

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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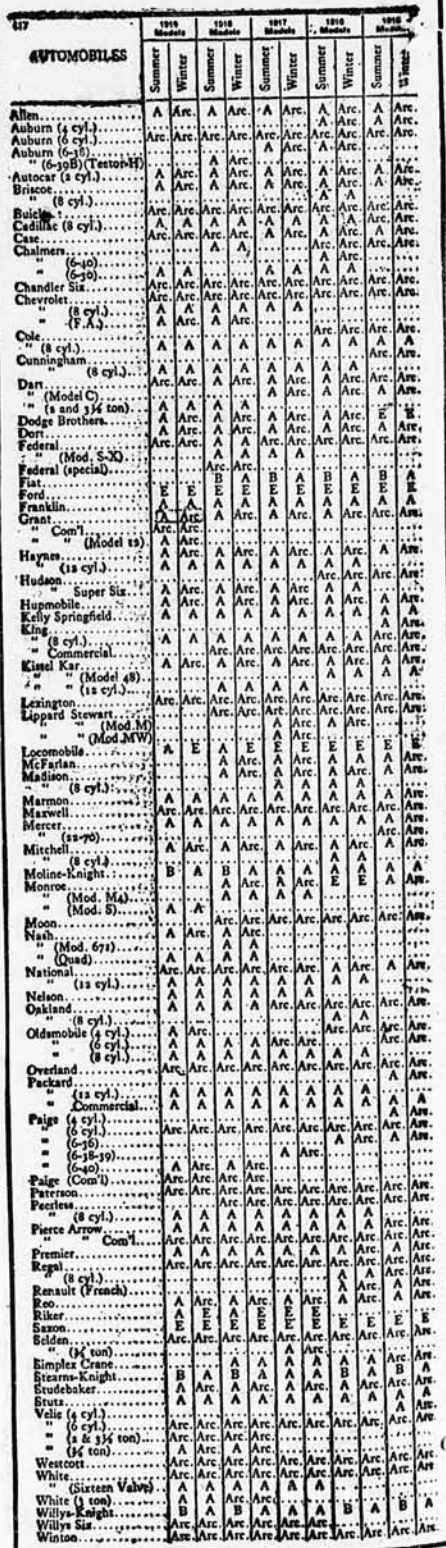
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

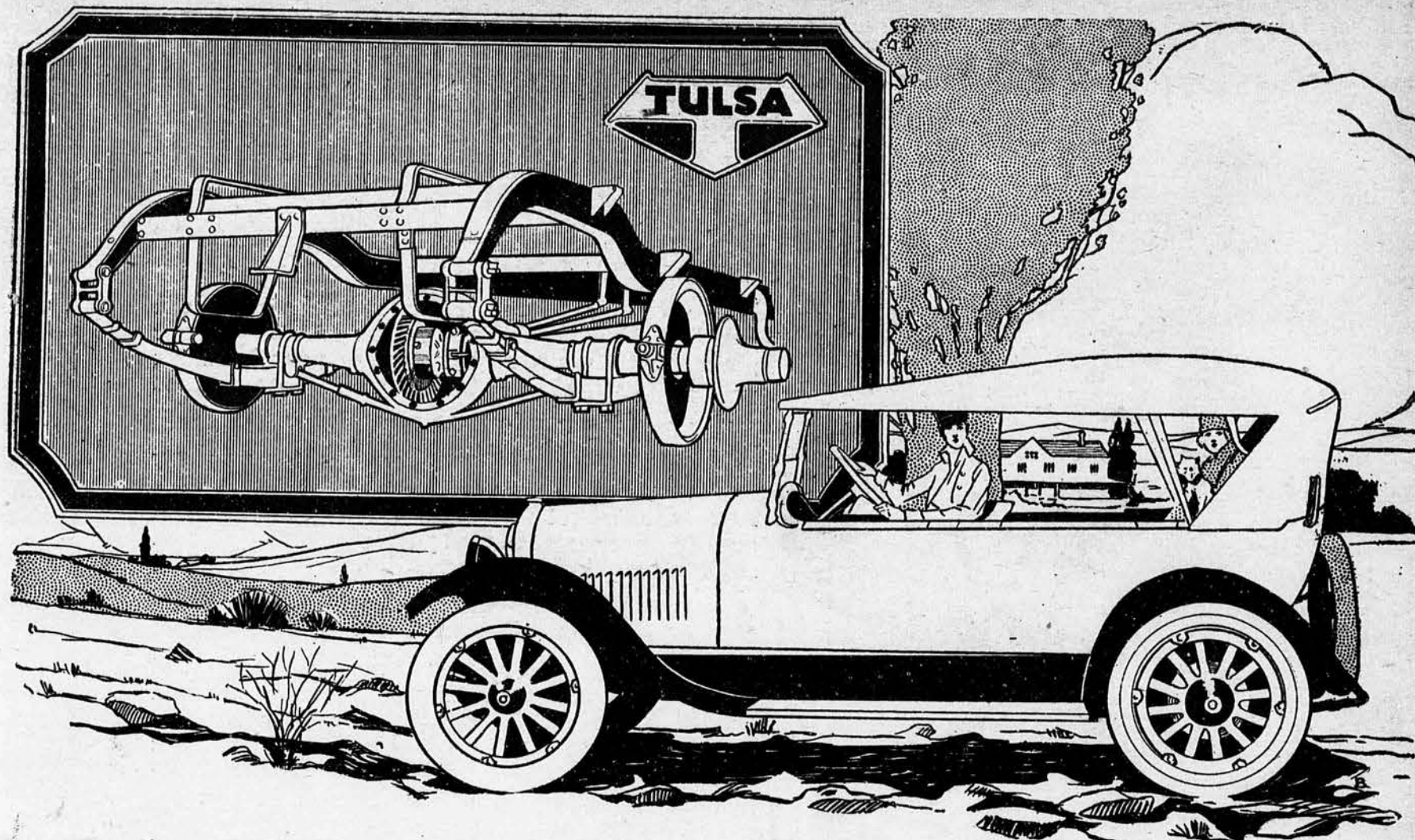
Volume 58

MAR 13 1920
March 13, 1920

Number 11







ITS FOUNDATION OF TOUGHEST STEEL

The Remarkable Story of the Frame of the TULSA, and its development to a Point of Strength Capable of Carrying More Than Double Its Weight

Nationally Famous Units and Parts

MOTOR—4 cylinder, L head type, 3½ inch bore by 5 inch stroke.
 CONNECTICUT ignition system.
 DYNETO starting-lighting.
 MUNCIE Transmission, standard sliding gear type.
 BORG & BECK single plate, dry disc clutch.
 JAMESTOWN cellular radiator, 5 gallon capacity, thermo-syphon cooling system.
 C. A. S. steering gear, worm type.
 STANDARD universal joints.
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 STEWART vacuum gasoline feed.
 STEWART speedometer.
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 NEVERLEEK one man top with plate glass window in rear.
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**Oil Field Special
 Touring Car — Roadster
 \$1445 f.o.b. Factory**

First used in the Oil Field Special, designed and perfected by a group of wealthy oil men for their own needs; this massive creation of the toughest steel is now used in their Touring and Roadster models.

All through the gruelling tests over the world's worst roads—those of the Mid-Continent oil fields—particular attention was paid to the frame of the TULSA. It was made unusually strong at the outset. Then in order to provide the very maximum of strength and to do away with racking strains and body squeaks—to remove forever all doubt—it was made still stronger.

Heavier steel was used. A cross member was added here and a rivet there, until today the frame of the TULSA is without doubt the strongest used in any car of similar size and weight.

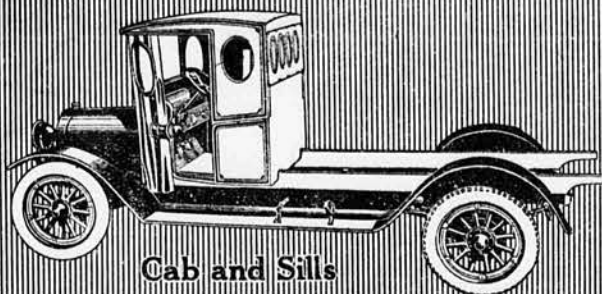
This is but one of the many important units that goes to make up the TULSA, all of which have been selected and tested with the same care and demand for only the best.

Check off these features to the left. Such a splendid combination of high-grade standard features is rarely found in any car selling so low as the TULSA. You will find every one of these important features in some other car selling from \$200 to \$500 more.

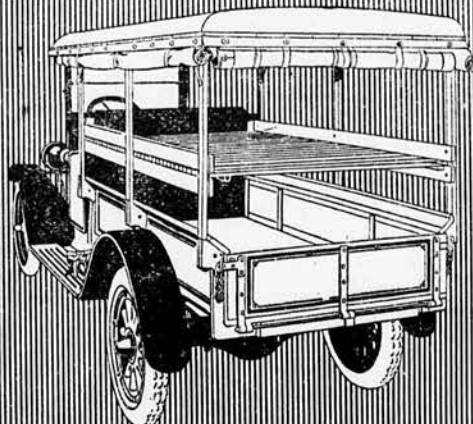
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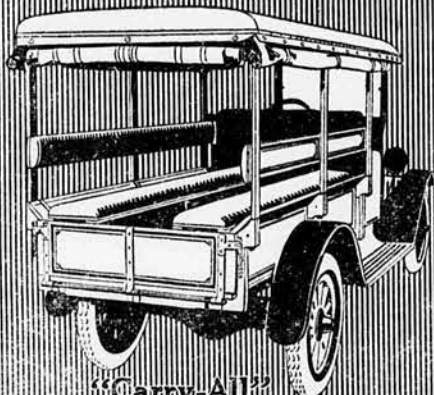
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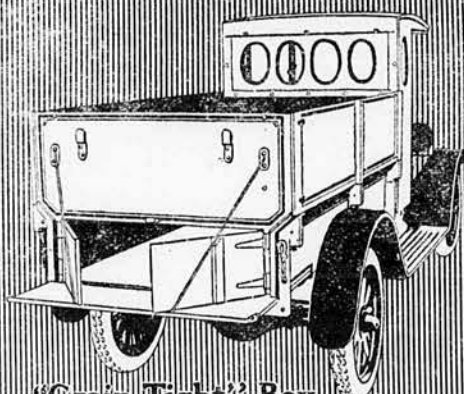
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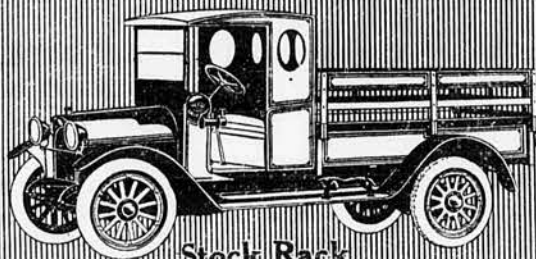
Fruit and Truck Gardener's Van



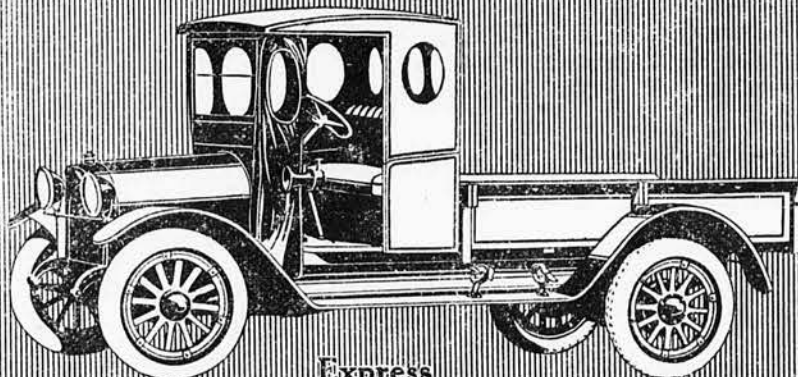
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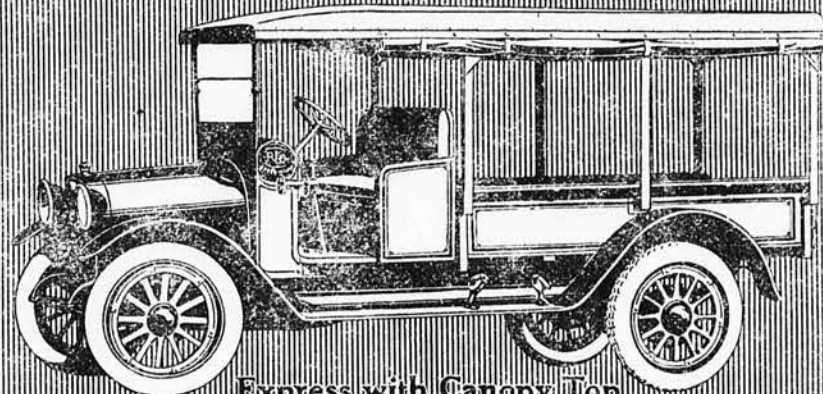
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How much more would it have meant to you in the past if you had been able to deliver your crops, your garden truck, your dairy produce or your live stock—hogs, cattle, sheep—to market in time to take advantage of the highest quotations?

Figure back—you'd have been a very rich man by now.

Add to that what you would have realized from a greater acreage seeded each year, and crops harvested in prime condition so as to command the highest prices.

This extra efficiency—this extra profit—is now possible to the Country Business Man.

A Reo "Speed-Wagon"—on pneumatic tires—will enable you to rush your produce to market within a few hours after you have gotten the top quotations—and to deliver the most perishable fruits or live stock in prime condition and with the minimum of depreciation in weight and value.

Free yourself from a non-competitive, small-town market!

The "Speed-Wagon" brings several markets within reach and stimulates competitive bidding.

No matter what your specialty or the nature of your produce, you can have a body that exactly suits your needs, by mounting on the basic body below any of the attachments shown at left. The adaptability of this "Speed-Wagon" is almost limitless.

Two standard types are shown at bottom—the standard basic (express) body and the canopy express—and you can buy from your Reo dealer any or all of the attachments for a few dollars extra—either at time of buying the "Speed-Wagon" or any time thereafter.

Electric starter and lights are standard equipment.

*There is a Reo Dealer in your vicinity
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"SPEED-WAGON"

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

And Life is Happier Now

Marysville Has Established a Community Home to Aid in Developing a Higher Standard of Social Relationships

By C. M. Harger

LIKE ALL country towns, Marysville, Kan., has had for years a problem of welfare—two problems, in fact. One is that of bringing closer together the townspeople and the farmers' families, and another the healthful development of the young folks of the community. Unlike many other towns it has undertaken seriously the solution of the problem, and the answer is its community house.

Marysville is the county seat of Marshall county, and it is a substantial town. The impress of German pioneers is seen in the architecture of its buildings—they are constructed to stay. The flashy, square false front, backed by a ramshackle frame structure, never had a foothold in Marysville. Its principal school building is as firm of foundation today as in 1885, and back of it is being erected a new high school that will be one of the best in the entire state of Kansas.

But the young folks of Marysville were without much amusement. They could occasionally ride on a merry-go-round, and the picture shows finally came along—for the rest they were just turned loose. The farmers' wives visited in the stores and as soon as possible went back home.

A Christian minister three or four years ago had an idea and called the church people together. "Let's build an amusement house, a gathering place," he proposed, "where our people can meet one another and where our children can play under the right kind of supervision so often needed."

Among others he interested Alexander Schmidt, a banker. Schmidt's parents came to Marshall county poor—they gained wealth and prominence and Schmidt has a warm place in his heart for the community. He furnished about \$19,000 to secure the site and erect the building. It was managed by the church people—but somehow the average boy and many others were a little timorous about entering and two years ago it was turned over to the people of the whole town, rent free, and became the community house. Then it caught on and no more popular gathering place can be found in Kansas than this one at Marysville.

Many Conveniences

Built of brick, 50 by 135 feet, just off the main street, it invites every passerby. On the main floor is a large parlor, with magazines on the table, and with davenports and easy chairs. On one side is a little room for the secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, a room for boys, with games and books that boys like, a public library with 1,000 books, and, most interesting of all, a nursery with white beds, children's chairs and conveniences for the tiny tots. Opposite is a pretty room furnished by the Ladies' Reading club, with library, chairs and settees, the meeting place of many of Marysville's most earnest women.

"All this is free," explained Mrs. O. M. Adams, the matron. "Farmers' wives bring their babies and children and leave them with me while they go shopping; young folks come in to visit or to read; club women hold their meetings here, and once a week we try to have a short program of music or an address by some visitor who will favor us."

"The other day 20 ladies of a little town of the county had a neighborhood excursion to the city. They brought their lunch baskets and left them here until noon, and then came and had a picnic dinner in the parlor. People

leave their package here, and not even a tip is permitted to anyone in the building."

Even all this wouldn't interest the average small boy sufficiently to make him a steady patron. There's a special provision for him in the basement, where a beautiful tiled swimming pool, 50 by 20 feet, invites. The water is cleansed to a high degree of purity, warmed to just the right temperature, and when 20 or 30 small boys disport themselves with shouts and laughter in its clear depths, it is a mighty wholesome picture. Of course, there are hours



An Investment in Community Happiness for the Younger People is Decidedly Worth While, for it Will Result in Much Good.

for girls, too, and the older folks have their turn. Never in all Marysville's history were there so many good swimmers as now—for the Blue River has no such attractions as this healthful resort.

Back of the parlor and the swimming pool, occupying two stories, is a big gymnasium with a floor for roller skating and a skating track around the gallery. Here is a complete equipment of trapeze bars, rings, punching bags, and all the things a wideawake boy or man needs to work off his excess muscular activity. Free? Certainly, come and enjoy yourself. The only charge is for the swimming pool, or for skates. Last month the pool took in \$65 from outsiders and with cooler weather there is an income from the skates—these are the only things in the building that are not yours for the asking.

Of course, all this costs money. Mr. Schmidt gives the use of the building—and perhaps some day will deed it to the town—but the matron and the janitor must be paid, and this, with the incidentals, costs \$2,200 a year.

To meet it the townsfolk organized the Community House association and the members are those who contribute to the support of the es-

tablishment. These elect the board of trustees and the managers. Men pay \$8 a year; women, \$5; children, \$1. Then there are yearly tickets for the swimming pool for boys and for girls at reduced rates. The members have all the privileges of the house. So much good has come of the undertaking that the finances are easily cared for and Marysville takes special pride in taking every visitor to its social and welfare center. More than 200 visitors from out of the city registered in the last month, and many left on the visitors' book complimentary messages expressing their admiration of the good work being done in this community center.

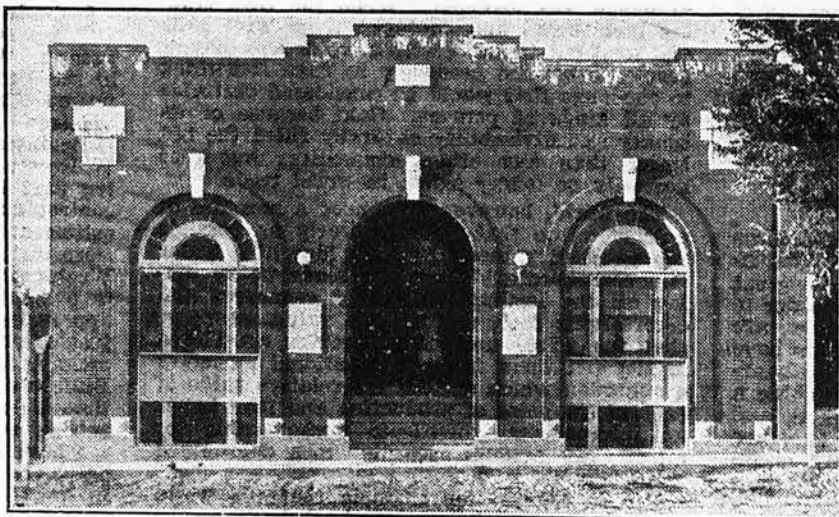
"We have tried to avoid any appearance of preachment," explained George T. Smith, editor of the News and one of the foremost boosters of Marysville's new idea in helpfulness. "We believe that if we instill in the young folks the love of healthful amusement and bring them here for their social life, instead of having them on the streets, the uplift will take care of itself. A few weeks ago the county Y. M. C. A. had a banquet in the gymnasium with 125 present; business men's dinners and meetings are held here; it is becoming the town's free forum and general meeting place."

"One feature is not yet developed to our satisfaction, but it is coming—the bringing of the farmers to mingle with our town folks more freely. It is being worked out thru the farmers' wives and children. The men folks are slower to take advantage of the opportunities. We are inviting every farmer to make this his headquarters when in town, to use it as his own, and every month sees a fuller response. Eventually we hope to see the community house the social center of all Marshall county and the one place where every resident will feel free to enjoy abundant hospitality. It is proving its usefulness already in a greater measure than anticipated and its benefits have demonstrated the wisdom of our undertaking."

City Rest Rooms

Many Kansas cities have "rest rooms" and many stores cater to their customers with comfortable parlors—but Marysville has expanded that idea into its unique community house with a service needed in every town—a real advance in the application of practical welfare to a country town's needs along this line.

Real community building requires co-operation. If the community idea expresses the dominating need for the reconstruction of country life, co-operation as most students of rural life concede, then becomes the keynote in the solution of the farm problem. Efficient social institutions and the other satisfactions of modern life which draw country people to the cities are the results of co-operative work. To bring these satisfactions to the country and rural community centers, farmers must put aside their excessive individualism, and consistently work together for the highest good of the community. Miss Mabel Carney in her excellent work entitled "Country Life" says, "Good schools, churches, social centers, efficient labor, social advantages, and all the attractions that draw farmers to the town or city are the result of community effort. The city, it is commonly agreed, has outstripped the country and the rural village. In the last analysis this predominance is due chiefly to the greater degree of social-consciousness, or community-mindedness, among city dwellers. Farmers as a class are intensely individualistic."



The Community House at Marysville, Which is Doing Much to Solve the Social Problems, and to Make Life More Attractive for Everyone.

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Farm Doings Harley Hatch
Dairying John W. Wilkinson
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Farm Engineering C. E. Jablow
Poultry I. B. Reed
Young Folks' Pages Bertha G. Schmidt

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
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Changes in advertisements or orders to discon-
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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

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

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and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

AN INTELLIGENT reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, himself a farmer, does not believe that the rich men planned the Great War. It does not seem reasonable to him. "When we reflect," continues this reader, "that rich men's sons must go to war as well as poor men's sons, that would seem to act as a deterrent to the promotion of hostilities. There are so many different causes for war that the agitator has a large choice. In the good old days 'When Knighthood was in flower' the warriors increased their incomes by catching their warlike neighbors off their guard.

"Robbing poor people doesn't pay like robbing the rich. Robbing the poor is a kind of low-grade proposition that only works by taxation in time of peace. If there are enough poor people to tax, a small kingly establishment can wax mighty, but in war there is so much extra expense for soldiers and instruments of destruction that the net profits are small. Therefore unless those who rule by divine right absolutely have to provoke hostilities, taking chances on secret agreements which may put them in jail instead of increasing their wealth and prestige, they prefer business arrangements to war."

I never have taken any stock in the theory that the moneyed interests planned the Great War. They must have realized the great risk war would bring to their investments. War in my opinion is the logical and inevitable result of international anarchy. Governments of the world have proceeded on the theory that they could only be preserved by physical force and the result of that theory is a fight sooner or later.

If in a certain neighborhood every man is suspicious of all his neighbors and each one decides that the only way he can protect himself and family from being attacked and robbed, is to go heavily armed and have every member of his family who is able to bear arms also armed, there is just as certain to be a killing and probably a number of killings in that neighborhood as that the sun shines. That rule has no exceptions among gun men. There may be a sort of armed truce among them for a while, but after a little while some one makes a move which another takes exception to. According to the unwritten code of the gun man, to take chances shows that a man is a fool. His only safety is in drawing and shooting first. Now gun men didn't enjoy being killed or shot up any better than other people but they relied on force and deadly weapons for safety. As a result no reputable insurance company would be willing to take a risk on a gun man. The immutable law of averages demonstrated that the men who depended on their quickness in drawing and shooting, did not live long.

Nations are merely aggregations of individuals. What is true of each of the component parts is true of the whole. Nations have gone along acting on the same principle as the gun men and wars have resulted naturally, logically and inevitably. The peaceful neighborhood is the one in which the people do not carry arms and do not know how to use them. The world will have permanent peace when those in authority learn the simple and perfectly evident lesson that general disarmament is the surest preventive of war.

Shall Currency be Deflated?

THERE is a great deal being said these days about dangerous inflation. Wise financiers tell us that there must be a great reduction of the volume of currency in order to bring about prosperity. Well, I presume we are going to have the reduction. The bankers have decreed that policy I understand and the bankers are running this country. We are doing a great deal of howling about the packers and other combines running the country. They are undoubtedly a set of swine, financially speaking, who are piling up wealth and not caring how much or how loud the producers and consumers yell, but the boss, double-riveted and bomb-proof trust of this country is the banking trust. It dictates to all other lines of business,

lends other persons' money and gathers incalculable riches by making other persons pay it interest on its own debts.

Now when this period of deflation comes the banking trust will not suffer. It will hold the gilt-edged bonds and mortgages of the country and their value will be enhanced just in the same proportion as the volume of currency is deflated. If we are in debt, and most of us are, and if the volume of currency is cut in two, our debts will be doubled in effect. We are not in the happy situation of the banker and cannot lend our own debts to other persons or persuade them to pay us interest on them. The farmer complains, and justly, that he has not gotten everything that was coming to him; he never does for that matter, but my observation and experience have been that the farmer enjoyed the greatest degree of prosperity when prices were high and the volume of currency was inflated.

It is my opinion that the war should have been fought, so far as the United States is concerned, without the issue of a single interest-bearing bond. I think that every bill should have been paid as contracted with the issuance of government legal tender notes and then the taxes should have been made high enough to take these notes up within a period of 10 years. Such a policy would have saved the tax payers of this country 75 billion dollars within a generation. But Lord bless us, the banking trust wouldn't stand for that for a minute.

A Personal Word

AMONG the advertisements in this issue is one sent by the bond and investment house of George H. Burr & Co., of New York, offering bonds and other securities to the readers of this paper. It will be noticed that my son is handling this business so far as Kansas is concerned, for Burr & Co. Naturally I would be pleased to see the young man make a good showing. So if any of the readers of this paper have money to invest in safe securities, yielding a fair rate of interest, I hope they will cut out the coupon at the bottom of this advertisement, fill it out with their names and addresses and mail it to my son's address in New York, care of George H. Burr & Co. This does not in any way obligate you to make an investment. If there are no bonds or other securities which interest you, you will only be out the cost of paper, envelope and a postage stamp.

Edison on the Dollar

I AM PLEASED to know that I agree with Thomas Edison on the proper kind of dollar. Edison says that he never has been able to understand why all values should be measured by one metal and that the least useful metal in existence. I do not think it is hard to understand why. Gold and silver, and more especially gold was the measure of values in a primitive state of society before banking exchange was invented. When the first traders built boats and equipped them with sails and went out to trade with more or less distant people, it became necessary to have something to exchange that would be considered desirable by all kinds of persons. Gold because of its beauty and divisibility naturally filled the bill better than any other commodity; but that necessity no longer exists in world trade.

The world, however, does need a measure or unit of value that will as nearly as possible represent all values. Edison's idea of a dollar is a composite arbitrary unit made up by taking all the leading articles of commerce and ascertaining their comparative value. Suppose that the whole number of articles considered is 200 and there is an international monetary commission which decides the relative value of each at the point of production and then issues an international certificate exchangeable for all of these articles according to a determined ratio.

Let us assume for example that the world product of wheat is so many bushels, the average cost of production being so much a bushel. The cost of producing corn is so much; the

cost of producing a ton of coal is so much, and so on thru the list. Supposing the cost of producing a bushel of wheat is five times the cost of producing a bushel of coal, the basis of exchange would be as one to five, and so on. Prices would be stabilized and speculation would be practically eliminated. No one would have a right to complain so long as the value of his product was figured fairly with relation to other products or things which he has to buy.

To Help Men Get Farms

ONE OF OUR readers, Robert Owen, of White City, is interested in the tenant farmer and desires the state to work out a plan by which he can get hold of land of his own. Of course the first thing Mr. Owen should do, feeling that way about the matter, is to work for the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution which will enable the state to give the help suggested.

Mr. Owen's suggestion briefly is this: He would give the state the power to condemn and appraise land and sell the same to landless men on long time supplying them with necessary money with which to buy machinery and stock, charging them 6 per cent interest on the same and giving them five to 10 years to repay the loan. I assume that Mr. Owen has in mind the creation of a revolving loan fund.

As to what land he would condemn and sell in this manner, Mr. Owen is not very clear. I take it that he does not mean to evict present owners but probably would include the lands owned by non-residents like the Scully lands, for example.

Favors North Dakota Plan

A SUBSCRIBER, W. B. Eames, of Grand Valley, Colo., writes that he has been engaged in farming all his life and has made a study of the farming business for many years. Among other plans he has studied that of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota and is inclined to favor it. He says that he has found that the starter of the North Dakota movement was when a large majority of the farmers of that state petitioned the legislature asking that terminal elevators be built to store their grain, but were told by the legislature to go home and attend to their own business. It was then that Townley got busy and put one over the combine.

At the last meeting of the Kansas legislature the Farmers Union had a legislative committee which presented several bills to the legislature but there was nothing doing. "The farmers of Colorado," continues Mr. Eames, "have gotten wise and something is going to be done." Intelligent dispassionate co-operation of the farmers will do very much to solve the economic problems that confront the people.

Those Military Essays

THE HUTCHINSON NEWS says: "Hundreds of essays were written yesterday in the schools thruout Reno county on the theme: 'What are the Benefits of Enlistment in the United States Army?' The News then proceeds to publish figures given it by Captain Whitecomb of the Seventh division, who is in Hutchinson with a recruiting party. Captain Whitecomb estimates the number of children taking part in the War Department's prize essay contest at approximately 20 million. He then estimates that these essays will make a pile more than 3 miles high or 30 times higher than Washington's monument. This last statement is printed in capital letters with the evident approval and gratification of the News and that just after Editor Morgan had gotten thru expressing his abhorrence of militarism. Just how Billie can manage to face two ways at the same time I do not understand, but he seems to be getting away with it.

I have not seen any of these essays, but I imagine that some of the advantages of enlistment in the United States Army were overlooked by these innocent children in their essays. I presume that none of them mentioned the fact that the United States Army in time of peace for

many years has held the record for the greatest number of desertions in proportion to the total number of men enlisted among the armies of the world. As there is always a standing reward for the capture of each of these deserters this makes quite profitable picking for sheriffs, policemen and other peace officers, who arrest the deserters and claim the rewards.

Now the truth about our regular army is that it is as autocratic and Prussian as any army in the world. The line between the enlisted man and the officer is nowhere more sharply drawn. No army system in the world is better calculated to promote snobbery and military caste. While it is true that our soldiers are better paid, better fed, and better clothed than the soldiers of any other army, the War Department has found it impossible to get sufficient recruits to fill the ranks. The self-respecting young American does not care to subject himself to the treatment he must expect as a private in the ranks of the United States Army. So the War Department uses the schools of the country for the purpose of influencing the bigger boys to enlist, under the impression that the army will afford them opportunities for adventure, travel, education and most desirable surroundings. It is really a species of deception being practiced on the school children of this country by the government.

Organization of Rural Schools

THE FORMER county superintendent of schools in Ottawa county, Mrs. Ida Collier, sends me draft of bill which she has prepared for reorganization of rural schools. This bill was to have been introduced at the special session of the legislature, but the decision of the legislature not to go into any general legislation prevented this.

The bill with some changes will be introduced at the next session and is a matter of so much importance that I desire the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to be thinking about it. The bill proposes to organize the rural schools of each county as a body corporate to be known as "The Board of Education of ——— County of the State of Kansas."

The board shall consist of three qualified electors of the county, to be nominated and elected by the qualified electors outside of the school districts of the cities of the first and second class. At the first general election after the passage of the bill, three members of the board will be elected, one for two years, one for four and one for six years. As successors are elected their terms of office shall be for six years.

Each member of the board shall receive as compensation the sum of \$3 a day for each day actually employed in the discharge of his or her duty. The board shall meet in regular session on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year. Special meetings may be called by the chairman of the board at any time. The county superintendent shall be the clerk of the board and have a vote on all questions relating to school work. The board shall have charge of all matters relating to district organization, and boundaries and in conjunction with the state board of education and the county superintendent shall make such rules and regulations regarding the rural schools of the county as may be necessary.

This county board of education shall fix the tax levy for the support of the district schools and rural high schools. The county board will have power to organize all territory outside of cities of the first and second class into rural high-school districts. In organizing these districts the bill provides that due consideration must be given to the wishes of the people affected as expressed in petitions. The rural high schools will include all grades above the sixth and tuition will be free to all pupils residing in the county, but consent of the board must be obtained by pupils desiring to attend other rural high schools than the one in the district in which the pupil resides.

Upon the establishment of a rural high school district, the county board of education shall call a special election to vote bonds for the construction of a high-school building. When the residents in the territory of the rural high-school district wish to form one school center for all the grades, they may present a petition to the county board of education signed by 25 per cent of the electors of such district asking that such consolidated grade and high-school district be formed. When such petition is presented the county board of education the county superintendent shall call a meeting in each district affected and take the vote of the electors of that district. If a majority of the electors vote in favor of the proposition the board shall declare the old districts disorganized and all shall be included in the new district.

The draft of this bill as outlined has been sent to me by Mrs. Collier for suggestions and criticism. With the general purpose of the bill

I am in hearty sympathy, but its scope is in my judgment not quite wide enough or sufficiently well defined. What the bill proposes is to create a board of education in each county with authority to divide the county into rural high-school districts, but not having the authority to disorganize the country districts and reorganize them into consolidated districts unless each district shall so vote.

I can see no more reason for granting the board arbitrary power to create rural high-school districts than there is for granting the power to divide the county into consolidated districts. Personally I am in favor of abolishing the country districts and forming consolidated grade and high-school districts.

The bill does not require that each consolidated school shall be provided with ample campus and tract of land which can be used for experimental purposes in the teaching of agriculture, horticulture and allied subjects. I would not fix definitely the amount of land that must be given to the campus or to the experimental farm, but the law should provide that there should be ample campus of not less than a certain area and an experimental farm of not less than so many acres.

Also the law should provide for transportation of the pupils to and from the school. The consolidated school district should also provide for permanent residence for superintendent and should have a dining hall where all the pupils should be provided with one hot, well-cooked meal each day. These details of course need not be placed in the law, but its scope should be sufficiently wide to permit provision being made for them. Personally, I have favored changing the school system all over the state, but it is possible that it would be better to make the change by counties. If it proved a success the neighboring counties would follow suit.

Mrs. Collier in her letter accompanying the copy of proposed bill, calls attention to a defect or rather an injustice in our present rural high-school law. It permits the formation of high-school districts with 16 square miles territory but does not say how the district shall be shaped. Under this law the people of a small town, ambitious for a rural high school can map out a district that will be very inconvenient for a part of the people included within its territory.

The boundaries of the district might extend to within a couple of miles of another town where there is a high school which would be much more convenient for the people living in that part of the district, but who are compelled to support the high school in the district in which they reside and if they send their children to the nearest school they have to pay tuition.

Another suggestion I would make is that all property in the county should be taxed for the purpose of supporting all of the consolidated schools. This would enable the poorest districts to have just as good schools as the richest. It would also do away with the old injustice which gives all railroad taxes to the districts through which they happen to run.

A Rotten Mess

NEWSPAPER reports of a famous trial are not very reliable, not because they state falsehoods but because they do not give all the testimony. In judging of the present trial going on in Michigan in which Senator Newberry, together with a number of other prominent men, is charged with corrupt practices in obtaining his election to the United States Senate, this fact in regard to newspaper reports must be kept in mind, but after making all due allowance it looks to one at this distance like a mighty dirty mess. Newberry himself may not have been guilty of bribing anybody or of personally using money corruptly, but it is not reasonable to suppose that he did not know what was being done by his campaign managers.

I think that before this trial ends Newberry will have reason to curse his fool friends. A seat in the United States Senate is a high honor but it isn't worth the price of any man's honor. And what is more he is very likely to lose the empty honor of a seat in that august body. The Senate has several times unseated Senators who obtained their seats by corrupt means and in other cases has forced Senators to resign to avoid being expelled. No doubt some of the Senators who voted to expel were no more honest and pure at heart than the men they voted to unseat, but they did not dare to vote any other way.

So Senator Newberry is likely to find that he has lost about everything, money, reputation, and his seat in the Senate, and when he goes out he will go into oblivion. The man who is expelled from the Senate is rarely heard from again. Even corrupt politicians will have no use for him, because they cannot use him to advantage. They cannot afford to be tied up to a dead one.

All Right to Grab Says a Lumberman

MY REMARKS in the Senate on the general curse of profiteering and the general lack of punch in any of the measures taken to suppress the curse, have greatly pained a number of excellent gentlemen who do business in the high alps of the lumber industry and they are reasoning with me. I have done myself and the lumber industry a great injustice, they say, in including it in my collection of roughnecks of commerce against whom the evidence is overwhelming. These lumber gentlemen advance a variety of reasons why lumber at about a cent an inch wholesale is perfectly all right. President Byrnes of the Lumberman's Club of Cincinnati, unhesitatingly, says it's the labor and weather conditions in the South.

C. L. Clemans, of the Nippon Lumber company, Alpine, Wash., writes me that lumber prices are high because demand is enormous. It is all right anyway, he contends, to make the price of lumber the highest at which the public will consume. As he puts it, it is "the folly of union labor last fall" which has made lath cost our Mid-West consumers 2 cents an inch. "It is not due to the rapacity of anyone." The coal and steel strikes, he explains, created a shortage of metal lath, and it being all right to charge the consumer all you can get out of him, the lumbermen are "shaking him down."

The editor of the Lumber World Review, Chicago, is more cautious in assigning reasons, proposing that "the attorney for our industry," who providentially has offices in Washington, should call on me and put me right. I should know, says the editor, that lumber is high, just as pulp wood, from which paper is made, is high. He charges that I don't know how much paper will cost tomorrow or the next day, or the next—which I admit—and because I must admit that I don't know this, he deduces to his own satisfaction at least, that the price of lumber must be right and lumbermen be cleared from the charge of profiteering.

Lest I be held to have read something into the meaning of Mr. Clemans's letter which was not there, let me quote several of its more pertinent paragraphs. He writes: "I would like to make a few suggestions in regard to your remarks on the lumber and lath market, as you must be misinformed in regard to this matter. As I understand all competitive markets, the price is the highest price at which the public will consume the amount of the commodity offered at any given time. Or to put it in a different way it is the lowest price at which the holders of any commodity will supply the public demand for that article."

"Until last year no common dimension house-building lumber was shipped from the coast beyond Illinois. Now with the high freight and high initial cost of the lumber we are shipping 2 by 4s into New York and Boston. The buyers make the price. They bid against each other for our lumber. There is absolutely no collusion nor trust nor combination affecting prices. In 1915 there were few buyers and the mills competed for the business and forced the price down to almost nothing. When the demand is above the supply, the man who desires the lumber most should have it, and he is the man who is willing to pay the most for it. And when the supply is above the demand the man who needs the money most should sell the lumber, and he is the man who will make the lowest price. It is an absolutely fair and just system and in practice it so works out that the average cost is the average price over a period of years, and the public is served at cost."

"There is this to be noted about lath, however. The main reason for the extraordinary price is that two strikes last summer, the steel strike and the coal strike, prevented the production of metal lath. The high price of lath is due not to the rapacity of anyone, but to the folly of union labor last fall."

Sifted down, Mr. Clemans's Golden Rule of business is, Get all you can get and give back as little as possible.

The biggest thing we have to work out in this country is in my opinion, the control of big business in such a way as will not injure its efficiency or initiative, but will effectually curb its overmastering greed for huge profits. It is not so much the individual good or bad business man who is responsible for this rank exploiting of the people, as it is the bad system which permits it and has permitted it for years. It must be stopped.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

With Larger Profits in View

The Coming Kansas Agriculture Will be Established on a More Satisfactory Basis; Consider the Progress of Recent Years

By F. B. Nichols

A GREATER vision is needed in developing the coming Kansas agriculture. This is essential if the right progress is to be made. The growth of the farming interests of this state in the next 10 years will be measured mostly by the brains which is put into the effort. If you will look back over the road which has been traveled in the last 10 or 25 years you will get some idea of the future that is possible. Doubtless we will find that the movement toward the ideal agriculture will grow even more rapidly—at least this has been the rule in the years that have passed.

Consider, for the moment, some of the progress which has been made in the last generation. This includes the general use of rural telephones, rural mail delivery, and power machinery. Country homes are being made modern in Kansas today at a rapid rate; the sale of water supply systems, electric light plants, and better furniture, is most encouraging. Real progress has been made in growing better plants and animals, of which perhaps the production of Kanred wheat by the Kansas Experiment station is the most encouraging item that might be mentioned now.

But the agricultural interests of this state have scarcely started on the progress that is possible. The most important thing, doubtless, is to establish agricultural systems founded on modern country homes, which will be satisfactory from the social standpoint. There must be more brightness in the rural life in Kansas if the country is to hold the best of the younger people. That a real record has been made in this respect is obvious to anyone who will study the work which has been done in the last 10 years. But it will be possible to go much farther.

Doubtless much of the satisfactory effort in the developing of the brighter life is due to the fact that the agriculture of this state is on a better economic basis than in past years. The money is available to a greater extent than in former seasons for the buying of motor cars and for better house furnishings. Farmers have the capital to buy the improvements they have wished to purchase for many years.

Buying and Selling

Farming can be placed on a still more satisfactory basis. To do this it is necessary to realize that it is a constantly shifting business, especially so far as the economic factors are concerned, and that a close study is required of all the factors which enter into it. Especially is this true of everything which has to do with buying and selling. It is obvious that some great readjustments are coming along this line in the next few years, probably mostly in the development of co-operation. Certainly some of the united effort along this line, such as with the work of the Grange and the Farmers' Union, has been mighty satisfactory. The fundamentals of farm co-operation have been well worked out in Kansas; the main thing needed now is to apply these more generally. It probably will be fairly easy to do this, as much of the old antagonism against co-operation has disappeared at the present time.

There is a great development coming in the use of better roads and power transportation. Rural express lines will be established quite generally in the next few years, especially in communities where considerable amounts of specialized products are grown, such as fruit, truck crops and poultry, and in dairy sections. Doubtless they will aid in establishing specialized production in communities which now are doing general farming. It is obvious that the transportation problems are among the more serious economic questions with which rural Kansas has to deal today, and quite obviously a rural express route which passes one's farm will do much to solve such questions as these.

It is mighty encouraging to see the progress which the good roads movement has made in Kansas in the last few years. The "hard-boiled" attitude which many men had on this proposi-

tion a few years ago has all but disappeared. It is not possible to supply any very good argument against good roads in the face of the success of such communities as Ft. Scott, which owes much of its satisfactory agricultural progress to the interest it has taken in roads. Farmers of Bourbon county, despite the fact that their soil is not abnormally fertile, are prosperous to-

efficient tractors, which have been thoroughly tested in Kansas—the farmers of this state know the relative degrees of efficiency of the standard machines under different conditions quite well. That is the basis for the present encouraging interest in power farming.

I think that the developing of better cropping methods will be one of the big factors in the New Day in agri-

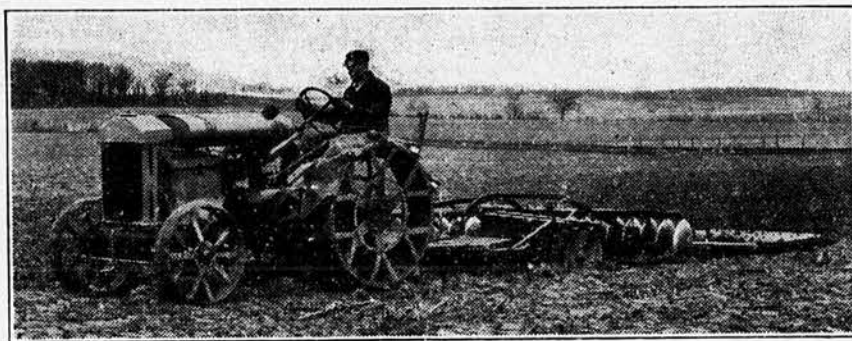


Much Effort Will be Given to Improving Average Farm Herds; the Livestock Business Can be Placed on a More Efficient Basis.

day; they are rapidly developing one of the best dairy communities in the Middle West. The fact that there is an excellent system of good roads around Ft. Scott was one of the leading factors which led to the building of a milk condensery at that place.

I believe that no one realizes the extent of the growth in power farming which is coming in Kansas in the next 10 years—not even the specialists with manufacturing companies who have made a close study of the situation. Anyhow I do know that more progress

culture which is just before us. The rotation systems of Kansas were somewhat unbalanced by the war, and it was right that they should be. The immediate purpose was to win—and thanks to the American doughboys we did—and naturally Kansas, as the wheat center of the nation, was called on to supply this essential food. But the war is over; real crop rotations can be established again. More than this, the broad fundamentals of crop rotation are well understood. Especially can you find much interest in the



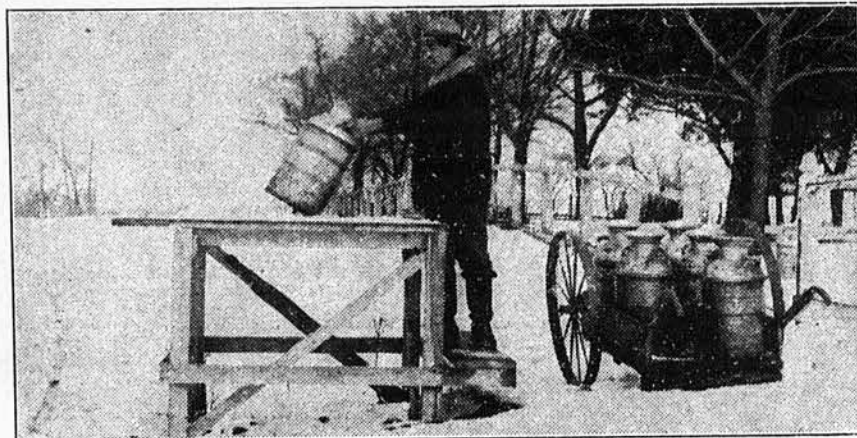
Power Farming Has Done Much to Aid Kansas Agriculture, Especially in the Last Three Years When Big Production Was Essential.

has been made in the last five years than the most enthusiastic people at the Hutchinson tractor demonstration in 1915 believed possible. Doubtless the war, with its great need for grain and its shortage of farm help aided in the sale of big machinery, but anyhow some mighty satisfactory progress was made. And the growth has only started.

There has been quite a remarkable increase in the efficiency of tractors. Only the man who had occasion to "monkey" with the giant outfits of eight or 10 years ago, or with the unhappy small freaks of perhaps five years ago can realize just how much this is. The result of this evolution has been the developing of several decidedly

growing of a larger acreage of the legumes; of alfalfa, the clovers and cowpeas.

The alfalfa acreage of Kansas can be increased with profit up to two or three times its present size, if it is distributed properly. This is the most profitable field crop in Kansas, and probably always will be. Without taking into consideration its great soil fertility value, it will give a larger cash return in any normal year than wheat, or corn or the sorghums. The acreage of the clovers is increasing to an encouraging extent in many sections of Eastern Kansas; a considerable amount of clover will be sown this spring despite the high price of the seed. More



Placing the Cream Cans Where They Will be Picked up by the Rural Motor Express; Power Transportation Has a Big Future.

fields than usual probably will be planted to cowpeas; this is the great poor-soil legume for this farm section.

Better tillage methods are being used today on more Kansas farms than was the rule 10 years ago. Much of this is due to the growth in power farming. The progress in developing better systems of wheat growing has been especially encouraging. Deep, early preparation of the seedbed now is the rule instead of the exception on most farms where tractors are available. This is doing much to increase the yields everywhere in Kansas.

Most important of all, however, is the happier viewpoint toward the business of agriculture which you can find among farmers. The rural people of Kansas believe in the coming agriculture; they think it can be developed until the economic returns will be more satisfactory than one can obtain in the city. Even more important than this, however, is the chance for happiness which the country affords. The ideal life of the future will be that of the open fields; far away from the dirt and filth and the unwholesome moral surroundings of the city streets.

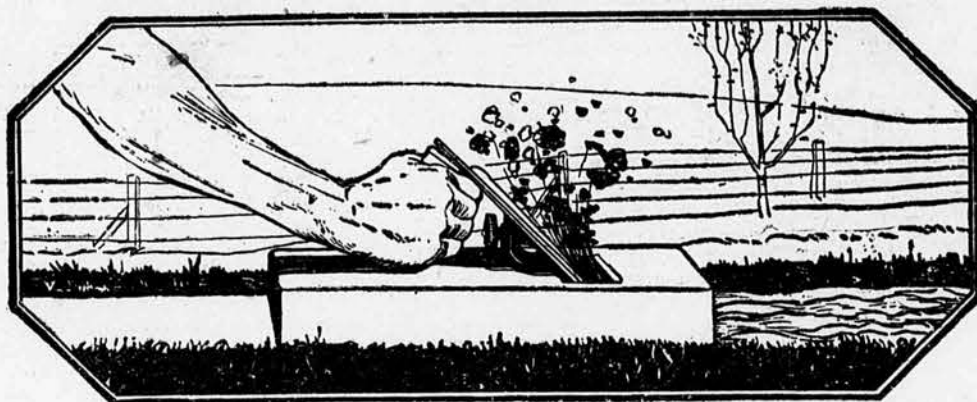
Corn in Kansas

C. C. CUNNINGHAM

Corn ranks second to wheat in importance among crops in Kansas. At one time it was first in number of bushels produced but it has always ranked second in value. During the last five years wheat has surpassed corn in the number of bushels grown. During the 10-year period, 1899 to 1908 inclusive, the average annual production of corn in Kansas was 157 million bushels, while during the decade of 1909 to 1918 it was reduced to an average annual production of 112 million bushels. During the latter half of this decade the average production was only 88 million. The production of corn has been gradually decreasing during the last 20 years. The principal reason is that the climate of Kansas is not well adapted to the production of corn. Kansas as a whole is not in the great corn belt of the United States. Only in Northeastern Kansas is the climate reasonably favorable for corn. The map of Kansas shows the production distribution of corn in the state for the 10-year period 1906 to 1915 inclusive. The production of corn is greatest in the extreme northeastern part of Kansas and it gradually decreases from northeast to southwest.

But little corn is grown in the southwestern quarter of the state. In Northeastern Kansas, which includes the counties north and east of a line running diagonally from the western side of Marshall county to northern Miami county, corn is the best rowed grain crop to grow. The climate is favorable for corn as a rule and the soils are sufficiently productive to produce good yields. In that part of Kansas between the described section and a line running diagonally from the northwestern corner of Smith county to southern Montgomery county corn thrives well, as a rule, on the better and deeper soils. On the poorer lands other intertilled crops that compete with corn, such as kafir and other grain sorghums, are more reliable and more profitable ones to produce.

In the remainder of the eastern half of Kansas and including Smith, Phillips, Stafford and Edwards counties, corn does relatively well on the best soils especially on deep creek and river bottom soils and on the more productive uplands. The grain sorghums are close competitors for corn in this section and often are more profitable crops to grow even on the better soils. On poor land thruout this section grain sorghums should be preferred to corn. Thruout Western Kansas climatic conditions are poorly adapted to corn and this crop rarely gives as good results as the adapted grain sorghums, such as early varieties of kafir, milo, feterita, and Freed's sorgo.



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No one will appreciate more than you the wonderful riding comfort of the new Overland 4.

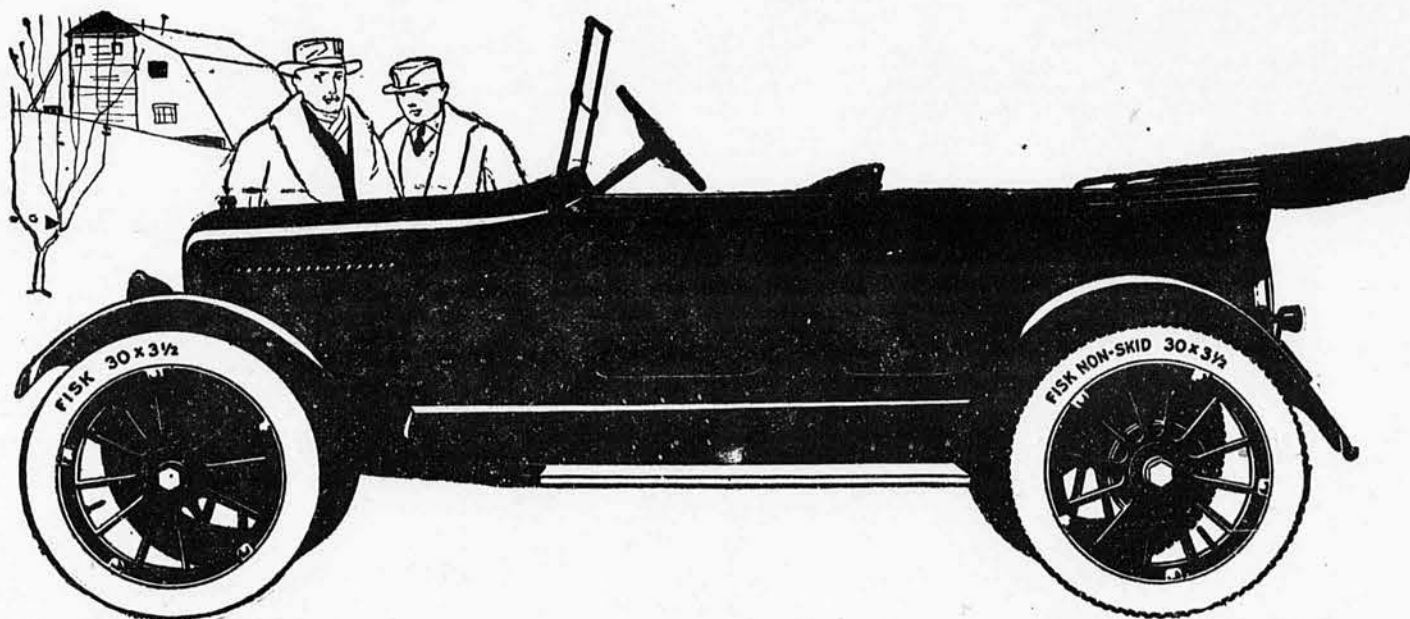
These springs give heavy car comfort and road steadiness together with the economy of light weight. Fuel is economized—tires wear longer!

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Letters Fresh From the Field

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

THE farmers surely appreciated Senator Capper's work in connection with the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. Don't let them revive it. His work on collective bargaining and against militarism is especially appreciated. If the Republicans nominate a military man for President they are sure to lose. We do not like it as a peace time institution. Farmers as a rule do not write many letters, but I assure you that we are for Senator Capper and are convinced that he pulls for what the people wish and not only for what he thinks they ought to have. T. H. Adamson.
R 2., Coffeyville, Kan.

Farmers Bear the Burden

I enjoy your paper very much. I heard Senator Capper speak in Dodge City and I think he is taking the right stand in regard to our profiteers. If the farmers get a chance to vote on military training it never will become a law. It seems to me the capitalist does not pay any income tax in the long run. He just adds it to the products he manufactures and the consumer has to pay the income tax after all. E. L. McCormick.
Bucklin, Kan.

Planning the Garden

It is not too early to plan the garden now in this latitude. If the winter onion sets were not put out in the fall they should be put in the first thing. The kinds of vegetables and the amount of each desired in the garden should be decided upon and then the garden plot should be arranged with regard to the location of the different varieties. The ground should be previously prepared by mixing a liberal supply of the cleanings from the hen house with the soil.

In the winter I carry the wood ashes from the stove and scatter them where the onion beds are to be in the summer and I am never bothered with cut worms. I believe every home garden should contain several varieties of cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, peas, radishes, lettuce, onions, carrots, parsnips, early turnips, salsify, mustard, parsley, beets, peppers and cauliflower. Our truck patch contains pumpkins, squashes, water melon, musk melon, potatoes, sweet corn, popcorn and winter beans. The kitchen garden usually supplies our home table abundantly and we send a dish to the neighbors also. During the 12 years of my experience in gardening in this country I have failed only once to raise more in my little kitchen garden than we were able to use and still have some to market. The failure was in 1913. A kitchen garden pays.
Norton, Kan. Mrs. Jennie Fulmer.

Extravagance Must Stop

I have just read Senator Capper's article on "The World's Greatest Spending Machine." It is one of the best articles I have seen on the subject and I hope he will get in "action." The situation is becoming alarming.

I congratulate Senator Capper on his stand and will hope for a glorious finish. This extravagance must stop. Do your best. We are with you.
Doylestown, Pa. John Hart.

Shall We Decrease Production?

I have in the last six months heard many farmers say that they will farm fewer acres unless the labor shortage is relieved. A food shortage is certain to follow. We can't meet the wage scale demanded, for there isn't that much money in farming. It is no strike or anything of that sort. A lot of persons think the farmer has plenty of money, but not so, for the farmer has found the dollar as round and hard to hold as any one has.

We have to work eight hours in the forenoon, and that long in the afternoon. We have to work 16 hours a day, while others only have to work six or

seven. Farmers are not able to produce cheap food from the soil without effort. Food must be brought from the earth with sweat and labor. There is only one way to get rid of high prices. City labor must work more hours and not rob the farmers. D. Engelhart.
Sterling, Kan.

Success With Poultry

Twenty years ago I thought there was no fowl better than the Light Brahma, and I still think they are one of our best breeds. But when I was living in town several years ago I bought a few Buff Orpingtons. I carefully selected the best every year for breeding, always using a new unrelated male. I have some of the offspring of these fowls today and you would scarcely believe they came from my first stock. I like the Buff Orpingtons because they lay more eggs a year for each bird than any other breed.

They lay more eggs in the winter than any breed and have won many government prizes in laying contests with all breeds. They start laying

cylinder machine that was represented to pull three plows and use kerosene for fuel. It pulled three plows and ran on half kerosene and half gasoline until I had plowed about 35 acres. It ran so fast and got so hot that it soon became worn out, so that a 2 by 14-inch plow was a big load for it. It would not pull itself on plowed ground when I used kerosene for fuel.

I took a good stiff loss on this tractor and bought a big two-cylinder slow-speed tractor that pulled 10 plows. This tractor had been used three years before I bought it. I plowed 5,000 acres with it, graded 40 miles of road, used it to crush thousands of tons of rock to hard surface the streets of three small towns, and sold it to a man who made a great thrashing run with it this last season. I did not use one barrel of gasoline the entire time I had this tractor. What little I used was for starting. It never was hard to start, and my entire repair bill did not exceed \$40. I used distillate (very low-grade kerosene) and common kerosene for fuel, and black crude oil in the radiator for cooling. It never got

This four-plow tractor is as easily handled and will roll over any ground as nicely as any two-plow machine. It will make 4 miles an hour on the road as easily as any light tractor, and you have a real power plant when you get there if you happen to need it. This tractor pulled two 8-foot binders on high gear up hill and down and was as easily handled as an automobile.

I'm strong for the slow-speed motor four-plow tractor that uses cheap fuel for combustion. Distillate cost me only 10 cents a gallon last summer. With such a machine one man can do as much work as three or four men with the small gasoline burners, and with farm help at 50 cents an hour these days I can't see why my brother farmers wish to get stung on the little cheap two-plow, one-season outfits that will pull two or three plows down grade and have to be raised to the top for another race down hill.

True, my tractor was expensive to start with, but I have a real power machine that is there when I need it. I have not spent a dime for repairs and I see no reason why my machine will not last for years, as the motor doesn't run much faster than the old steam engines, and the gears and working parts are enclosed in dust-proof housing and the radiator is filled with oil which prevents rusting and freezing. The carburetor is right at the cylinder heads with no pipes to clog, break or bend thru rough handling. We give it a "shot in the neck," as my man says, and then give it the distillate. This is about all the operator has to do.

The salesman from whom I bought the small two-plow tractor tried to convince me that the small machine did not take as much fuel an acre as the large one, saying that the large tractor had excess weight to move. He pointed out that the big machine would take three times as much fuel to move it a mile as the small one, which looked plausible as this really is the case with automobiles. I doubt whether this salesman ever had seen a real load behind a tractor. When we got a load fastened to the tractor's tail it sputtered, slipped its wheels and jarred around considerably. We had to give it more juice, then shut it off, and occasionally slip the clutch to make it pull the dead weight of the plows, whereas the big tractor has the weight and momentum to take the grades and hard spots without different adjustments on carburetor. By actual test the small tractor took more fuel an acre than the large one.

I wouldn't farm without a tractor. I have raised more and better grain with the tractor for power than with the horse, and it does not work my men as hard as when we use horses or mules. It pays to shed a tractor the same as an automobile. An 80-acre farm is none too small for the use of a tractor. We can never discard the horse but we can afford to make his burdens much lighter. Bert Egan.
Edna, Kan.

Praises Senator Capper

I knew it was coming after awhile and oh how I enjoyed your assault upon the predaceous parasites who thrive on sweat and blood and who affect to love their country and prate religion, corner food stuffs, decry free speech, corrupt legislators, build churches, and rob the labor of the world. Indeed, the average highwayman may well resent the comparison you indulge, as he would disdain to employ their damnable methods.

The country is safe, so long as men of your sort, and with your courage, manage to reach the United States Senate. Please favor me with a copy of your speech in its entirety. More power to you.

Richard D. Kathrens.
Kansas City, Mo.

The wise man may be likened to a tree that bends but never changes its base.

Increase Farm Profits

BY F. B. NICHOLS

A GREATER study of the economic problems affecting agriculture is one of the important needs in Kansas today. Never before has the business of farming been in so unsettled a state, or affected by factors so difficult to judge. That is why Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is giving so much space to market reports, and to news stories concerning selling and buying. We believe that the market information supplied by the Sosland Brothers, who are recognized generally at Kansas City as market authorities, is especially valuable. Why not turn to the grain, livestock and financial sections and see what they have to say about the news of the week?

The unusually complete county crop reports tell of the changes in prices and of the progress in farm work over Kansas. In the Kansas Farm News Notes special attention is paid to the development of co-operation, which is becoming one of the greatest movements in farming today. The editors believe that the encouraging progress of co-operation among Kansas farmers will do much to solve the economic and social problems with which farmers are confronted.

Probably the greatest problem now is to apply the information already available on agricultural economics. To do this requires more study and attention to the situation. On the part of the individual farmers of the state it demands a close study of every market report and story concerning the things which other farmers are doing. It is to be hoped that the farmers' institutes will pay more attention to the economic problems in the future—these subjects have been featured in many of the meetings this winter. It would be profitable if farmers generally would study carefully the excellent work done by the Grange and the Farmers' Union.

When the proper application is made of the principles in the business of farming which already have been worked out, we will then be in a position to go still farther into experimental work in the developing of new methods. Certainly the progress so far has been very encouraging. The abnormal conditions of today demand sound thinking and close application to the demonstrated principles of rural economics on the part of everyone.

when 5 months old and will stand climatic changes, being much harder than other breeds. They mature more quickly and produce broilers of 2½ pounds when 2 months old. They produce roosters of 9 pounds in 6 months, are very tame, and a 4-foot fence will hold them. They make good setters and mothers and do well on small runs. They do not wander all over the farm. They are good table fowls, as the meat has more flavor than that of many breeds. It was an Orpington hen that laid 300 eggs in 365 days. Today the Orpington is recognized as the most useful and profitable fowl in existence. No breed or variety ever has come to the front as fast as the Buff Orpington, and it has held the lead until today Buff Orpingtons are the most popular bird for the farmer.
Zeandale, Kan. F. E. Marsh.

Farms With Tractors

As I have been operating tractors for more than five years, I feel that some farmers might be benefited by my experience. I made the usual mistake that all of us seem to make of getting too small a tractor. The first one I got was a high speed four-

hot even in the long hot days of July and August. Many days I would start the motor at 6 a. m. and never stop it until 8 p. m. or 8:30 p. m. I would eat my lunch in the cab and plow away every hour. This two-cylinder motor only ran about 275 to 325 R. P. M., whereas the little four-cylinder high-speed nuisance ran from 9,000 to 12,000 R. P. M. The big tractor is a perfect success and a great machine for doing big work, such as big field plowing, road work, threshing and rock crushing, but too clumsy and slow for ordinary farming.

I now have a four or five-plow tractor that I think is exactly right. It has two cylinders, runs on low-grade distillate for fuel, running about 500 R. P. M., uses crude oil for cooling, pulls 4 by 14-inch mold board or 6 disk plows, and is as much a one-man outfit as any two-plow tractor outfit. This 16 by 30 tractor plowed 160 acres this year threshed 30,000 bushels of grain with a 26-inch separator, turned a 17-inch silo cutter, filled two 100-ton silos, moved two houses and saved several big piles of wood. It is now in the shed "rearin'" to go no matter how cold or hot the weather is.

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Are Van & Schenck the cleverest trick singers in vaudeville?—*We'll say they are!*

Can Bert Williams get a laugh-a-line out of any song he talks?—*We'll say he can!*

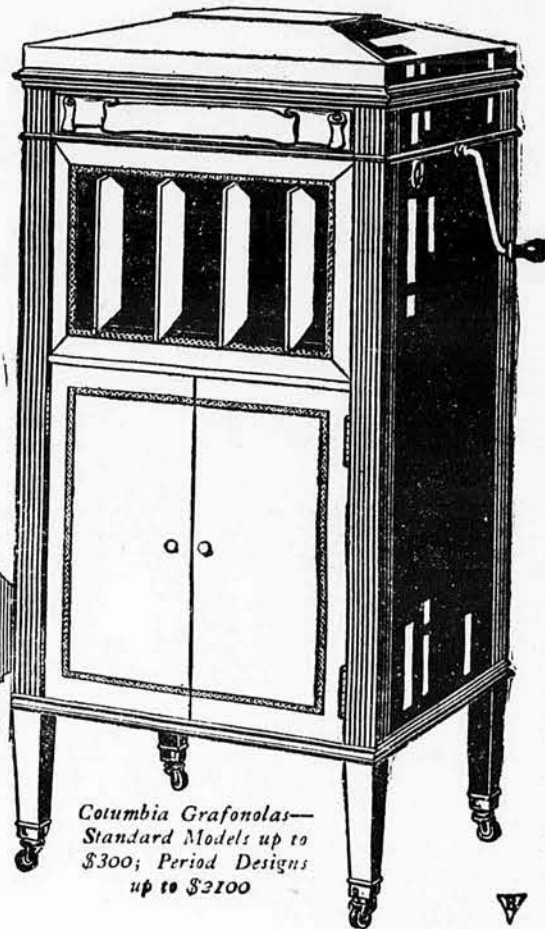


Has Harry Fox got fox-trots in his voice?—*We'll say he has!*

Does the Columbia Grafonola play these artists' records just the way they want them played?—*They say it does!*

To make a good record great, play it on the Columbia Grafonola
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York
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Get the New Columbia
NOVELTY Record Booklet.
Every Columbia dealer
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Standard Models up to
\$300; Period Designs
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Let's Use the Good Oils

Proper Lubrication is Essential in Obtaining the Best Results in Overcoming Friction With Power Machinery on Kansas Farms

By R. E. Ruggles

ONE OF the most important points in operating a tractor or motor car is lubrication. There are three good reasons for providing lubrication. The oil is used as a cushion between bearing surfaces and prevents the actual contact of one metal with another. This causes the metals to move smoothly over each other, which would be impossible without the film of oil. The oil also is used to reduce the amount of friction and therefore the amount of power necessary to move the parts of the machine.

It is said that traction engines running in the belt require perhaps 10 per cent of their power to overcome friction. Efficient lubrication will hold this power loss down to a minimum. The oil also prevents the heating of bearing surfaces by carrying off what- ever heat is generated.

Viscosity Must be Considered

The kind of lubricant depends on the place where it is to be used. In general one can say that a bearing which is to carry big loads must have a lubricant of considerably heavier body than would be required on a bearing where a light load and excessively high speed is the rule. The kind of oil used to lubricate the bearings of a watch would obviously be of little value for wagon axles, and an oil that might be entirely satisfactory for a wagon axle might be of no value for the cylinder of a steam engine. And steam engine cylinder oil would be positively harmful in a gas engine cylinder.

The value of a lubricant depends largely on its viscosity, and this in turn depends somewhat on the number of greasy particles it contains. A viscous oil is one that is sirupy and whose particles cling together when poured from the can. Usually the

thick, heavy oils are the most viscous, but this is not always the case.

Lubricants are classified into three general heads, animal oils, vegetable oils and mineral oils. Because the heat developed inside of a gas engine cylinder is so great, it is necessary to use mineral oil as a lubricant here, as the animal or vegetable oil would burn off the cylinder wall too quickly.

In the case of the steam engine it is necessary to use a lubricating oil containing both mineral oil and either animal or vegetable oil. This is necessary because a pure mineral oil would not stick to the wet inside surface of a cylinder of a steam engine, while the animal or vegetable oil will. By combining the animal or vegetable oil with mineral oil it is possible to get the lubricant to spread evenly over the inside of the steam engine cylinder and still retain to some degree the high heat

resisting qualities of the mineral oil.

It is because of the animal or vegetable oil which a steam engine lubricating oil contains that such an oil would be absolutely harmful if used in the cylinder of a gas engine. The animal or vegetable oil would quickly burn from the gas engine cylinder walls, leaving the metal surface with an inadequate amount of lubrication, and also leaving a deposit of carbon.

Sometimes the question is asked, how can the user test a lubricating oil to tell whether it is free from carbon? Now there is no such thing as a lubricating oil for a gas engine that is free from carbon. Mineral lubricating oil is a petroleum product and is a chemical combination of carbon and hydrogen. There cannot be such a thing as a no-carbon oil.

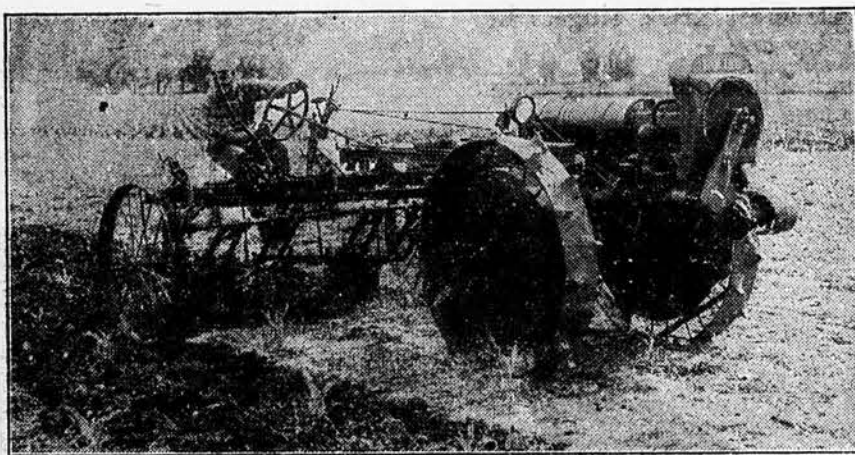
It is hardly practicable for the average user of lubricating oil to make

tests as to its quality. The average person has neither the equipment nor the technical training to do this work. The oil should be tested for specific gravity, viscosity, flash point, burning point, congealing point and its tendency to evaporate. Certain other tests also are made to determine whether animal or vegetable oils are present and whether there are impurities in the oil. If a poor grade of lubricating oil is used in a gas engine, trouble is almost sure to result. Most of us will have to continue to depend on trade marks and the reliability of well established oil companies to insure our getting an oil of high quality.

Value of Tests

Important automobile and tractor manufacturers can and do maintain testing departments to study the many brands and grades of lubricating oils on the market. From the results of these tests they decide what lubricating oil will be the best suited to the different parts of their machine. And they recommend that this particular grade of oil be used. In general it is perhaps wise to follow the advice of the manufacturer, because his only object in making the recommendation that you use a particular grade of oil is that he believes the machine will give better service if this is used.

Farmers make considerable use of axle grease and hard oil and it is interesting to know just what these are. Axle grease consists of a mixture of a low grade of animal or vegetable oil which is treated with lime. This may then be mixed with mica or graphite, tho some axle greases do not contain these minerals. Hard oil is a much higher grade of material. It is made chemically from good quality oils and is an insoluble soap which is subsequently softened with mineral oil.



Justice for the Public

County Industrial Courts May be Established, to Aid in Obtaining the Right Local Business Relationships Among the Producers

By Ray Yarnell

THE COURT of industrial relations has been accepted in Kansas. It is established and functioning. Many cases have been filed and other complaints are awaiting an opportune moment to be presented. The bulky machinery of the new organization has been adjusted and oiled, steam is up and the engineer stands at the throttle ready to the wheels in motion to grind out industrial justice.

Altho the court of industrial relations still faces its first test, its creators have an abiding faith in its constitutionality and its practicability. They believe it will function in a manner that will be impartial to all persons affected by its decisions.

Work is Limited

Encouraged by this conviction the men responsible for its organization are looking ahead, to read, if they may, what the future holds. The law establishing the court was purposely held within narrow bounds; it was restricted in order that there might be as little question as possible as to whether it was constitutional. The field in which the court can operate is carefully defined, ruled down to a small section of industrial life.

Because of this restriction and the wide opportunity for growth offered thereby, interest clusters around the action which will most likely be the next step in its development.

An amendment of the existing law which will grant authority for the establishment of courts of industrial relations in every county in the state is a development likely to come at no distant date, in the opinion of W. L. Huggins, presiding judge of the court.

The original law was written by Judge Huggins and it is fitting that he should be the first to point out the course along which it best can grow.

Granted that the court of industrial relations will function successfully in its vital but restricted industrial field, where only the exceptionally important disputes affecting industries impressed with a public interest will be considered, logic would indicate that similar courts, operating in an equally restricted field, could play an important co-operative part in adjusting minor disputes to which the larger court cannot afford to give its attention.

On this theory, then, Judge Huggins sees a future inviting toward an expansion of the industrial court idea. While it might be held that the smaller courts would lack a "public necessity" argument to back up their claims for constitutionality, yet public acceptance of the principle on which they were founded and a general conviction that they were a part of a sane machinery which protected the rights of all, would give them a standing in the regard of the people difficult for other courts to ignore.

Here, then, is Judge Huggins's idea of an industrial court system supplementary to the new court of industrial relations, bringing it to the period of adolescence, from whence development will proceed more rapidly until the court reached a comprehensive maturity.

An amendment to the present law authorizing the establishment of county courts is all that is necessary. The machinery to conduct these courts is already in existence in the civil and criminal court organization. No addi-

tions would be necessary. The expense of industrial suits would be held to the minimum of record costs and the cost of enforcing decisions.

Procedure to engage the attention of the county courts would be simple, much more so than that required to start civil or criminal action. This should be assured by the law establishing local courts because it is essential that an immediate settlement of disputes be possible in order that industry could proceed with normal efficiency.

Such courts would not handle cases involving large industries and where a great amount of investigation would be necessary before a proper decision could be reached. The disputes coming before it would be minor in character, but disputes nevertheless, which, taken in the aggregate, exert a profound influence on labor and capital, and, if ended with force by one side or the other, making for dissatisfaction and general unrest.

The farmer who brought a load of wheat to the elevator and was charged what he considered an unjust fee for storage or elevator service could bring the question before the court and secure redress if he was deserving. The employer who discharged a union workman on the ground that he was incompetent, thereby bringing on a strike, could appeal to the court to adjudicate the dispute. Both sides would be heard and the court would decide whether the action of the employer was justified. If so, it would have power to see that work was resumed. If the workman had been discharged without cause the employer could be

compelled by the court to reinstate him.

Since the establishment of the court of industrial relations, letters from scores of persons have been received asking that the court act in just such cases. The judges have been compelled to repeatedly announce that the court cannot assume jurisdiction of these minor disputes, not only because of the burden of work entailed, but also because it is limited by law to a consideration of only those interests which are invested with a public interest and whose interruption would result in suffering or deprivation.

When the Court Can Act

Before the court of industrial relations can act in any industrial dispute the rights of the public must be threatened. In such event it has the authority to initiate action. It is true, however, that the court can be brought into action in any dispute of consequence, on petition of 10 taxpayers, the attorney general, either party to the dispute or on a presentation in writing of an agreement of both parties to the dispute to rest their case in the hands of the court for adjudication. But in all these cases the controversy must be in an industry over which the court is given specific jurisdiction and the dispute must be of such consequence as to constitute a public peril.

An interesting development of the industrial court idea in Kansas since the law was enacted by the legislature is the changed and changing attitude of labor.

The law was proposed as a preventive for such things as the coal strike, which brought suffering to many people in Kansas. It was a radical departure from procedure in the past.

(Continued on Page 60.)

[illegible]

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Eliminate friction. Keep your repair expense to the minimum. Lubricate with En-ar-co Motor Oil. Start TODAY.

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County..... State.....
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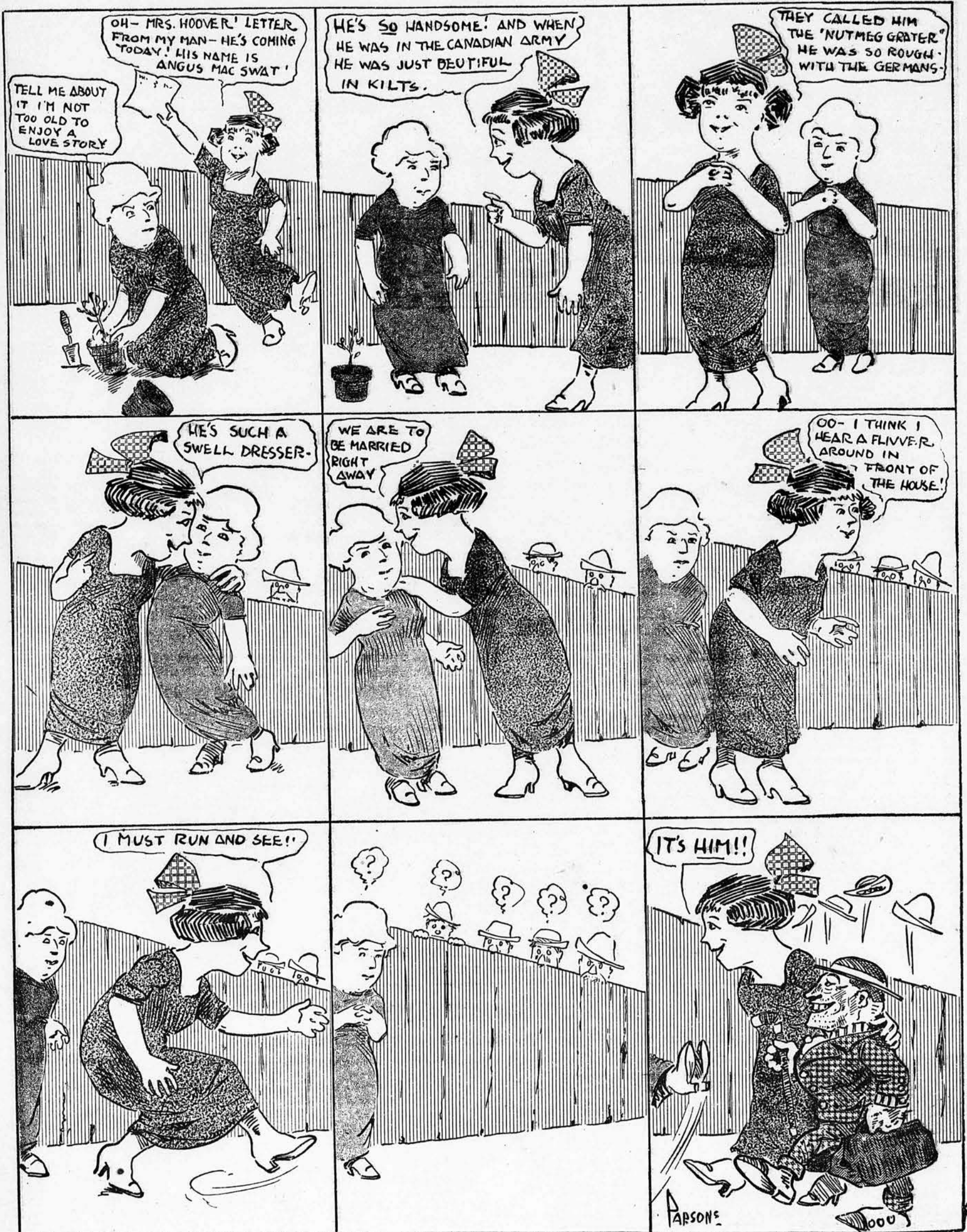
(Make of Automobile or Tractor)
(Be sure to give make of auto or tractor or game will not be sent)

Am at present using.....Motor Oil. I will

be in the market for more oil again about.....and
you may quote me on..... gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

The Handsomer Man---The Mystery of Why the Hired Girl Couldn't "See" the Hoover Boys is Finally Solved to Everybody's Satisfaction



Senator Capper's Washington Comment

ONE OF the things to which I have long been opposed is the Congressional garden seed graft, and the other day I was afforded the opportunity to make my opposition effectively felt. As a member of the Senate Committee on agriculture I had an opportunity to vote against this graft and did so. I am convinced the Senate will sustain the Committee's action.

Seed Graft Eliminated

As the measure came over from the House it contained an item of \$239,000 for the purchase of garden seeds to be distributed free by Congressmen. This is merely a continuance of a practice that has prevailed in Congress for many years. An effort was made to eliminate the item in the House but it failed. When the bill goes to conference, as it will have to go, now that the Senate has eliminated and changed many of the items, a renewed effort to get this item back in the bill doubtless will be made, but I am sure the Senate conferees will make every effort possible to keep the item out of the bill, and thus put an end to this expensive and practically valueless practice.

Shoe Prices Too High

The whole story of profiteering probably never will be told. But a new chapter has been written by the Massachusetts commission appointed to investigate the cost of necessities of life. The facts they uncovered are interesting. Massachusetts has a large population and its people wear out many millions of shoes annually. It is also the home of a great number of shoe factories. So it is not to be wondered at that one of the first subjects of inquiry should be shoes. It is interesting to note that one of the first discoveries made by the commission was that while the retailer of shoes was taking a generous profit, he was by no means the chief profiteer. The big profiteer, this commission discovered, is the dealer in leather. The retailer during the last 12 months was required to pay 161 per cent more for men's shoes than he did in 1913, before the Great World War began, and he charged the consumer 154 per cent more. For women's shoes he paid 154 per cent more and charged the consumer an increase of 142 per cent.

Leather Trust Makes a Haul

In contrast with this, note the profits of the Central Leather company. This corporation is capitalized for 40 million dollars of 7 per cent preferred stock and 40 million dollars of common stock. Its annual report just issued shows its total net earnings were 190 per cent more than in 1918.

The net income of the company for 1919 was more than 14 million dollars, sufficient to pay, after taking care of the preferred 7 per cent dividends, more than \$30 on each hundred-dollar share of common stock.

In 1913 there were no dividends on the common stock and never had been up to that time in the entire life of the corporation.

It is quite apparent that the war did not hurt the Central Leather company and it has done even better since the armistice was signed. Yet there are people stupid enough to believe that wearers of shoes are to derive some benefit from the decline in the price of livestock during the past year, because hides ought not to cost so much.

Reduced Acreage Certain

But the Department of Agriculture at least is awakening to the danger of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs and recently directed attention to the disastrous effects flowing from the high wages being demanded by farm laborers and the high cost of farm equipment and supplies. A pronounced movement of people from the farms to the cities already has begun. In New York state 35,000 men and boys have

quit farming and gone to the cities, while only about 11,000 have changed from other industries to farming. The same conditions in varying degrees prevail in other sections of the country. Farm wages have gone up 94 per cent since the beginning of the war and many farmers reported that they were unable to compete with other industries for labor and at the same time make a profit on their farming operations. Reduced planting appears to be a certain result of this movement of people from the farms to the cities.

Rotten Deal for Farmers

In the face of such enormous profits by leather dealers and others who handle the product of the farms, the farmer continues to get it in the neck. Recently Attorney General Palmer boasted in a public speech that the price of livestock is lower, and yet there has been an actual increase in the prices of food commodities in Washington since January 1.

Prohibition and Banking

One doesn't have to argue with Kansas people concerning the benefits of prohibition. But now the whole country is getting an object lesson. Total national bank deposits in the United States increased from June 30 to November 17, last year, \$1,422,883,000, and some government officials say the increase is directly traceable to prohibition, which became nationally effective last July 1. That this statement is borne out by the facts is shown by the opening of 880,949 new accounts in national banks alone during the above period and of course the number of new accounts in state and private banks thruout the country is very much greater.

Profiteering in Grain

Not only has the United States Grain Corporation accumulated a profit of some 50 million dollars, all of which has come, of course, out of the pockets of the wheat farmers of the country, but a federal grand jury out in the state of Washington has made a report in which the belief is expressed that the credit of the United States Grain Corporation has been used in that section by speculators to advance the price after the grain had left the farmer's hands from the guaranteed price of \$2.22 a bushel for hard wheat to \$3.30 and the public is compelled to buy flour and bread at prices based on this extortionate price. A. M. Houser, the vice president of the United States Grain Corporation for the Northwestern district, is named as one of the chief profiteers from the manipulations of the United States Grain Corporation. The charges, and all acts of the Grain Corporation in connection with speculation in the price of wheat, if there has been any, are to be the basis of an investigation by the Senate Committee on Manufactures, if a resolution offered by Senator Reed is adopted.

Vanderbilt's Booze Seized

I wish to approve the action of the Department of Justice for its recent seizure of liquors on the private yacht of one of the Vanderbilts at Key West, Fla., recently. The Vanderbilts were spending the winter at Palm Beach, Fla., and the yacht had been sent over to Havana, Cuba, to stock up with fine wines and liquors for the private consumption of the Vanderbilts and their friends. As soon as the boat entered a United States port, however, agents of the Department of Justice boarded her and confiscated the stock of intoxicants, valued at \$1,350.

No Favors for Rich Men

This prompt and decisive action of the Department of Justice is worthy of all commendation. Since national prohibition became completely effective on January 15, there has been much complaint by certain laboring men and others of the poorer classes that they

were being deprived of their beer while the rich still had their cellars filled with liquors. Apparently it is the purpose of the Department of Justice to see that no special privileges are to be granted rich men like Vanderbilt when once their supplies of liquors are exhausted. If the Vanderbilts and the other men of wealth must have their liquor apparently they are going to have to go outside the country to get it and to remain there to drink it. Under the policy pursued at Key West there will be no "toting" of intoxicants from Havana and other near-by oases into this country even by the very rich.

Some Presidential Prospects

Among the active Presidential candidates, Senators Johnson, Harding and Poindexter, and General Wood and Governor Lowden are all making aggressive campaigns. Their managers at Washington have begun to flood the country with press matter boosting their candidates. In Democratic Presidential circles, Attorney General Palmer is making the most aggressive fight at present, and appears to have very strong support in the Democratic national machine. He represents his home state of Pennsylvania on the national committee and has many strong supporters among the members of that committee.

Talk of President Wilson as a candidate has almost ceased. Even his old friends in the Democratic party hope he will not go after a third term. The President has become extremely unpopular even among members of his own party since his dismissal of Secretary Lansing, and his cause was not helped by the choice of Bainbridge Colby as Mr. Lansing's successor. Of course, a President always can command a great following merely because he is President, but unquestionably Mr. Wilson is nowhere near as popular with the country generally or even with members of his own party as he was before he made his trip to Europe. I think it may be fairly said that his popularity is right now at the lowest point it ever has been since he first took office as President.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BE AUTO EXPERT

The demand for men who understand the operation and repair of automobiles and tractors at salaries of \$100 to \$400 monthly is so great that D. T. Bartlett, president of Bartlett's Wichita Automobile & Tractor School, offers to send, without charge, to all who want to learn the business, a large illustrated book entitled "The Way to a Better Job." If you are interested just drop a card to Mr. Bartlett, 154 North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas, and request a free copy.

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Easily Sawn By One Man. Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.

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Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes pump easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price. Cash or Easy Payment.

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If You Hear Anybody Talking

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A ten days' trial shows results that please, and with gain in comfort there is no loss of pleasure.

A wonderful table drink, pure, healthful, economical, delicious! No advance in price.

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Lowe's



Before you paint
this spring—
send for this book

Costs so little as 10 cents in stamps. May save you gallons and gallons of paint, not to mention days of time. Saving paint and painting time, at the present price of both, means something.

Don't think this book is just another one of those bragging advertisements that tells with a loud noise that the paint we sell, is "the only paint on earth worth buying." It isn't that kind of a book at all.

It is not even written by a maker of paint, but by a one time farmer, who has used lots of inside and outside paint, and is now living in town and still using paint. You'll like the way he tells things, because you will at once know he's telling exactly what's so.

The book's name is the Happy Happening, a paint tale of inside and out. Send 10 cents in stamps for it.

The Lowe Brothers Company

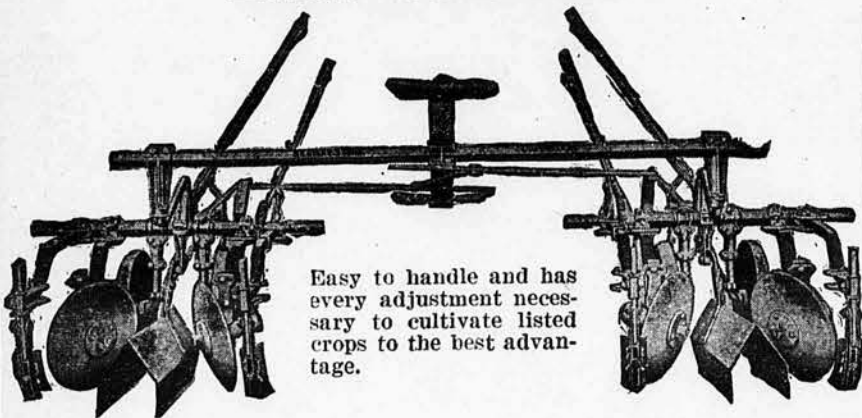
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You Will Like It

B. F. Avery's Two Row Lister Cultivator



Easy to handle and has every adjustment necessary to cultivate listed crops to the best advantage.

The hitch is directly connected to the bell wheels and disc frames, and the machine is so evenly balanced that the entire weight of machine and operator can be thrown either on the discs and shovels, or on the wheels as desired.

The gangs are connected to the cross frame by swinging goose necks that allow the gangs to float independently and follow the row without binding in any way.

The seat equalizer allows for variation in the distance between the gangs, keeping the seat midway between them at all times. There are other features that you will like.

Call on the B. F. Avery dealer

Founded 1825

B. F. AVERY AND SONS

Incorporated 1877

Louisville, Ky.

Make School House Modern

Many Buildings Can be Very Easily Remodeled

BY RODNEY MONCURE



This Shows How a One Room School House Can be Remodeled to the Best Advantage and How Easily Its Capacity Can be Doubled.

YES, IT certainly was a most forlorn little schoolhouse; and 50 children were crowded into a room originally meant for 30! No wonder the patrons in that district were clamoring for a new building, but the county superintendent shook his head, sadly. "We haven't the money for a new building. We'll just have to enlarge the old one. What can you suggest?" he said to me.

I looked at the old building, thoughtfully. "Let me measure up the old building, and draw it carefully; then I'll make a sketch, showing what we can do, in the way of remodeling," I answered. "All right, go ahead, but you'll have your own trouble, modernizing that old dog-house!" laughed the county superintendent.

The Old Schoolhouse

Now, this was just the regular one-room country schoolhouse; the type hasn't changed in 50 years, and you see it everywhere, from Maine to California. A door in one end; three or four windows along each side, and probably another behind the teacher's desk; and a stove in the middle. Sometimes a vestibule is built on; but that's unusual. Just why a man will put a water system in his home, buy a tractor for his farm and then build exactly the same sort of schoolhouse that his great-grandfather built, I can't say, but there it is. The old-time school is really as out-of-date as the draw-well and the ox-team. Why? Listen. Go and sit at your child's desk, in one of these schoolhouses; then try to write. Notice how the windows over on your right, throw the shadow of your hand, holding the pencil, straight across the words, and how you have to strain your eyes to see what you are doing. Also, note what a nice headache you'll get, in an hour or so, from staring at that window behind the teacher's desk! And if you are near the open stove, you'll be all in a sweat, but if you are 10 feet away, you'll be shivering. In either case, you'll contract and carry a nasty cold if nothing worse, all winter.

You think I'm overdrawing this picture? Then go try it; also look at the army records, and notice how injured eyesight caused the rejection of a far bigger percentage of country boys than of city boys!

Well, anyway, I set to work with my plan as shown in the accompanying diagram. About 14 feet away from

the old building, I drew another, exactly the same size. Between them I laid out a hall and a workroom. This workroom is meant for the simpler forms of manual training, domestic science and agriculture. Rolling partitions separate the rooms so that the whole building can be practically thrown into one room, when so desired for special exercises, and community meetings.

Arrangement of Windows

The end windows I closed up, but in one side of each room, new and old, I put a series of large windows, so that the light would always fall on the left side of the pupil, sitting at a desk. If you see how I've set the teacher's desks and of course the children face these, you'll understand what I mean. All modern schoolrooms are built with windows on the left, and nowhere else. In fact, the school laws of many states require this. And most laws also require that the glass surface in the windows must be not less than one-sixth of the floor area of the room. They also require that the tops of the windows must come within 6 inches of the ceiling. Next, I built good chimneys, and put in jacketed stoves, which heat the room comfortably and evenly so that every part is equally warm.

Next, I cut off a cloakroom, 3½ feet wide, across the ends of each classroom. The cloakroom windows keep the front of the building from looking blank, for we can't have windows in the ends of the classrooms, as I have just explained.

"Fine!" exclaimed the county superintendent, when I showed him my sketches. "That's exactly what we wish! I suppose you'll put stucco all over outside, new and old?"

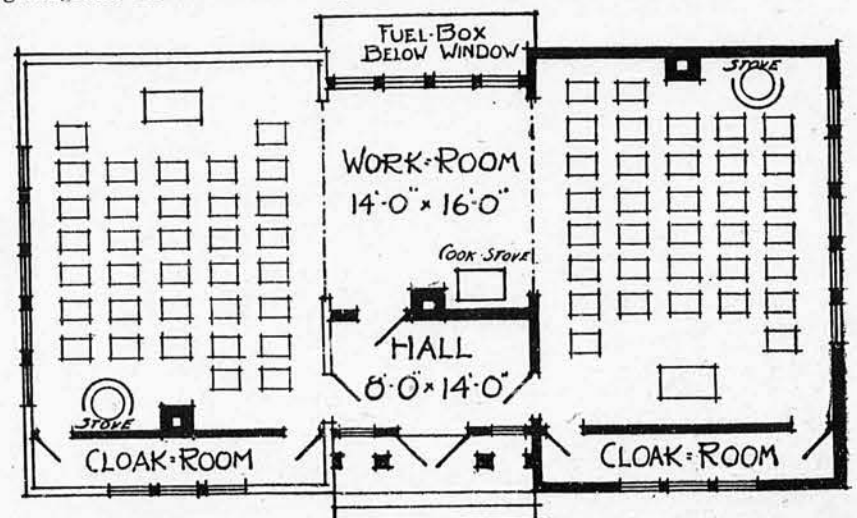
"Either that or gray-stained shingles," I told him. "Then you get away from the constant expense of repairing."

"Well, I don't know why more districts don't fix up their old schoolhouses this way," he said, "but probably the school board never thought about it."

"I suppose that's the only reason," I answered. How about your schoolhouse? Why can't your board modernize it? Ask them to think it over.

"Oh, well!" said the Old Fogey, "Clothes do not make the man!"

"Don't you believe it," responded the Grouch. "Suits have made many a lawyer."—Cincinnati Enquirer.



This Diagram Shows How a Second Recitation Room, a Work Room, a Hall and Two Good Cloak Rooms were Easily Added to the Old Building.

Keep Manure Spreader Busy

Cattle production and soil building should go hand in hand. We sometimes wonder if the principles upon which this statement is based are carried out by cattlemen generally. A cattleman once told us we were wrong in urging the growing of cattle as a means of conserving soil fertility. He maintained that the methods being practiced by cattlemen over the state do not conserve soil fertility. Too often the forage is hauled from the field to some sheltered place along a creek or ravine bank where the spring freshets can be depended upon to clean out the feed lot and save the owner the necessity of having to haul out manure. Out in the field there will be nothing to turn under but the stubs of the corn or kafir. The fertility locked up in the fodder goes down the stream. This is a pessimistic picture of the way in which our soil is being depleted.

Return Manure to Soil

The same excuse was offered as a reason for not putting up a silo in order to get greater returns from the forage part of the crop. It was argued that the silo would rapidly deplete the soil of the fields upon which the silage crops were produced. Of course if no effort is made to get the refuse and the manure from feeding fodder or silage to cattle back to the soil, it will be depleted more rapidly than if the stalks are pastured down in the good old orthodox way, returning perhaps from 50 cents to \$1 an acre in feed value.

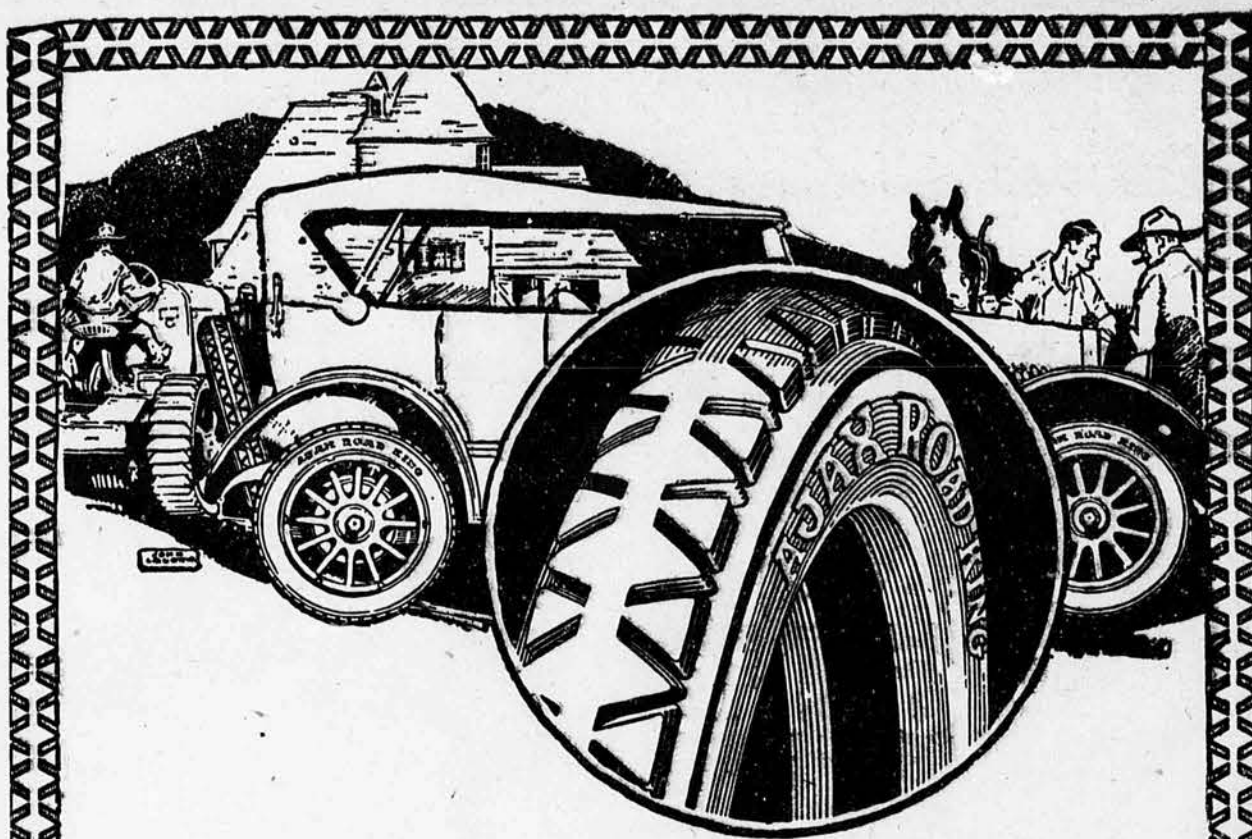
In urging the growing of more livestock as we have done in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, we have constantly endeavored to make the foregoing points clear. Proper handling of manure is a most important part of livestock farming. On many farms the scattering of the accumulated manure is perhaps the most pressing job at the present time. The ideal method is to haul it out as it is produced, but on every farm much will accumulate during the winter season and every effort possible should be made to get it out on the fields before the crops are planted. If this method of handling manure is consistently practiced the increasing of cattle and other livestock on the farm cannot help increasing the crop yields. It is a noticeable fact that on dairy farms where cattle have been kept for a good many years, the soil has constantly increased in fertility. This has been true even tho the manure in many cases has not been hauled out until much of its fertility has been lost.

Spreader Good Investment

Spending money for a manure spreader is one of the most profitable investments that can be made on a farm where livestock is kept. This is so not only because it saves a great deal of labor in the scattering of the manure, but because it distributes it so evenly that its full value as a plant food is available at once. Plants do not take in their food in solid form. It must be dissolved before it can be taken up by the roots. Manure scattered by hand is apt to be in large chunks of clods, and as long as it remains in this condition it is of little value as a fertilizer. It is only as it is broken up in small particles and evenly distributed over the whole surface, that it can be readily appropriated by the plants. This is accomplished by the spreader more completely than it can be done by hand. By the hand method of scattering from 20 to 30 loads are frequently distributed on a single acre. With a machine as low as 3 tons to the acre can be spread. This thin, even spreading means a great increase in the value of the manure to the crop grown.

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



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Ajax Racing Triumphs

Ajax Road King, with its burly tread braced and reinforced by Ajax Shoulders of Strength, stands first in favor with those daring speed kings who race on dirt tracks. At state and county fairs in 1919 Ajax Tires fairly swept the field. They outstripped competition. They stood up under gruelling tests—and won.

These Ajax achievements are full of meaning to the farmer—for, after all, dirt tracks are merely country roads fenced in.

Your best dealer can supply you with Ajax Tires—Ajax Road King, and Ajax Cord with the Cleated Tread, Ajax Inner Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories.

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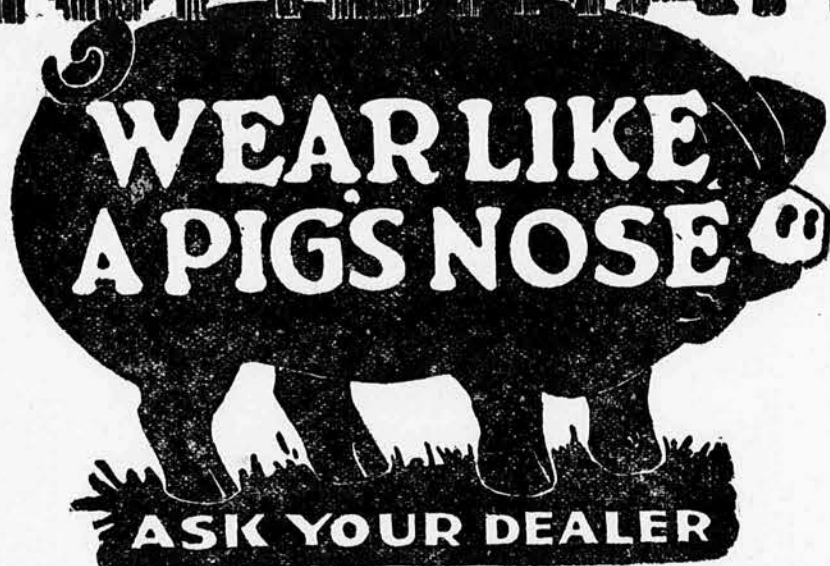
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DETROIT SPECIAL COMBINATION SUITS



The Most Practical All-round Farm Work-Garment

"They Wear Like a Pig's Nose"
—Guarantees the Longest Wear

Anywhere—on any farm—at the chores, in the field, summer or winter, Finck's "Pig's Nose" Combination Suits are the most practical work garments you can buy.

They are comfortable to a degree that's amazing. In summer they can be worn over thin underwear without any other clothing. A clear circulation of air through entire length makes them cool to work in.

They are roomy. There are no tight waist belts. You can stoop, bend, pull or strain, and they will not rip or tear, bind or cut. Nine large pockets add to their convenience.

They are just the garment you need around the barn and at threshing time. The collar fits snugly; adjustable ankle and wrist straps give absolute protection to body from dust and prickly chaff.

You can get these long wearing Finck's "Pig's Nose" Combination Suits in khaki, blue, hickory stripe or white. They cost less in the long run.

*Ask Your Nearest Dealer to Show You
These Garments. If He Hasn't Them Write
Us and We Will See that You Are Supplied*



W. M. FINCK & COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Manufacturers of High Grade Overalls, Men's and Women's Combination Work Suits

Branches: St. Louis, Mo. Dallas, Tex. Seattle, Wash. Chattanooga, Tenn. Livingston, Montana

Brood Sows Need Good Care

Well Balanced Rations Will Increase Pig Profits

BY L. A. WEAVER



First Call for Lunch. Good Care Both Before and After Farrowing Will Usually Mean the Difference Between Profit and Loss.

THE profit which will accrue from the brood sow herd is, in the main, dependent upon that derived from the pigs produced. In taking up the subject, then, it is logical to limit the discussion to those factors which have an influence either upon the cost of production or the value of pigs farrowed and raised to weaning time, since the difference between these two items will show the amount of profit derived from the operation.

The value of a pig at weaning time is dependent mainly upon two things, first the type, or, we might say, breeding of the individual, and second upon how well the pig in question has been developed. The pig of the type that will produce rapid gains economically, must be well bred. In other words, he must be the offspring of animals which have been selected because they were of efficient pork producing type.

Keep Only Good Types

With feeds at the present high prices, it is good business to raise the best type of hogs possible. Any man who has fed hogs knows that there is a great deal of difference in the way hogs of good type will feed as compared with hogs of poor quality and type. In the one case, you have a slow feeder and a hog that when ready to go, will not bring the top of the market. On the other hand, the well-bred pig of the right type will make rapid gains, and is ready to go in less time, and when sold, will bring the high dollar.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment station last fall marketed a car load of purebred Poland China pigs of late spring farrowing which were put on feed at weaning time, about June 15, weighing on the average 34 pounds. They were fed on a ration of corn 9 parts, shorts 2 parts, and tankage 1 part, for 161 days or a little more than five months, at which time they averaged 202.5 pounds.

The amount of feed required to produce 1 pound of gain was a little less than 4 pounds. These data are not exceptional, but can be duplicated by the practical feeder, and emphasize the importance of using hogs of the right type. These hogs at the beginning of the experiment or at weaning time, gave evidence of feeding ability and hence were unquestionably worth more than the same number of pigs of non-descript breeding would have been.

The value of a pig at weaning time, however, is not only dependent upon its breeding but it must also have been well fed and cared for up to that time so that it will be healthy, thrifty and well developed for age. Liberal feeding of the sow while she is suckling her litter, supplying feed for pigs separate from the sow by means of creepers, keeping them free from lice and worms, are all essential to properly develop the pigs up to weaning time.

Good Care Insures Profits

If proper attention, then, is paid to the breeding and development of the young pig, it will have a relatively high value at weaning time. Now, if the cost of producing it up to this time has been kept as low as possible, it is apparent that the margin of profit will be satisfactory.

One factor which has an important bearing upon this cost is the cost of the ration fed the sow, for ordinarily this item must be charged against the pigs produced. It is important then to make the ration of the brood sow as

cheap as possible. It is not enough, however, merely to supply a cheap ration. It must not only be cheap but be efficient. To be efficient, the ration must be well balanced, that is, it must supply the different nutrients which the sow needs, in ample amounts.

What is such a ration and what does it cost with feeds at the present prices? In December 1916, the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station selected 42 head of purebred Poland China gilts farrowed in late March and April of the previous spring. These gilts had been rather liberally fed on forage during the summer and fall. They were divided into six lots of seven each and each lot handled in exactly the same manner except that a different ration was fed.

Rations Used

Lot I was fed a ration consisting of 10 parts of corn, 1 part tankage, and alfalfa hay at will. Lot II received 10 parts of corn, 1 part tankage, and clover hay at will. Lot III was fed 10 parts of corn and 1 part tankage. Lot IV received 5 parts of corn, and 1 part of old process linseed oil meal. Lot V received 8 parts of corn, 2 parts shorts, and 1 part oil meal. Lot VI was fed 8 parts of corn, 4 parts shorts, 1 part bran, and 1 part tankage. The clover and alfalfa hay was No. 1 to choice and was fed once daily in a rack. The corn was ground and all feed except hay was mixed with water at feeding time and fed twice a day, that is, every morning and evening.

All lots were fed so that they were kept in good growing and breeding condition.

The average weight of the gilts at the beginning of the trial was 186 to 188 pounds and at the close of the winter period they weighed 265 to 270 pounds, having gained 75 to 84 pounds. The cost of feed consumed ran from \$11.84 a sow to \$13.47, estimating feeds at the following prices: Corn \$1.25 a bushel, shorts \$2.60 a hundredweight, bran \$1.75 a hundredweight, tankage \$90 a ton, old process linseed oil meal \$60 a ton, alfalfa hay \$30 a ton and clover hay \$20 a ton.

All rations proved satisfactory for gilts.

(Continued on Page 65.)

Solves the Heat Question for Farm Homes



Throw out the old, dirty, wasteful methods of heating and install the modern, clean and efficient hot water radiator heating with an IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boiler

Make your farm home a haven of comfort. Warm every corner and drafty hallway. Give your good wife and yourself the comfort of an evenly warmed home with the healthful cleanliness and the great fuel saving of IDEAL - AMERICAN heating.

The IDEAL-Arcola Radiator Boiler

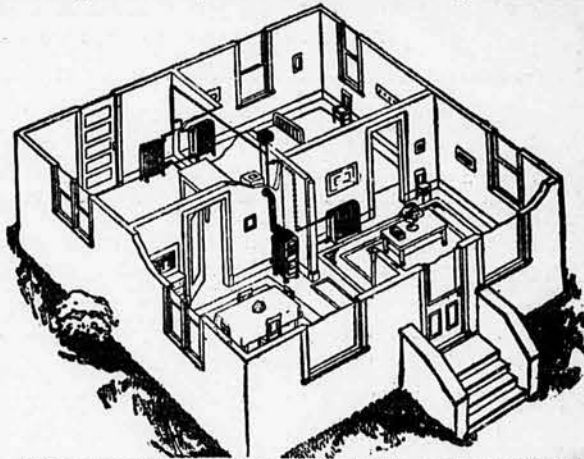
Gives the small farm house the complete comfort of a city mansion. The IDEAL-Arcola heats the room in which it is placed and circulates its surplus heat to the AMERICAN Radiators in adjoining rooms. It heats the whole house with one fire and lasts as long as the building stands.

Shipped complete for immediate installation

The beauty of the IDEAL-Arcola method is that no cellar is needed. Everything is on one floor. The Arcola is placed in any room that has a chimney connection. No running to cellar. Same water is used over and over again for years.

Cleanly heating—healthful heating—free from fire risks!

Unlike stoves, there are no coal-gas leaks into the living-rooms. The IDEAL-Arcola delivers the soft, radiant warmth of hot water—not the dry burnt-out atmosphere of stove heating. There is no fire risk to building—no danger to children—fire lasts for hours! The Arcola burns hard or soft coal. Brings cost of heating down to the lowest notch—and gives IDEAL comfort.



Simple way of heating a four-room cellarless cottage by IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boiler and three AMERICAN Radiators

Catalog showing open views of houses, with the IDEAL-Arcola Boiler in position will be mailed (free). Write today

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-5 Chicago



62 BREEDS PROFITABLE Pure-Bred Chickens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Hardy Fowls, Eggs and Incubators at lowest prices. Pioneer Poultry Farm. Valuable poultry book and catalog FREE. F. A. NEUBERT, Box 302, Mankato, Minn.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 141 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

A Morning Dish Of Grape-Nuts

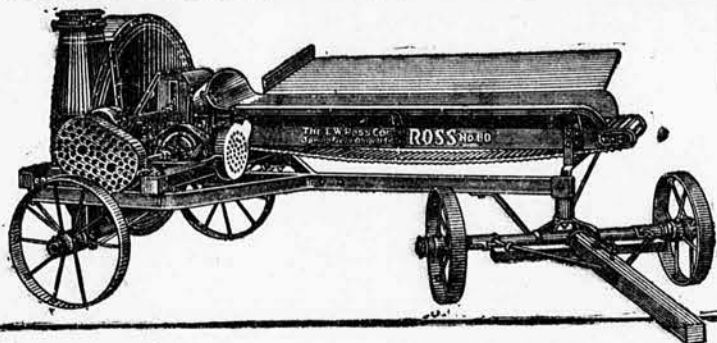
certainly does hearten one up for the day. Why shouldn't it? Grape-Nuts is ready-cooked, ready-sweetened, and contains just those good elements nature requires for the strength to do things.

Make Grape-Nuts your home cereal
"There's a Reason"

BUY KEY OVERALLS GUARANTEED Made to Last Longer Ask your Dealer. If out of your size, write The McKay Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

King Corn Silos

King of All Our special methods of construction and reinforcing practically insure your Silo lasting a lifetime. Both glazed and unglazed, everlasting fire clay tile. Famous triple air space blocks—same principle as Thermos bottle—prevents quick changes in temperature. SAVE MONEY and guarantee satisfaction by dealing with the oldest Silo Company in this territory. Special discount to early buyers. Write today for free circulars—a card will do. Ask about Ross Enslin Silos also King Corn Wood Stave Silos. Some territory open for agents. KING CORN SILO CO. 1126 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



BETTER silage—at lower cost! That's what you get with the Ross Ensilage Cutter. *Clean-cut silage*—from the first hour's operation right straight through the heaviest silo-filling job, and year after year of the same high-class low-cost service.

Better Silage—at lower cost. Do you want to know why? Walk into the store of the dealer who sells

Ross Ensilage Cutters

and ask him to show you the special *Ross Ball-Bearing End Thrust and Extra Knife Adjustment* which forces the knives right up against the shear bar and holds them there—absolutely preventing shredded silage or "chewed" silage—and keeping the rich juices in the corn, where they belong—by cutting every piece slick and clean.

Rockwood Fibre Pulley

Note that Ross Flywheel Cutters are equipped with genuine Rockwood Drive Pulleys. These pulleys grip the belt perfectly and absolutely prevent slippage. No wasted power and no jerking—no matter how heavy the load.

Low Speed — Light Draft

The staunch, sturdy Ross is built for hard work and lots of it. Requires minimum power—and hums right through the toughest job at a steady, low speed. No straining or racking.

Six-Fan Blower—Wish Bone Steel Mounting. Babbitted, Self-Conforming Bearings on Main Shaft. Angle Steel Frame

Study the Ross carefully. Compare it—part by part—with any other cutter on the market, selling at any price. Ask about the Ross Warranty which guarantees absolutely satisfactory service.

We Match Your Power

Ross Ensilage Cutters are especially designed for use with gasoline and kerosene engines. You don't need a special engine. There is a Ross to match your present power—from four horse-power up.

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Ask Anybody

Recognized
Standard
for
Tractor
Use

KINGSTON CARBURETORS are in use on more than eighty per cent. of all farm tractors, as standard equipment, solely through merit—because no other carburetor has been found as good for the job

A tractor is a machine, a tool. It must work efficiently, consistently, powerfully, economically.

The motor must deliver a maximum of power to the plowshare at a minimum of expense and trouble.

Tractor motors have used Kingston carburetors for years, and today are using more of them than ever before.

Doubtless your tractor has a Kingston carburetor. Most good tractors are so equipped.

If it does not, write us, giving the name and model of the tractor. We have an interesting story for you.



Kingston Carburetors
for Chevrolet Cars \$12.50

Mr. Chevrolet owner, do you want a carburetor that is not susceptible to atmospheric changes, that needs no special adjustments, that starts in any weather, instantly, that gives no trouble, that means more miles per gallon—a guaranteed carburetor? If your dealer cannot supply you, send to us today (Model 490, price \$11.00).

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DEPARTMENT I

Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Shall Farmers Grow Corn?

Often Conditions Make Grain Growing A Gamble

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER

MANY, many are the farmers in Kansas and Oklahoma who are "on the fence" in regard to the acreage of corn that they should plant this spring. It is only too true that the past few years have been such as to make the profitability of corn growing under our conditions a serious question with us. It is not my purpose here to endeavor to tell anyone what sort of season to expect for 1920 but rather to set down briefly some of the points that the farmer will wish to consider before deciding upon whether or not to plant corn, and then, to point out methods for increasing the chances for success in its production.

Where Corn is a Gamble

West of about the 98th Meridian, corn growing on ordinary soils is at most a gamble. There have been considerably more failures than successes. This is also true on the upland soils over most of Kansas and Oklahoma east of that Meridian. It would be a most profitable change if corn admirers having those conditions would quit endeavoring to grow large acreages of corn and would grow instead such crops as the grain and the Sweet sorghums and Sudan grass—crops that have proved year in and year out that they can give remunerative yields even in the driest years. On the bottom lands of approximately the eastern half of Kansas and Oklahoma, corn growing, while somewhat of a gamble, is often good enough to justify many farmers in planting the crop.

Many of the farmers who plant corn are those who are endeavoring to make cattle and hog feeding the principal source of farm income. For such men east of the 98th Meridian, I feel that the chances for success are good enough for them to grow small to medium acreages, being certain that they use a sufficient number of acres of their farms for growing the more certain producing feed crops, such as alfalfa and the sorghums. This will afford such farmers safety and will enable them to feed out their stock if the year happens to be a favorable one for corn production. To plant large acreages, or to depend upon corn alone for feed, over almost any section of Kansas or Oklahoma, is to make farming a gamble. "Safety first" must be our farmers' motto in the matter of corn growing.

I shall have a good number of hogs and calves to feed the coming winter and while I know that corn growing is not entirely sure even on my best bottom land in North Central Oklahoma, yet I shall plant about 25 acres of corn. If I do not get a crop, I shall still have plenty of alfalfa and other roughage feeds, which are as safe as anything I can grow, to make my stock deal relatively safe without a corn crop. I shall, in other words, take chances on about one-tenth of the land I farm, having the remainder in crops which are relatively "sure" if the season is anything like a normal one.

Our conditions are such that in the growing of corn even under the most favorable conditions, extreme care is necessary. There are several points that can be generally improved upon by our corn growers. Here are some of them:

Don't Plant Too Thick

First, a trip thru many corn fields last year would have convinced you that thick planting is too generally practiced. Fields with the corn plants no more than a foot apart in the rows and with the rows about 36 inches apart were entirely too common. It appears that many farmers who try to grow corn go on the assumption that if it is a corn year, the more thickly they plant the greater will be their yields. But, this is entirely wrong. Thin planting is absolutely necessary. This applies to bottom lands as well as to upland soils. Plants a foot apart in the row with the rows 36 inches apart is generally entirely too thick. Twice that distance apart in the rows would overcome much of the uncertainty of the crop on bottom lands. Thick planting and, at the most, uncertain supplies of rainfall when the

corn is tasseling, do not work well together; but relatively thin planting is an insurance against the effects of drouth.

Second, the past few seasons have proved that the question of varieties is far from settled. I recall distinctly visiting two corn fields near Manhattan, Kan., in the summer of 1917. One farmer had fair corn—his yield was around 30 bushels an acre—while his neighbor didn't get half that much an acre. The first had a late maturing variety while the latter had a very early maturing variety. Last year I visited fields where the opposite was true. But, I very seldom failed to note during the past three years that the farmer with the medium maturing varieties made more nearly a failure than either those with extremely early or extremely late maturing varieties. Certainly, under our conditions, the farmer who plants medium-maturing corn is taking the longest chances. Personally, I prefer to plant an early maturing variety and then if I fail to obtain a stand because of an unfavorable spring I can plant a late maturing variety or put in some kafir or cane.

Develop Home Varieties

I feel that there is an excellent opportunity for the farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma to improve the corn they are growing so as to make it safer for their conditions. There are extremely good varieties available but these can be much improved for the different local conditions. Recently I was at a small fair in Southeastern Kansas, and one of the exhibits which was especially interesting and instructive was from the high school. Plants from the plats of several varieties of corn showed the difference in value for the local conditions between some 20 varieties. There were tall varieties, and short varieties—high yielding and low yielding varieties. Corn from Minnesota seed was the nearest a failure, while that improved in Kansas, adapted to the state, gave the highest yields and those were of the best quality. It may be remarked that for those conditions Boone County White and Pride of Saline were outstanding in their superiority when compared with the other varieties.

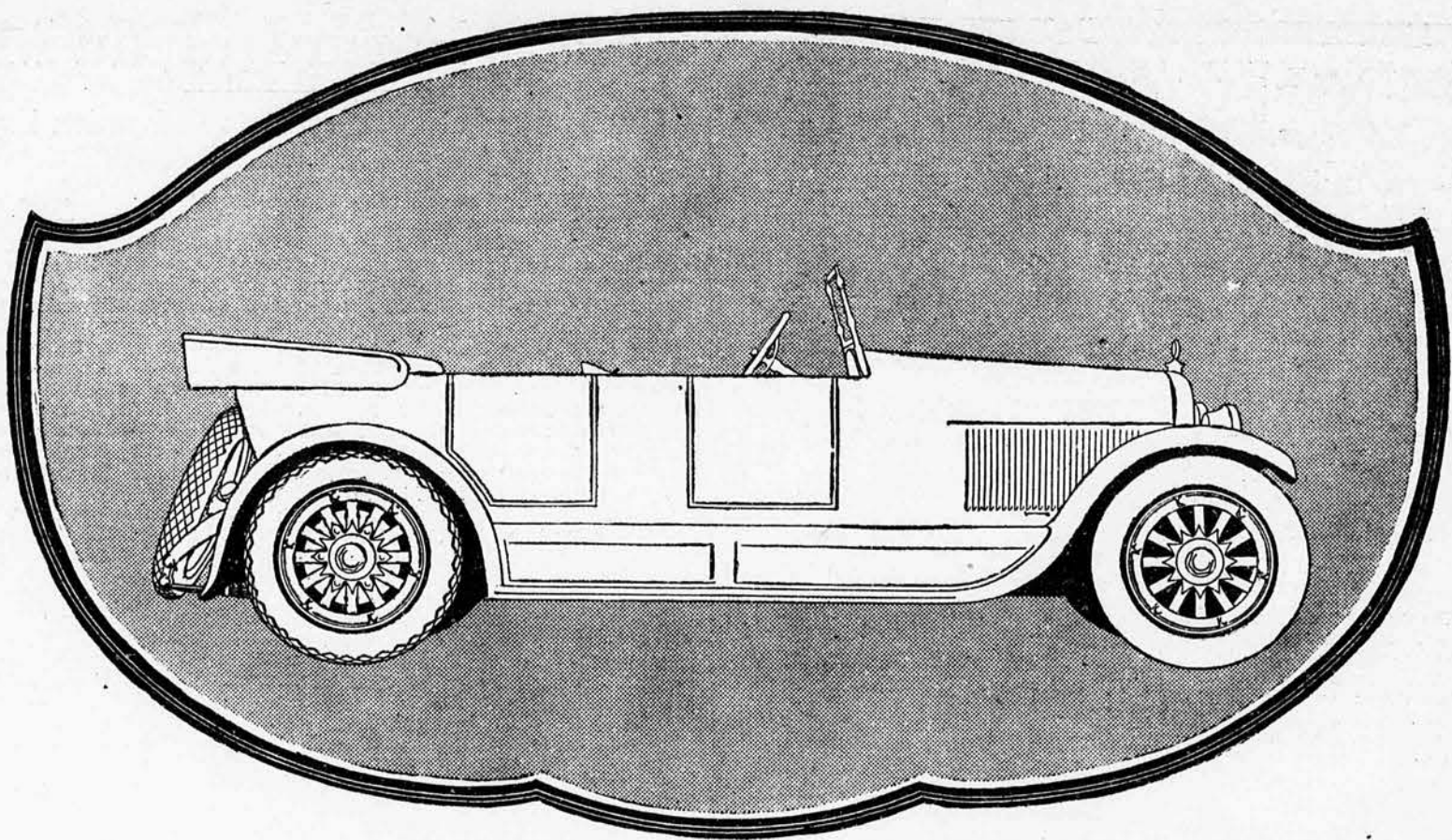
Where corn growing is attempted west of the 98th Meridian there is no doubt but that the low growing, compactly set, early varieties are the most reliable. While in some seasons, the tall, late maturing varieties may give the higher yields, yet on the average they will be found inferior. The difference in favor of the farmer gradually diminishes as we come east of that Meridian. Farmers west who have mammoth, late maturing varieties will do well to observe the low growing, early maturing varieties of their neighbors. Please remember that we are considering not one year, but an average of many years.

Third, the seasons of 1917, 1918, and 1919 have further enforced the idea that at least a small acreage of kafir for grain in Central, yes, and even in Eastern Kansas and Oklahoma is desirable. I talked with farmer after farmer there those years, each of whom wished that he had planted some kafir. Small acreages of that relatively sure crop would have enabled them to have slept better and to have kept on their farms many of the cattle which they had to rush to market. Planting some of the "reliables" for safety is certainly advisable for us who have bottom lands as well as those with uplands, except, of course, that the latter will do well to have larger acreages of the kafir or similar crops.

Some Dependable Crops

In West Central and Western Kansas and Oklahoma, kafir, milo, and the other grain and the Sweet sorghums, and Sudan grass are the crops to generally plant. Thousands of farmers with burned up fields of corn were saved by acreages of those crops. Year after year it has worked out as it has during the past three years. "Sureness" in crops production is essential. Just so long as any of our

(Continued on Page 65.)



The JORDAN Silhouette

TIME was when we bought motor cars like graphophones — large enough to entertain our neighbors. Our friends now have motor cars of their own.

Watch the endless line of motor cars moving down the boulevard. Count the average number of persons carried — it is really less than five.

Occasionally you see seven people in a car, but they all look strangely uncomfortable.

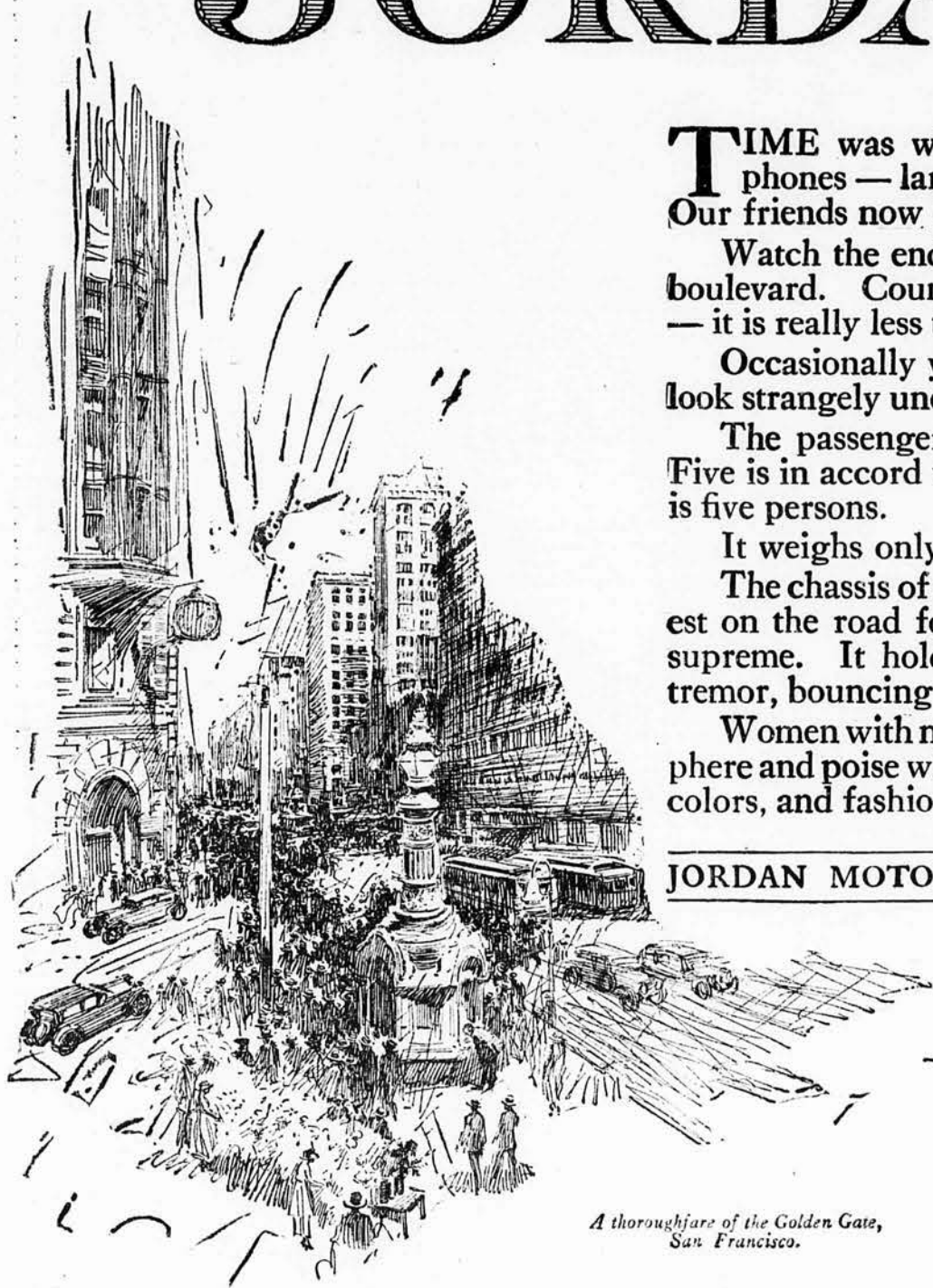
The passenger capacity of the new Jordan Silhouette-Five is in accord with the size of the average family, which is five persons.

It weighs only 2,800 pounds.

The chassis of finished mechanical excellence is the lightest on the road for its wheel base. In balance this car is supreme. It holds the road, speeding forward without a tremor, bouncing and swaying never.

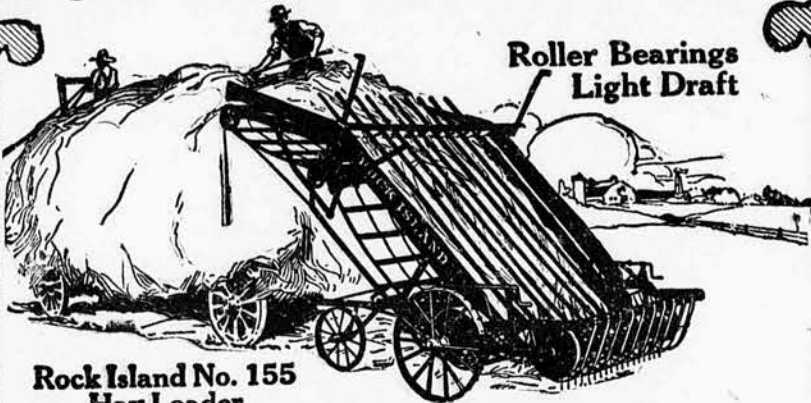
Women with natural appreciation for comfortable atmosphere and poise will find this car irresistible in its compelling colors, and fashion comfortable to a delightful degree.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INC., *Cleveland, Ohio*



*A thoroughfare of the Golden Gate,
San Francisco.*

ROCK ISLAND



Rock Island No. 155
Hay Loader

Only Loader With Hinged Elevator

Delivers any sized load onto wagon. As load increases elevator is easily raised. Carries hay well over. Wind cannot blow hay away. Return elevator well back, does not drag hay off. Easy to operate. Elevator lever reached from ground or wagon. Works in either swath or windrow. No adjustments to change from one to other. Strongly braced steel frame. Built to last.

Send for Farm Tool Catalog

Illustrates and describes Rock Island full line of Hay Tools—also line of Plows, Discs, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write today.

Rock Island No. 161 Cylinder Rake



Divided cylinder permits gentler handling of hay, clover and other crops. Does not rope the hay. Makes lighter draft.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY
225 Second Ave. Established 1855 Rock Island, Illinois

HAY TOOLS

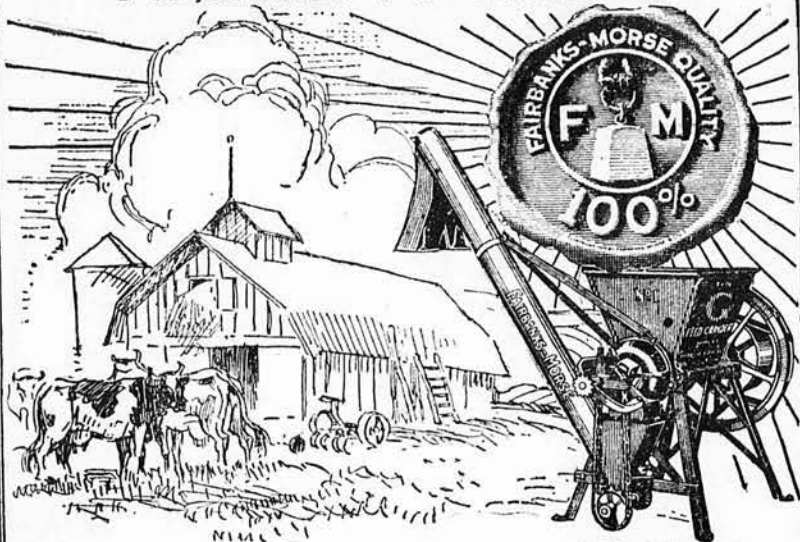
Grind your feed for bigger profits

TESTS have proved that ground grain produces more milk, meat and work than whole grain. Your saving thus is remarkably high when you grind your feeds!

¶ A Fairbanks-Morse "G" Feed Grinder gives your stock "balanced rations," stops needless food-wastes and puts dollars into your pocket.

¶ Quality construction throughout. Grinds all grains uniformly fine—is easily adjusted—has many valuable efficiency features. See the "G" Grinder at your local dealer.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO



"G" Feed Grinder with
Spiral Sacking Elevator

Kansas Farm Bureau Meets

County Delegates Ratify State Federation Program

BY G. C. WHEELER

WITHOUT high pressure promotion methods or any attempt at the spectacular, the Kansas farm bureau federation became a going concern at the meeting of county farm bureau delegates held in Manhattan February 27. It was merely a formal ratification of the work done by the organization committee of level-headed men, who had carefully considered the question of federation for months, finally calling the meeting of last November where a tentative farm bureau federation was formed subject to the approval of the local bureaus of the state.

The manner in which this state federation has taken form is characteristic of the county bureau development in Kansas. It has been the policy of those directing the farm bureau work in this state to go slowly and not force upon any community a farm bureau organization until there was sufficient local support to insure its becoming a permanent piece of machinery with a real task. Mistakes were made, and in the early days of the farm bureau movement in Kansas some of its most loyal supporters at the present time were against it. In its endeavors to crystallize progressive agricultural thought, keeping to the front the safe fundamental principles upon which the permanency of the farm bureau movement depended, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze was willing in these early days to face criticism by presenting the farm bureau program in its columns when it was not always the popular thing to do.

Follow Educational Program

As one of the speakers at the recent meeting pointed out, the success of the farm bureau federation in Kansas will depend not upon the enthusiasm of the moment, but upon steady work later. The county bureau had as its program the correlating of the most progressive agricultural ideas and developments of the community as directed toward establishing permanent systems of farming, obtaining wholesome and satisfactory living conditions, promoting the highest ideals in home and community life and in arousing a general interest in the whole farming business. It was an educational program and called for a salaried man of the right type to act as its executive, devoting his whole time to carrying out the program adopted by the bureau membership. In the opening articles of the state farm bureau constitution, as ratified at the Manhattan meeting, this same program appears, the object of the organization being to correlate the work of the various county bureaus just as the local ideas and developments are being brought together and correlated in the county program.

The work of the county bureaus has been largely along educational lines and it seems that the state federation proposes to pattern closely after county plans. Promoting and directing statewide boys' and girls' clubs, junior fairs, systematic study of production costs,

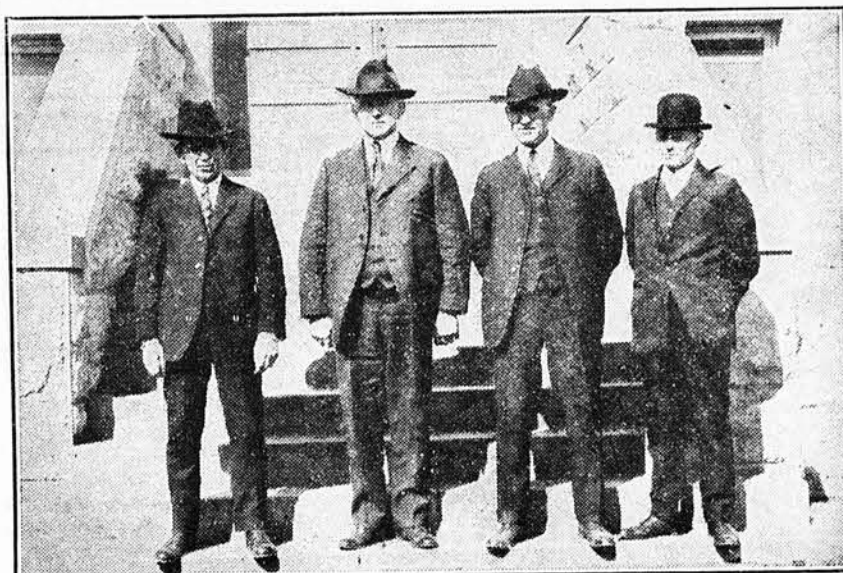
co-operation with other agencies in handling farm labor problems, particularly along the line of supplying more accurate information as to labor needs, assisting in obtaining crop statistics and educating the men making these reports, were among the things pointed out as offering a legitimate field for state farm bureau activities. There are also national problems on which the voice of the farmer, as coming from the state bureaus and given utterance by the American Farm Bureau Federation, should be heard in no uncertain tones.

We are in a period in which the organized farmers of the country have an opportunity for expressing themselves and receiving recognition never before offered. E. H. Cunningham, a director of the Iowa state farm bureau, in speaking to the Kansas delegates urged the keeping of the organization in the hands of sound, level-headed business farmers who could be counted upon to keep their feet on the ground at all times. Distributors and middlemen supplying real service have no cause for fear, but farmers are going to insist upon having more to say about the methods employed in handling their business. Mr. Cunningham believes these problems cannot be settled by legislation but must be handled along economic lines; therefore farm bureaus should keep out of partisan politics.

Co-operate With Other Organizations

Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas farm bureau federation, stated that the organization would co-operate with all other farm organizations and with every legitimate organization to the fullest extent possible. President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college made a plea for the elimination of all class prejudice, urging co-operation with the honest business men of our cities and towns. "We must set our own houses in order," said President Jardine. It is essential to do more research work and thus have more facts to present. President Jardine pointed out that the job of the city business man is to find markets for farm products and so conduct the distribution as to make it possible for farmers to make a little money. If, thru inefficiency and cumbersome methods, they fail to serve the needs of those who produce the food of the world, unnecessarily lengthening the route from producer to consumer, they must take the consequences. Farmers will take over their own business and handle it as they are doing in many instances. One farm organization in Kansas reports doing 150 million dollars worth of co-operative business for the last year, those creating this business absorbing all the profits resulting from it.

It was stated in this meeting that the greatest source of danger to the organization was ignorance in the rank and file of its membership. Fully 40 per cent of those joining farm bureaus probably do not fully understand what the organization is for or what it pro-



State Bureau Officers: Left to right—Ralph Snyder, President, J. M. Ryan, Vice President, H. Umberger, Temporary Secretary, P. W. Enns, Treasurer.

poses to do. Farmers were aroused to action when the campaign to reduce the high cost of living developed into a nation wide "passing the buck" program by manufacturers and business men of the distributing classes, all pointing to the farmer as the one and only profiteer. The consuming public came to believe this and in self defense this nation-wide movement to create a piece of machinery which could combat this idea and get the real facts before the public, gained force and momentum. The farm bureaus working along safe business lines, linking up the county organizations into state federations, and these again in the American Farm Bureau Federation, makes it possible to have executive heads truly representative of farmers and able to speak the truth about them and their interests. To be effective these men must be able to speak with the voice of millions behind them.

The Kansas farm bureau federation has been ratified by 41 county bureaus representing a membership of 24,000. Increased membership drives have been completed in 12 counties, the county memberships ranging from 500 to 800. Two or three county campaigns are being conducted each week and this will continue until the whole state has been covered.

Ralph Snyder, who has been serving as temporary president, was elected president of the permanent organization. J. M. Ryan, Muscotah, was elected vice president and P. W. Enns, treasurer. The Kansas bureau made application for membership in the American farm bureau federation and elected Mr. Snyder and F. O. Peterson as delegates to the Chicago meetings, held March 3 and 4. The secretary is to be a salaried officer, corresponding to the county agricultural agent in the county bureau. The executive committee consists of the elective officers ex-officio with the right to vote and a director from each congressional district elected by the delegates from the bureaus in the district to the annual meeting. The director of the Extension Division of the agricultural college and the state county agent leader are advisory members but without votes.

At the closing session the delegates went on record in resolutions demanding that other lines of industry give the same degree of efficiency as agriculture, affirming the Americanism of the organization and its opposition to dangerous radicalism, favoring some method of making farm life more attractive so as to hold the young people, urging the obtaining of unbiased crop information by farm bureaus weekly to be disseminated by the state board of agriculture, urging standardization of machinery as far as possible without interfering with production and insisting that the country be informed of the cost of production on the farm based on the same scale of wages paid in other industries. The directors elected follow: for the first district, William Leak of Tonganoxie; second, Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; third, C. F. Perkins, Oswego; fourth, F. O. Peterson, Burdick; fifth, H. W. Avery; Wakefield; sixth, J. A. Crawford, Beardsley; seventh, H. N. Holdeman, Meade; and eighth, S. P. Crumpacker, McPherson.

The names of the 32 accredited delegates follow: F. A. Myers, Finney county; William Leak, Leavenworth; William Zieber, Barton; Andrew Shearer, Marshall; F. A. Billheimer, Greeley; A. L. West, Anderson; B. E. Bulla, Bourbon; G. M. Miller, Chase; H. W. Avery, Clay; Ivy Allen, Coffey; Roy German, Comanche; O. O. Wolf, Franklin; W. A. Lavan, Gray; H. G. Brookover, Greenwood; P. W. Enns, Harvey; F. W. Dixon, Jackson; H. A. Plouge, Jefferson; John Kemmerer, Jewell; S. B. Haskin, Johnson; W. H. Buttell, Kingman; R. B. Williams, Labette; J. R. Plumb, Lyon; J. R. Graves, Meade; C. V. L. Bramic, Morris; S. P. Crumpacker, McPherson; T. B. Maloney, Neosho; S. E. Colglazier, Pawnee; Charles Harper, Pratt; T. V. Decker, Sedgwick; O. W. Mann, Rawlins; Morris Bond, Shawnee; J. T. Martin, Washington.

"What do you regard as the most important of our railroad problems?"

"Beating an express train over a grade crossing," answered Mr. Chuglins.—Washington Star.

Air-cure Your Hay the International Way



IT ISN'T sun-drying that puts quality into hay, but *air-curing*. And hay is air-cured best when side-tedded into light, breeze-sifting windrows such as those that trail off in the wake of

International Combined Side-delivery Rakes and Tedders

You can follow closely behind the mower with this machine and rake the hay before the leaves begin to wilt. The teeth strike the heads of the hay first and rake clean, picking up every last wisp—and there is no shattering of leaves. The hay is turned completely over and deposited in snug, airy windrows through

which the air circulates freely, curing evenly both stems and leaves with its magic touch.

There are points of mechanical excellence that distinguish this fast-working, gentle hay-handling machine from all other types of side-rakes and tedders. There are also many points of mechanical excellence that distinguish all hay machines made in the International Harvester factories — McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee mowers and self-dump rakes, International tedders, sweep rakes, stackers and loaders. Ask your nearby International full-line dealer to show you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

U S A

WITTE **STANDARD**
ENGINES **BOSCH**
Gasoline-Kerosene
2 to 30 H.P.
Stationary and Portable,
can now be
ordered with
H. T. IGNITION
Write for latest Direct
Factory Prices on all styles
WITTE—with Bosch Standard
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only Ignition for Kerosene.
SAVE \$15 TO \$500 BUYING
DIRECT. Catalog FREE.
Witte Engine Works 1540 Oakland Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.
1540 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shear the Modern Way

You wouldn't allow 15% of any crop to go unharvested. So why stick to old-time methods of sheep and goat shearing? Shear the modern way, with a Stewart Machine. Gets more wool easier and more quickly. There are hand operated machines and larger ones. Price of Stewart No. 9 only \$19.25. Send \$2—pay balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
Dept. B 122, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Trees and Seeds

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

WICHITA NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
Box B, Wichita, Kansas

24
Popular
Novels
FREE

Capper's Farmer

24 Complete Novels, Novelettes and Stories, FREE

Everybody enjoys reading good snappy stories. Here is a complete set of 24 novels, novelettes and stories that are right to the point. A collection that can be read and enjoyed by each member of the family. The following are a few of the titles and their authors. There are 14 others just as good.

Woven on Fate's Loom.....Charles Garvice
The Tide of the Morning Bar.....Francis H. Barnett
Huldah.....Marion Harland
The Lost Diamond.....Charlotte M. Braeme
The Spectre Revels.....Mrs. Southworth
The Green Ledger.....Miss M. E. Braddon
Barbara.....The Duchess
Circumstantial Evidence.....Miss M. V. Victor
The Heiress of Arne.....Charlotte M. Braeme
Eve Holly's Heart.....Mary Kyle Dallas
Quartermain's Story.....H. Rider Haggard

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

These 24 novels, novelettes and stories will be sent you FREE and POSTPAID with a one-year new, renewal or extension subscription to Capper's Farmer for 25c. If you are already taking Capper's Farmer secure your neighbor's subscription and send us 25c and we will send you novels described above. Send in your order today. Right now.

Capper's Farmer, Novel Dept. Topeka, Kansas



Blasting stumps is easy —grubbing is drudgery

To remove a stump by grubbing and horse pulling is a back-breaking, killing job. When at last the stump is out, the job is but half done. The big, heavy chunks must be disposed of.

Compare this kind of stumping with that described by Mrs. J. R. Cronister, of Jeanette, Penna., who writes:

"We read the book, 'Better Farming.' The pictures and directions made everything so plain. You surely are right in saying Atlas Farm Powder is the easy way to get rid of stumps. It is so much easier than any other way we ever tried."

Let us send you the book, "Better Farming with Atlas Farm Powder," mentioned by Mrs. Cronister. Its 128 pages and 140 illustrations show how to use Atlas Farm Powder to remove stumps, break boulders, blast beds for trees, make ditches and drain swamps.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Division FM3, Philadelphia, Penna.

Dealers everywhere

Magazines near you



A 7% First Mortgage Milling Bond in Kansas

Within the next few weeks we plan to offer a 7% First Mortgage Bond on one of the best known milling properties in Kansas.

The properties securing the mortgage will show a valuation in excess of twice the amount of the bonds. The earnings of the Company for several years have been many times the bond interest.

The issue will mature serially in from one to seven years.

If you will fill out the coupon below, we shall be pleased to send you a description of these bonds as soon as they are ready.

George H. Burr & Company

Investment Securities

120 Broadway, New York City

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Hartford St. Louis Cleveland Los Angeles
Pittsburgh Boston Seattle

Mr. A. J. McNeal, son of Tom McNeal, Editor of "Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze"

looks after the investments of the Kansas customers of Geo. H. Burr & Company, making his headquarters in their New York Office.

Mr. A. J. McNeal,
Care of George H. Burr & Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: Please send me a description of the 7% First Mortgage Bond of a Kansas milling company as soon as it is ready. I understand that this will not obligate me in any way. Very truly yours,

Name P. O. Address

City State

Weeks Financial News

MARCH settlements are being made between farmers of Kansas and of other states of the Southwest with less of a strain on money markets than had been anticipated. With an unusually large volume of land transactions in the past year and with banks of Kansas and neighboring states already well loaded up with loans, it had been expected that the annual March settlements would result in a severe strain. But it appears that there was so much selling of land to neighbors in various districts or within local communities that the amount of money taken out from banks was of smaller volume than the bankers of the Southwest had counted upon in many instances.

One other tightening influence is ahead in money markets. After this passes, there is hope that improvement will set in on a small scale in the position of money markets. Beginning next Monday, March 15, the annual federal income tax payments must be made. These payments will mean the transfer to the government of millions of dollars from the banks of Kansas and Kansas City. At Kansas City alone next Monday millions will pass from the holdings of banks to the internal revenue collector, who, in turn, probably will deposit the money with the Federal Reserve Bank on that market. Of course, the government tax collections will pass back into circulation in time thru interest payments on bonds and thru other expenditures. But it will involve a strain for a time.

Key to Financial Situation

The key to the money situation in the United States is still the standing of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks combined, which have not yet begun to show material improvement. Legislation has been asked of Congress to permit the Federal Reserve Board to inaugurate a sliding scale of charges on loans to individual banks in order to give that body power to control credits. The sliding scale would be based on limitations on lending by the Federal Reserve Banks to each of their member banks, the maximums to be determined by the capital and surplus of the member institutions.

Kansas plays so predominating a part in the business of Kansas City

that it is of interest to the state to note that the latest statements of the national and state banks of Kansas City show aggregate deposits of \$346,821,842, these totals being for the close of February, compared with \$351,465,128 at the close of 1919 and \$277,312,999 on March 4 a year ago. The decrease in deposits since December is not unusual; in fact, it is lighter than expected. The loans of the national banks of Kansas City aggregate \$182,854,831, compared with \$179,437,062 at the end of December and \$132,919,117 a year ago. The largest bank in Kansas City, the National Bank of Commerce, has deposits of \$60,476,971. The Commerce Trust Company, allied with that bank, has deposits of \$38,066,062. The First National Bank has deposits of \$45,824,128. The Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company reports total deposits of \$34,749,749. Millions of the loans and millions of the deposits of Kansas City banks are held by Kansas.

Better Tone for Bonds

A somewhat better tone is reported in the markets for bonds, while there is still nervousness over stocks in the face of some recoveries in prices from the sensational declines of the past two months. Railroad bonds, which are still available at prices to yield 6 to 8 per cent, are in broader demand on account of the favorable conditions under which the carriers were returned to private ownership at the opening of this month. There is a better tone in the railroad issues of stocks, but tight money continues to affect stocks more than bonds. Foreign government bonds have improved, particularly the Anglo-French 5 per cents, due October 15, 1920, which, after selling as low as 93 recently, have lately been quoted up to 98. A total of 500 million dollars of these bonds matures October 15, and it is reported that the J. P. Morgan banking house is making progress in arranging to care for this obligation. Negotiations are proceeding in London. The Liberty bond market continues erratic, and is low. As I write, the Fourth 4 1/4 per cent Liberty Bonds are quoted at \$90.14 for each \$100 bond. On March 15, the accrued interest on this bond will be \$1.77 so its market price then, based on the \$90.14 quotation, will be \$91.91.

Will You Tell Your Experiences With Motor Car Tires?

THE EDITORS of the Capper Farm Press wish to know exactly how farmers feel about their experiences with automobile and truck tires. To that end we offer three prizes for letters on this subject. Twenty dollars is the first prize; second, \$10; and third, \$5. We wish especially to know the average yearly cost of tires, and to what extent these vary with the type and make. Of course one must take into consideration the size and weight of the automobile or truck used, the previous wear, and the condition of the roads. If you have a truck please let us know the make and tonnage and whether you use solid or pneumatic tires.

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

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

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

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

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

It is well to remind holders of the Third 4 1/4 per cent Liberty Bonds, now quoted at \$92.40, that the semi-annual coupons on this issue will become due next Monday. The coupons amount to \$1.06 on a \$50 bond, \$2.12 on a \$100 bond, \$10.62 on a \$500 bond and \$21.65 on a \$1,000 bond. Your local bank should cash these coupons at their full face value.

Slight improvement is noted in the foreign exchange situation. The English pound sterling closed last week at \$3.50, compared with the normal par of \$4.86 2/3, and the recent low of \$3.18. French francs are quoted at about 14 to the dollar and Italian lira at over 18 to the dollar. They are normally worth about 19.3 cents in American money. The German mark continues at slightly over a cent. Plans for a loan to Germany, which would improve the position of that country, appear to be helpful to the foreign exchange situation, but the market is not out of the woods by any means.

Questions and Answers

I have bought some oil 8 per cent preferred stock, paying \$100 a share. Do you think it a good investment? Would you rather invest in bonds? When do the Fourth Liberty and the Victory 4 1/4 per cent Bonds mature? M. S.

On the Kansas City market recently the oil stock mentioned has been offered down to \$50 and \$75 a share. I would rather invest in seasoned bonds, notably of established railroad and power companies. You have a ready market for such bonds, and they are likely to make you money on the principal as well as from their return in interest. The Fourth 4 1/4 per cent bonds can be retired at the option of the government in 1923 and mature in 1938. The Victory 4 1/4 per cent bonds can be retired at the option of the government in 1922, and mature in 1923.

Oil and Gas Stock

I have been offered \$300 a share for Long Green Oil and Gas Co. stock. Please advise me whether to sell or hold. B. R.

At the time your question was received Long Green stock was quoted at \$220 to \$240 on the Kansas City market. Reports as to the production of this company are favorable, but to hold the stock means to speculate. If you wish to speculate, hold. If not, sell. If it increases its production, the stock probably will advance. As to that, however, speculation is involved, of course.

Foreign Bonds

A salesman visited our community last week and solicited our orders for foreign government bonds, stating enormous profits may be made on these in a few years. I did not buy, but wish your opinion as to the securities of that class. K. D.

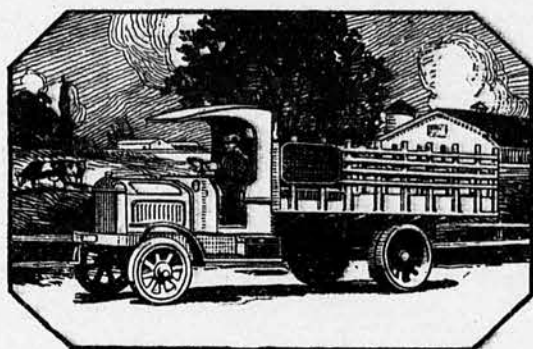
One of the surprising developments of recent weeks has been the flood of offerings of foreign government bonds thruout the country. Some former sellers of questionable promotion stock have turned to these bonds because, with a lack of knowledge on the part of the general public as to the serious depreciation in foreign exchange these bonds can be sold at high prices and still look "cheap" to the buyers. Quick profits do not appear in prospect from the purchase of these bonds. However, if you buy, be very careful that you are obtaining a price based on the full depreciation in foreign exchange. A French government bond of 1,000-franc denomination, for example, is worth only a little over \$71 on the basis of 14 francs to the dollar. When French exchange was at par the French bond of 1,000-franc denomination was worth \$193 in American money.

Farmers Provide for Emergencies

I find that farmers are becoming much more provident than they used to be. Any necessity is likely to be bought in quantity large enough to last thru the winter, or if not that long at least thru any bad storm. Such supplies as flour, coal, kerosene and gasoline are likely to be found in good supply at any farm house and they are bought in the fall when hauling is good and prices usually lower than in the winter. Because of this the coal strike does not have the terror that it does for many town dwellers. It seems that those living nearest to a supply of any necessity are those most likely to be out when the shortage comes.

You can't be mean and happy any more than an apple can be sour and sweet.

GARFORD



YOUR profits demand that you put your farm on a sound business footing. It's good business to be sure you are getting **Low Cost Ton-Mile** in hauling to and from market. That is the secret of Garford success on the farm. 97.6% of Garford users are 100% satisfied. We have the written proofs. Do you want them?

Garford

Lima, Ohio

That the United States Army has made Garford a Class A Standard is another proof of Garford serviceability

TRUCKS

"I'll Tell the World"
says the Good Judge

The man who doesn't chew this class of tobacco is not getting real satisfaction out of his chewing.

A small chew. It holds its rich taste. You don't have to take so many fresh chews. Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.



Put Up In Two Styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City.

STAR
CRU-STEEL
BLADES

6 For 30¢

STAR CRU-STEEL

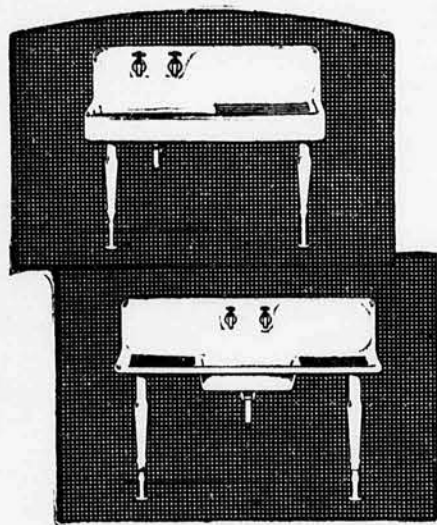
Fit Star Gemor Ever-Ready Razors

Star Safety Razor Corporation
Brooklyn, N.Y.

AE-Your Dealer or Direct



A Quarter of a Lifetime Spent in the Kitchen



YOU can spend less time at work in the kitchen and more enjoyment in the living room by having a "Standard" Kitchen Sink. It will save work in preparing food; it is easily kept clean, can be set to avoid back strain and is a fixture of beauty that gives pride to every woman who owns one.

Write for catalogue of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Farm. It shows many styles of one-piece, white enameled sinks, as well as bathtubs, washstands, closets and laundry tubs.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH

"Standard" KITCHEN SINKS

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:

NEW YORK..... 35 W. 31ST
BOSTON..... 186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA..... 1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON..... SOUTHERN BLDG.
PITTSBURGH..... 445 WATER
PITTSBURGH..... 106 SIXTH
CHICAGO..... 14 N. PEARA
ST. LOUIS..... 810 N. SECOND
EAST ST. LOUIS..... 16 N. MAIN
CLEVELAND..... 4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI..... 633 WALNUT

*TOLEDO..... 311 ERIE
*COLUMBUS..... 255 S. THIRD
*CANTON..... 1106 SECOND ST. N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN..... 458 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING..... 3120 JACOB
HUNTINGTON..... 2ND AVE. AND 10TH ST.
*ERIE..... 130 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA..... 918 11TH
MILWAUKEE..... 426 BROADWAY
*MILWAUKEE..... 311 FIFTH ST.
*LOUISVILLE..... 323 W. MAIN

*NASHVILLE..... 315 TENTH AVE. S.
*NEW ORLEANS..... 546 BARONNE
*HOUSTON..... 1200 JACKSON
*COR. PRESTON AVE. AND SMITH
*DALLAS..... 1200 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO..... 212 LOSOYA
*FORT WORTH..... 828 MONROE
KANSAS CITY..... 201 RIDGE ARCADE
SAN FRANCISCO..... 149-55 BLUXOME
*LOS ANGELES..... 216-224 S. CENTRAL
DETROIT OFFICE..... 414 HAMMOND BLD.
CHICAGO OFFICE..... 1010 KARPEN BLD.

Service at "Standard" Branches In the cities marked (*) are carried complete lines of Plumbing and Heating Supplies; Farm Lighting and Water Supply Systems; Tools and Supplies for Mills, Mines and Factories; also for the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil Industries. Write or call on nearest branch. If interested in plumbing fixtures for factories, write for book, "Factory Sanitation."

Classified Advertisements

Reach

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

Classified Buyers

Capper Poultry Club

Fresh Air and Sunshine Make Healthy Girls

BY LUCILE A. ELLIS
Assistant Secretary

TAKING CARE of chickens makes rosy cheeks," one club girl stated last year when trying to induce her friend to join the poultry club. Don't you think that was a good argument? I have just read an article about the child slaves in England. One city, this article stated, has 6,000 boy and girl workers who are 7 to 14 years old. And boys and girls who should be getting a chance in life are working for less than a dollar a week of 40 or 50 hours. They know nothing of sunshine and green fields. Just think how many farm girls there are in Kansas who are enjoying these blessings. I have just counted the names on our book and find that 235 girls have enrolled for club work in 1920, and 57 mothers. These girls not only have the advantage of working and playing out-of-doors, they have profits from their chickens as well.

The Capper Poultry club catalog has been a great help to the girls in selling their chickens but some of them still have stock left on hand. Here is a list giving the names and addresses of the girls having standard bred chickens to sell, also the number and variety:

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 9 cockerels, Edna Wilkerson, R 1, Lucas, Kan. Four cockerels, Ruth Sims, R 7, Osage City, Kan. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 11 cockerels and 7 pullets, Agnes Schlechting, R 2, Minneola, Kan. Black Langshans, 2 cockerels, Nellie Edith Foster, R 1, Humboldt, Kan. Single Comb White Leghorns, 6 cockerels and 4 pullets, Emma Wheeler, R 2, Brownell, Kan. Silver Wyandottes, 25 cockerels, Esther Teasley, R 2, Glaseo, Kan. Barred Plymouth Rocks, 12 cockerels, Marlon Gregg, McCune, Kan. Buff Plymouth Rocks, 5 cockerels, Anna Painter, McCune, Kan.

If you have eggs for hatching or baby chicks for sale write us about it. Be sure to state the number and breed.

The toe punches for marking baby chicks have arrived. If you would like to have one of them let's have your request without delay.

What's Your Pep Standing?

Will your county hold high rank when the first pep standing is given? Every three months report blanks will be sent to the county leaders and the standing of the different counties will be printed. I would suggest that you clip this scale of points so you will have something definite to work by. It is similar to that used last year.

Regular monthly meetings, 10 points each; girls in attendance, 4 points; mothers in attendance, 3 points; fathers in attendance, 2 points; other members of family or guests in attendance, 1 point; programs given at meetings, 5 points; same count for picnics. Talk or demonstration given by a poultry expert, 25 points.

Girls' reports arriving on time, 5 points; girls' reports arriving late, 3 points; mothers' reports arriving on time, 3 points; mothers' reports arriving late, 2 points.

Newspaper notices, 5 points.

Bulletins in club library, 5 points.

Prizes won at county, state or township fairs, including prizes won by mothers, 5 points.

Miles traveled in club work, 1 point for each mile.

Active members in girls' or mothers' division lined up or for associate members lined up in girls' division or members of pig club,

10 points; mothers who line up as associate members, 5 points. This applies to members both in your county and other counties. Girls are not considered members until recommendations have been filed.

Girls who attend the meeting at Topeka, 10 points; other members of family who attend, 5 points.

For sending group picture of girls in your club, 10 points; for sending separate pictures of club members, including mothers, 5 points.

Typewritten "newspapers" published by your county club, 10 points for each monthly issue.

Of course extra points will be given for sending in the annual reports and stories just the same as last year—25 points for each girl's annual report and story arriving on time; 15 if late; 15 points for each mother's report and story arriving on time and 10 if late.

Keep account of all the points your county should have and let's see who can make the best showing.



The picture shows nine members of the Stafford county poultry club for 1919. Stafford had complete membership last year, but so far only three girls have enrolled for 1920. I hope some more applications will come in from Stafford county before long.

Edith Grover, leader of Coffey county, wrote recently that she had just received two prize offers. N. A. Dressler of Pinedale Stock Farm, Lebo, Kan., has offered a trio of White Wyandottes valued at \$15 to go to the girl in the Capper Poultry club making the highest profit record with this breed of chickens. "And Mamma will give a \$5 cockerel to the girl making the best egg record with Single Comb Rhode Island Reds," wrote Edith.

Some Extracts from Letters

When I get thru with each issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze I am going to clip out the poultry club story and paste it in an old scrap book, so when I wish to find out something, perhaps I can find it in the clippings. I am also going to make a bag with several pockets and in them I will keep all my poultry papers. Papa bought me a book to keep my records in.—Elizabeth Henry, Cheyenne county.

There are five members in the Ness County Capper Poultry club and they are going to get busy right now. I was delighted to hear that I had won the \$10 cockerel offered by Mrs. Andrews. I wrote to her at once. I never dreamed of winning a prize of any kind the first year. I have received him and he is a beauty.—Emma Wheeler, Ness county.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

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

Cattle Feeding Problems

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Six problems are involved in the cattle feeding experiments in progress at the Kansas Experiment station this year.

Problem I, is to show the maximum utilization of silage in fattening aged steers.

Lot 1 received only silage, alfalfa hay and a limited amount of linseed oil meal for 75 days. For the next 45 days corn will be added to the ration. Lot 2 is being fed in a similar manner except that molasses is being fed the last 45 days instead of corn. Lot 3 will receive only silage, hay and meal the whole 120 days.

Problem II, is to determine the maximum utilization of silage in fattening steers of different ages.

The cattle in lot 1 are aged steers, in lot 2 yearlings, and lot 3 calves. The cattle in each lot are receiving all the silage and alfalfa hay they will eat and 3 pounds of linseed oil meal a head a day.

Problem III, is to show the making of baby beef with and without a heavy corn ration.

Lot 1 will receive only silage, hay and linseed oil meal for 120 days. Lot 2 will receive corn in addition to the ration fed lot 1. These calves were eating 10 pounds of corn a head a day at the end of 90 days.

Problem IV is to determine the comparative value of cane and corn silage.

Lot 1 is receiving corn silage and Lot 2 is receiving cane silage.

Problem V is to show the comparative value of alfalfa hay cut at different stages of development.

Lot 1 is receiving hay cut at the bud stage or maturity, lot 2 at the one-tenth bloom stage, lot 3 at the full bloom stage, lot 4 at the seed stage.

Problem VI, is to determine the difference in gains made on pasture by cattle wintered on silage and those wintered on roughage.

Lot 1 consists of 20 steers that are being wintered on silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal a day. Lot 2 is being wintered on alfalfa hay alone. These steers will be pastured during the coming summer and full report made next fall on results obtained.

These tests will be discussed in detail at the livestock feeders convention that will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., on Saturday, March 20, 1920. Those who attend this convention will also have an opportunity to inspect these cattle.

Reports also will be made on lamb and hog feeding tests conducted by the Kansas Experiment station during the past year. A trip to Manhattan at that time will be well worth the time of anyone interested in livestock.

Livestock Feeders' Convention

The annual convention of the livestock feeders of Kansas will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college in Manhattan, Kan., Saturday, March 20. E. L. Barrier of Eureka, Kan., will preside at this meeting. The following interesting program has been prepared for that occasion:

Forenoon

Address of Welcome—Mayor V. V. Akin, Manhattan, Kan.; President W. M. Jardine, Manhattan, Kan.
Response—J. C. Swift, Kansas City, Mo., President Swift and Henry Commission company.

The Function of an Experiment Station—F. D. Farrell, Manhattan, Kan., Director Kansas Experiment station.

Reports of results of feeding tests conducted by the Kansas Experiment station during the past year—Sheep, A. M. Paterson; hogs, E. F. Ferrin; cattle, C. W. McCampbell.

Lunch—Served by the Block and Bridle club, an Animal Husbandry student organization.

Afternoon

Parade of prize-winning livestock owned by the college.

What of the Future—Dr. H. J. Waters, Kansas City, Mo., Editor Weekly Kansas City Star.

Address—Dewitt C. Wing, Chicago, Ill., Editor Breeders Gazette.

The Farmer-Feeder's Point of View—B. Needham, Lane, Kan., Master Kansas State Grange.

What Newspapers Do Not Print—W. P. Neff, Kansas City, Mo., Editor Daily Drovers Telegram.

Stabilizing Livestock Markets—John Edwards, Eureka, Kan.

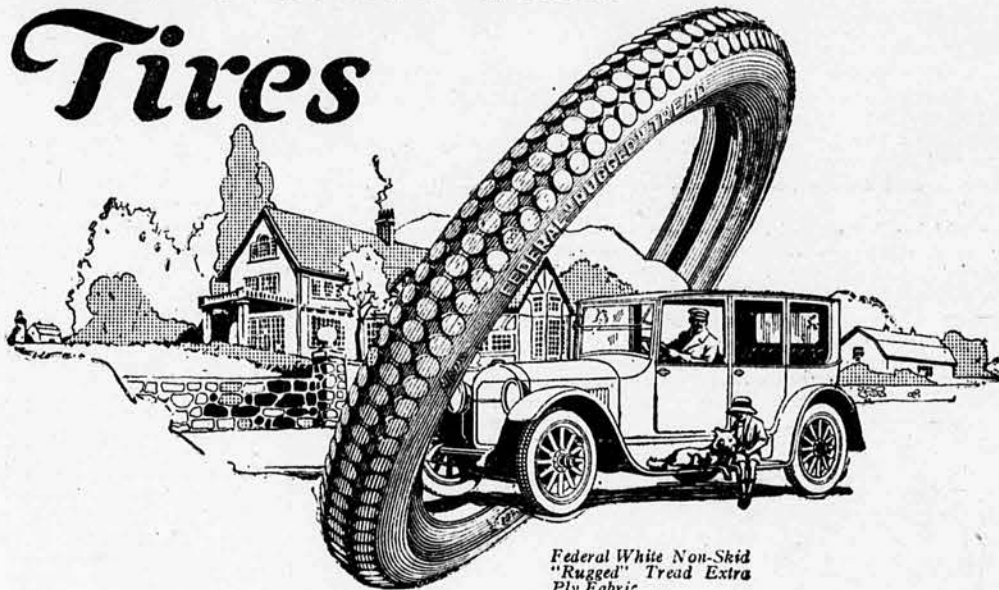
Co-operation—M. McAuliffe, Salina, Kan., President Kansas Division Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

The Need of Legislation Affecting the Livestock Industry—J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kan., State Sanitary Commissioner, Secretary Kansas Livestock association.

Educational Institutions and Farm Organizations—Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, Kan., President Kansas Farm Bureau association.

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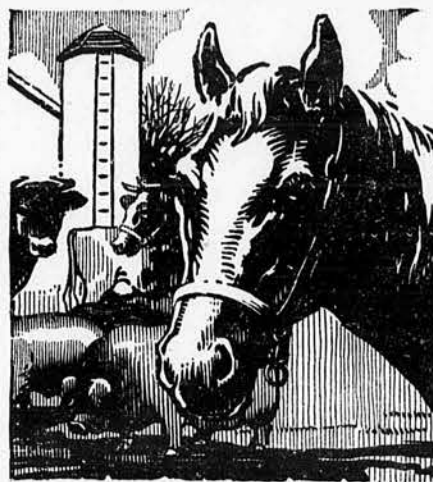
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Scene on the farm of Dr. E. F. Besser, Newton, Iowa

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and Today More in Demand Than Ever

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One of the exclusive features obtainable only in the Homer—the original patented pipeless furnace—is its distinctive Thermo-Seal Inner Lining, preventing heat radiation in

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The famous Homer Thermo-Seal Inner Lining, is made of two sheets of heavy galvanized iron, effectively insulated with asbestos. This keeps the cold air passages cool and hot chambers hot. After years of test it has been proven that the Thermo-Seal Inner Lining is remarkably efficient and will last the life of a furnace.

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Less Price
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IT'S mostly a matter of *digestion* and *health*. Your horses will do more work, your cows give more milk, your pigs grow faster if you give them

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It makes their feed go to work, increases the health of your stock, and that means more profit to you. Used by farmers and veterinarians the world over because it pays them. Always sold with this guarantee:

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Sold by 60,000 dealers. There's one near you.

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Hog Tonic, Cow Remedy, Dip and
Disinfectant, Veterinary Remedies.



Capper Pig Club News

A Pig Saved May Mean a Prize Won

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

MY SOW SURELY is a 'peach.' I expect to enter her about March 15, as she is to farrow April 11, and is showing up for a large litter. She farrowed a litter of eight last spring and raised every one of them." That's what Mervin Moore of Ellsworth county has to say about his contest entry for 1920. And I have no doubt that every other member of the Capper Pig club thinks his sow is one of the best in the contest. Probably the boys are right, too, for it isn't often that a sow sold as a good brood animal for entry in the contest turns out to be unsatisfactory.

But while your sow may have farrowed a litter of eight or 10 pigs last year and saved them all, she can't be expected to repeat unless given a fair show. It takes care—and good care—to get the most profit from a brood sow.

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze strives to print timely articles on the business of raising hogs, and I'm sure Capper Pig club members read them. The editor tells me that in this issue will be an article in regard to the care and feeding of the brood sow before and during farrowing time. Let's see if club members this year can establish a record for the high percentage of pigs saved from those farrowed. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, Topeka, Kan., tells me he is receiving many calls for "Hogs in Kansas." Glad to know it; the book will help club members much.

The first county leaders to be elected for 1920 are Edward Osman, Lebo, who will lead the Coffey county hustlers in the fight for the pep trophy, and John Scruggs, Kincaid, who is to serve another year in the position he filled so creditably in 1919. Here's wishing these new leaders success! I know their teammates will be right behind them and pulling their hardest clear thru the contest. County leaders for other counties will be elected or appointed by April 1.

Another county has completed membership for 1920. For some time Pottawatomie ran along with nine members, but at last the tenth has been added. Here's the lineup:

Name	Address	Age
Ralph Cain	Westmoreland	16
Nelson Hayward	Onasa	14
Howard Falkner	Belvue	17
Barley Caffrey	Fostoria	15
Aaron Ladner	Wheaton	15
Floyd Sutterlin	Westmoreland	17
Edwin Snyder	Westmoreland	14
Jay S. Hays	Fostoria	12
J. F. Harrington	Wheaton	12
Harold Mee	Westmoreland	16

Did you ever make a good hit when playing baseball, then have the fellows call it an "accident"? Well, sometimes it's possible to win a prize in the Capper Pig club contest without unusual effort, if everything works for you. The real test is in being able to repeat the performance. Albert Segerhammar of Republic county was among the leaders in the contest for 1918. Last

year he was a winner again. Surely this chap must know considerable about the business of raising good hogs. I know club members will take pleasure in reading his contest story, written last December.

"I have been in the Capper Pig club for two years," began Albert, "and I have enjoyed it very much. I raise Poland China hogs. I entered my sow in the contest for 1919, April 4. She weighed 300 pounds. She was appraised at \$75 that day. As she was soon to farrow, I did not feed her very heavily because I thought it would not be good for her. I fed $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of shorts and $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of barley chops mixed with water for a stop and $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of barley in the morning and $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of shelled corn in the evening.

"April 11 came, and as usual I went out to feed my sow. But when I came to the shed where she was I heard something squeal. I looked into the shed and found to my surprise that Miss Baroness had two spry pigs. The day was very chilly so I immediately got to work carrying in more straw for bedding and fixed up the shed.

"By noon she had 12 big dandy pigs. One pig was dead and another died shortly after. I did not feed my sow anything except warm water that day. The next morning I gave her $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of shorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of barley chops, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of corn and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of barley. Every day I kept increasing the feed until 10 days had gone by. Then I had her on full feed. By this time the little pigs were very spry.

"By May 1 the little pigs began to eat a very little. I made a small trough and fed them inside the shed. Miss Baroness and her little babies were turned on alfalfa pasture May 1. I weaned my pigs on July 10 and began feeding tankage and bran. I fed them nearly all they could eat until August 19 when I took them to the Republic county fair. My pigs took two second ribbons and one third, a total of \$8 in prizes. After the fair I did not give them quite all they could eat until November 15. Then I gave them all the corn they wanted.

"I have not sold any of my pigs as they are late pigs, and rather small for breeding. I have three gilts and seven male pigs. On December 15 they averaged 175 pounds apiece, making a total of 1,750 pounds of pork. My sow weighed 430 pounds, making a gain of 130 pounds. Altogether I have produced 1,880 pounds of pork. The total cost of feed at contest prices is \$131.93. I figure that my pigs are worth \$421. My actual profit over all costs for my work in 1919 is \$297.57.

"I assure any new member who joins the Capper Pig club that he never will be sorry he did it. If I win a prize this story will be printed in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, so good luck to the ones who read it."

A good crop rotation increases yields.



Republic County Hustlers. Left to Right: Clarence Cooper, Warren Segerhammar, Albert Segerhammar, Orville Kyle, and Dottie Ted.

American Farm Bureau Meets

Kansas was ably represented at the first annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in Chicago, March 3 and 4, by its delegates, Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, and F. O. Peterson, Burdick. These men were instrumental in having resolutions adopted favoring the creation of arbitration boards or courts with power and authority to adjust controversies between labor and capital, safeguarding the rights of the parties directly interested, and in addition considering the welfare of the general public and recommending that a committee be appointed to confer with the internal revenue department in working out a simplified form for income tax returns of farmers.

Delegates from the 28 states that have ratified the American Farm Bureau Federation constitution and applied for membership were present at this meeting. That this federation of state farm bureaus intends to get busy at its task of digging into many important matters affecting the farming business was evidenced by the program of activities recommended by the resolutions committee and formally adopted by the delegates present. It may be considered as the working program of the organization for the coming year. It provides for the creation of a business organization of several bureaus or divisions under the direction of trained experts. Its work in the beginning will be largely along research lines, gathering the information so necessary for presentation later in fighting for proper recognition of the farming industry. The different lines of work as recommended in this program of activities follow:

1. A bureau of transportation which will look into transportation matters by both rail and water, to the end that we may secure rates on farm products which shall be fair as compared with rates on other commodities, and which shall give to the farmer of the United States ocean rates which will enable him to compete on a fair basis with the farmers of other nations of the world.

2. A bureau of trade relations which shall investigate our dealings with foreign countries, to the end that the interests of agriculture may be promoted.

3. A bureau of distribution which shall make a thorough study of the distribution of farm products.

4. A bureau of statistics which shall inquire into world conditions which influence supply and demand, and which shall especially study the mechanics of prices.

5. A legislative bureau which shall have to do with matters of national legislation which affect farming and farmers.

6. A bureau of co-operation which will make a special study of co-operative methods which have been found to be successful both here and in other countries, and which shall draw up standard forms for co-operative enterprises of various kinds and aid state federations to promote local co-operative enterprises on thoroughly safe and truly co-operative lines.

Service for the Farmers

Possibly no other salesman is so well acquainted in his territory as W. M. Coleman, district manager for the circulation department of the Capper Publications in Pottawatomie and Jackson counties. Mr. Coleman always greets his friends with a smile and "Howdy" and please remember that when he passes you on the road this same word which appears on the front of his car is meant for you.

One of his latest and most novel ideas for the benefit of his patrons is the making of photographs. He carries with him the Capper staff photographer and with a subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Mr. Coleman will take a photograph of your barn, home, stock or family group, size 8 by 10 inches. There is no extra charge for this service to his customers.

Many residents on the Hoyt rural routes have obtained these photographs, and Mr. Coleman has received many favorable comments for this additional service.

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The most power for the longest time at the lowest cost

The best tractor to buy is the one that will do the biggest days work for the greatest number of days at the lowest total cost for labor, fuel and upkeep cost.

What Makes Long Life?

One big factor in the upkeep cost and long life of the Hart-Parr 30 is the accessibility of its working parts. The tractor that is simple and easy to keep in tip-top shape will naturally save the owner's time, will have fewer repairs, hence longer life.

Easy to Keep in Repair

Nineteen years tractor building experience has taught us to build a tractor that is surprisingly accessible.

For example, the crankcase of the Hart-Parr 30 may be opened for inspection by removing but four bolts—not fifty to seventy;

The transmission case may be inspected by removing two bolts at either end;

The fan shaft is friction driven—no slipping, breaking belt;

The clutch is adjustable from one point and from the platform of the tractor;

It has a belt-pulley without gears—easily aligned, easily controlled;

It is guaranteed to burn Kerosene as successfully as gasoline engines burn gasoline, to use no more of it and to develop as much power from it.

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The Hart-Parr 30 has ample power for your biggest job, hence it will handle your ordinary run of work without undue strain, thus prolonging the life of the tractor. At the greatest tractor drawbar test of all time, held by Ohio State University, Hart-Parr 30 outperformed all competitors. An interesting report of this test will be mailed on request.

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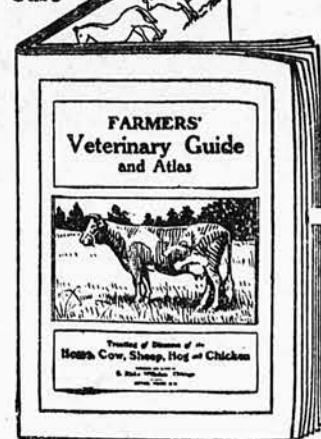
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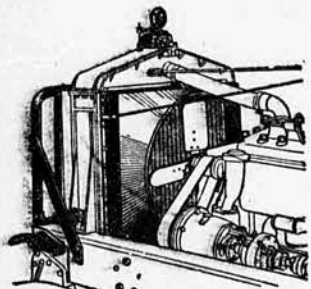
A Jumbo Truck comes to you completely equipped. There are no extras to buy except the body. A word to the truck-wise is sufficient—and that word is Jumbo—the complete truck.

Ask your distributor to show you how the Jumbo saves time, labor and money on the farm.

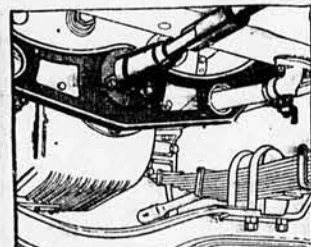
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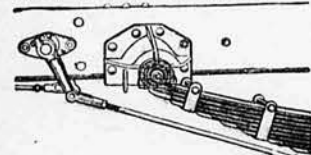
Wichita Automobile Co., Distributors, Wichita, Kansas



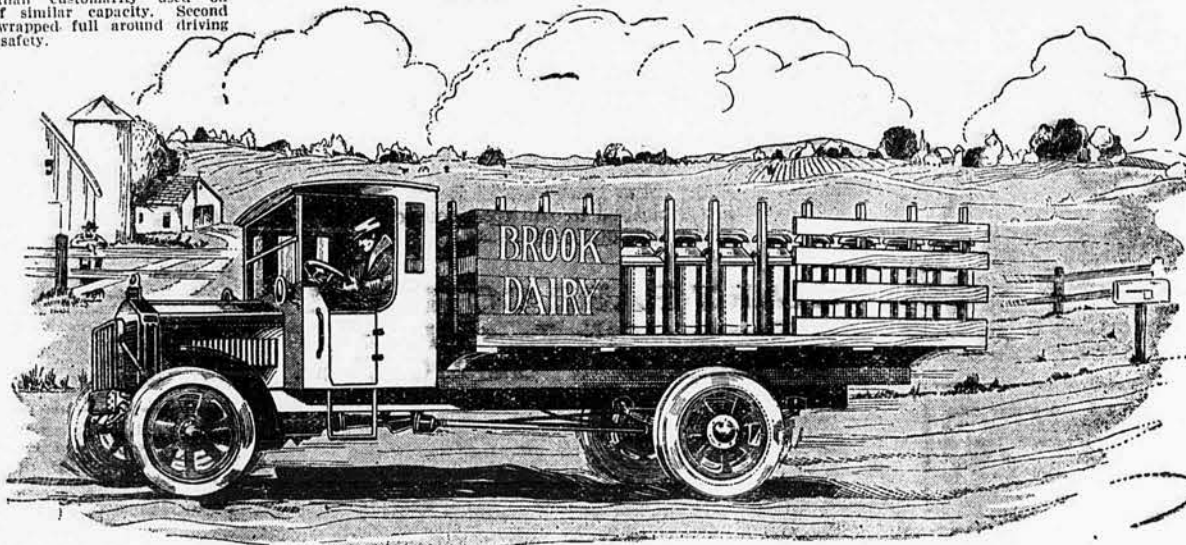
The Jumbo radiator fan shroud insures uniform cooling of entire radiator because air is drawn through fins in even volume. Also note Motor, radiator guard and pigtail tow hooks—all standard equipment.



Front engine support is an I-Beam so mounted that it may be removed with the motor. Engine rocks in large pilot bearing in this support. The radiator drain cock is at lowest point of circulatory system. Every bit of water can be drained.



Jumbo springs are of highest grade spring steel and are 6 to 10 inches longer than customarily used on trucks of similar capacity. Second leaf is wrapped full around driving eye for safety.



Rolling and Harrowing Wheat

BY S. C. SALMON

"Will it pay me to roll or harrow my wheat?" is a question many farmers ask every spring. Opinion regarding the value of harrowing or otherwise cultivating wheat in the spring has changed somewhat in the past few years, but the old rule that it all depends on conditions still holds good.

As a general rule it may be said that harrowing winter wheat in the spring seldom pays. The harrow will kill some of the plants and the loss from this will usually offset any other advantages that may result. In dry seasons harrowing may increase blowing of the soil which in turn may damage the wheat seriously. For this reason, farmers in Central and Western Kansas seldom use a harrow on their wheat in the spring.

The old idea that harrowing benefits the wheat by establishing a dust mulch and preventing the loss of water by evaporation has been quite generally abandoned. Recent experiments show that the loss of water from the soil by evaporation is much less than was thought to be the case. When wheat or other crops are growing on the land and have their roots well distributed thruout the soil, very little if any moisture gets by them to the surface. Hence, practically no moisture is saved by harrowing.

Rolling the fields sometimes proves beneficial. This especially is true when the plants have been partly "heaved" out by alternate thawing and freezing. The roller presses the earth back around the roots and thereby prevents much of the injury that would otherwise occur.

Rolling seldom pays except in rather humid areas as for example in Eastern Kansas. Like harrowing, it is likely to increase the danger of blowing in dry areas.

To Prevent Soil Blowing

BY S. C. SALMON

Soil blowing in the spring is one of the most obstinate problems with which the Central or Western Kansas farmer has to deal. It is especially likely to cause trouble in seasons like the present when the wheat has made but a small growth and when there is but little moisture in the ground. With such conditions high winds in the spring are almost certain to cause damage especially on light sandy soils or those which have been farmed for many years without regard to maintaining their fertility. Such soils are deficient in humus—the decayed organic substance of the soil which is so effective in binding the soil particles together.

An Example in Thomas County

A few years ago a tract of nearly 65,000 acres or about 40 quarter sections of land in Thomas county, Kansas was practically denuded of vegetation and left a waste of shifting, and drifting sand because of soil blowing. The farmers lost their crops; fences were covered with the drifted soil, the drifts in some cases being nearly as high as the farm buildings; and many of the farmers left never to return. This was largely the result of continuous cropping to wheat and burning the stubble which reduced the organic content of the soil to the point where it consisted of nothing more than individual grains with nothing to bind them together. A contributing cause in this case and in most others was the too extensive use of the smoothing harrow which fined the soil too much and thereby increased its tendency to blow.

The experience of the past few years in Thomas county and elsewhere shows that blowing can be prevented largely by proper cultivation of the soil even when the soil is deficient in humus. The only permanent remedy is, of course, to correct this fault as far as it is practicable to do so. In the meantime experience has shown that leaving the ground as rough as possible will help greatly. Ground for wheat should be cultivated only enough to reduce the clods and get it in good tilth without producing a dust. Avoid the smoothing harrow. Instead use the disk or corn cultivators. Cultivate only when necessary to control weeds. In seeding leave the ground as rough as possible. Use drills which space the rows 8 inches apart rather

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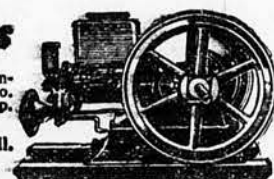
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Overplus of dependable power. Unusually low fuel consumption. Designed for the work you are going to do. Materials and construction to last a life time. 1/2 H. P. up.

Engine Booklet FREE. Write TODAY

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Passenger Cars Converted Into Trucks

Don't junk your old car or trade it in at a loss. You can make it a real money maker; convert your Ford, Buick or any make passenger car into powerful 1 1/2, 2, 3, or 4-ton truck by use of "FITZALL" TRUCK UNIT. Makes internal gear, shaft-driven truck—same as 90 per cent of all standard trucks. Only a matter of hours—attach it yourself—fits all cars.

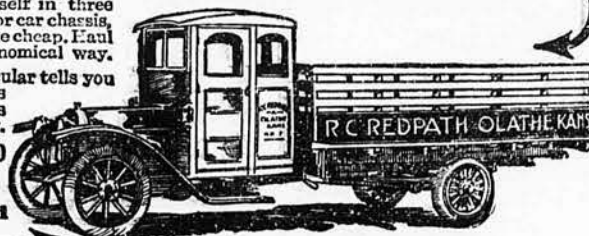
Any Farmer or Stockman Can Afford a Motor Truck Now.

Just the thing to haul your hogs, cattle, grain or anything the farm produces. Costs only a few hundred dollars—saves hundreds and makes hundreds. A

"FITZALL" will pay for itself in three months. If you haven't a motor car chassis, it will pay you to buy an old one cheap. Haul your products the quick, economical way.

WRITE TODAY. Our circular tells you how to get a new truck at less than one-half price. Dealers write quick for your territory.

HUDFORD CO. OF CHICAGO
(Southwest Branch)
1927 McGee Street
Kansas City, Missouri



than 6 or 7. Better still, use a furrow or lister drill which spaces the rows 10 or 12 inches apart and leaves the ground in prominent ridges which are very effective in preventing blowing.

If blowing starts in a field of wheat it can often be stopped by spreading straw lightly over the fields. Start where the blowing is the worst. The moving soil particles will partly bury the straw thereby holding it in place, and the straw in turn will catch more dirt and soon stop the movement of other particles of soil except in very severe cases.

When blowing is especially bad and seemingly uncontrollable it is a good plan to plow furrows across the field at right angles to the direction of the wind. This will, of course, destroy some wheat, but the furrows need not be numerous or close together, and will then not cause as much loss as the blowing. A corn cultivator with half of the shovels removed in order to make as deep furrows as possible may be used. A lister is also a good implement. The furrows are much deeper than those made by the corn cultivator and therefore more effective. One or two furrows in a place spaced from 2 to 8 rods apart depending on the soil and the wind often will effectually stop bad cases of blowing. If high winds continue without rain, it may be necessary to renew the furrows from time to time as they fill up.

State Farm Bureau Resolutions

At the first annual meeting of the Kansas state farm bureau held in Manhattan, February 27, the delegates present adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

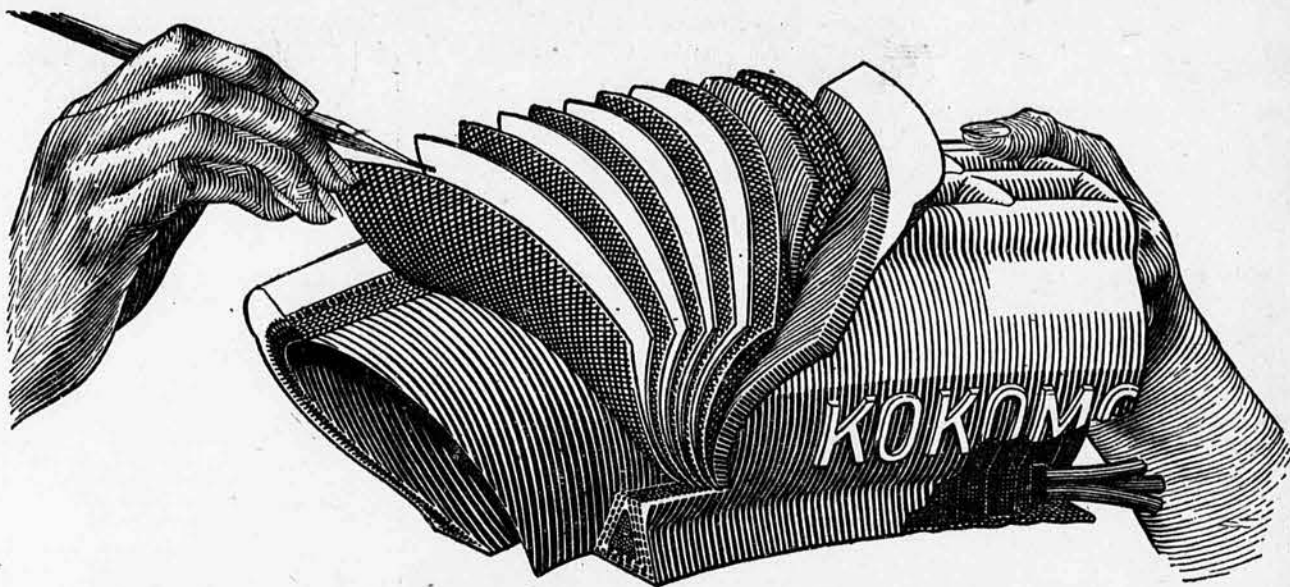
1. The Kansas farm bureau is organized on the basis of increased farm efficiency and for the purpose of placing the cause of the farmers in its true light. Also to see that we are properly represented before legislative and commercial bodies. And we demand of other lines of industry the same degree of efficiency as is required of agriculture.
2. We believe the time has come when it has become necessary that we know more definitely the cost of farm production based on the same scale of wages as that paid to other industries throughout the United States.
3. In this period of industrial and social reconstruction when conservatism is so much needed, we hereby place ourselves on record as standing by the great principles on which our government is founded and in opposition to all forms of dangerous radicalism.
4. It is not our intention to antagonize or in any way disturb the work of any other farm organization but to co-operate with such bodies as the Grange, Farmers Union, The Society of Equity, The Kansas Livestock association and all kindred organizations.
5. Heretofore farmers' efforts at organization have been largely sectional, rather than national; specific rather than general. It is now our purpose to effect a nation-wide organization.
6. Realizing the fact that so many of our young men are leaving the farm, if food production is ever to overtake consumption it will be necessary that farm life be made more profitable and attractive in order that disaster does not overtake our nation.
7. Believing that much of the information available to farmers relative to products which they have to market is obtained thru adverse agencies, it will be the particular business of this organization to obtain unbiased and accurate information regarding these conditions. We suggest that the county farm bureau organizations of this state be used as a medium for the collection of weekly crop reports to be furnished to the state board of agriculture so that such information can be made promptly available to the public.
8. We believe that there should be a special preparation made for the handling of the farm labor question, particularly at harvest period, that all the crops produced by the farmers may be saved. We recommend that the county farm bureau co-operate with state and Federal Free Employment Labor bureaus.
9. We recommend that the farm bureau interest itself in the question of the standardization of farm machinery to the end of reducing the cost and eliminating the delay in securing repairs for all kinds of farm machinery, provided however, that it be not carried to the extent to obstruct progressiveness in improvement of farm machinery.

Common Diseases of Animals

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has just received a copy of an interesting and valuable book from the press of J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia entitled Common Diseases of Farm Animals. This book contains a general discussion of the various diseases of farm animals with which is included a discussion of the diagnosis and symptoms of each kind of disease and the best treatment that can be given under ordinary farm conditions.

R. A. Craig, the author is professor of veterinary science in Purdue University and is the chief veterinarian of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment station. His long and successful experience in this work makes his book of unusual value. Every farmer should have a copy of it for reference.

Boy—Mother says I ought to be reading something deep. Gimme "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."—Boston Transcript.



BACKBONE AND MUSCLE

The backbone of an automobile tire is its cotton fabric; its muscle is live, elastic rubber. Long service casings require a careful combination of the two into a shock-absorbing, wear-resisting whole.

Kokomo Long-Life tires are structurally sound. Note the thick, white rubber tread; the heavily frictioned breaker strip; the plies of full weight fabric, inseparably united and made resilient by cushions of pure rubber. Inspect the bead structure closely—see how the heavy wires are locked in place by the fabric plies. The tire complete is a firm knit union of bone and muscle—a casing that will give unfailing service.

Kokomo construction typifies a quarter century of tire making experience. On the road they prove the merits of their structure—they wear out slowly, uniformly—they are good until the last mile.

The men who sell Kokomo Long-Life tires are willing to stake their faith in the product against your good judgment of tire value. They feel certain that your first purchase will pave the way to satisfaction.

Write the Kokomo factory for a copy of its "Seven Point" folder—it has a full explanation of how Kokomo tires are made.

Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Indiana

CALAHAN TIRE SALES CO., 14th and McGee Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

LONG-LIFE
Kokomo
TIRES AND TUBES



5 GREAT NOVELTIES

20 cts. The glorious flower recently introduced by us has succeeded everywhere and proved to be the most showy garden annual. Nothing can surpass the mass of bloom which it shows all Summer and Fall. We now have three new colors—pink, yellow and scarlet, as well as crimson. All these colors mixed. 20 cts. per pkt. With each order we send 1 trial pkt. each of Giant Kochia, most decorative foliage annual. *Salvia Hybrids*, white, pink, striped, scarlet, plumed, etc., mixed. *Japan Iris*, new hybrids, all colors. Magnificent. *Giant Centaurea*, superb for garden or vases. And our Big Catalog, all for 20 cts. Big Catalog, free. All flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, plants and new berries. We grow the finest Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, Irises, Peonies, Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, Ferns, Pansies, etc. All special prize strains, and many sterling novelties. JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc. Floral Park, N.Y.

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Immediate possession on our liberal Easy Monthly Payment plan—the most liberal terms ever offered on a high grade bicycle. **FACTORY TO RIDER** prices save you money. We make our bicycles in our own new model factory and sell direct to you. We put real quality in them and our bicycles must satisfy you. 44 STYLES, colors, and sizes to choose from in our famous RANGER line. Send for big beautiful catalog. Many parents advance the first payment and energetic boys by odd jobs—paper routes, delivery for stores, etc., make the bicycle earn money to meet the small monthly payments. **DELIVERED FREE** on Approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments. **TIRES** lamps, horns, wheels, sundries and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new catalog, prices and terms. **MEAD CYCLE COMPANY** Dept. T177 Chicago



Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

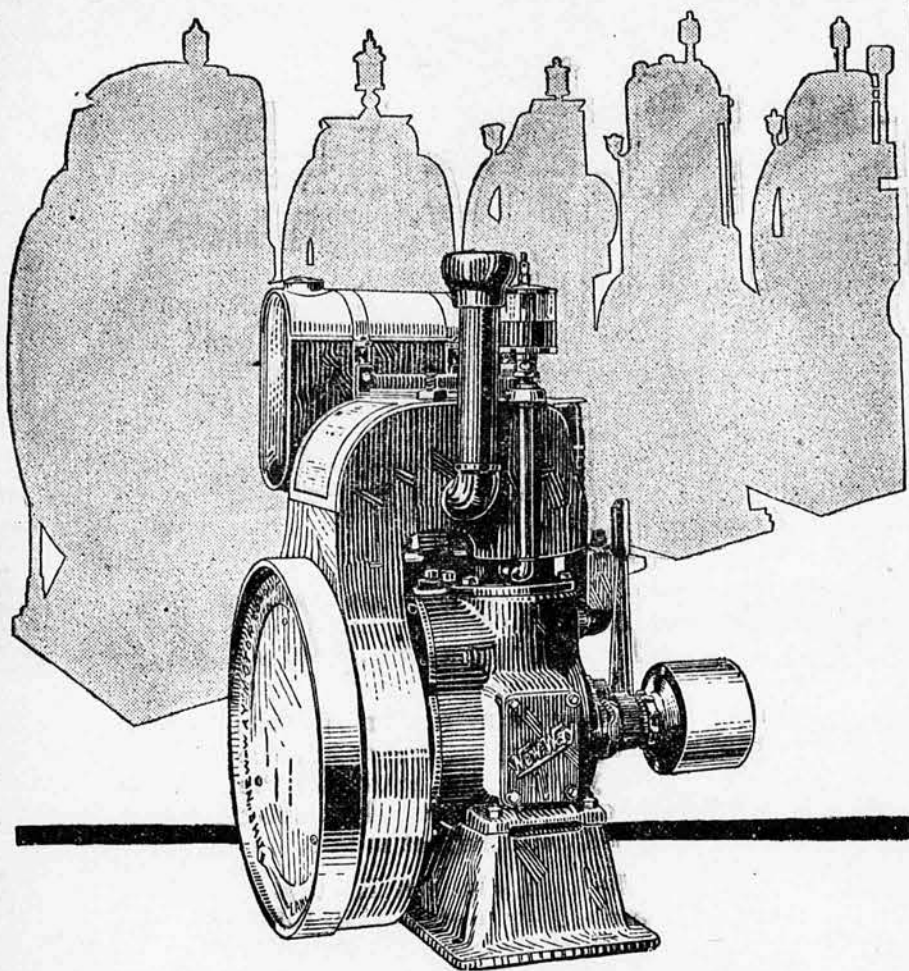
Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. **Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.**

By tacking a sign on your gate-post you can sell a few of those chickens, or a bushel of seed corn now and then to the neighbors—if you have enough neighbors.

The gate-post idea is the simplest form of advertising. The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze can supply you with 125,000 neighbors.

See Classified Page for Rates.



5 Engines in 1

The Multi-Purpose, Air-Cooled

"New-Way"

5 Engines in One

This sensational new era engine does the work of so many older models that we have discontinued making all other types and sizes! This one multi-purpose engine meets all the requirements of 80 per cent of the demand for engines for all purposes. So we will make no other engine than this one masterpiece. It is a sensational advance—the perfected product of fifteen years' manufacturing leadership.

An Ideal Realized

The "New-Way's" flexible power range from 2 to 5 horsepower makes it the actual equivalent of 5 fixed speed models formerly required for the same power range. Its speed, power delivery, and fuel consumption may be regulated so that it gives just the power wanted for each job on the smallest fuel consumption. It consumes less fuel than any engine ever made. It will do all the small power work on the farm and has a big margin of surplus power besides. It is the multi-purpose engine so long desired. Now it is here.

All gears and governing parts are enclosed and run in oil. Centrifugal oil governor and automobile float-feed carburetor are distinctive advancements.

Air-Cooled

The "New-Way" air cooling system is the absolutely ideal method proven by years of success. It ends all water nuisances. No complicated water system, no frozen pipes, no boiling, no pumps to pack—no hose to leak. Will

operate continuously under heavy duty work at any temperature.

Light Weight

This new-type engine is the lightest weight heavy duty engine ever made, complete and ready to run. It is easily carried and fits anywhere.

Bosch Magneto

The "New-Way" does not need batteries to start. The famous Bosch Magneto makes it independent of batteries. Will run anywhere.

Always Dependable

The "New-Way" is made like a fine automobile engine and requires less attention than any engine ever made. It is ruggedly constructed for hard use and long life and can be absolutely depended on under any conditions.

It is adaptable to any kind of drive and to gasoline or kerosene. All its features make it the most adaptable and the most dependable engine ever made. Anyone can run it.

Get a "New-Way"

The sooner you do the better for you. Or, when you buy a light-weight plant or any power equipment insist that it be equipped with a "New-Way" engine. The Government chose the "New-Way" for the army's lighting plants after gruelling tests that proved its infinite superiority.

Write for our interesting booklet on the uses and superiorities of this "New-Way" engine.

Some Uses

Pumps Water
Shells Corn
Lights Place
Separates Cream
Churns Butter

Milks Cows
Heats Irons
Washes Clothes
Grinds Feed
Saws Wood

Washes Dishes
Cleans Rugs
Runs Binders
Runs Spreaders
Runs Diggers

Runs Sprayers
Sharpens Tools
Shears Sheep
Clips Stock
Runs Corn Picker

THE "New-Way" MOTOR COMPANY
LANSING, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

The "New-Way" Goes and Goes Right on Gasoline or Kerosene

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

SOME have wondered what effect the continued cold will have on the oats which have been sown for two weeks or more. I do not think they will be harmed in the least. The ground is too dry and the weather has been too cold to start the seed in any degree. That being the case I do not see how any harm can come to the oats. In many fields here it is a question whether there is sufficient moisture in the soil to bring up the oats and I do not think that either oats or wheat will make any growth here until we get moisture in the form of rain or snow.

Wheat Outlook Unsatisfactory

If the wheat in other parts of the winter wheat belt is not better than it is here I think those who expect to see a big slump in wheat prices as soon as government control is removed are due to be disappointed. While but little has been killed by the winter, so far, the stand is thin and the plant small and spindling. It seems small at the root and does not seem like a plant that could put out a good, big, thrifty shoot. We have had three big, full crops of wheat in this county in succession and old wheat men tell me that is all that can be expected in a row. The acreage, too, is no more than 65 per cent of what it was one year ago. If a surplus of wheat is raised in the United States in 1920 it seems to me it will have to come from some other part of the wheat belt than Eastern Kansas.

Farm Products Decline

Prices of all farm products are sharply lower here. Eggs are 40 cents as compared with 60 a short time ago. Butterfat is down 10 cents a pound, wheat is off 60 cents a bushel from the high time while hay is down just \$3 a ton and slow sale at that. A neighbor set out last week to buy kafir. He found it where a setting had just been threshed. The price was to be what it sold for in Hartford and that proved to be \$1.15 a bushel, the lowest price registered by kafir for a number of years. Cattle are down almost to the point they started from when the war began and hogs are fast going the same way. I am not complaining about these things. It will be a good thing for the country to have prices on a lower level but is it asking too much to have other things drop in proportion?

No Profiteering Farmers

When we get east of the Mississippi River the average city reporter knows as little about farming conditions as it is possible for an intelligent man to know. That condition is responsible for so much of the silly stuff put out by city papers regarding the alleged profiteering of farmers. No one wishes to deny that farmers made a good profit during the first two years of the war if they succeeded in raising good crops. But since then the increase in farm expenses has kept profits down to normal or even less. Now things have gone the other way; expenses do not decrease but receipts do and on a large scale, too. Farm products were the first to advance in price so I sup-

pose we must expect them to be the first to recede, but if farm production is to be kept up to normal the recession of other prices must not be too long delayed.

Schrock Kafir Yields

From Ness county comes a report on Schrock kafir. The writer says that from 76 rows 125 rods long he threshed 14 double wagon boxes full of seed. I have figured this up and in round numbers it makes virtually 55 bushels to the acre, counting 720 rods of row for each acre. I think there will be no question as to the yielding qualities of Schrock kafir and if I lived in a drier region I should plant a good acreage of it. It is a mixed grain with kafir and cane for parents but it seems to me that it is more closely related to cane than to kafir in both seed and stalk. The fodder would no doubt be of very good quality especially in Western Kansas. In that region cane does not lose its good qualities as early in the winter as it does here, especially in a wet winter. The grain is, to my notion, not so good as kafir but better than cane.

Use of Furrow Openers

A Chase county inquirer has been plowing up 20 acres of alfalfa sod which he wishes to plant in corn this spring. He asks regarding the use of furrow openers on the planter. First, I should say that we must have more rain than we have been getting for the last four years if the alfalfa sod makes good corn but this is the risk a farmer must run. Furrow openers will be all right on this ground if there is not a lot of weed and grass seed plowed under. If there has been, the furrow will be opened almost down to them and they will get an equal start with the corn. Otherwise furrow openers give one a chance to drill his corn and tend it as he would listed corn, throwing out the first time. I do not like to use them on rolling ground but on land which does not wash they are all right.

Much Hay on Hand

The poorest outlook for any branch of farming in this part of Kansas is in the prairie-hay belt which comprises that part of the state lying south of the Kaw River and east of the Flint Hills. The shortage of cars has held back shipments of the 1919 crop until the assessor on March 1 will find perhaps 65 per cent of the crop still in the country. This cannot now be shipped without breaking the market square in two and the price is now down where the producer is making but little. On top of this comes the discovery of oil right in the very center of the hay belt and the talk is that 70 wells are to be drilled during the coming season in Gridley territory. This means that help for haying will be almost impossible to obtain. I heard it stated recently that help in Gridley territory expected a 20 per cent raise in wages this summer. If this comes where will the haymaker land? The prairie-hay crop has for the last four years returned a pretty good profit but it looks as if this was the

(Continued on Page 60.)



Sudan Grass is a Hardy Drought Resistant Crop That Does Well in Western Kansas Where It is Valuable Both for Pasture and for Hay.

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

WHEN an engine fails to deliver the power we desire should we condemn that particular make of engine or should we investigate somewhat the amount of the load we are attempting to shoulder off on the engine? We cannot, as a rule, look at an engine and guess even within a reasonable degree of accuracy as to the load that it is carrying. It is true that if we watch the supply of fuel closely and note the rate that it is being used, this may serve to a certain extent to indicate roughly the load that is being carried. In a "hit and miss" governed engine, the number of hits or the frequency of the explosion strokes will be a very rough method of guessing at the percentage of the load being carried.

Naturally the two methods suggested are very crude methods of getting at the performance of an engine, for the condition of the engine will be a large

tivity and the quantity spoken of as the brake horsepower.

The brake horsepower and the horsepower delivered at the pulley is one and the same thing. The brake horsepower is so named because a form of a brake is used to absorb the energy delivered by the engine. If the pull on the brake is measured on a spring balance or on platform scales and the rotative speed is noted at the same time, we have sufficient means for calculating the brake horsepower.

Such calculations will not be taken up in the present article but it will be of interest to know that such a test as this can be made readily on a farm or any other place, provided the engine speed can be counted, and provided a man can be found who is handy with tools and can make a simple wooden brake. If the speed is counted from the half time shaft, or from the mechanism operating the valves, an engine speed of as much as 350 to 400 revolutions a minute can be counted by observation alone. A watch with a second hand will be necessary in order to do this.

The method of making a simple brake and performing the calculations to determine the brake horsepower will be explained at a later date in these columns, if it is the desire of our readers that this be done.

If at the same time that we were determining the brake horsepower we also measured the fuel consumption it would be a very simple matter to find out just how much fuel we used for each horsepower by dividing the total amount of fuel consumed by the amount of horsepower developed. Many times such a test will disclose conditions that can be improved with a great improvement in economy, whereas in ordinary operation the faulty condition may not have been disclosed.

Since measuring the amount of fuel is the same as measuring the amount of energy supplied to the engine, and the test shows how much the engine does to convert this energy to that available at the flywheel or belt wheel, the figure we find is in reality a measure of the efficiency of the engine. Less than one-fourth of the energy supplied in the gasoline is converted into useful work in most engines. This may seem exceptionally small but a much greater efficiency than this has been proved to be impossible.

Value of the Indicated Horsepower

The indicated horsepower shows how successful the engine is in converting the energy in the fuel into energy inside of the cylinder, provided the fuel is also measured in this instance. If there was no friction between the piston and cylinder walls and no bearing friction or other losses, this indicated horsepower would be the same as measured by the brake. Since there are losses, the relation between the power delivered or the brake horsepower (B. H. P.) and the indicated horsepower (I. H. P.) will give one an idea how successful the engine is in transmitting the power to the flywheel when once it is generated inside of the cylinder. If we divide the B. H. P. by the I. H. P. we get a term spoken of as the mechanical efficiency of the engine. This figure should be above eight-tenths in most engines. That is, the mechanical efficiency should be 80 per cent or more with proper operation.

The Indicated Horsepower

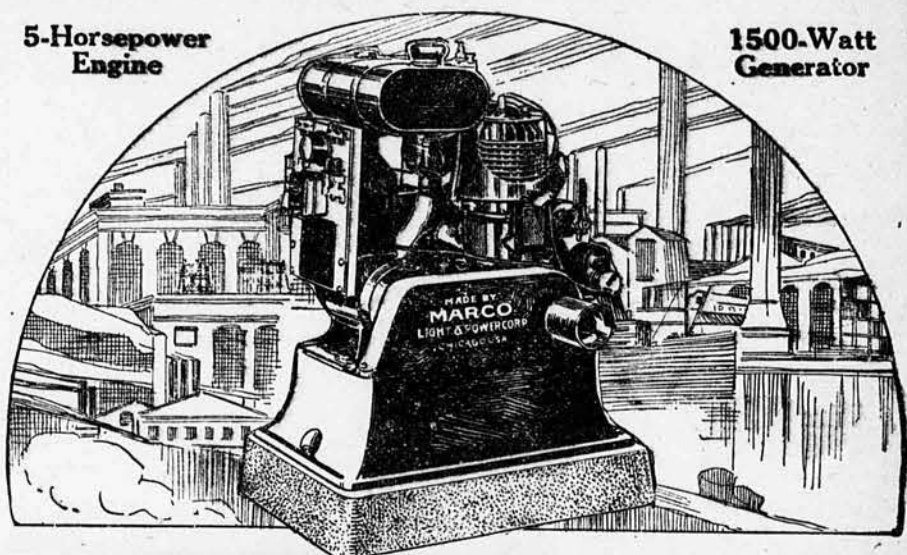
The indicated horsepower rating on an engine can serve no useful purpose as far as the average used is concerned but it will be explained here to clarify certain other points to be brought out later. The indicated horsepower is determined by measuring the pressure in the cylinder at every instant thruout an entire cycle and at the same time taking into account the size of the cylinder, the rotative speed of the engine, and the number of explosions a minute. The method of determining and recording the pressure in the cylinder is by the use of an instrument called an indicator, hence the name, "indicated horsepower." It is important to note the difference between this quan-

Carmet Won Second Place

In the recent issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze containing the reports and photographs of the Kansas National Livestock Exposition at Wichita, the Percheron stallion Carmet was reported as having won fifth in the 2-year-old class. This was an error as Carmet won second. Carmet was first prize yearling and junior champion stallion at the Kansas National in 1919. The fact that he stood second in the much stronger competition of this year's show is proof of the fact that he is growing out in fulfillment of the great promise shown as a colt.

5-Horsepower Engine

1500-Watt Generator



Lighting Place



Grinding Feed



Running Binder

This BIG Plant is a central power station for the farm

This sensational BIG plant is a complete power station for the farm. Here is all the mechanical and electrical power the farm needs; light for every building, power for machine work, for field work, for housework.

Power in plenty — 1500-watt generator

The farmer needs a BIG plant. He needs plenty of power for present and for increasing future needs. The Marco is that plant. Its 1500-watt generator has twice the average capacity. The Marco has more than twice the value of other plants. Its powerful 5 h. p. specially built "New-Way" engine can be throttled down to 2 h. p. for small work. It is adaptable to any purpose from running the separator to driving the binder. It will run a line shaft, or run machinery and charge the batteries at the same time! No plant on earth has such an extraordinary range of use or such value to the farmer as the Marco.

Lightest weight engine made

With all its brute power the Marco plant's engine is the most compact and lightest weight heavy duty engine, complete and ready to run, ever made. This is but one of the features that made such a sensation when this plant was developed for Army use just as the Liberty Motor was. The engine is the multi-purpose, air-cooled "New-Way," the famous "5 engines in 1" motor with special improvements for the Marco plant.

Bosch magneto

Famous Bosch Magneto ignition enables the engine to be taken away from the batteries. It can be removed from its base and mounted on the binder in five minutes. Burns gasoline or kerosene.

Silent chain drive

This is the first application of the automobile principle to a farm lighting plant. No automobile engineer would think of driving the generator at the same speed as the engine, as when the connection is direct. It is too destructive. So in the Marco the silent chain drive with a gear ratio (2½ to 1) gives the generator 2,000 revolutions per minute with a slow engine speed of 800 revolutions per minute. No destructive over speeding. Long life. No belt trouble. Lever slows engine for machine work. Marco batteries are highest grade. Have extra thick plates — long life.

Automatic control

The Marco automatic control is a revolutionary advance. The flow of current is self regulating. No meters, rheostats or other device puzzles. Any one can run the Marco.

Amazing service!

Service cost that is practically nothing is the actual average record of Marco plants! The Marco is built like a fine automobile engine, jigged, ground and tooled to the highest standards of automobile construction. It is practically trouble-proof—the most rugged and dependable plant ever made. Lasts indefinitely.

There is no longer any question as to which farm plant.

Farmers everywhere are demanding the Marco.

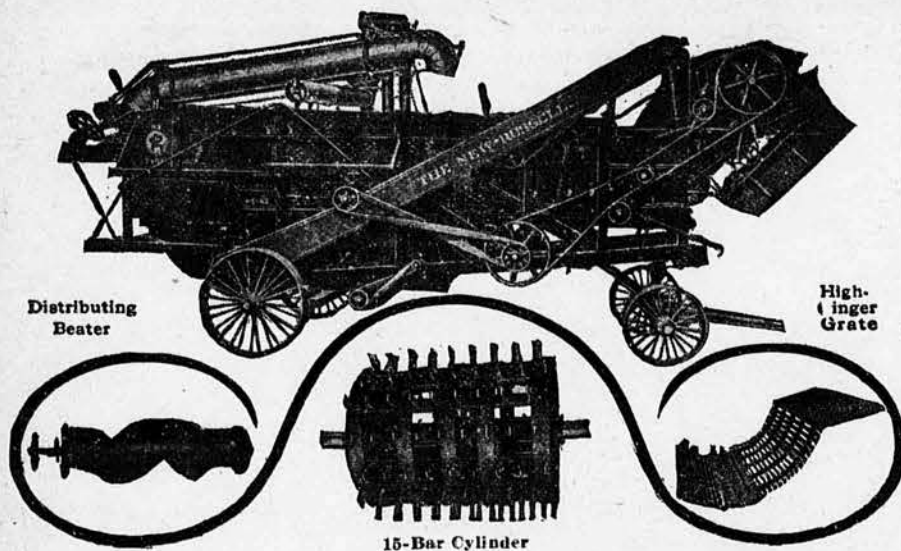
Write at once for full description, prices and nearest dealer's name.

See the Marco right away.

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Lights Place
Separates Cream
Churns Butter
Milks Cows
Heats Irons
Washes Clothes
Grinds Feed
Saws Wood
Carries Water
Washes Dishes
Cleans Rugs
Runs Binders
Runs Spreaders
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Marco Light and Power Corporation
(Division, The Marmon Chicago Co., Inc.)
Dept. C, 2430 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Russell—The World's Best Thresher

It is the thresher pedigreed by 79 years of successful manufacture and improvement; and is built up to old reliable Russell standards—not down to a price.

It has more proven good points and exclusive features than any other thresher made, including the famous Big Easy-Running 15-Bar Cylinder, the patented High-Finger Grate, and the patented Distributing Beater that spreads the straw evenly full width across beginning of separating table.

Made in six sizes from 20x34 for individual farm use to the big 36x60—all alike in design and features; the smaller sizes just as strong in proportion to their capacity as the larger sizes.

Send for the new Russell Catalog fully describing our Threshers for grains, seeds and beans; also complete line of Tractors, and Traction Engines—it's free.

Geo. O. Richardson Mach'y Co.
St. Joseph, Mo. Wichita, Kan.

Gen. Distributors for The Russell & Co., Massillon, Ohio

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THE OLD RELIABLE LINE

Thousands of Happy Housewives in WESTERN CANADA

are helping their husbands to prosper—are glad they encouraged them to go where they could make a home of their own—save paying rent and reduce cost of living—where they could reach prosperity and independence by buying on easy terms.

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre
—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such crops come prosperity, independence, good homes, and all the comforts and conveniences which make for happy living.

Farm Gardens—Poultry—Dairying
are sources of income second only to grain growing and stock raising. Good climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, give you the opportunities of a new land with the conveniences of old settled districts.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

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BUY HARNESS FROM MAKER

Save 30 to 50%. We Prepay Freight.

Goods guaranteed 2 years. Five or six ring halter, coppered riveted, of 1½ inch best leather stock; only \$1.55 prepaid—others ask \$1.75 to \$2.50. Double hip strap breeching harness at great bargain. Write for Big Free Bargain Catalogue of Harness, Saddles, etc. Buy direct. Quit paying high prices.

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ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

RECENTLY a friend of mine remarked: "I've been reading about all these people who have been killed by eating ripe olives and I see the papers ascribe it to the action of bacillus botulinus which is something that I never heard of before. Tell me how it comes that so many new things arise to kill us. Is that what we get for having civilization?"

We do pay for our civilization. That is one reason why we have to spend money on a special army of health workers. But the bacillus botulinus is not a new organism. Probably it was responsible for the deaths of old that were credited to the mysterious but deadly "ptomaine."

Of late it has appeared with deadly effect in ripe olives packed in glass jars. So many deaths have occurred that I feel that for the present, all such food is under suspicion. No doubt the packers will institute particular safeguards against the possibility of recurrence of the trouble. If the olives are thoroughly sterilized, packed in sterile jars and perfectly sealed they are safe.

Occasionally a slip will occur somewhere, even under best regulations, that will result in a spoiled shipment of canned food. The only safe thing for the consumer is to throw aside as unfit for use all food that shows any unnatural color, odor, signs of gas, or evidence of decomposition. In practically every case of the recent poisoning by ripe olives some peculiarity had been noticed in the odor or taste.

Housewives may as well understand that food poisoning is not exclusively a defect of commercial canning. The first cases of deaths from botulism that came to my notice were caused by home canned asparagus. Botulism poisoning has occurred in sausage, string beans, asparagus and other like commodities as well as in olives.

The particular thing for the present is to be very sure that you eat no ripe olives, packed in glass, unless you have first tested them thoroughly, and that at all times you give careful inspection to every form of preserved food, whether home product or commercial, before putting it on your table.

In foods that can be boiled before eating the danger is reduced, but remember that food suffering a marked taint does not become fit for consumption, no matter how well cooked.

In case of doubt, give your stomach the benefit rather than your pocket-book.

Dangerous Cough

My little girl 13 years old rode in, an open car almost all day in a blizzard, just the day after her first monthly period. Since then she has had a bad cough, and no recurrence of the period. I am worried about her. Please state whether there is any danger of consumption.

S. L.

The cough is dangerous; the other feature is not. A persistent cough is always a danger signal, in all persons whether old or young. It means that somewhere in the delicate tissues of

the respiratory tract there is an irritation. More people die of respiratory diseases than from all other causes. The reason we have so many deaths from pneumonia is because we neglect coughs until they become chronic, and leave weak places that have no resistance. The way to treat a cough is to give the irritated tissue as much rest as possible. I have cured many a stubborn cough by insisting upon absolute rest in bed for a few days.

As to the matter of regularity of periods in a young girl, there is a tendency to exaggerate its importance. Regularity in the early years is not important if the girl feels well. One of the worst things to do is to give emmenagogic medicines. The only sensible treatment is to build up the nutrition and general health and then the normal periods will assert themselves. Fears of consumption because of suppression are quite groundless.

C. M. S.: Catarrh of the bowels is a disease marked by diarrhea rather than constipation. Cure your constipation by sensible diet and habits and you may be as well as ever. The mucus that you pass, if not of any great volume, might be accounted for by local irritation.

How to Clean Wells

Please tell me how to clean my well to make it fit for human use. I bought a place and the well had about four skunks and five or six opossum and about a dozen rabbits in it.

H. S.

To clean your well you must empty it as thoroughly as possible. While at this job make it animal proof. Cement the casing of the well from the water bearing portion up to the curb and see that the curb extends above the ground surface at least a foot. Then put a concrete top on your well so as to keep dirt and filth from getting in thru the top.

In order to make the water quite safe for drinking purposes, make a little fresh chloride of lime into a solution and pour it into the well, stirring it about thoroughly. A small amount of fresh chloride of lime will chlorinate a lot of water if well mixed. One ounce is enough for 400 gallons.

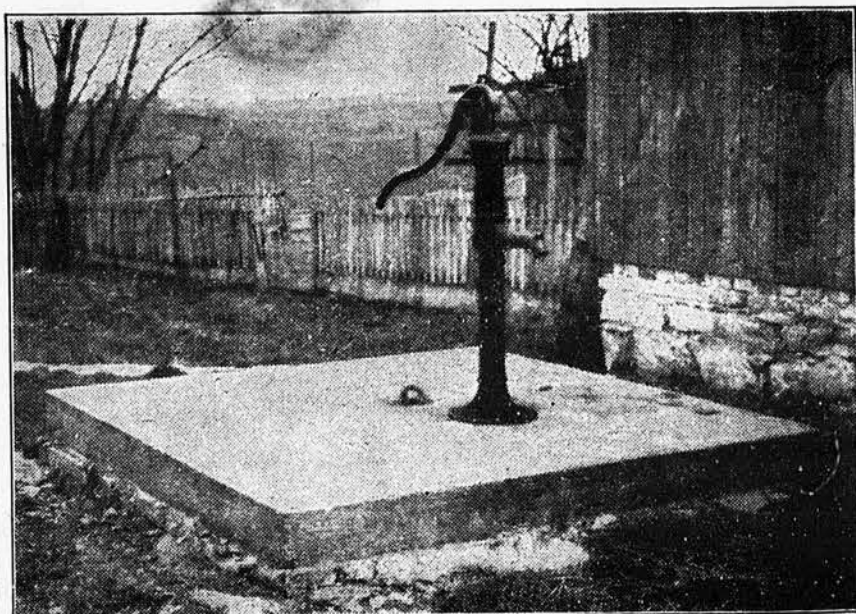
G. F. C.: It is not good practice to put a broken arm in a cast and leave it for several weeks. After the first week the limb should be massaged daily. Only under exceptional circumstances would a plaster cast be applied to a broken arm, but plaster is often used in splints without making a cast.

Ready for It

"Yes, grandma," said the fair young thing, "I am to be married."

"But, my dear," asked the old lady earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride sweetly. "Seventeen gowns and three costumes."



Put a Concrete Top on Your Well or Cistern That Will Keep Out Dirt and Filth. The Water Must be Kept as Clean and Sanitary as Possible.

The Farmiscope

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

His Answer

The former big league baseball manager, who had been canned because the team finished last, as usual, was taking a civil service examination in order to secure a political job. He was amazed at the list of fool questions on the examination paper. He didn't know the distance from the earth to the moon, so he passed that one up. And he could not describe a syzygy, so he called that test a loser. But the third question interested him. It said:

"Name the largest bone in the human frame."

And with a grin of confidence the former manager wrote this answer: "The head."

A Good Extractor

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of alarm.

"Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny!"

The terrified and frightened boy looked up imploringly.

"No, mamma," he interposed, "send for the minister."

"The minister?" asked his mother, incredulously. "Why the minister?"

"Because papa says he can get money out of anybody."

Circumspect

"So you wish to leave to get married, Mary? I hope you have given the matter a serious consideration?"

"Oh, I have, sir," was the earnest reply. "I have been to two fortune-tellers and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign book, and dreamed on a lock of his hair, and have been to one of those astrologers, and to a meejum, and they all tell me to go ahead, sir. I ain't one to marry reckless like, sir."

—Household Words.

GUILTY!

"Have some aigs dis mornin', jedge?" asked the waiter.

"Not this morning, Sam," replied the man of the bench, adjusting his spectacles preparatory to distinguishing the name of some dish on the menu from the fly specks.

"Ever try enny of our fresh boiled aigs, jedge?"

"Yes, indeed, Sam; and found 'em guilty."

Worse than the Lover

"What is worse," demanded the lovely girl, disgustedly, "than a man who will make love to you, in spite of all you can do?"

It seemed to demand a reply, so the other girl said:

"One who won't."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Think of Her

Village Pedagog—Darwin says we're descended from monkeys.

His Auditor—Well, what about it? My grandfather may have been a gorilla, but it doesn't worry me.

Voice from the Fireside—P'raps not, but it must have worried yer grandmother.—The Bethlehem Booster.

Why They Moved

Mother—Good heavens! Here's a note from Olivia saying she and Harold have eloped!

Father—Good! Now let's get busy and move away from here so they can't find us when they come back!—The Pathfinder.

The Scholarly Cut

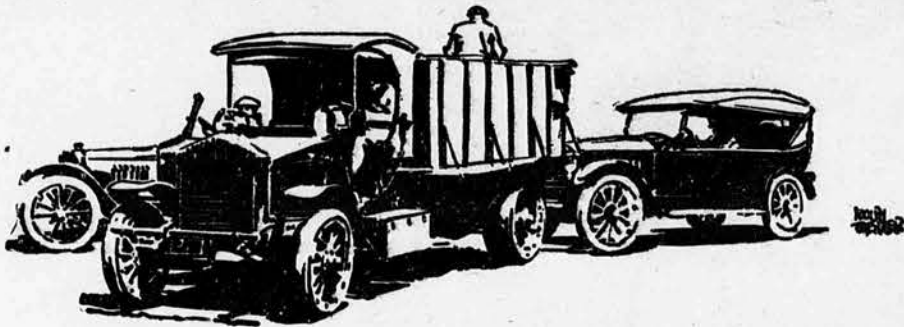
"You did not speak to him?"

"No," replied the scholarly girl. "When I passed him I gave him the geological survey."

"The geological survey?"

"Yes. What is commonly known as the stony stare."—Lehigh Burr.

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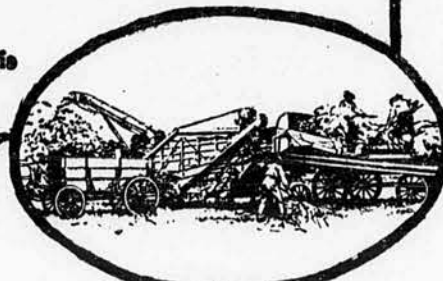
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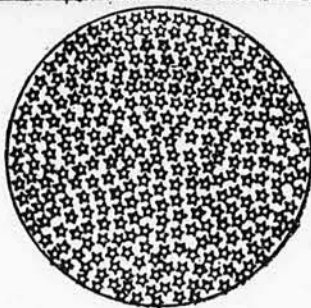
How many stars in this circle? Count them. It is not hard either—just takes a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle looks easy and so simple. Try it. Everyone who sends in their answer to this puzzle will be rewarded. As soon as you send in your solution to this puzzle we will send you a

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Tom McNeal's Answers

Partition Fence

1. A and B owned land joining. A asked B what he wished to do in regard to setting up fence. B told him he would put up his fence and A could put up his. A put up 1/2 mile of one-wire fence and goes ahead and uses the remainder of B's fence. What notice does B have to give A to compel A to put up his own fence?
2. What compensation do the fence viewers receive and who has to pay it?
WESTERN SUBSCRIBER.

1. B should call on the fence viewers and the fence viewers are required to give notice to A that on a certain day they will view this fence and determine what share of the fence shall be built and maintained by each person concerned. When this award is made, if A refuses to comply with it, B would have the right to put up a lawful fence and collect from A the cost of same.
2. The fence viewers are allowed for their service \$2 a day, the expense to be divided equally between the two land owners.

Is He Responsible?

A is a farmer; B a U. S. mail carrier. A signed bonds for B. Now A has sold out and wishes to leave the county and move to Eastern Kansas. Would A still be responsible for these bonds, not having any property in this county, or how could he get these bonds off his hands?
J. C. W.

You do not say what was the nature of the bond A signed, whether it was in the nature of a bond for security or whether it was a government bond so that I am at a loss to know how to answer your question.

If you mean that A became security for B, he would still be held liable on his bond regardless as to whether he still lived in the county or not. If you mean that he bought government bonds acting as B's agent and B failed to take the bonds, there is, so far as I know, no financial responsibility attaching to A by reason of B's failure.

Legal Right of Wife

A man made a will under the terms of which his son was to get 50 acres at his death and 50 at his mother's death. The son married and moved to Kansas. They had a family of six children, two of them under age. If the son leaves the wife and children and gets a divorce, his mother says she is going to hold the land for him. The son pays taxes on the farm for 20 years and keeps up all the improvements. Can the wife get her share by going to law?
SUBSCRIBER.

The wife's rights would be determined in the divorce proceedings. That is, the court granting the divorce would also determine what share of the property should go to her. This would be a final judgment unless she appealed from it to a higher court. And she could not without taking such an appeal begin an independent action afterward to recover part of this property.

Share of Rent

I rented 160 acres of land from A with only a verbal contract. I put it all into barley and agreed to give A half of the threshed grain which I did. But the grasshoppers came and cut down almost half of the barley heads before I got to it so it made a great deal of fall pasture. Would A be entitled to half of what I got out of the grazing when there was nothing said about it?
READER.

If you had a verbal contract to rent the place for one year in consideration of giving A, the landlord, one-half of the threshed grain, when you delivered the grain to him you had fulfilled your part of the contract and would be entitled to the pasture and use of the land for other purposes during the year for which you rented the land.

Wife's Income

Must a farmer's wife put down as income any money that her husband gives her as a present? The law says gifts are exempt except those given in consideration of service rendered. So if a farmer's wife works hard cooking for threshers and her husband feels that she is deserving of a little extra money for a new dress, must it go down as income?
KANSAS FARMER'S WIFE.

I do not understand that the wife would have to list a present of this kind as income under the income tax law.

Rights of Veterans

1. In what way can an ex-soldier get a new discharge certificate when he has lost the original?
2. Has Congress recently passed a law granting land privileges to World War veterans, and if so, what is it?
M. D.

1. It will be necessary for the soldier to submit proof to the War Department that he has lost his original discharge. I would suggest that you take the matter up thru your Congressman, D. R. Anthony, and have him take the matter up with the War Department and send you instructions as

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to just what proof they will require before issuing you duplicate discharge.

2. Congress has not as yet passed any law granting special land privileges except that it does give veterans of the Great World War or the men who served during the war, the right to count out from the time required to perfect a homestead entry whatever time they served as soldiers of the United States.

Travel Pay

I enlisted in the Merchant Marine in July, 1918, and went to France three times, but got a furlough in February, 1919, and came home, paying 3 cents a mile and while at home received notice from Boston that I was discharged and later on about April my discharge came dated April 12th, but no bonus came or the mileage. Am I not entitled to bonus or mileage? READER.

You are entitled to mileage and whatever bonus a discharged soldier or sailor is entitled to. It will be necessary for you to send your discharge or certified copy of the same to the War Department with the request that the mileage be sent you. I would suggest that you go before the county clerk and have a certified copy of your discharge made and forward this to your member of Congress at Washington, D. C., and ask him to take the matter up with the War Department and obtain your mileage, 5 cents a mile for you, and any bonus aside from that to which you are entitled.

Life Estate

I would like to have your opinion as to the legality of certain title to property. The property is deeded to Mrs. Blank and heirs of her body. She is married and has two minor children. Can she sell this property and give a title that will stand a test in the courts of Kansas? Would a loan company accept this title from the party purchasing this property? Can the minor children take the property from the purchaser when they become of age? H. R. N.

My opinion is that Mrs. Blank has only a life estate and that consequently she cannot give a good title to this property until her children become of age and join with her in the conveyance. If she were to deed the property now, it is my opinion that when they become of age the children can begin an action and set aside the deed and recover title to the property.

Deed to Farm

A father and mother have a son married. Can the old folks make a deed in trust, naming the son in the deed as sole owner of the farm, and would that deed cut the son's wife out of a share of the farm if the old folks make that kind of a deed? This son is to have the farm after the old folks die. L. B.

The father and mother can make a deed to be held in trust to be delivered to the son at the time of their death, but if the son's wife is living at the time the deed is delivered to him, and if she survives her husband, the fact that the deed stated that it was to be the sole property of the son would not affect her rights and in case of his death she would inherit one-half of this property.

Wife's Rights

Has the wife not the right to know about her husband's dealings with his folks? I have been told by my husband and also by his folks that I have nothing to do with his business with them. S. S.

If the husband's business concerns the wife, she has the right to know about it. But your question is so indefinite that I cannot answer as to whether you have any right to know what he is saying to his family or not.

Rights of Wife

1. Can a wife in Kansas by law draw her half of the money after the taxes are paid? There are no debts.

2. Can a wife draw her half of the money which is out on interest? READER.

Your question is not clear. I cannot more than guess what money you are referring to, but I assume that you are asking if the wife can draw one-half of her husband's income after the taxes are paid. She cannot.

Hedge Fence

A bought a farm adjoining B supposing he had bought a half interest in the hedge fence between the two farms. Now B claims all the fence is set on his side of the division line. If the hedge fence is on B's side of the line, can he claim all of it? The hedge was set out many years ago by the former owner. A's deed to his land calls for one-half interest in all the hedge around it. W. N.

If it is conceded that the hedge is growing on B's land, my opinion is that it belongs to him.

Voting at School District Meetings

Can a man who owns land in two school districts vote at the school meeting and hold office in a district to which he sends his children, but in which he does not live? MRS. F. A. M.

He cannot.

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For Our Young Readers

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, of Every Clime and Every Nation

BY FLORENCE L. SNOW
Douglas County



A BIG family of dolls is very dear to the heart of every wide-awake little girl. But what would you think of a family of 600 dolls? And the mother of them is a grown woman. They form part of the Thayer art collection, given to our state university by Mrs. W. B. Thayer, formerly of Kansas City, Mo. She has spent 12 years of time and a fortune in money on the thousands of beautiful and inspiring things that help art students in their training, and the best of her generosity is the fact that the collection will always be open to the public.

The 600 dolls are especially interesting to the young people in the costume classes, but almost anybody likes to get acquainted with them, and you would love to spend much time in their company. You love your own dollies so well, and maybe you think you will construct a famous doll of your own some day.

You would find all sorts of ideas in the glass cases that house this big family. There are very rude and crude dolls that date back to the beginning of things, and a large group of Eskimo and Indian dolls very beautifully dressed according to their native notions as to fur and feathers, buckskin and beads. The queen of this case is a real model of the Princess Seattle, daughter of old Chief Seattle for whom the capital of the state of Washington was named. But the princess did fine and heroic things back in the early days, and the city remembers her very gratefully.

Among the models in other cases, there is a very gorgeous one showing Queen Elizabeth in all her splendor, red hair, jeweled stomacher and royal purple velvet train trimmed with ermine, and with her scepter in her hand. A china statuette of Queen Victoria in her youth, made in Germany long before the World War, looks very sweet and modest, and an Empress Louise recalls the familiar picture of her. She is made of china, too, but is dressed in her favorite elegant fabrics.

China and Japan are represented by dolls of many sorts and sizes which show the varied dress and occupations of these countries. Some specimens from the Philippines are dressed in exquisite drawn-work on the fine grass linen of the islands. Nearly all the European nations have contributed dolls made like their real people in real peasant costumes, and different periods in American dress have added many dolls to the big family.

There are many curiosities in the collection. One lovely lady in fluffy ruffles has an egg-shell head, a clever poke bonnet covering the back and making a pretty frame for the painted face. There are sea-shell dolls and peanut dolls, and some very fine mechanical French dolls make the music for the family.

The whole 600 dwell together in peace and harmony, and they surely set you to thinking of what the doll has always meant in human history.

A Young Homemaker

Velma Dunn, a 14-year-old girl of Oskaloosa, Kan., won her way to the Kansas State Agricultural college for Farm and Home Week. Velma joined the bread club last spring and baked 583 bakings of quick bread (biscuits and muffins and so on), 351 loaves of yeast bread, 24 cakes and 147 other dishes for the table, such as puddings and salads. She also prepared 91 meals for a family of 11 members.

Velma exhibited bread at the county fair in Valley Falls and won two first prizes. She won first prize at the

Wichita Wheat show. She not only won the county championship but the state championship as well. She was on the county demonstration team with Opal Garrett of Oskaloosa and again at the Jefferson county fair in Valley Falls. The girls were so successful in their demonstration in their home county that they decided to go to the Kansas Free Fair where they won a prize of \$30. Velma says in her story, "The reason I baked so much bread is that there are 11 members in the family and there is a hired man a part of the time." Velma has joined the bread club for 1920 and has begun work.

The bread club work is one of the educational features of the extension division of the department of agriculture. Girls become interested in the home work thru the bread club and



Velma Dunn, Oskaloosa, Kan.

when they go into homes of their own will be able to retain the respect of their families because of their knowledge and skill in home work.

Oh, for a Modern St. Patrick

There's an isle upon the sea,
That's as fair as fair can be,
And it sparkles like an emerald in the sun;
By the lakes of old Killarney,
Every brogue is tinged with blarney,
And the eyes of all the colleens wink with fun.

'Tis a land of legends hoary,
That are told in verse and story,
Where the fairies live as sure as shamrocks grow;
And the she is not a nation,
Causing her much tribulation,
Yet you'll find her patriots everywhere you go.

In this land so sorely tried,
Good Saint Patrick lived and died,
And he made the isle from serpents ever free;
If he but lived today,
Perhaps he'd find a way,
To drive the profiteers and Reds into the sea.

—Velma West Sykes.

Letters to a Farm Boy

(Determination has won many a boy success. Sometimes when failure despite determined effort has lurked around the corner, friends have been attracted by the young workman's persistence and have pulled him across the rough places. Read the story of Little Jack James.)

Dear Robert—The seventh stone is a rugged rock that might have been cleft from the quarries of your Scotch ancestors. It's determination. But without the companion stones which I've described I wouldn't give much for it. Many a man has ruined his life and the lives of those whom he loved by a determination to do wrong. And many a man has thought himself determined when he was only a stubborn fool.

Tenacity and determination must be blood brothers. There was more than determination in the set purpose of Abraham Lincoln to acquire an education. Theodore Roosevelt was a frail and "spindling" youngster who by sheer force of will became a rugged man. The determination that made him so, bulked big thruout his life. The world owes much to Theodore Roosevelt whose boyhood foundation must have contained the stones that I've described. Faith, integrity, industry,

education, courage, loyalty and determination. The last is not the least for without it what can be accomplished?

There was loyalty and sublime courage when that thin line of gallant Frenchmen held back the German hordes and said, "They Shall Not Pass." But back of courage and loyalty like a faithful watchdog stood determination, inspiring them to protect their homes. "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," said a war-scarred American hero, linking faith, courage and determination to win victory. But we must not look only to famous men for examples of what determination may do for us. Listen to the story of Little Jack James:

When Little Jack entered the acre yield corn contest his dad lent him the ground with the condition that Jack should do all the work. But Jack found as the plants grew that Dad was demanding almost all his time for the other fields. Jack was a quiet youngster who didn't protest much, but in the spring and summer days when the chores were done and the family resting, Jack was in that acre field with a shining hoe. He'd promised the state club leader and the county agent that he'd do his best and he did more. Tired? Sure. But whistling helped and Jack always whistled no matter how tired he was. The field bordered the public road and one Saturday evening at sundown the agent found a tired small boy whistling and hoeing away. "Working pretty late, Jack?" "Yep, but these weeds must be killed." "Dad helpin' much?" "Oh, 'bout all he has time for I guess," for Jack was a loyal son. "Well, good luck," and "Lizzie" whirled and Brown drove on.

"Found Little Jack James hoeing at sundown tonight," he told his wife. "Reckon that skinflint father doesn't give him time to tend his acre plot." "Tell me all about it," said the interested Mrs. Brown and the agent did. Sunday morning Mrs. Brown told her Sunday school class of town boys about the sturdy youngster who had grit and determination enough to work long hours to try to win. Ten boys were in that field next morning with the county agent in the lead and when Jack trudged wearily out to his plot that night he had "some" surprise. Eighty bushels was what that plot yielded and a lot of it was seed. And Jack won a trip to the state college of agriculture which was fair for he charged that good will work against his production cost. Without courage and determination winning would have been impossible.

Your friend,
John Francis Case.

"Some Cat"

A visitor at Camp Wawonaissa, the summer camp of North Hudson Council, Boy Scouts of America, located in the New York-New Jersey Interstate Park, tells a bear-cat story which he got direct from his boys.

It was their first night on the islands. Taps had just been sounded, and the camp was settling down to a quiet slumber, when from one of the islands came a low, blood-curdling screech.

"Some cat," ventured a Scout in one of the tents.

"Cat, nothing," exclaimed another in the same tent, excitedly. "It's a wildcat."

This statement brought six other tousel-heads from underneath six blankets in the tent. A hurried conference was called, and it was decided that they just had to go out and get the wildcat.

Arming themselves with broken oars and old broom handles, and with their Scout knives safely hitched to their belts, the boys crept stealthily from their tent out into the starry night. The shriek again pierced the still night air.

Suddenly the leader called a halt. His foot touched something. It was another Scout. In fact, another group, and still another group. The Scouts began to assemble rapidly, and it finally seemed that every tent had a delegation present. Excited whispers as to how to proceed broke the silence, but suddenly everybody grew quiet, as a tall figure loomed up in the darkness. It was Lieutenant H. Hudson, of Westfield, N. J., resident director of the camp.

"I've got the wildcat, fellows," he said quietly; "now hustle back to camp."

Lieutenant Hudson would advance no information, but ordered everybody back to bed. But the story leaked out and spread from tent to tent. The truth was that the shriek was not that of a wildcat, but an ordinary Boy Scout imitating that animal. The wildcat was Scout George Becker of West Hoboken.

Tells Friends About Flowers

I like pansies, sweet peas and nasturtiums, which are the only flowers I have raised. Mamma gave me a place in her garden for my flowers, and when she hoes her garden I hoe my flowers. I have a friend who has raised flowers and she thinks them very pretty. I am going to tell my other friends about it, so they will raise some too. Edna Shields.

Elk City, Kan.

For Table Bouquets

I like to raise flowers. I raise some every spring. They are nice for a bouquet to place on the table and are appreciated by sick people.

I have better luck with sweet peas than with any other kind of flowers. The sweet peas are pretty and will grow well when very dry. If they are watered they will climb up 5 or 6 feet.

We grow flowers to beautify our home.

Jetmore, Kan. Harold Gingrich.

A Hidden Proverb

See if you can find the proverb. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct solutions.



Solution February 28 puzzle—Four crops: 1, clover hay; 2, barley; 3, oats; 4, wheat. The prize winners: Walter Stellings, Cummings, Kan.; Margery Loofbourrow, Manhattan, Kan.; Paul Saltzman, Greeley, Kan.; Eunice Shultz, Nortonville, Kan.; George McGrew, Rossville, Kan.; Esther Gordon, Eudora, Kan.

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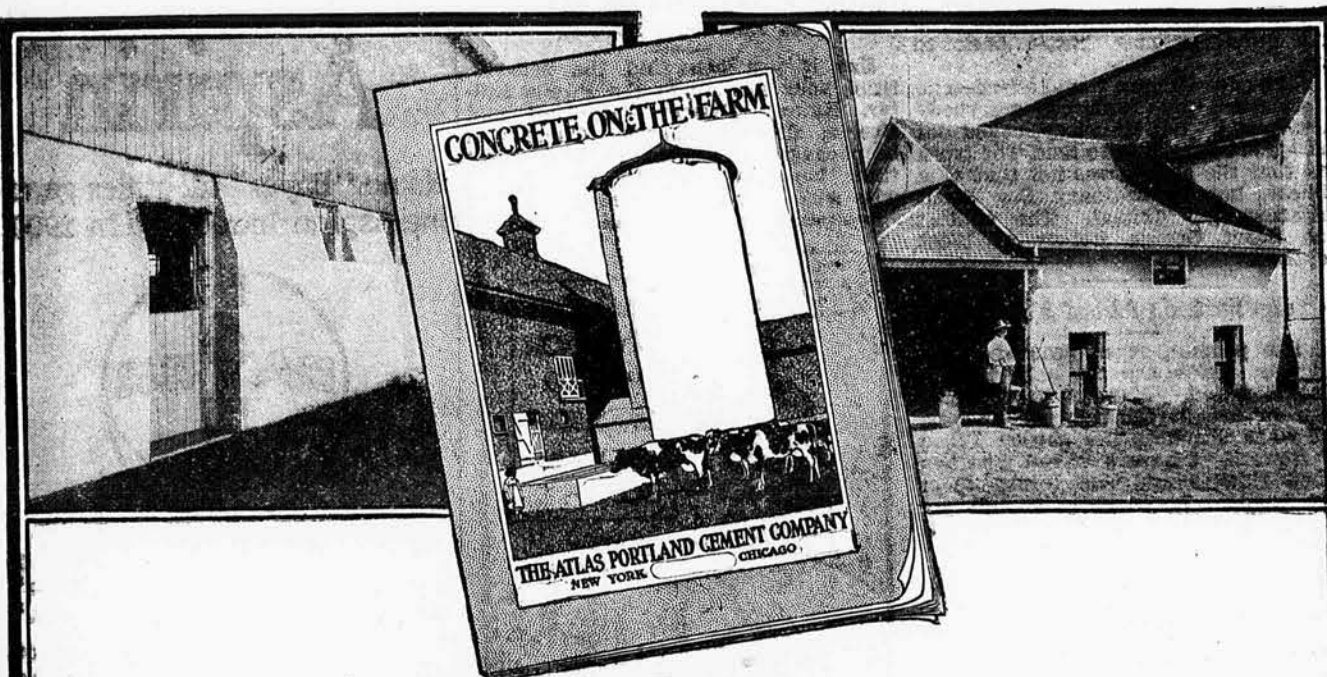
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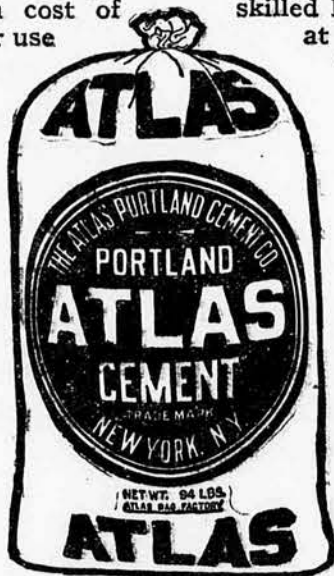


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Farm Questions

Wheat on Cane Ground

I have a farm on which we wish to sow wheat, in a field that is in cane this year. I will put the cane in the silo this week. Will the wheat do all right on the ground? I want to know if the field having been in cane will in any way effect the wheat yield. An early reply will be appreciated.
Howard, Kan. G. L. M.

Cane ground ordinarily is not satisfactory to use for wheat. It leaves the ground depleted in moisture and available plant food, and wheat ordinarily makes a very unsatisfactory fall and early spring growth and usually yields much less than when sown on corn ground.

It will be better to fall plow this field and plant it to corn next spring and plant wheat the next year after corn. However, any crop that is planted late in the spring will give satisfactory results following cane, but early sown crops like oats do not do as well. If you were to sow wheat on disked cane ground this fall, I would recommend using an application of commercial fertilizer. About 100 pounds of mixed fertilizer providing 2 or 3 per cent of ammonia and 8 to 10 per cent of phosphoric acid should be applied.
L. E. Call.

Growing Tomatoes

1. Can tomatoes be planted this year on the same ground where tomatoes grew last year?
2. What can I use to keep the bugs and worms from destroying the vines?
3. Is there any insurance company that will insure vegetable crops against damage by hail?
Garfield, Kan. J. H. MONROE.

Question 1. Tomatoes may be planted on the same ground used for tomatoes the previous year without any particular disadvantage provided the tomatoes were not affected with any disease that could be carried over in the soil.

Question 2. Spray the vines with arsenate of lead if the insects are of the biting or chewing kind and with Black Leaf Forty if the insects suck the juice from the leaves.

Question 3. There is an insurance company at Hutchinson, Kan., known as the Kansas Mutual Hail Insurance company that might be interested in your proposition.
M. F. Ahern.

Hock Joint Injury

I have a good gelding 3 years old that injured his left hock joint in some way. The place healed up on the surface but he is still very lame. Is there anything that I can do?
Wiley, Colo. R. L. SARGENT.

Your gelding is affected with an infection of the hock joint, and in my opinion the chances are that she will never make a recovery. Of course I cannot make this as a positive statement, but from the symptoms that you submit it sounds as if the animal is affected with a very grave condition. There is a possibility that an application of Denver Mud bandaged in position might be beneficial, but the treatment would have to be kept up for a long time and as I stated before, the condition is so grave that I question very much whether anything can be done.

Sex of Guinea Fowls

Please tell me how to distinguish a male guinea from a female guinea. I wish to buy some of these fowls and will appreciate an answer.
R. 27, Topeka, Kan. H. E. LONJERS.

Usually the male bird has a larger and coarser head than the female. The helmet and wattles are larger. The most reliable indication of the sex however is the one-syllable shriek of the male and the call which sounds as if the bird were saying, "buckwheat, buckwheat" of the female. When excited or frightened, both will give the one-syllable shriek, but the male never gives the "buckwheat" call. The difference in the cry of the birds can be determined even when the birds are as young as 2 months old.
F. E. Fox.

Chemicals for Killing Trees

What chemical is strong enough to kill a cottonwood tree that would not harm the soil for plant growth? What is the easiest way to kill a large tree?
Hesson, Kan. E. C. BILLAM.

Ordinarily any chemical sufficiently strong to kill a large cottonwood tree would render the soil unfit for plant growth for a long time.

The cottonwood is not particularly bad about sprouting and if the cutting is done during the winter time or if

the tree is girdled during the early summer it often is so nearly killed that it will not sprout.

There is no easy way to kill and remove a large tree. The stump puller is probably as economical as any way. Dynamite was increasing in use for this purpose before the war but now the cost of explosives is so great that it costs more than a stump puller.

Boring a hole in the tree and saturating with saltpeter makes the wood burn more readily but it is doubtful, considering the cost of time and labor, if it would be more economical than to use a stump puller or dynamite to remove the tree. Albert Dickens.

Mare with Abscess

I have a mare that was injured by getting a barb wire caught between her hind legs. In front of her udder there is a swollen place about as large as an ordinary dinner plate. A little pus runs from the side of the mare's bag. Please tell me what to do. Phippsburg, Colo. IRA G. SEELY.

Your mare is undoubtedly affected with an abscess in the mammary gland, and the discharge of pus and the swelling in front of the mammary gland will not disappear until the abscess has been freely lanced so that all contents may drain out freely. You should have a competent graduate veterinarian do this for you.

R. R. Dykstra.

Freed's Sorghum

Please tell me what is Freed's sorghum. Is it a white cane of some kind? Holly, Colo. ISRAEL REYNOLDS.

Freed's sorghum is a strain of white cane. It is selection that was made by J. H. Freed of Scott City, Kan., and is usually pure and somewhat more uniform in character of growth than the common white cane. It would be impossible to tell a single head of Freed sorghum from a head of white cane because they belong to the same variety, Freed sorghum being a selection of the white cane.

L. E. Call.

Possibly Blackleg

My calves get stiff in the hind quarter but don't seem to suffer. They lie down about 10 hours and become paralyzed and die. After skinning them I find that their hind quarters are black the same as black leg. Many calves around here have been lost by this disease. Is it contagious and if so what is the best remedy? Gove, Kan. E. C. JOHNSON.

It seems to me as if your calves are affected with blackleg. I am sending you some blackleg literature which may be of interest to you.

R. R. Dykstra.

Silage and Hay Prices

I am writing you for some information in regard to prices of ensilage compared with the price of good hay. I have some I wish to sell but do not know just how to figure a price. The ensilage is made of corn and is well stocked with grain and was put up in good condition. I am from Kansas and am selling out here and expect to return. Marietta, Ohio. GEO. W. DEWEES.

You usually can get under average conditions a ton of ensilage for practically one-half the prevailing price of 1 ton of good alfalfa or clover hay.

C. W. McCampbell.

Potatoes for Planting

Please advise me whether it is best to plant whole potatoes. Also tell me whether it is advisable to use small potatoes for seed. Ft. Scott, Kan. J. T. J.

At some of the experiment stations the largest yields have been obtained from whole tubers, but unless seed is very low in price this is altogether too expensive. A potato too small to cut is too small to plant. Potatoes of good size with plenty of flesh about the "eye" or bud will give the best results. J. W. Wilkinson.

Petrified Bible

We have a petrified Bible and would like to know whether it has any value. Can you suggest where we might sell it for a good price? Lenora, Kan. M. S.

I should think that curio stores would offer you something for such a curiosity as you have. Some of the museums in the cities also no doubt would be glad to pay you a fair price for your petrified Bible.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Cattle Afflicted with Blackleg

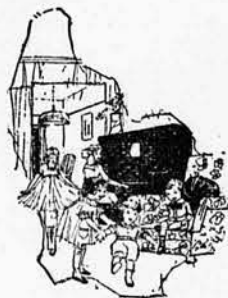
Is it dangerous to skin animals that have died with blackleg? We have been told that it was unsafe to do so. Neodesha, Kan. MRS. C. J. C.

It is not advisable to remove the hide from animals that have died of blackleg. If you remove the hide, you spread blackleg infection all over the farm and are inviting future trouble. It is far better to bury the animal without making any opening in the hide whatever. R. R. Dykstra.

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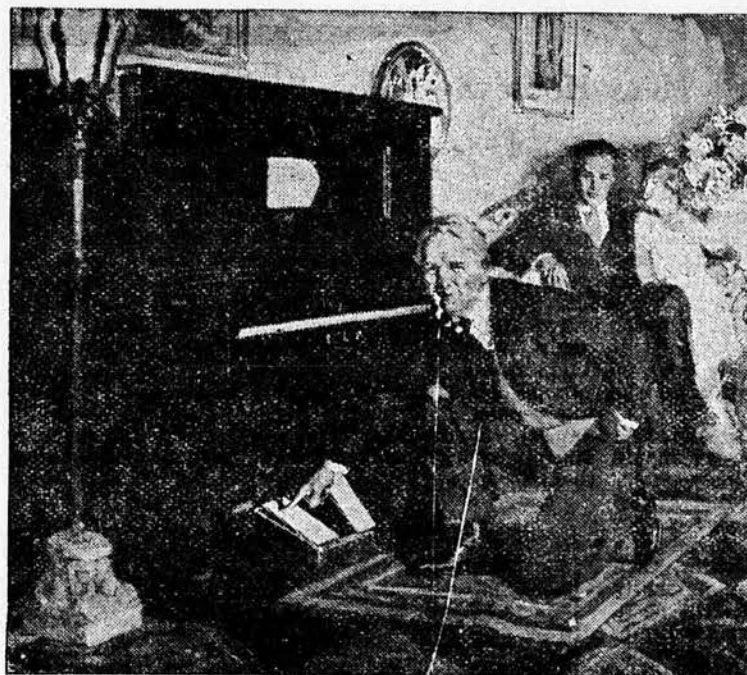
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Dianthus—Early flowering.

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Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Many Housewives Now Do Their Canning by the Cold Pack Method

IF ANY OF our readers are skeptical about the cold pack method of canning they certainly will be convinced after reading the following letters giving the experiences of housewives who have tried it out and found it so successful they wouldn't think of going back to the old-fashioned way. They are making canning a part of the business of housekeeping because it pays in dollars and cents as well as furnishing a welcome addition to the family table.

Those who expect to make the most of the canning season this year should look after their equipment now before the rush begins. If you cannot afford to buy a commercial hot water canner or a pressure canner, buy or make a good rack for your wash boiler, then examine your jars and buy as many new ones as you think you will need. If you haven't a copy of Farmers Bulletin 839, "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold Pack Method," send to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for one. It will be sent you free.

Hasn't Lost a Quart

I canned 465 quarts of fruit and vegetables and 8 quarts of meat last year and have not lost a quart. I have 179 quarts left and they all look fine. I can all the vegetables and meats by the cold pack method, using economy jars. I gather all the vegetables the day I can, prepare them for canning, blanch about 10 minutes, dip into cold water, drain, pack in cold jars, fill up with cold water, add salt and sugar, put on the cap and clamp.

The jars are then put in the boiler and water is added up to the necks. I sometimes use warm water just hot enough so that it will not break the jars, let it gradually come to a boil, then boil hard for the time designated. Then I turn out the fire and let the jars cool in water so I do not have to handle hot jars and there will be no danger of breaking. I use the wash boiler which holds 16 quarts, and a wooden rack which just fits the bottom of the boiler. If I have 4 or 5 quarts to can I use an aluminum kettle which is flat on the bottom with strips of shingles cut to fit the bottom.

Last summer was the first time I tried to can meat. We killed a shote, skinned it quickly and hung it up. Then after filling one 2-gallon jar, I cooked the remainder of the meat until it almost fell from the bones. Then packed it in jars, adding the broth in which it was boiled, put on cap and clamp and boiled 3 hours. We just used the last jar a few days ago and it was fine. Mrs. F. E. Breneman, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Keeps Her Jars Filled

My canning began last year with early peas, then came cherries, plums, and all the vegetables. I tried to can everything that would otherwise go to waste so there was canning to be done two or three days out of every week all summer.

I try to get everything ready the day before so the canning can be begun with the breakfast and have it done by noon or before the heat of the day. My outfit consists of a 10-gallon heavy tin bucket which sets down in the fire and heats quickly. With the same heat I do most of the cooking and baking for the day and sometimes the ironing. I have canned this way for years, with very good success, but have always thought I would like a commercial canner.

Before putting the filled jars into the boiler I always test the caps, straighten out the edge and see if they can be made airtight. Faulty jar lids cause more spoiled canned stuff than any other one thing. I use mostly Mason jars. They are simple and it is easy to get the rubbers and caps for them. I noticed last year that we

got better rubbers than usual. It used to be difficult to get rubbers that wouldn't cook to pieces.

I canned more than 300 quarts last year. The jars emptied in the summer and early fall were refilled with apples, pumpkin and hominy in October and November. After Christmas the meat and sausage were canned and again about all the empty jars filled. Thus the jars do double service. I canned some plum pudding at butchering time and it makes a good quick dessert. I combined cherries, rhubarb and plums with mulberries and canned them for pies, jam and jellies.

At this altitude, more than 7,000 feet, I process the food a third longer than the time stated in the time tables. The long cooking by this method does not destroy the flavor.

Green corn is excellent dried in the following way: Husk the outer leaves, turn the inside ones back, remove the silks, fill the cooker and cook with heavy steam until tender. Then tie the corn by the husks together in bunches and throw over the line in an airy, free-from-dust place. When dry, shell and place away from dust in glass, tin or paper containers.

Our cooker has four removable

stock and some ready prepared soup. Rabbits were plentiful and fat, so I canned several jars of them. I cut the meat in pieces, roasted it in a dripping pan, then packed it in jars, salted it and cooked it 3 hours. When made into meat pie the family thought it was delicious. I also tried some rabbit loaf, cooked as for the table, then sterilized in a wide-mouth jar. One small rabbit was roasted and packed in the jar on the bones and the juice added for gravy. A roast duck and a stewed hen were also canned. Most of these were experiments, but they all kept well and were very good. We think it is better to partly cook the meat before packing in the jars—it seems to have a better flavor and is more certain to keep.

Directions for canning such things have appeared so often in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze it is not necessary to repeat them. I am sure all the readers thank Mrs. Dora Thompson for her articles on canning. I got the idea of canning baked beans from her.

We butchered rather late in the spring and canned a number of jars of ribs, backbone, sausage and fried tenderloin. Then we had a patch of mustard that had lived thru the winter, so I canned several jars of greens. When peas were ready I canned 9 pints and all kept nicely. Then our cherries ripened and I canned 32 quarts and made 6 quarts of preserves. And, by the way, if you never have made a cake filling of cherry preserves, nuts and powdered sugar, try it. We use a cherry seeder and it saves so much time. We do not mind if the cherries are mashed a little more than when seeded by hand.

From cherry time on I had the usual summer products, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, green beans, peaches and a few early apples. I have always been successful in canning green beans but never in canning corn, except one jar on the cob, and it was fine. I intend to try again for my other efforts were made before we knew about blanching.

I use the hot water bath for vegetables and meats, processing in my wash boiler, a large kettle or a gallon bucket. I prefer the ordinary Mason jars for most things but sometimes I use wide mouth jars for food. I do not wish to cut into smaller pieces. I always like to use sugar when canning fruit for it seems to give better flavor and does not take so much as when it is added when used. Mrs. F. M. Moore, Harper Co., Kansas.

Convinced by One Trial

I was some time being won to the cold pack method of canning. I had heard so much against it that I feared to take the risk. But at last when I had a good many string beans one year I tried it. I had used several methods of canning them only to have them spoil, or to be too strong with salt or vinegar to suit our taste. So with a false bottom in my boiler and a few quart jars I began. Those few cans kept and were such a relish that I tried more. Then I began trying other vegetables until I had quite a medley of canned goods.

Two years ago was my banner year in canning. I began with rhubarb and canned many cans both separate and with mulberries. These, of course, with other small fruits were easily canned without my canner. The early wax beans were about my first garden stuff processed. I gathered them as early as possible, washed, strung and blanched a few minutes in boiling water, then packed into jars. I placed the jars in the boiler on the false bottom, filling each with hot water, adding a teaspoon of salt to each quart. Lids were put on loosely, the boiler filled with hot or warm water up to the shoulders of the jars, then boiled 3 hours.

I canned corn, both on and off the



Some of the Commercial Canners are Equipped with Stoves so the Canning May be Done in a Shady Place Outdoors.

It pays to have canned goods both from a standpoint of health and economy. I do not think so much of the time it takes as it is just that much time saved for future use, when the canned products enable me to get a meal quickly. Mrs. W. H. Penix, Saline Co., Kansas.

Praise for Pressure Cooker

Why do not more readers mention the simple steam cooker for canning? It is so light that one woman can manage it easily and it effectually preserves fruits and vegetables. It also can be used every day in the year to cook the family dinner, being especially good to cook tough meats and to retain vegetable flavors. Over one burner on an oil stove one can prepare at the same time, meat and three kinds of vegetables and if careful about spilling the food, may have a gallon of boiling water below with which to wash dishes.

Our cooker cost less than \$6 nearly four years ago. I would not get along without one for \$100. We have six in the family and keep from one to four men for ranch work the year around. I try to put up from 150 to 175 quarts of food every summer and never have lost but one quart canned in the cooker, with the exception of a few pint cans I was compelled to remove from the fire too soon the first year I used the

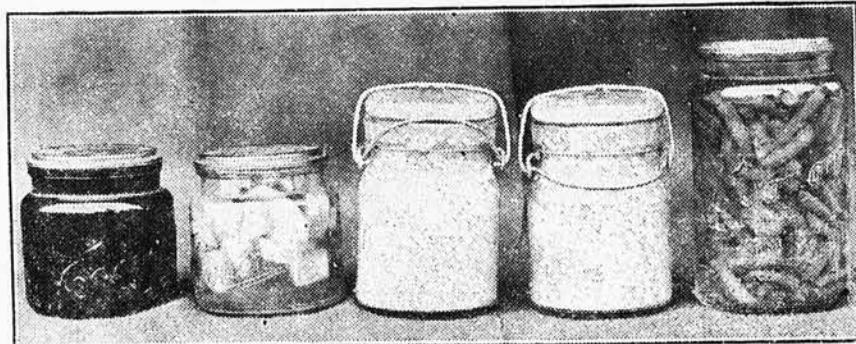
shelves and will accommodate pint, quart or half gallon cans. I do not fill fruit more than two-thirds full of sirup for it would boil over. "The Household," another of the Copper papers, was my first aid in canning nearly 20 years ago, and it taught me to have the air as well as the fruit that went into a can sterilized. I reasoned from this that if the air was sterilized an empty space would not spoil fruit. I have proved this thru years of experience. Unless I am short of cans, I do not disturb the cans when taking them from the cooker but open the cooker long enough for the steam to escape and the cans to cool a little, remove them one at a time and screw down the lids.

This last canning season I did nearly all the work in canning more than 80 quarts of food, while sitting in a wheeled chair for I am now an invalid. We have canned peas, beans, turnips, carrots and corn successfully in our steam cooker. Mrs. Annette Hart, Rio Grande Co., Colorado.

All Kinds of Meats, Too

Now-a-days it is always canning time. It is so convenient when unexpected company comes, or one has an extra busy day to have a ready cooked dinner in the cellar.

I canned several jars of beef, some fried and some roasted, some plain



It is Well to Examine Your Jars Carefully Before the Canning Season Opens for Only Perfect Ones Will Insure Success.

cob, the same way, also carrots, summer squash, succotash, and almost all garden vegetables. I found the early beets thus canned were like fresh when opened. Our sweet potatoes did not keep well so I canned them. When we dug our parsnips in the spring they soon began getting wilted so I canned them. Last year the grasshoppers took my garden, but not until I had canned some rhubarb and asparagus. I bought some heads of cauliflower in the fall and canned them. They were fine.

I seldom lose a can. I did lose some sweet potatoes last year but they were bruised and beginning to spoil and I must have failed to cut off all the decayed parts. Both fruits and vegetables canned by the cold pack method keep their form and color well and are like fresh cooked when opened.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich.

Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

Reservoir Makes Good Canner

The cold pack method of canning has so many advantages over the old methods that I prefer it for almost everything. While I have no pressure cooker I hope within another year or so to own one. I have had excellent results, however, with my copper wash boiler. My husband made a slat platform which fits the bottom of the boiler and allows the water to circulate underneath.

I give a great deal of credit for my success in canning to Farmers' Bulletin, 839, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., on the canning of fruits and vegetables, and to the November 29, 1919 issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze on the canning of meats. Of 100 quarts of fruit and vegetables canned last summer I lost 1 or 2 pints of peas and 1 or 2 of tomatoes. I took first prize on my canned peas at our Harvest Home picnic and second on wax beans canned two summers ago.

Last summer I canned strawberries, cherries, raspberries, tomatoes, peas, damson plums, peaches, apples and grapes. I hope to can some Swiss Chard this summer as we raise more than we use. I never have had much success in canning tomatoes by any method other than the cold pack. We enjoy the tomatoes canned whole and served cold with pepper and salt, and sometimes vinegar.

I made my first attempt at canning meat this winter and feel so well repaid that I am eager to can a great deal more next year. Of the 18 pints canned I lost only 1 pint. I canned spareribs, tenderloin, hearts and mince-meat. The canned meat comes in so handy if one is in a hurry. Not long ago one of my neighbors ate some of my canned tenderloin and would scarcely believe it was canned. It seems a crime for people to gorge themselves on fresh meat at butchering time and then do without meat for several months or buy it at high prices.

I like to have the water in the boiler lukewarm or a little hotter when I put in the jars and keep the jars well covered with water all the time. We have a new range with a large reservoir, which may be used as a canner. It can easily be moved up against the fire box, allowing the water to boil, or moved away so that the water will cool. I prefer round glass jars with glass lids and wire levers. I use all kinds of glass jars, however, because I have them and because we can buy only the old-fashioned ones in our town.

Too much credit cannot be given to the displays of canned fruits, vegetables and meats at state, county and local fairs. I learned from such fairs a great deal about packing and arranging products in jars. I also gained considerable information from the criticisms and suggestions of the women who judged the exhibits at our Le-compton Harvest Home picnic.

Mrs. George L. Glenn.

Douglas Co., Kansas.

Successful With Roses

I like to raise flowers, and have had the best success with roses. We have lots of roses and lilacs and lilies—the blue and white kind. We also have Tiger lilies, black and yellow striped. We have two beds of violets, a big pine tree and a lawn.

Cora Grainger.

Matfield Green, Kan.

Women's Service Corner

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

Equipment Needed for Canning

What equipment will I need for my canning work this summer?—Mrs. A. P., Kansas.

The following is a list of the essential things: Homemade hot water outfit, commercial hot water outfit, or pressure cooker; 4-quart covered kettle for blanching; large pan for cold dipping; 1 tablespoon; 1 set of measuring spoons; 1 sharp, paring knife; 1 funnel for filling jars; fruit corer; jar lifter; 1 wire basket, or piece of cheesecloth, 1 yard square, for blanching; 1 colander; teakettle; clean, perfect jars, rubbers, and covers; clock; wiping cloths or towels for drying cleaned vegetables; skimmer; measuring cup.

Cleaning Plastered Walls

Can you tell me some way to clean plastered walls that are smoked? What is the correct way to hang marquisette curtains without an overdrapery? What kind of rods shall I use?—Homekeeper, Kansas.

Wash the walls with a cloth wrung out of a strong solution of baking soda and water. Or use vinegar and water.

You may make your marquisette curtains with or without a valance or ruffle at the top. If the windows are too high and narrow, you can make them look lower and wider by having a valance and making the side curtains very narrow and letting them hang over the wall and not very far over the glass. If the windows are low and wide you can make them look higher and narrower by making the curtains long, having them reach clear across the glass, and without a valance. If the windows are ordinary size you will be safe in choosing either of these styles or draping the curtains back at each side.

For small windows brass rods of the adjustable extension type are used. However, these are not satisfactory if the length of the rod is more than 3 feet as the weight of material will cause a long rod to sag. In this case have a solid metal rod cut the proper length. This may be either a brass rod, or a less expensive metal rod with a brass covering.

About Celery and Strawberries

Please give me all the information you can about raising celery and strawberries.—Mrs. J. T., Kansas.

It would take too much space to go into detail about the raising of these products. I suggest that you write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kan., for Farmers' Bulletin 232, "Celery," and 198, "Strawberries." If you wish any information not found in these bulletins, the garden specialist, Prof. M. F. Ahearn, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., will be glad to help you.

Steel Wool is a Polisher

I have heard a good deal about steel wool being used for scouring purposes. May I have some information about it?—Mrs. J. T., Kansas.

Steel wool—steel hair would describe it more closely—a substitute for sandpaper, is a great time and labor saver in the kitchen, unequaled for cleaning and brightening kettles, sinks, toilet dishes, brass, glass, and a hundred other things. It gets into every crevice and works like magic. Number 2 is suitable for scouring tins and for all ordinary purposes, while number 0 will not injure the finest ware.

To Sharpen Food Chopper

I should like to know how to sharpen the knives of my food chopper.—A Reader, Kansas.

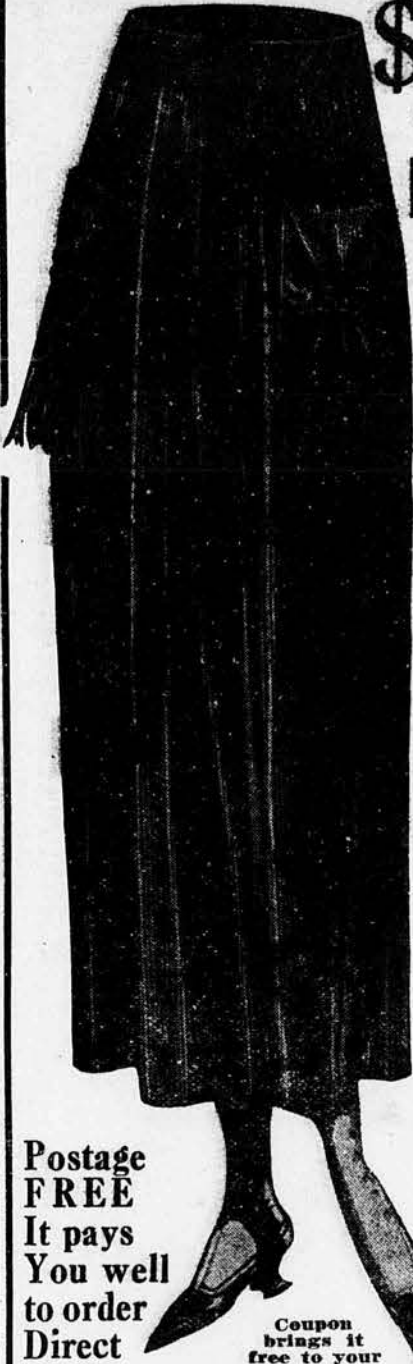
Run a small piece of sand soap thru the chopper. This will brighten and sharpen the knives. The pulverized sand soap may be used for scouring purposes.

Mice Do Not Like Camphor Gum

How can I get rid of mice in the house?—B. K., Kansas.

One of our readers reports good success by placing small pieces of camphor gum in the cupboard and other places where the mice visit.

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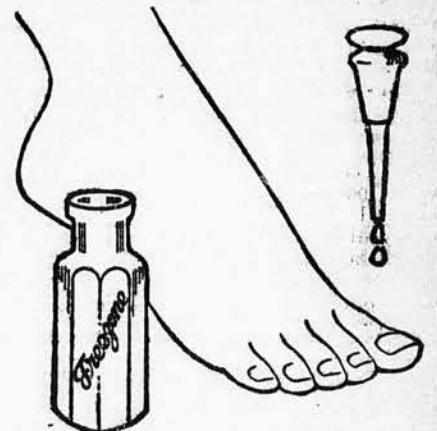
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Hot Food Plan That Works

Forest Grove School Solves the Lunch Problem

BY MRS. C. M. MADDEN

THE PATRONS of the Forest Grove school, located 5 miles north of Effingham, never have regretted their decision to serve a hot noonday dish because they realize it has been of great benefit to the pupils and the cost and work of preparation are not of enough consequence to be considered.

By majority vote of those present at the annual school meeting last April, the board was authorized to buy the equipment needed and use \$10 a month or \$80 for the term for food. A three-burner oil stove, enameled stewpan, dishpan, teakettle, ladle, paring and butcher knives and a half dozen tea towels were purchased and a dust, dirt and vermin proof locker made. The children furnish their own bowl, cup and spoon.

When the appropriation for the hot dish was made only 12 or 13 pupils

There are few untouched lunches now where there were many before. The little chap who said "We can eat more now" knew whereof he spoke.

The teacher, Erma Hawk, instead of finding the work of preparing the hot dish a burden, is very enthusiastic over the project. She says the boys and girls can study so much better and are so much more wide awake in the afternoons that she feels she is well repaid for her efforts.

From a Farm in the Hills

Let us plant a few trees this spring. Never since the earliest settlers came to the Middle West has there been such a shortage of homegrown fruits as there has been the last few years. Unless farm orchards are revived the loss will be still more keenly felt in the years to come.



The Forest Grove School

were expected to enroll in the school but there were 17 when enrollment day came. The school board did not wish to increase the fund allotted so it was decided not to begin serving the hot dish until after the sixth week. That left \$3.07 to be used each week.

A mother who is also the clerk, assisted the teacher in working out the menu for the first month, the director's wife had charge the second month, the treasurer's wife the next, and so on. Realizing that country children as a rule do not use enough milk, the hot dish usually has milk for the base.

The first month cocoa was served on Monday and Friday, beef soup on Wednesday, while Tuesday and Thursday were alternating days on which rice, tomato, potato and corn soup was prepared. The meat is sent out from the Effingham meat market by the carrier who is due at the school house at 8:45. The milk is brought from the home where the teacher boards. The cost the first month was meat, \$2.70, milk and butter, \$5; cocoa, sugar, rice and canned goods for soup, \$3.68, making a total of \$11.38.

The patrons of this school believe their plan of serving the hot dish is more satisfactory than having the children bring the food from home because it relieves the mothers from the added responsibility of preparing an extra dish and the children who often suffer from the cold when carrying their dinner buckets are not burdened with an additional package.

Since the pupils have had the hot dish to go with their lunches they are nourished properly and are not so hungry when they reach home that their first thought is for something to eat.

Center heated incubators often have the tank so near the inner row of eggs that the shells come in contact with the heated metal. To overcome this I usually fold a newspaper and place it between the tank and the eggs. These hatchers are very successful when this precaution is taken.

Corrugated pasteboard grocery boxes make good nests for sitting hens. A weight should be put in the bottom of the box to prevent overturning. Should one of them become infested with mites it is an easy matter to substitute a new one containing fresh nesting material, burning the old one, mites and all.

Most incubator fires are caused by failure to keep the lamp wicks properly trimmed. Sometimes one leaves the lamp before this blaze becomes steady after filling the lamp. This should never be done.

I used to look with longing upon the large beds of cannas in town until I found I could raise them myself just as pretty. One can get a varied selection of the plants from a seedsman who knows the most effective heights and colors for an attractive bed, and for the beginner this is the most satisfactory way of getting a start. The essentials in canna growing are a rich soil, well stirred to quite a depth, and plenty of moisture. Since cannas are heavy feeders it is difficult to get too much manure in the soil, provided it is well rotted and the bed is watered at frequent intervals. Decomposed poultry manure applied as a top dressing makes the flowers bright colored and the foliage dark green.

Last season I found a new use for the plow attachment to my wheel hoe. Having a bushel of onion sets to plant, I concluded it would be easier to open the furrows with the wheel hoe than with the ordinary garden hoe, so I set the lines and attached the plow, running it as close to the twine as possible and not displace it. After each furrow was opened I placed the sets in the bottom of it, tops up, and then came back on the same row, throwing the soil over them with the plow before setting the line for the



Forest Grove Pupils Have Better Lessons and Better Health Since a Hot Dish is Served at Noon with Their Lunches.

next row. It worked to perfection. The onions were up in a few days in long straight rows easily cultivated with the wheel hoe.

Time may be gained in planting early garden seeds such as lettuce, onions, beets and radishes if they are sprouted in the house. Take a half gallon sirup pail for each kind and fill half full with fine moist soil. Mix the seeds all thru this, cover to prevent drying out and place where the temperature is moderately warm. In from three days to a week, owing to the kind of seed, the tender sprouts can be seen by taking a little soil containing the seed in the hand. They are then ready to sow in rows in the garden and if the weather is at all favorable, they will be up in a few days.

A friend in town had an unsightly fence in her back yard. Last spring she had a strip spaded up along the side of it and in this spaded soil planted a row of Kentucky Wonder beans. During the summer the fence was entirely covered with the vines and presented a pleasing sight as a background for some flowering annuals, besides furnishing a good many dishes of tender green beans for the table.

Nut Marguerites are good for the children's school lunch. For the filling use the white of 1 egg beaten with enough confectioner's sugar to make rather a stiff fondant, add nut meats, well chopped, and spread between crisp crackers. A marshmallow sandwich is made by putting marshmallows between graham crackers and warming in the oven. Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Chase Co., Kansas.

Ladies' One-Piece Negligee

9565—Ladies' Waist. A roll collar follows the semi-surplice closing and makes an attractive collarline. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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Drawers. This style of bloomers is simple to make. The snugly buttoned cuffs are more comfortable than the loose effect or elastics. Sizes small, medium and large.

9560—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Negligee. A clever design for a dainty negligee has a back and front in one piece. The skirt is given additional fullness when an extra piece is set in at each side to form an inverted plait. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Four gills one pint; two pints one quart; four quarts one gallon; one gallon one quarrel; one quarrel two fights; two fights four policemen; four policemen one magistrate; one magistrate one month.

Farm Home News

A casual glance at the young Scotch collie that was scratching and making most distressful noises gave us the idea that he had some skin disease, mange, we thought. The veterinarian who watched the dog's antics suspected lice and on close inspection found them. It requires little trouble to relieve a dog of such miserable parasites. The advice given us was to wash him in a strong solution of soda water. This is said to dissolve the casings or shells of the eggs that have been deposited on the hair. When dry, the lice may be smothered with insect powder. One might think an ordinary stock dip would answer the purpose. We were warned that such dips might not be well used for dogs and cats as there is danger of absorption thru the skin. An ordinary coal tar dip will kill a cat.

A young rug maker has conceived the idea of making blue and white rugs for her room from overalls. The color of the blue overalls was what she wanted and the weight of the rags was heavy enough to give body to the rug. For the stripe near the ends a ball of rags from the striped blue and white overalls was used. Knit underwear may be dyed most any color desired and made into very pretty rugs, either of the woven or braided type. The one who never has made a braided rug should know that it is a slow, tedious task.

Should all the month of March be a copy of the first day, it would be ideal

weather for young chicks and for very early gardening. Onion sets and onion seed might well have been planted two weeks ago. We are just ready to plant ours. As we failed to plant sweet peas last fall, we shall have to plant them this spring.

A useful way of saving small pieces of meat we have found is to grind them thru the food chopper, season well, mix with prepared mustard or salad dressing and use in sandwiches. Many bones, such as shoulder bones, are cured enough to make slicing the meat rather difficult. Parts that may not be sliced may well be ground for deviled ham. Even tho all may be sliced, it is sometimes difficult to get the fat eaten. In the younger generation there are not many who are like Mrs. Jack Spratt. Indeed, one mother who knows her family's failings grinds the ham and the fat together before she fries the meat.

It might be well if we were obliged to observe Lent whether our religion demanded it or not. On the farms, we doubtless eat too much pork. Fish, part of the time, would be a welcome change and if often tried, we should all learn better and varied ways of serving it. Seasoning means much with most foods but especially is this true of fish. We would not advocate such a peppering as the Chinese cook on a boat once used. We seldom think of fish without recalling a lake trip we took. There never was a hungrier crowd, seemingly. But the meat was mostly fish and so hotly peppered it almost blistered the mouth. Perhaps the stimulant—and not the lake air—was the cause of the appetite. Hot as it was, it was more palatable than

unseasoned, half baked fish one sometimes receives.

There are many ways to serve all kinds of fresh and salt fish. One of the easiest ways to add seasoning is by serving a sauce with the fish. Another way is to bake the fish with stuffing. To prepare a fish for baking it is well to wipe it dry and rub with salt, inside and out. The dressing may be sewed in and the sides of the fish gashed so it may be skewered into the shape of an "S" or an "O." It will be much easier to get the well baked fish from the pan if strips of cloth are placed under it by which it may be lifted. We are advised not to place water in the pan with the fish but to baste it with hot water and butter about every 10 minutes.

A plain dressing is made as follows: 1 cup of bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon of minced onion, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 teaspoon of chopped parsley, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, 1/4 teaspoon of pepper, 1 egg. Soak the bread in cold water; when soft press out all of the water; fry the onion in butter; add the bread, parsley and seasoning and the beaten egg last.

A dressing that adds materially to the food value of the fish is made of 1/2 cup of lean veal, 1/2 pound of fat bacon, 1/4 cup of bread crumbs, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, 1/4 teaspoon of pepper, 1 teaspoon of onion, 1 teaspoon of parsley.

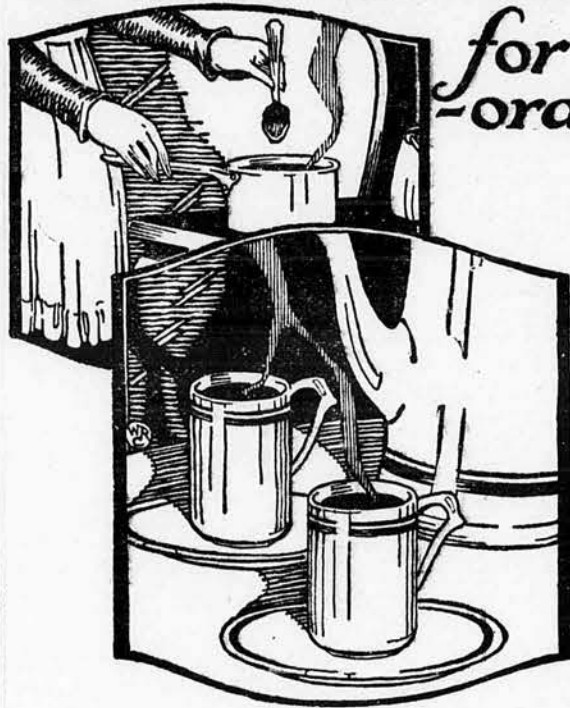
Chop the meat very fine, add the bread crumbs soaked and pressed, and the seasonings.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.

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No Bale Ties—No Feed Table—No Blocks
Two men baled 20 tons in 7 hours' save 40% on baling cost. New Universal self threading hay press bales faster and cleaner. Save on wire—save pay of 3 men. Uses 5 h. p. to 24 h. p. tractor. Weighs 2000 lbs. without engine. Strongest press for its weight. **FREE** Write me for my FREE CIRCULAR telling all about this wonderful Hay Press and how to operate it. **WILLIAM A. SEYMOUR, PRESIDENT**
SHRADER PRESS CO., 112 Ottawa St., LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Farming in Western Kansas

VARIETIES of alfalfa from all parts of the world have been tried on the Fort Hays Experiment station during the last five years. In no case has the average yield of any of these varieties exceeded the average yield of alfalfa grown from common Kansas seed.

Rotations for Western Kansas

It is impossible to plan cropping systems for Western Kansas as definitely as they have been planned for the eastern part of the state, because of the short time the section has been farmed, the relatively new crops that have been introduced, and the small number of crops adapted to the region. During the last 10 years the Kansas Experiment station, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has made a study of the cropping systems best adapted to this section, and a few important facts have been fairly definitely established. These are:

1. The greatest success cannot be

obtained by growing the same crop on the land continuously.

2. A thorough preparation of the soil for crops is as essential as in the more humid regions.

3. Grain crops may not be depended on to produce profitable returns every season, even tho the best methods of soil management are used.

4. Forage crops of the sorghum family are the most dependable. For the most profitable utilization of these crops, livestock must be kept.

5. A sequence of crops should be arranged so the greatest possible use is made of all moisture stored in the soil.

6. Moisture may be stored in the soil by summer fallow, which is necessary in any well planned system of cropping.

The big problem in fallowing land is not in preventing evaporation, but in getting the moisture into the ground. To accomplish this the surface should not be broken down to a dust but should remain rough. Such imple-

ments as the spring tooth harrow and corn cultivator leave the soil in excellent condition to take up moisture. When summer fallowing is practiced the object should be to have all the summer fallowed ground plowed before harvest. If it is not plowed or listed in the fall the field should be disked in the early spring to destroy weeds. After plowing it should be worked just enough to keep down weed growth.

On farms where wheat is practically the only crop grown, and where sufficient equipment is not available to handle all the ground in the best possible manner, a system could be profitably practiced whereby one-fourth or more of the land is fallowed every season and three-fourths planted to wheat. By such a system a farmer handling 400 acres of wheat land every year would divide his farm into four 100-acre fields.

One hundred acres would be fallowed every summer and 300 acres seeded to wheat. One-third the wheat ground would be on fallow, one-third sown on early listed or plowed ground, and the other one-third sown on plowed or disked ground, or stubbled in, depending on the character of the soil and season. Such a system would divide the work and distribute it throughout the year, and at the same time would undoubtedly increase the productivity of the land over a system of continuous cropping.

The summer fallow may be used to best advantage in a rotation of crops. It is a demonstrated fact that the most successful farmers in Western Kansas are those who are following a diversified system of farming and growing feed crops for stock together with wheat. The sweet sorghums, kafir, feterita, and milo are the most profitable feed crops. Wheat will not, under normal conditions, make a profitable crop when sown on sorghum or kafir stubble. Kafir and sorghum grow late in the fall and exhaust the soil so completely of moisture and available plant food that wheat sown upon such ground is usually a failure. Therefore, in planning a rotation for such conditions, summer fallowing is indispensable.

Uses of Chinese Arbor Vitae

Because of its extreme hardiness and the ease with which it can be transplanted, the Chinese arbor vitae should be the most commonly planted windbreak and ornamental tree in Western Kansas. The wood is durable and entirely satisfactory and serviceable for fence posts. The greatest worth of the tree, however, will be in its live state for protection and ornamentation. The rate of growth of the Chinese arbor vitae is faster than that of any other of the evergreens. The 1-year-old seedlings range from 3 to 6 inches in height, and the rate of growth from this time on varies with the conditions under which the trees are growing. Under favorable conditions they will make a height growth of from 15 inches to 3 feet a year.

Under favorable soil conditions in Western Kansas, the Chinese arbor vitae should attain a height of from 30 to 40 feet and a stump diameter of from 12 to 18 inches.

There are two distinct forms of this species. One is a dwarf type that grows very compact and symmetrical. This form is prized highly for ornamental planting. The other form grows erect, with ascending limbs, and on account of its greater height is the more desirable of the two for windbreak planting. The two types are readily distinguishable in the nursery when the trees are 2 or 3 years old.

For windbreak or other protection planting, the Chinese arbor vitae should be planted 6 or 8 feet apart, in rows from 8 to 10 feet apart. Three rows will make an efficient windbreak in from 8 to 12 years.

In general appearance the tree is much like the American arbor vitae. The leaves are scale-like, closely appressed, and throughout the summer deep green, changing with the approach of winter to a rusty brown. The trees retain their leaves for several years, and on account of their compact form are excellent for windbreak purposes.

The Chinese arbor vitae is found growing with equal success both on light sandy soils and on heavy clay soils. The fact that it will grow on soils that are strongly alkali gives it a distinct advantage over many other species for prairie planting.



Eight Feet at a Round

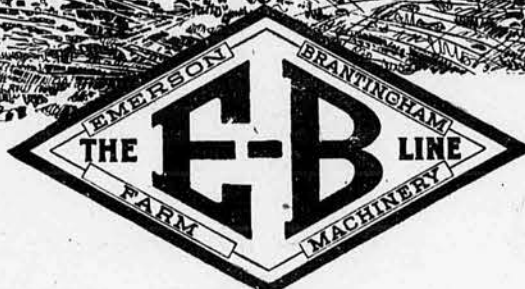
With its 8-foot swath the E-B Standard Mower does a lot more work in less time. And it does it with no more pull on the horses than many a 5-foot mower.

The E-B compensating lever and spring carries the weight of the cutter bar on the drive wheels. Side draft and weight on the horses' necks are eliminated. The life of the mower is increased because there is less wear and tear.

There are other sizes, too—4½, 5, 6 and 7 foot swaths, all with correspondingly easy pull.

They mean quick, thorough work on the most economical basis.

Since 1852 the Standard Mower, now known as the E-B Standard, has been recognized as the true measure of excellence in mowing machine construction. It can be seen now with other haying tools from the full E-B line at any E-B dealer's.



The E-B Hay Loader

gets all the hay—without wading, rolling or twisting. Cleans the windrow as it goes along. Handles the hay gently. Does not tear straw or leaves or thresh out seeds.

The E-B Side Delivery Rake

rakes three swaths instead of two. Light, fluffy windrows that allow hay to cure gradually and thoroughly.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Inc.

Established 1852

Rockford, Illinois

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

Among Colorado Farmers

THERE is considerable indication of a building boom with silos in Eastern Colorado. It is likely that more pit silos, especially, will be dug this year than in any past season. The idea is to get a larger capacity for silage, so it can be harvested in the good years and carried over to the time when the feed is needed, even if that is two or three years after. This movement in feed conservation is one of the most encouraging things in the agriculture of this state.

To Protect Fence Posts

A small but cheap tank for treating fence posts can be made from one of the galvanized steel barrels used for shipping oil and gasoline. These barrels, which usually can be bought for about \$6 or \$7, are 36 inches high by 22 inches in diameter.

Professor Longyear of the Colorado Agricultural college offers the following method: Whenever it is desired to make a continuous treatment the most effective method is to keep the creosote and treating tank heated to the temperature of boiling water, continuously, while a barrel of cold creosote, open at one end, is kept at hand. The treating tank is filled with posts which are kept in the hot liquid for about 1 hour, after which they should be removed and at once plunged into the cold creosote, where they are to remain an equal time. In this way the process can be made nearly continuous and a large number of posts may be treated in one day. When the posts are removed from the cold creosote, they should be placed with the butt ends in an inclined trough with a pail at the lower end to catch the excess oil which may cling to them.

Care should be taken not to heat the creosote much above the temperature of boiling water, otherwise much of it will be lost by evaporation.

While most any species of timber may be profitably treated in this way, it is particularly useful in treating the rapidly growing, cheap timbers which can be grown readily on many Colorado farms. It is equally useful in the treatment of the cheaper imported timbers, and when properly performed will lengthen their ordinary period of usefulness from two to four times.

The Farmer-Mechanic

Many farmers are mechanically inclined. They like to run machines, to be "tinkerin' with things," as some of the neighbors put it, to develop craftsmanship with tools. It's a pity when a farmer with such a bent can't develop it. To begin with, he gets pleasure out of jobs which, strictly speaking, aren't agricultural. Then, too, there is the opportunity to turn the knack to profit.

I know of a beekeeper whose hobby is his shop in which he manufactures bee supplies. His apiary is a good-sized one, and he makes a substantial saving on his supplies, but the real money-making is in the sales he makes to other beekeepers in his district. He does the work in the slack season. And besides the profit derived, he gets the pleasure. He takes pride in his work. He swells up like a peacock—so his good wife says—when a fellow beekeeper speaks well of his work.

Some farmers just naturally seem to see opportunities to do out-of-the-ordinary things with power. There is a market gardener for example, who annually makes all the tomato boxes he needs. He has a small mill, and with his son-in-law makes up the boxes as time allows. A good illustration of how the mill pays its way is shown by a recent job.

A log drifted down the river and caught on the bar opposite this gardener's farm. They got it out, and found that it made 11 3-foot cuts. With this timber, the only cost of which was the obtaining, they made 1,800 tomato boxes at a cost of 3 cents apiece. The boxes were of the type used in their markets, and held 30 pounds. In arriving at the cost, they figured \$4 a day for their wages and \$1 a day for distillate for the engine. On a new

farm recently purchased, this gardener has waterpower available.

Such ventures as this are a little outside the average farmer's province, but they work out neatly for the occasional farmer who has a "knack." The jobs done furnish a diversion from everyday farm work, and there's money in them, too.

Boulder, Colo. John T. Bartlett.

For Better Books

"A county library furnishing books to every family in the county is the only system that will provide an ample supply of reading material for the farmer," says the librarian at the Colorado Agricultural college.

"Wyoming was one of the first states to try this system. That state now has 14 counties with county libraries.

The Cheyenne county library last year lent books to 4,000 families. It also sent out 75 traveling library boxes and served some people by mail. Altogether it lent nearly 40,000 volumes."

Control of Smut

It costs 4 cents an acre, labor included, to treat wheat or oats for the control of smut. Ten per cent of smut in a field will mean a loss of from \$3 to \$5 an acre. Many fields in Colorado last year, the seed for which had not been treated, showed more than 20 per cent smut. Thus an investment of 4 cents an acre yields excellent profits.

"So that distinguished looking gentleman over there is one of your leading citizens. Has he received many degrees from the college?"

"Has he? Why, he has received so many degrees we call him the 'Human Thermometer.'"—Rural Weekly.

Charity Collector—"Have you any particular use for your old clothes?"
Citizen—"Sure. I'm wearing them."
—Baltimore American.

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WE TRUST YOU NO MONEY NEEDED WE PAY FREIGHT Sell 11 boxes of 4 cakes fine Toilet Soap, and with every box, give as premiums to each purchaser all of the following articles: a Pound of Baking Powder, Bottle Perfume, Box Talcum Powder, 6 Teaspoons, Pair Shears and Package of Needles and the Dinner Set is Yours. Many other equally attractive offers and hundreds of useful Premiums or Cash Commission given for your time. **SPECIAL EXTRA PREMIUM** of a 4-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set FREE of all cost or work of any kind, if you write at once. You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Write today for our Big FREE Agents Guide. Act quickly—don't delay. **THE PERRY & WATSON CO.** Established 1897. 183 W. Pearl St. CINCINNATI, O.

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See the REPUBLIC Truck Dealer First



In selecting a truck, above all you must consider dependability--not looks or excessive speed.

The REPUBLIC has class and speed as compared with other trucks, but most of all it has dependability. It is THE TRUCK WITH A REPUTATION.

Every REPUBLIC dealer in this territory is backed by this strong distributing house with factory-like service.

See the REPUBLIC dealer first--and then measure REPUBLIC standards and service with other trucks.

This done, we will bank our reputation on your buying a REPUBLIC.



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KANSAS-OKLAHOMA DISTRIBUTOR

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Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The "Jayhawk"



F. WYATT MFG. CO. 902 N. 5th ST., SALINA, KANS.

SEED CORN

Pure Bred Reid's Yellow Dent

Every ear butted and tipped, shelled and graded. Germination almost perfect. Price: One bushel, \$3.50; five bushel, \$3.25; ten bushel, \$3.00.

Order now direct from this advertisement. Brown County Seed House, Box B, Hlawatha, Kan.

Kansas Farm News Notes

SEVEN hundred and twenty-eight bushels of clean grain threshed from 76 rows of Schrock kafir 125 rods long is reported by L. L. Adkinson of Ness county. This was intended as a feed crop, being planted after the first listing of kafir had been killed by a heavy rain. Mr. Adkinson listed the Schrock kafir in the old furrows about June 1, using a 6-hole corn plate. He cultivated twice before harvest and once with a shovel cultivator after harvest.

Testing Cows at Bonner Springs

A cow testing association is to be started in the Bonner Springs community. A 2-day dairy short course was recently held in Bonner Springs and at its close the dairymen in at-

tendance decided to organize the testing association as a means of promoting the dairy business and making it more profitable. A co-operative bull association was organized in this community a year or two ago.

Farmers Go Back to Soddiess

It is reported that Kingman county farmers are going back to the pioneer practice of using sod for building barns and sheds, the exorbitant prices for lumber being given as the reason. The ridge pole and other roof supports are being made from native lumber.

Emporia College Buys Farm

A model dairy farm has just been purchased by the trustees of the Col-

lege of Emporia. The late Jonathan Thomas of Topeka left this Presbyterian institution \$30,000 and the farm which was purchased with this fund has been named the Jonathan Thomas home. The residence is being fitted up as a girl's dormitory and the barns and sheds are being remodeled for dairy purposes. Milk, butter, eggs and poultry will be produced for use in the boarding halls. It is also planned to grow all the vegetables required.

County Agent for Dickinson County

A movement to organize a farm bureau and employ a county agent for Dickinson county was started in Abilene recently at a farmers' institute meeting. There was strong sentiment in favor of the plan.

Tractor for Road Work

A tractor has recently been purchased by the county commissioners of Saline county for use in improving the dirt roads. The county has owned a steam engine, but this never has been entirely satisfactory.

Big Fair for Franklin County

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Franklin county fair association \$1,000 additional money was set aside to be used in livestock premiums for this year's fair, which will be held September 7 to 10. Plans were also made to contract for \$1,000 worth of free amusements.

Threshing to Come High

A strong sentiment in favor of returning to the old plan of charging for threshing by the bushel instead of by the day was in evidence at the recent threshermen's convention held in Salina. Last year the price was \$15 to \$18 a day, this method of charging being adopted because threshermen could not afford to thresh at the bushel rates.

Pasture Rents Lowered

Kansas pasture owners in the grazing sections of the state are taking the stand that last year's top prices for pasture, \$20 an animal for the season, should be lowered but little this year. Cattlemen are insisting that \$10 is enough. At the district livestock meeting recently held in Amarillo, Tex., where many pasture leases are usually made, pasture owners and cattlemen were unable to agree.

Kansas Jerseys to California

A carload of Jersey cattle was recently sold to a California buyer thru the Kansas Jersey Cattle club. The cattle came from Holton and Conway Springs, and were gotten together by F. W. Atkeson, secretary of the club and a member of the dairy faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Professor J. B. Fitch, head of the agricultural college dairy department, made preliminary arrangements for this sale while in California as a judge at a stock show.

Big Farmers' Union Deal

The Farmers' Union Co-operative association of Manhattan has just bought out the E. B. Purcell trading company for a consideration of nearly \$125,000. A large amount of business has been done during the last year or two by this co-operative association. For more than half a century Mr. Purcell has been identified with business affairs in Manhattan. The union gets all the buildings, lots and stock of the Purcell company, taking possession February 26.

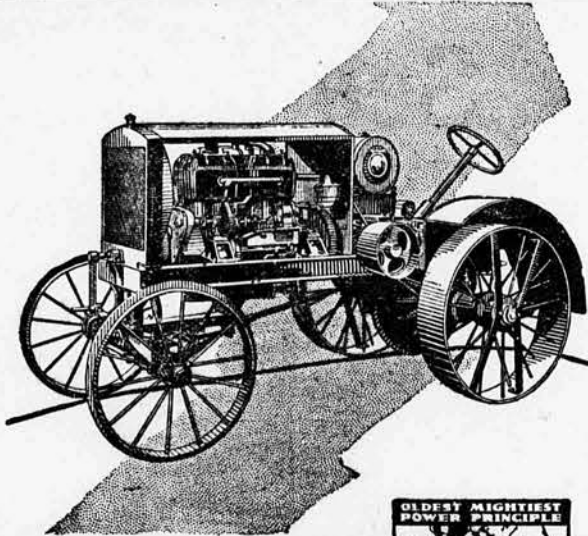
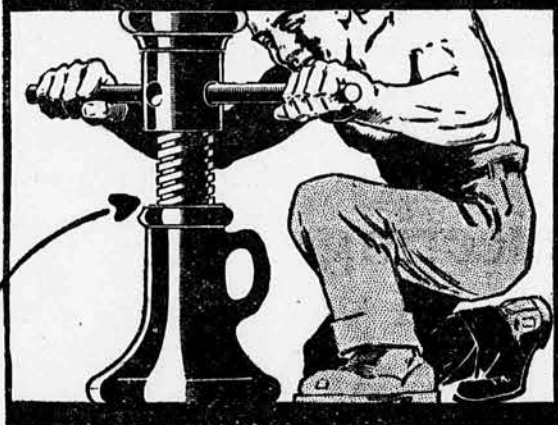
Sweet Clover in Sedgwick

Enough Sweet clover seed has been sold in Sedgwick county to sow 900 acres. This, with the Sweet clover holding over from last year's seeding, brings the acreage of the county up to 1600. Ben McLain is seeding 160 acres of early loam to Sweet clover to be used as a pasture crop. George Appleman of Mulvane sows orchard grass and rye in the fall and then sows to Sweet clover in the early spring. He has had good pasture from this combination seeding for the past four seasons.

Five Branch Labor Offices

Branch offices of the state free employment bureau, created by the legislature at the recent special session, will be located at Kansas City, Wich-

OLDEST MIGHTIEST POWER PRINCIPLE



The last word to the owner of a

COLEMAN TRACTOR

SIMPLY—"Look after the motor—the tractor takes care of itself."

The Coleman Tractor transmission is simple, silent, and dependable—so correctly designed and made of such enduring material, that—irrespective of operating conditions—we give an **unconditional guarantee** on the worm and worm gear—for life of the tractor.

No other tractor manufacturer can give such a guarantee on this part—usually the weakest feature in tractor construction.

The Coleman power transmission principle simply is the jack screw power principle adapted to tractor use.

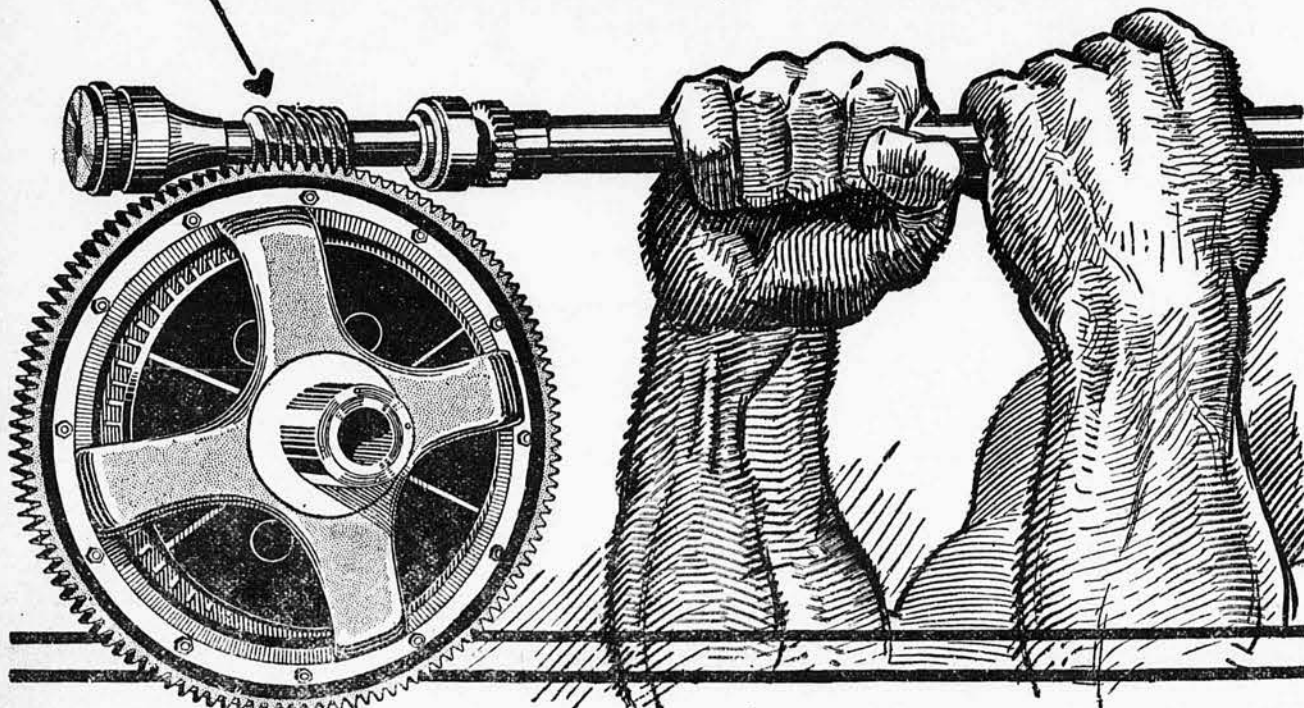
This permits the transmission parts to move slowly. Metal to metal contact between parts does not exist, since the oil film is not destroyed as in faster moving transmissions. All power is transmitted over a cushion of oil into steady, useful pull on the rear axle.

The Famous CLIMAX, "No Trouble," kerosene burning 5x6½ motor, built only for tractor service, is the Coleman Power Plant. It's a real service motor.

The Coleman Tractor itself is the best possible guarantee of dependable service on the farm, irrespective of operating conditions. No manufacturer can offer a stronger guarantee.

Write for the interesting story of the Coleman!

Coleman Tractor Sales Co., Dept. 4583, Kansas City, Mo.



ita, Hutchinson, Salina and Parsons. The head office will be at Topeka. J. M. Gilman of Leavenworth, has been appointed state supervisor of the free employment service. A harvest season office with O. M. Lippert, a state director of the farmers' union in charge, will be opened at Garden City, June 1 and continued until August 15. Other emergency offices will be opened in the wheat belt during the harvest season.

Purebreds to County Farm

A herd of purebred Holsteins is to be maintained on the county farm of Lyon county. The county commissioners wish to join in the movement to make this county the center of a dairy community. The first step was to dispose of the present herd. The tuberculin test which was made before the animals were sold showed the herd to be infected with tuberculosis.

Increase Barley Acreage

It is reported that an increased acreage of barley will be sown in the Northwest counties of Kansas this spring. Barley has been a good spring crop for this section. "It was barley and oats that carried me thru this year," said E. A. Heck, a Logan county farmer in commenting on this crop. He is preparing to put out a greater acreage on his place this spring and says that his experience is duplicated with a large number of farmers in the northwestern section of the state.

Pioneer Kansan Dies

Dr. Godfrey Bohrer, father of Kansas beekeeping, died at his home in Chase, February 14. He was 87 years old. Dr. Bohrer located in Rice county 40 years ago. He was surgeon in the Union army during the Civil War, but followed farming and beekeeping in Kansas, being president of the Kansas beekeeping association for many years. He was recognized as an authority on the subject of bees and did much to promote the welfare of this industry in the state.

Co-operative Milk Shipping

Approximately 90 per cent of the dairymen shipping milk to Kansas City are now members of the Dairymen's Co-operative association of Missouri and Kansas. This organization has been put into good working shape thru the special help of Albert Horman who so successfully organized the milk producers of the territory surrounding Minneapolis and Saint Paul. This Kansas association will endeavor to co-operate closely with the distributors and consumers of milk products in greater Kansas City.

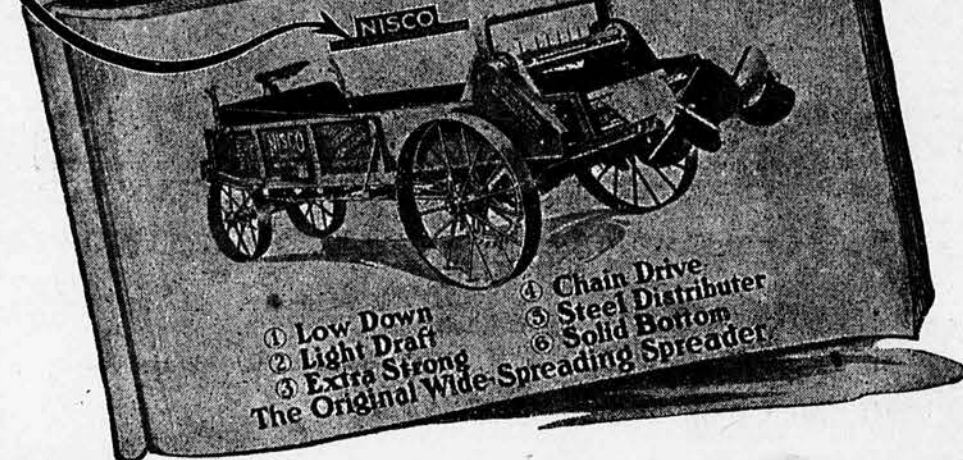
Apple Pummace for Silage

Silage from apple pummace has been profitably fed by three dairymen living near Wichita. One of these men tried out a few loads of the pummace which he obtained from a local vinegar factory the fall of 1918. Two of his neighbors were induced to make tests and the three agreed that it was worth saving as a feed for milk cows. Last fall they filled small silos with the pummace which the vinegar company was hiring men to haul away. It required very little tramping in the silo and came out in good condition. One of the men reports that he was getting 120 quarts of milk a day when he began adding the silage to the rations being fed, and in two days his milk had increased to 144 quarts. No more apple pummace will be wasted in that community.

Cane Seed in Silo

The nutritive value of cane seed in silage is to be studied at the Kansas Experiment station. Many who have been using cane for silage have asked whether the seed had any feeding value. The tests will be made by the dairy department. Two silos were filled, one with cane carrying the seed heads and the other with cane from which the heads had been removed. The crop carrying the heads had been cut two weeks earlier than that from which the seed was removed. Careful comparisons will be made of the silage from these two silos in an effort to determine the relative value of the silage. A similar test was conducted last year, but no results were published, as it seemed desirable to duplicate the test before drawing definite conclusions.

"I Am Going To Buy This Spreader This Spring!"



Say this to yourself--
and then do it. Decide
to pay up your debt to
your soil. Decide *now*
to spread with the
Nisco--*this year-- this*
spring!

MAKE this statement--and *plan now* to carry it out. At least, get all the facts at once. Not next year, but *this year--this spring!* For now is the time to prepare for heavier crops this year. And regular, even spreading with the Nisco will do this. It will put new blood--*new life*--into your land. It will ripen your soil for this spring's seed.

Why The Nisco?

Not simply because the Nisco is the original wide-spreading spreader do we urge you to buy it, *now*. Yet that leadership does mean much to you. It gives you valuable patented features that can be had *only in this machine*.

And not because it is the best known and the largest-selling spreader in the world today. Though this fact protects you. It confirms your judgment--backs it with approval of thousands.

The real big reason is this: *You want the Nisco because it spreads manure, straw and lime most quickly, most thoroughly and most profitably.*

You want it because of the labor it saves --because of the extra years it lasts--and because of the light haul it gives with a heaped-up load.

Spread Straw, Lime, Manure With One Machine

The Nisco is strongly built. It has no gears to break. No complicated parts to get out of order. A simple, low-cost attachment makes it a big-capacity straw spreader. This and its wide spread, its perfect shredding and its adaptability to every type of farm everywhere, mark it *the spreader for you--this spring.*

A network of Nisco branches covers the country. If needed, spare parts service is given quickly. And in every community there is a progressive dealer who handles Nisco Spreaders and has machines on hand for early spring delivery.

To make certain of bigger crops through better soil fertility, order a Nisco. To make certain of getting your Nisco this spring, order it now--today.

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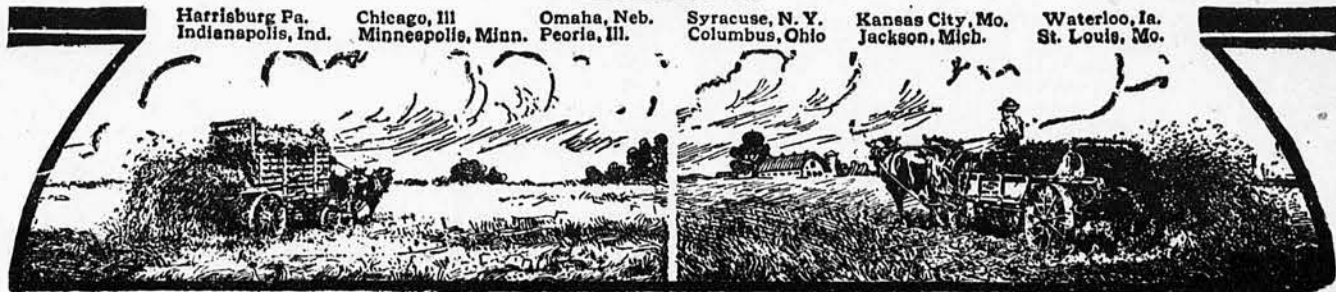
The Nisco Spreader was not built on the spur of the moment to meet competition. It is the result of 20 years constant improvement by Spreader Specialists. Untiring effort on the part of the men who have specialized on this one vitally important farm implement for a business lifetime--accounts for the present prestige of the Nisco.

Be sure to ask your dealer for a free copy of our valuable book, "Feeding the Farm." It is filled with vital facts on fertilizing that you will want to know.

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The Household, Dept. F.P.4. Topeka, Kan.

To Develop the Colt

Food, exercise and rest are the prime requisites of successful colt growth and development. In addition to getting milk the youngster will begin at the age of a month or less to nibble at the feed in his mother's box. After that a low box may be put up where he may eat at will. Growth is so much more rapid during the first year that proper and sufficient feeding cannot be overemphasized. Weights of colts at the age of 12 months have proved that the youngster makes half

or a little larger proportion of his finished weight during the first year. Judgment should be used in selecting the feed. Bone and muscle-making foods are required. Oats and bran, together with alfalfa or clover, for roughage, furnish about what is required. On pasture exercise and rest need but little attention. The youngster will romp and play when Nature gives him inclination.

When tired he will lie down to rest and to give his natural powers a chance to build up his body. The matter of rest will often require more at-

tention than will the exercise. It is seldom that a colt will not take sufficient exercise. On the other hand flies and other annoyances may pester him so that he will be unable to take sufficient rest. A shed is needed in most pastures, where the mares and colts will be protected from the scorching sun. The shed and its surroundings must be kept clean or it will become a breeding-place for flies, which will make it worse than useless.

Accidents are to be guarded against. The most common form of injury, and the one that causes far heavier loss than any other, is barbed-wire cuts. Many of the leading horse-breeders are fencing their farms with woven wire. This will pay. A bad scar or blemish reduces the selling value materially. Especially is this true in the case of purebreds. It is impossible to sell a purebred horse for half the real value if there are bad scars of wire cuts present.

Broken stalls or mangers in the barn or shed are other possible sources of injury that require a little care to avoid. The feet need attention during the first year more than during any other time of the horse's life. Crooked feet that year will often mean crooked legs for life. The legs lack hardness and curve easily. Crooked limbs may be helped immensely by judicious trimming of the feet during the first 6 months, while they are still plastic.

More than body and limbs need attention the first year. It is the proper time to begin the colt's education. If the youngster is one of those fortunate ones that are born on small farms where there are several boys that love good stock, he will not lack human companionship. Whatever the circumstances, he should have some handling the first year—much of it, in fact. He will respond much more readily than in later life; and it may be added that the one who indulges in this early training will enjoy the task much more than if he were handling a big, unruly 3-year-old. A young colt always seems proud to wear a nice, neat, comfortably fitting halter in the pasture. It is an easy matter to teach him to walk freely and easily beside a man. The handling and rasping of the feet will make him more companionable.

License Stallions Early

Prof. F. W. Bell, Manhattan, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Livestock Registry board, advises stallion owners to get their new licenses as early as possible. All advertisements, bills and posters must bear the new license number and the breeding of stallions. As stallion owners must receive their 1920 license before this new license number can be ascertained, it is desirable to make application at once, that the season's advertising may not be delayed. It is a point of interest that owners without licenses may not collect service fees according to the present laws.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

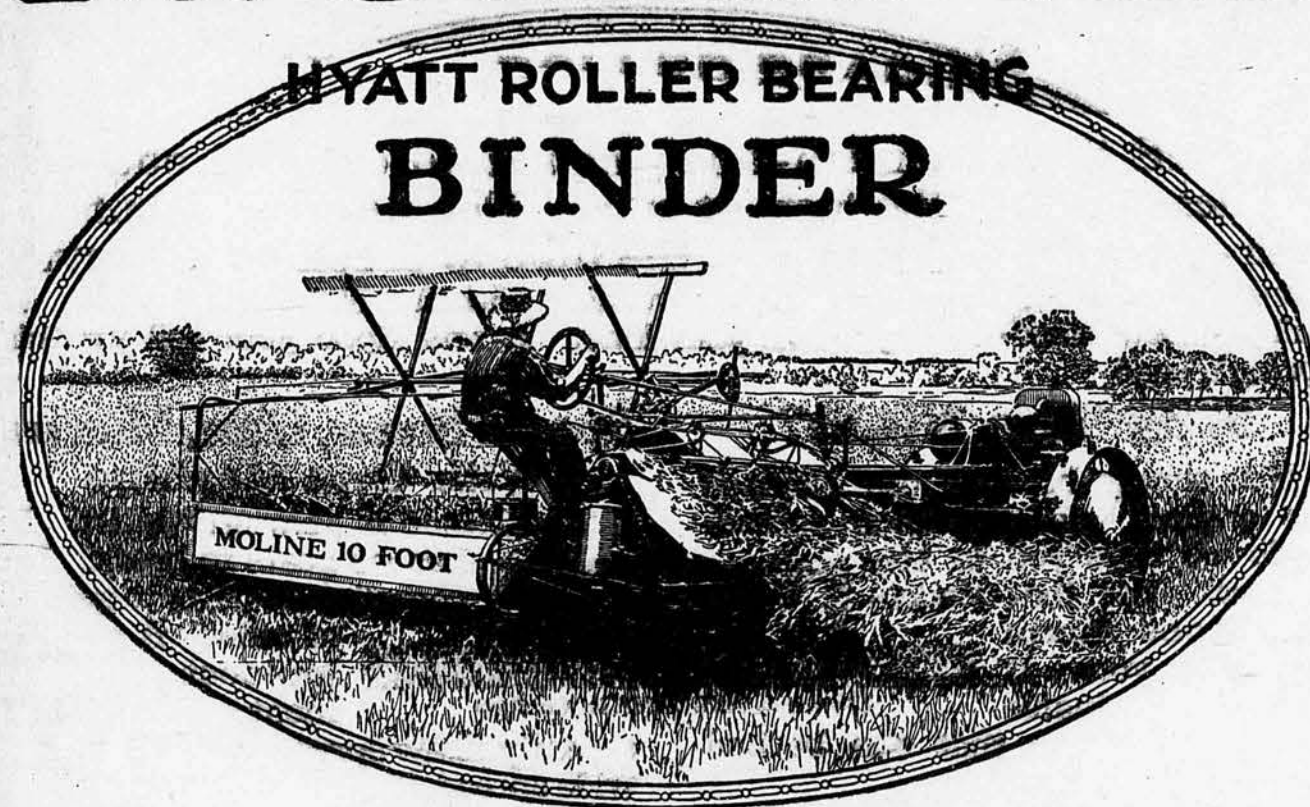
Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editorials, Senator Capper's Washington Comment is one of the most interesting and instructive.

In order to introduce this bright and breezy farm paper to readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the publisher agrees to send the paper six months for ten cents. This is a special offer, good for ten days only. You should send in your dime today. Address, Capper's Farmer, 507 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. You can't afford to miss a single copy.

Apply manure to the soil promptly.

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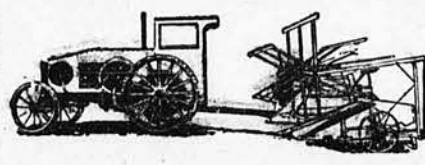
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SINCE 1865, "MOLINE" ON A FARM IMPLEMENT HAS BEEN A MARK OF QUALITY

Why Chicks Die

Send the coupon below today. Find out how to stop the terrible plague of White Diarrhoea which every year robs half the chicks in every hatch. Learn how to save every one of the precious, downy, little ones. Every chick you save means \$1.50 profit when it grows up. And you can make this saving at a cost of only 1c for 5 chicks. Find out how. Send the coupon for this valuable book now.



Save Every One

You will not lose a single chick if you use Reefer's Ready Relief. Poultry raisers in every part of the country have proved that Reefer's Ready Relief protects the entire hatch from the deadly White Diarrhoea scourge. It is a scientific medicine that acts as an internal antiseptic and keeps the baby chicks' stomach in perfect condition. A million dollar bank guarantees that Reefer's Ready Relief will give complete satisfaction. You risk nothing.

Chick Food FREE

Send the coupon while this offer lasts—a large, full size package of my famous chick food absolutely free. This pure, wholesome, nutritious food develops your baby chicks in six to eight weeks to big, sturdy pullets or broilers. This food builds blood, bone and tissue. It will give you a healthy, money-making flock—laying hens 2 to 3 months earlier. Now is the time for you to prepare for a big poultry season; write for my big free offer.

Read the letters below picked from thousands. See what Reefer's Ready Relief and Chick Food will do for you!

Only Lost One of Incubator Hatch

Received the box of Ready Relief. My incubator just hatched and I only lost one chick with White Diarrhoea.—MRS. O. F. GILLHAM, Central City, Neb.

Hatched 200—Saved Them All

My neighbors have lost lots of chicks. I have over 200 hatched and haven't lost a single one with White Diarrhoea, and I give Ready Relief the praise.—MRS. G. HANCOCK, Sturgis, Ky.

Wonderful How Chicks Grow

I got Reefer's Chick Food, started using it. It is wonderful to see how they grow. This something I never would be without. To have success with chicks use Reefer's Remedies. Mrs. EARL JENNINGS, Austin, Tex.

Raised Entire Hatch

Ready Relief is all you claim it to be. I did not have it for my first hatch of incubator chicks, and lost thirty-one, but have not lost one of my next, and they are four weeks old.—MRS. DAN HOLLY CROSS, Silvercross, Indiana

Hatched 117—Raised Them All

I have been using your White Diarrhoea remedy on my last lot of little chicks. I hatched 117 chicks and have not lost one. They are ten days old today, and not a weak one in the flock.—JOHN A. CLARK, Jonesboro, Ark.

10,000 more letters like these tell how Reefer's Ready Relief prevents White Diarrhoea and saves baby chicks.

Find Out!

Send the coupon below at once (or write a postcard if you prefer). I will send you my big, free offer and also my valuable poultry book which tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures White Diarrhoea over night and saves 90% of every hatch; also tells all about the care of baby chicks; how to develop chicks quickly to maturity. Every poultry raiser should have this valuable book of hints. Decide now to stop your chick losses this year. Decide now to develop everyone of your chicks into big, healthy layers or broilers. Get full details at once—send the coupon today.

E. J. Reefer
Backed By a Million Dollars!

4663 Poultry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

E. J. Reefer, 4663 Poultry Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free and without obligation full details of your special free offer on Reefer's Chick Food and Reefer's Ready Relief. Also send me your valuable poultry book, which tells how to save baby chicks from White Diarrhoea, free.

Name.....

Address.....

Prevention of Roup

BY H. A. BITTENBENDER

At this season of the year, careful management may ward off serious trouble. Roup, colds, chicken pox and catarrh are controlled easily by proper management and housing. Yet, if these diseases are permitted to get a start it is almost impossible to combat them satisfactorily. Dampness, unsanitary, poorly ventilated, overcrowded, drafty quarters are very likely to cause some sort of trouble. When these diseases are present the birds usually appear out of condition. There generally is slight sneezing. The first treatment is to remove the cause at once. After this is done isolate the sick birds from the flock, either by disposing of them by killing or burning, or placing them in other quarters away from the rest of the flock. If the birds are valuable, individual treatment may be given, but with the general flock the more quickly they are gotten rid of, the better. To treat the rest of the flock, one of the simplest methods is to use a small amount of kerosene on top of the drinking water. Metal drinking vessels should not be used. Earthen ware, cement or wooden are more satisfactory. A little precaution will save a great deal of trouble.

Be sure that the quarters are dry, that 3 to 3½ square feet of floor space is provided for each bird, that the house is tight on all sides, that there is sufficient opening in the front so that the house is well ventilated and that the windows are placed so that the sunlight reaches the back part of the house.

Use the Egg Foods

A reader wishes to know what feeds should be given hens that are loafing on the job and not laying. One woman asks what she shall feed her hens to make them lay. She says that they are fat and that they get all that they will eat, and that they have good shelter but they sing around and seem satisfied but that she is not, because they do not pay for the food that they are consuming.

Many times hens are overfed on fattening foods. They become lazy and the proper material for forming the eggs is not given to them. A large percentage of the finished product, that is the egg, is made up of protein. Then there is the shell, which is chiefly lime or mineral. Exercise of a vigorous kind is almost imperative. The feed should be given in deep litter or scratch material and in obtaining the grain from this bed of straw or coarse material the hens will get the exercise required.

At the Ohio experiment station a demonstration was made as to the value of protein in the egg-laying ration: Rations containing 13 per cent of meat scrap reduced the cost of producing a dozen eggs 20 per cent, and increased the production per pullet more than 50 per cent. A number of tests were made with differing amounts of corn, wheat, meat scraps and wheat bran and they all showed the same results, viz., that the use of meat scrap in liberal amounts paid well. The largest number of eggs was produced at the lowest cost a dozen with the following feed:

Two rations were fed, one a grain ration and another consisting of a mash material. The grain feed consisted of three parts corn and one of wheat and was fed as a scratch ration. The other was a mash and consisted of 6 parts ground corn, 3 parts wheat bran and 6 parts meat scrap. This feed was fed in a self-feeder, where the hens had access to it freely. The average production with White Leghorn pullets was 141.5 dozen eggs during the year. The cost a dozen was 19.3 cents. The prices paid for feed were as follows: Whole corn, \$3.50 a hundredweight, ground corn \$3.60 a hundredweight, wheat \$3.60 a hundredweight, bran \$2.50 a hundredweight, and meat scrap \$5.50 a hundredweight.

I think that the prices of feed here are about the same. If my friend can produce eggs at a cost of a fraction more than 19 cents a dozen she ought to make some good money between now and spring if she will put this formula into practice. S. W. Black, Columbus, Kan.

There has been an encouraging improvement in the draft horses of Kansas in the last five years.

Get This Book!



Send At Once!

Get This Valuable Book!

RIGHT now, before you put a seed into the ground, get all the information you can about planting. All signs point to a good crop year in 1920. Look ahead now to the harvest next fall! The greatest success in growing comes to him who applies the greatest knowledge to his planting. The Barteldes Seed Annual and Catalog will give you the best and most reliable information because it contains knowledge gained through 53 years of successful experience. The Book has 114 pages, large type, easy to read, beautiful covers and numerous illustrations. It is FREE. Use the coupon attached. Send to nearest house.

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Please send me free the Barteldes 1920 Catalog.

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"BALL BAND"



Look for the Red Ball

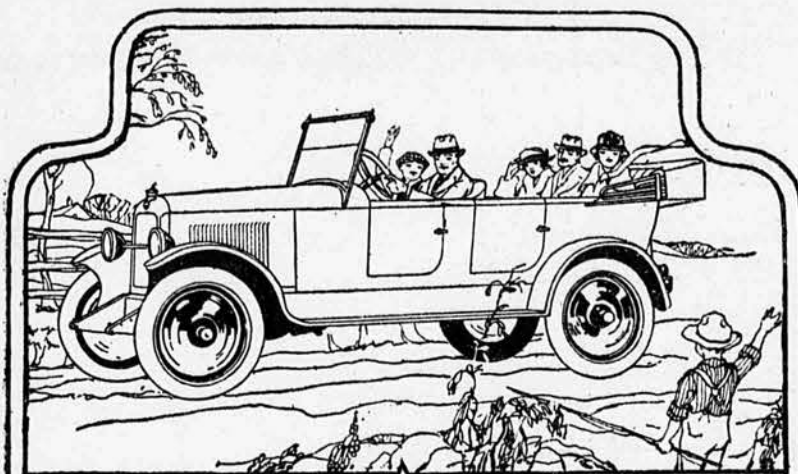
Look for the Red Ball when you buy Rubber Footwear, if you want perfect fit, real comfort, and More Days Wear.

"Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear for all needs and purposes, sold in sixty thousand stores, has earned the confidence of ten million wearers.

Ask your dealer for our free illustrated booklet, "More Days Wear." It will show you our complete line of Rubber and Woolen Footwear, with full descriptions.

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"Before you decide
Take a Briscoe ride"

There are many features about the new 1920 Briscoe that make it a thoroughbred farm machine. Its exceptional light weight combined with its sturdiness means certain economy and low upkeep cost. Its world-famous unit power plant means dependability when road conditions call for unusual power performance.

You will find the Briscoe a utility car too—a car just right for farm use and one the whole family will thoroughly enjoy. There's a Briscoe dealer near you who will show you and prove the Briscoe. Write us for his name and address, and new Briscoe catalog, which accurately describes the Briscoe and illustrates the many exclusive features.

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700,000 chicks for March, April, May and June delivery. 200,000 eggs per setting. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Black Spanish, Anconas, Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Black Langshans. We have shipped baby chicks the last three years to 44 STATES without any appreciable loss. Safe delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Catalog FREE. Miller Poultry Farm Box 524 Lancaster, Mo.

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Double Walls Fibre Board—Self-regulated—Hot-Water Copper Tank—Safety Lamp—Thermometer Holder—Egg Tester—Nursery. With my \$7.55 Hot Water Double-Walled 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$18.50

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I ship quick from Buffalo, Minn., to all parts of the U. S. With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating, you can make a big income. You can also share in my

Special Offers
They provide easy ways to earn extra money. Save time—order now, or write today for my Free Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" It tells everything. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

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BROOKS' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Blinds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 344A State Street, Marshall, Mich

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring 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. Finally, I sent 63c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 43, Waterloo, Ia., for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 63c for box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept 43, Waterloo, Ia.

With the Capper Calf Club

How a Runt Calf Became a Prize Winner

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IN THE streets of a Missouri town were a hundred boys and girls, and by their sides stood as many calves. Property of these happy-faced boys and girls, those calves seemed to be on their good behavior and did their best to look worthy of the attentions bestowed upon them. They were the contest entries in a calf club, and soon were to be taken to their new homes. And the parents of these boys and girls were proud, too, of the interest their children were showing in their new possessions.

But everyone was not happy, after all. Away from the crowd stood one little chap who looked as if something had taken from him all the pleasure he had anticipated for that eventful day. By his side stood the reason for his unhappiness. These contest calves had been shipped in by the carload and the children allowed to draw for them. Albert Alford had drawn the runt of the lot—a calf 7 months old and valued at only \$37.50. Tears were streaming down the boy's cheeks and he was asserting he just would not take that runty calf home. "Cheer up, son," said his father, "I can see good stuff in that calf. We'll take her home and I'll help you make something out of her, after all." And the boy allowed himself to be persuaded and helped his father load the calf into the wagon.

The months rolled by, and the day came when the hundred calves were to be exhibited and judged. An immense crowd viewed the long row of shining, fat, sleek-haired heifers. For what seemed an endless while to the impatient boys and girls, the judges conferred over the placing of the prizes. At last the decision was made, and as the ribbons were pinned on, the names of the calves' owners were announced. "Albert Alford, third place," came the word, and there, sure enough, was the runty calf—runty no longer—and the happy face of her owner—tear-stained no more. His calf that day was valued at \$175.

That's the story as it's told by E. G. Bennett, Missouri state dairy commissioner, and I knew Capper Calf club boys and girls would be interested in it. Next fall there will be some exceedingly happy club members when contest calves are exhibited and prizes are awarded. What a little Missouri boy could do can be done by any Kansas boy or girl. And what a fine club we're going to have! Already the club manager has letters from members who have their calves, while in every mail come applications from other ambitious girls and boys who recognize a good thing when they see it. Let's not wait too long about sending in the application blank, either, for no members will be accepted after April 1. Members already enrolled should hustle out and get their friends interested. With only five to a team, it's easy to fill up a county. The more, the merrier, you know. It'll be only a few weeks until county leaders will be appointed. The club manager is keeping his eye on members who have pep.

Osage county has the honor of being the second county to get a complete membership in the Capper Calf club,

This time the girls outnumber the boys, but only by one. That's a fine way to have a club, and I'll wager those girls and boys will make things hum when a county leader is appointed and work begins. Here's the lineup:

Name	Address	Age
Harriet Boyle, Lydon		13
Albert Sims, Osage City		16
Marian Drake, Burlingame		12
Irene Roney, Scranton		17
Carlos Herald, Osage City		14

Having taken up the study of beef breeds of cattle and talked about the Shorthorns in last week's story, we'll take a look at the Herefords this time. It's easy to recognize a "whiteface," as the Hereford so often is called, and



Two "Whitefaces" Planning Mischief

they are an attractive breed. Like the Shorthorn, the breed originated in England, and so far back that it is impossible to state exactly what stock it descended from. It is probable, in the opinion of many authors, that the red English cattle were crossed with the white Wales cattle, as Herefordshire, where this breed of cattle was developed and from which the name comes, adjoins Wales.

It's interesting to know that the first importation of Hereford cattle into America, so far as records show, was made by Henry Clay in 1817. Since that time the breed has been scattered thruout the United States, probably the most important use to which it has been put being that of grading up Western range stock. It is especially well adapted to such work because of its hardness and unsurpassed foraging ability.

Herefords are easily distinguished from other breeds of cattle by their red bodies, white faces, white brushes, and often white underline and ridge. The horns, especially of the bull, are white or yellowish white and curve slightly forward and downward. Herefords have well rounded bodies and are very short legged and blocky, in these respects resembling the Angus. As meat producers the breed always has ranked high. In early maturity many authorities believe no breed excels the Hereford, and for producing "baby beef" it is of the best. They are, however, deficient in milking qualities.

Alfalfa is the most valuable legume in Kansas on the soils to which it is adapted.

The Capper Calf Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

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

Signed Age
Approved Parent or Guardian
Postoffice R. F. D. Date
Age Limit: 12 to 18

Here are some fine Kansas calves raised on *Blatchford's* Calf Meal

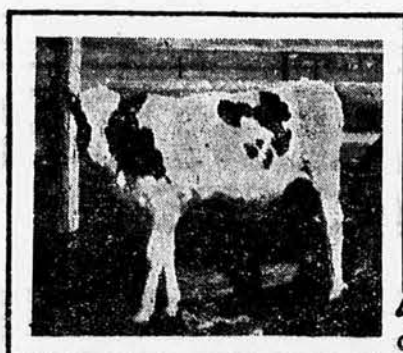


ALL of the calves pictured here are "Blatchford" calves, raised on the Pierson & Butts Dairy Farm at Ft. Scott, Kansas. The Pierson & Butts Dairy Farm has used this milk-substitute for years. It is one of the *many* progressive Kansas farms upon which Blatchford's Calf Meal has established itself as a reliable and economical feed for calves—a genuine milk and money saver.

Note the sturdy, well-developed appearance of these calves—indicating that they are fully and properly nourished. This is characteristic of all "Blatchford" calves.



4 weeks old



4 weeks old



6 weeks old

Blatchford's Calf Meal

THIS milk-substitute feed is the *original* calf meal. It was *first* on the market. For over one-third of a century it has been consistently used in the United States by a constantly increasing number of farmers and dairymen. It is today, as it has always been, the most widely used calf meal on the market.

That it can be relied upon for results is self-evident—for no product could occupy such a dominant position for so long a period unless it could be absolutely depended upon.

Always insist upon *Blatchford's*



Good to the last drop

THE outstanding quality—the reputation it has as a result-producer—the prestige of the Company that manufactures it—*these* are the things that have made Blatchford's Calf Meal the preference of discriminating and well-informed raisers of calves.

The reputation of Blatchford's Calf Meal has been built upon practically 40 years of reliable "just as advertised" service to the farmers and dairymen of America. It is in every respect exactly what it is represented to be—a reliable, milk-substitute feed which calves *relish*, and upon which they *thrive*.

If you feed skim-milk If you raise your calves on skim-milk, it will pay you to supplement it with Blatchford's Calf Meal. This milk-substitute will cost you *about 7 cents a pound* and will replace the fats which have been taken from the milk—the fats which have been sold as butter-fat at several times 7 cents a pound. By using Blatchford's in this way, you will give your calves the nutritive and growth-producing properties that they require. They will grow and develop better and more rapidly.

If you feed whole milk If you have been raising your calves on whole milk, change to Blatchford's Calf Meal and *save money*. The retail cost of Blatchford's Calf Meal in most parts of Kansas is \$7 a hundred pounds. Every pound makes a gallon of rich milk-substitute. That makes the retail cost of one gallon of milk-substitute feed about 7 cents. The market value of milk today is 30 to 35 cents a gallon. Therefore, when you feed milk instead of Blatchford's, you sacrifice from 23 to 28 cents with every gallon. So use Blatchford's and effect a *real money saving*.

Your local dealer sells *Blatchford's*. Try it!

Raising calves on this milk-substitute is undeniably the right way for you to follow. It is the most economical way. It is safe and sure. Try it on the very next calf or calves you have to raise. Get a supply from your dealer. It will be a progressive step to take and will prove conclusively to you that Blatchford's Calf Meal completely and satisfactorily answers the question of how to raise healthy, well-developed calves easily and with greatest profit.

Blatchford Calf Meal Company In business over 119 years **Waukegan, Illinois**

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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.
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PUT UP TILESILLO

Fire clay glazed silos and hard burned
unglazed silos last forever, solid con-
struction, can't burn down, proven best
and most economical. Write for Silo
Facts and figures and Special Offer.

The Farmers Silo Co., Dept. 107, Kansas City, Mo.

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ship to us. We'll pay you HIGHEST MAR-
KET PRICE. Get your neighbor to ship
his bags with yours. 50 years in business.

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boxes, coops, incubators, hovers,
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Cold Wave Damages Wheat

Farmers are Planting Increased Acreage of Oats

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WINTER wheat was damaged to some extent by the abnormally cold weather of last week. Light rains, sleet and snow fell over a large part of the state last week but the snow was not deep enough to afford protection to the wheat. The total moisture for the week was generally less than a tenth of an inch in many counties of the state. S. D. Flora of the United States Weather Bureau at Topeka says the precipitation has been wholly inadequate for wheat which is badly in need of a heavy rain or a deep snow. This crop is showing the effects of the long winter drouth in all parts of Kansas.

In the south-central portion a considerable part of wheat is not up yet and from the present outlook it seems probable that much of it will be abandoned. Over the eastern two-thirds wheat is generally thin on the ground and lacks vitality. In the western third it has fared better so far and is stooling a little, but there has been very little stooling east of a line drawn thru Dodge City and Norton.

The present week was excellent for plowing and disking, which are well under way in the south-central and southeastern portions, where from 30 to 50 per cent of the oats crop has been sown. Some oats are also in the ground as far north as the Kansas River and west to Ellsworth. Sowing barley is beginning in the western third.

The outlook for large acreages of crops in 1920 is not very encouraging, but favorable spring weather has resulted in an increased acreage in oats, and it is possible that the same may be true of barley in the western part of Kansas, but many insist that the acreage in corn, kafir, milo, feterita, and cane will not equal that of last year. On account of the scarcity of cars large quantities of wheat, kafir, milo and other crops still remain unmarketed. The dry winter has left the soil with such a meager supply of moisture that unusually good cultivation will be required to make crops grow successfully. This will demand more labor which is not available and

the situation will have to be met by a decrease in acreages that will permit proper tillage and care.

This means that the farmer must be equipped with tractors, and the latest improved machinery such as modern plows, cultivators and harvesters so that he will be able to grow and garner the usual acreages of crops with a third of the labor formerly employed. Good prices for all staple crops seem likely for a number of years so that there is much inducement to make the additional effort to produce the crop. Mexico will pass thru a crisis at her national election in July that may result in another revolution and much unrest. The Bolsheviks in Russia are threatening to make war on the British possessions in India, while Italy may be drawn into another war on account of the Adriatic dispute. Altogether the world is far from being in a state of peace, and as long as war lasts there will be a big demand for American food products. I believe that the price for wheat next fall will be higher than it was in 1920 and flour will show a corresponding advance. The warring nations must have food and America will have to supply a large part of it. Kansas should make the most of this opportunity and maintain her lead as the banner wheat state of the Union. Local conditions in the state are shown in the following county crop reports:

Barton—Some snow, has fallen the past few days. Most farmers have their ground for oats ready and some have seeded the crop. Many are preparing alfalfa ground. Several sales will be held this month on account of the settling of estates.—Elmer Bird, March 6.

Clay—There were 63,000 acres planted to corn in this county last year which averaged 12½ bushels an acre. This winter weather is hard on livestock. Many farmers are leaving the farm for other lines of business. Wheat is selling for \$2.20; corn, \$1.45; oats, 90c; hogs, \$13; potatoes, \$4; butter, 65c; butterfat, 65c; eggs, 38c; hens, 27c.—P. R. Forslund, March 6.

Cowley—Weather is clear and cold with high wind. Prospects for wheat are very poor. We need rain badly. Farmers are preparing oats ground, and some has been sown. Cattle are coming thru the winter in good condition. Feed is scarce and high. A good many sales are being held and everything brings satisfactory prices. Hogs are 18c; seed oats, \$1.12; corn, \$1.70; seed potatoes, \$3.65; butter, 60c; eggs, 35c.—L. Thurbur, March 6.

Dickinson—We have had real winter weather since March 3. Farmers were preparing oats ground when the cold wave came. Some have had their oats sown for some time. Soil is in good working condition. The cold weather is hard on wheat as the ground is bare. A few flurries of snow are flying now.—F. M. Larson, March 6.

Doniphan—A good many farmers are moving. Weather is not as pleasant as it has been. Public sales are almost over, and everything still brings good prices. Farmers are getting ready to sow oats, breaking stalks and doing other spring work. Oats are 90c; corn, \$1.35; eggs, 40c; butter, 40c; hogs, \$14.50.—B. B. Ellis, March 7.

Douglas—It is snowing now, and the moisture is needed badly. Temperature is 16 degrees above zero, and wind has been blowing badly for several days. Some oats are sown, and much plowing has been done. Livestock is doing very well, and the mild winter has been in their favor. More oats and corn will be planted than for a good many years.—O. L. Cox, March 6.

Edwards—We had a very severe dust storm March 3 which damaged many wheat fields, as the ground was loose and dry and wheat was not well rooted. Very cold weather and a little snow accompanied the storm. Farmers have almost finished plowing for oats, but little grain has been sown. Livestock is healthy. Many public sales are being held and everything brings good prices.—L. A. Spitze, March 5.

Elk—Weather is blustery and cold. Roads are very good. Some wheat fields are in good condition, but most of them are backward. Farmers are putting in oats, and seed is scarce. Eggs are worth 35c.—Charles Grant, March 6.

Ellis—We had one of the worst storms we have had for many years on March 3. Some wheat is badly damaged from the blowing and dry weather. A few public sales have been held and everything sold well except horses. Feed still is plentiful and livestock is doing well. Wheat is worth from \$1.80 to \$2.20; flour, \$6.70; eggs, 38c; cream, 63c.—C. F. Erbert, March 6.

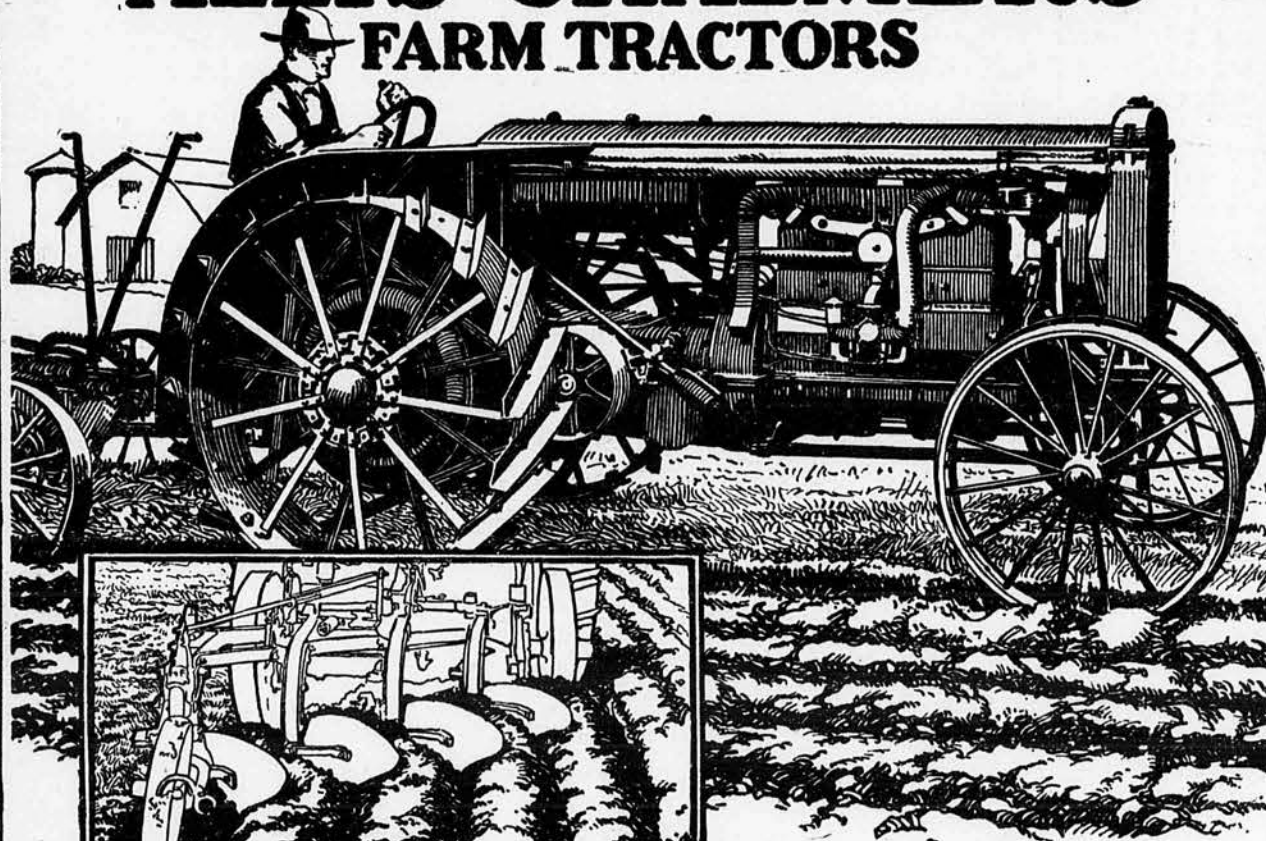
Finney—Weather has been cloudy and cold. Very little snow fell this winter, but wheat is in good condition. Cattle are satisfactory. Hogs have raised a little in price. A few public sales have been held, and everything sells high. Butter is worth 55c; eggs, 35c.—Max Engler, Feb. 26.

Gove—January and February were pleasant months, with very little cold weather. There is a light snow on the ground now, and it is cold. We need rain badly. Wheat was green enough to pasture. Livestock is healthy and we have plenty of feed. There is some delay in shipping corn and cane seed on account of the shortage of cars. Few sales have been held but everything brought satisfactory prices. Influenza was bad, but cases are getting fewer. Eggs are 35c; cream, 63c.—Newell S. Boss, March 7.

Grant—Wheat is in good condition but needs moisture. Some farmers are preparing ground for barley and spring wheat. Livestock is healthy. Farmers are holding their grain for better prices. Kafir and milo, \$1.60; broomcorn, \$4 to \$100; butter, 60c; eggs, 30c; lard, 30c.—C. W. Mahan, March 3.

Hamilton—We had very pleasant weather during February with no wind or snow. First week of March was cold and windy. A good snow fell this morning, giving wheat and rye much needed moisture. The top of the soil was dry, but there was sufficient moisture in the subsoil. Health of people is good. A good acreage of barley already

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Tractor Co., Everett, Wash.; H. W. Moore & Co., Denver, Colo.; Hawkeye Tractor & Implement Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Hulseman Bros., Kansas City, Mo.; The Motor Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. J. Taber Co., Fargo, N. Dak.; Bard Motor Co., Sioux City, Iowa. Branches at Dallas, Louisville, Minneapolis, Omaha, Toronto.

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.42	.18	.18	.10	.24	0.	.93	0.	1.16	.34	.78	.40	.31
.13	.18	.51	.26	.73	.65	.89	.73	.85	.84	.33	.43	.07
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	85	85	85	85
.17	.31	0 T	.26	.73	.65	.89	.73	.85	.84	.33	.43	.07
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	1.08	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
.07	.10	.34	.07	.37	0.	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98
GARREY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98
.07	.10	.34	.07	.37	0.	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98
HAMILTON	DEARBORN	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PAWNEE	STAFFORD	RENO	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93
.01	.08	.33	.13	.38	.03	.46	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93
STANTON	GRANT	WASKELL	0.	.09	.05	.35	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93
0.T.	0.T.	1.2	0.	.09	.05	.35	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	0.T.	.04	.09	.07	.15	.15	.03	.17	.37	0
0.T.	0.T.	0.T.	0.T.	.04	.09	.07	.15	.15	.03	.17	.37	0

This Map Shows the Amount of Precipitation in the Form of Rain and Snow During the Month of February. Every County Needs More Moisture.

has been sown, and some oats will be seeded soon. Wheat and rye look healthy. Live-stock sells well at public sales, especially cows and mules.—W. H. Brown, March 7.

Harvey—The blizzard on March 3 which lasted 20 hours did some damage to wheat and oats that was just coming up. The mercury dropped from 70 to 4 degrees above zero. The price of wheat has declined greatly and the future is not encouraging. Butter, 50c; eggs, 41c; potatoes, \$3.50; sweet potatoes, \$3; apples, \$2.80.—H. W. Prouty, March 5.

Jewell—Wheat does not look as well as usual. Some oats have been sown but the ground freezes every few days so farmers cannot accomplish much in the field. Not as many sales as usual are being held. Cattle sell lower and horses higher. Feed has declined in price and seems to be plentiful.—U. S. Godding, March 6.

Labette—We are having zero weather, which is hard on crops. Oats drilling has been delayed. If this weather continues, farmers will use what they thought would be a surplus of feed. Some sales have been held and livestock brought better prices. Some farmers are moving, and roads are good. Potatoes are worth \$3.25; seed potatoes, \$4; corn, \$1.50; cream, 66c; oats, 90c; eggs, 40c.—J. N. McLane, March 6.

Lincoln—We had a cold blizzard and wind-storm on March 3, which damaged wheat and was hard on livestock. Feed is getting scarce. There is not much influenza in county now. Public sales are numerous and cattle, implements and feed sell high. Good horses are higher. Milk cows, \$80 to \$120; hay, \$20; corn, \$1.45; shorts, \$2.80; oats, \$1.10; barley, \$1.35; eggs, 40c; cream, 60c.—Frank Sigle, March 5.

Linn—Many wells have gone dry. Weather is cold and farming has been delayed. Many loads of hay have been shipped out. A great many sales were held the past month, and 500 acres of improved land will be sold at auction March 8. Livestock is coming thru the winter in satisfactory condition. Hogs are scarce, and some farmers have none. Sheep, mules and good mares are in demand. There will be a large acreage of oats planted this spring. Potatoes are \$3.60; eggs, 42c; butter, 40c; navy beans, 10c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, March 6.

Logan—Farmers are sowing barley. Wheat looks good and ground is in excellent condition. Weather is warm, and livestock is healthy. Cream is worth 62c; eggs, 45c; barley, 90c; oats, 75c; corn, \$1.15.—T. J. Daw, March 2.

Marion—March began with very pleasant weather. Many farmers are preparing oats ground and some have sown their crop. We had a dust storm March 4, and a little snow fell also. Some wheat fields are blown badly. Moisture is needed for oats. Farmers are getting along with their feed supply. Wheat is \$2.15; oats, 84c; kafir, \$1.40; cane seed, \$2; eggs, 41c; seed potatoes, \$6.25 for 2-bushel sack.—Jac. H. Dyck, March 6.

Nebraska—March 2 was warm, but temperature was at zero March 4 and 5. Wheat needs moisture badly, but fields still are green. Roads are in good condition. More farm sales than usual have been held this winter, and all farmers who had sales are moving to town. Ground is frozen and no spring work has been done. Corn is \$1.45; oats, 90c; flour, \$3.80; eggs, 38c; sugar, 19c.—A. M. C., and W. E. Geren, March 5.

Pratt—A recent hard wind storm damaged wheat. A great deal of oats has been sown. Alfalfa is starting to grow. Many farmers are pasturing horses on wheat. A number of harvester-threshers have been contracted for. Livestock is healthy.—J. L. Phelps, March 6.

Scott—We had some high wind March 3. Wheat is satisfactory. Oats and barley are being drilled. Soil is in excellent condition. It is a little dry on top, but there is plenty of moisture in the subsoil. Livestock is wintering well. Hogs are scarce. Many public sales have been held. Horses sell slow and machinery brings almost as high prices as when new. Milk cows sell from \$65 to \$75; eggs, 40c; butter, 55c; corn, \$1.15.—J. M. Helfrick, March 5.

Sedgwick—Weather has been blizzardy the past three days. Oats have been sown, and many farmers are doing their spring plowing. A great many sales have been held recently, and unsatisfactory prices were received. There will be more diversified farming carried on this season than has been done for three years. We need moisture badly. A dust storm the past week did some damage to wheat.—F. E. Wickham, March 6.

Smith—Weather is cold and windy and a light snow has fallen. Some 1919 wheat has not been threshed. Very little of it is going to market on account of the shortage of cars. Late sown wheat looks well, but is thin. Very little plowing and disking is being done. Several sales have been held recently and everything sells well. Good horses have advanced in price. Wheat is \$2; eggs, 35c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 64c.—C. R. Rock, March 6.

Stafford—Weather continues dry. We had a very strong wind from the northwest March 3 which did some damage to wheat. Several fields of oats have been sown. Some farmers are preparing land for corn. Quite a number of public sales have been held and livestock sells at satisfactory prices. Wheat is \$2.30; corn, \$1.30; prairie hay, \$20; hogs, \$13.—H. A. Kachelman, March 6.

Stevens—Many farmers are blank listing and disking, and ground is in good condition. Some oats are being sown. Wheat is

in good condition, and even late sown fields are making a good showing. Threshing is nearly finished. Farmers are holding much grain because cars cannot be obtained to ship it away. A great deal of land is changing hands. Malze and kafir, \$1.65; butterfat, 66c; eggs, 42c.—Monroe Travers, March 2.

Thomas—We had an electric dust storm March 3 which blew some wheat out, and damaged all fields except in stubble. It was 2 degrees below zero February 29, and has been cold since. We have had 1 1/2 inches of snow and the ground is frozen almost as deep as in mid-winter. A great deal of barley is going to market at \$1. Not much wheat is being sold at the present price. Butterfat, 60c; eggs, 37c.—C. C. Cole, March 5.

Wabaunsee—Wheat does not look well, and needs rain. March winds probably will kill it. Farmers are sowing oats and disking. Many farm sales have been held and a number of farmers will move to town. Livestock is in good condition, and this has been a favorable winter for it. Nearly all alfalfa has been shipped out. There are few hogs in county. Eggs are 44c; butter, 50c.—F. E. Marsh and A. H. Reynard, March 6.

Washington—We had a severe wind and rain storm recently which later turned to snow and sleet. It is cold and clear today. Some farm sales still are being held. Livestock is advancing in price. Farmers are anxious to sell their hogs. Livestock is in satisfactory condition, and we will have enough feed to last until grass comes. Corn is \$1.45; oats, 90c; cream, 63c; eggs, 38c.—Ralph B. Cole, March 5.

A considerable amount of ground limestone is needed by the soils of Southeastern Kansas.

Mule Prices Have the Kick

It is difficult to realize that the old adage "Without pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity," applies to the present day mule. With mule prices in all states hitting a mark totally out of proportion to horse prices, the report from Orrick, Missouri of the sale of two 9 months old mules for \$750 makes the average reader wonder to what extremes the mule using farmer will go.

Without a doubt, the mule fills a sphere that can be filled by no other animal nor with any machine that has been produced to date. The sphere of the mule, however, lies outside the farm, rather than on the farm. Every animal used in farm work should be of a type to pay interest on the investment, even tho lying idle from ordinary tasks. The cow or mare while inactive from its ordinary duties is at least paying interest thru the development of a future offspring. The young mule it is true is increasing in value during the first few years of its working life but like the tractor, there comes a time when it is considered second-hand and must be sold at a loss from its original purchase value. The real money in mules for the average farmer lies not in working them but in their production. More good mares bred to jacks for mule production, would be a much healthier report to receive from farming sections than the report of high prices paid for mules destined to work on the farm.

Dr. Issa Tannemura of Tokio is making his second visit to the United States, investigating the possibility of introducing the American sheep into Japan. Previous attempts to establish the sheep industry into Japan have been made. It would seem that the climate and pasture land would be favorable to a large sheep industry but at the present time, there are only a few thousand head of sheep in the empire.

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Starting Cattle on Feed

Beginners Often Make Serious Mistakes

BY H. B. WINCHESTER

THE QUESTION of getting cattle properly "on feed," while apparently a very simple one, seems to be the cause of quite a few setbacks to the beginner. In the first place when starting out cattle in a feeding operation the feeder has no knowledge, usually, of the previous treatment of the cattle. This is especially true if they have been purchased at one of the large markets. As a result he often starts them out with the assumption that possibly sometime in their lives they have had grain or silage or some concentrate such as cottonseed cake or linseed oil meal. Quite often cattle coming to the big markets, especially if yearlings, have had probably only grass as their sole feed. The feeder, and this is from the standpoint of the beginner, instead of offering the steers feed in small amounts and increasing in a less proportion than their appetites would in-

dicade, until they have become accustomed to the feed, usually gives them all they can eat. If silage only and prairie hay are being fed there is usually no danger in following this practice. Alfalfa hay too can be fed with comparative freedom if it is of good quality. However, alfalfa very often will cause scours and frequently bloat so that a little more judgment in its use must be exercised when starting cattle on feed.

If the feeding plan calls for grain as part of the ration, great care must be used in offering it to the cattle, whether they be 2-year-olds, yearlings, or calves. A great many of the beginners in the cattle feeding game too often have no idea of what care is in starting cattle on grain. Some have their cattle eating 15 to 18 pounds of grain inside of 10 days, as a result they usually founder or go off feed so badly that they are set back more

than when they first started on feed. Silage, if of good quality, can be fed with impunity. The age, capacity, and appetite of the animal are practically the only governing factors. Great care must be used in noting that the silage is free from moldy and spoiled material. Nothing will put a steer "out of the running" quicker than the continued feeding of spoiled silage. Cattle, at first, if coming directly from the range, will eat more hay but as they become accustomed to the silage it will be observed that the amount of hay consumed will be less as the amount of silage consumed increases.

The question of feeding concentrates, such as cottonseed cake or linseed oil meal, and of which is the best, has to do first, with their comparative market price, that is, which is the cheaper, second, the kind and quality of the ration fed—whether it will be with a dry ration, that is, no silage fed, or whether it will be a succulent ration with silage forming the succulent end, third, the preference of the feeder.

Cottonseed cake or meal is preferred by quite a few feeders because it helps to put a firmness to the flesh and also because it is cheaper than linseed oil meal.

Linseed oil meal or flaxseed meal has its advantages in that it tends to keep the digestive tract of the cattle in better condition, keeping it cool, sweet, and clean. Cottonseed having just the opposite effect tending toward constipation. Cottonseed also if fed in large amounts sets up a toxic or poisoning condition in the animal's body which may lead to serious consequences if practiced too long.

Probably the biggest advantage of linseed oil meal over cottonseed meal or cake from a purely physical point of view is that it tends to keep the hair smooth and silky, or in other words, adds "bloom" to the cattle. Many feeders use linseed oil meal for this reason alone and say that the added cost of this product over cottonseed cake more than pays for itself in the increased market price brought by the cattle. This is a much mooted question, however, and both sides have their adherents.

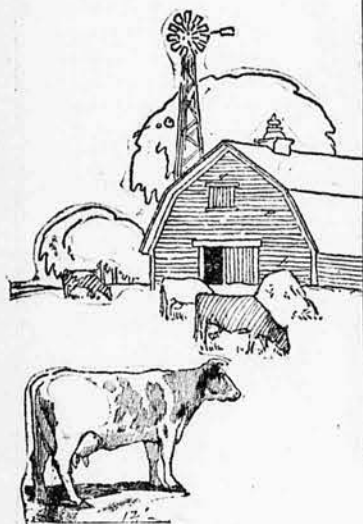
Combining the Rations

If the cattle feeding operation involves the use of shelled corn, linseed or cottonseed products, alfalfa or prairie hay, and silage with 1,000 pound 2-year-old steers they can be started out in the following way: Shelled corn at 2 or 3 pounds a head, increasing by a pound a day if they will take it, if not, a pound every two days, linseed oil meal at a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound and increasing at that amount every two days until about 3 or 4 pounds a head daily is reached. Usually when fed in amounts exceeding 3 pounds it causes the cattle to become quite laxative. Cottonseed meal can be fed up to 4 or 5 pounds a head without any ill effects. Some feeders go as high as 6 or 7 pounds, depending upon the size of their cattle.

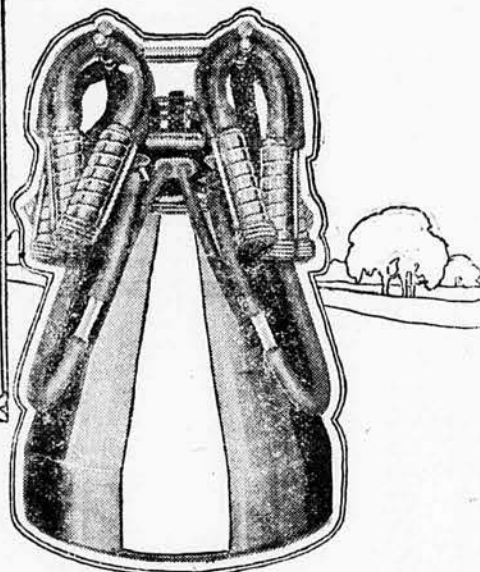
The amount of hay to feed will depend on how eager the steers are for their silage. If they are started out on 30 pounds of silage and clean it up readily, they will in all probability not eat much more than 6 to 8 pounds of hay a day. As the silage is increased they will not eat much more than 3 pounds of hay. When cattle are on full feed they will eat on the average of about 20 to 24 pounds of shelled corn, 3 pounds of concentrate, 3 to 4 pounds of hay, and about 25 pounds of silage. It must be kept in mind that as the grain and concentrate are being increased the animal naturally will not take as high an amount of roughage as at the start. If ground corn is used they will consume less of that than of shelled corn so that when on full feed the average will be about 18 to 20 pounds of ground corn.

If yearlings are being fed that weigh about 600 to 700 pounds they should be started out on grain at the rate of a pound a day and increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound to a pound every other day, depending on their ability to consume it. They can be started out with silage at the rate of 20 to 22 pounds a day, concentrates at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound and increased every three days at that rate up to about 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds daily. The hay consumed with this class of cattle with a full feed

(Continued on Page 66.)



Tom Christensen, who had nerve enough to install the first Perfection in his community.



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Use Shock Corn for Silage

Good Dairy Cows Should Have Palatable Feeds

BY C. H. ECKLES

DAIRY COWS, as well as beef cattle, show the best returns when given palatable and nutritious feeds. Too many farmers postpone building their silos until late in the season. Every fall many farmers are delayed in getting their silos completed and find it necessary to cut their corn and shock it before the silo is ready for use in order that the corn may not become too ripe. Other farmers are interested in refilling their silos after the contents have been fed out. Both instances require that shock corn be put into the silo if the silo is used. The Missouri Experiment station has investigated the possibility of using shock corn for silage. Three small silos were filled with corn fodder at different times and with varying amounts of water. Visits were also made to 10 or 12 farmers who were using silage made from shock corn and samples were procured for analysis.

Opinions of Farmers

The opinions of the men who had used silage made of shock corn may be summarized as follows:

1. It is a satisfactory feed and dairy cows as well as other farm animals find it more palatable and appear to do better on it than when fed shock corn.
2. Silage made in this way is not equal to that made by putting corn into the silo at the proper stage.
3. Refilling a silo in the middle of the winter with corn fodder prevents the loss in feeding value which occurs, especially toward spring when fodder is left in the shock.
4. It is more convenient to feed from the silo than from the shock.
5. Dairy cows and other cattle eat more of the stalk when it is in the form of silage, thus conserving a large amount of feed which, as shock corn, would be wasted.

One farmer says, "Where enough water was added there was practically no waste. When practicable to refill we prefer to do so rather than to feed the corn fodder in the ordinary manner. All things considered we find it more expensive and the feed not quite as good as when the silo is filled from the field at the proper time altho superior to the dry shock corn."

Another farmer writes, "We filled a silo in the middle of the winter. Supplied the water with a hose in the silo. Water was taken up rapidly. Silage became very hot in 24 hours. The silage was in fine condition when fed. Stock ate the silage practically as well as fresh corn silage. It is better to fill one silo three times than to build two or three."

Another farmer who built his silo after the corn was cut and filled it from the shock reports that the silage was in good condition and palatable, but not as good as when put in at the proper time. Stock ate the silage almost as freely as they did that made in the ordinary way.

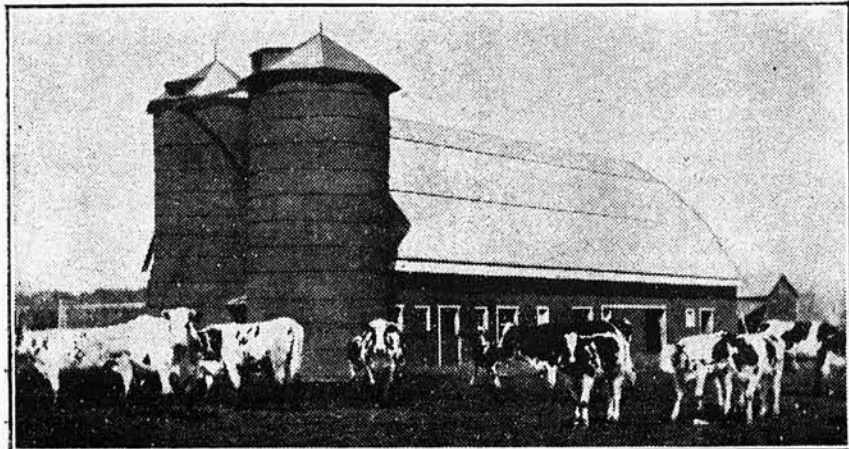
Another farmer who clearly added too little water says, "The silage was good at first but got drier and drier toward the bottom."

It is doubtful whether the putting of dry corn fodder into the silo will ever become a general practice on account of the large amount of water

which is required to put it in proper condition. On the majority of farms it is entirely out of the question to consider putting the dry corn into the silo because of not having an abundant and convenient water supply. The studies made at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station with different amounts of water show that with corn which has stood in the field until thoroughly dried, about a ton of water must be added for each ton of corn fodder in order to get good results. This amount of water gives the silage about the normal composition found when corn is put into the silo at the right stage. If, on account of the wet weather, the fodder is damp at the time of filling the silo, the amount of water may be reduced a little but if this amount is much less than equal parts with the fodder used, more or less mold will develop in the silage. Failure to add enough water was the most common fault found with the silage made from corn fodder in the 10 or 12 silos visited. The water deficiency was determined by finding the actual amount of water in the silage by chemical methods. In every case of moldy silage, it was found that the amount of water was too low. The silage that was considered the best for feeding purposes and which was giving the most satisfaction to the owner contained as much water as would be found where equal parts of water and corn fodder were mixed together. The experiments made by filling small silos with fodder to which different amounts of water had been added, showed the same results. Too much water makes the silage of poorer quality. It seems desirable to use just about 1 ton of water to a ton of dry fodder. It is evident that it is not altogether an easy matter to get the right amount of water. Ordinarily there is not great danger of getting too much water. In order to get enough it is necessary to have a water supply system.

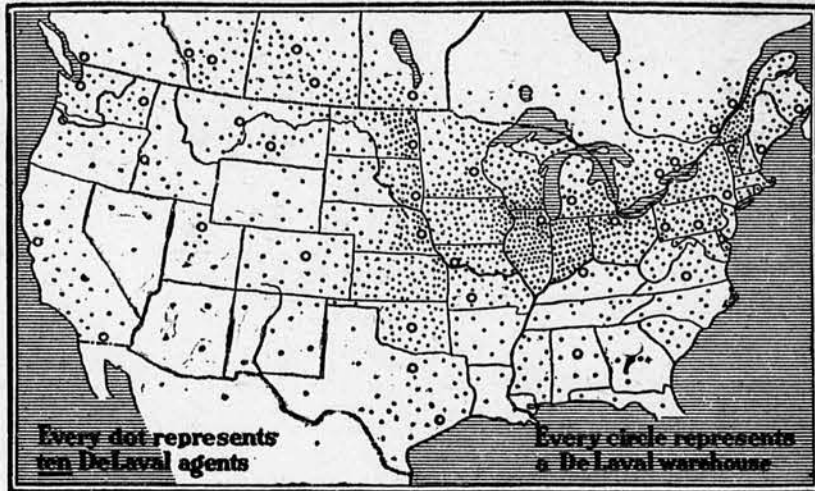
How to Add Water

Another difficulty in putting dry corn into the silo is to get the corn and the water thoroly and properly mixed. It is not possible to add a sufficient amount of water and blow it into the silo with the blower. Neither is it possible to get the silage properly wet if the fodder is run into the silo dry and then the water added from the top. Where this was done in some of the silos investigated it was found that the water had run thru the silage in channels leaving the other parts perfectly dry. One silo contained 6 feet of water in the bottom at one time altho a good share of the silage near the top was dry. The water had been poured on the top of the silage. The only way to add the water uniformly seems to be to spray or sprinkle it over the surface evenly in the silo as the dry fodder is put in. It is practicable to add a portion of the water to the corn at the cutter but ordinarily not more than a third of it can be put in this way. In adding water it should be found out by actual trial how much water is going into the silo. It is not possible to specify any certain size of stream as the amount of water delivered thru a pipe or hose depends upon the pressure as well as size of pipe.



Silo and a Good Barn, as well as the Registered Cattle, are Outward Signs of Dairy Progressiveness of Many Western Dairy Farms.

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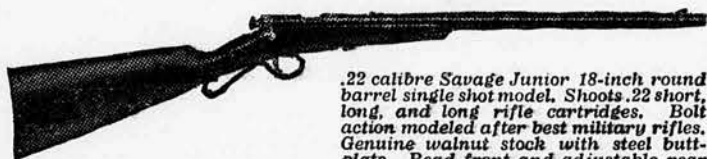
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Watch the Sheep Closely

Good Feed and Shelter are Essential if the Farm Flock is to Give the Best Profits in Kansas

EWES AND their lambs require care. One cannot expect them to do well if they are allowed to "run wild" without attention. Average returns from farm flocks in Kansas can be increased.

The "hot house" lamb business requires the provision of houses closed on all sides, well lighted and ventilated, and having facilities for artificial heating, when such heat evidently is necessary. But that is the wrong system of housing the ewe flock, and the ram and young growing sheep. Everything possible should be done to make these sheep rugged, hardy and strong in constitution, and so they should be kept cool, not hot. Their heavy fleeces are sufficient protection against ordinary cold, but must not be allowed to become saturated with water. Wet fleeces tend to induce colds and they may cause chronic bronchitis, indicated by obstinate cough or, worse still, may end in fatal pneumonia.

In selecting a site for a sheep shed or barn, choose high ground from which water will run off in every direction, or so thoroly that it will not get on the floor of the building during heavy rains or when snow melts fast during the winter thaw or toward spring. Sheep, to do well, must have their fleeces kept dry and lie on clean, dry beds. In many districts it suffices to provide a shed open to the south, but sealed on the other sides. By preference, however, says the American Sheep Breeder, such a shed should have big, wide doors that can be closed in unusually inclement weather. In some instances canvas or tarpaulin screens on rollers have been used for this purpose, and have proved fairly effective, but they are expensive, in that they do not last many years. At least 6 square feet of floor space should be allowed for every sheep.

The floor should be dry, and bedding must be kept clean and dry. Concrete floors are chilly, slippery when wet, and hurtful to the feet. They are especially likely to injure the udder at lambing time, and afterward, by chilling and inducing troublesome forms of subacute mammitis (garget). Avoid bedding that contains weeds, such as the Spanish needle, or grasses, such as foxtail and timothy, which injure the fleece and may irritate the skin, causing biting, rubbing and scratching.

In connection with the shed or house there should be some small lambing pens to accommodate any ewe that happens to lamb early, and for general use in the lambing season if the weather is inclement.

Abundant Exercise Imperative

Every spring reports pour in of ewes dying of a "mysterious disease" and of thousands of others that have dead or puny lambs, or inadequate milk for the maintenance of their young. Lack of exercise is one of the chief causes of such losses and troubles. When exercise is restricted sheep become lazy, sluggish, overfat and constipated. That is a deadly combination, and internal fat is put on at the expense of the unborn lamb. The pregnant ewe should be kept muscular, vigorous, and with circulatory and excretory organs active. Where this is accomplished by right feeding and abundant exercise, trouble is avoided, the lambing act facilitated, and milk flow stimulated.

Make the sheep take outdoor exercise on every fine day, but keep them in the stable on wet days, during heavy snow storms, and when a strong wind is blowing over snow-covered land. It is a good plan to have the sheep walk to a distant field over which their hay has been distributed in bunches, necessitating extra walking when feeding. If possible, make the ewes walk 2 miles or more every day.

Experience teaches that the prolonged feeding of coarse, dry, bulky roughage to pregnant ewes, or any sheep, during the long winter season, distends the paunch, overtaxes the liver, and induces constipation. Auto-intoxication then may occur. By that term is meant that poisons (toxins) generated by feed in the clogged digestive organs are absorbed into the

system and cause poisoning. This poisoning kills thousands of ewes every winter and spring, and might readily be prevented by enforcing abundant exercise and keeping the bowels active.

Sound, bright clover or alfalfa hay contains sufficient protein to maintain ewes and other sheep during winter, provided a succulent or laxative feed is added to regulate the bowels. Timothy hay is not a good roughage for sheep. It is too dry, coarse and bulky and lacks protein. Such hay also tends to cause constipation and the seedheads injure the fleece. Bluegrass and blue-stem are good, and redtop is a fairly good feed, while that made of a mixture of oats and peas cut before it is ripe is excellent as a winter feed for sheep, and they also may have some bright oats straw and corn stover. It is not well to let the sheep run to a hay or straw stack, as they will be likely to eat too much weathered fodder and also get their fleeces full of chaff and grass seed heads. Weathered corn fodder also is objectionable and moldy feed of any kind should be avoided. This year prolonged wet weather in some sections has blackened shocked corn, and moldiness of ears already is noticeable. Such damaged feed may prove dangerous. It should be fed sparingly as a part ration with sound hay until found to be safe.

Grain and Succulent Feed

Sheep need little grain in winter, when fed a leguminous hay which is rich in protein. The ewes should enter the winter season in good flesh and should not be allowed to run down in condition. Rather they should gain in weight toward lambing time, provided they are kept muscular. Corn should be fed sparingly and only in the coldest weather. It goes to form heat, but is too fattening for pregnant ewes. If grain is needed, feed oats, adding 25 per cent of wheat bran, which is valuable, in that it tends to keep the bowels active. From ½ to ¾ pound of such a mixture will suffice along with good hay, but it may be omitted if the hay is rich and the ewes fleshy. It is well, however, to feed it for a few weeks before lambing, as it helps to induce a good flow of milk. Flaxseed meal also is excellent for that purpose, but need not be fed heavily. Cottonseed meal and hulls are not so suitable.

Sound corn silage is an excellent laxative feed for sheep, but that which is sour or moldy must be rejected. An average of 2 pounds of silage has been found sufficient as a winter ration for ewes and other adult sheep.

The ram should be fed in the same way as the ewes, but should be kept separate.

Winter Doctoring

If sheep are fed and managed as we have suggested, there should be little if any, doctoring to do. Sickness will be certain, however, if sheep are huddled together in a small, dirty, dark, foul shed or barn, or if allowed to get soaking wet. Wading in mud and filth and thru coarse, wet grass also may start several forms of foot-rot. A little medicine may be given, however, if succulent and laxative feeds do not prevent constipation. In cases of that trouble, give some Glauber salts dissolved in warm water well sweetened with molasses. Bluestone solution also may be given to sheep found to be infested with worms, but it scarcely is safe for pregnant ewes, nor should they be given any strong medicine in their salt. If ticks or lice cause irritation, insect powder may be freely dusted on infected parts until dipping becomes possible. There is no satisfactory treatment for gadfly grubs in the head.

Couldn't Blame the Horse

A widely known Highland drover sold a horse to an Englishman.

A few days afterwards the buyer returned to him.

"You said that horse had no faults."

"Weel, no mair had he."

"He's nearly blind!" said the indignant Englishman.

"Why, mon, that's no' his fau't—that's his misfortune."

Market Feed Thru Stock

Mixed Farming Wins in Southwest Kansas

BY G. C. WHEELER

THERE are many perplexing problems in the agriculture of Western Kansas, but I would place as foremost in importance the working out of methods and practices that will utilize and convert into cash income the kafir, milo, cane and other sure feed crops so successfully grown in this section. It most assuredly involves handling livestock. A cash market may be found for part of the grain produced, but forage cannot be converted into cash income except by the livestock route. At the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station the winter of 1917 and 1918 beef breeding cows were wintered on cane silage with corn fodder for 20 days and all the straw they would eat in addition for the remainder of the winter. They showed a gain of 7 pounds a head when weighed up in the spring. Other cows fed cake and alfalfa with the silage gained about the same, but the cost had been doubled.

Forage Sure Crop

The whole business of cattle raising under Western Kansas conditions consists in marketing feed thru stock. Wheat and other easily marketed crops attract the attention of the man inclined to follow the line of least resistance, but the stock man, the one who is going to stick and become a substantial asset to the community, sees the possibilities of cashing in on the kafir, milo, cane and other coarse forages which can be produced without fail. There may occasionally be a year in which feed crops will fail, but these are few and far between and a reserve silo full of silage carried over from a big feed year takes away all fear of the consequences following a bad feed year. I have seen this use made of silage several times in Western Kansas and almost every year the men with feed stored in their silos buy stock which their less forehanded neighbors must sell at a sacrifice because of a shortage of feed.

Several successes coming from the exercise of good business judgment in adapting methods to conditions came to my attention during a recent visit in Ford and Gray counties. John A. Johnson, who owns a half-section in Gray county, has been especially fortunate in wheat growing. In three years out of seven his gross returns in wheat amounted to almost enough to pay the whole first cost of his land. In 1919 he had 75 acres of wheat which threshed out 30 1/4 bushels an acre and he sold it for \$2.80 a bushel. He had prepared his land early and it was in good condition. At harvest time his wheat ripened just ahead of the grasshopper raid and it was cut in time to avoid damage from that source. Mr. Johnson is by no means an exclusive wheat farmer. Last year his cream sales amounted to \$860 and he is known as a breeder of high-class Barred Rock chickens. He also handles hogs.

S. J. Vandine, a Gray county farmer

who owns 400 acres, started 12 years ago with \$400, but by diligence and a constant exercise of his thinking ability he has become one of the successful farmers of the country. He never sells feed from his farm, rather planning to keep feed in reserve. He keeps 12 to 15 cows and sells cream. Starting in with a mere shack, he now has a good, comfortable home of ample size and has also a good barn, 30 feet by 60 feet.

Poultry Profitable Sideline

Poultry is no small item on the farms of the Southwest. A Ford county farmer, who kept an accurate record on his flock last year, showed me his figures. He had made no effort to develop a standard flock, but is now planning to build up a flock of purebred White Rocks. His figures show that he sold more than 800 dozen eggs during the year. These with the eggs used by the family and for hatching brought in \$353.68 above the cost of all feed consumed, which was charged to them at market prices. Adding to the egg returns the value of the poultry grown during the year and the value of the stock on hand January 1, 1920, makes the poultry returns for the year amount to \$614.93.

In a most unpretentious appearing building almost outside the city limits of Dodge City a young man is conducting a business in buying and selling poultry and eggs which demonstrates the magnitude of this side line in farming. From March 1 to June 1, 1919, he shipped 67 full cars of eggs, his buying radius extending over the whole Southwest into Oklahoma, Colorado and the Texas Panhandle. In November and December he handled 265,000 pounds of turkeys, paying out about \$100,000, the producers receiving an average of 34 cents a pound. He has facilities for milk feeding more than 4,000 chickens at a time. This poultry and egg buyer is only one of a half dozen or more firms buying thruout this territory.

English Registry for Shires

A recent communication from A. B. Charleton, secretary of the English Shire Horse society states that thru a recent action of the society, American Bred Shires may be registered in the English Stud Book, if such entries are verified by the secretary of the American society. The English society is offering three prizes of 10 guineas, normally \$52, seven guineas, \$36 and three guineas, \$15 at three American and three Canadian shows for mares or geldings sired by a registered Shire stallion. The shows selected for these prizes in 1920 are Illinois, Iowa, Chicago International, Canadian National at Toronto, Calgary and Edmonton.

Let a man get the idea that he is being wronged, or that everything is against him, and you cut his earning capacity in two.

Jones Gets a Good Tip From Heaving a Wagon Bed

By RAY YARNELL

IT KEPT sliding back. Jones was trying hard to get the wagon bed over the hind wheels without help, but something always caught. Just when he thought he had it over, it stuck. He was sweating and peevish when Smith came along, but he didn't ask for help.

Smith saw the difficulty. He didn't wait for an invitation to lend a hand, but just grabbed hold and said "Let's go." They gave the wagon bed a big heave and over it went.

"Much obliged," said Jones.

"Glad to do it," Smith replied.

That's just a case in point. Co-operation pays. The old saying that two heads are better than one is still true.

If it is easier to handle a wagon bed thru co-operation it is easier to sell grain or cream that way and there is less grief mixed up in the transaction. Get a group of farmers helping one another and they will all profit. Group action has a punch all its own.

There may be many men who can heave a wagon bed around without trouble, but there are others who can't. Think of what a few of those huskies could do if they got together and tackled some big job.

Co-operation isn't a fancy, it's a hard boiled fact.



Your Stock Need Help

It's freshening, farrowing and plowing time. Get maximum returns in work, growth and production. Tone up the animals' systems, rid them of worms, condition them for the big season ahead.

Put Your Stock in Tip-Top Shape with Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

Bigger, better gains from packer stuff; better milk yield from your cows; better condition of draft stock inevitably result from the use of this remedy. For twenty-seven years Dr. LeGear has used his own prescriptions in his work as a practicing graduate veterinarian.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders are sold on a money back guarantee that results will satisfy you. Your dealer is authorized to refund your money if they do not do all that is claimed for them. See your dealer today—get a package—always keep a supply on hand. Sold by over 40,000 dealers, never by peddlers. Send 10c today for Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Book, 128 pages.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.

740 Howard Street

St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders



Hitting the Low Spots

Whether bad roads are encountered only once in a while, or are a normal condition met every day, your motor truck should be able to ignore them completely.

One of the chief virtues of Patriot Motor Trucks is their ability to "hit the low spots" as serenely and undisturbed as though the miles of mud holes were smooth surfaced pavement.

Built for Farm Loads and Country Roads

Patriot Motor Trucks are equally indifferent to conditions of road, load and weather. They do their work willingly and well, whether running on paved highway or through sloughs of stiff, clinging mud.

Designed for rough work, built for bad roads, Patriot Motor Trucks everywhere are making unusual records for extraordinary performance in farm service.

Glad to send you the new Patriot Catalog. Write for it.

Hebb Motors Co., Manufacturers

1349 P Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

Revere Model
1500 to 2500 Pounds
Capacity

Lincoln Model
3000 to 5000 Pounds
Capacity

Washington Model
5000 to 7500 Pounds
Capacity

PATRIOT

FARM MOTOR TRUCKS

With President and Engineer Hamiltons are equally popular

The railroad president, with his many appointments and hurried trips 'cross country, finds an accurate watch one of his greatest aids. And on the accuracy of the engineer's watch depends the safety of his many passengers.

Because of their day-in-and-day-out dependability, Hamilton Watches are in demand in every branch of railroading, from executive office to lonely signal tower.



The "Lackawanna Limited," crack train into New York City on the D. L. & W. is piloted by a veteran engineer and run on Hamilton time. Engineer Charles Stevenson has been at the throttle for nearly three decades, and for 19 years has relied upon his Hamilton Watch for the right time.

Hamilton Watch

"The Railroad Timekeeper of America"



Anyone who knows the inspiration of an accurate watch—its time-saving and convenience—would take pride and find profit in owning a Hamilton. Get a Hamilton and you can always be sure of the time you carry, whether you're on the farm, in the city, or on the road.

There are twenty-two Hamilton models to choose from. Let your jeweler show you some of them. Prices range from \$38 to \$200. Movements alone, \$20 (in Canada \$24) and up.

Send for "The Timekeeper"—an interesting little book that tells about the manufacture and care of fine watches. The various Hamilton models are illustrated with prices.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

WISCONSIN FARM TRACTOR

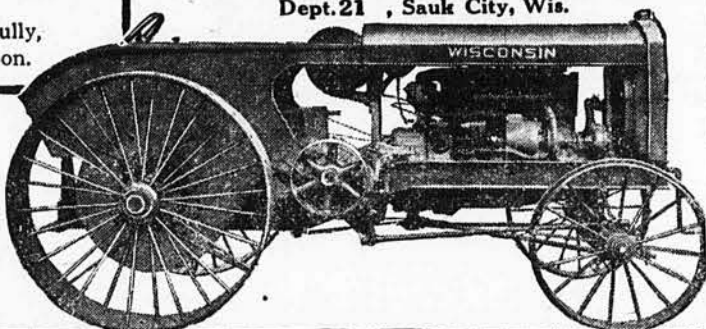
"Always Well Made
Always Makes Good"

"Nothing to Equal It"

Will say that the Wisconsin Tractor is the third tractor that I have owned on my farm, and I have found nothing to equal it in simplicity and advantages.

Yours respectfully,
Guy McKibbin.

Wisconsin
Farm
Tractor Co.
Branch House
Newton, Kas.
Distributors
for Kansas

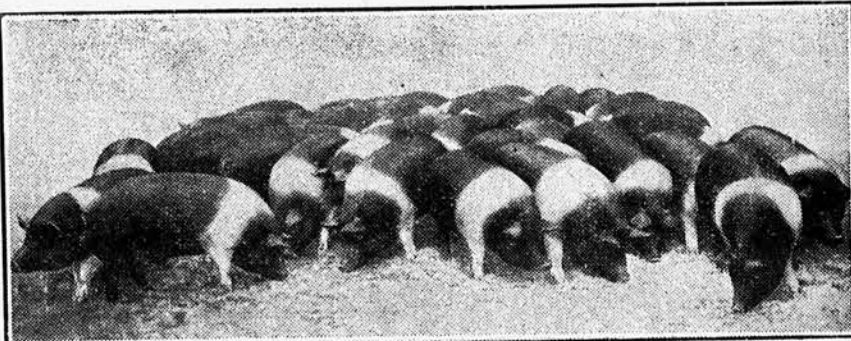


THINK of it! Every Wisconsin Tractor ever sold is doing good work for the farmer who bought it. No other tractor built can equal this five-year record for satisfactory service. Here are the features that make such unusual performance possible: Correctness and simplicity of design without a pound of useless weight; famous one-piece Wisconsin axle; long-life, dust-protected gears, perfectly lubricated; great power always dependable.

Whether you want to pull three 14-inch plows, drive a 20-inch separator or do any other kind of field or belt work, the Wisconsin Tractor will always make good on your farm because it is always so well made at the factory. Write for free catalog.

WISCONSIN FARM TRACTOR COMPANY
Dept. 21, Sauk City, Wis.

A Carload of Winners



Partisans and producers of Hampshire hogs seem determined to acquire the championship habit, having won carload championship over the exhibits of other breeds at the last two "Internationals." The winning entry at the last International is pictured herewith. This carload was shown by Gus Meyer, of Indiana. Their weights after exhibition averaged 354 pounds, and they sold at \$20.50 a hundred.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 32.)

year to take a loss. I heard it said recently that the man who stuck to 'afir and prairie hay as main crops would break up sooner or later but don't let John Fields, of Oklahoma, know that I reported this.

About Sudan Grass

I have a letter from Saline county highly recommending Sudan grass as a farm crop both for pasture and hay. I know that a grass like this, even if closely related to cane, must be a good crop to raise on a dry land farm where otherwise no hay could be grown. In such a locality Sudan grass is, no doubt, all that can be claimed for it. But in this part of Kansas I doubt the wisdom of sowing any cultivated land to either cane, kafir or Sudan grass. Rough feed is always so plentiful here and prairie hay so productive that it does not pay to raise feed by broadcast sowing. In former years most farmers here—ourselves included—always sowed a certain acreage to cane or kafir to be cut as hay and which was fed out early in the season. But that practice has been given up for several years and I cannot recall having seen a field of broadcasted cane or kafir in this county within the last five years. The best practice is to grow the rough feeds as a by-product of some grain crop. It is no harder on the soil, and it produces almost as much rough feed and furthermore we get the grain in addition for the expense of the extra cultivation.

Justice for the Public

(Continued from Page 12.)

It took away from labor the right to strike and from employers the right to a lockout.

Labor resented and fought hard Widow.

against losing its weapon of the strike. Union leaders saw their power and authority waning and their activities restricted. They feared that an "impotent" union would be powerless in the future to get justice by force, if in no other way.

Their fear was justified. Force will no longer be tolerated as a means of securing justice or approximate justice or anything else. Force has been cast on the dump where it belongs. In place of the weapon of the strike, labor, organized and unorganized, was given a tribunal in which, by peaceful means and without the necessity of interrupting industry, with resultant heavy loss both to employee and employer, the wage earner could obtain justice.

Fear kept understanding away from many union men when the law was being considered. Since organized labor has had time for sober second thought, there has been a marked change in the attitude of the ordinary union man toward the court. He no longer fears it but he does respect it. He views it as machinery which he can call into action to help him if he deserves help. This is true of the American laborer.

In the coal fields of Crawford and Cherokee counties, among the foreigners, a great many of whom have no conception of what America stands for or should mean to them, fear of the court still rules. It is a compelling fear and it is shared not only by the miners but also by many of their leaders. The court of industrial relations will, before long, begin an investigation of conditions in the coal fields on a petition of the miners. It will be interesting to watch the course of that investigation and the effect the final decision will have on the miners.

"I know a man that has been married thirty years and he spends all his evenings at home."

"That's what I call love."

"Oh, no, it's paralysis." — Cornell



County Bureau Delegates to First Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Farm Bureau Held in Manhattan, February 27.

Classified Ads for Results

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

HOUSEKEEPER WANTS PLACE ON FARM. Nettie Foreman, 1302 Court Street, Beatrice, Neb.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GENERAL farm work, steady employment. A. N. Stark, Preston, Kan.

MEN WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS \$110 a month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Department R15, Rochester, New York.

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

TEAMSTERS AND FARMERS, SINGLE, \$55 per month and board to start. Raise every four months. Steady work. Only those capable doing man's work need apply. The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

MARRIED MAN, MIDDLE AGE, WANTS to farm on shares or by year. Can run any machine—tractor, truck, car, hay bailer, binder. Must have good wages. State same in first letter. M. Meisen, Emmett, Kan.

TEACHERS—WE WANT TWO TEACHERS to fill positions in our educational extension department this summer. Good salary and opportunity to advance. Frontier Press Company, Department B, 704 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

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

AGENTS—SELL RAINCOATS, GABARDINES, leatherettes. We deliver and collect. No advance payments. Sample coat free. Largest commissions. Temple Raincoat Co., Box 39 E. Templeton, Mass.

AGENTS—\$100 WEEKLY. AUTOMOBILE owners everywhere wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. Saves ten times its cost. Sensational sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. \$26 sample outfit and Ford car free. Write quick. L. Ballway, Department 283, Louisville, Ky.

SALESMEN.

SALESMEN AND RETAILERS WANTED to sell Ducommun's Victory plant spur, a plant stimulant. Fast selling proposition. We can't use you unless you are worth \$60 to \$80 per week and expenses. Write to Ducommun Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

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

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

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

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

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

FOR SALE

P & O SIX-BOTTOM PLOW. L. E. FEITCHER, Robinson, Kan.

SILO. 220-TON GALVANIZED STEEL. Priced to sell. Mrs. T. C. Conklin, Mulvane, Kan.

MR. FARMER, SEND FOR FREE BOOK—let "Rope Making on the Farm." New Era Rope Machine Company, 1222 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, 100 TONS PRAIRIE HAY, \$10 per ton, my track. O. J. Coon, Howard, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE—20,000 FENCE POSTS, WHITE oak and bur oak, length 6 to 6½ feet. Write M. L. Joachimi Tie & Timber Company, Versailles, Missouri.

ONE PAIR USED PLOW HARNESS IN good condition. \$20. Good buggy with good top, wide seat, \$20. Will sell together or separately. Henry Voth, Goessel, Kan., Route 2.

MACHINERY.

FIFTY HORSE CHARTER KEROSENE stationary engine, for sale. Lester Bridenstine, Route A, Marienthal, Kan.

20 H. P. AULTMAN-TAYLOR ENGINE; 32x54 Avery separator, tank and wagon, also shed 14x46. All in fine shape. D. D. Miller, Ramona, Kan.

25 H. P. DOUBLE GEAR SCOTT STEAM engine with 36-60 Advance separator, ready to run. 16 H. P. Nichols and Shepard single engine with Rumely separator. First class. L. B. Campbell, Miltonvale, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—HEDGE POSTS IN CARLOAD lots. Peterson Bros., Thayer, Kan.

MOTOR CULTIVATOR, STATE MAKE, year, condition, price. Box 160, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kansas.

TRACTORS

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

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

15-30 ROYER TRACTOR, 4 DISK SANDERS plow, good condition. Paul Fife, Nickerson, Kan.

GOOD INTERNATIONAL TWO CYLINDER 30-60 tractor, \$750. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FORDSON TRACTOR AND PLOWS, USED 10 days, in good condition. Fred Mog, Wilson, Kan.

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

MOLINE TRACTOR, 9-18, USED THREE months. Farm requires larger machine. Frank Veach, Sedgwick, Kan.

10-20 TITAN FOR SALE, IN GOOD CON-dition. Threshed one season, too small for my separator. Aug. Weber, Jr., Herington, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BIG FOUR 30x60 TRAC-tor and Avery separator in good running order. Price \$1,500. Frank Wohler, Route 1, Waterville, Kan.

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

ONE 22-45 H. P. TWO CYLINDER INTER-national Titan tractor; one 8-16 Mogul; one 7 disc Sanders engine plow, one 3-bottom 14 inch P and O tractor plow; one new Smith Make-A-Tractor attachment. All practically new and for sale less than half price. John Wieser, Nashville, Kans.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

NURSERY STOCK.

HALL'S FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLES, fine for covering yard fences. 50 plants, \$7. Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan. R. 2.

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

NURSERY STOCK OF BEST QUALITY IS scarce. By ordering now the Mt. Hope Nurseries can supply you with healthy, vigorous fruit trees, shrubs, ornamental trees, plants, evergreens, and general nursery stock. Now is the time to plant. Don't wait until all stock is sold. Highest quality nursery stock for 51 years. Our western grown stock assures speedy, vigorous growth. We ship promptly. Send for our price lists at once. Mt. Hope Nurseries, Box 123, Lawrence, Kan.

SEEDS

SUDAN GRASS, \$12 CWT. SACKS EXTRA, Fred J. Fraley, Bogue, Kansas.

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

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

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

SEED BARLEY, \$1.75 BU., CAR LOTS less. Pink kafir, \$2. Jake Wolf, Quinter, Kan.

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

\$1 CASH FOR EVERY NAME OF PARTIES having Sweet clover seed, little or much, that we can buy. Your name not mentioned. Standard Seed Company, Eureka, Kan.

SEEDS.

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

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

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

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, \$15 HUN-dred, my station. Herman Schulze, Route 3, Sedgwick, Kan.

GOOD RECLEANED SUDAN, 13½ CENTS pound, sacks free. Send cash. August Wilkens, Lorraine, Kan.

PURE BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, RE-cleaned, sacked, 4 cents per pound. James Northrup, Blaine, Kan.

AFRICAN MILLET SEED, \$5 PER HUN-dred. Orange cane seed, \$4.25 per hundred. Lone Star Dairy, Mulvane, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY'S BEST SEEDS. CORN, alfalfa, Sudan, sorghum. Lowest prices. Samples. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

FOR SALE—450 BUSHELS BLACK AND Red amber cane seed, \$1.25 a bushel f. o. b. Brewster, Kan., by Mellor Grain Company.

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

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

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

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

SUDAN SEED RECLEANED AND SACKED, 16c pound. Oscar Wilkins, Lorraine, Kan., Elsworth county.

THE SENSATIONAL CORN, BLAIR White, Early and big yielder. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Nebr.

GOOD BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR corn seed, \$2.25 per bu., sacks free. Ray E. Loomis, Stockton, Kansas.

1919 CROP OF FETERITA AND ORANGE cane seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Sacks free. William Cutter, Hugoton, Kans.

SEED CORN, OLD RELIABLE YELLOW dent butted, tipped and graded, \$3. F. O. B. C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kans.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, good germination, \$15 per bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, butted, tipped, shelled, graded, tested 96 per cent. \$4 f. o. b. Lee Trotter, Gross, Kan.

BANNER BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED corn. 15 acres averaged 70 bushels 1919. Selected ears. \$4 bushel. Glen Rose, Eureka, Kan.

PURE, EARLY PINK KAFIR, RE-cleaned, 90 per cent germination, \$4. cwt. My station, sacks extra. Ernest Simmons, Dwight, Kans.

SEED CORN, AMERICA'S CHOICEST quality 90 to 130 bushel kinds. Produces 2½ lb. ears. Must please or money back. Bushel, \$4. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.

SEND FOR OUR SEED CATALOGUE. Lowest prices on everything in seeds, potatoes, seed corn, onion sets, etc. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kans.

SUGAR DRIP CANE, GREATEST SOR-ghum variety. Sudan corn, the drought resister. Write for samples and prices. D. S. Reiff, Garden City, Kan.

BLACK OR RED AMBER CANE, \$3 CWT. Orange cane, 5c cwt. Sudan grass, \$13 cwt. All re-cleaned. Send cash with order. F. M. Miller, Osage City, Kan.

KANSAS ORANGE SORGHUM SEED, \$3.75 per bushel; feterita seed, \$3 per bushel, f. o. b. Nickerson. Sacks, 75 cents apiece extra. A. Case & Sons, Sterling, Kan.

PROTECTOR SEEDS, CORN 5 CENTS LB.; Sudan, 15 cents lb. Read "Sudan, the Wonder Crop," free for your name and address. Lorin S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan.

SEED CORN, YELLOW DENT, BUTTED, tipped and graded, tested 100% strong. Samples on request. Best of grain bags included, \$4 a bushel. G. O. Irey, Powhattan, Kan.

JOSEPHINE HONEY DIP—THE GREAT silo, forage and sugar cane. Small lot Kansas grown seed, 15 cents pound. Orders may be sent care of bank. A. W. Marteney, Corwin, Kan.

SUMAC CANE SEED \$1.45 BUSHEL OR \$2.90 hundred; Black amber \$2.25 per cwt. Sudan seed 15 cents pound. All good new crop seed. Sacks free. Sharp Grain Company, Healy, Kan.

CANE SEED MIXED ONE-THIRD BLACK Amber, two-thirds orange, 1919 crop. Re-cleaned, fully matured. \$3.25 per cwt. In burlap sacks. Can ship anywhere. Walter Walsten, Inman, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, guaranteed pure, 100 lbs., \$13.50; small quantities, 15 cents pound. Order from the place where seed is grown. Plainview Produce Company, Plainview, Texas.

SEEDS—RED AND BLACK AMBER, AND Sourless Cane, also Schrock Kafir. All \$1.50 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b. Ensign, Samples free. The Farmers' Grain and Supply Company, Ensign, Kansas.

SUMAC CANE SEED, PRODUCES A heavy crop of fine, sweet forage that does not sour. Pure re-cleaned home-grown seed. \$2 bushel, F. O. B. Russell, sacks free. Reference, Farmers State Bank, John McAllister, Russell, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED. Last year we grew on 25 acres, an average of 30 tons to the acre. If you have a better forage crop, don't buy seed of us. If ours is better than any you know of, let us supply you. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

GOOD SEEDS AT LOW PRICES, MY OWN raising. Write for samples and prices. Corn, Barley, Oats, Cane, Orange, White, Red and Black Amber Kafir; Sudan grass, Corn, barley in car lots. Fred J. Fraley, Bogue, Kansas.

SEEDS.

FREED SORGO, RECLEANED, SACKED, \$4 cwt. L. C. Helvie, Lydia, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS—WE HAVE A complete line at all times. We live where the seed grows and sell for less. We guarantee satisfaction in every case or refund your money. Look up our ad in the display section of this paper, which gives you lowest wholesale price of seeds. We accept Liberty Bonds. Meier Seed Company, Russell, Kansas.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP. TRIAL Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—MILD BURLY SMOKING, 60 cents per pound, postpaid. Prompt shipment. Paul O'Conel, McQuady, Ky.

FOR THE TABLE.

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY—60-POUND can, 18c a pound. L. Gorsuch, Lasear, Colo.

PINTO BEANS 100 POUNDS \$6.50. SATIS-faction guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, very fine, 60 pounds, \$14; 120 pounds, \$27. Light amber, \$13 and \$25. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE-cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 35c gal.; 60-gallon barrels, 30c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

"THE BESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN honey, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

PLANTS

S. & H. PLANT AND TRUCK FARM. W. D. Hayman, Manager, North End, Oklahoma.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$4 to \$5 PER 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

RHUBARB ROOTS, 12 LARGE EYES, postpaid 60c. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kans.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants, \$5 per 1,000. Zenus Rupert, Cummings, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FLOWER plants, bulbs, and seeds. "The kind that grow." Write for prices. McMullen Nursery, Box 374M, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

NANCY HALL SEED POTATOES (INSECT-) free from disease; packed in new baskets, \$3 per bushel. Plants in season. Holdenville Nursery, Holdenville, Okla.

SEED SWEET POTATOES—SELECTED, disease free, kiln dried. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. \$3 per bushel, F. O. B. Idabel, Okla. Cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Co., Idabel, Okla.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL and Porto Rico. Disease free. Treated for black rot. Ready April 1st. \$3.50 per thousand, cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Company, Idabel, Okla.

GLADIOLUS BULBS, 30C DOZEN; TIGER lilies, 10c each; asparagus 2 years, \$1 hundred; sage plants, 5c each; black eyed peas, 25c pound; shell peas, 25c; sugar peas, 30c; beet seed, 8c ounce; dill 15c; parsley, 10c; parsnips 10c; twenty kinds hollyhocks; Job's tears. Fresh seed and enough for all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Reiber, Kincaid, Kan.

HIGH GRADE FROST-PROOF CABBAGE plants. Millions now ready. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices: 1,000 for \$2.25; over 4,000 at \$2 per 1,000 by express, charges collect. By mail, postpaid, 500 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$3. Onion and lettuce plants same price. We are booking orders now for early tomato and potato plants. Write for literature. Satisfaction guaranteed. Piedmont Plant Company, Greenville, S. C. and Albany, Georgia.

PET STOCK.

WOLF AND COON HOUNDS. TOM RICE, Garnett, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL SONGBIRDS AND FEMALES. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kans.

RABBITS, RUFUS REDS, PLEASANTVIEW Rabbitry, 31 and Michigan, Pittsburg, Kan.

NICE WHITE RABBITS FOR SALE, \$1.25-\$1.50 each. Mrs. H. T. Middleton, Bucklin, Kan.

RAISE RABBITS FOR US. WE SHOW YOU where to market all you raise at \$4 to \$25 each. Remit \$5 for large, illustrated, typewritten print on one side of paper, "Course in Rabbitcraft," which remittance also applies on purchase of pair Belgian Hares, including contract. Co-Operative Supply Company, Department 80, St. Francis, Wis.

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TAKEN UP BY E. C. CHILDERS, OF Strawn, Coffey County, Kansas on the 23rd day of December, 1919, one black sow, weight 190 pounds. Ed. A. Gilman, County Clerk.

POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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S. C. B. ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Cockerels in use purchased direct from Owen's Farms. Golden Belt Specials. Prices, 15 for \$2.25; 30 for \$3.50; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8. All range birds. Average weight cockerels 11 lbs. Dandy winter layers. Get your orders in early as I am always rushed. J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kansas.

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OLD STRONG FLYING PIGEONS WANTED. 15c each delivered April 5th. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, PREPAID. R. W. Cone, Rozel, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. MRS. S. P. Pinck, Onaga, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8, 100. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kans.

CHOKE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Mrs. Shaffer Elmont, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$3.50 PER 50; \$6 PER 100. Nettie Holmes, Prescott, Kan.

THOROBRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS, eggs. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

FINEST BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING \$5. McKinley & Sturgeon, Stigler, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.75, 15; \$7, 100, delivered. W. Williams, Carlton, Kans.

WHITE ROCKS, HEAVY LAYERS, \$2 setting. C. E. Gresser, Rossville, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.75, \$3. W. T. Holligan, Emmett, Kans.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING. Mrs. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kans.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 100, \$6.50. CHICKS, 18c. Mrs. John Hoornbeck, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, UTILITY, \$7, 100. Pen, \$3 setting. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5. Eggs, \$2 for 15. Ed Edwards, Lyons, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4, FIFTY PREPAID. Photo free. Mrs. John Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1 PER setting; \$6.00 per 100. Glen Young, McPherson, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2, 15. Parcel post prepaid. David Council, 1151 Duane, Topeka.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS. SEND FOR mating list. E. L. Stewart, Route 7, Wichita, Kan.

FINE PURE BRED FISHEL WHITE ROCK eggs, good layers, \$8, 100; \$2, 15; H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM STATE show winners, \$5-15. Send for mating list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SPLENDID LAYING strain, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.

LARGE BONE, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY laying Barred Rocks, 100 eggs, \$8. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kans.

PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks. Eggs mated pens, 15, \$5. Utility, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Day old chicks, 20c each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kans.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR setting, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100, prepaid. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK SETTING eggs, \$2 setting of 15. Fine stock. H. E. Douglass, Burlington, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50. Eggs, \$6 per 100; \$1 per 15. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM bred-to-lay strain, 100, \$8; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Etta Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$7, prepaid. Fine winter layers. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—PENS, PARK'S STRAIN, \$2 per 15; \$10, 100; range \$7.50, 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. HENS weigh 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3 per 30. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS FOR 12 years. Eggs, \$1.35 per 15. Parcel post paid. William Love, Partridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 TO \$5 PER 15; \$8 per 100; both matings. Circular free. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kans.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Pens, \$5 setting. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM FINE cockerels from Manhattan Poultry School, \$3. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

WEIGHTER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS. Utility \$8, 100; pen \$5. \$7.50 setting, cockerels, \$5 and up. C. F. Eickel, Earleton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE VIGOROUS, laying strain, \$6 per 100, or \$1 per setting. Mrs. William Garretts, McPherson, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED, FARM raised flock. Eggs for setting, \$1.25 per 15; \$7 per 100. H. B. Stucky, Moundridge, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, 26 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY. Guaranteed eggs. Trap nested, exhibition strain. Catalog free. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM TRAPNESTED hens, mated to cockerels from 200 egg hens, \$3 per 15. Chas. W. Evans, Washington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE VIGOROUS egg laying strain. Mated with champion cockerels, \$2.50, 15; \$8, 100; \$15, 200. Also few exhibition pens. P. M. McCosh, Randolph, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, GUARANTEED pure; \$2 per 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Few cockerels left, \$4 each; three for \$10. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

BIG TYPE WHITE ROCKS, PRIZE WINNER strain, Fishel males direct. Eggs, \$8 per 100; \$5 per 60; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING THOMPSON'S RINGLET strain Barred Rocks. Pen eggs, 15, \$2. Flock, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

EGGS FROM SNAPP BARRED, YELLOW-legged, egg producing Rocks, show winning strain; 15, \$3; 50, \$9; 100, \$16. Mrs. Marta Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS KANSAS City, Denver, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs 15, \$7.50; 30, \$14. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK HATCHING eggs, Fishel strain, prize winners. Farm range, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Albert Helt, Parsons, Kan.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FROM one of the greatest winning and laying strains. \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Send for circular. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

PARK'S 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Utility eggs for hatching, \$2, 15; \$3.75, 30; \$8, 100. Pedigreed, \$2.50, 15; \$4.50, 30; \$10, 100, prepaid. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Heavy winter layers. "Pen quality," eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. "Choice pens," 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. PEN NUMBER 1, \$3.75 per 15; number 2, \$3 per 15; \$7-30; number 3, 4 and 5, \$2 per 15; \$3.75, 30; range flock \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100; baby chicks 20 cents each; \$15, 100. Alive or replace free. Circular free. Chenoweth's White Feather Farm, Gove, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—WON AT RECENT Arkansas Valley Show—grand champion cock, hen and cockerel; \$190 cup for best cock in the American class; \$75 cup for best hen; \$40 cup for best display; gold special for best white cockerel. Eggs from four grand pens that contain all my Arkansas Valley show and State fair winners at \$3, \$5, \$7.50, and \$10 per 15, or from my fine farm flock at \$8 per 100. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kansas.

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DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Walter Alsapaw, Wiley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$8 per 100. A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS, \$1.50 SETTING. LAYING strain. H. J. Bauer, Hudson, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$4 each. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE ROSE COMB REDS \$6 hundred. Mary Shields, Barnes, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN COCKERELS, \$2 each. A. F. Stauffer, Holton, Kan.

VERY DARK S. C. REDS, EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 105, \$7. Freda Peckenpugh, Lake City, Kan.

THOROBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Erie, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING LAYING STRAIN RED cockerels, \$5. Eggs, Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

EGGS, R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, \$2, 15; \$8, 100. Chas. D. Williams, Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. REDS, EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; prepaid. Mrs. Flora Gregg, Yates Center, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS FOR hatching, \$2 15. W. O. Humphry strain. W. M. Stranahan, 119 North Mound, Pratt, Kan.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

HOGANIZED SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS \$8 per 50; \$3, 15; \$8, 100. A. E. Trapp, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, LAYING strain. Eggs \$10 per 100. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

CHICKENS FROM OUR R. C. RED EGGS will please you; \$1.50 for 15. C. A. Godding, Burns, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK R. C. REDS, EGGS 15, \$2.00, 100, \$8, prepaid. Mrs. Elva Acheson, Palco, Kans.

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PURE BRED "AMERICAN BEAUTY" ROSE Comb R. I. Red eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. Harry Davis, Hooker, Okla.

FINE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$5.50 per 50; \$10 per 100. Mrs. Mattie Grover, Lebo, Kan.

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GET YOUR SINGLE COMBED RED LAYERS and winners from J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan. Eggs, \$7 per 100; pen, \$3 set.

"BEAN" PURE, DARK, ROSE COMB Reds, Eggs, \$7, 100; \$3.50, 50; \$1.50, 15, prepaid. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds, cockerels \$5 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

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MR. RED BREEDER—WHY NOT BUY eggs that will hatch R. C. R. I. Red chicks? \$2 per 15. Mrs. S. H. Nash, Kinsley, Kan.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs from winter laying strain, \$8 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Bert Huggins, Delavan, Kan.

S. C. REDS, MAHOOD STRAIN. FOUR grand pens, exhibition quality. Excellent range, Hogan tested. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

EVEN DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; chicks 22 cents each; 100, \$20. Walter Balrd, Deerhead, Kan.

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SETTING \$2, 100, \$7; DARK ROSE COMB Red. Well developed breeders, strong blood lines, graded for egg capacity. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT ARE RED. We have tested nine years for egg laying qualities. Eggs, \$2 15; \$3.50 30; \$10 100. 1 1/2 miles west of Navarre. Henry Lenhart, Hope, Kan.

DARK, VELVETY, ROSE COMB REDS, winter layers. Egg breeding a specialty. Baby chicks, 20 cents, prepaid. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Mrs. Julius S. Oleson, Star Route, Eldorado, Kan.

EXTRA CHOICE S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS from White's laying strain blue ribbon winners, \$10 and \$15 each. Also eggs, \$5 and \$10 setting. H. L. White, 1803 Ontario, Omaha, Neb.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big Free fair, \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, from high-class bred-to-lay farm range flock. Setting \$1.50; fifty, \$4.50; hundred, \$8. Infertiles replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kans.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION egg strain" Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-setting, developed layers. Red breeding bulletins and mating lists on request. Robert Harrison, "The Redman," Station C, Lincoln, Neb.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs and baby chicks. Mrs. Lloyd Kimball, Manchester, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, large, excellent layers. Eggs setting \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kansas.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Lois Hills, Meriden, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—PEN EGGS ONLY. Gnette & Gnette, Florence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER HUNDRED. Nora Elliot, Haviland, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7, 100. Mrs. Della Gamble, Earleton, Kansas.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Choice bred. \$5. W. Young, Liberal, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8 per 100. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Mrs. Harry Barnes, Route 3, Marion, Kan.

WHITE SILVER WYANDOTTES, KELLER. Eggs \$2, 16. J. J. Quiring, Hillsboro, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from good laying strain, \$1.50 15; \$8, 100. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50. F. H. Iseminger, Gauda Springs, Kansas.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

PARTRIDGE BUFF WYANDOTTE BABY chicks and hatching eggs. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

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PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, GOOD strains, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50. Herman Dierking, Bremen, Kansas.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE ROSE COMB eggs \$7 per 100; \$2 per 15. Mrs. Edna Ratney, Kimball, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100, \$8. Stock direct from Keeler's best. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Mrs. Orville Jackson, New Albany, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3 per 15 or \$8 per 100. Mrs. S. J. DeBusk, Circleville, Kan.

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HIGH GRADE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$1.75 15; \$8 100. Safe delivery. Anna Melichar, Caldwell, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. From record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING WHITE Wyandottes, \$3 per 15. Fine layers. Order now. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S English and Stevens' American, world's greatest laying strain, 100 eggs, \$10 prepaid, 15, \$2. Guaranteed 60 per cent hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin-Keeler strains direct. Noted winter layers. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TRIOS A SPECIALTY. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

PAYING 38 CENTS PER POUND FOR NO. 1 turkeys delivered March 15 to 20. The Copes, Topeka.

EXTRA THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Eggs from 25 lb. hens, tom, 50; \$1.35 each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

GENUINE "GOLDBANK" MAMMOTH Bronze Elegant eighteen months old toms, \$15. Best to mate young hens. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS FROM MY FAMOUS strain of Bourbon Red. All 2-year-old hens mated to a selected 30-lb. young tom, pure white tail and wing, \$5 setting. Ideal Turkey Farm, Concordia, Kan.

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SHIPPING EGG. AND POULTRY DIRECT means more money for you. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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210 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. \$35,000. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

160 ACRES, 1 1/2 mi. of town, good imp., \$125 per a. Write C. O. Zimmerman, Milan, Kan.

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CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

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FARMS ranging from 80 to 600 acres, well improved, for sale. Black loam soil from \$75 to \$100 per acre. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

640 A. 340 CULTIVATED, 100 a. meadow, 200 a. pasture. Well improved. \$45 a. Terms. Possession. Other bargains. Chase Agency, Severy, Kansas.

84 ACRES, 7 miles out, 30 acres in cultivation, house and stable; inc., \$1,100. Price \$50 per acre. Will trade. Ernest Smith, Collins, Missouri.

640 ACRES, Colorado Homestead, good land, living water, 80 a. timber. Trade for deeded land. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

80 ACRES, near town and school, 25 a. wheat goes, 10 acres alfalfa, house, barn, outbuildings, price \$85 a. acre. \$2,500 will handle. Possession. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

FOR SALE—960-acre ranch, 1 1/2 miles of Medicine Lodge, \$20,000 imp. Write for full description. Price \$75 per acre. Terms if desired. H. Croft, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

280 ACRES, well imp., 90 cult., 50 bottom. Balance pasture. Plenty water. Gas territory. 1 1/2 miles good town. \$75 a. acre. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kansas.

200 ACRE FARM, 4 miles N. W. Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan., 6 room house, 2 good barns, 40 a. wheat, 125 a. cult., 75 a. pasture and mow land, 1 1/2 miles oil well drilling. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—Banner wheat county of state. Buy your farm from us. One crop pays for the land. Write us your wants. Get our prices. O. E. Trompeter Land Co., Levant, Kansas.

122 ACRES, 1 mile town, large improvements, some alfalfa, all creek bottom land, 25 acres wheat, 25 acres blue grass pasture, balance for spring crops, fine water, big bargain. Price \$150 per acre. Write W. T. Porter, of Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS

For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address: The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

CHOICE FARMING QUARTER, \$2,750, \$675 cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. 8 miles from Satanta, 9 miles from Moscow. Good roads. School on land. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION two 80-acre farms; 155 acre farm and 240 acre farm; all well improved. Good location. Priced right. Come at once. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

226 ACRES, 1/2 mile good town, dark loam, 100 a. wheat, 35 a. oats, all goes, will give possession, will sell implements and stock. Bargain at \$100 per a. J. P. Highberger, Westphalia, Kansas.

258 ACRES \$76 PER ACRE. Good smooth land, 160 in cultivation, 70 wheat goes, 20 in alfalfa, good large buildings. Possession at once. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

480 A. HODGEMAN CO. Improved 140 wheat all goes, 300 good pasture, everlasting water, \$40 acre will carry ten thousand and back five years, other bargains. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

240 ACRES, well improved, price \$100. 145 acres, 60 in wheat, price \$75. 316 acres, price \$125 per acre. Write for description. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

WE HAVE some splendid 40's, 80's, 160's close Ottawa, well improved, good corn, wheat land. Priced worth the money, at your service. W. L. Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

418 ACRES, 80% fine bottom alfalfa land, finely improved, close to town, splendid neighborhood, about 20 acres pasture, balance in cultivation, mostly to wheat and 1/2 goes. Best bargain in the country at \$37.50. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—330 acres, 4 1/2 miles of Franklin county town, 12 miles Ottawa, 250 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, spring water, 8 room house, fair barn, silo and other buildings. Price for quick sale, \$100 per acre, or might take smaller farm 80 to 100 acres. Write R. R. Tucker, of Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn, 135 acres hog tight, 50 acres wheat, half goes with farm, plenty of water and timber. Price \$100 per acre. Want smaller farm or income. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM Franklin County, Kansas Good improvements, 1 mile town; 30 acres wheat; 30 acres pasture; all good land. Price \$110 per acre. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE 267 acres four and half miles south from Topeka, best land near Topeka. Lots of alfalfa and prairie hay land, also pasture and timber. All kinds of water. \$5,000 cash, balance terms. Write Smith & Hughes, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas.

480 ACRES \$27.50 PER A. 175 acres growing wheat in good condition goes with place. One mile from rural route; one-half mile to M. E. church; underlaid with fine sheet water; all smooth. Terms. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

FOR SALE 78 acres, 5 miles Ottawa, fair improvements, 30 acres rough pasture, balance good tillable land. Price \$125 per acre, encumbrance \$5,400 for 6 years at 6%.

If you have anything to exchange write J. T. Printy, with the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

A DANDY BARGAIN—160 acres, Ness county, Kansas; 4 miles from market; about 80 acres in wheat, share with place; light improvements; close to school; possession of improvements and pasture land at once; offered for quick sale for \$35 an acre. This is a bargain. Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kansas.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek, 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000.

2,000 acres of fine grass land. Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

145 ACRES, 3 miles Lawrence, Kansas. All tillable, 20 a. alfalfa, 25 a. wheat goes, 40 a. bluegrass pasture, 60 a. spring crop. Improvements new. Bungalow six rooms and bath, furnace, wired for electricity, cement basement, fine porch, 300 barrel cistern. Barn 52x76, floors cemented. Stanchions for 30 cows, room for all kinds of stock, 80 tons hay, 180-ton concrete silo. Inexhaustible well at buildings. This is a splendid farm and location. For price and terms address. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

KANSAS

WHEAT SPECIAL

Half section 4 miles from town, very good improvements, handy school, one-half of 220 acres of fine wheat, and possession March first, will go to buyer. Price forty dollars per acre, very easy terms. Write for new land list free. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

NICE LEVEL QUARTER, heavy sandy loam, small set of improvements, \$0 a. in cultivation, 80 in grass, 50 a. in rye, half goes with place, 30 a. for spring crops, 20 a. hay made \$300 last season, 3 miles to R. R. town and high school. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on half. Possession now. Welshans & Doyle, Kingman, Kansas.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value.

200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

BARGAINS IN ALFALFA and wheat land, in Lane county, Kansas; 1,120 acres, 6 miles town, 100 acres alfalfa, 200 acres fine bluestem meadow, 100 farm land, balance good pasture, good improvements abundance fine water. Price only \$27.50 per acre. Also fine 320 acres, 200 acres wheat, 120 pasture, highly improved, nice orchard. Price \$47.50 per acre. Write for bargain list. We make extra good terms. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

620 ACRES RENO COUNTY LAND 10 miles from town on county road; school house on land; has two sets improvements consisting of one six and one seven room house, both new; and other improvements; 90 acres growing alfalfa; 200 acres more alfalfa land; a big per cent of this section is in grass and it is one of the best stock sections in the county. Price \$45,000. Will make terms on \$25,000. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR SALE—640 acres, one of the best stock farms in Eastern Kansas, 175 acres cultivation, 30 acres prairie meadow, 25 acres alfalfa, balance good pasture with abundance of good water, all fenced. Improvements: 4 room house, good barn, other outbuildings, just fair. This farm is priced worth the money at \$75 per acre, being an estate must be sold. Write for full description and pictures. R. R. Tucker, with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 6 miles of Ottawa, possession now. 5-room house, good barn, double crib, improvements in good shape. Land good and lays well, 60 acres in cultivation and more could be. Easy terms. \$10,000.

120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town, 8-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, 15 acres hog tight, 30 acres good pasture, running water, 30 acres good alfalfa land. Write for list of other farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM 800 acres, 10 miles of Plains, Kan. 110 acres wheat; 50 acres barley, 1/2 goes; balance in grass. Can break out as much more as you want. Fenced and most of it goes. Two good wells; one 30 ft. deep in center of pasture. Large cement tanks. Improved with house, barn, granary, shop, garage, cattle and hog sheds, etc. Price \$20 per acre; carry \$5,400 3 to 5 years, 6 1/2%. This is the best little ranch in the country. Come see it. Coons & Jacobs (Owners), Plains, Kansas.

160 ACRES

70 a. for spring crop, 10 a. prairie hay, 80 a. good blue grass and native pasture, fine well and windmill, 5-room house, small barn. Possession now. Price \$85 per a. Terms. W. H. Lathron, Waverly, Kansas.

LYON AND CHASE CO. is the place to buy farms. The best land for the money to be had anywhere. Farms from 80 to 1,440 acres. Plenty of creek and spring water, and bluestem grass. Alfalfa, wheat and corn land. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

The Bargain Counter Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

A Real Money-making Farm 240 ACRES BUTLER CO., KANSAS. Fully 230 acres is smooth tillable upland. About 120 acres in oats and kaffir corn. 90 acres meadow, balance pasture. This is a good smooth upland farm, grows good wheat, oats, corn and hay. Located on two main roads, close to school, only four miles north of Leon, Kan., and four miles east and four miles south of Eldorado. Improvements consist of a two story frame house of six large rooms, large barn, chicken house, small orchard, good water at door. Has windmill and well at barn. Rented until March 1, 1920, for one-third of crop plus \$100 for use of pasture. Land is leased for oil at \$800 per year payable March 15th of each year, lease runs three years and as much longer as party holding lease pays the annual rental of \$800—no additional royalty. The lease on this land sold for \$12,000 cash and \$800 per year. If the owner of lease should for any reason fail to pay this annual rental, the lease would be immediately forfeited, and could be resold at a big price. This annual rental of \$800 is equal to 5% on \$16,000. There has never been any drilling done on this farm, but there are plenty of good producing wells within sight of the farm, and several well known geologists say the chances of getting oil on this farm are very good. Price \$75 per acre. Terms: At least one-fourth cash, the balance can run 7 years with small annual payments and 7% interest—or if one-half is paid, 6 1/2% interest. Charles E. Sutton, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

YOU HAVE HEARD of Benton County, Ark. Let us send farm list. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

OZARK Cream-Stock Farms, Fruit Farms, Berry and Vegetable Tracts. Hunsaker, Decatur, Ark.

N. W. ARK.—Bargains in fruit, stock and grain farms; good soil, water and climate. Fredricks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

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

PRAIRIE AND TIMBER FARMS Best part of state. Benton county; stock, grain, fruit, grass; healthy fine water; particulars and prices. Address: Oswalt, Immigration Agent, Gravette, Ark.

FARM, STOCK B. H. ATKINSON, Berryville, Arkansas

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS Good improved farms \$10 to \$50 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., Inc., DeQueen, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA FREE GOVT LANDS, 100,000,000 acres. Send for Free Booklet telling how to obtain all necessary information about acquiring these lands. Address Dept. No. 104. The Homeseeker, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO SNAP—640 a., good corn and wheat land, 4 mi. from Keota, unimp., \$20 a., \$4800 cash. Bal. 6% int. Owner, Box 146, Keota, Colo.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$10 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, any size, lowest prices, best terms, good crops, excellent climate. Send for free descriptive booklet and list. The Gregg Realty Company, Lamar, Colo.

SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches in the rich, productive lands of Bacon County, Colorado. Wheat 30 bushels to acre, corn 40 bushels to acre. Land \$15 per acre up according to improvements. F. J. Graves, Springfield, Colorado.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. CHARLTON-HOPPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

FARMERS ATTENTION—Do you own land or is your farm too small and hindering your operations? If so, write for information regarding the fine farm land which I own in the Bijou Valley, 50 miles east of Denver and will sell in sections and half sections at bargain prices and give liberal terms. Write the owner. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

SAN LUIS VALLEY COLORADO Irrigated farms in this valley are paying 9% to 10% as an investment. As a home they offer a healthy climate, good neighbors and abundant crops every year. The consolidated school system of the valley enables your children to get a high school education while living at home. Prices are very low for irrigated farms and are certain to advance rapidly. Send for literature regarding this valley. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

Best Lands I own 7,000 acres of the best farm land in East Colorado. Corn, wheat, kafir, etc. See our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts—now. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

TAKE A HUNCH FROM US AND get in on this wave of prosperity now coming to the Eastern Colorado Farmer. Send for folder and lists.

Wolf Land Company Yuma, Burlington, and Stratton, Colorado.

COLORADO

GET THE FACTS ABOUT COLORADO LANDS

Write today to the Colorado Board of Immigration for complete, authentic information on agricultural, dairying and live stock opportunities in various irrigated and non-irrigated districts of Colorado. We have no land to sell, but will help you find good land at a fair price. Our "1919 Year Book" contains detailed discussion of resources, crop production, financial conditions, etc., by counties. A few copies left at 75c each to cover printing and binding cost. Send cash or money order if you want one.

Room 68, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

IDAHO

IDAHO LAKE REGION OPPORTUNITIES
All sizes and prices for sale.
Peter Johnson, Sandpoint, Idaho.

MASSACHUSETTS

GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

ALL SIZED FARMS, fruit farms and timber land. Noll, Mt. View, Missouri.

LISTEN! 160 acre valley farm, \$50; 160 fruit farm, \$5,000. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

IMP. FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Exchanges. Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

155 ACRES, bottom, improved, \$6,000; \$1,500 down. Tom King, Weaubleau, Missouri.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

DO YOU WANT a home in South Mo.? Write Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands.
Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

FOR BARGAINS in small homes, farms and ranches, write,
Houston Realty Company, Houston, Missouri.

3,700 ACRES, good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes.
Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

BUY A FARM in Polk county, Mo., now. Values will double.
A. L. Pemberton Farms Co., Bolivar, Mo.

160 ACRES, imp., \$120; 257 imp., \$90; 240 imp., \$110. Abundance water. Close town. W. E. Pruet, Weaubleau, Missouri.

FOR SALE—232 acre north Missouri farm, black land, lays good, good buildings, good water, close to town. Charlton county. Price right. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

THE HOMESEEKERS GUIDE sent free upon application. Over 100 bargains in good productive real estate. Farms from \$10 per acre to \$100. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.

400 ACRES, 350 smooth valley land, 9-room house, large barn, tenant house, fine blue grass pasture, 200 acres hog tight. Possession. Price \$75 per acre.
T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Missouri.

NEW YORK

AGENTS WANTED to sell New York state farms.
Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N. Y.

NEBRASKA

160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat. Six and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.

OKLAHOMA

203 ACRES, well improved, joins town, 3 sets improvements, will subdivide, \$75 a. M. F. Garretson, Adair, Oklahoma.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder.
E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 ACRES
3 miles Oakwood, 70 cultivated, all tillable, 4 room house, stable, granary and crib, good well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced, orchard for family use, on state road. Price \$4,000, terms on half.
L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

240 ACRES, 6 miles from Greenfield and 8 miles from Watonga, a mile of school, R. F. D. and phone. 175 acres in cult., splendid soil, lays good, 30 acres good wheat, 15 acres timber fenced sheep tight, hog lots, 50 acres splendid prairie pasture, 3 room house, stable for 14 horses, sheds, large hen house, fine milk and wash house, dandy arched cave, bearing orchard, good well, pure water, windmill and tank, also pond. Place all fenced and cross fenced. Good roads to town. A cracker jack farm and money maker. Price \$15,000. Everything goes. Possession at once.
DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.

OKLAHOMA

OUR NEW BOOKLET gives Government figures showing Oklahoma's land prices are half the average of United States, yet in 1919 produced \$3.65 an acre more crops. Oklahoma ranks tenth in total value of crops. It has land at low prices, big returns at low cost. Ads below marked (*) are of established firms along Katy Railroad. They offer real values. Write them. Or tell us the kind of farm wanted and amount you can invest. We will find the farm. Questions reliably answered. Dependable literature free.

FARM BUREAU
Care Industrial Department M. K. & T.
Railway, Room 318,
Dallas, Texas.

* 320 Acres, 150 now in cultivation, balance bottom or smooth timber, suitable for cultivation; enough timber to pay for tract; good 5-room house, two tenant houses; soil black to chocolate loam, 11 1/4 miles of county seat; \$50; terms.
LEWIS A. AUSTIN,
Durant, Oklahoma.

* Oklahoma oil lands that grow corn, wheat, oats, fruit and vegetables. Eastern Oklahoma oil and gas belt; agents wanted; write today.
HARRY SMITH,
Mustogee, Oklahoma.

* Tulsa County money-making farms, \$50 to \$150 acre; grain, cotton, dairying, fruit; no better markets; write me what you want.
B. F. PETTUS,
Box 1456, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

* A big variety low priced farms in thirty-five inch rainfall belt Eastern Oklahoma. Write me for government facts about crops and land prices.
J. POE,
Wilburton, Oklahoma.

160 A. 2 miles R. R. City this Co. 1500; 100 a. cult., 40 of which fine bottom. Bal. fair upland. 20 a. meadow, bal. pasture. Good imp. \$40 per a. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

PLAY SAFE

Buy farms from bonded real estate men. Square deal assured. Have direct listings from over one hundred firms under bond in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. Write us.
BONDED SECURITIES COMPANY,
702 Oil Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

TEXAS

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today.
J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

WYOMING

Gov't Land

We insure your crop against drought. Let us tell you about a new irrigated district to be opened soon under the provisions of the Carey land act. Any citizen, male or female, over the age of 21 years, can take advantage of this opportunity to make himself independent; you only have to live on this land thirty days before making final proof. We have a special offer to make so that the land and a perpetual water right under the Carey land act will cost you only about \$30 per acre. Abundant water supply for irrigation, almost perpetual sunshine and the richest kind of land have combined to produce crops that have put Wyoming farm value per acre, according to United States agricultural reports, far above that of the most favored section of the rain belt, as well as other sections of the West. Write us for information.

Security Underwriting Corporation

Security Bldg., St. Louis.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price.
James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in *Capper's Weekly*. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it.
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Brood Sows Need Good Care

(Continued from Page 19.)

Now the cost of a pig is dependent upon the number of pigs farrowed. In other words, the cost of maintaining the pregnant sow is divided among the number of pigs farrowed. If, for example, the cost of maintenance is \$12 and the sow farrows 12 pigs, the birth charge a pig is \$1. On the other hand, if the sow farrows half that number the birth cost is twice as much or \$2 a pig.

From these figures the matter of prolificacy of the brood sow is readily apparent as one of the important factors affecting profits to be derived from this source. It is probably true that the question of prolificacy is largely a matter of selection and if profits are to be as they should, it is of vital importance to select as brood sows those gilts which are out of large litters.

While the number of pigs a sow farrows is important, the number she raises determines whether she is being kept at a profit or loss. A sow which farrows five pigs and raises all of them is more profitable than one which farrows 15, but raises only two or three. The disposition of the sow has much to do with the number of pigs she will raise, but proper care at farrowing time is also an important factor. Oftentimes a man will destroy his chances for success by neglect at this time.

The Sow at Farrowing Time

A week or so before she is due to farrow the sow should be removed from the other sows and placed in the quarters where she is to farrow. It is best to feed her a ration containing plenty of protein and rather laxative in its nature, similar to the feed she is to receive while suckling her pigs. As the farrowing date grows closer the amount of the ration should be reduced somewhat. This will bring the sow up to farrowing time in good condition. She will not be so feverish and restless, hence there will be less danger of her mashing her pigs when she farrows.

An important precaution to be observed in caring for the farrowing sow, is not to supply her with too much bedding; a bushel of wheat chaff or cut straw is good. If the place where the sow is to farrow is warm, the bedding will not be needed for warmth. The danger of supplying too much bedding is that the pigs will get down underneath and be smothered or crushed. It may be necessary to change the bedding after the sow farrows, but the amount should not be increased too soon.

The less a sow is disturbed at farrowing time the better, and for that reason it is oftentimes advisable to keep her from the other hogs. While someone should be on hand, it is best not to bother her unnecessarily. If assistance becomes necessary, be as quiet about it as possible.

The pigs should not become chilled before they have dried off and have suckled, so if the weather is cold a lantern hung in the top of the cot will be of service. If the sow is gentle it is well to take each pig away from her as soon as it is farrowed and place it in a box or barrel containing some hot bricks covered with old sacks. After the pigs have dried off and are lively enough, they may be put with the sow. In case the pigs do become chilled, the best way to revive them is to dip them in hot water.

As pigs are not able to take much milk, the flow should not be stimulated

the first few days. Give the sow plenty of water as she is in a feverish condition, taking the chill off it if the day is cold. It is not necessary to feed the sow for a day or two and the first feed given should consist of a small amount of thin slop, which should be gradually increased as the pigs become able to take the milk. In about two weeks' time she should be on full feed which should consist of a good, laxative, milk-producing ration. There is no better way of feeding the pigs than thru the mother, so feed the sow for the maximum amount of milk.

If all the factors mentioned are given the attention their importance warrants, the operation is likely to be profitable since we know that a large litter of healthy, vigorous pigs, produced cheaply, is the foundation of profit.

Shall Farmers Grow Corn?

(Continued from Page 20.)

farmers base their farming operations upon growing corn for feed, they will never get far. They must be insured in the best possible way against the effects of drought to give stability to their farming operations.

Fourth, the past three seasons have proved the necessity of silos for storing corn and other crops for feed. Farmers in Central and Western Kansas and Oklahoma are coming to realize the importance of saving from good crop years for lean crop years. Most of these men are located where pit silos can be used successfully. The silo and livestock farming go hand in hand under our conditions and it is vitally important that further realization of that fact be had by our farmers. To go on in the old way means to continue to realize the lowest profits or even deficits on many farms.

Fifth, the growing of corn in a rotation with other crops is vitally important. In this connection, we may refer to the experiments at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station where the yield of corn was reduced almost 12 bushels an acre in a period of 17 years when compared with corn grown in a rotation with wheat and clover. Again, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station has reported that in a simple rotation of two crops of corn and one crop of wheat, the average yield for eight years was about 5 bushels more than on land on which corn was grown continuously. In another case, that station found that the inclusion of cowpeas in the rotation by planting them after the harvesting of the wheat and plowing them under in the fall before frost gave nearly twice as large a yield as that from land where corn had been grown continuously.

Corn is a wide feeder. Practical experience with the continuous culture of that crop must bring the farmer to a gradual realization of the heavy drain of it upon his fields. There can be no question that the experimental results quoted above would be verified several times in every corn-growing community because there are always many farmers who grow the crop continuously in the same fields while a few practice some system of rotating corn with the other crops which they grow. It behooves every corn grower not only to look into the matter of rotating his corn with other crops, but also to begin the practice at the earliest possible date.

Sixth, the matter of seed-bed preparation is of especial importance. This means that early, careful preparation of land intended for corn this spring is essential. To wait until planting time to prepare a field for corn, even if listing is practiced, is but to invite failure. Single listing even on the best soils, is too widely practiced. Double listing is a mighty good substitute for plowing and flat planting or for plowing, and listing and is to be commended. Medium deep plowing or other preparation to say 7 inches, followed with careful harrowing and planting, will go far towards insuring a crop if careful cultivation is practiced. Without these requisites, failures are certain to be common.

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The Grain Market Report

Outlook for Higher Prices for Wheat and Corn

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

IT'S TIME to buy corn. This is the advice dealers of Kansas City are giving to their feeding trade in Kansas and surrounding states. For some time recently market sentiment has leaned more favorably toward the bullish side.

The country is marketing corn slowly, the movement to Kansas City and other terminals being even lighter than in recent weeks. Car shortage doubtless is a serious restricting influence, and, the more confidence is apparent in the rail situation since the resumption of private operation, no immediate improvement in the car supply is in sight. Stocks of corn in elevators at important country producing points are heavy as a rule, yet shortage of cars and a generally bullish disposition on the part of elevator operators are holding the coarse grain from market. Another factor is the unwillingness of growers to dispose of their grain, advices from the interior indicate many are holding for a net figure of \$1.50 a bushel.

Peculiar Turn at Chicago

A recent development in the market to which the trade as a whole has given too little attention is the widening premium commanded by carlots of corn in Chicago over other markets. An actual shipping difference prevails in price between the Illinois center and Kansas City. In view of the fact that the territory surrounding Kansas City produced comparatively the smallest crop of corn and therefore has been expected to buy more heavily than other sections, the premium commanded on the grain at Chicago is a rather surprising development. It indicates an enormous consumptive demand in the Middle West and Central states, or that portion supplied by Chicago.

Carlots of corn on the Kansas City market closed last week at an extreme range of \$1.35 to \$1.53 a bushel, compared with a range in the preceding week of \$1.33 to \$1.50. Bullishness in the trade was more clearly reflected in the futures, which gained about 5 cents a bushel. Reports by private crop observers, indicating heavy consumption and comparatively light stocks on farms aided the upward course of prices. Strength in hogs also was bullish.

Wheat market operators display more confidence in the future price tendency of the bread grain. The action of the market indicates the trade is slowly gaining strength, and, the many feared that government prices would prevail on the recent sharp break in values, a sharp upward spurt would not be entirely surprising to close observers. The export outlook is more favorable, particularly since the announcement by President Barnes of the United States Grain Corporation that he would sell 5 million barrels of flour to European countries on credit. The government agency holds large quantities of flour bought of millers earlier in the crop year, the total owned and held at Atlantic ports being estimated at as high as 10 million barrels. But it is more generally believed that the sale of 5 million barrels as announced by the federal agency head would dispose of practically the entire surplus. The government has

been offering its surplus to buyers in domestic trade channels and its large holdings have provided the strongest club against high prices for the bread grain on markets.

In connection with the improved export situation, the Grain Corporation has resumed the purchase of flour from millers. On March 2 a total of 340,000 barrels was purchased in the entire country. This is a fair quantity, but the prices paid were extremely disappointing, reflecting scarcely

Should Buy Corn Now

Feeders of Kansas who will require corn above their present stocks for feeding operations until the close of May should not long delay purchases. The market for the coarse grain displays strength, the action of prices indicating the bottom has already been witnessed. Almost generally higher prices are expected as the season advances, and it is usually true that April and May markets are higher than March, and March considerably higher than January and February. The latter is being borne out at present.

more than the government basic figure for wheat. But continued government buying will absorb large quantities of distress flour in domestic channels and thus place the market on a firmer basis.

Carlots of hard winter and dark hard wheat gained as much as 11 cents a bushel last week, generally around 3 to 8 cents, with red winter up 2 to 5 cents. The best sales range up to \$2.65 for No. 2 dark hard at this writing, or 48 cents above the government level. Private crop reports showed small reserves of wheat on farms. Disappointing advices on the growing crop are beginning to influence the current market, tho only in a small way thus far.

Growers of Kansas and of other states who chance to have surplus oats should manifest no concern over the position of the market. The minor coarse grain continues with a very strong undertone, not fully reflected by the current action of prices. In the past week carlots of white oats rose about a cent a bushel with sales up to 91 cents, while other grades were off as much as a cent. Gains of 3 to 4 cents occurred on the May and July futures. The export situation is the bullish factor in oats, a strong demand prevailing from Eastern interests for shipment to Europe. Strength of corn and other grains was felt in oats.

Mill Feed Trade Strong

Unusual strength has developed in the millfeed trade. There is doubt as to whether prices will long hold, but current sales for deferred delivery reflect much confidence in the spring months. Bran for immediate shipment sold as high as \$43 a ton in Kansas City, sacked, on carlots, with late March delivery around \$42.50 and

April around \$41.50 to \$42. These sales show an advance of about \$2 a ton in a single week, and about \$4 to \$5 a ton from the recent low point. Gray shorts are bringing around \$49 to \$50 a ton, and brown or standard shorts around \$47 to \$48. Consumption of both bran and shorts is heavy, and millers, including those of Kansas, are enjoying a heavy local demand. With operations restricted by light demand for flour, there is little surplus above local requirements for market handlers, naturally causing a rather tight situation.

Firmness is evident in the hay trade, caused by snows over a considerable portion of the West. Arrivals continue rather free, tho an unusually large amount is of very poor quality, which at times is very difficult to move. The extreme range of prices on alfalfa is \$25 a ton, the cheapest grades selling down to \$11. Spring work in the South is stimulating demand from that section. Offerings of timothy hay make up only a very small proportion of the receipts, and prices are holding up firmly around a top of \$31. Prairie is bringing up to \$23 a ton.

Starting Cattle on Feed

(Continued from Page 56.)

will not be much more than 4 pounds. Therefore, when on full feed a yearling on the average will consume about 12 pounds of shelled corn, 2 to 2½, maybe 3 pounds of concentrate, about 3 pounds of hay, and approximately 18 to 20 pounds of silage.

Handle Calves With Care

Calves have to be handled with more care than yearlings or 2-year-olds, but if handled properly this baby beef will return greater profits at a cost much less for feed consumption. Calves weighing in the neighborhood of 400 pounds can be started out on grain at the rate of ½ to ¾ of a pound a head daily. This being increased about every five to seven days at the rate of ½ pound, depending largely upon their ability and appetite. With silage they can take on an average of 10 to 12 pounds; concentrates, ¼ of a pound a head and increased at the same rate every seven to 10 days. Hay will vary from 2 to 3 pounds a head at the start and remain about the same all thru the feeding period.

The average length of time to get 2-year-olds, yearlings, and calves of the weights mentioned on full feed will vary in the following way: Two-year-olds, 18 to 24 days; yearlings, 30 to 35 days; and calves 60 to 75 days.

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“The Spotted Poland China Journal, published monthly at Bainbridge, Ind., is the official breed paper for the Spotted Poland China Breed.”

The Livestock Markets

Taxes Help to Sustain Better Stocker Prices

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

CATTLE trade in general would be on a more satisfactory basis to breeders and feeders if the margin between finished and unfinished offerings widened. Stockers and feeders, it is maintained, are selling too close to the prices packers are paying for fed cattle. While sales of fed cattle at Kansas City last week for example, were largely between \$11 and \$13, many feeding grades sold at \$10 to \$11.25 and many stockers at \$10 to \$10.50. The margins on these sales put the feeders who buy unfinished cattle in a position where they must count on further improvement in fed cattle prices in order to obtain a profit.

Feeder Competition Increases

With grass approaching, the competition for stockers and feeders is growing. A rise of as much as \$1 in fat cattle prices last week encouraged purchases of stockers and feeders, but the buyers of thin cattle followed the upturns on the finished grades. The graziers have put a limit of \$100 on aged steers in Texas, while the Lone Star state stockmen are asking \$115 to \$120. A year ago the Texas stockmen received up to \$140 a head for aged steers. An enormous revenue from oil and cotton in Texas is helping the rangemen of that state to hold their stock. The Kansas buyers are refusing to raise their bids, being cautioned by banks and by the losses they experienced last year. As a result, some Kansas grass owners are adding to the competition for thin cattle on the Kansas City market.

A decrease in receipts of cattle last week at Kansas City and at other markets in the Middle West resulted in advances of 25 cents to \$1 a hundredweight in prices. The top price last week was \$14, paid for steers averaging 1,302 pounds, compared with \$13.25 in the preceding week and \$15.65 a year ago. Yearling steers sold up to \$13.25. On cows and heifers prices rose 50 to 75 cents with sales largely between \$8 and \$10.50. Canners were weak, receding 25 cents and selling down to \$4.25. The better grades of heifers brought \$10.75 to \$12.50. Calves rose about 50 cents and the top was again \$15. The improved prices after a long period of declines did not arouse enthusiasm, as it is still felt that the market in coming months is more likely to witness a further downward readjustment in prices than upturns. Small lot purchases made a liberal total in

the stocker and feeder trade last week, prices improving 50 to 75 cents. Stock cows sold at \$5.75 to \$7.50 and heifers at \$8 to \$10, with a top of \$10.50. Stock calves ruled between \$6 and \$11.25.

Producers are obtaining better prices for hogs than recent pessimistic statements as to foreign provision trade led them to expect. Prices rose about 50 cents a hundredweight in Kansas City last week, reaching a top of \$15.10. A noteworthy development was the reduction in the premium paid lately for light weight hogs over the heavy grades. The large packers, who had been slow to take the heavy hogs on

Cattle Prices Out of Line

A disparity exists between fat cattle and stocker and feeder cattle prices. Stocker and feeder buyers are paying prices which are too close to fat cattle. Wider margins should be demanded.

Spring farm work may reduce receipts of cattle and hogs, and temporarily help prices. There is more reason for expecting improvement in hogs than in any other stock.

the ground that the cuts from this stock going to foreign buyers were not in demand, displayed greater interest in this class. Competition from the small packers of the East continued strong. The fact that consumers in the United States continue to enjoy a great purchasing power is helpful to the market again and no little attention is being given to the efforts of the Allies in Europe to assist Germany financially. Assistance to Germany may open a broad export outlet for American pork products.

Stock hogs are beginning to feel the effect of an increased demand which usually develops in the spring. Instead of the tops showing a discount under fat hogs, they developed a small premium last week, selling up to \$15.25. A year ago, however, there was a premium of as much as \$1 to \$1.50 on stock hogs over finished porkers. That the premium is not so wide today is due to the fact that there is not as much optimism over the market. It is not unlikely, however, that the premiums on stock hogs will widen.

Sheared lambs are beginning to appear on markets, altho their number is very small thus far. It is not considered likely that large numbers will be shorn prior to moving to packers, as discounts of \$3 to \$4 a hundredweight are expected to prevail on the shorn stock as compared with wool offerings. A few shorn lambs sold at \$15 in Kansas City last week. The top on wool lambs was \$19.75, but only \$19 was quoted at the close. Improvement over this level is expected. The trade in wool is quiet, with practically no contracting in the West. The flockmasters of the West appear to be determined to consign their fleece this year. Feeding lambs lost \$1, closing at \$16 to \$17. While fed lambs held about steady, sheep gained 25 cents and sold up to \$14. Breeding ewes ruled between \$12.50 to \$15.50. Some inquiry was noted for brush goats, but no movement is expected until the middle of April.

With the needs of the South being filled more and more each day, the horse and mule market is beginning to display an easier tendency. This bears out the signs of a turn which the trade has been displaying for months. The present is still an excellent period for selling good horses and mules. Farmers needing a few head for spring work need manifest no nervousness over a possible sharp rise in prices.

Shortage of Horses Threatened

An interesting point has been raised in the horse trade. With reduced breeding of mares in recent years and with more mules being raised, the question is asked whether a serious shortage will not develop in the future. This depends on the extent of the reduction in breeding of mares. Definite information is lacking on this factor, altho there is agreement that breeding has been reduced. As time passes, however, the purchasing power of the dollar will increase, and present prices may appear very high in comparison even with a reduced supply.

Except in the case of sheep and lambs, market interests are counting on reduced receipts in coming weeks. Sales incident to March transfers of farms have been completed. As spring work moves northward, shipments of stock will decrease. This may give the market a stronger appearance than real conditions warrant, especially on cattle. Just now the writer feels that there is reason for manifesting more confidence in the likelihood of improvement in prices of hogs than on any other stock.

Productive Livestock Feeding

One of the most interesting books we have examined recently is F. W. Woll's *Productive Feeding of Farm Animals* which is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. It is well bound and well illustrated and it is worthy of a place in any farm library. It contains a concise discussion of the main principles relating to the feeding of farm animals and of the various feeding stuffs available to stockmen.

The different feeding practices of the various classes of farm animals are discussed in a clear and interesting manner and the way is pointed out that will lead to profitable methods of stock feeding under conditions now existing on American farms. The author, Prof. F. W. Woll is professor of animal nutrition in the University of California, and he is recognized everywhere as an authority on feeds and feeding.

The Horse is Pinch Hitter

Some interesting statistics concerning the great demand for horses in times of traffic obstruction have been given by George E. Mason who is both a director of the Illinois Automobile association and a horse buyer of national reputation. Mr. Mason says in part: "On February 4, Mother Nature made man realize how indispensable horses are by sending to New York City and a large part of the Atlantic coast, a regular old-fashioned blizzard. Within the 8-mile heart of New York City, so many motor driven vehicles were stuck fast in the snow that many streets were totally blocked. On February 8 it became necessary for Mayor Hylan to issue a proclamation stopping traffic. During the period of blockade, which caused a loss along

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20 BIG, REGISTERED BLACK JACKS

Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered black jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good.

We also have several 15 and 16-hand that have made stands here on our farms. We can show colts or mares in foal. Must sell this stock this season. We can ship on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Address, J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) or M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. Will meet trains at Lyons or Chase.



6 Registered Percherons

Menoken, Kansas

Wednesday, March 17

These include the herd stallion Victor 112374, 6-year-old, grey, good sire, gentle, quiet worker; 3 mares coming 4, 5 and 6 years; 2 fillies coming 1 and 2 years. The older horses have been in the harness continuously. In addition there will be 5 good grade horses, 6 milk cows, 5 coming yearling steers and a full set of farm implements and harness. The morning trains will be met at Menoken. For any special information write

Chas. Krueger, Elmont, Kan.

BELGIANS

From the Home of Farceur, the undefeated grand champion. A choice selection of stallions from rising 2 to 5 years old. A few good mares safe in foal to Farceur. Youngsters of both sexes by the grand champion. Our community has more good Belgians than any other like area in the world. Make us a visit.

C. G. GOOD, OGDEN, IOWA

EWING BROS.' PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. Meknes 106640 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1398231 herd header. Stock for sale.

EWING BROS.

1438 12th St., Great Bend, Kansas
R. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

Jacks and Stallions

For sale 5 jacks, two four years old, two coming three years old and one coming two years old; sound, right in every way—priced to sell. One Imported Percheron Stallion—a ton horse, sound as a dollar; one coach stallion. Will price one or all this stock at a low price. Come and see me.

A. B. DEAN, Dearborn, Missouri

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big boned jacks, 3 to 5 years old, weight up to 1200 pounds, 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, weight up to 2400 pounds. A lot of large mares, 3 and 4 year olds, showing colts. Will sell one or a carload. All stock guaranteed.

Al. E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kansas.
40 miles west of Kansas City.

Jacks and Jennets

15 large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kansas

Good Percheron Stallions

Three coming 3-year-old stallions, good individuals with size and quality, best of breeding. Pedigree, state license and certificate with each horse. Come and see them or write for photos.

A. H. TAYLOR, R. 4, SEDGWICK, KAN.
Briggs Station on Interurban from Wichita, Newton or Hutchinson.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE

Am going out of the horse business and offer at a very reasonable price my registered Percheron stallion "Roy Englewood 110089". A beautiful dappled grey, 5-years-old, medium size, sound, almost perfect individual, good breeder, well broken to all kinds of farm work. Write for price and pedigree or come and see the horse at my farm 4 miles north and 2 miles west of Halstead, Kansas.

R. A. ROSS, R. 3, BURRTON, KANSAS

Stallion and Jack for Sale

Imported Percheron, dark dapple gray, 7 years old, weighs 1860, plenty of action, gentle. Knox Napoleon, dark brown jack, with mealy points, 15 hands, weighs 950. Will prove both these animals fertile under the microscope. For particulars write, **HENRY MOORMAN, SOLOMON, KANSAS**

Coburn Farm Percherons

Percheron Mares and Stallions—all blacks. Mares, yearlings up to mature ages. Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds and one extra 6-year-old, a ton horse. Two-year-olds weighing 1,800.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.

Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charleston, Ia.

Jacks and Stallions

5 jacks, good ones from 3 to 4 years old. Also choice bred Jennets; 3 good Percheron Stallions. Farm 20 miles northeast of Topeka, in Jefferson county.

M. G. BIGHAM, OZAWKIE, KANSAS

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale, Marquis of Lyon 117899, coming 6 years old, well bred, a ton horse, black, good individual and quiet. Priced to sell.

C. W. SCOTT, KINSLEY, KANSAS

STALLION FOR SALE

One reg. Percheron stallion, black, 5 years old, 1800 lbs., plenty of action, gentle, good breeder. Address Box 32, Wayne, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE

Five years old, good one, broke to work.

E. M. McCaul, ELK CITY, KANSAS.

Priced to Sell

1 registered Percheron stallion, weight 2000 pounds. 2 mammoth jacks, 15 hands high. **WHITE & LAMB, PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.**

For Sale or Trade for a Good Big Jack

Dapple gray ton stallion Klondyke 74217, sure, age 10, stood at head of herd of purebred mares for 6 years, price \$400. **Edgar Hartman, Great Bend, Kan.**

Five Registered Percheron Stallions

for sale. 1 coming 5 years; 2 coming 4 years; 2 yearlings. All blacks. **F. J. Bruns, Nortonville, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Reg. Percheron stallion and reg. jack. **Henry Nelson, Jamestown, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to **CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.**

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.**

the Atlantic coast of between 50 and 100 million dollars in 10 days, the demand for horses could not be satisfied. During the tie-up, the largest wholesale dry goods house in New York kept all machines in and worked horses only, as the horses were able to pull their loads thru drifts that were impassable to motor driven vehicles. The New York firm of Bernheimer & Schwartz had not bought a horse for over four years and this sudden demand was an outlet for some of their aged stock. They sold 35 horses ranging from 10 to 14 years in age at an average of \$422.50 a head. One pair sold for \$1,150 and three others for \$1,000 a pair. There is an interesting contrast in these prices and the prices that could be realized from motor driven vehicles after from four to eight years use in city streets."

Mr. Mason recalls the fact that two years ago during the big snow storm in Chicago, one newspaper had 62 horses working and not one laid down on the job. They had 26 automobiles not one of which turned a wheel for five days and three were completely lost in snow drifts for three days.

Southard Herefords to Calf Club

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., has sold 35 calves to be consigned to members of the Fairview, Mo., registered Hereford calf club. This club is backed by progressive Hereford breeders in and around Purdy, Missouri. In addition to the \$300 in cash prizes which will be awarded when the contest is ended, next October. Mr. Southard has offered a heifer calf by Monarch to the boy or girl whose calf makes the best improvement.

Shire Horse Prices in England

The recent Pendley Stud Shire sale held at Tring, England, made an average of \$3,611 on 35 Shires sold. The two tops of the sale were the yearling stud colt, Pendley Footprint sold at \$11,500 and the outstanding filly, Snelston Lady, at \$11,000. Eight yearling fillies averaged \$3,030; nine 2-year-olds, \$2,955; six 3-year-olds, \$2,555; two 4-year-olds, \$6,625 and 7 older mares \$6,770.

Mexico Buys Kansas Ayrshires

John Linn & Son, Manhattan, Kan., recently sold 20 Ayrshire heifers and two bulls for shipment to the ranch of Ignacio Cortina Garcia, near Mexico City, Mexico. Senor Garcia has decided to disperse his herd of Herefords, replacing them with Ayrshires which he considers more adaptable to Mexican conditions.

A Good Dog Law

The dog law in Connecticut has resulted in a 33 per cent increase in the sheep industry in the past two years. During the year ending September 30, 1919, more than 5,000 ownerless dogs were killed by dog wardens, many of them being killed while attacking sheep. The Connecticut law protects the dog worth paying \$1 a year tax on and exterminates those having no value.

Polled Hereford Sale

The fifth annual sale of Polled Hereford cattle held under the auspices of the American Polled Hereford Breeders association made an average of \$784.50 on the 223 lots sold. One hundred and eighty-five females averaging \$74 and 38 bulls averaged \$1,020. The buyers represented 17 states, Canada, Washington, D. C., and South America.

Kansas Bull to New Mexico

Beau Blanc Visage 15th has been sold from the E. S. Moser herd near Olathe, Kan., to head the Herefords owned by H. L. McKinstry, Hagerman, New Mex. This adds one more son to the ever-growing list of offspring of Beau Blanc Visage heading good herds.

1919 Angus Sales

According to figures published by the breed association, 114 auctions of purebred Aberdeen Angus cattle were held in 1919. These covered an area of 23 states and distributed 5,412 head at an average of \$511.59. Iowa headed the list with 40 sales totaling 2,103 animals at an average of \$834.41. Mis-

souri was second regarding number of animals sold, with 822 selling for an average of \$278.76. The sale of E. C. Matthews distributed Missouri cattle but being held at East St. Louis was credited to Illinois which state sold 715 head at an average of \$435.33. Oklahoma made an average of \$280.99 on 166 head, Nebraska \$175 on 128 head and Kansas, \$252.10 on 41 head. It is interesting to note that there has been a steady rise in the per head average as well as the number sold annually since 1912. In that year 627 head averaging \$138.95, composed the

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

CEDAR HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

Five bulls for sale, pure Scotch, splendid individuals. Ages 12 to 20 months. Farm joins Topeka on the west. **HARRY T. FORBES, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.**

FOR SALE, 4 SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS

from 12 to 18 months of age, red and roan. Also some Scotch bred females with calves by side. Come and see them. **H. C. GRANGER, Lancaster, Kansas.**

Scotch and Scotch Topped

bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. Some real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. or Rock Island trains. **Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.)**

New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows. **MEALL BROS., LAWRENCE CITY, KANSAS**
Mitchell County

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 2 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old. **J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

Galloway Bulls

20 registered bulls from 8 to 24 months old. These are of choice breeding and as good as the best. **GUY CROFT, BLUFF CITY, KANSAS**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write. **J. D. MARTIN & SONS**
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Cherry Vale Angus Farm

Offers 6 bulls, ranging from 8 to 23 months old, also Herd Bull Roland L. No. 187220. Write for prices. **J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds. **SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. **E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.**

Milk-Butter-Beef RED POLLED

We can now furnish a few young bulls from large, thick-fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. One of our bulls will increase the production of your herd. **20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas**

RED POLL DISPERSION

To disperse "Sunnyside" herd I offer a few bulls and cows of desirable breeding. Also my herd sire, a proven sire of merit and value qualified where worth is wanted. **T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS**

COBURN FARM RED POLLS

Red Poll Cattle—7 Bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull calves and a few heifers, calves up to 2 years old. 90 head in herd. **Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)**

Red Polled Cattle

Young stock for sale, priced right. **T. A. HAWKINS, WAKEENEY, KANSAS**

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice young bulls, priced reasonable. **C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas**

purebred sales of Angus cattle for the United States. The 1919 average was \$125.95 higher than the 1918 average while the volume of business was 1,310 head greater. Commencing with the year 1900, the average value of purebred Angus made a gradual drop from \$288 to \$130.35 in 1905. From 1905 until 1911, the years registered alternate raises and drops until in 1912 the value seemed to have struck rock bottom as the increase since that year has been steady.

E. E. Axline Now a Kansan

Many old readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be interested in knowing that E. E. Axline, for years one of the leading Poland China breeders of Missouri is now living at Chanute, Kan.

While Mr. Axline was still living at Oak Grove, Mo., he was elected county judge of Jackson county. His public duties made it necessary to give up his farming and purebred livestock business and for several years he lived in Independence, Mo. Later he moved to Colorado on account of his health, but not finding there the improvements he had hoped for, is trying the climate of Southern Kansas.

Nebraska Herefords to Kansas

A carload of Nebraska Herefords were recently sold to enter the foundation herd of John Jansonius, Prairie View, Kan. The cattle which were from the Fred E. Thompson herd at Thedford, Neb., included the herd bull, Heir's Anxiety 5th, together with daughters of this bull and of Beau Mousel by Beau Mischief. All of the females are in calf to the Gudgel & Simpson bred bull, Beau Victorious.

Record Shire Horse Prices

A cablegram from A. B. Charleton, secretary of the Shire Horse society of Great Britain, states that the London Shire show, just completed was an amazing success with the cash receipts from sales, the largest on record. The champion mare, Gleadthorpe Seclusion, sold for \$23,000 which is a record Shire figure in England for either sex. The 108 Shires sold at the show, averaged \$2211.70.

Horses for Meat

Contracts have been awarded to a firm at Calgary, Canada, for 5,000 barrels of boned and salted horse meat. It is estimated that this will call for the slaughter of about 5,000 small, cheap horses.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins.

March 16—B. C. Jewett, Lawrence, Kan.
Mar. 18—D. E. Totten, Farndale, Ohio, at Topeka, Kan.
Mar. 19—C. E. Pearce at So. Omaha, Neb.
Dwight Williams, Sale Mgr.
Mch. 25-26—Annual sale Holstein - Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Apr. 13-14-15—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.
Mar. 17—Southern Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders, Franklin, Neb., H. W. Blank.
Mar. 18—Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.
Mar. 22—Adolph Fixemer, Geneva, Neb.
Mar. 25—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Ottawa, Kan., F. J. Robbins, Sale Mgr., Ottawa, Kan.
Mar. 30—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.
Mch. 31-Apr. 1—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Apr. 2—S. E. Kansas Shorthorn Assn., G. A. Laude, Sec'y. Sale at Independence, Kan.
April 16—Shallenberger & Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.
April 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
Apr. 28—Sumner County Assn., W. A. Boys, Co. Agt., Mgr., Wellington, Kan.
Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.; Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
June 4—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
June 6—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.
April 5—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
April 6-7—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n., C. G. Steele, Mgr., Barnes, Kan. Sale at Blue Rapids, Kan.
Apr. 21—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan., H. A. Rogers, Manager.
Apr. 22—Focke & Nelson, Atwood, Kan.
Jacks.
Mar. 18—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Mar. 22—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

THIRD ANNUAL Oklahoma Shorthorn Rodeo and Blue Ribbon Sale



Enid, Okla.

March
16-17-18

Welcome! Shorthorn breeders and farmers. Come and bring your neighbor to the "annual get-together" of the Shorthorn breeders of Oklahoma. **Forty head of selected Shorthorns for the blue ribbon sale March 16.** Out of the best sires of the breed. More Fair Acres sons in Oklahoma than in any other state in the Union. **200 head of Shorthorns**, high classed, good individuality and breeding, consigned by breeders of the State. Great show, sales and opportunity for the establishing of new herds, supplying farmers and ranchmen wants in one or carload lots, from the best blood lines and noted families of the breed. All cattle tuberculin tested. Sold subject to 60-day retest provided animals are placed in tested herds or segregated from other cattle. For catalog address, mentioning this paper,

D. T. MEEK, Sales Manager, Enid, Oklahoma

Auctioneers: Herriff, Morton, Etc. Fieldman: J. T. Hunter.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

SHORTHORN Bulls for Sale 4—Scotch Bulls—4

Some herd bull material here. A few good Scotch topped bulls. All good individuals. Bred right and priced right.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale
Have 1 herd bull, 10 young bulls at private sale. Herd bull Brilliant Type by Cumberland Type; a 2-year-old red bull. The young bulls are from 6 to 12 months old. Write for list giving age and breeding. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when notified.

WARREN WATTS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Prizewinning Scotch Bulls

for sale. Cruickshank herd bulls of outstanding merit and pure Scotch breeding. Cumberland Star is of the Maid of March family and was 3rd prize 2-year-old in the recent Kansas National; Velvet Type, a Cruickshank Lavender, was winner of the senior calf class in the same show. I am dispersing my herd owing to my ill health otherwise these bulls would not be for sale. If you can use a good Scotch bull at a price that is right, write me.

J. E. PATON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding registered Shorthorns for 15 years using the blood of such bulls as Gallant Knight, Hampton's Best, Lord Mayor, Lavender Viscount and Avondale. Several good young bulls for sale. Also 10 to 15 very desirable females. An excellent chance for a foundation herd.

W. J. SAYRE, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORNS

(of the best Bates breeding)
Milk and beef can be produced cheaper in the dual purpose Shorthorn than in any other animal. We breed them of the best dual purpose type. Bulls for sale \$350 up, all reds. Write for list.

O. M. Healy & Son, R. 1, Muscatine, Iowa

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

IF YOU WANT SHORTHORNS

There is no sale you can more profitably attend than

The Central Association Show and Sale

KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 31 and APRIL 1

Not only in this one of the most representative shows and sales of the season but for over 20 years the meetings of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association have been the favorite gathering for breeders old and new.

The show is instructive and extremely interesting because every animal shown is to be sold the following day, because the entries to show and sale are classified and arranged in their stalls to allow the best opportunity for making comparisons, and because a study of these cattle gives you a knowledge of the herds they represent which could not be gotten otherwise excepting by weeks of travel.

In many more ways than can be set down in this space the beginner, and intending beginner will profit by attendance at this sale and show and for your first full information as to the offering you must secure the catalog giving breeding and descriptions of the

150 Strictly Good Shorthorns

to be sold. In this number are included proven cows with calves at foot, selected heifers, some giving promise of show yard form, and a really strong collection of bulls, many of which are herd headers in both breeding and individuality.

Send for the catalog now, mentioning this paper and addressing,

W. A. COCHEL, Sale Mgr., MANHATTAN, KAN.

Remember the sale is at the Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1920

Headquarters for Herd Bulls

We offer a large number of extra good bulls that are ready for service. They are some of the champion Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal; **Beaver Creek Sultan**, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; **Gregg's Villager**, one of the great sons of Villager; **Imp. Newton Champion**, **Imp. Lawton Tommy** and **Diamond Baron**.

They are of the most fashionable strains out of imported and home bred dams of the Augusts, Marigold, Jilt, Victoria, Roan Lady, Lavender, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Sunnyblink and other very select tribes. They are nearly all roans and of extra good individuality. Come and see them.

TOMSON BROS.

Carbondale, Kansas or Dover, Kansas
R. R. Station Wakarusa on Main line of Santa Fe
R. R. Station Willard on Main line of Rock Island

Type's Goods for Sale

I am reserving 25 splendid heifers by this great bull and offer him for sale. He is four years old, deep red, weight 2,175; sold fully guaranteed. Also five young bulls, females, cows with calf at foot and bred back. Heifers bred and open. Scotch and Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

GREAT HERD BULL OFFER

Bred by Tomsons and sired by Maxwellton Rose-dale making him a grandson of Avondale. His daughters old enough to breed and herd not large enough to afford two bulls. Beautiful red, weight about 2200 in breeding form. Splendid sire. Write and we will describe and price him by return mail.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

Geneseo Herd Holstein Friesians

Moving From Waterloo, Ia., to Hilton, Colo., (Santa Fe R.R.)

120 Head in Herd. Cows with records up to 35 pounds. We want to sell 50 bulls this year in Colorado and Kansas, all ages and prices. Get in touch with us if you are in the market.

34 Years of Continuous Breeding.

McKay Brothers, P. O. Caddoa, Colorado.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas 4th Annual Sale

at the Fair Grounds at

Topeka, Kansas

Thursday and Friday, March 25-26

WITHOUT A QUESTION the greatest representation of the richest blood lines of the Holstein breed ever offered in any sale in the West. READ BELOW a few of the outstanding features of this sale:

Every animal selected from a herd whose owner is a member of the Kansas State Association and who stands back of the cattle that are sold.

Every animal sold with a 60-day retest guarantee against tuberculosis.

Seven cows due shortly after sale date that are surely 30-pound prospects.

Twelve cows with records from 20 to 26 pounds. Forty daughters of A. R. O. cows and all bred to bulls whose dams have made 30 pounds of butter or better, seven days.

A granddaughter of Sarcastic Lad and bred to a 34-pound bull. Four handsome daughters of a 31-pound son of King of the Pontiacs, King Pontiac Johanna.

A wonderful four-year-old heifer bred to a son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby.

Three daughters of Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, grand champion bull at the National Dairy Show in 1919 and grand champion in 1920 wherever exhibited.

Star Belle Hengerveld who has a record of 26.08 pounds of butter in seven days.

Hengerveld Burke Queen with 25.263 pounds of butter, 635 pounds of milk in seven days and will freshen the 3rd of April and will be a sure 30-pound prospect or better.

A daughter of Walker Copia Champion, bred to Count College Cornucopia, a sire whose two nearest dams averaged 648 pounds of milk and 32.62 pounds of butter in seven days.

Six two-year-old heifers, three of which are daughters of Canary Paul Homestead 13th and all bred to a 31-pound grandson of Funderne Pride Johanna Rue, with a yearly butter record of 1470.57 pounds of butter. World's record when made.

Four cows bred to a 31½ pound son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, 30 pound son of King Segis Pontiac, and known as the \$50,000 bull.

Six two-year-old daughters of Prince Woodcrest Green, the 30-pound grandson of Homestead De Kol Sarcastic Lad. Due to freshen in the fall to Superba Sir Rag Apple, the 29 pound grandson of Pontiac Lady Korndyke with 38.93 pounds of butter in seven days.

Five heifers and cows bred to Collins Farm Vanderkamp De Kol whose dam is the only cow in the world that has five records above 30 pounds that average over 34 pounds of butter in seven days.

A four-year-old 20-pound daughter of Dutchland Pietertje Sir Creamelle and bred to a 36-pound grandson of May Echo Sylvia, dam of the \$106,000 bull.

A daughter of a 30 pound son of Pontiac Korndyke, every dam in her pedigree with an A. R. O. record.

Seven cows bred to Sir Pietertje Ormsby Forbes, grand champion bull at the Kansas National Live Stock Show this year.

A daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka bred to that good young sire Sir Augustine Hengerveld.

Two daughters of Maplecrest Banostine De Kol, the best son of the famous Maplecrest Pontiac Belle, now finishing a yearly record of more than 1000 pounds of butter.

Some beautiful daughters of King Model Johanna Fayne.

Two cows bred to King Konigen Segis now on test and will have very creditable A. R. O. records by sale day.

One daughter of King of Hengervelds with a 20 pound three-year-old record and who has a sister with a record just made of over 700 pounds of milk and nearly 33 pounds of butter in 7 days, 6,000 pounds of milk and 250 pounds of butter in 60 days. Bred to the good bull Walker Copia Champion.

The Bull Offering

The Association management permits no bull in the sale whose dam has a record less than 18 pounds of butter in 7 days as a two-year-old and from that up to 24 pound mature cows.

We have a wonderful offering of young bulls just ready for service. 1 yearling bull whose dam is a 28 pound three-year-old. 664 pounds milk 7 days.

1 bull ready for service. Grandson of Colantha Johanna, champion dam of a 27 pound cow.

1 yearling, whose dam has three times made better than 22 pounds butter in 7 days last record 26.26 pounds.

1 eighteen months old bull from a 28½ pound four year old dam.

1 sixteen months old bull whose dam is a 26 pound three year old and whose grandsire is the \$50,000 bull.

1 eleven months old calf from a daughter of Canary Butter Boy King. Dam has a 24½ pound record.

1 yearling bull, son of Vanderkamp De Kol from a 20 pound three-year-old.

Every bull in the sale a splendid individual. Avail yourself, young breeder, of this opportunity to buy a bull that will place you on a par with the best breeders in the state.

Your bull is more than half of your herd. Buy a Good One.

Fifteen head of the Dr. Pritchard herd of Topeka, Kan., so well known over the state for their rich breeding and unusual individuality. Consisting of ten young cows, and five beautiful heifer calves.

And as a climax to this great offering of cattle we have a consignment of fifteen head of cows and two 27-pound bulls from the undefeated show herd of the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Leavenworth, Kan.

THIS IS THE SALE OF SALES. NOT ONLY FOR THE ESTABLISHED BREEDER BUT FOR THE YOUNG MAN WHO IS JUST STARTING IN THE BUSINESS. BECAUSE EVERY ANIMAL IS BACKED BY POSITIVE GUARANTEE TO BE AS REPRESENTED BY MEN OF HONOR AND INTEGRITY. COME TO THIS SALE. IT IS THE GREAT ANNUAL HOLSTEIN EVENT OF THE YEAR.

Write today for catalog to,

W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas
Sales Manager

Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Mch. 17—Manti Hog Farms, Shenandoah, Ia.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Mar. 27—Combination bred sow sale, Concordia, Kan., W. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Apr. 17—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Apr. 29—Slisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., at Fair Grounds.

Sale Reports

Nebraska Holstein Friesian Club Sale

The Tri-State sale at South Omaha, February 24th, 25th and 26th, was a big success, both as regards the quality of the cattle listed and the prices for which they sold. Prof. H. H. Kildee acted as judge at the show and freely expressed his approval as to the excellence of the entries, particularly the aged cow class, which he said was one of the best he had ever had the pleasure of judging. The first prize cow was Concordia Lady Korndyke, the 25-pound 3-year-old entered by John R. Stephenson of Holton, Kan. She sold for \$1,800, which was the top price of the sale. Her helper calf, a few weeks old, brought \$510. A close contender for first honors was Loup View Lady Pietertje, a beautiful 2-year-old, consigned by W. J. Jenkinson of Monroe, Neb. For the first time in the history of Nebraska sales cattle went to Wisconsin buyers. Other outside states, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. The entire offering of 76 head sold for \$35,010, averaging \$460 a head. The 67 females averaged \$475.34 and the nine bulls \$361.11.

Searle's Holstein Sale

56 Cows and Heifers average.....\$238.75
7 Young Bulls Average.....\$76.42

Only a small crowd attended the Holstein sale of F. J. Searle, at Topeka, Kan., owing to the cold and disagreeable weather. The sale was very good and the total returns were very satisfactory to Mr. Searle. A large part of the offering was young stock, less than a year old. Following is report of the representative sales:

Lot No.	Bought by	Price
1	F. Bazzard, St. Joseph, Mo.	\$280
4	Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan.	350
5	Ira Romig, Topeka, Kan.	300
6	E. E. Simons, Eskridge, Kan.	435
7	St. Marys College, St. Marys, Kan.	260
10	L. O. Boyle, Lawrence, Kan.	240
14	A. G. Steele, Goff, Kan.	145
16	F. D. Steele, Jr., Goff, Kan.	260
26	Joe M. White, Topeka, Kan.	330
32	L. O. Boyle, Lawrence, Kan.	330
37	J. M. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.	310
38	B. M. Brook, Ridgeway, Mo.	355
53	Henry C. Gilsman, Ralston, Kan.	80
54	Ed Sheets, Topeka, Kan.	100
55	John Buchanan, Topeka, Kan.	135
56	A. S. Neal, Manhattan, Kan.	95
63	C. C. Whitworth, Topeka, Kan.	50
65	C. C. Wentworth, Topeka, Kan.	195
73	J. C. Ford, Leonardville, Kan.	170
74	J. C. Gortley, Eskridge, Kan.	420
75	Ralph B. Button, Topeka, Kan.	85
78	Geo. Crawford, Topeka, Kan.	40

Harry Wales' Good Sale

40 Head average.....\$83.65
The Poland China sale of Harry Wales, Peculiar, Missouri was held at Harrisonville and resulted in the disposal of 40 head at fair prices considering that this was the third Poland China sale held at Harrisonville in the last three weeks. No sensational prices figured in the auction, yet the averages were very fair and low enough to permit of liberal investment by local farmers and breeders. Col. Andy James did the selling from the block. Following is the report:

Lot No.	Bought by	Price
1	Thos. Moore, Harrisonville, Mo.	\$180.00
2	R. Fisher, Denton, Mo.	87.50
3	Wm. Harper, Harrisonville, Mo.	87.50
4	C. B. Herington, Parkville, Mo.	90.00
5	J. A. Colbert, Harrisonville, Mo.	90.00
6	Temple & Sheppard, Peculiar, Mo.	82.50
7	Geo. Painter, Belton, Mo.	95.00
8	C. S. West, Belton, Mo.	75.00
9	Max Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.	85.00
13	Bennett Bros., Freeman, Mo.	60.00
14	H. Deenon, Harrisonville, Mo.	60.00
16	M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.	57.50
18	T. I. Steel, Freeman, Mo.	67.50
19	John David, Harrisonville, Mo.	75.00
21	R. Fisher, Harrisonville, Mo.	125.00
22	Milt Hart, Harrisonville, Mo.	65.00
25	E. W. Herington & Sons, Parkville, Mo.	100.00
28	G. H. Graham, Harrisonville, Mo.	80.00
30	Blain Crawford, Drexel, Mo.	82.50
41	Phil Harter, Harrisonville, Mo.	65.00
42	C. D. Manley, Cassville, Mo.	89.00
44	Geo. Painter, Belton, Mo.	190.00
46	E. W. Herington & Sons, Parkville, Mo.	112.50

Harris Berkshires Sell Well

40 head; average.....\$146.50
The Berkshire sale of T. A. Harris & Son of Lamine, Missouri, held February 26 resulted in the disposal of 40 head at an average of \$146.50. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition, and should have brought a little more money. Owing to the cold stormy weather, and part of the sows being bred for late litters, the average was reduced. No sensational prices were recorded and every sow sold will return a nice profit to the purchaser. Following is report:

Lot No.	Bought by	Price
1	F. E. Tutt, Bunceton, Mo.	\$145
2	Chas. Easton, Quincy, Ill.	125
3	C. F. Gilbert, Harrisonville, Mo.	150
4	Chas. Easton, Quincy, Ill.	250
5	Mrs. N. C. Drisbach, Muskogee, Okla.	195
6	C. Schupe, Ravenwood, Mo.	175
7	Andrew Keshner, Marion, Iowa	155
8	A. H. Wanger, Versailles, Ill.	305
9	Gossard Breeding Estate, Turon, Kan.	125
10	W. F. Crawford, Greenfield, Mo.	105
11	C. J. Hardman, Commerce, Ga.	200
13	Geo. M. Runkles, Industry, Ill.	140
14	Andrew Keshner, Marion, Iowa	295
15	W. H. Pipkin, Springfield, Ill.	140
23	Geo. M. Runkles, Industry, Ill.	175
24	Frank Springer, Springfield, Ill.	105
29	Joe Ralph, Mendon, Mo.	130
34	Elmer Tipton, Harrisonville, Mo.	100
45	Sterling Harris, Lamine, Mo.	75
47	Andrew Keshner, Marion, Ia.	280
49	H. C. Luttrell, Paris, Mo.	79
50	Joseph King, Marshall, Mo.	95

Johnston's Durocs Average \$160.

C. W. Johnston of Red Cloud, Neb., held his annual bred sow sale on Friday, February 27th, and one of the largest crowds of the season was on hand to buy the good Durocs that were offered. This was one of the best offerings to sell this year and while the corn crop was rather short in this community the past year the major portion

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Southard's Big Sale 200 Herefords

For Beginners and Breeders

A special feature will be cows and heifers in lots of 10, 15 and 20 mated with the right bull to make the best cross. Sale in pavilion at farm joining

Comiskey, Kan., April 5

Write for the sale catalog at once. Help name four sons of Monarch, \$200 in cash prizes. Explained in the catalog. Address,

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200. Chief herd sire, Don Balboa 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudegg & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417529 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.
Wabunsee County

Southard's Monarch Herefords

Write for my new mail order plan for selling Monarch Herefords.

You get the best, express prepaid, you to inspect animals before you pay.

200 Head in my big Spring sale Monday, April 5. Write now for catalog. Attend the sale and help name four Monarch bulls, \$200 cash prizes. Catalog tells all about it.

Mention this paper.

J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KAN.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominator by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

\$200 IN CASH PRIZES

for four best names for four sons of Monarch. Awards morning of my big annual spring sale.

Comiskey, Kan., April 5, 1920

Write for my sale catalog that tells the story. 200 head in this big sale. Ask for my new mail order plan. Address,

J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KANSAS

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to

J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred by character and proper conformation. Unimpaired but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls.

If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

14 Registered Hereford Bulls

One 2-year-old son of Fred Real; grandson of Harris Repeater and 12 by my herd bull Timover. 12 of these are 8 to 18-months-old. 5 Heifer Calves from 8 to 11-months. S. F. Langenwaller, Halstead, Kan.

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Polled Shorthorns 175 in herd.

Young halter broke bulls for sale.

J. C. Banbury & Sons,
Phone 2803, Plevna, Kan.

Look Up My Consignment

to the Polled Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, Mo., March 23. Six real bulls and 4 females.

C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

of the sows stayed right in the local community. The offering was well grown and mated to two of the best boars in the state, Big Bone Wonder and King's Col Supreme. The 50 sows sold at an average of \$160 and while many bargains were secured Mr. Johnston expressed himself as being well satisfied. The 10 Shorthorn bulls that sold following the hog sale brought an average of \$150. The sale was conducted by Col. Putman. Below follows a list of the representative sales:

Lot No.	
1—Alfalfa Valley Farm, Guide Rock.	\$620
2—R. E. Oatman, Red Cloud.	150
3—Ahrens Brothers, Columbus.	360
4—Kirk Stewart, Red Cloud.	200
5—J. R. Kellogg, Red Cloud.	170
6—Alfalfa Valley Farm.	470
7—Sam Johnston, Red Cloud.	120
8—Peter McCauley, Red Cloud.	150
9—Frank Sutton, Inavale.	150
10—H. W. Arnold, Cowles.	145
11—Alfalfa Valley Farm.	210
12—Geo. Bettler, Cowles.	150
13—Lee Stucker, Red Cloud.	145
14—J. R. Arnold, Inavale.	130
15—D. B. Stucker, Red Cloud.	110
16—Ed Wiggins, Red Cloud.	125
17—F. Babcock, Red Cloud.	105
18—J. Loseke, Red Cloud.	235

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan., are offering some top quality Duroc fall boars ready for service. They also are pricing baby boars for May delivery. The Searle Durocs are the good kind and their prices are right. If you need a boar it will pay you to write them.—Advertisement.

T. G. McKinley, Alta Vista, Kan., is dispersing his Sunnyside herd of Red Polled cattle. This dispersion at private treaty throws some bulls and cows on the market that would ordinarily not be priced. Look up the McKinley ad if you want some Red Polleds.—Advertisement.

Included in the farm sale dispersion of B. C. Jewett, to be held at his farm three miles southwest of Lawrence, Kan., March 16, will be 70 high grade Holstein cattle. These cattle are all from heavy producing ancestry, are well marked and well grown. Look up the advertisement in this issue for the ages. If you want one or a carload of good grade Holsteins be on hand at this sale as there will be many bargains.—Advertisement.

Barrett & Land's Shorthorn Sale.
Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan., Osage county, have claimed April 22 for their annual spring sale of Shorthorn cattle. In this sale they will sell 50 lots consisting of cows, more than half of them with calves at foot and many of them bred back again. There will be five coming two-year-old heifers bred and 15 coming yearling heifers. Two good herd bulls are in service in this herd. One a son of Beaver Creek Sultan and the other a son of Master of the Dales. There are 100 breeding cows in this herd and their sale offering on the above date will consist of desirable young cattle in good breeding condition. This is a firm of Shorthorn breeders and practically everything in the sale was raised on their own farm. The breeding represents popular Scotch families and you should be interested right now in this sale if you want to buy good Shorthorns. You can ask them to book you right now for the catalog and you will receive it as soon as it is off the press. Address, Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.—Advertisement.

Monarch Herefords Sell April 5.
J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., will sell 200 Herefords in his big annual spring sale in the pavilion at his farm, Comiskey, Kan., Monday, April 5. The sale is advertised in the Hereford section in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. There is something in this sale for everybody. Comiskey is about 12 miles east of Council Grove and you are asked to come to Council Grove if coming by railroad and you will be taken out to the sale and returned in the evening free of all cost to you. Nothing would please Mr. Southard more than for you to bring your sons with you. Mr. Southard believes in Herefords for the small or large farmer and is devoting his time and spending his money to convince farmers, especially Kansas farmers, that the Hereford cow is the surest investment in the world. A feature of this big sale will be young cows and heifers in groups of 10, 15 and 20 mated with the right bull to make the very best cross. This is the big Hereford event of the early spring and you should procure the catalog at once and arrange to attend this sale. To create more interest in Monarch Herefords Mr. Southard is giving \$200 in cash prizes for four best names for four young sons of old Monarch. Send him your suggestion for a name and be in the sale pavilion, Monday, April 5, and if your suggestion for a name is selected by the committee you will get Mr. Southard's check as soon as the selection is made the day of the sale. It is conditional of course that you be in the sale pavilion when the awards are made at the opening of the sale. Write for the catalog today which tells the story.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Monsees' Jacks at Private Sale.
The well known firm of L. M. Monsees & Sons, proprietors of the famous Limestone Valley Jack and Jennet farm near Smithton, Pettis county, Mo., have announced in this issue that they will not hold their annual sale but will offer at private sale, a number of well bred ready to use jacks and jennets at very reasonable prices. This farm has been the headquarters for the small or large farmer and those who are interested in high class breeding stock should visit this farm. All parties will be met at Sedalia and taken out to the farm. Please read ad in this issue and write or wire when you will arrive.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

C. M. Howard's Polled Shorthorn Consignment
C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas will consign ten Polled Shorthorns to the sale to be held at Kansas City, March 23. Six are young bulls, reds and roans, sired by the Scotch bull Forest Sultan. This is the sire of Forest Sultan 2nd, the bull that topped the sale at Chicago last June. The four females consigned are good ones and are safe in calf to Forest Sultan. Be sure to look up this consignment before the sale is on as they are mighty desirable.—Advertisement.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

My 7th Annual Sale
Fair Grounds, Topeka, March 5
F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 28.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas
Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.
10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

Windmoor Farm Holsteins
For sale—Bull calves sired by 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis and out of good dams; \$50 and up. For particulars write
CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

SPLENDID 30-lb. BULL
Old enough for light service; straight; mostly white, beautifully marked. Sire, one of best sons of King Of The Pontiacs and a 1st prize winner at Kansas National Dam, 30-lb. cow holding state record. Price \$750. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kansas.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.
As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.
For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

SPRING BARGAINS Young A. R. O. cows, 85 lbs. One from 41-lb. bull Johanna McKinley Segis (dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers). Herd t. b. free for 4 years. Cows good condition, mostly white, very typy. Write Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas
An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.
Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrummer Ormsby 31.11 lb. 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

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

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.
I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas
For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 64 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

Registered Jersey Heifers
Age 10 months and up. One fresh and a number due to freshen on grass. Two bulls, 4 and 8 months.
B. M. LINTON, DENISON, KANSAS.
Railroad is Mayetta, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES, sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.
PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES
Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm
Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

THIRTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS
Cows and 2 and 3-year-old heifers, fresh and springers, cheap if taken soon.
JERRY HOWARD, R. 2, MULVANE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES
either sex, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$30 each; expressed paid by us. Write for particulars.
Spreading Oak Farm, E. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

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

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPELMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

F. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herlington, Kan.

Annual meeting and two days' association sale, Topeka's big, modern sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan., March 25-26.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Merced from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pieter Ormsby Mercedes. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

Geo. L. Allgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8
Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For Sale—3 heavy grade springers; 1 young heavy milker, fresh, registered.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Fifth 5th whose dam made a record of 30.48 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application.
S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited.
FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION
The dam of Vaderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five records to average over 34 lbs. Young bulls, show individually, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.
Write immediately for the catalog of my big dispersion sale. 150 head of females. The big book tells all about the offering. Address as above.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-32.63 for dam and sire's dam.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Why not buy some of these fine heifers (calves to 2-yr-olds). Granddaughters King Segis Pontiac and Konigen; from heavy producing high-grade dams. A. R. O. bulls, calves to ready for service. Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B., Topeka, Kan.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210931 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Albechar Holstein Farm

For Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred to our great herd sire, King Korn-dyke Daisy Sadie Vale.
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herlington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O. Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices: from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.
Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 6-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire
Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

Sir Aaglie Korndyke Mead
heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams average nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision. Chas. P. High, Derby, Kan.

Two Choice A. R. O. Heifers for Sale

due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire.
FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

70 High Grade Holsteins

will be sold in my farm dispersal sale 3 miles southwest of Lawrence, Kansas, Tuesday, March 16

5 cows; 14 2-year-old heifers bred to calve in September; 35 long yearling heifers; 16 junior yearlings; 1 2-year-old bull.

This herd is composed of high grade cattle, well marked and from heavy producing stock.

In addition to the cattle there will be 7 horses, 2 hogs, 80 chickens and all farm machinery, harness, etc.

The sale commences at 10:00 a. m. Be on hand as there will be many Holstein bargains.

B. C. Jewett, Lawrence, Kan.

KING FOBES GENISTA HOMESTEAD

An Ideal Herd Sire For Sale. His nearest 2 dams average butter 7 days 30.01; butter one year about 880 pounds. His sire, Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, a 35-pound bull, has 49 A. R. O. daughters, records up to 32.77 pounds butter in 7 days. His dam made 25.06 pounds butter in 7 days, 750 pounds in a year at 10 years old; she has a 26-pound daughter. King Fobes Genista Homestead was shown at Wichita National Livestock Show winning first in class and junior champion; he headed the first prize young herd; he and his sister were first prize produce of dam; he, his full brother and 2 sisters won first prize of sire; his sister was first prize senior yearling and junior champion; his full brother won 2nd prize as senior bull calf; he was in the money more times than any animal at the show and he, his sisters and brothers were the sensations of the show.

King Genista Fobes Homestead is just past 2 years old, weighs about a ton and is evenly colored. He is not a cheap bull but you can buy him at a price that is commensurate with his breeding and individuality. He will put your herd in the front rank. Write now for price, pedigree and photo. His full brother, a year younger, is also for sale.

STUBBS FARM CO., M. ABILDGAARD, MGR., MULVANE, KANSAS

REG. HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS
For Sale. J. W. Edgecomb, Overbrook, Kan.
When writing advertisers mention this paper.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
81-32da pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

You Can Cut Barn Work in Half

In the barns that are James equipped, the increasing cost and scarcity of labor is much less a problem; for James Equipment makes barn work easy.

James Equipment not only cuts labor in two, but makes it possible for children to do work that without James labor-saving devices would require a man's strength; chore time becomes almost play time for boys who work in the barn.

Cleaning The Barn

The easy running James Carriers turn the disagreeable, dirty task of cleaning out the barn into a near-pleasure. They make a boy's job of what used to be shirked by all—and are an investment that pay profits of 25% or more a year in labor saved.

James Scrapers make quick work of cleaning cement floors; the James Stanchions, with the James Alignment Device, keep the stalls and cows clean, by aligning the cows at the rear, so that manure falls in the gutter and not on the platform.

Feeding The Cows

The easy way of feeding the cows is the Jamesway—the James Feed Truck or Feed Carrier, and James Feed Mangers. Rolling easily along the track or on the cement floor, the James Carrier or Truck make unnecessary the lifting of heavy baskets filled with feed. With their big, roomy tubs they save much walking to and from the feed rooms, and in a short time pay for themselves in labor saved.

Watering The Cows

What a job this used to be in winter time—keeping a fire going in the old time tank heater, or breaking the ice in the tank so that the cows could drink.

And how they hated to drink—with the north wind howling, the snow or sleet driving, and the drinking water icy cold.

James Drinking Cups have changed all that. A sanitary cup for each cow provides fresh water day and night. It flows in automatically as fast as the cows drink.

Water—the simplest means of increasing milk yields—is often disregarded by dairymen. Those who realize how greatly milk flow is increased by James Cups are reaping huge profits on their investment.

Reports based on milk records of 28 herds (739 cows) for instance, show an average increase per cow per day of 2.45 lbs. This is 490 lbs. in 200 days, which at \$3.50 per cwt. totals \$17.15; with a saving of \$2.50 per cow in labor and 55c in fuel. That's a profit of 400% the first year.

Other reports and other investigations confirm these figures. Ask us for the proof. Then get James Cups busy right away making these big profits for YOU.

"Airing" The Cows

Pure air is just as necessary to life and production of milk as feed and water.

And a cow needs TWICE the weight of AIR per day that she does of feed and water combined.

Do your cows get enough pure, fresh air?

Food, water and air. The feed costs money—lots of it. But water and air are

free—the only expense is getting them to the cow, and that amounts to very little.

The James Ventilators help get the foul air out of the barn, help bring the fresh air in to the cows. Ask for full information regarding these wonderful ventilators and about the James Ventilating System.

Other Work-Saving James Devices

There are many other James devices that save labor, increase milk yields, help sanitation and improve cow health, such as Cow, Calf and Bull Pens, Feed Mangers, Calf Pail Holders, Sure-Stop Swinging Post, Swinging Cranes, "Safety

First" Bull Staff, Handy Milk Stools, etc.

Also equipment for the hog barn, horse barn and beef barn:

The James Way Sunny Hog Barn provides sunshine and sun warmth on the floor of every pen two-thirds of the sunlight hours. The James Hog Barn Book, sent on request, tells all about it.

Free Dairy Barn Book

The 336 page book—"The Jamesway"—tells all about the James inventions that save so much of labor, prevent spread of disease, promote better cow health, protect against dangerous bulls, make simpler the care of calves and sick cows, and increase milk yields.

Easy Installation

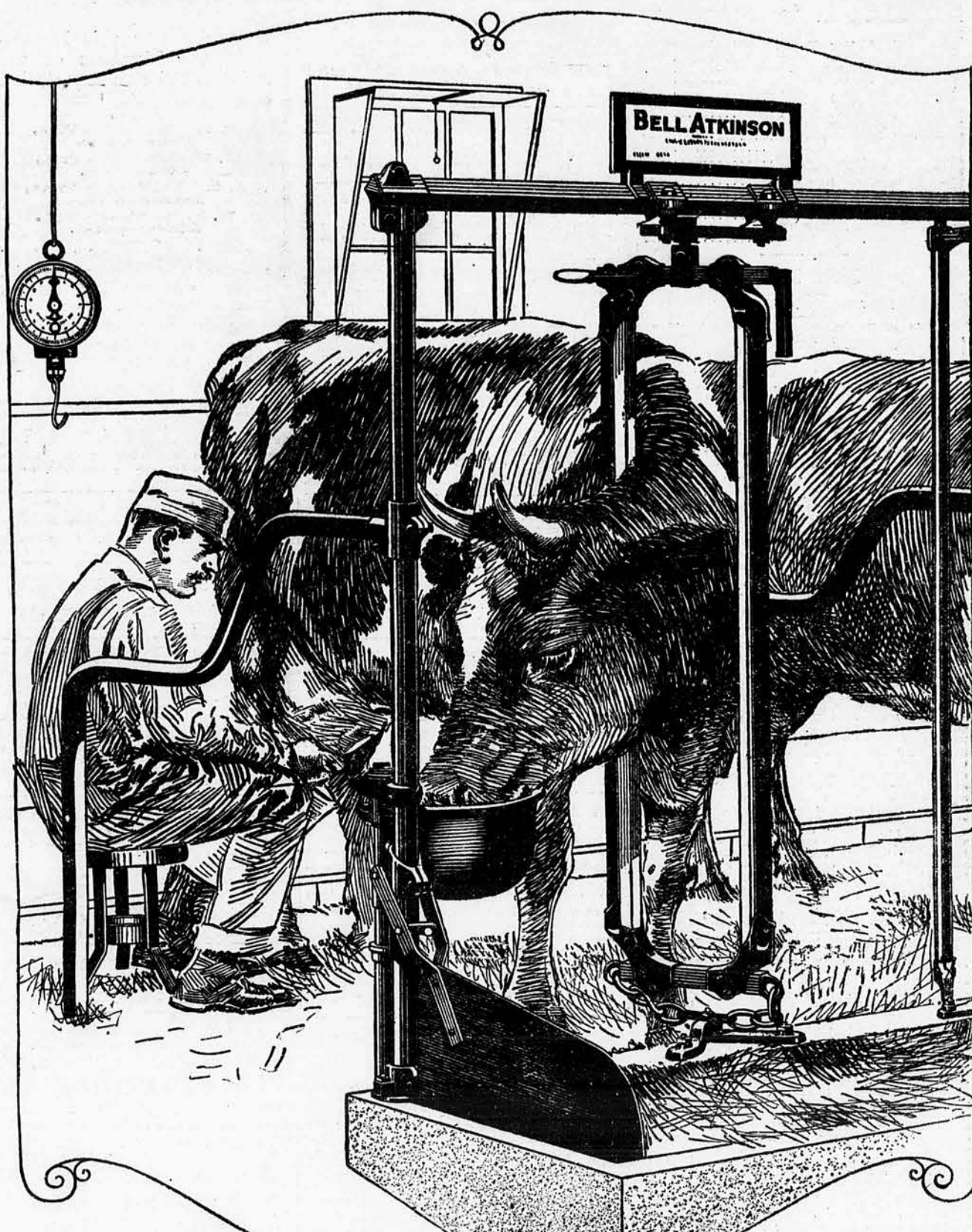
It explains the easy way of putting up carriers, setting up stalls and pens and attaching drinking cups.

Skilled help is not required, because of the ingenious James Anchors and because the equipment is assembled at the factory.

Barn Plan Service

It tells about James Barn Plan Service; the many James barn experts who are at your service—men who know what has been successful and what has not, what not to do as well as what to do in planning convenient, money-saving barns.

Their advice on barn planning, ventilation and other barn problems is free, with no charge for floor plans. Send for the book—a postal card request will bring it—get the full details of how to build a barn, how to ventilate a barn, how to cut the barn work in half, how to make more milk—and more money.



James Mfg Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Elmira, N.Y., Minneapolis, Minn.

The James way

Labor Saving Equipment for the Dairy Barn