate stomach.

Save Money BUY THEBESTO Rocky Mountain Honey in large cans direct from the bee keepers, who are associated together as the Colorado Honey Producers Association. This organization has been in existence for more than 20 years, and guarantees every pound of honey bought from it—in flavor, weight and color.
Heretofore most Rocky Mountain Honey has gone to Eastern markets in carload lots. Now you can buy Pure Extracted Honey -- the MOST ECONOMICAL form -- direct from the producers in pails of any desired size.
5 lbs..$1.50 10 lbs..$3
Parcel post paid west of Ohio River.
Colorado Honey Producers Association
1442 Market St.
Denver, Colo.

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

Salesmen Are Born, Not Made

If you feel that you are a natural-born salesman with the pep to work and the grip to stay, then write me for my liberal proposition to help colonize one of the best located, most fertile valleys in the U. S. A. No experience required but only a confidence born of your knowledge of your natural ability. Write today to
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115 W. 8th Ave., Topeka, Kansas

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this year with Cochrane's Fertilizer. It will pay. Earlier corn, better corn, more corn. Also top dressing for vegetables and alfalfa. Also MEAT MEAL TANKAGE for hogs and chickens. Write for prices.
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Armour Station Kansas City, Kan.

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Spring Blouses Glitter

Beads, Braids and Bright Colors Attract

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

THE woman who does her own sewing will revel in the quantity and quality of the new materials for spring blouses.

Style No. 9603 features a woman's waist which may be made of checked dimity. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9596—Women's and Misses' Blouse. Every girl will appreciate this pattern in linen with handwork. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9423—Women's and Misses' Waist. The popular Peter Pan collar is the feature of this waist. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9529—Women's Blouse. Flowered georgette seems to be the material ordained for this blouse. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

8936—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. This style gives an opportunity to use scraps of gingham and organdie. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9329—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. This style offers an opportunity to combine two materials. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9479—Women's Skirt. This separate skirt will prove serviceable. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

9712—Women's and Misses' Blouse. This style gives one an opportunity to display dainty needlework. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9597—Women's and Misses' Skirt. Patch pockets and buttons are the only trimming on this skirt. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Any pattern that has been run in the last year may be ordered also. Price 15 cents each. State number and size of pattern desired.

Cheese Relish is Delicious

BY MRS. KATHLEEN ARMOUR

A bit of cheese adds flavor and richness to some of our commoner recipes. The office of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture offers these suggestions.

Cheese Gingerbread

1 cup molasses
4 ounces cheese
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup water
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons ginger
½ teaspoon salt

Heat the molasses and the cheese in a double boiler until the cheese is melted. Add the soda and stir vigorously. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add them to the molasses and cheese alternately with the water. Bake 15 minutes in small buttered tins.

Cheese Relish

Spread bread which has been toasted or fried in deep fat with grated cheese, or with grated cheese mixed with a little mustard; then heat in the oven until the cheese is melted. This may be served with salad, or as a relish to give flavor to some dish such as boiled rice or hominy, which has no very marked flavor.

Brown Betty with Cheese

Arrange in a deep earthenware baking dish, alternate layers of bread crumbs and thinly sliced apples. Season with cinnamon, also a little clove if desired, and brown sugar. Scatter some finely shaved mild full-cream cheese over each layer of apple. When the dish is full, scatter bread crumbs over the top and bake 30 to 45 minutes, placing the dish in a pan of water so that the pudding will not burn.

If preferred, this may be sweetened with molasses mixed with an equal amount of hot water and poured over the top, a half cupful of molasses being sufficient for a quart pudding dish full.

Cheese may be used in place of butter in a similar way in other apple puddings. Apple pie made with a layer of finely shaved cheese over the seasoned apples and baked in the usual way is liked by many who are fond of cheese served with apple pie.

A Boon to Farm Women

Running water in the home brings more relief to farm women than any other modern convenience. The advent of the kitchen sink, the bathroom and hot and cold water privileges in the basement, has taken the drudge out of drudgery.

The sense of pride and ownership is as important a factor in a woman's success with her daily household tasks as is farm machinery in the success of the farmer.

A supply of running water can be secured with economy. There are many ways of installing a system ranging from the elevated tank to the power driven engine, so everyone should be able to have this convenience.

An efficient water system saves exposure that leads often to heavy colds and heavier doctor bills. It saves wear and tear on clothing, for it has been estimated that a woman walks 1,000 miles in a year carrying water for household use.

One of our readers writes that she wishes there was some way by which she could tell other readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze how much more pleasant and satisfactory her work has been since a water system was installed in her home.

Shelves Save Disturbances

A storage closet may be a one-day-a-week affair with the housewife, but if, on that particular day, mop and bucket aren't "handy" she passes thru the same mental disturbances as her husband does when the hammer isn't in its place. Closet shelves and drawers should be easily accessible and easily kept clean. They should not be in the way and often may utilize space which might otherwise be wasted.

Corner closets provide an excellent method of utilizing space that otherwise would be of little value. The triangular space is not very convenient for dishes but serves well for a broom and cleaning closet. Narrow shelves sometimes economize space better than wide ones, for all the articles on them can be easily reached, whereas on the wide shelves either part of the shelf room is wasted or the things in front must be moved to get at those behind. United States Department of Agriculture specialists suggest that a shelf not more than 4 inches wide will conveniently hold spices, flavoring, extracts, baking powder and materials of this kind.

Fitting deep shelves with shallow boxes or trays (light wooden boards with sides about 4 inches high and with a knob or handle on the front end so they can be conveniently moved) is often worth while. These shallow boxes can be filled with bottles, cans, and other small articles neatly arranged. To take out the tray, select the article desired, and replace the tray is much more convenient than moving a large number of things about on the shelf until one finds something which may be near the back. It also leaves the articles in much better order. Such a device as this has been tested and its usefulness proved. It can be easily made at home.

To insure cleanliness, storage places should be made of good wood, free from holes, knots, or other roughness likely to catch dirt and harbor insects. A further help in making shelves easy to clean is to leave a small space, say ½ inch wide, between the back edge of the shelf and the wall.

"Farmers are at Runnymede"

From the New York Evening Post.

This phrase was used by the head of the Farm Bureau Federation at the Chicago meeting of many farm organizations which has just unanimously adopted a plan for co-operative grain marketing. The plan, drafted by a growers' Committee of Seventeen, had previously been debated by farmers' conventions in the chief grain states. Senator Capper says that the Kansas convention which he addressed in its favor showed that the Farm Bureau, Grange, Equity, Farmers' Union, and other bodies had developed an amazing unity of purpose. Two great co-operative grain marketing organizations already exist, one in the Missouri Valley and one in the Pacific Northwest, but are too young to have been tested.

The zeal behind the new experiment promises a trial on an unprecedented scale. Nor are wheat and corn farmers alone in awakening to the possibilities of co-operation. On April 5 a National Fruit Marketing Conference in Chicago called for a Committee of Twenty-one to work out a plan of co-operative selling. A national tobacco marketing committee is being formed. Late this month a National Cotton Marketing Conference will be held in Memphis, and early in May a Dairy Marketing Conference will follow.

Our old distrust of farmers' economic schemes should be half dissipated simply by the caution with which the Committee of Seventeen proceeded. The soundness of most existing market machinery was realized. "Our present grain marketing systems have been 70 years in the building," said the head of the Farm Bureau Federation. "They are not to be lightly cast aside."

The plan involves effort neither at limitation of output nor monopolistic control. Those whose hopes are most ambitious know that its beginnings may be small. Even when it is full grown they expect it to depend for success on economical organization, not advantage of position. The outline of the plan, made familiar by previous attempts at co-operative marketing, calls for two agencies working hand in hand. One is a mere association of farmers who sign contracts pledging themselves to market their grain thru the new channel. The other is a great terminal warehouse corporation, financed by the sale of stock at $100 a share. Obviously, the initial strength of the venture will depend on the success with which stock is distributed.

If well-informed, careful men are kept in control of this colossal marketing venture, it will deserve the support and applause which Western governors and Secretary Wallace have given it. The farmers are truly at Runnymede in the sense that they feel themselves deeply wronged. They deserve praise for taking up economic, not political, weapons, and for trusting in self-help. Who would deny that the California Fruit Growers' Exchange has benefited growers, the needed middlemen and consumers? Co-operation in other fields may bring similar benefits on a scale not now realized.

For Our Young Readers

How the Magpie Got Its Name

BY FRANK A. SECORD

THERE was to be great feasting among the fairies of Magic Hill, which stood between a tiny forest of sumac bushes and a small valley that wound from a meadow to a stream. Every fairy of Magic Hill was expected to bake a pie and bring it to the feast.

On the evening for the feasting every fairy was present but one, and every fairy brought a pie. The missing fairy was known as Hippytihop, and he had a good reason for being absent. He had spent many a day working on his pie, for which he had gathered the choicest fruits and spices, and had baked it in an oven that first held a fire made of the petals of thousands of flowers, so that a delicate odor might be given to the pie.

Well, Hippytihop set his wonderful pie on a flat stone in the woods to cool, before bringing it to Magic Hill, and while he was walking around to pass the time a bird came along, thought the pie looked good enough to eat and gobbled it up, leaving not a crumb to tell the tale of the pie ever having been on the stone.

Hippytihop was so angry at finding his pie gone that he resolved to punish the bird, but he knew not what bird was the thief. However he found out, as we shall see later on.

Hippytihop made another pie, but this time he was not careful at all, only that the smell was good. He had to hurry to the feasting, so he mixed a lot of magic weeds together, flavored them with some spices, and when the pie was baked he put it in a bag.

Hippytihop was scolded by the ladies for being late and jeered by the men. The latter remarked that the late fairy must have a fine pie, for it surely took him long enough to make it.

"My pie is so good that it must remain for the last!" the tardy little man said, hanging his bag just outside the cave entrance on a peg.

"There are plenty besides yours," a lady remarked, "so we will leave it for the last. I am sure we will enjoy it."

When the last pie was eaten, the fairies sought Hippytihop's bag, but it was gone, and then Hippytihop told his friends of losing his first pie and what he had done about the second.

"I shall catch the thief and punish him," declared the owner of the bag.

Even as Hippytihop spoke, there came thru the cave door a strange cry, the first of its kind ever heard in the world. Past the door fluttered a bird crying, "M-m-m, bag pie!"

"There's the thief!" all the fairies exclaimed, running to the door to get a look at the passing bird.

"I didn't see it!" more than one cried.

"You shall have plenty of chance to behold the thief," Hippytihop told these, beckoning them to watch.

Presently the bird came in sight calling, "M-m-m, bag pie!"

"What I put in that pie," the little man explained to his friends, "was some magic spice that will make the bird want pie all his life. Every bird that lives after him—his kind, of course—will have to go thru the world calling for pie. I will it and it shall come to pass!"

"M-m-m, bag pie!" again came the weird cry of the thief and as it fluttered about the cave door in search of another bag, all the fairies had a chance to see what kind of a bird it was. Hundreds of times the thief circled and came back past the cave door and each time its cry sounded the "M-m-m" a little less distinctly; until at last the cry was just "Bag pie!" The "M-m-m" was meant to show that the thief liked the pie so well.

The thief, craving the pie of Hippytihop so greatly and finding none, first dropped the sound of the "m" and then in its greed dropped the "b" of the word "bag," then again picking up the "m."

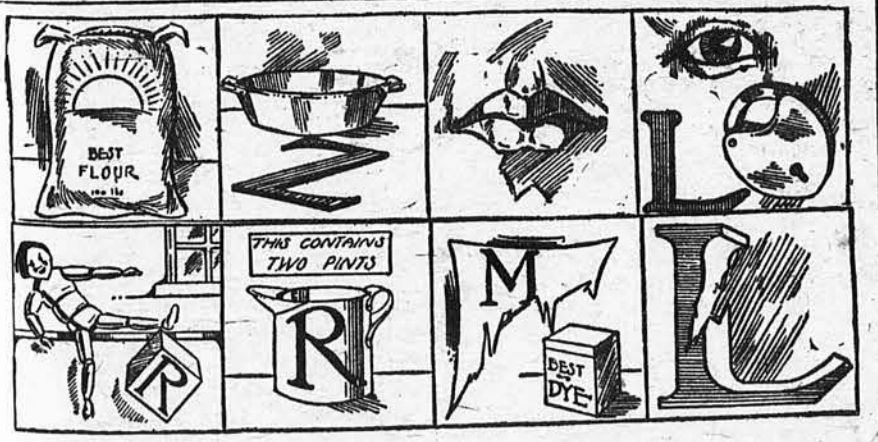
So, you see, the guilty bird at last flew thru the air in search of the bag pie, which was now called "magpie."

"Magpie! Magpie!" cried Hippytihop. "That is the name I give to this bird thief and hereafter every one of his kind shall go thru the world calling "magpie."

It may seem strange, but this is the very first time that anybody has ever told just how the magpie got its name.

When It's Swimmin' Time!

RUNNIN' down the road an' crost the fields as fast as we can cut it. Jerkin' off our duds, each tryin' fer to see who first can go "kerplunk" an' dive without a holdin' of his nose. Be half acrost the creek 'fore others peel their clothes. Wet all over at one jump, while others standin' there, half in, half out, an' 'fraid to wet their hair. Splatterin' water on 'em till they bawl an' beg. Some one dives an' grabs 'em an' pulls 'em by the leg. No time to monkey with such fraidy-cats—no use! If a feller's goin' swimmin'—why, go in, an' no excuse! 'Tain't always fair to duck a feller, course it ain't! But say! I'm in fer duckin' anyone who makes complaint! Shiverin' on the bank at sundown, lips blue, almost white, tryin' to untie the clothin' knotted an' a sight. Huntin' in the weeds fer shirts that some one took an' hid, an' not a feller is to blame, fer every mother's kid helped to do to other duds jes' what was done to his'n. An' if the law was 'gin it, everyone would land in prison. Sneakin' home in time to see dad finishin' the chores. Hungry! Table all cleaned off, an' locked the pantry doors. Don't make a fuss. Ruther sneak tip-toe upstairs to bed—If a feller can't go swimmin', he'd better jes' be dead!



In the top row are the names of four flowers. In the bottom row are the names of four pieces of money. When you find the eight names send them to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The six boys and girls answering first will receive packages of postcards.

Solution April 16 Puzzle—Why Is Ice Like a Burglar?—Because both of them will hold you up. The winners of it are Laverne Martin, Blanche Hamon, Nellie Morris, Rosina Kruckenberg, Clarence Beuchot and Frank Hobson.

An Oil Stove That Does Not Burn Oil

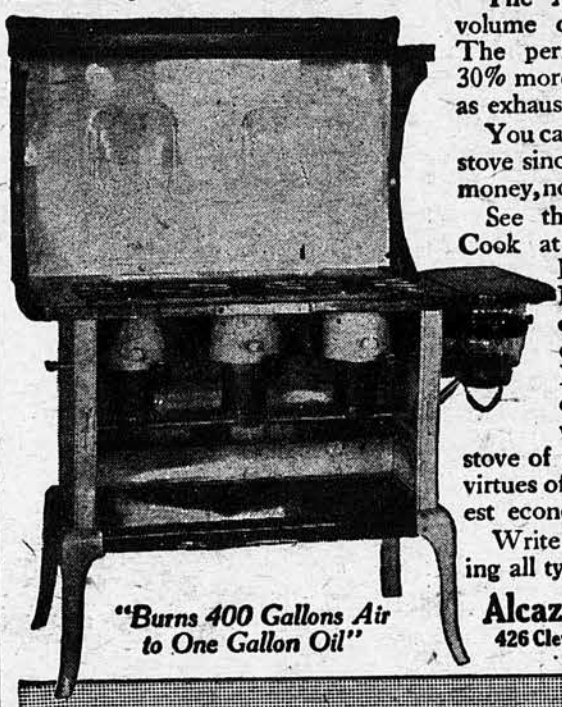
The Alcazar Kerosene Gas Cook Makes Gas from Kerosene and Air and Burns It—Operates Like Gas Range—Saves 30% Oil

A really new kind of oil stove is the Alcazar Kerosene Gas Cook. And it is a sensational success. Even in the cities where gas is available, the Alcazar Kerosene Gas Cook is used in large numbers.

The Alcazar Kerosene Gas Cook operates just like a gas range. Indeed, it burns a gas—not oil. The Alcazar Burner makes the gas—automatically—by mixing air with kerosene oil.

The gas produces an intensely hot blue flame (two flames in one). The flame is always under perfect control. A mere turn of a valve increases or decreases the flame to the exact point you want.

The flame is concentrated directly on the cooking vessel or right up under the oven. No spread of heat as with the ordinary oil or coal stove. This concentration of heat means cooking more quickly done and less oil consumed. Also a cool kitchen on hot days.



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See the Alcazar Kerosene Gas Cook at any good stove dealer's.

Mark how sturdily it is built. Note, too, how it excels in design and finish and especially the Patented Brass Burner which is drawn of one piece of solid brass, without any seam. It is a stove of real style as well as having virtues of highest efficiency and greatest economy.

Write for descriptive booklet showing all types and sizes.

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

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find $..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No..... for a term of one year each.

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Address .....

.....

Farmers' Service Corner

BY TOM McNEAL

Advice in regard to legal matters and farm questions is given in this department free of charge. Address all inquiries to the Farmers' Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Eighth Grade Pupils

Is there any law which excludes from the state schools eighth grade pupils who graduated from schools which have less than a nine months' term? Is there any law that allows or authorizes the state board of education to exclude such pupils? R. E. Y.

No.

Right to Sell Land

The heirs to some land in Colorado, all of whom are non-residents of that state, and some of whom are minors, have some land which they desire to sell. Must the lands be sold thru a referee or can the guardian of the minor heirs and the older heirs sell it, after getting the right to do so from the court in the state in which the estate was probated? There are no homestead rights involved or dower rights. L. A. P.

The orders of the court in which the estate was probated would be respected by the state of Colorado, and would, therefore govern the sale.

Who Would Inherit?

A and B are husband and wife. There are no children, but both have parents, brothers and sisters living. They own a farm and have money at interest. Everything is in A's name. Should both be killed at the same time, would B's relatives inherit any of their property? M. K.

Not if it could be proved that B did not survive her husband.

Chickens Running at Large

Can chickens run at large in the country and unincorporated villages, or must the owners of the chickens pen them in where they are likely to damage the garden, or must the owner of the garden fence against the chickens? F. F. B.

The owner of the garden is not required to fence against chickens, and the owner of the chickens is liable for any damage they may do to his neighbor's garden.

Concerning Bankruptcy

A and B have dealings; A owes B money. He makes a sale and turns over the proceeds less the expense of sale all to B. The net proceeds, however, are not sufficient to pay the debt. What action must he take to go into bankruptcy in order to clear the slate so that he can start over again, and what will it cost him? K. L.

An action of voluntary bankruptcy is started in the United States District Court. For particulars write to Judge J. G. Slonaker, Referee in Bankruptcy, Topeka, Kan.

Guarantee on Livestock

1. If a horse is sold with a guarantee that he is sound and afterwards proves not to be sound, can the person who sold the horse be held responsible? The horse was sold at a public sale. The buyer afterward offered to return him to the seller, but this offer was refused. A note was given for the purchase price, and was sold to the bank. When it came due the horse-buyer would not pay it. The man who sold the horse paid it.

2. Is there any law against selling a diseased animal? Can a feed bill be collected from the time the horse was offered back? Will the horse stand good for the note? A. T.

1. If a horse is sold with a guarantee that it was sound and afterward it is proved that at the time of sale it was not sound, the seller would be held on his guarantee and could not collect the price of the horse, if it had not been paid; or if it had been paid the purchaser would have a right of action to recover the amount paid for the horse, together with damages which he might have suffered on account of having been defrauded.

2. It is unlawful to sell a horse afflicted with a disease such as glanders but the mere fact that a horse was unsound would not make it unlawful to sell the animal. If the purchaser of the horse finds that it is unsound, he would have the right to collect from the seller the price paid, together with any expenses he might have incurred in caring for the horse. If in the meantime, however, he worked the horse to some extent, whatever the value of that work was to him would be deducted from the amount of his damages.

The Best Silage to Use

A very interesting test that has been conducted at the Kansas Experiment station during the past winter is one comparing four kinds of corn silage. Four lots of stockers have been used in making this test. All lots have received 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily. In addition to this, Lot 1 has received silage made from corn in the dent stage of maturity. This is the stage usually recommended. Lot 2 has received silage made from corn that stood in the field 30 days longer before cutting than that from which silage fed in Lot 1 was made. Lot 3, silage cut at the same time as that fed in Lot 2 but the grain was removed from the stalk before going into the silo. This grain was carefully weighed and an amount of this dry grain was fed equal to the grain fed in the silage in Lot 2. Lot 4 received silage made from corn that was cut at the same stage of maturity as that fed in Lot 2. The grain was removed from the stalk before going into the silo. The same weight of this silage containing no grain is fed in Lot 4 as is fed in Lot 2 which receives silage containing grain. The results of this test will provide some valuable information relative to the advisability of filling silos with corn at dfiferent stages of maturity and the relative value of grain fed from a silo and fed from a bin.

Breeding Stock Wanted

Oklahoma farms are being stocked with hogs again after an 11 year decline in the hog population. Hogs are saving expense and making money for the comparatively few farmers who have kept their herds, and their thousands of neighbors realizing the fact, are stocking up, too.

Kansas breeders (small breeders as well as large) have an opportunity now to develop trade in a territory that will be buying good seed stock for years to come. Advertisements written for this class of buyers should be started in the Oklahoma Farmer and kept there as nearly continuously as practicable, changing the wording, of course, to keep them up-to-date. Large advertisements are not necessary; probably not desirable excepting in case of public sales or some special emergencies. A campaign for Oklahoma business such as you would conduct for your home state trade, is best; a moderate sized card kept effective by timely copy changes. Just extend your instructions for advertising in the Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze to include the Oklahoma Farmer. Hand them to our fieldman in your territory or mail direct to the headquarter's address below. For the breeder suitably located, it is sound business to cultivate home trade and Oklahoma trade together. The Oklahoma Farmer and Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze together give the most complete advertising to farmers and new breeders of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado it is possible to buy.

Address your instructions: T. W. Morse, director of the livestock service, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Away With Animal Diseases

These Farmers' Bulletins on the diseases of animals can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

206. Milk Fever and its Treatment.
449. Rabies and Hydrophobia.
569. Texas or Tick Fever.
666. Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
713. Sheep Scab.
781. Tuberculosis of Hogs.
784. Anthrax.
790. Contagious Abortion of Cattle.
834. Hog Cholera.
957. Important Poultry Diseases.
1018. Hemorrhagic Septicemia; Stockyards Fever, Swine Plague, Fowl Cholera.
1057. Cattle Fever Tick.
1069. Tuberculosis in Live Stock.

Soybeans Supply Nitrogen

It has been found that about 11 pounds of nitrogen are left in an acre of land by a common crop of soybeans grown for hay. Corn removes nitrogen from the soil at the rate of 80 pounds an acre. The value of seeding down a pasture to a legume is easily estimated.

Advance-Rumely Cuts Prices

The latest cuts in prices to be announced in the tractor industry come from the Advance-Rumely Company. In conjunction with the recent drops in steel prices, this concern announces cuts which average a little more than 15 per cent in tractors. The 12-20 Oil-Pull has been reduced $300; the 16-30, $380; the 20-40, $575; and the 30-60 has been reduced $685. These cuts are larger than the cuts in steel prices but the company apparently anticipates further reductions in the price of steel in the near future, and has made its own reductions accordingly.

FREE BOOKLETS ON
FARM SANITATION

The following booklets tell how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and give directions for using

Kreso Dip No. 1
(STANDARDIZED)
PARASITICIDE AND DISINFECTANT
which is specially adapted for use on all
Livestock and Poultry

BOOKLETS

No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the common hog diseases.

No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is sold in original packages at all drug stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Saving Thresh Bills Every Year

Why take chances with poor threshers? Why put valuable grain into the straw pile? Seventy-three years' experience are behind the

Red River Special

the favorite machine with farmers and threshermen alike. "Clean threshing" has been the watchword in the building of this machine. When you hire a Red River Special owner to do your threshing you *know* you're going to get a *clean* job —*all your grain saved.*

The "Man Behind the Gun" separates 90% of the grain right at the cylinder. It can't become mixed with the straw again. Special *beating shakers* separate the remaining 10% by beating it out of the straw just like you would do with a pitchfork if separating by hand. All the grain is saved and cleaned fit for market. Red River Specials make money for Farmer and Threshermen because

THEY SAVE ALL THE GRAIN

James R. W. Taylor and 15 others, Columbia City, Indiana, say:

"Our 30x46 Red River Special separator threshes all we can get to it and the best thing about it all is that *we save all our grain.*"

Hire the man with a Red River Special and save your thresh bill. If you are interested in a thresher of your own, ask about our "Junior" Red River Special. Write for Circulars.

Nichols & Shepard Co.
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)
Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.
Battle Creek, Michigan

Only $2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½ Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.
NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.
EASY TO CLEAN
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall Bl. Chicago

To Save Money in Feeding

Concrete Floors are Sanitary and Prevent Waste

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

MONEY can be made by feeding hogs on a concrete feeding floor. Interesting feeding tests have been conducted at several experiment stations thruout the country, and the results have varied but very little. The saving which results in feeding on a concrete floor as against feeding on the ground or in the mud has been shown to range from 6 to 10 per cent. Now if the average should be only an 8 per cent saving, and two lots of hogs were fed and prepared for market during the year, that would mean a net saving of 16 per cent.

Taking these figures and allowing 60 hogs to each lot to be fed to a weight of 225 pounds from an initial average weight of 100 pounds. This will mean that the farmer has put 125 pounds of pork on every hog, or that is the average gain to the hog. If the market price is even as low as $9, that will be a gain of $675 for each lot, or $1,350 for the two lots during the year. If we take 16 per cent of that as a saving, we will find that a feeding floor has saved us $216 a year. This amount represents almost 7 per cent interest on $3,100, and a business man would figure that he could profitably invest $3,000 in a feeding floor at this rate, but a good feeding floor can be built for $50 and the extra profit can be put in the bank or invested in other things.

A Good Investment

One more important item in favor of the concrete feeding floor is its sanitary qualities. One would naturally expect to find healthier hogs when the feeding conditions are sanitary, and healthy hogs are the ones which put on the most rapid and economical gains.

The floor must be shaped and graded so that water will not collect and freeze on it during the winter months, and so that manure washings may be caught and carried by means of gutters to a watertight concrete manure pit.

The concrete should be laid at least 5 inches thick, and even thicker will be better. The materials which enter into the concrete should be clean. The sand should be sharp and coarse and free from any silt or loam. No amount of good cement will make good concrete if it is used with dirty sand. Gravel should also be clean and grade from fine to coarse; that is, there should be some gravel about 1 inch in diameter, and this should grade down to gravel ½ inch or less in diameter. It should not be taken out of a gravel bank and used as sand and gravel combined. There is no way of knowing how much gravel or sand is in the mixture of bank-run gravel. The only safe way is to screen the sand from the gravel, and then mix them back together in proper proportions. The proper proportions for a concrete feeding floor will be a mixture of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts of sand and 4 parts of gravel or crushed rock. These materials are mixed and proportioned by volume. That is, 1 cubic foot of cement, 2 cubic feet of sand and 4 cubic feet of gravel. A sack of cement is usually considered as being 1 cubic foot.

In mixing the materials, be sure to mix them thoroly while dry, until the entire mass is of a uniform color with no streaks of sand showing. Then add water gradually, mixing the concrete well all the while. The proper amount of water depends upon the way the mixture is to be laid. If the forms are watertight a wet mixture may be made and run into place. If it is to be tamped into place add just enough water to make the mixture quake when it is tamped, or just enough so that a little water will stand on top of the concrete after it has been tamped.

Expansion Joints Essential

The floor should not be laid in one large block, but should be laid in blocks with expansion joints provided to take care of the contraction and expansion of the structure. A popular size for a hog feeding floor is 12 by 36. If the floor is laid in 6 foot sections or blocks, this will give us a floor seven joints or blocks long, and three divisions wide will make the block 6 feet by 12 feet.

Profits in Grain are Small

Prices for Wheat and Corn are Too Low

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE price of wheat declines even faster than the prospect for the coming crop increases, which means something of a decline for the showers of the past week have put the growing wheat crop in a condition seldom equaled at this time of year. Oats, however, show the effects of the Easter freeze and unless the plants stool uncommonly well the stand will be thin and the yield much lighter than an average. It will be a wise plan for those who hold most of the 1920 oats to continue to hold this crop for we may need all we have before a good crop of oats grows again. The magnificent sum of 25 cents a bushel is offered for oats at our local markets, while wheat is down to $1.10 and corn brings 40 cents.

Prairie Hay a Poor Bet

The showers and warm weather are bringing a fine crop of prairie grass at a rapid rate and cattle are going on better pasture than usually is found at this time of year. There is grass for three times the cattle there will be to eat it even on the land usually given over to pasture. In addition there are thousands of acres of prairie meadows with which nothing can be done this year unless there is a radical reduction in labor prices and freight rates or as radical a rise in hay prices. The value now placed on hay in our local markets may be known from the fact that at a public sale held here during the last week 60 tons of baled prairie hay in the barn sold for $3.35 a ton. which is much less than the cost of baling. This hay was bought and stored last fall at $12 a ton which indicates that the buyer did not make much on that deal.

Good Job for the Tractor

When we first came on this farm 25 years ago we planted a small grove of catalpa, ash and honey locust trees. We put the small trees in 8 feet apart and as every one grew they are now too thick. In the thinning process as handled by nature the catalpa are the first to go, virtually all of that variety growing next to the ash and locust having died during the last two years. These dead trees are large enough to make corner fence posts and this week, during a wet spell, we took them out. A chain was fastened to the dead tree about 6 feet from the ground and with the tractor at the other end to pull it did not take long to make them all out by the roots and pull them out where they could be cut up. While the posts these trees will make will be large we don't know how they will last, being dead timber. Ordinarily, a catalpa post is a good one, being light and rather long lasting with the ability to hold a staple equal to a mulberry post.

Straw Mulch for Potatoes

We have planted our late potatoes, which are to be mulched, and as soon as the plants begin to show above ground they will be covered with straw. Last year, we also planted potatoes near a straw stack not only for convenience in mulching but because it is the best natural potato soil on the farm, being deep, well drained soil of rather a sandy nature. We have raised mulched potatoes on this soil during several very wet years without loss and feel safe in planting them there for either a dry or a wet season. The bulk of our planting was Eureka but in order to have a variety we bought 1 bushel of Northern Early Ohio seed which, next to Eureka, does best in this soil and climate. For mulching we will use wheat straw and by taking it from the outside of the stack expect to avoid getting much grain in it. Straw makes very good mulching except where it contains much grain.

There's More Than Flavor

Many foods, while pleasing to taste, contain but little nourishment.

Grape-Nuts

combines with its rich, sweet flavor the full nutriment of wheat and malted barley which makes it an ideal food.

It has been the favorite *ready-to-eat* cereal for a quarter of a century.

"There's a Reason"

Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

Many Prizes Given Away Free

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

Not a Toy—But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed ch. steel.
Steering Gear—Wood with metal spider.
Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20 x 2 clinch rim.
Tires—Culver non-skid.
Clutch—Foot pedal, b.-b.
Axles—Crucible steel.
Gas Tank—2g. cs., r. 60 m.
Wheel Base—66 in.
Springs—Cantilever, elliptic
Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse.
Brake—Foot and hand.
Engine—Air cooled 5 h.p.
Weight—250 pounds.
Speed—Up to 25 miles.

$250 Culver Racer
First Grand Prize

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.

This Is "Dan"

Second Grand Prize
Value $100

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Dan"; I am 4 years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Dan" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice boys and girls and wants a good home. We gave "Dan's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8 years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

Do You Think You Can Spell

How Many Words Can You Make

This puzzle is a sure winner—everyone who joins the Club wins a prize. It's not hard either—just a question of how well you can spell. The idea of the puzzle is to make as many words as possible out of the letters used in the word "Blacksmith." A few of the words are, black, ask, it, sat, sit, etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in the word "Blacksmith." For example, ball, because that takes two "L's" and there is only one "L" in "Blacksmith." Only words that can be found in Webster's International Dictionary will count. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make 5 or 10 words, send in your list at once. The person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

Just a couple of crazy birds sitting on a sign which reads, "Blacksmith." One is asking the other how many words he can make by using only the letters which are in the word "Blacksmith." Of course he can't spell so he can't make a single word. But how many can you make? Five? ten? twelve or more?

OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes. We want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this word spelling club and be a sure winner. Each one who sends in a list of words on the puzzle above will receive 100,000 votes to start with. Just for fun, see how many words you can make. We will also give 50,000 votes to all who join the Club. To the Club Member having the most votes at the close of the Club we will give the Culver Racer Automobile, first prize valued at $250.00; to the second highest Club Member, we will give the Shetland Pony Dan, second prize valued at $100.00; and so on until we have awarded fifteen Grand Prizes.

NOTICE—Every new Club Member this month also receives a **Gold Filled Signet Ring FREE and POSTPAID**, just for promptness in joining the Club. It's easy—you can do it in a few minutes' time. Anyone may enter this Club and there never was a better offer made, especially to boys and girls. **Every Club Member gets a prize.** If there should be a tie between two or more Club Members each tying Club Member will receive prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list of words TODAY.

Uncle Ezra, Mgr., 401 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

PORT HURON
The Universal Thresher
Threshes all kinds of grains and seeds
20x34 and 22x38
Tractor Specials
Also Four Larger Sizes

Be Your Own Thresherman

THRESH when the grain is ready—when you are ready—when roads are good—when the **market** is most **favorable** to **you.**

Every farmer who has a tractor of 18 H. P. or over can **insure** himself **against** loss of much or all of his yearly harvest—from bad weather and inability to get a machine when his grain is ready—by owning one of these little threshers.

The **saving** on **one crop** may be enough to **pay for the thresher,** which, with proper care, will last nearly a lifetime.

Made and **guaranteed** by a Company that has built grain threshers for 70 consecutive **years.** For threshing, separating, cleaning and **saving** the grain it **cannot be excelled.**

Write for complete description and specifications—sent free upon request.

Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Wichita, Kan.
Home Office and Factory, Port Huron, Mich.

ARMSTRONG
BUILT FOR SERVICE **SINCE 1867**
WATER WELL
OIL AND GAS WELL
DRILLS
Portable and Tractor
Sizes for all Purposes Including Blast Hole and Prospecting
Drilling Tools and Supplies Shipped from Nearest Branch
WRITE FOR CATALOG
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Branch Houses
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327 West 2d St. Los Angeles, Calif.
Scottsville Kentucky
Baxter Springs Kansas

If you are not now a regular reader of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, now is the time to send in your subscription order. It will come 52 times for a dollar: 3 years for $2.00.

Free Grain Storage At Solomon Mills

We will make no storage charges on grain stored in our elevator up to the amount of 500 bushels. If you store more than 500 bushels, we charge storage on all amounts over 500 bushels. For example, if you store 1,500 bushels, you pay us storage on only 1,000 bushels.

Regular storage charges 1 cent per bushel per month.

Solomon Elevator, Solomon, Kan.
Owned by J. E. Weber & Co.

References: Solomon National Bank, R. G. Dun Agency, Bradstreets Agency.

Stacked Over 5 Tons of Hay Per Hour
says Thomas Carter, Bridgeport, Neb., about

F. WYATT MFG. CO. 902 N. 5th St. Salina, Kan.

Butchering Set
SKINNING KNIFE
STICKING KNIFE
BUTCHER KNIFE

3-Piece Butchering Set

If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton, charges prepaid for 75c.

D. K. AUSTIN
Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

LUMBER
MILLWORK and general building material at
25% OR MORE SAVING
to you. **Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight.**
FARMERS LUMBER CO.
2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. Farm Renter

If you knew how you could buy a farm for just about what you now pay as rent for one year, and where the natural conditions are as good as they were in Iowa 40 years ago, plus good railroad, school and market facilities, which Iowa did not have 40 years ago, and that easy terms of payment could be arranged, you would not long continue to be a renter, would you? I will furnish you this information free of charge upon request.

J. R. CARPENTER, Mgr.,
115 W. 8th Ave., Topeka, Kansas

"In Every Respect"
says the Good Judge

You get more genuine chewing satisfaction from the Real Tobacco Chew than you ever got from the ordinary kind.

The good tobacco taste lasts so long—a small chew of this class of tobacco lasts much longer than a big chew of the old kind. That's why it costs less to use.

Any man who has used both kinds will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco
RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

New Selling Plan Adopted

Crop Prices for March Decrease 5.6 Per Cent

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

MARKETS and market conditions still continue very unsatisfactory on farm products. According to the last monthly crop report for April made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 5.6 per cent during March while for the past 10 years the price level increased about 3.4 per cent for March. On April 1 the index figure of prices was about 58.3 per cent lower than a year ago as well as 48.6 per cent lower than two years ago and 27.6 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on April 1. On March 15 the index figure of prices for such meat animals as hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens was about 30.7 per cent lower than a year ago, 38.3 per cent lower than two years ago and 4.2 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on March 15. May wheat in Kansas City dropped to $1.11 and July wheat to 94½ cents a bushel, but subsequently May wheat went up 10 cents and July wheat advanced 6 cents a bushel.

Big Marketing Agency Formed

Under such conditions as have prevailed this year it is not surprising that agricultural organizations recently held a meeting at Chicago and arranged to unite in an effort to get legislative relief for the farmer. Among these organizations were the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers' Union, the National Grange, the National Wheat Growers' Association, the National Milk Producers' Association, the International Farm Congress, and the American Poultry Association. Some of the things agreed upon were the following: Co-operative bargaining for farmers, an emergency tariff on farm products, a packer control bill, revised taxation, and legislation to straighten out railroad tangles and relieve shipping conditions by establishing more reasonable freight rates.

The United Grain Growers' Association was also organized at the same time and a plan adopted for marketing grain that will be ready for handling the new wheat crop when harvested. A full account of this plan was given in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Compulsory pooling was not made a part of the plan because the Committee of Seventeen feared that such an arrangement might be declared illegal by the courts and a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It was thought that the grain growers could not afford to run the risk of having the plan tied up by litigation for a period of time that might stretch over several years. It was also feared that the consuming public would be aroused against the plan as being unfair, unreasonable, and impracticable. Then it also seemed possible that it would be very doubtful whether a sufficient number of grain growers could be found who would be willing to relinquish absolutely title to their grain for so long a period. However, as a concession to the National Wheat Growers' Association the board of directors of the United Grain Growers' Association agreed to give growers an opportunity to voluntarily pool one-third of their wheat crops. This method of sale is provided in addition to the direct sales, and entire pooling methods already in effect.

Kansas Farm Conditions Good

Crop conditions in Kansas are fairly satisfactory, but the total areas planted to field crops this year probably are from 6 to 7 per cent less in their aggregate than for 1920. According to a recent report of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture there are probably 9,233,768 acres of wheat in the state showing an average condition on April 16 of 86.8 per cent as compared with 78.4 per cent a year ago and 99.32 per cent in 1919. No damage from insects has been reported yet except in Southeast Kansas where greenbugs have appeared. Soil conditions thruout the state are uniformly favorable for the vigorous growth of wheat. Rains and snows have supplied abundant moisture.

The following acreages and conditions were reported by Secretary Mohler for other crops: Oats, 2,112,000 acres with a condition of 75.2 per cent; barley 747,000 acres with a condition of 75.9 per cent; potatoes, 47,000 acres; corn, probable acreage 4,827,003 or 6 per cent less than for last year. Alfalfa is showing a poor condition on account of damage done by the pea aphis which many have mistaken for the greenbug. The best method of control probably will be found in harrowing the alfalfa and then going over it with a roller, cultipacker or a brush drag. This should be done when the soil is dry enough to work into a dust mulch. The condition of alfalfa now is estimated at 65.53 per cent as compared with 89.1 per cent a year ago. Probably 50 per cent of the spring sown alfalfa this year was killed by the freezing weather in March and April.

Excellent Grazing Season Opens

Pastures and meadows are in excellent condition everywhere in the state and there is already a heavy movement of cattle to this state from Oklahoma and Texas for the grazing season. This movement has been greatly augmented by the 35 per cent reduction granted on freight rates for interstate shipments during the grazing season.

Fruits and vegetables were damaged considerably by the freezes. Pears, peaches and plums were practically all killed. Cherries may average about 20 per cent of a crop. Apples in Eastern Kansas may average from 25 to 30 per cent of a crop.

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

Anderson—The snow and freeze of April 16 killed the remainder of the wheat. A sale was held last week but prices were very unsatisfactory. Farmers are very anxious to get cattle on pasture. Wheat is worth $1; butterfat, 40c, and eggs are 18c.—J. W. Hendrix, April 22.

Barber—Corn planting is progressing rapidly. Oats and barley are growing satisfactorily. Eggs are worth 17c; hens, 19c; broilers spring hatch, 38c and butter is 40c; kafir 35c; corn 45c; wheat, $1.10, but everything we have to buy is still high.—Homer Hastings, April 23.

Bourbon—We have had nearly too much rain for spring crops. Alfalfa is rather discouraging as the early, warm spring gave it an abnormal start and the Easter freeze mowed it to the ground. Oats, wheat and grass are all right. Corn is nearly one-half planted. Milk is worth $2.25 a hundred; butterfat, 41c; butter, 40c and eggs are 17c; hogs, 9c; heifers, 6½c.—G. A. Van Dyke, April 23.

Brown—The snow storm of April 16 drifted and blocked all East and West roads and killed the fruit. Oats are very poor. Wheat is good. Farmers are preparing the ground for corn. Wheat is worth $1.05; corn, 40c; cream, 38c and eggs are 21c; hens, 27c; hogs, $7.25.—A. C. Kannenberg, April 22.

Chautauqua—We are having excellent weather and corn looks good. Potatoes and gardens were frozen down again and the remainder of the fruit was killed. Alfalfa, wheat and oats were injured some.—A. A. Nance, April 23.

Cherokee—We had another bad freeze recently which nearly finished the potatoes and early gardens as all were frozen down to the ground. A few farmers say the late strawberries and blackberries are not hurt yet but all other fruit is killed. A few farmers are planting corn despite the fact that the ground is very cold and wet.—L. Smyres, April 23.

Cheyenne—Since our last report we have had a considerable amount of moisture and the temperature has ranged from 80 degrees to 15 degrees above zero. Apples, peaches, plums and pears are practically all killed but cherries seem to be all right. Barley and alfalfa were frozen down and grass was set back nearly two weeks. Wheat is worth $1; corn, 35c; flour, $3.90 and eggs are 20 cents a dozen but groceries are still high.—F. M. Hurlock, April 22.

Clay—We are having excellent growing weather. Pastures and meadows are growing but alfalfa and oats do not look so well. Wheat is good but rather thin. Farmers are listing corn. A considerable amount of concrete work is being done on the roads. Hogs are worth $6.75; potatoes, $1.35; eggs, 18c and flour, $2.05; wheat, $1.05; butterfat, 38c.—P. R. Forslund, April 23.

Cowley—We had winter weather on April 16 with a freeze that has injured potatoes and gardens considerably. Fruit is practically all killed. Oats and wheat are all right yet in this locality. Some corn was up when the last freeze came. Fields are too wet to work. Wheat is worth $1; kafir, 30c; cane seed, 50c; butter, 40c and hens are 21c; eggs 16c; oats, 25c.—Fred Page, April 17.

Edwards—We are having excellent growing weather. Wheat and oats look good but most of the barley is late. Farmers are disking corn ground. A few farmers have planted corn. Cattle are on pasture and are in good condition.—Nickie Schmitt, April 22.

Elk—We had 4 inches of rain this week which put the soil in good condition. Flint Hill pastures are being contracted at an average of $8 a head. Farmers are getting somewhat alarmed at the ravages of the alfalfa aphis as most fields show very little signs of plant life. Wheat and oats are excellent and some potatoes are up. Wheat is

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen. I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 63c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

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Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

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Waterloo, Iowa

Send me the ☐ 63c regular size (or ☐ $1.04 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to instantly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 63c (or $1.04). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

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Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. Prices include war tax.

being marketed at $1.—D. W. Lockhart, April 16.

Ellis—We had a snow storm April 16 which killed the remainder of the fruit. A few farmers are planting corn. Some of the wheat was frozen out by the hard freeze of three weeks ago and in some places much of it was killed, especially where the stand was thin. Wheat is worth $1.10; corn, 65c; barley, 60c; butterfat, 39c and eggs are 18c; oats, 45c.—C. F. Erbert, April 22.

Finney—We had 4 or 5 inches of rain the past two weeks and we are having very cold weather at present for this time of the year. Wheat is excellent. All early gardens were killed by the heavy freeze Easter. A few public sales are being held and livestock is selling cheap but machinery brings good prices. Eggs are 15c.—Max Engler, April 16.

Gove and Sheridan—The freeze of April 10 was pretty hard on all growing crops and did considerable damage. A heavy rain April 15 and local showers April 12 will help the small grain. Wheat has hit the $1 mark. Butter is worth 40c and eggs are 17c. —John I. Aldrich, April 15.

Greenwood—We have had nearly 3 inches of rain in the past two weeks. A freeze on April 17 killed the fruit which was not killed by the Easter freeze. The continued cold, wet weather and pests are making the wheat look yellow in many fields. The freezes and the pea aphis have nearly killed the alfalfa. Oats are coming out but in many fields they are very thin.—John H. Fox, April 22.

Harvey—The snow storm and freeze of April 16 damaged alfalfa and gardens again but did no harm to the wheat crop. Wheat is worth $1; bread, 15c; butter, 35c, and eggs are 19c; hogs, $7.25.—H. W. Prouty, April 22.

Jewell—We have had excellent weather during the past week for growing crops. Oats and alfalfa are growing satisfactorily but wheat was slightly damaged by the hard freeze. Corn planting will begin next week. The ground is in excellent condition for spring crops.—U. S. Godding, April 25.

Labette—We have had two freezes recently which were very hard on all vegetation and probably the remainder of apples, cherries and berries are killed. Wheat and oats are apparently all right yet but potatoes were frozen down to the ground. Flour is worth $2.40; butter, 45c; wheat, 95c and potatoes, $1.65; oats, 30c.—J. N. McLane, April 17.

Linn—We have had enough moisture recently to keep farmers out of the fields a week. Wheat and rye are a foot high. Oats flax and potatoes are coming on slowly. Farm work is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat brings $1; corn, 47c; butter, 25c and oats are 35c; chickens, 17c; shorts, $1.25; eggs, 18c.—J. W. Clinesmith, April 23.

Logan—Wheat is excellent. We had a good rain April 13, 14 and 15 with about 3 inches of snow on April 15. Cattle are in good condition. Grass is beginning to grow. Very few public sales are being held but stock and machinery bring good prices. Butterfat is worth 42c; wheat, $1.05; barley, 30c and eggs are 17c; oats, 30c.—T. J. Daw, April 16.

Lyon—Wheat is excellent and pasture is good. Livestock is in good condition. Oats are coming out satisfactorily after the cold weather. Potatoes and gardens are doing well. There is very little change in the market prices for hay and grain.—E. R. Griffith, April 23.

Nemaha—Our first good rain for the season came April 7 and it thoroly soaked the ground. We had a 6-inch snow on April 7 and 8. Late prospects for fruit are discouraging.—A. M. McCord, April 18.

Neosho—We had a big rain recently. Nearly one-half of the corn has been planted. Wheat is excellent and oats have made a good start. Some flax had to be resown since the Easter freeze. The alfalfa aphis got the alfalfa. Corn is worth 43c; flax, no sale; wheat, $1; flour, $2.50; bologna, 30c; butter, 40c; hides, 3c a pound and oats are 30c to 35c a bushel; shorts, $1.20; hogs, $7; eggs, 17c.—Adolph Anderson, April 22.

Phillips—We had a 2-inch rain April 15 and a 3-inch snow on top of it followed by a hard freeze. The price of wheat is still declining. Cattle have done well this winter. There never was a better time to buy breeding stock, especially bulls. They are selling so low that no man with a few cows can afford to be without a good bull. There is going to be lots of barley sown here. The ground is in good condition for corn. With this last rain, the grass will come fast when it warms up. Hogs are worth $6; eggs, 17c; potatoes, $1 and corn is 25c; wheat, $1; cream, 42c; butter, 14c.—Charles Morrison, and J. M. Jensen, April 22.

Pratt—We are having excellent weather. Corn planting is in progress. Practically all the fruit was killed by the freeze and alfalfa was damaged considerably. Stock is looking fair. A few public sales are being held but prices are low.—J. L. Phelps, April 22.

Rawlins—During the last three days it has been raining and the ground is thoroly soaked. Wheat is excellent. On April 16 there were snow drifts 3 feet deep. Nearly all early fruit was killed. Wheat is worth 95c and flour $3.—A. Madsen, April 16.

Republic—Early oats are very thin as they were injured by the extreme freezes. Wheat is excellent and is making a good growth. Farmers will begin corn planting next week. Practically all the fruit was killed by the freezes. Wheat is worth from $1 to $1.10; corn, 30c to 35c; butterfat, 43c and oats are 20c to 25c; eggs, 17c.—E. L. Shepard, April 23.

Riley—The soil is in excellent condition. Farmers are disking ground for corn but no seed will be planted until about May 1. Wheat is excellent. Pastures are providing some feed for stock. There are not many pigs yet. Oats are thin and backward. Wheat is worth $1; corn, 45c; cream, 40c, and eggs are 18c.—P. O. Hawkinson, April 22.

Rooks—We are having excellent weather. A few farmers are planting corn. Oats, wheat and barley have been damaged considerably by the recent freezes. Wheat is worth $1; corn, 30c; butterfat, 39c, and eggs are 17c; oats, 25c.—C. O. Thomas, April 23.

Rush—We are having ideal spring weather. Wheat and grass are making a good growth since the rains. A few farmers are resowing their oats on account of the freeze. The soil is in good condition for growing crops. Wheat brings $1.10; butterfat, 42c and eggs are 18c.—A. E. Grunwald, April 21.

Scott—We are having excellent spring weather and there is plenty of moisture. Oats, barley and spring wheat have been held back by the unfavorable weather. Stock is in good condition. Young colts and calves are numerous but pigs are scarce.—J. M. Helfrick, April 22.

Sherman—Wheat is very discouraging. Some early barley froze out and will be resown. Wheat is 90c which is not enough to pay for the threshing and hired help. Speed up the farm organization, we are ready to join.—J. B. Moore, April 14.

Stevens—We had a good rain on April 13 and the ground is thoroly soaked, in fact it is too wet to plow. Grass is not growing very fast as it is too wet and cold. Oats and barley are just beginning to come up again since the freeze. Some of it was killed.—Monroe Traver, April 16.

Stafford—The last rain packed the ground and wheat fields are very hard. Corn planting is progressing satisfactorily. Gardens have been held back by the recent cold weather. Prices for grain and produce are about the same as for the past two weeks. A number of public sales are being held.—H. A. Kachelman, April 23.

Wabaunsee—We had another hard freeze on April 16 and the remainder of the fruit was killed. Roads are in very bad condition. Wheat is excellent. Grass is doing well. Stock is in good condition and a considerable amount is being marketed. Corn is worth from 35c to 40c; wheat, $1.25; butterfat, 37c.—F. E. Marsh, April 18.

Woodson—Farmers are planting corn, plowing, disking and listing. We have had high winds for some time. Alfalfa, wheat and oats are coming out again since the freeze, but the fruit was practically all killed. Cattle and horses are on pasture. Potatoes are coming up again for the third time. Flour, bran and shorts are getting cheaper. Hogs are scarce.—E. F. Opperman, April 23.

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Modern heating equipment is now used in many farm homes. A large proportion of these installations are burning more fuel than is necessary and are not heating the house satisfactorily. This may be due to the selection of the plant, faulty installation, poor operation or to loose fitting doors and windows. Farmer's Bulletin 1194 entitled "Operating a Home Heating Plant," discusses the problems of the furnace in the farm home and will be sent free by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Publications, Washington, D. C.

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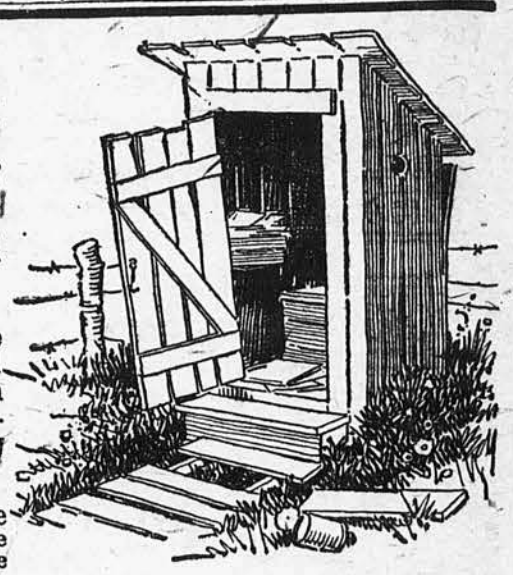

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GOOD STEAM TRACTOR AND SEPARAtor. Give description and price in first letter. L. Box 22, LeRoy, Kan.

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HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS. WALTER O. Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.

KAFIR HEADERS — FEED GRINDERS, automobile power transmitters. Sold direct. Write Fremont Foundry, Oklahoma City, Okla.

MACHINERY

26-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, NEW LAST year, $1,250. Box 577, Ashland, Kan.

DANDY FRICK 36X60 SEPARATOR, COMplete $650. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE — 36x56 MINNEAPOLIS SPEcial good shape, $600. H. O. Fleischer, Ingalls, Kan.

MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR AND TWO plows, nearly new. Bargain. J. M. Riker, Oswego, Kan.

30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL, 36x56 NICHOLShepard separator, A-1 condition. J. Hoover, Greenleaf, Kan.

14-28 RUMELY TRACTOR AND 4-BOTTOM Emerson plow. Good condition. Cheap. Sam Langenwalter, Halstead, Kan.

COMPLETE AVERY STEAM RIG LOCATED at Hoxie, Kansas. Complete Avery gas 40-80 and 32-inch separator at Manhattan, Kan. S. J. Molby.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL CLEAR. Fine threshing outfit complete, Rumely Oil Pull engine, Rumely Ideal separator, Standard steel tank. Tony Schroeder, Bendena, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE CASE STEEL SEPARAtor 26x46. Almost new; one 15-25 Fairbanks kerosene tractor, good as new; one 28x50 Case separator, ready to run; one 20-40 Case kerosene tractor, good condition. J. A. Haffner, Alta Vista, Kan.

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR, PLOW, International motor cultivator, 7-foot McCormick binder and Johnston corn binder with Cushman attachments, drills, planter, disc harrow, cultivators. Some nearly new, all serviceable. Everything priced to sell. Robert Jewett, Route 1, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE, BARGAIN PRICES—25 H. P. Double Simple Reeves, 20 H. P. Double Cross Compound Reeves, 36x60 and 32x52 Advance Rumely separators, 20 H. P. Baker steam single cylinder, 12-25 two cylinder Case tractor and 20x36 Case steel separator. Two Fordsons with plows, 5-bottom Grand Detour rigid beam plow, 16-30 Oil Pull, 12-20 Oil Pull, 8-16 Mogul, Advance weigher with cross conveyor, Peoria weigher with swinging conveyor. All in first class shape. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kansas.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

WHOLESALE PRICES LUMBER AND bale ties. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FARMERS AND RANCHMEN—WE WILL ship you lumber, lath and shingles at wholesale prices. We pay freight. Write for prices. The Independent Lumber Co., Wichita, Kan.

HOME PLANS FREE—THIRTY UP-TOthe-minute designs planned by experts. Blue prints also free. Guaranteed, wholesale, delivered price on all material. Get our money-saving prices on any building plan or repair job. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send name for home plan book and illustrated bulletin picturing bargains in all kinds of building material. King Lumber Company, 1752 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO Rolls exchanged, trade old for new. Stamp brings list. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

FREE ENLARGEMENT 5x7 INCHES FROM each roll sent us for developing and finishing. Mail your films today, or send for prices and particulars. Topeka Photo Supply Co., Box 427, Topeka, Kan.

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR GROCERIES AND automobile tires. The Community Stores Company, Beloit, Kansas, is operating on a new merchandising plan. A membership certificate costing $19.50 entitles you to buy your groceries and automobile tires for one year at wholesale cost, plus actual operating expense. This means that you will buy your groceries and tires at much less than you have ever been offered them before. You will save the cost of this certificate on only a few ordinary grocery orders, and the certificate is good for a whole year. The company is incorporated under the Kansas law, and has been approved by the Blue Sky Board, and is officered by substantial business men of northern Kansas. Send us $19.50 for a certificate, and order a month's supply of groceries. They will be sent you promptly, and you will be more than pleased with the goods and the money you save. Your money will be promptly refunded if everything is not as represented. Bank references furnished. Write us for price lists today, or better, send us money for a membership, include an order for groceries, and begin saving money on your household expenses at once. The Community Stores Co., Inc., Beloit, Kan.

EMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT CLERKS NEEDED BADLY (men-women) $1,600-$2,300. No experience. Write Ozment, 167, St. Louis.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SOY BEANS. J. R. COTTON, STARK, KAN.

CANE SEED, CHOICE SUMAC, $1.25. E. L. Richard, Hunnewell, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, $7 AND $8 PER BUSHEL. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

CANE SEED, BLACK AMBER, 60 CENTS bushel. Jay Andrews, Bloom, Kan.

BRIGHT RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, 3 cents pound. Will Knowles, Mayfield, Kan.

CANE SEED—RED ORANGE AND AFRIcan millet, $2.50 100. Will Ross, Sharon, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

PURE SUDAN, 4 CENTS POUND. WHITE Sweet clover, $4 bushel. Sacks free. Henry Harper, Severy, Kan.

SHELLED POPCORN, HALF BUSHEL, $1.50; 100 pounds, $4.25. Herman Stuff, Whiting, Kan.

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK DIRECT TO Planter. Catalogue Free. Hutchinson Nurseries, Kearney, Neb.

GOOD SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 3½c lb. Sacks free. Mail personal check. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL and Porto Rico. State certified, $2.50 per thousand. H. R. Hedger, Idabel, Okla.

PLANTS — TOMATO, CABBAGE, SWEET potatoes. Delivered per 1,000, $3.50. Write for price list. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, $6.60 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

HOG MILLET, $3 PER 100 POUNDS. DElivered any station in Kansas. Sacks extra. Chas. C. Gill (Grower), Wallace, Kan.

FANCY, HIGH TEST SEED CORN, HAND picked, tipped and butted, $1 bushel. Write for samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, SELECT YELlow Jerseys, delivered prepaid mail, 200, $1; 500, $2; 1,000, $3.50; 10,000, $30. Weaver's Gardens, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

FANCY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET POtato plants. 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75; 5,000, $2.50 per thousand delivered. Prompt shipment. Peter P. Simon, Oakland, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE SWEET CLOVER, BEST white blossom. Sow hulled when you would alfalfa or on bug-threatened grain. Guaranteed. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS AND SWEET CLOVER seed, recleaned and tested. Sudan, $4 per cwt. White Blossom Sweet clover, $4.50 for 50 pounds. Sacks free. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.

INSPECTED PINK KAFIR SEED. EARLY maturing well foddered variety. Germination 88%. $3.50 per hundred; graded; treated for smut; sacked; f. o. b. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

SUDAN CORN—BEST GRAIN, FODDER, silage crop. Pure hand selected, kind to start with; outdoor test near perfect. 5 pounds to acre, 6c pound. A. Marston, Whiting, Kan.

6 DELICIOUS APPLE TREES, $1. 14 CONcord Grape Vines, $1. 100 Dunlap Strawberry plants, $1. 100 Russian Mulberry for hedges, $1. Postpaid. Catalog. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

GET MY PRICES ON PLANTS, SWEET potato and all other garden plants. Seed corn, Hildreth Yellow and White Corn Planter, $1.25 per bushel. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan. Phone 1709.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, DELIVERED to your mail box, 100, 50c; 500, $2; 1,000, $3.50. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph, Southern Queen, Yellow Yam, Bunch Yam, Dooley, Yellow Jersey, Cuba Yam. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED. Wonderful sweet molasses cane. Contains more sugar, produces more fodder than any other variety. Molasses as clear as manufactured syrup and sweet as honey. Kansas grown recleaned seed, 25c pound postpaid. Frazier Bros., Coffeyville, Kan.

OKLAHOMA DWARF AND STANDARD broom corn seed, $3. White, Red, Pink and Schrock kafir; White and Red milo, Amber, Orange and Sumac cane; darso, feterita, hegari and millet, all $1.50. Sudan, $3.50. Sweet clover and alfalfa, $15 per 100 lbs. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

ALFALFA? SWEET CLOVER? SUDAN seed? Fancy Alfalfa Seed at $9.00 per bushel, fancy hulled and scarified white blossom sweet clover seed at $7.50 per bushel, recleaned Sudan seed free from Johnson grass at $3.50 per 100, all f. o. b. Sedgwick, cash with order. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, GENUine frost-proof, grown in the open field at Texarkana, Arkansas. Plants will stand colder freezes than those grown farther south and east. Strong, hardy, well-rooted plants, moss packed around roots of each bundle of fifty plants and each bundle labeled separately with name of variety. Cabbage varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Onion varieties: White Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda. Prices prepaid parcel post. Prices: 100 for 50c; 200, 85c; 300, $1.10; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50; express collect, $2 the thousand. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Co., Texarkana, Ark.

EDUCATIONAL.

RAILWAY MAIL, POSTOFFICE CLERKS, carriers. $1,400-$2,300. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. Write Modern Institute, 41, Denver, Colo.

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

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

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY TOBIA HARROLD AT Kansas City, Wyandotte county, Kansas, on the 25th day of March, 1921, one small gray mare with warts under its tail and large right knee. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan.

PET STOCK

FERRETS GAME HUNTERS, GOOD RATters, bred females. K. Breman Co., Danville, Ill.

NEW ZEALAND AND FLEMISH GIANT pedigreed rabbits for sale. M. Emmons, Garnett, Kan.

POULTRY

Eggs *In order to make it easier for the reader to find the egg advertisements of the breed of poultry in which he is interested, we have eliminated a general column for eggs, and place egg advertisements under the appropriate breed heading with a special sub-heading for the egg department.*

ANCONAS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA chicks, 15 cents. Eggs, $5 hundred. Walter Pierce, R. 3, Chapman, Kan.

Anconas—Eggs

ANCONA EGGS, 15, $1; 100, $5. DAN Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, $5 HUNDRED. EARL Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE BRED ANCONA EGGS, $5 100. George Hamit, Speed, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, VERY BEST EGG STRAIN, $1.25 for 15. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONA EGGS, $1.25 15, $6 100. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, $6.50 HUNDRED, $1.25 setting prepaid. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan., R. No. 5.

FREE RANGE ANCONAS. HIGH EGG record strains. Eggs, 15, $1.25; 100, $6. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Eggs, 15, $1.25; 100, $6. Prepaid. Orders filled promptly. John R. Baker, Downs, Kan.

PYLE'S PROFIT PAYERS — ORCHARD Home S. C. Anconas. Winter layers. Hardy hustlers. Hatching eggs postpaid to you 15 for $2, 50 for $6, 100 for $10. Hatch guarantee. Circular free. Frank Pyle, R. 3, Osawatomie, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, $16. WHITE WYANdottes a specialty. Mrs. Leon Bunning, White City, Kan.

CHICKS — PURE WHITE ROCKS, 18c April and May hatches. Nona Zimmerman, Milan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $5 100. Baby chicks, $18 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN DAY OLD chicks, 15c each. Eggs, 6c each. Postpaid. J. Mason Ford, Goff, Kan.

CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, REDS, WHITE Leghorns, 15c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

YESTERLAID'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Chicks, $15 100. Eggs, $5 100. Mrs. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn baby chicks at reduced prices. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.

BUFF ROCK CHICKS, HEN HATCHED, beautiful flock, extra large, good color. Eggs. Leitch Sisters, Parkerville, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, 240 EGG strain, 14 cents live delivery for May and June. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS FROM BIG BONED ROSE COMB Reds, Hogan tested, heavy winter layers, 15c prepaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

PURE S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGhorns, 14c; R. I. R. and Anconas, 15c. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

THRIFTY S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY chicks, from free range farm stock. Live delivery guaranteed. Write for prices. Fred Prymik, Cuba, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. 25,000 for May and June. Prices, $14, live delivery prepaid. Order now. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS, $14; Reds and Barred Rocks, $15; White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, $16; Anconas, $17. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS TO SHIP EVERYwhere. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Good Leghorns, 13c; heavy breeds, 15c. Sinex Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE Island Reds and White Leghorns. Booking orders for May at 12½c each prepaid. The Charma Hatchery, N. Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS; PURE BRED LEGhorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; best laying strain; postpaid; reasonable prices; catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

STRONG VIGOROUS S. C. BROWN, WHITE Leghorns, 14 cents. Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 15 cents. Buff Orpingtons, 15 cents. Buff Leghorns, 14c prepaid, live delivery. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS — PURE BRED BARRON strain English White Leghorns, $16 per 100. White Wyandottes, $20 per 100. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BEST GRADE, TESTED layers. Pure bred. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, $15 per 100. Barred Rocks, $17. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, $18. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS FOR MAY DELIVERY. Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, 15c each. White Wyandottes and Black-Langshans, 16c each. Leghorns, 14c each and broilers 13c each. Live arrival prepaid. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Dept. B, Hiawatha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—PURE S. C. WHITE LEGhorns, $10 per 100, postpaid. Mrs. Jefferis, Mildred, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 STRONG HEALTHY fellows from pure healthy bred to lay flocks delivered to you free at popular prices from Buff, Barred and White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Orpingtons and Reds. Lenhert Hatchery, Navarre, Kan.

ALL KINDS TOMATOES AND CABBAGE. 100, 85c; 200, $1.50; 1,000, $4. Peppers, 100, $1. Red Bermuda sweet potato, 100, 85c; 200, $1.50; 1,000, $5. Other kinds, 100, 85c; 200, $1.50; 1,000, $4. Prepaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, N. Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS — STRONG, VIGOROUS, healthy S. C. White Leghorns. Pure Barron strain, winter layers, $16 per 100. Pure bred farm flock, heavy laying strain, $14 per 100. All postpaid, live delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—DELIVERED ANY TIME you wish. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure bred. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, 14c each; Anconas, 15c; Barred Rocks, Reds, 16c; Buff Orpingtons, 16½c. No less than 20 sold. Book free. Allen Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—FROM VIGOROUS, FARM range flocks of high quality. Guaranteed pure bred and vigorous. Leghorn chicks, $10 per 50 or $18 per 100. Larger breeds, $11 per 50 or $19 per 100. 10% discount for cash in full with order or 20% discount on order for 500 chicks or over. Shipped parcels post paid. Delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Order from this ad for prompt shipment. Leo Anderson, Farm Hatchery, Juniata, Neb.

BRAHMAS.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHmas, laying strain. 15 eggs, $1.75; 30, $3.25. Prepaid insured. Cockerels, $3. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

Brahmas—Eggs

STANDARD BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas. 15 eggs, $1.50; 100, $7. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

DUCKS

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER drakes, $2.50. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

Ducks—Eggs

WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1.50 PER 12. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. EGGS, $5 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK eggs, $2 dozen. Harry Winters, Independence, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER, FAWN AND WHITE, eggs, 13, $1.50; 25, $2.75. Mrs. Edith Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCILED RUNNER DUCK eggs. Heavy laying strain. 13, $1.25; 100, $7.50. Mrs. Cameron Smith, Durham, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, PRIZE winning. Weight 8 to 11 pounds. Eggs, $1.40 per 12, $2.50 24, $4.50 per 50 until July. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

Geese—Eggs

12 GOOSE EGGS FOR $1. MRS. BERT McMillin, Xenia, Kan.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, 20 CENTS EACH. Oscar Abbey, Centerville, Kan.

STILL SOME EGGS FROM MY FINEST mated pure bred Toulouse geese. I ship by express so they'll hatch. Eggs, 30c each. Chas. H. Currier, Guy, Kan.

GUINEAS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, $5 PER TRIO. Eggs, $2 15. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

Guineas—Eggs

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, $1 PER 15. Prepaid. Mrs. C. Nesselroad, Attica, Kan.

Hamburg—Eggs

PURE ROSE COMB SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg eggs, $2.10 16, $5 50, $9 100. J. L. McKittrick, Wilson, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS. EGG LAYING strain. Won first pen state show. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $8. Chicks, 20c. Ethan King, Solomon, Kan.

Langshan—Eggs

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, $5 100. Orlett Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

ALL SCORED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, $7 100, $1.75 15. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, LOVETT strain, $1.50 15; 100, $6. Mrs. R. J. Hefling, Burrton, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE LANGSHANS. 15 EGGS, $1.50; 100, $8. Postpaid. Mrs. Harve Ponsler, Moran, Kan.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs for hatching. Write for catalog. George Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, $1.50 setting and $8 hundred. Book orders early. James Dimitt, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHANS. GUARanteed good. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $8. Chicks, 100, $20. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

LEGHORNS

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnested bred-to-record 300 eggs. Chicks, Eggs. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.

Leghorns—Eggs

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $5 100. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $5 100. Mary Moyer, Oak Hill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS, $6 100. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, range stock, $5 100. Wm. Lyons, Haddam, Kan.

Leghorns—Eggs

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM HIGH scoring birds, $5 100. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

CUT PRICE—S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $5 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, ALL THROUGH season, 100, $5. Frank McMahon, Toronto, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 108, $5. Mrs. Ferman Sayers, Protection, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs, $5 per 100. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs, 5c each prepaid. Eva Duvall, Concordia, Kan.

EVERLAY STRAIN S. C. BROWN LEGhorn eggs, 100, $4.50. Bryant Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

EGGS FROM AMERICA'S CHAMPION EGG producers. Herb Wilson's Buff Leghorns, Holton, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, YOUNG strain, 15, $1; 100, $5. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, 100, $4. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. 7c per egg postpaid. Easter Bros., Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, $6 prepaid. Farm range. E. G. Blaske, Winkler, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100, $4; 30, $1.50. Charles Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FERRIS 265 TO 300 EGG STRAIN LEGhorns. Eggs, $5 to $5.50 100. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

PRIZE YESTERLAID S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, 100, $5.25, postpaid. Francis Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 30, $2; 100, $6. Prepaid. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN eggs, $4.25 per 100; 15, $1. Postpaid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

YOUNG'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, $1.50 for 15, $7 for 100. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan.

YOUNG'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, $1.50 for 15, $7 for 100. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS, SINGLE COMB, EGG bred and exhibition. Eggs, $5 100. Mrs. Warren Todd, Oak Hill, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 110, $6. Satisfaction guaranteed. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, $5 100 prepaid. Extra fine stock. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SLASHED PRICES ON CHOICE ENGLISH White Leghorn eggs and baby chicks. Catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

8 WEEKS S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels. Egg and exhibition strains. Strong and vigorous. Mrs. C. H. Dear, Mayfield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Heavy layers, pure buffs. $1 setting, $6 100. Mrs. S. C. Whitcraft, R. 3, Holton, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, from flock headed by cockerels from 288-300 egg hens, $6 hundred, $1.25 setting. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, selected stock for egg production, $6.50 hundred. Prepaid. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, First and second prize winners state fair. 16, $1.25; 50, $3; 100, $6. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.

PRYOR'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns from America's famous laying strains. Eggs, $6 100, prepaid. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs. Winter laying strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. $6 per hundred. John White, Hanover, Kan.

"RYAN'S" SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Tormohlen-Russell direct. Prepaid eggs, 100, $5.50. Chicks, $15. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Yesterlaid-Ferris strain, mated with Yesterlaid 261 egg trapnested and pedigree stock, $7 per 100. Extra eggs, prepaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.

ENGLISH TOM BARRON, SINGLE COMB, large kind. Flock from 288 egg trapnested stock. Grandsons of Lady Victory, champion hen 1918-19, head our flock. Her official record was 304 eggs. Hatching eggs, 100, $8. Perry Dietrich, Miltonvale, Kan.

MINORCAS

PURE BRED S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, blue ribbon winners. Eggs, $6 100 prepaid. Chicks, 20 cents. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Eggs, $6 100. Chicks, $15. Safe arrival guaranteed. Hamilton Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

Minorcas—Eggs

PURE BLACK MINORCA EGGS, $6 100. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR HATCHing, $6 per 100. Mrs. V. E. Costa, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, $6 100 prepaid. W. T. Thornton, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE GIANT STRAIN. SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs, $6 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, $7 100; setting, $1.50. Size and quality guaranteed. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. BLUE RIBBON winners and winter layers. Mating list free. Goodrich & Harper, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Orpingtons—Eggs

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, $1; 100, $5. Josiah Thompson, Logan, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON eggs, $1.50 setting; $6 hundred. Mrs. Wm. Imhoff, Hanover, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. GOOD laying strain. $1 per setting, $5 per 100. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

Orpingtons—Eggs

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM EXcellent layers, $3 24, postpaid, $7.50 100. R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 SETTING, $7.50 per 100. Baby chicks 20c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Hackney, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

200 EGG LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Ancestors trap-nested for generations. Winners in government contests. Mating list free. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.

Plymouth Rocks—Eggs

BUFF ROCK EGGS, $7 100. LYDIA McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15, $1.50. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, $7; 50, $4. MRS. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, THOMPSON STRAIN, $6 per 100. Homer Perry, Clyde, Kan.

FANCY BUFF ROCK EGGS, ALSO WHITE Wyandottes, $2. R. D. Lake, Burden, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM LAYING strain, $8 per 100. Mrs. Earl Rose, Barnes, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING, $2 FOR 15, $3.50 for 30, delivered. Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. FISHEL strain, $1.25 per setting. P. L. Thielen, Dorrance, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—LARGE BONE, YELlow legs, heavy layers. 100 eggs, $6. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs. Good ones. Dark mating. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHing, $1.25 setting, $3.50 50, $6 100. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

LARGE, DARK ROSE COMB REDS. PEN eggs, 15, $3, $5; 50, $10. Range, 100, $7. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS. WINNERS 12 shows, reduced to $6.50 100, $3.50 50, $1.50 15. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, HEAVY LAYERS, 100, $7; 50, $4; 15, $1.50. Pens, $5. Fertility guaranteed. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, DEEP EVEN barring, yellow legs, heavy laying strain. Eggs, $1.25 15, $6 100. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. TWENTY YEARS SElective breeding. Eggs, $8 100, $2 15, $3.20 30. Prepaid. Bracken Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS. 15, $1.50; 50, $3.50; 100, $7. Prepaid. Fertility, quality, safe delivery guaranteed. Mrs. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS AT PRE-WAR PRICES. $2 per 15, $5 per 45, postpaid. Bred them 27 years. No better anywhere. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka.

PURE BARRED ROCKS. BETTER THAN ever. Beautifully barred. Bradley Weigher-Layer strains. Eggs, very fertile, 15, $1.50; 100, $6. Mrs. S. VanScoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—FANCY MATINGS, $10 eggs now $5 15. Flock, 15, $1.50; 100, $7. Extra layers. Winners at Kansas City and the state shows. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK trapnested bred to lay dark mating special matings. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50; 50, $5; 100, $8. Postpaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS of quality. Heavy layers. Eggs, 15, $2; 30, $3.75; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Pen, $3. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Lock Box 77, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, RINGLETS, BRED FOR beauty and profit. 80 premiums, 33 firsts, Kansas City, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Denver. Breeders for sale. Eggs, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

Rhode Islands—Eggs

R. C. RED EGGS, 15, $1; 100, $5. DAN Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES. EGGS, $8 100, $1.50 15. Mrs. Jess Nevins, Arrington, Kan.

R. C. R. EGGS FROM CLOSELY CULLED range flock, $7 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

BEAN STRAIN, PURE, DARK R. C. RED eggs, $1.50 15, $3.50 50, $6.50 100. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS from good laying strain. 100, $7; 30, $3; postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS. LAYING STRAIN, PRIZE winners, only $6 hundred. Pen, three-fifty setting. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs, setting, one-fifty; hundred, seven dollars. G. Hansen, Preston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. PRIZE WINNERS at Chicago and Kansas City. Eggs, $5 for 50; $10 for 100. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE DARK RED ROSE Comb pure bred Rhode Island Reds, $5 a 100 delivered. Mary Shields, Barnes, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. WHITE EGGS. $6 100. Also Single Comb White Minorca eggs, $3.50 for 50 eggs. Mrs. Peter A. Johnson, Halstead, Kan.

DARK EVEN ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Reds. Capacity tested. Eggs priced reasonable. Parcel post prepaid. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

Sussex—Eggs

SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS, $2 SETTING. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

Several Varieties—Eggs

EGGS—HALF PRICE. FREE CIRCULAR. Greatest layers and show birds. Twenty varieties and bantams. Modlins Poultry Farm, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

TURKEYS

BRONZE YOUNG TOMS. EGGS FROM exhibition stock. Ives, Knobnoster, Mo.

Turkeys—Eggs

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50c. Albert Brecheisen, Baldwin, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, $5 dozen. Lottie Enke, Green, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS, VERY fine. Mrs. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

Turkeys—Eggs

M. B. EGGS, 75 CENTS EACH. 35TH YEAR selective breeding. E. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 cents each. M. J. Middleton, R. 2, Chetopa, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, BABY TURKS and toms. Red Wing Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs. Catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH (GOLDBANK) BRONZE TURkeys. From Chicago and Madison Square winners. 11 eggs, $10. E. Bideleman, Kinsley, Kan.

Wyandottes—Eggs

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $5 100. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.50 setting. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AT ONEhalf price. A. E. Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, $2 PER 15. Postpaid. Orvel Sharits, Newton, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Keller strain. Edgar Kissinger, Fairfield, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, APRIL, MAY, $6 100, $1.50 setting. Mrs. Otho Strahl, White City, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Cockerels. Eggs, 15, $1.75; 100, $8. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

EGGS FROM MANHATTAN PRIZE WINning White Wyandottes, $1 15, $5 100. B. L. Carney, Marion, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. PEN, 15, $3. Range, 100, $8. Martin and Keelers direct. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CAREFULLY SElected winter layers, eggs $3.75 50, $7 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, $1.50 setting, $2.75 thirty. Postpaid. Mrs. Clarence Stadel, Hoyt, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, $2; 100, $10; prepaid. Barron's and Steven's world's greatest laying strain. Guaranteed 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

"QUALITY" WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARtin-Keeler strain direct. 15 eggs, $2; 30, $3.75; 50, $5; 100, $9. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

"QUEEN" INCUBATORS—180 AND 275 eggs sizes reduced prices. "Queen" coal burning brooder stoves, $25 and $29. Carbola whitewash, leg bands. Send for circular. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

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

Feeders Discuss Problems

Stock feeding probably will be on a lower basis in the future, according to sentiment expressed at the annual spring meeting of feeders held recently at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment station at Lincoln. Altho feed was cheap, many feeders lost money again this year, largely due to the fact that they paid too much for the stock when they put it into the feeding pens.

Speakers at the meeting predicted that feeder cattle will be down to 5 cents by next fall. Eighty head of cattle, 100 head of hogs and 180 head of sheep fed experimentally at the Experiment station this last winter lost money. The objects of the feeding, however, were not to make money but to test the fattening value of various rations. On account of the cheapness of corn and alfalfa, and the comparative high price of oil meal, semi-solid buttermilk, tankage, alfalfa molasses meal, and other commercial feeds, the old-time standard ration appears to be the best from a financial standpoint. One experiment was conducted this year to determine the effect of age on the rate and economy of gain. Lots of 2-year-old steers, yearlings and calves were fed alike and under similar conditions. The results favored the calves, in that they made a more consistent and more economical gain.

To Control Garden Insects

"Disease and Insects of the Home Garden," United States Department of Agriculture Circular 35, is a valuable publication which should be of use to every owner of a garden. It deals with general crop pests, the principal insects and diseases that attack garden crops, how to make fungicides and insecticides, how to spray, miscellaneous control measures, and disease damage. There are 32 pages discussing practically every garden insect and disease and their control, with 46 illustrations of the various kinds of common insects and disease damage. The circular may be obtained free thru any county farm agent or from the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan.

Cows appreciate care and kindness and show it by giving more milk.

The Real Estate Market Place

Buy, sell, or exchange your real estate here. Real estate advertisements on this page (in small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 75 cents an agate line each issue. Study these ads, write a good one and figure its cost. Send money order, draft or check with your ad.

There are 7 other Capper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

FOR SALE—6-r. bungalow, garage, brooder house, 7 acres. **L. C. Snare, Abilene, Kan.**

SOLID SECTION unimproved, western Kan. $10 an acre. **Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.**

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

FOUR SECTIONS sand hill, pasture land, $6 per acre. **Pinegar, Garden City, Kan.**

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

590 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom, bal. pasture. Price $110, part trade. **Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.**

240-ACRE FARM for sale, in Norton County, Kansas. For particulars, write: **Earl Schesser, owner, Prairie View, Kan.**

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

SUBURBAN HOME—$10,500. 40 acres, 3 mi. out. Large buildings, fine orchard, alfalfa. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas**

BUY IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS where corn, wheat, and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. **Silas D. Warner & Co., 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.**

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

POSSESSION GOES. Well improved, well located, 240; 120 cultivated, 60 wheat, 15 alfalfa. Price $15,600. 10% cash, balence easy. Act quickly. **W. M. Garrison, Salina, Kan.**

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

80 ACRES, CULTIVATED, 1½ miles Garden City. Well imp., 15 alfalfa. Plenty water. $175 acre, terms. Write for list. **Ford Land Co., Garden City, Kansas.**

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS
Ness county raised 3,000,000 bushels wheat in 1920. Has 200,000 acres fine wheat now Write for list and county map. **Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.**

FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON
40, 80, 120 and 180 acre fine, well improved farms in Franklin county, good terms. Write **Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

FINE LEVEL HALF SECTION 5 miles from town. Price $8,000.00. Terms on $4,300.00. Northwest of Satanta. Sandy loam soil. A real bargain. Write owners. **Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.**

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

I HAVE 10 TO 15 GOOD FARMS for sale near Lawrence. Also some attractive suburban places. These farms can be bought on good terms. **W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.**

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

FINE LAND CLOSE TO OIL WELL, $20 to $40 per acre. Worth more agricultural purposes. Also some leases and royalties. Write for particulars. **Gorham-Carter Land Company, Garden City, Kansas.**

CATTLE AND SHEEP RANCH, 1,360 acres. 5 miles Healy, mostly tillable, 10 acres alfalfa, 160 spring crop, balance fine grass land, only $25 per acre, terms. Write for list and Kansas map. **Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kansas.**

MUST SELL 160 acres near Fowler, Meade Co., Kan. Black loam, all smooth. 110 acres cult., 80 wheat, 30 barley, ⅓ grain to owner, land under fence. Price $35 per acre. Incumbrance $1,800. No trades. **S. C. Dodds, 830 Nims Ave., Wichita, Kansas**

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

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

FARM RANCH FOR SALE
425 acres Wilson Co., Kan., 100 a. Verdigris river bottom. 2-story concrete house, with basement. $15,000. Gas and water, sewer connection. 2 tenant houses, complete with waterworks system. Gas well. 50,000 gallon concrete storage. Mo. Pac. R. R. switch connection. Write for full details to **The Machinery and Supply Corporation, Joplin, Missouri.**

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. **H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.**

ARKANSAS

OZARK FARMS, White River country, $7 to $40 per acre, terms. Big list free. **Cotter Realty Co., Cotter, Arkansas.**

N. W. ARKANSAS farm and fruit lands for sale by owner. Easy terms. **Clem Pearson, Parker Bros. Nursery Co., Fayetteville, Ark.**

160 A., all til. and level; 100 cult., well improved; silo. 4 mi. Conway, 6,000 people. $50 per a., terms. **Durham & Co., Conway, Ark.**

CHEAP LANDS in fee. Oil leases near drilling well. Also good farming land at bargain prices. Let us know you wants, we have it. **Mills & Son Land Co., Booneville, Ark.**

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

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

COLORADO

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

FOR SALE: 320 acres San Luis Valley, Colorado farm, 2½ miles of town, fair improvements, all under irrigation, on best ditch in state. In consolidated school district. 240 acres of this farm is a fine stand of alfalfa and cut 800 tons hay last season at two cuttings; the other 80 is ready for spring crops. This is one of the finest farms on the market today, and at the price will pay 10% on purchase price as a rental proposition. Price $150 per acre. $30,000 cash, balance 6%.
ELMER E. FOLEY, Wichita, Kansas.

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

LOUISIANA

THE LAND OF DOUBLE CROPS
All year sunshine; mild winters; abundant yields of wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, cotton, etc. Write for illustrated booklets and full information about cut-over, cultivated, grazing and timber lands, the wonderful climate and alluvial super-soils of Mississippi and Louisiana.
H. D. Roseboom, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

MISSOURI

TRADES made everywhere. Describe property and tell me your wants. **Duke, Adrian, Mo.**

2 IMPROVED 80-ACRE FARMS. One Texas Co. bargain. **L. A. Roeder, Collins, Mo.**

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

MISSOURI—$5 down $5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price $240. Send for bargain list. **Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.**

MICHIGAN

FARMS—Fruit, grain, dairy. For booklet-list, write **Hanson Agency, Hart, Mich.**

600 ACRES, 200 cleared, bal. pasture, timber. House, barn, river, well; $10 a., $1,000 cash, $200 year. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Mich.

NEW YORK

762 ACRES, 3 fine sets buildings. Large quantity timber, all tools, stock, $25,000, ½ cash. No. 763.
Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, Syracuse, New York.

NORTH DAKOTA

FIGURE IT OUT—This land is ready for the plow, improved farms and raw prairie cheaper than stump land. We sell our own and listed land. Write us.
Gascoyne Lumber Co., Gascoyne, N. D.

OKLAHOMA

5,000 ACRES selected S. E. Okla. coal, oil, mineral, pasture, farming land. $5 to $20 per a. Write **Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.**

N. E. OKLA. low meadow land, 190 a., 100 cult., 60 meadow, 30 pasture, 4-r. house, 2 barns, good water. 3 mi. town, ½ to school. $60 acre. **Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Oklahoma.**

640-ACRE RANCH at $26.50 per acre. On Beaver Creek, West Okla. 150 in cult.; $3,000 down, terms. $3,000 improvements. 1 mile to postoffice, school, store. Also sell livestock. Write **A. R. Lens, Laramie, Wyo.**

140 ACRES, 8 miles good R. R. town, this county, close to school, mail route and tel. 90 a. cult., 60 of which is finest dry black bottom. Balance fine pasture and meadow. Good imp. $65 per acre. Other farms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.**

MISCELLANEOUS

IF INTERESTED in southern lands and investments send 15c (stamps) for three months' trial subscription to **The Southern Investor, New Orleans.** Endorsed by Real Estate Bureau, New Orleans Ass'n of Commerce.

Feeds for Hogs and Sheep

During the past year some very interesting feeding tests with hogs and sheep have been conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The feeding rations used will be discussed at the meeting of livestock men that will be held in Manhattan, Kan., May 7.

Results of several hog feeding tests will be reported. Perhaps the most interesting will be the relative value of White and Yellow corn for fattening purposes; the value of cane seed as a hog feed; the relative value of self-feeding from weaning time and half feeding on pasture and finishing on a self-feeder and the comparative value of packing house and garbage tankage.

Several interesting sheep feeding tests also have been conducted during the present winter. The relative feeding value of Yellow and White corn has been discussed quite a bit recently so one lot of yearlings was fed Yellow corn and one lot White corn. Some very interesting and valuable results have been obtained.

Frequent statements are being made to the effect that the addition of minerals to certain feeds improves very materially their feeding value. Many firms are treating cottonseed meal with calcium chloride. One lot of lambs has been fed with untreated cottonseed meal; another with treated cottonseed meal.

Sometimes the value of alfalfa hay in a lamb feeding ration is questioned. One lot of lambs was fed silage, alfalfa hay, corn and cottonseed meal. Another lot was fed silage, straw, corn and cottonseed meal for 60 days, after which the straw was replaced by alfalfa hay.

The Kansas Experiment station has noted for several years a difference in the shipping shrinkage of lambs fed cottonseed and linseed meal. During the past winter a carefully conducted test has been made to obtain exact figures relative to this matter.

Sunday School Convention

R. A. Waite of the International Sunday School Association is one of the foremost leaders in young people's work on the Continent. He has seen and has helped to meet boys' and girls' problems from the point of view of the pastor, the Y. M. C. A. secretary, an adviser to the juvenile court, as well as from the point of view of the leader in religious education. Yes, and "Daddy" Waite is the father of three adolescent youngsters himself! He knows them. He can tell you what they are thinking, feeling and wishing. Doubtless he has the confidence of more boys and girls than any other leader of our day. He has attended 1,053 older boys' and older girls' conferences and traveled more than 600,000 miles in the interests of boys and girls.

The suggestions he will be able to make to pastors, Sunday school teachers and parents will be apt. They will fit the case in hand. The study Mr. Waite has been making for several years of the four-fold programs of activities for boys and girls provides him with information with which to answer a score of the questions which have been bothering leaders everywhere. Three afternoons spent with him in a discussion of the problems facing church school leaders in the religious education of the youth of today will bring inspiration and satisfaction. Those afternoons will provide more workable plans than many months of spare time reading.

Mr. Waite is to be in Hutchinson May 3, 4 and 5 at the 56th annual convention of the Kansas Sunday School association. He will be the special guest of the Young People's Division workers. Miss Bonita Ferguson is the superintendent of this division in the State Sunday School association.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. **Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.**

Farm AND Ranch Loans
Kansas and Oklahoma
Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGES see or write **I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kansas.**

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Ranches and farms. Would like to list good income property. **E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Oklahoma.**

FARMS, CITY PROPERTY, merchandise for sale and exchange. Send for list. **Hosford Investment & Mortgage Company, 824 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.**

FINE LARGE CEMENT GARAGE building, well rented, well located, some incumbrance. Price $16,000. Exchange for good mortgage paper. **Box 152, Garden City, Kan.**

PINE VALLEY FARM, good water plant, 75 acres alfalfa, 193 acres, small incumbrance. Price $100 per acre. Worth $150. Trade for shirt factory or garage.
Pinegar, Garden City, Kansas.

CHOICE CORN, WHEAT, ALFALFA and bluegrass farm. Owner will exchange for small property. Write us your wants. Large list to select from. Can match your exchange. Send for description.
Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. **L. Jones, Box 40, Olney, Ill.**

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price.
Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

Cattle Tests Show Losses

Seven hundred cattle feeders came to Iowa State college to attend the annual Cattle Feeders' Day demonstrations. Altho the cattle shown had been fed at a loss, the visitors were given an optimistic outlook for the next year by Dean C. F. Curtiss and other speakers. This optimism was based on the possibility for increased efficiency in production, a decrease in the beef supply and a lowering of labor costs.

That molasses feeds are not an economical supplement to the standard cornbelt cattle ration under present price conditions was demonstrated in a 120 day test with five lots of six steers fed the corn ration plus varying amounts of cane and beet molasses.

The best showing in the test, both from the point of view of total gains made and economy of gain, was made by the check lot which received a ration of shelled corn, 3 pounds of linseed oil meal, hay (clover 90 per cent and timothy 10 per cent) and block salt. This lot made 3.075 pounds gain for steer a day, or about 370 pounds for the period. Valued on the basis of present market prices these steers lost $20.46 a head at Ames.

The second lot, fed 2 pounds of cane molasses daily in addition to the check ration, consumed 2½ pounds less corn daily, but the net cost of putting on the flesh was greater. At present prices these animals lost $31.71 a head at Ames.

The steers which were given as much cane molasses as they would eat showed even poorer results from the point of view of economy of gain. These steers would sell now at a loss of $40.10 a head. The lot which got 2 pounds of beet molasses lost $35.01 a head and those which got as much beet molasses as they would eat lost $32.55 a head.

John M. Evvard, who had charge of the work, pointed out that molasses has not gone down in price as rapidly as corn and as a result is unprofitable as a substitute for corn at present time. With corn prices high the situation might be materially altered, he said.

Rural Churches are Vital

BY J. R. HOWARD

It is a matter of great regret to me to note the passing of the rural country church. There are hundreds and thousands of them empty all over this country, and whether you or I belong to church or not, the church is a very vital thing in our individual life and National life and deserves our thought and co-operation. We can have all the head education that this world can give us, but if we do not have the heart education we lack essential qualities of manhood and womanhood.

I don't know what can be said along that line except that we are living too fast and trying to do too much. I wonder if this aggressive life of ours is after all the best life. I believe that a little more conservative life, a little more thoughtfulness, would develop more real progress.

Wheat Market is Nervous

Farmers Organize a New Grain Selling Agency

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

EVERYTHING will soon be in readiness for the marketing of grain under the new plan formulated by the Committee of Seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation and approved by the various farm organizations of the country at a recent meeting in Chicago. At that time it was arranged to organize the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated. On April 18 the board of directors met in executive session at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago and elected the following officers:

C. H. Gustafson, Lincoln, Neb., president; J. M. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn., first vice president; George C. Jewett, Spokane, Washington, second vice president; C. H. Hyde, Alva, Okla., third vice president; Wm. G. Eckhardt, De Kalb, Ill., treasurer, and Frank M. Myers, Fort Dodge, Ia., secretary. The executive committee will be announced before the close of the present session of the board.

Division of the work of the board of directors into departments for considering matters of first importance, connected with getting the organization of the company under way, prolonged the session of the board of directors for several days. These departmental divisions include finance, organization, information, investigational, legal, sales and pooling. Other departmental divisions and sub-divisions also will be considered. Plans for financing the company are being considered by the directors that will make possible immediate execution of plans looking toward taking care of farmers who desire to market grain thru the new company this year.

J. M. Anderson, of St. Paul, was elected to have charge of the committee on sales and W. F. Schilling, of Northfield, Minn., was made the chairman of the committee on finance.

P. E. Donnell, of Waco, Mo., was elected chairman of the committee on legal matters, and R. C. Obrecht, of Topeka, Kan., was made chairman of the statistics committee. The educational committee will be headed by Frank M. Myers, of Fort Dodge, Ia., and the work of transporting the crops to the elevators will be superintended by H. W. Robinson, of Cleveland.

Voluntary Pool Arranged

A concession to grain growers committed to the pooling plan of co-operative grain marketing has been announced by the board of directors of the United States Grain Growers. The concession is made in the form of a third method of sale which gives the grower the opportunity to voluntarily pool one-third of his wheat crop. This method of sale is provided in addition to the direct sales and entire pooling methods already included in the plan. When the United States Grain Growers Association begins to function and the Capper Anti-Grain Gambling bill becomes a law farmers may expect fair prices for their grain.

Things looked blue for wheat growers in Kansas last week when prices for May wheat in Kansas City dropped to $1.11 and 94½ cents for July. At the same time May wheat in Chicago went down to $1.20¼ and July wheat dropped to $1.01¼. However this week there was a rebound which carried prices up approximately 6 cents for July and 10 cents for May from the low levels. The visible supply of wheat last week was only 17½ million bushels as compared with 43½ million bushels a year ago. According to reports there were only 600,000 bushels in Chicago and only 1,200,000 in Kansas City elevators.

Kansas City Cash Sales

Hard wheat at Kansas City at the close of the week was unchanged to 1 cent lower on cash sales. Dark hard wheat and Red wheat were practically unchanged. The following sales were announced: No. 1 dark hard wheat, $1.43 to $1.44 a bushel; No. 2 dark hard, $1.43 to $1.44; No. 3 dark hard, $1.43; No. 1 hard wheat, $1.34 to $1.38; No. 2 hard, $1.33 to $1.38; No. 3 hard, $1.30; No. 1 Red wheat, $1.35; No. 2 Red, $1.34; No. 3 Red, $1.32; No. 1 mixed wheat, $1.34; No. 2 mixed, $1.32.

Corn was unchanged and there were only small offerings reported. The following sales were announced: No. 2 White corn, 55c; No. 3 White, 53½ to 54½; No. 4 White, 52 to 53c; No. 2 Yellow, 57 to 57½c; No. 3 Yellow, 56 to 56½c; No. 4 Yellow, 54 to 54½c.

Not much change was noted in other grains and offerings of many of them were light. The following sales were reported: No. 2 White oats, 42 to 42½c; No. 3 White, 40½c; No. 2 Red oats, 36½ to 37c; No. 3 Red, 34½ to 35c; No. 2 White kafir, 81 to 82c; No. 3 White, 79 to 80c; No. 2 milo, 97c; No. 3 milo, 95c; No. 2 rye, $1.20; No. 3 barley, 49 to 50c. Bran in sacks was quoted 71 to 72c and shorts in sacks at 80 to 90c.

Further declines in hay were announced. Prairie hay dropped $1 a ton. The following sales were reported: Choice alfalfa, $24 to $27 a ton; No. 2 alfalfa, $21 to $23.50; standard, $17.50 to $20.50; No. 1 prairie hay, $12.50 to $13.50; No. 2 prairie, $10 to $12; No. 3 prairie, $6.50 to $9.50; No. 1 timothy hay, $18.50 to $20; standard, $17 to $18; No. 2 timothy, $14 to $16.50; No. 1 clover hay, $13 to $14.50; No. 2 clover, $8 to $12.50; packing hay, $5 to $6; straw, $8 to $8.50.

quantity which despite its great size represents only a normal average supply. Since the United States consumes in excess of 52 million pounds of meat daily the quantity in storage would have been sufficient to fill national needs for only about 23 days if no other supplies had been available.

At Kansas City this week cattle and hogs were lower but sheep were higher. Livestock receipts were not as large as were expected. With only 200 cattle, prices held steady in Kansas City at Thursday's decline. For the week, the market is 25 to 50 cents net lower, and the lowest of the season, except for yearling steers which are at a premium over other weights. Hogs are steady with Thursday, and 25 to 40 cents lower than a week ago. The 8-cent quotation is near the vanishing point. Light weights have declined more than heavies. Sheep and lambs are 50 cents net higher for the week.

Receipts for the week were 35,825 cattle, 3,510 calves, 37,625 hogs, and 33,825 sheep, compared with 28,750 cat-

Cattle and Hog Prices Drop

Much Livestock is Coming to Kansas Pastures

BY WALTER M. EVANS

HEAVY shipments of cattle from Texas and Oklahoma are now being made every day to Kansas pastures which at present are in excellent condition on account of the recent spring rains. The granting of a rebate on freight rates for interstate shipments amounting to 35 per cent and which brings the grass are back to the former basis that prevailed prior to August 26, 1920 has tended to augment this movement greatly. It is thought the shipments this year will be 110 per cent of last year's aggregate which was approximately 5,500 cars. This year's total probably will exceed 6,000 cars. Another factor that has encouraged the grazing movement is the fact that pasture charges have decreased from $2 to $4 a head for the season. The present charges range from $6 to $11 a head as compared with charges of $10 to $20 a head for the season in 1919 and $8 to $15 in 1920.

Cattle feeders are still hoping that Congress will do something to provide them with better credit arrangements to finance livestock operations. Despite the fact that W. P. G. Harding, Federal Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank has recommended that Congress enact legislation directing the Secretary of the National Treasury to turn over 100 million dollars' worth of the profits of the Federal Reserve Banks to be lent to Federal Land Loan Banks on stock cattle for the purpose of assisting cattle producers, Andrew Mellon, National Treasurer, declared that this could not be done. Such action he said was impossible because the surplus earnings of the Federal Reserve Board amounting to $60,724,000 had been applied to the liquidation of public debt, as required by law and that this amount of National Treasury certificates were redeemed. Unless some relief can be given livestock men soon production may be seriously curtailed and a dangerous shortage might result.

Cold storage stocks of meats and lard in the United States on April 1 were less by approximately 204 million pounds than on the corresponding date last year and less by 22 million pounds than on March 1 of this year according to a recent statement of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The quantity in actual storage on April 1, 1921 amounted to 1,233,116,000 pounds—a

DOGS AND PONIES

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, SCOTCH COLLIES, and Rat Terriers, natural heelers, shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kansas.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—Two hundred 3-year-old ewes. Fine February and March lambs by side. Will price worth the money. Clyde Crumb, Burlingame, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS, HARRY HAYNES, Grantville, Kan.

FALL BOARS AND SPRING BOARS
Popularly bred, large typy fellows. Priced to sell. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS and weanling pigs. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

Weddle's Spotted Polands
Sold out of sows and gilts. Have some good fall boars ready for spring service. Will book spring pigs for future delivery. Sows doing fine. Farrowing 8 to 14 pigs by herd sires, Kan. Jumbo and Mo. Model. Phone Kechi 1551 or address Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas
A few gilts for May farrow. Booking orders for spring pigs at farmers' prices. CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Reg. Yearling Boar and 2 Herd Boars
50% white. A few fall boars. These are a choice lot. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Gilts and fall boars. Herd sires, Leopard King and Fairholmes Royal Booster. Long established herd. Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS—Big type English Herd boars, Arb McC.'s King and Arb English Drummer, grandson of the $4,050 sow. Sows bred to son of the $7,100 boar, Joe M. A few Joe M. boars and gilts. C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

BIG TYPE REG. SPOTTED POLANDS
Early spring pigs sired by K's Budweiser. Females, $15; males, $12. R. E. Kerley, Peck, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, serviceable, also weanling boar pigs. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BOYD NEWCOM
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217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

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

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

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

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Special attention to purebred sales.

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Sales made anywhere, any time.
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Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DUROCS
For the get of Col. Sensation, 1st prize senior boar, 1920, write
H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBRASKA

60 Fall and Summer Gilts—40 Proven Sows, All Immunized
Bred for July, August and September litters to Pathfinder, Sensation, "Scissors" and Orion boars. Farmers prices and time if desired. Papers sent promptly with each purchase. Write for descriptions and prices.
E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne Co.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs
September boars, real ones. Pathfinders and Sensations. A few sows and gilts bred to Victory Sensation 3rd for May farrow. Come or write.
B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

Fall Boars—Bred Gilts
A few very choice boars and some choice gilts open or will breed them for fall farrow. Prices very reasonable.
W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS
(Jewell County)

Pathfinder—Sensation Boars
Six extra fine yearling boars. Several fall boars. These combine the blood of Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Orders booked for weanling pigs.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs
14 selected fall boars priced to sell. Sold all my culls to a feeder. Popular blood lines represented. Phone, wire, write or come.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Bred Gilts, Fall Boars, Weanling Pigs
by Intense Orion Sensation, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, I Am Great Wonder, Great Pathrion, the Kan. grand-champion, immuned, recorded, and express prepaid.
OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Boys Here Is Your Chance
We ship Duroc pigs on approval. No money down and one year to pay. Write for prices and interesting booklet "Hogs for Profit."
STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

SEVERAL GOOD STRETCHY FALL BOARS for sale. 100 spring pigs at weaning time all well bred and priced to sell. Two serviceable long yearling Shorthorn bulls $100 each. Will take Liberty bonds at par. Write your wants.
J. E. Weller, Holton, Kansas

FOR SALE—A few Duroc Jersey June gilts and boars. Well bred and immuned. Also a bunch of weaned pigs. Prices right.
E. M. Snook & Son, Milo, Kansas

REAL DUROC HERD HEADERS
Fall boars; priced to sell. Sired by Valley Sensation, Major Sensation and Invincible King. J. F. Larimore, Grenola, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires
200 head; registered; immuned; 35 tried sows bred; 50 gilts; service boars; best of breeding.
Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918.
DERBY, KANSAS.

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Choice fall boars and gilts with breeding, size and quality. Priced for quick sale. Everything immunized.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE PIGS; also herd boar. Priced reasonable. Louis C. Reb, Frankfort, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Jacks and Jennets
For sale. 15 to 16 hands, all blacks, good bone and body. From 3 to 7 years old. Also some younger jacks.
Philip Walker
Moline, Kansas, Elk County

Jacks of World's Championship Blood Lines
The type that sire outstanding mules. Broke to serve mares and priced to sell. Louis Mills & Son, Alden, Kan.

Great Show and Breeding Jacks
Priced right. Hinemans' Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

MARES—Carload broke matched teams. Weigh from 1150 to 1750 lbs. 4 to 10 years old. $50 to $200 each. Would trade for cattle.
W. B. Thayer, Martin City, Missouri

Gregory Farm Percheron Sale
Centennial Anniversary, Wednesday, May 18

A sale of Percheron mares and stallions, representative of the best blood of the breed, featuring sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of the Mighty Carnot, and out of dams by such champion stallions as Etudiant, Huchior, Houleux, and Casino. Also there are daughters of Radziwell, and daughters or granddaughters of such noted mares as Iolanthe, Marrie, mother of Jehovah and Jactelle, first prize International mare. 30 head of show, brood and work mares and a few toppy young stallions. Catalogs only on request.

W. S. CORSA, Whitehall, Illinois

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Fall Boars and Gilts

from our prize winning herd. We have the largest Poland China mail order business in Nebraska. Write us your wants.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Boars, Boars, Boars

The big smooth prolific kind. The best of breeding. We ship on approval. Prices right.

W. A. Prewitt & Sons
Asherville, Kansas

Ho Yes! Listen Boys

If you want some of the best Polands, arrange to breed one of your brood sows to Goldengate, Defender, Giant Bob Wonder or Jumbo Joe. These are great boars and you will surely get size and individuality from three of the largest boars of the breed. We will breed and hold over first period for $50.00. 15 approved sows. This is the opportunity for breeders to get in line for their future bids fair to unfolding prosperity to the breeder who raises good Polands and employs efficient sires. A few May and June gilts bred to farrow in May and April at low prices. Baby pigs at weaning time, sired by Giant Bob Wonder and Jumbo Joe, $20-$25, out of my 700 and 800 pound Great Master sows. Also one good late fall boar pig. Come or write

O.R.Strauss, Silver Dale Farm, R.1, Milford,Kan.

The Better Kind

of Poland Chinas at farm prices. Choice bred sows and some fall boars and gilts for sale.

Address, MYERSDALE FARM, Gardner, Kansas

Poland China Hogs

Extra good sow with litter, also fall boar for sale cheap. All vaccinated and guaranteed.
Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

10 Fall Yearling Boars

Immunized and good ones at $22.00 each. Must have the room. 10 gilts same age and breeding, bred or open. You can't beat this.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kansas, Dickinson Co.

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

Sows and gilts for April and May farrow. Address H. O. Sheldon, Herd Mgr., Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

TUCKER HAS A GOOD POLAND HERD

Spring and fall gilts and boars, tried sows, weanling pigs. Most of them by sons or out of daughters of Masterpiece, The Yankee, The Clansman, Fashion Piece, F's Big Jones, The Rainbow. Good individuals. Priced reasonably. Immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. J. TUCKER, JR., 140 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.
G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

3 EXTRA GOOD POLAND CHINA BOARS
Registered, immuned, guaranteed. Priced cheap. John Laws, Hartford, Kansas.

A FEW POLAND CHINA FALL GILTS
Open, also boars ready for service.
R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY BULL
10 months old, sired by one of the best bred bulls in the state. Price $35.00.
Lloyd Mullins, Walnut, Kansas

ANGUS CATTLE

20 Bulls

15 to 30 months old. Big, strong fellows. Priced reasonable.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE Some choice bulls for sale.
GEO. M. McADAM, HOLTON, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better, come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Groenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLS—TWO GOOD YOUNG BULLS
Price $75 and $85. Write for description.
C. Walter Sander, R. 2, Box 9, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLS—A FEW YOUNG BULLS and heifers. Fine individuals.
I. W. Poulton, Turon, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Double Standard Polled Hereford Bulls

Breeding ages and good quality. Priced to move them. Cash or good note. Let me know your needs.
Geo. Bingham, Bradford, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

tle, 2,975 calves, 42,650 hogs, and 33,375 sheep last week and 23,400 cattle, 2,914 calves, 37,600 hogs, and 27,250 sheep a year ago.

Trade in fat cattle opened the week at 15 to 25 cents higher prices but on Tuesday, the market turned down with sharp declines showing by Thursday, and a net loss of 25 to 50 cents compared with last week's close. Heavy steers sold at the lowest prices of the season while yearlings and handy weight steers were only about 25 cents lower and in active demand. The top price $9.30, was paid for 740-pound yearlings and several bunches brought $9 as late in the week as Thursday. The top for heavy steers was $8.60, and the bulk of the fat steers brought $7.25 to $8.25. Heifers sold mostly at $6.50 to $8.25, top $8.75. Fat cows sold at $4.75 to $7, "canners" $3 to $4, and cutters $4 to $4.65. Veal calves were steady to strong with a top of $9.

Stockers and Feeders

Weather conditions were unfavorable for demand for grazing cattle, and demand from feeders was cut down by the decline in fat cattle. These conditions caused a slow trade in thin cattle and 25 to 50 cents lower prices. Feeders sold at $6.50 to $8.25, and stockers $5.50 to $8.

An advance of 25 to 40 cents in hog prices early in the week was followed by sagging prices later. Today the top price was $8.10, and bulk of sales $7.50 to $8. The market now is in the lowest position of the year and 25 to 40 cents under last week's close. More Eastern markets that maintained a big premium for sorted light weight hogs declined more than $1. The price spread now is narrower than for some time past. Pigs are selling at $8 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs in Demand

Demand in the sheep division was active all week, and prices rose 25 to 50 cents to the highest level of the past six weeks. Fat wooled lambs are selling at $9.50 to $10.25, clipped lambs $8.50 to $9, ewes $5.75 to $6.50, and wethers $6.50 to $7.25. Fed lambs will all be marketed in another two weeks.

The wool situation remains practically unchanged. The following sales on Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kansas wool were reported at Kansas City: Bright medium wool, 15 to 18 cents a pound; dark medium, 12 to 15 cents; light fine, 15 to 18 cents; heavy fine, 10 to 15 cents; burry wool, 8 to 12 cents.

Poultry and Dairy Products

Not much change in butter was noted at Kansas City for the week but poultry and poultry products showed declines.

Eggs were quoted down about 1 cent a dozen. The following sales at Kansas City were reported:

Eggs—Firsts, 20 cents a dozen; seconds, 16 cents; selected case lots, 25 cents; Southern eggs in case lots, 24 cents.

Live Poultry—Hens, 24 cents; broilers, 60 cents; staggy young cocks and old roosters, 10 cents; young roosters, 19 cents; turkey hens and young toms, 38 cents; old toms, 35 cents; ducks, 27 cents; geese, fat and full feathered, 15 cents.

The following quotations on butter for the close of the week were reported at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 46 cents a pound; bulk butter, 42 to 44 cents; packing butter, 15 cents; butterfat, 42 cents.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

May 7—Bourbon county breeders. A. C. Malony, county agent, Ft. Scott, Kan.
May 26—Oklahoma breaders, El Reno, Okla. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

May 3—Harold B. Woodlief and John Burkdall, Ottawa, Kan.
May 10—Southeast Kansas and Northeast Oklahoma Breeders' association, Independence, Kan. H. D. Plummer, Mgr., Longton, Kan.
May 18—Frank E. Cheadle & Sons, Cherokee, Okla.
May 18—Gregory Farm, White Hall, Ill.
May 25-26-27—B. T. Bartlett, Greencastle, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle

Apr. 27—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Talmo, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 20—A. J. James & Sons, Lenexa, Kan.
May 28—Cherokee-Crawford County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Girard, Kan. Ervin Evans, Columbus, Kan., Sale Mgr.
May 31—Dr. A. W. Nauman and John Crist, Craig, Mo.
June 1—F. C. Barber & Sons, Skildmore, Mo.
June 1—Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

May 14—J. A. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan. B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Percheron Horses

May 18—Gregory Farm, White Hall, Ill.

Spotted Polands

Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 19—Stafford County Purebred Duroc Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. R. Boyd Wallace, Sec'y, Stafford, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

Dr. J. H. Lomax's Jersey Sale

The sale of Jersey cattle held at Leona, Kan., April 12, resulted in the sale of 37 head at an average of $150 per head. The top of the sale was $340 for a cow. Thos. Borvicke of Valley Falls, Kan., was the purchaser. The offering was taken by buyers from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Montgomery County Holstein Sale

The first annual sale of Montgomery county Holstein breeders was held at Independence, Kan., April 20. The 44 head of females sold averaged $161 per head. The six bulls averaged $95 per head and the 50 head averaged $153 per head. Pautje Wayne DeKol 4th, a 6-year-old cow, topped the sale at $330. This cow was consigned by Cahill & Decker of Coffeyville, Kan. The yearling bull, K. K. S. D. Vale Parthena, consigned by Chas. W. Schulz of Independence, topped the bull sale at $205.

James & Sons' Shorthorn Sale

Col. A. J. James & Sons, well known breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Lenexa, Kan., have announced May 20 for their next annual Shorthorn sale at the farm near Overland Park, Kan. On this date they will catalog and offer to the public 42 head of choice Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers. Several cows will have calves at side and rebred. All the heifers old enough to breed will be bred to drop calves this spring. Eight choice young bulls, 8 to 10 months old, a useful lot of working cattle that will make money for any farmer who will give them a little care. Later mention of this offering will be made in next issue of this paper. Please send for catalog and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

McPherson County Breeders' Sale

The first annual sale of the McPherson County Breeders' association was held at Lindsborg, Kan., April 14, and despite inclement weather and bad condition of the roads a fair crowd attended the sale which was held in the new sale pavilion. Twenty-seven head of registered Herefords were consigned for sale by the following parties: J. E. Sellberg and Carlson Bros. of McPherson; A. T. Sellberg, Marquette; A. W. Daleen, Falun, and Martin Brotherson and O. V. Landgren of Lindsborg. The Herefords were sold at an average of over $90, the highest price was $295. While prices were not high, the sale expense was reasonable making it a distinct advantage to both buyer and seller. The association plans to hold sales of other breeds of purebred stock during the year.

Stafford County Shorthorn Sale

Fifteen buyers took the Shorthorn offering at Stafford, Kan., April 16. Twenty-nine head of females averaged $143, eight bulls averaged $112. The sale average was $137 for 37 head. The average was very satisfactory. Several were very young and a number were not well fitted for a sale. Fifteen head were consigned by Park Salter, Wichita, Kan. The others were from nine of the best herds of Stafford county and sold not so much with the purpose of disposing of surplus as to get new breeders into the business of raising good Shorthorns. The top was a good coming 3-year-old roan Cruickshank Village Girl by Bapton Corporal consigned by Salter and bought by G. D. Hammond, St. John, Kan., for $975. Second top was a 4-year-old Cruickshank bull on same foundation as the good cow mentioned and by Rosewood Dale also consigned by Salter and bought by Fred Walton, Sterling, Kan., for $300. Walter Welch, Macksville, Kan., bought the largest number.

N. E. Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

The second semi-annual sale of the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association came off at Hiawatha last Thursday, April 21. It was well attended by breeders and farmers from Brown and adjoining counties. The offering of 28 females and 16 bulls was a very creditable one presented in good breeding condition. With the exception of a few of the choice cows and bulls the prices received were very satisfactory. Everything went to breeders and farmers in Brown and adjoining counties. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., managed the sale in a highly satisfactory manner. After the sale all of the consignors expressed themselves as satisfied with the results of the sale and while there was some splendid cattle sold too cheap in the sale it was the opinion of the consignors that it was as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The slae was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, Kan., and Col. Dickinson of Hiawatha. 28 females averaged $106 and 16 bulls averaged $134. The annual fall sale of this association will be held at Hiawatha some time in November.

Stafford County Shorthorn Breeders Organize

A banquet was held at Stafford, Kan., the evening preceding the Shorthorn sale there the next day, April 16. A number of Shorthorn breeders of the county were present and a county Shorthorn association was effected with the following officers in charge for the coming year: President, G. D. Hammond, St. John, Kan.; vice president, A. W. Minks, Stafford, Kan.; secretary-treasurer, R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kan. Plans were formulated for a Shorthorn show at the county stock show, November 9, 10 and 11. Two years ago the purebred breeders of the county organized a breeders' association which included the purebred breeders as a whole regardless of the kind of livestock they raised. Most of the members raised Polands, Durocs, or Shorthorns. Association sales have been held and new men started in the purebred business. The number of men in the organization raising one or more of the kinds of livestock mentioned eventually increased to the point that separate breed organizations would function better for the breeders than the old organization that included all the breeders so now Stafford county has Poland, Duroc and Shorthorn breed associations. Under the direction of the old organization some very successful sales have been held in the new sale pavilion at Stafford, Kan., owned by the members of the old association and a number of new men have been started successfully at purebred livestock production. Under the new and separate organizations livestock development in Stafford county will undoubtedly be especially noticeable. Breeders in other Kansas counties should watch progress in Stafford county.

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.

Send For It Today

The Record of Prizewinners containing tabulated pedigrees of 1920 prizewinning Shorthorns at the International, American Royal and various state fairs during the past twenty years. Every Shorthorn breeder should have a copy—price $2.

The Shorthorn is the breed for the farmer and ranchman.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n,
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Park Place SHORTHORNS

For sale or exchange—Choice Shorthorn cattle from a herd of established reputation. Will sell on 6 or 9 months time or exchange for grade or plain bred cattle. Address Park Salter, 615 Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

1886 Tomson Bros. 1921

Village Marshall
Marshall's Crown

We offer a remarkable lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Address

Wakarusa, Kan. or Dover, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Tops

Some dandy Scotch bulls and Scotch topped from 6 to 16 months old. Roans, white and red. Some females for sale. Address
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Six Bulls, Eleven to Sixteen Months Old

Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227050, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers.
W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

Nelson's Shorthorns

I still have a few good Scotch bulls for sale priced reasonable.
JACOB NELSON, BROUGHTON, KANSAS
Clay County

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

Some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 12 to 20 months old for sale. Reds and roans by Cedar Dale. Priced to sell. FREMONT LEIDY, LEON, KANSAS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Big husky bulls. A few females. Forest Sultana, a 5-year-old Scotch bull is for sale.
C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas

TWO REG. RED SHORTHORN HEIFERS for sale at farmers prices.
Chas. Hothan & Son, Scranton, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

"Roam Orange," "Sultan's Pride," "Scottish Orange," and "Grand Sultan." Weight 4 tons. Heads herd of nearly 200 reds, whites and roans. 20 males and females, $100 upward. Tuberculin test, registration, and transfers free. Will meet trains. Phone 2803 at our expense.

J. C. Banbury & Son, 1 mile west of Plevna, Kan.

Four Red Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Also a few females. Blackwelder Bros., Isabel, Kan.

ONE ROAN POLLED SHORTHORN BULL for sale, registered, ten months old. Also one registered Shire stallion, two years old. $150 each. D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN HERD BULL
Secret Hero, a roan herd bull prospect for sale. Top sires, Baronet Secret, Roan Hero, and Tippecanoe. S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS
Seven heifers and six bulls, priced to sell.
S. F. Langenwalter, Halstead, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS
Address Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kansas.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan., reports 99 Poland China pigs from seven sows and three gilts. Mr. Krill breeds Poland Chinas of a very popular type and holds fall and winter sales at the sale pavilion in Burlingame.—Adv.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., makes a very special offer on 10 fall boars in his advertisement in the Poland China section of this issue of the Mail and Breeze. They are good, weighing from 150 up and immunized and ready for service. Better hurry if you want a bargain in a good boar. He must have the room for his big crop of spring pigs just coming on.—Adv.

Geo. Bingham's Polled Herefords.

Geo. Bingham, Bradford, Kan., Wabaunsee county, breeds Polled Herefords and his advertisement will be found in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. He is offering some nice young bulls of breeding age and at very attractive prices to move them quick. Mr. Bingham is a careful, painstaking breeder and besides breeding Polled Herefords he is a breeder of Poland Chinas.—Adv.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., is a Kansas livestock auctioneer that is growing in favor with breeders all over the state. Jim seldom fails to repeat and that is the acid test. If a breeder employs him once, he is sure to want him on his next sale. His price is right and the services you get are of the clean, capable kind that are growing in favor every year. He is booking dates already for fall and winter sales. You can write him at Clay Center for dates. His card appears the year round in the auctioneers' column.—Adv.

Morrison & Son's Red Polled Cattle

Chas. Morrison & Son of Phillipsburg, Kan., report their herd of Red Polled cattle doing fine. Morrison & Son own one of the good Red Polled herds in the Southwest and the most popular blood lines of the breed are represented in their herd. At this time they have a number of choice young bulls for sale. These bulls are extra good individuals and good enough to go in any herd and anyone wanting a good purebred bull should write them for prices on this lot. No one can afford to use a scrub when choice purebred bulls like these can be bought at prices made by Morrison & Son. All of their heifer calves raised last year were shipped to buyers in Oklahoma and Texas.—Advertisement.

W. L. Fogo's Durocs.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell county, is a breeder of Duroc Jerseys of fashionable blood lines and of the best of individuals. He has been a purchaser of the best to be had in leading sales of the north and east and his herd ranks with the best in the west and this coupled with the fact that Mr. Fogo is a careful, painstaking breeder and the further fact of his fairness in his dealings with purchasers makes his herd a very desirable place to buy breeding animals. His prices are very reasonable, too low in fact considering what such animals sell for in other sections of the county. At present he offers fall boars, eight of them that have been selected to sell for breeding purposes. They are by Fogo's Invincible, a big massive boar that has sired some splendid boars in use over the country. The gilts will be sold worth the money. He will sell them open or hold them and breed them for you. He will sell a little cheaper if you want them open. But you better write at once if you want a boar or gilts bred or open. He has a fine crop of spring pigs and he wants all the room for them. Look up his advertisement which appears in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Adv.

"Legal Tender Durocs"

Attention is called to the ad of J. E. Weller, breeder of Durocs of approved type and blood lines. Mr. Weller is one of the old reliable breeders, having been in the business for the past 15 years. Stock from this herd has gone to all parts of the country. The records kept of this herd show stock have been shipped to 164 different counties in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Also to a good many other states. Few breeders have made better records than has the above owner of the "Legal Tender herd" which seems an appropriate name. Other records of this herd show the names of 107 customers that have bought breeding stock from this herd more than once, which is evidence good bargains were given. Some of the 107 customers are shown to have purchased as many as five different times. As a rule a customer will not keep coming back unless satisfaction is given. Until 18 months ago the herd was located at Faucett, Mo. It was then moved to the present address, Holton, Kan. Just now several good stretchy fall boars are offered for sale which carry the blood of such sires as Pathfinder, Cherry Chief, Defender, Ohio Chief, Illustrator and other noted hogs. About 100 spring pigs arrived which will be offered for sale at weaning time. Also a couple of long yearling Shorthorn bulls are for sale. If in need of anything in above line this is one of the good herds to draw from. Look up the ad or write your wants to J. E. Weller, Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

E. J. Bliss Has Good Duroc Offering.

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne county, breeds Duroc Jerseys of the very best and sells them direct to farmers and breeders at very attractive prices. He sells only such animals as he thinks are good enough to be used for breeding and the rest goes in his feed yard. He finds this a very satisfactory method and is selling boars, bred sows and gilts all over the country and is giving universal satisfaction.—If you have the notion he is selling cheap stuff just because he finds he can make a profit at what would ordinarily be considered a cheap price you are mistaken. It was Mr. Bliss who attended the F. J. Moser sale and who was a contender in that sale for every good one and who bought over $2,000 worth of sows and all of them around the top. He also bought a sow this spring of Ed Kern bred to Great Orion Sensation. She farrowed 10 pigs and is raising eight of them. Mr. Bliss has a valuable herd of sows and several herd boars of the most fashionable breeding and great individuals. He is selling bred sows and gilts and fall boars at very attractive prices. He immunizes everything at the right time and everything he sells will be found just as represented. He is in a position to sell bred sows and gilts or boars on time where it is an accommodation to the purchaser. If you are going to buy bred sows or gilts that will farrow this summer or fall you better get busy right now. Write E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., at once for descriptions and prices on bred sows and gilts or sows and gilts open and on fall boars. He will also sell pigs at weaning time at attractive prices in pairs and trios.—Adv.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Want Some Spotted Poland Pigs?

R. E. Kerley, Peck, Kan., is offering some nice weanling Spotted Polands for sale. These are early pigs and priced very reasonable. Females, 15 and males, $12. They are by K's Budweiser. Write him today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Grow Your Own Jersey Bull

Dairy cattle to a greater degree than any kind of livestock have escaped the slump in prices. They are scarce and good cash money makers for their owners. That's why they have held up well in price. If you will need a Jersey bull this fall why not buy a young one now that is not yet serviceable and put him on pasture and forget about the bull question until you need one next fall then use your own bull and avoid paying a long price for one at that time. It will pay. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan., has some good purebred bulls 3 to 6 months old. They are priced to sell. Write Mr. Lill today about a bull. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Herd Improvement Thru Eternal Vigilance

Purebreds do better than grades raised under like conditions of feed and shelter. For that reason they are more desirable. The man who displaces grade animals with purebreds is taking a long step in the right direction. After changing from grades to purebreds the mere production of increased numbers of purebreds with each succeeding generation of offsprings no better than the parents is not herd improvement regardless how the herd may have increased in size. Herd improvement comes mainly thru careful rationing and sheltering and above all by intelligent mating of sires and dams. Any animal, regardless how outstanding it may be in individuality and blood lines back of it has some physical defect or more. Go into almost any herd and look over the animals in that herd and these defects are obvious. Quite often there are noticeable physical defects that are common to a number of the best ones. For instance, in the case of a herd of purebred hogs a number of them may be very typy but may be light boned and inclined to be too short in length. These defects can be the results of prepotency of either or both parents in the respects just mentioned and this prepotency will likely be carried on thru generations to come unless counteracted some way. Perhaps the quickest way to eradicate defects in a herd of hogs is to select only such females for breeding purposes as are good in other respects and comparatively free from the defects mentioned and breed them to a big heavy boned boar that may be inclined to coarseness. In other words breed all females to males that are not only good individuals but especially strong in those parts where the females are deficient. All this takes time as well as work and careful observation but it pays and pays well too. Herd improvement thru eternal vigilance must be the policy of the breeder if he expects to get ahead in raising purebred livestock. In the case of hogs one who needs a good Spotted Poland China boar can very likely secure a good one from Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan. The boars are close up in the blood of Moser's 1st, Banner Girl, Spotted Duke, Keat's King, Honest Abe, Bogardus, Spotted Sampson, etc. These boars are last May farrow and have heavy bones and good backs. Mr. Meyer will sell some weanling pigs also. They are out of dams of breeding indicated above and are by Spotted Leader by Big Joe out of Mabel Dawn by Fayette King. T. H. B. Bell breeding predominates. The Meyer herd will be a good one from which to select Spotted Polands at very reasonable prices. Mr. Meyer has advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY ELLIS RAIL

The Gregory Farm Percherons

May 18, W. S. Corsa of Whitehall, Ill., will sell a draft of his famous Percheron brood mares, also a few young stallions. The Gregory farm standard of Percherons is so well known that it scarcely need be said the offering is high class. As usual it is very strong in the blood of Carnot, there being sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of this noted sire. Especial attention is called to the fact that the dams of the above are sired by champion stallions and most of them out of champion mares. In fact there is little but championship blood close up on both sides of all the offering. And some of the offering itself already have annexed notable showyard victories. Mr. Corsa is anxious to place a catalog in the hands of every prospective purchaser. But only a limited number of catalogs have been issued, so none will be sent, except on request. Ask if you want one, and you will want one if looking for top notch Percherons.—Advertisement.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock, can obtain any required information about livestock advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:
W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.
John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.
J. T. Hunter, So. Kan. and W. Okla.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska.
Stuart T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa.
Ellis Rail, E. Mo., E. Ia. and Ill.

**T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE HOLSTEIN CATTLE

PICKERING FARM
30—HOLSTEINS (5 Bulls, 25 Heifers)—30
From World Record Breeding Stock

This is the chance of your lifetime to buy the best of foundation Holsteins from a reliable breeder who guarantees every animal, the only opportunity you will have this year to purchase Pickering Holsteins at public auction.

Missouri State Holstein Show and Sale, May 23-24
Missouri State Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Missouri

The bulls are all sired by **Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke** and out of tested dams. Part of the females consigned to this sale are sired by **Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke**, while others are in calf to this great bull, some will be fresh at the time of sale. As you will remember, **Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke** is a son of the highest yearly record cow living and he already has 18 ARO daughters, while others are now on test and still others due to be tested as soon as they freshen. All of these offerings can be seen at farm, before sale date. We also have a few young bulls out of high testing dams sired by our great herd bull, for private sale at the farm. Nearly 100 of this famous bulls' cows in our herd.

Special Announcement--Purchase of **King Echo Posch Lyons, Junior**, herd sire--the richest bred May Echo bull.

Write for sale catalog to **Maj. Harlo J. Fiske, Mgr.**
PICKERING FARM, Belton, Mo.
Purely a Breeding Establishment

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Messrs. H. D. & A. T. Bogg, Woodland, Cal., write:

"Holsteins are the heaviest producers of milk and fat. The demand for Holstein-Friesian cattle is growing each year. It is easier to fill a demand than to create one. We have always sold our surplus cattle without much trouble at good prices."

Send for Free Booklets

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, 292 American Building, Brattleboro, Vt.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

To improve your dairy herd, from daughters of Alcartra Polkadot Corrector. Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince; King Mead DeKol, and Aggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 7th. Short of help, feed and room. Bargain prices. Write for what you want.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLO.

Choice Young Holstein Bull

Now ready for service. Extra large for his age, finely marked and a perfect individual. Best of breeding, A. R. O. Records for three generations. Priced right.

ERNEST A. REED, ROUTE 2, LYONS, KAN.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, $25 each, crated for shipment. Reg. bulls crated $50. We ship C.O.D. subject to inspection.

Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, write

Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEINS, SHORTHORNS, GUERNSEYS

Fancy high grade calves, $14.00. Write

Ed. Howey, So. St. Paul, Minnesota

Do Uneeda Bull

We have a registered Holstein bull 11 months old, well marked, a choice individual and extra well bred. Price $100 F. O. B. Iola. If interested write

HOLYROOD DAIRY FARM, IOLA, KAN.

A Good Reg. Holstein Bull Calf

for sale, 2 months old, mostly white at $50.00. High grade bull calves $25.00 each any place in Kansas. Crated. **HENRY S. VOTH, Goessel, Kan., R. 2.**

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL

Choice, growthy, almost ready for service, $75.00. **W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kan.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at $100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE JERSEY CATTLE

J. A. Mock's Fourth Sale
50 Head of Registered Jerseys
Coffeyville, Kan., Saturday, May 14

An offering of superbly bred Jerseys mostly of the blood of FINANCIAL KING. For catalogs and particulars write

B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Col. Perry, Auctioneer.

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

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

Registered Jerseys For Sale

Bull calves, one 8 months old. A few young cows, one heifer. Accredited herd.

R. O. McKEE, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Hood Farm breeding. $50.00 each. Credit if desired. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.**

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

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

R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD OF JERSEY COWS and heifers. Fresh and heavy springers.

E. H. Knepper, Broughton, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this pape

The appeal of a modern bathroom is universal. To have one is to possess a constant source of health and comfort—to lack one is to miss more than you realize. It deserves your careful consideration in the improving of your present home or in the building of a new one.

Better bathrooms make healthier homes.

Write for copy of catalogue "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Farm." It is illustrated in colors, shows complete bathrooms and fixtures, as well as model kitchen and laundry.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh

In addition to the displays of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures shown by Wholesale Dealers and Contracting Plumbers, there are permanent "Standard" exhibits in the following cities:

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