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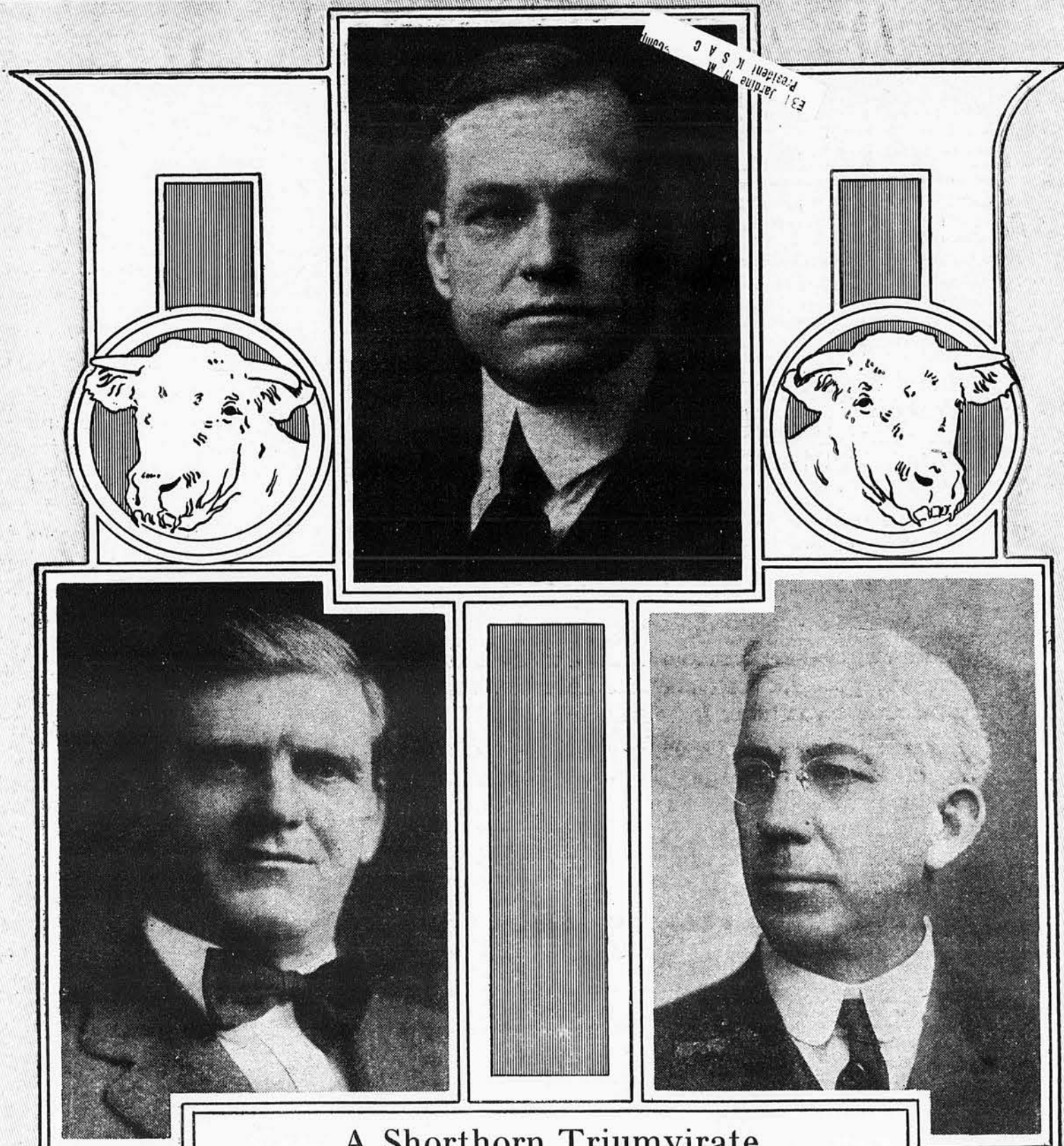
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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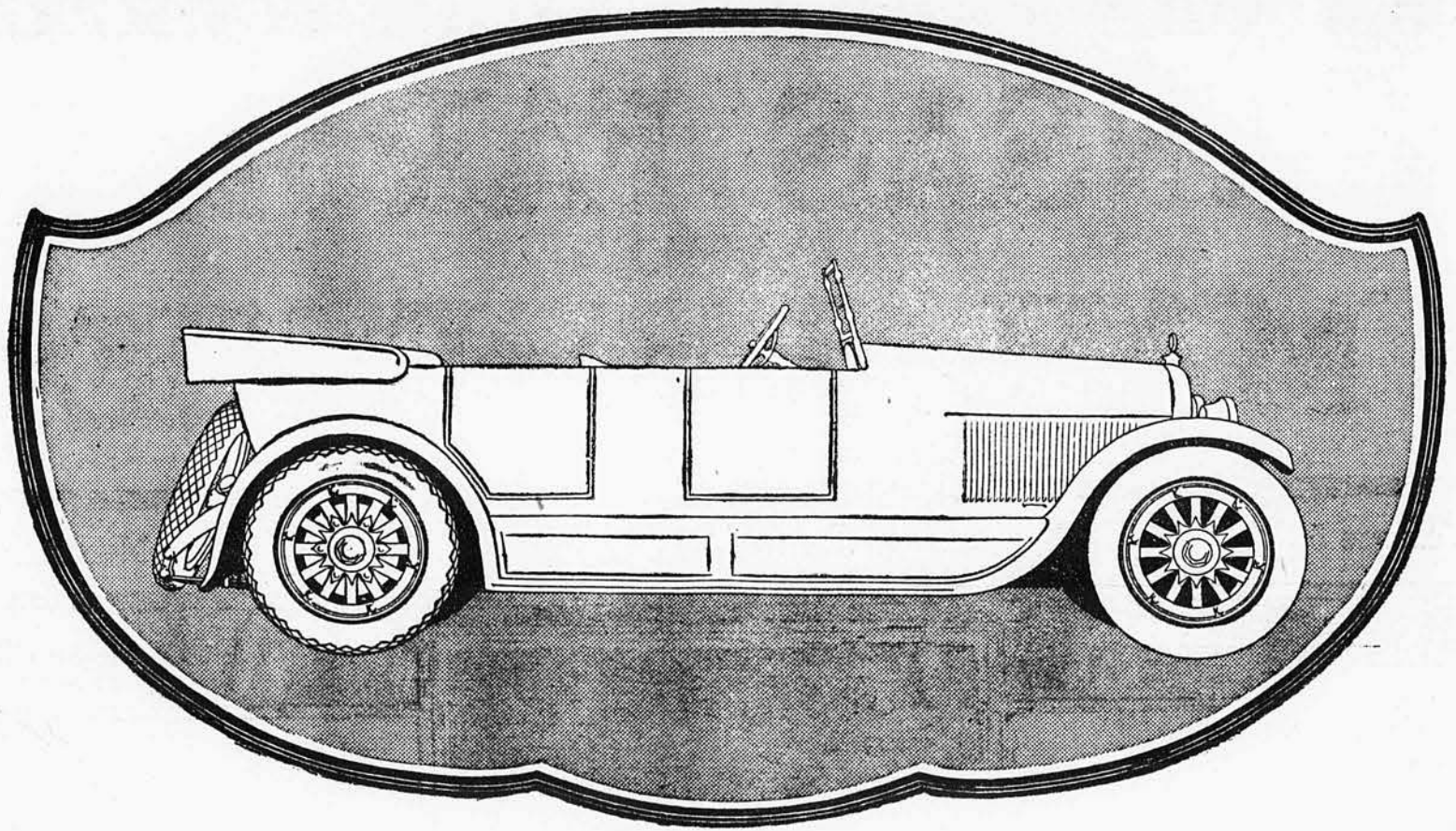
Number 24



A Shorthorn Triumvirate

Frank W. Harding, secretary, at the top; W. A. Cochel, field secretary, at the left; Frank D. Tomson, editor, at the right.

Officials of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.



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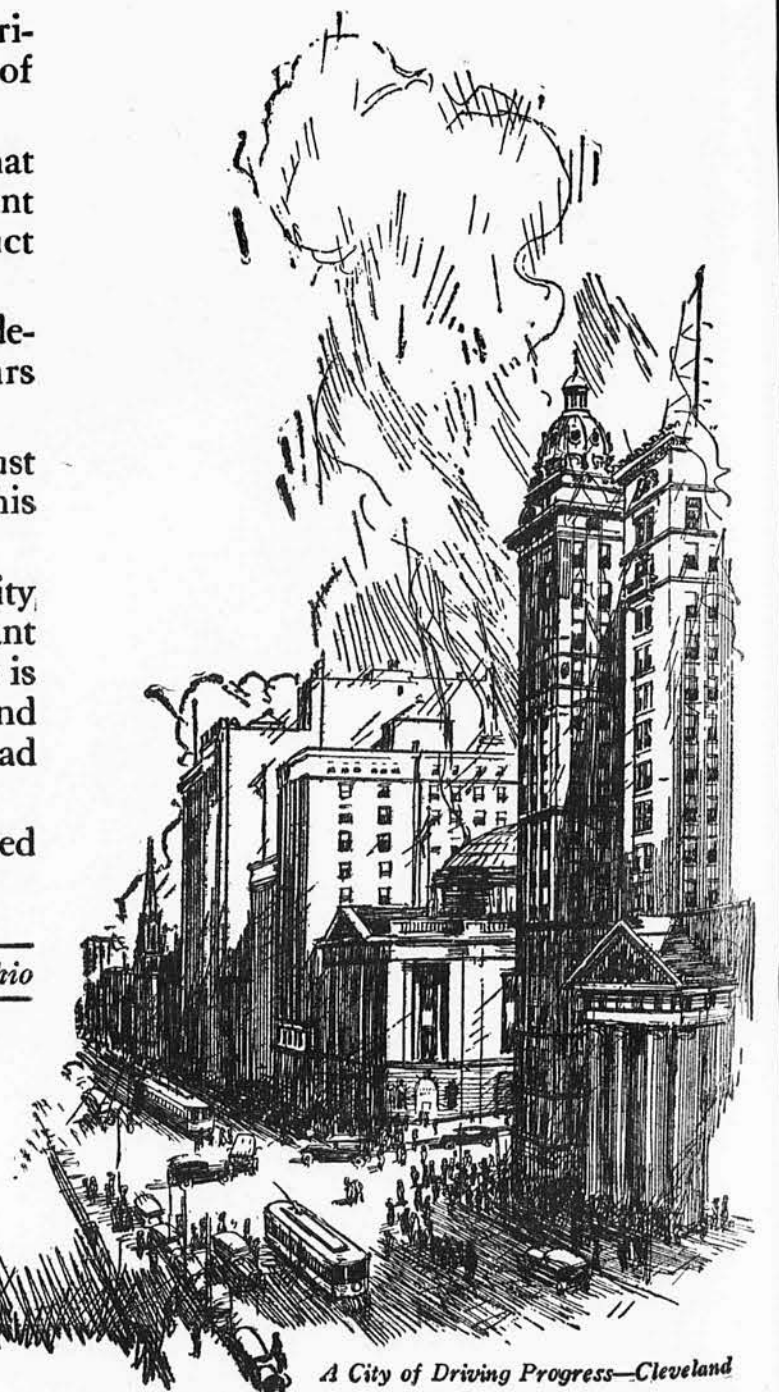
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A Need for More Good Sheep

By T. R. Bradley

ALTHO the sheep and lamb industry has made marked progress in this country in recent years, still we are producing barely one-third the wool needed for home consumption. The major portion of all our finer fabrics is made from wool imported from abroad. For the coming year our factories will use approximately 800 million pounds of wool. Indications are that less than 300 million pounds will be produced.

Something is radically wrong when this great country with its millions of acres of grazing lands cannot supply its own demand for wool.

The raising of sheep for wool alone is no longer profitable. There must be a market for the meat as well. There is no other possible use for wether lambs than to slaughter them for market, for holding them over for the wool clip alone will not pay. With good breeding ewes furnishing the major portion of the wool clip, and an increased number of good, marketable lambs, there ought to be a great improvement in this vital industry.

But to find a market for greater lamb production, there must be more lamb consumed by the eating public. A strong, steady demand for lamb is needed to help improve this industry.

The American people, altho great meat eaters, give lamb little space in their daily menus. Perhaps there is a good reason for the unpopularity of old mutton or goat meat, but it is difficult to understand why lamb, one of the choicest of all meats, is used so little. Perhaps it is because people in general don't know what it is. Perhaps it is due to sentiment or prejudice. Perhaps it is because the housewives don't know how to make it the most palatable. Still the fact remains that the consumption is relatively low compared to that of other countries.

In Great Britain 20 per cent of the meat diet is lamb. In this country it is only 3 per cent. The average per capita consumption of sheep and lamb in the United States is 5 pounds annually, while for veal it is 7 pounds, beef 67 pounds and pork 71 pounds. This does not mean, however, that every person in the United States eats 5 pounds of lamb every year. If this were the case there would be a different story to tell. Once lamb is introduced on the family table it is certain to appear again and more frequently. The trouble is that about one-fourth our population is eating three-fourths of the amount consumed.

Three-fourths of the sales in lamb meats are made in that small section of our country north of Washington, D. C., and east of Pittsburgh. The West produces it—the East eats it. In the South beef is ordered 12 times to lamb once. In the Central West the ratio is 20 to 1. In the Rocky Mountain region and farther west the ratio is 10 to 1. Along the Atlantic coast five times as much beef as lamb is sold. In New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston and other Eastern cities it is a staple food. Here it has been tried and has made good.

There is a steady and growing demand for lamb in the hotels and restaurants of all these cities as well as many Southern and Western cities. In Chicago and Los Angeles the demand for lamb is almost equal to that of New York. Altho lamb is to be found in all first-class hotels of our big cities, generally speaking it is practically unknown in the American home.

of the small town and rural population. Those who produce it use it the least. It is surprising to learn that on the 600,000 farms in this country which produce sheep, only 1/2 million sheep and lambs are slaughtered annually. On the other hand, 1 million calves, 1 1/2 million beefs and 15 million hogs are country killed. For this condition of affairs the farmers alone are to blame. They have failed to avail themselves of the opportunity of creating a greater demand thru increased consumption, and they are turning down one of the choicest and healthiest of meats.

A great many people do not like lamb because somebody else told them it wasn't good. They think it has a "woolly" taste. If an old buck or ewe, after several seasons of wool bearing finds its way to the market, there may be a

There is no apparent reason for this since it can be had, by careful buying, just as cheap as the other meats.

The same is true

coarse grained. Lamb shows a pinkish tint and carries a fine grain that is very characteristic.

The other and the surest way is by the "break joint." In the process of dressing the dead animal the tendons of the fore-leg are cut and the ankle joint broken back. In mature sheep the dressed carcass shows a well rounded, knob-like ankle joint, well covered with cartilage. In lambs the break does not take place at the ankle joint proper but just a little above the ankle at what is known as the break joint. It is merely a weak portion of the bone—it becomes ossified in older sheep. This leaves the fore-leg showing a reddish, jagged end, which is soft and porous. The break joint disappears when the lamb is about 12 to 14 months old. Purchasers should always ask to see the break joint in buying lamb at the market.

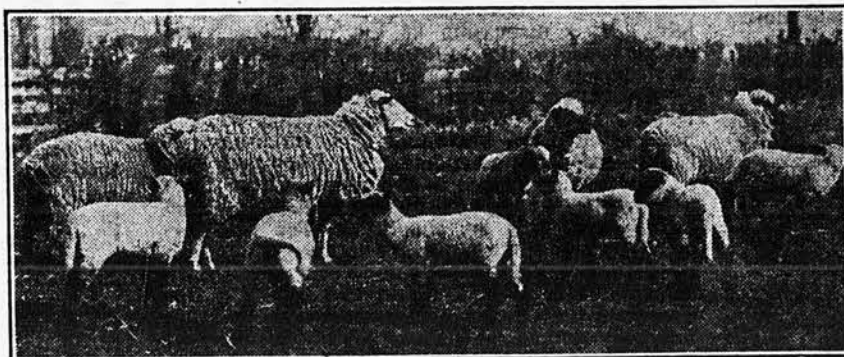
In some sections there is such a small demand for lamb that the dealers cannot afford to handle it. In many cases they have handled it at a loss because of improper buying. It is characteristic of the American people always to demand the best in everything. In doing this they often cheat themselves. When purchasing

lamb they usually want rib or loin chops. The cut known as the hotel rack, which constitutes less than 15 per cent of the entire dressed carcass, has a high percentage of bone and less meat than any other cut. Still it is the most expensive of all the cuts because of the great demand for this particular piece of meat. It contains nine or 10 ribs and a small portion of meat lying parallel to the back bone.

The loin, valuable for roasts and chops, also is much in demand. There is also a good sale for leg of lamb. But some of the cuts of the fore-quarter—the shoulder, shank, breast and neck often go begging. The result is that the

dealer cannot dispose of these portions of the carcass and is discouraged from handling it at all.

Prices are determined largely by supply and demand, even tho the profiteering public may help some. People who wish to know why lamb chops are so high would do well to try some of these cheaper cuts awhile and thus help standardize prices for all the cuts. Shoulder of lamb contains less water and more food value than leg of lamb. Still it sells ordinarily at 10 to 15 cents a pound less. The breast and shank also are high in energy value and when skillfully prepared are equal to the other cuts. To handle lamb at a profit and at the same time lower the price of the choice cuts there must be a more uniform demand for the less expensive meats. This is equally true with (Continued on Page 14.)



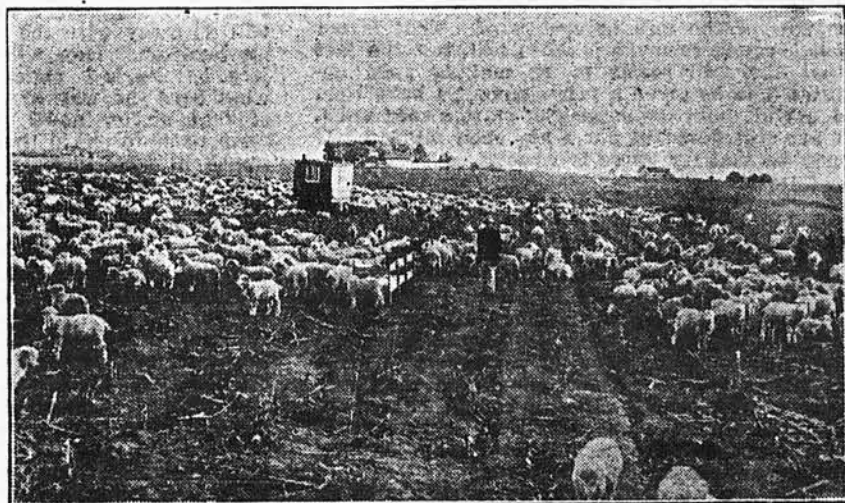
slight wool taint on some portions of the meat. But this is rarely if ever the case with lamb.

Extra precautions may be taken by removing the "fell"—the thin, papery membrane that covers the outside of the carcass—before cooking. This "fell" adheres to the carcass in the skinning process and can be removed easily. It contains no food value and if left on while cooking may give the meat an oily flavor. There is only one safe rule to follow in preparing lamb—always remove the "fell."

Another thing that has discouraged the lamb trade is that the buying public often gets old buck or ewe meat in place of lamb. Dealers who use such unscrupulous methods are hurting themselves worse than anybody else. But if purchasers would use some discrimination in buying, and learn to distinguish between lamb and mutton, this obstacle could be eliminated.

There are various ways of distinguishing lamb from yearlings, bucks and ewes in the meat market. There is to be considered the shape, size, color, quality, covering, bone and other points. But one or two essential differences are sufficient to enable anyone to tell lamb from old mutton.

One is by the color. The flesh of old mutton is of a dark, brick-red appearance and is



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

IN A RECENT issue of the New York Times appears a lengthy interview with Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota concerning the purposes and accomplishments of the Nonpartisan League. The League came into existence largely because of action of the big mill- ing interests in Minneapolis in discriminating against the co-operative farmers' elevators in North Dakota. The big milling interests were boggish and overreached themselves, as greedy persons usually do in the end.

As to what the Nonpartisan League has ac-
 complished Governor Frazier enumerates the
 following:

1. That the Bank of North Dakota has saved 2½ per cent on the interest rate on first mortgage real estate loans to the farmers and up to date has made a saving of at least \$50,000.
2. That the state hail insurance law has saved the farmers of the state \$5,400,000.
3. That the grain grading act saved farmers of this state from 10 to 12 million dollars.
4. That the state bonding act under which all public officials are bonded, has saved the state at least \$60,000.
5. That state insurance on public buildings has saved the state more than \$30,000. (Kan-
 sas has always carried the risk on its public
 buildings and without a doubt has made a
 saving of a great many thousand dollars.)
6. That the mill and elevator association by the purchase of a 125-barrel mill has enabled the wheat raisers who sell to this mill to get an average of 12 cents a bushel more than has been paid by the other mills and elevators in the state and at the same time has sold flour for 50 cents a barrel less than other mills.
7. That there has been no labor trouble in North Dakota since the farmers got control of the state administration.

Finally Governor Frazier makes this ob-
 servation, with which I agree: He says: "If
 the industrial program which we are putting
 into operation in North Dakota is not a success,
 if it does not directly benefit the majority of
 the people of the state it will die a natural
 death and no man or group of men can possibly
 keep it going."

"On the other hand if our movement is a suc-
 cess, if it is a benefit to most of our people,
 it is a good thing and should continue. If it
 succeeds in North Dakota it will spread to
 other states until it covers the entire nation."

Here is a statement of the specific benefits
 which Governor Frazier says have resulted
 from Nonpartisan League control and the laws
 enacted thru the influence of that organization.
 It is up to the opponents of the Nonpartisan
 League to show that these statements of the
 North Dakota governor are not well founded.

I do not care to have some opponent of the
 League merely jump up and begin to call the
 organization disloyal and I. W. W. and Bolshe-
 vik. That is old stuff and the accusations have
 not been proved. To my mind this is an eco-
 nomic question. Just as Governor Frazier
 says; if the industrial program of the League
 does not result in benefit to most of the people
 of the state it will die, because the farmers of
 North Dakota are not fools.

Some of the things the governor mentions
 have been in operation less than a year. This
 is true of the mill he speaks of. That is not
 long enough to make a thoro test, but the fact
 that the mill seems to be making good en-
 titles it to be given a fair chance. I have been
 doubtful about the success of state owned mills.
 I am still doubtful but I am open minded. It
 may be that my guess is wrong.

They Wonder Why

I HAVE no doubt that at the present time
 there are a great many people whose minds
 are filled with perplexity.

They are asking why. They are wondering
 why the people of the country should have been
 appealed to in the name of patriotism to make
 sacrifices for their Government and then only
 part of the people actually should have been
 required to make any sacrifices while a part
 of the people were permitted to reap unprece-
 dented and unparalleled rewards.

They are wondering why there should be all

this talk about excess profits growing out of the
 war when war is supposed to entail sacrifice on
 all the people of the republic. They know that
 some were called on to make great sacrifices;
 why should any have been permitted to make
 greater profits than they made before the war
 began?

There are literally millions, yes tens of mil-
 lions of people in this United States who feel
 that a grievous injustice has been done, but
 they are not at all certain about how the in-
 justice may be righted. They divide themselves
 between the two great political parties but
 down in their hearts they have largely lost
 faith in both organizations.

They look upon political platforms as cun-
 ningly constructed declarations made for the
 purpose of catching votes and mostly "sounding
 brass and tinkling cymbal" and yet they can see
 no other way in which they can express them-
 selves than thru these party organizations.

This tends to destroy confidence in govern-
 ment, to make men either indifferent or per-
 haps even open to suggestions of violence.

And yet the hope of the country is thru in-
 telligent political action on the part of the
 masses. How can that be brought about? Only
 by education and co-operation.

The Tax Amendment

BECAUSE I consider the proposed amend-
 ment to the constitution, which if it car-
 ries, will permit a classification of property
 for taxation purposes, of very great importance
 and because I desire so far as space will per-
 mit, a free discussion of the question, I am
 giving space to the following letters, altho two
 of them are somewhat lengthy.

"Always an interested reader of Passing Com-
 ment I note with special satisfaction what I
 hope is only the beginning of a discussion of
 the proposed tax amendment. The subject is of
 such vital importance to the people of the state
 as a whole that the advantages or disadvantages
 as the case may be, should be clearly under-
 stood by the voters in order to pass an intelli-
 gent verdict at the polls in November. With
 this object in view, I would like to ask a few
 questions that suggested themselves while read-
 ing your article, and also possibly make some
 observations on the subject in general. I wish
 to state at the outset that I consider myself
 entirely unprejudiced either for or against the
 amendment, but would welcome anything that
 showed promise of improvement over some of
 the inequalities and injustices of the present
 system without endangering the many good
 features of the same.

"For the subject of my first question I quote
 the first argument you produce in favor of the
 amendment: 'The advocates of the proposed
 amendment believe that it will result in putting
 upon the tax-rolls of the state a large amount
 of property which at present escapes taxation';
 but it fails to state just in what manner it will
 do so, and a careful examination of the old and
 proposed version, as given in your article seems
 to me to reveal no facts to justify this state-
 ment. How is this most desirable object to be
 accomplished?

"You also say: 'They believe that it will
 enable the legislature to adopt a system which
 will do away with the present inequitable dou-
 ble taxation.' How will this most desirable ob-
 ject be reached under the amendment, and
 what bars the way to an equitable adjustment
 of that matter now? One solution that sug-
 gests itself to me in the case of Williams, men-
 tioned in your Passing Comment, would be to
 have the assessor, after assessing his farm, as
 the law requires, at its full value of \$20,000,
 to certify to the county clerk, that one Brown
 holds an equity in this farm in the form of a
 mortgage worth \$10,000. When Williams pays
 the taxes on this farm for its full value of
 \$20,000 the county treasurer to issue him, in
 addition to the customary receipt, a certificate
 to the effect that he has paid Brown's taxes due
 the county on his (Brown's) equity in this land,
 and make Brown accept this certificate in pay-
 ment of interest or principal. Of course, being
 just a plain plug farmer, I do not know what
 legal obstacles could be thrown into the path
 of such a solution, but if it is not workable I

would like to know the reason why. It seems
 to me our legislatures never have made a real
 honest effort to abate this crying injustice, nor
 to stop the evasion of taxes by the holders of
 notes, mortgages and other forms of evidence
 of indebtedness. We should either have laws
 stringent enough to bring every last scrap of
 such property to light, or exempt all evidences
 of indebtedness from taxation entirely; and, in
 the light of the generally accepted fact that
 the great bulk of this form of property escapes
 taxation anyhow under present conditions, I
 do not know but what the latter would be the
 better solution. It would undoubtedly lower
 the rate of interest to the borrower.

"One argument you produce in favor of the
 amendment is that it will give the legislature
 the opportunity to exempt farm improvements
 from taxation. Now, to cite the case of Brown
 and Jones, who own adjoining farms of origi-
 nally equal value, and thru their farming opera-
 tions, have accumulated a surplus of \$10,000
 each. Brown decides that the best investment
 for him is to erect additional buildings and
 fences, while Jones concludes that a change
 from scrub to purebred livestock is what he
 needs. Under your plan, Jones would pay
 taxes, while Brown would go free. You will
 probably suggest, that purebred stock should
 also be exempted, but if you ever start a list
 of worthy enterprises which should escape tax-
 ation, it will be difficult to stop until every-
 thing is on the free list. How many people
 have been deterred from making improvements
 on account of the taxes they would have to
 pay on them, anyhow? Hands up, please. The
 danger that the proposed classification might
 open the way to make pork barrel assemblies
 of our legislatures, seems to me very real, and
 the fact that many of our legislators are farm-
 ers, does not diminish this danger in the least.
 For we, as a class, are probably no less selfish
 than any other class of people.

"So far as I see the light at present, I am
 in favor of listing every piece of property hav-
 ing intrinsic value, for taxation at its actual
 cash value with laws stringent enough to ac-
 complish that object and the same rate of tax-
 ation applicable to all. If this cannot be ob-
 tained under our present constitution, amend
 it: if it can be thus obtained let good enough
 alone."
 J. H. Claassen.

"Some editors (and other persons, too) are
 so nearly wrong on every question that there
 would be no earthly use in trying to put them
 right. But you are so nearly always right that
 it oughtn't to take me more than 20 minutes
 to put you absolutely right.

"In your editorial on 'The Proposed Tax
 Amendment' in the Kansas Farmer and Mail
 and Breeze of May 29 you say that 'the man
 who makes good improvements on his farm
 ought not to be penalized for his enterprise.'
 Now I think a man who puts up good improve-
 ments is just as able to pay taxes on those im-
 provements as he would be on any other in-
 vestment. In fact reasonable improvements are
 about as profitable an investment as a farmer
 can make. We improve our farms for the profit
 and pleasure there is in it, and not with any
 idea of the benefit it will be to the country.
 If I am so fortunate as to be able to build good
 substantial fences and buildings I certainly
 should consider it a rotten law that would tax
 the farm of my neighbor who is compelled to
 get along without these advantages as highly
 as my farm is taxed.

"Now, Mr. Editor, you are right about there
 being something wrong about this 'Double Tax-
 ation' business. There can be no justification
 for a man who owns a \$10,000 equity in a
 \$20,000 farm paying taxes on \$20,000. But
 why try to right the wrong by easing up on
 the man who holds the mortgage? He is not
 paying the double tax. Why not rather, for
 taxation purposes, consider a mortgage on real
 estate an interest in the real estate covered?
 For that is exactly what it is, and by far the
 safer, and in most cases the better paying in-
 terest of the two. Therefore why not make
 the owner of the mortgage pay the taxes on his
 part, or interest in the property and tax the
 man who holds the deed for the remainder?"

This plan would do away with all this alleged discrimination against the local money lender and in favor of the non-resident. And furthermore it is simple justice—nothing less, nothing more—to all concerned.

"Now, Friend Editor, if I have put you right on these two points, and have convinced you that it is your duty to vote against this tax amendment, as I shall, I see nothing to hinder you from becoming almost as wise as I in time."

Waverly, Kan.

Chester Smith.

"Your article on taxation is timely. But the amendment to the constitution should be voted down. The present constitution is all right. All taxes should be uniform. The trouble is not with the constitution, but with the tax law. There is no way to perfect justice. But there is a way to make the speculator pay equal taxes by taxing the land and not the improvements. The same as is done in the paving law—for paving streets in cities. The amendment is a foul thing—the aim is vicious; not to help the people, but to deceive the people. I hope that you will publish this letter."

Lindsborg, Kan.

Charles Ferm.

Mr. Claassen asks how the proposed amendment will put property on the tax rolls which now escapes taxation. That is a fair question and also a very important one. If all men were honest the amendment would not aid in putting property on the tax rolls which now escapes, but unfortunately they are not all honest and also a good many men who are honest about most business transactions evade the payment of taxes if they can. I do not undertake to explain why this is so, but it is.

On or about March 1, 1919, there was on deposit in the banks of Kansas \$428,231,539. About 20 per cent of this money, according to the information gathered by the state tax commission, was public money and duplicate deposits. After deducting this there remained deposits aggregating \$350,231,539 which the law required the owners to return to the assessors for taxation purposes. As a matter of fact only \$99,186,808 was given in for taxation, less than 29 per cent of the total deposits. But you may ask why did not the assessors get these deposits on the tax rolls. The reason is that the amount of a customer's deposit in a bank is a confidential matter. The banks do not give the information and as a rule the courts will not compel them to do so. If the banks were compelled to make public the amount of each customer's deposit on the first of March there would be a great and sudden withdrawal of deposits just before that date, which if it did not break half the banks in the state would certainly work great hardship to borrowers who would be compelled to pay their loans at an untimely season, while the amount of property listed for taxation would not be increased.

If, instead of vainly trying to get depositors to tell the truth about their deposits the banks were required to pay a tax of let us say 1/2 per cent on all deposits it would put from 1 million to 1 1/2 millions more dollars into the state and county treasuries than get there now. It is estimated that mortgages owned by citizens of the state aggregate in the neighborhood of 300 million dollars but last year there was only assessed \$58,750,774. The rest of the mortgages by some hook or crook escaped taxation.

Mr. Claassen proposes to make the holder of the mortgage on Kansas land pay by deducting the amount of the mortgage from the valuation of the land and to give the land owner credit on his interest to the amount of the payment of tax on the mortgage. Granting that such a law could be put into operation under our present constitution it is very doubtful whether it would benefit the borrower.

The rate of taxation in this county this year will be nearly if not fully 3 per cent. Money has been lent on good farm mortgages at about 6 per cent. Now let us assume that Mr. Claassen sells his farm and other property and invests the proceeds in Kansas farm mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest and then let us suppose that a law is passed which will compel him to pay 3 per cent in taxes. I am wondering what he would do. He can buy today Government bonds, non-taxable for any purpose, at a rate which will yield him nearly 6 per cent net, on his investment with the certainty that his bonds will within a very few years appreciate until he can sell them for par or better. Would he continue to invest his money in Kansas mortgages that would net him only 3 per cent? I am of the opinion that he would not. He would say, "If I must pay the taxes I must get a rate of interest which will be equal to the rate that I can get on other investments which are to say the least as safe as farm mortgages"; and I scarcely believe that Mr. Claassen will say that a Government bond is not as safe as a farm mortgage. The immediate effect of Mr. Claassen's plan would be to raise the interest rate to the borrower approximately the amount of tax on the mortgage.

Experience has proved very clearly that property which easily can be concealed and

easily moved always has and probably always will escape its proportionate share of taxation and this fact puts a penalty on the honest man. It is perfectly plain that the honest man who gives in the full amount of his bank deposits and if he is the owner of mortgages, either chattel or real estate, also gives them in for taxation, is at a great disadvantage and very naturally will just as soon as possible put his money into more profitable investments.

Mr. Smith takes the same position in regard to taxation of mortgages taken by Mr. Claassen and of course the objection to his plan is the same as the objection to Mr. Claassen's. Solomon made the wise observation some 3,000 years ago that the borrower is servant to the lender and that has been true ever since.

Mr. Smith is opposed to relieving buildings in whole or in part from taxation and says, "We improve our farms for the profit and pleasure there is in it and not with any idea that it will benefit the country." Possibly that is true, but the fact remains that good buildings and other improvements on the land do benefit the country. I have not had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Smith's farm but I judge that he is a progressive man who takes a pride in the appearance of his home. I gather this from the fact that he uses printed letter heads and that he has named his farm "Arbordale Farm." That gives the impression of shady groves and of buildings to match.

If I have the right kind of a picture in my mind then Mr. Smith has added to his own comfort and pleasure and that of his family no doubt, but he has done more. He has helped that entire community. Good farm houses and other good buildings and improvements not only add to all farm value in the community but they help the neighborhood in a social, educational and moral way. But the dwelling houses especially do not add to the productiveness of the farm.

I know that there are many land owners in Kansas who do not put any buildings on their lands, arguing that they can get just as much from the land without buildings as with them and not have to pay so much tax.

I believe that men should be encouraged to build good homes and not be penalized for helping to improve the country, and this regardless of whether the improvements are made primarily to increase the pleasure and comfort of the builder. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that it is and always has been the policy of the Scully family which owns many thousands of acres of Kansas lands, to make no improvements on the lands, on the theory that improvements do not add to the revenue.

This article is long enough, perhaps too long. In future articles I expect to give other reasons why I think the proposed amendment should be adopted.

Stock Dividends Must Pay Taxes

RECENTLY the Supreme Court relieved the "vested interests" from the cruel necessity of paying income taxes on about 2 billions of surplus war and peace profits. This swag is now being distributed daily as stock-dividend "war melons" and goes to swell the capital of the corporations declaring them. Hereafter these corporations will have to charge the consumer just that much more to pay the regular cash dividends on this increase, so the public is doubly the loser and must see this graft perpetuated.

These melons range in size from 33 per cent of the capital stock of the corporations, to, in most instances, one, two, three and four times their entire vested capital.

So far one Standard Oil company holds the record with a tax-free stock-dividend of 2,900 per cent. From now until Kingdom Come, doubtless, the country will have to pay dividends on this war excess of capital besides paying the customary dividends, annual and quarterly, "common" and "preferred," on the "nest egg" that raised it. Our only recourse is to put a retroactive tax upon these dividends.

Now all that corporate wealth needs to get out from under lifting its legitimate share of the war burden, is to have its excess profits tax removed. And it has the gall unblushingly to demand this while naively explaining how much higher prices, than enough to pay its war taxes, it will exact from the consumer if forced to "come across"; for, be it known, it is up in the highly rarified atmosphere that profiteering begins, always has begun, and always will begin until we shall find a way to stop it at this same source.

This big lubber and buffer who had more to lose than anybody else, if he had not been protected from the despoiling Hun; who had to be

paid cost plus, and more, to get him to do anything to aid the people who were defending him; and who charged them two to four prices for the necessities of life while they were doing it—and after they had done it—has such a stomach for profit that he cannot see over it. So while asking to be relieved from war burdens himself he is more or less generally and generously in favor of levying a sales tax, a land tax, or any other kind of a tax, except a tax on his stock-dividend swag, to raise a bonus for the men who saved him and his money bags from the Hun. Such a tax, it scarcely need be explained, would come out of the people d-i-r-e-c-t.

"Let the people pay all the war taxes," argues corporate wealth, "it's cheaper for them to pay the excess profits tax than for us to take it from them and more with it." This almost sounds reasonable. Suppose we look into it. While 4,800,000 young Americans marched with the colors, 460 persons in the United States were enjoying an aggregate net income of \$520,835,914. There were eight others whose net incomes were more than 4 millions each.

The income tax reports show that during the war 232,079 corporations amassed \$79,540,004,981 in gross income. On this they paid only \$2,142,445,769 in taxes, claiming deductions of \$68,809,644,680. They paid in taxes less than 20 per cent of their alleged net income.

The manufacturing corporations cleaned up \$140,437,716,989 in gross income, according to their own reports to the Treasury Department. They reduced this to a taxable income of one-sixth and paid \$1,326,960,480 taxes on it. The gouger who gouges in millions, may pad his expense roll by thousands and hundreds of thousands, and keep 40 per cent of the swag that he can't hide and he does.

We shall have to pay war taxes the rest of our lives and war-made wealth should bear the heavier share, but suppose we take the excess profit tax entirely off this reluctant gentleman who always charges us all the traffic will bear anyway, will he "soak" us for any less? We know he will not.

What this government of the people for the people, may have to do is to tax profiteering and excess profits to extinction—take it all—and so lift this blight from industry and the country.

Just how to do this and not slow down initiative and efficiency is the problem. The Federal Trade Commission might be given the duty of checking up the bookkeeping of the big corporations, as the Government's bank inspectors now check up that of the banks; see that they did not pay their officers salaries of from \$136,000 to \$364,000 a year as the American Metal company has been doing to pad its expense account, and so take over all excessive profits, after a sinking fund has been provided for to tide over lean years. The effect would be to stop profiteering at its source.

In the meantime I shall stand for placing the war burden of the vested interests where it belongs, and keeping it there, with taxes on war profits, and on profiteering, and a retroactive tax on stock-dividends to finance soldiers' relief legislation.

England is meeting this problem with current excess profits taxes of 40 per cent, and in addition, is proposing to levy a retroactive tax on all increase of wealth between June, 1914 and June, 1919. Only fortunes of \$25,000 or less are exempt. Great Britain expects to raise 5 billions of revenue by this means.

Congress was flooded the other day with letters and telegrams from the big exchanges all over the country protesting against the proposal to put a small tax on stock and grain transactions in futures, and increased taxes on real estate sales and on incomes, as a means of raising the bonus for the ex-soldiers. Nevertheless the Soldiers' Relief bill has been reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee after the committee had added to it a 10 per cent tax on stock-dividends retroactive to March 15.

This bill, also another measure for levying an 80 per cent tax on individual incomes exceeding \$20,000 and on corporation incomes amounting to more than \$100,000—the basis being the net income for the taxable year 1914 with deductions allowed for taxes already paid—has brought me a characteristic letter from F. M. Snowden, a sterling Kansas farmer of Sumner County. He writes: "If this ever gets to the Senate and you get a chance to boost it, go to it. It meets with the hearty approval of myself and all my neighbors, who think you are representing Kansas people in the way we elected you to do."

I shall need no urging to back up any effective legislation for making war and excess profits and big incomes do their duty.

The Sales Tax has been beaten in the House, the Kansas delegation lining up solidly against it. This shows good fighting blood is developing in Congress and that it is ready and willing to wage the people's battles. Washington, D. C.

Arthur Capper

Our Washington Comment

A Careful Survey and Summary of the Work of the Present Congress That Calls Attention to Both Its Successes and Failures

By Senator Capper

CONGRESS has adjourned sine die with its work unfinished. After being in session for more than a year almost uninterruptedly the Congress will be remembered more for what it left undone than for what was done, in my judgment. Its greatest failure was in not dealing in a constructive way with the country's greatest problem—the mounting cost of living.

The Cold Storage bill goes over. The Packer Regulation bill goes over. The Sugar Embargo legislation goes over.

The Soldier Bonus bill failed in the Senate, after having passed the House, in such form that it called for no direct appropriation at present.

The Volstead-Capper 'farmers' cooperative bill goes over, tho, in the face of a strong fight, we had succeeded in getting it reported from the Judiciary Committee. In the face of the threatened world-wide food shortage there never was a time, in my opinion, when it was of such overwhelming importance that the Government should encourage and assist the farmer in every possible way. But I regret to say there is not one big constructive measure to aid agriculture written to the credit of this Congress.

There were many other constructive measures that should have had the attention of Congress.

More Failures Than Successes

For this reason, it seems to me, this Congress is more notable for its failures than for its successes.

Both Senator Curtis and I opposed the final adjournment in the face of so much legislation awaiting action. I believe if Congress could have been held in session, we would have succeeded in getting the Capper-Volstead act past the Senate, and it is possible that a number of the measures proposed as a constructive program for dealing with the cost of living would have been passed. But too many members of the House and too many Senators up for re-election preferred outright adjournment rather than a recess, in order that they might devote themselves to campaigns for re-election. I am glad to say that Senator Curtis, who is up for re-election this year, was not of that number. Like myself he voted first for a short recess, and then when that was unobtainable, for a longer recess, but opposed the idea of adjourning until December and leaving important work unfinished.

The most notable success of Congress was in holding down Governmental expenditures. Appropriations were cut down more than a billion dollars below the amounts asked for by the cabinet officers. This sounds like a huge saving, and it is, but I believe appropriations should have been trimmed still more, that even a greater saving should have been effected. The country cannot get back to a peace time basis and a condition of general and genuine prosperity instead of the present false prosperity until Government expenditures come down. The Administration has set an example of extravagance to the country that has permeated all classes. The manner of letting Government contracts during the war and the method of settling with the contractors following the war has been an invitation to men in private business to gouge and graft all they could. Only lately has there been any move against any of the big profiteers, and this has the earmarks more of a campaign trick than an effort to stop profiteering.

Merchant Marine Bill Fails

Even the bill that was intended to be one of the great constructive measures of the Congress—the Merchant Marine bill—is not all that it should be. One very serious fault is the exemption from taxation of American owners of ships engaged in the ocean carrying trade. This is intended as a subsidy for the American merchant marine, and is sought to be justified on that ground. In the present state of the country's finances this is no

time to exempt anybody from taxation, in my judgment, least of all the millionaire owners of ships and railroads.

The Soldiers' Bonus bill that passed the House, and which is still hanging in the Senate, provides as one of its sources of revenue the taxation of stock dividends, one of the dodges by which owners of the great corporations escape their fair share of the cost of the war. This is one of the most commendable features of the Bonus bill. The recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring that such dividends are not income within the meaning of the income tax law opens the door wide for the concealment by corporations of all kinds of profits. Whenever their earnings grow so big that they attract the attention of the public, all that the corporations need do is to recapitalize, issue stock dividends to their stockholders, and thereby bring down the rate of earnings to what will appear to be a respectable figure. As I mentioned in a previous letter, Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota has a proposed amendment to the Constitution

to cure this alleged defect in the income tax law, but it is a measure also that failed of action in the present session of Congress. I hope it will be pushed vigorously and speedily passed at the next session so that an end can be put to this particular form of corporation profiteering.

Fails to Stop Profiteering

I am glad to give the Congress credit for its effort to economize, and believe splendid work was done in that direction, but the great failure at this session, in my judgment, was a lack of vision that failed to appreciate in a comprehensive way the situation that exists in the country following the war and to provide for it by the adoption of a constructive program of legislation that would cure many of the evils from which the people are suffering. Particularly do I think that the Congress, like the Administrative side of the Government, has failed to attack the profiteering evil and the high cost of living problem in a vigorous and intelligent fashion designed to get results.

The Farm Situation Today

Senator Capper Shows That the Wide Margin Between Producer and Consumer Causes Dissatisfaction



FARMING and farm conditions do not seem to be very well understood by many classes of people in the United States. Altho the prices of beef, pork, and flour are high only a small part of the amount paid by the consumer goes to the farmers. The middlemen are getting most of the profits. Beef and pork were produced last year in most communities at heavy losses to farmers. Business men everywhere are insisting that more farm products must be produced. To make this possible farmers must be given some encouragement in the way of needed legislation. The Republican National Committee of which Senator Arthur Capper is Chairman, has prepared a report showing the needs of the farmers which was submitted to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

An abstract of the report follows:

The wholesale prices for all farm products have kept pace with and exceeded the increase in the price of all commodities. But producers of meat and of milk have not received price advances proportional to the price advances either on all other commodities or on all other farm products.

The output of farm products with rare exceptions such as sheep increased during the war period; but production did not increase either in proportion to population or in proportion to the increase in the output of urban industries. The estimated income to the farmers in the United States increased 112 per cent from 1910 to 1917, as compared with an increase of 208 per cent to manufacturing light and power companies.

Farm Labor Shortage

Wages for agricultural labor have not increased as rapidly as have wages in manufacturing industries nor as rapidly as the general price level. The

result is that farming communities are short of competent labor.

In 1910 about 38 per cent of the farms in the country were operated by tenants. This percentage is increasing.

The United States Bureau of Markets has expanded its informational service. It has not, however, made an extended survey of the need for coordinating wholesale and retail marketing facilities in cities with transportation by rail, water, wagon and truck.

Approximately 204 million dollars from National funds have been made available for aid to state roads in 1920 and the states have appropriated an additional 385 million dollars for this purpose. The need is for good roads from farm to market rather than for what the farmer calls national speedways.

Need of Personal Credits

National legislation under the Federal Reserve and under the Federal Farm Loan Board seems to provide adequate legislation for long-term credits with real estate as security. The present need is for personal credits. The demand for state legislation providing for credit unions is growing as a means for meeting this need.

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credits.

From this survey it would appear that the committee should stress the following in drawing up a statement as to policies for agriculture in the United States:

(1) Livestock and dairy products must sell higher with relation to the price of grains, if production of meat and milk is to be maintained.

(2) The higher wages paid in cities and industrial centers are draining the farms of skilled and reliable help. While wages on farms are lower rela-

tively, they are as high as the farmer can afford to pay in view of the prices received for his products. In some sections, more particularly in the fruit and truck growing sections, perhaps, some good can be done thru the re-distribution of alien laborers, but in the great surplus producing states where machinery is largely used, no relief can be expected from this source. Unless prices of farm products are such as to enable the farmer to compete with the industries for skilled labor, it seems probable that agricultural production will be adjusted to what the former can produce with the labor of himself and family.

(3) Long-time credit with real estate as security is apparently available to farmers. There is special need for short-time personal credit. The replies to the questionnaires thus far received emphasize this need.

Encourage Fertilization

(4) Recent National legislation has provided comprehensive plans for vocational and agricultural training. Whether our National Government should further aid rural education thru taxation is a serious question for the consideration of the committee. The tendency toward increasing appropriations by the states for these purposes will no doubt continue.

(5) The fertility of the soil is our great National asset. It is being depleted very rapidly. Therefore, the Government should do everything possible to encourage the importation of fertilizing material at prices which will encourage farmers to use it.

(6) Farmers need and serve the united efforts of all at this time to open up exports, particularly on meat, milk products and wheat.

(7) Marketing facilities will become of increasing importance as wages and other costs and investments go up and as railway rates increase.

(8) While the National Bureau of Markets performs a good service it has not made a survey of marketing facilities by rail and water, and of the wholesale and retail facilities in our cities. The committee can well urge that a National Commission be appointed to report on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transport with adequate facilities for receiving, handling, and transporting foods within the cities. Such a commission could render a great National service.

Suggestions Submitted

From the questionnaires thus far received it is evident that the preponderant opinion among producers is along the following lines:

Probably the greatest causes of dissatisfaction among both farmers and consumers of farm products are the violent price fluctuations from day to day and week to week and the wide margin between the producer and the consumer.

As to price fluctuations, it is probable that during the next 10 to 20 years, if nothing be done, these fluctuations will be greater and more violent than before the war. During a period of unstable prices the tendency is for farmers to reduce their livestock production and give less concern to maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

The scientific study is urged of the whole system of agricultural prices with a view to ascertaining how they are made and the forces which influence them, and with a view to recommending measures which may possibly reduce the frequency of unnecessary fluctuations.

Permissive legislation is urged that will help farmers to organize associations for the extension of personal credit. Farm production is greatly handicapped now by lack of working capital.

Farmers generally are opposed to National speedways, but will favor good roads to farmers' markets.

There is a widespread and vigorous demand among farmers of the entire country for legislation which will permit them to bargain collectively.



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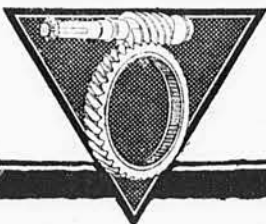
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Electric Power Aids Farming

Modern Equipment is Doing Much to Help Establish a More Satisfactory Agriculture in the Middle West

By A. M. Daniels

ELECTRIC light and power in farm homes not only removes drudgery but also saves time and money as well. The time required to operate the churn, the separator, and the washing machine, and to do the ironing, the cleaning with the vacuum cleaner, and the pumping of water has been reduced materially in many cases. More time is made available for other things and not infrequently it has been possible to reduce the amount of hired help.

An inquiry by one firm to obtain the opinion of users of electricity on the farm and in the home regarding saving in time and money brought reports from 67 persons. Their average total saving by the use of electricity was 20½ hours a week for all uses. This really should be higher, since comparatively few included the saving in time due to the elimination of the cleaning of lamps. An average of 2.75 hours a week was shown as saved on churning; 3.83 hours a week on operating the separator; 4.46 hours a week by not having lamps and chimneys to clean; 3.52 hours a week on using the washing machine; 2.76 hours a week on doing the ironing; 10.31 hours a week on pumping water; and 6.32 hours a week saved on other applications of electricity. The average estimated value of the time saved was \$33.80 a month. This was realized by the employment of less hired help for other work, while in some cases the value of the time saved was estimated at from 20 to 40 cents an hour.

Today as never before is the need of labor-saving devices in the home being felt. The servant problem is rapidly becoming more serious. The increasing wages of household servants and washwomen are approaching a point which the family of average means cannot meet. Thru electricity, the tireless servant, is perhaps to be found the solution. Washing and ironing machines for household use, electric dishwashers, vacuum cleaners, toasters, ranges, and the whole series of electrical household specialties for use in the city and in farm homes where electricity is available certainly have brought relief to many persons and are only waiting to be called upon by others.

Obtaining the Current

Comparatively few of our farm homes today have electricity available. The number, however, is increasing rapidly, owing principally to the advent of the farm lighting and small power plant. In addition to this means of supply, some farm homes are situated so electricity can be obtained from high-power transmission lines that pass within a reasonable distance; others are near streams of water which may be developed as sources of energy for farm or community hydroelectric plants; while in some localities successful windmill electric generating plants have been the means of supply.

Where farm homes are supplied with electricity from transmission lines, central stations, or farm hydroelectric plants taking current directly from the generator, it usually is supplied at 110 to 115 volts. Windmill electric plants may be of this voltage, but on account of the relatively high battery investment they are more likely to be of the 30- to 32-volt type. The engine-driven farm lighting and power plants, which are multiplying rapidly are mostly of the 32-volt type; many of the companies supply these plants operating at 110 volts also.

The uses for electricity, or the tasks to which it can be applied about the farm home, are almost unlimited. The man who may install it primarily for lighting will soon find himself applying it to other tasks, and as he begins to see what it can do for him and the multiplicity of its usefulness becomes apparent he will realize how electricity is every day lessening his labors and making this old world a happier and better place in which to live.

The first thought of electricity usually is for lighting, and this is not im-

proper. But it should not be overlooked as a source of power. It was not so long ago that, with the exception of water power and the steam engine for the heavier work, the farm was without motive power and thus hand labor was not eliminated on the farm as it was in the city and in the industrial world. In recent years great strides have been made. Mechanical milking is now a reality and with it a reduction in hired help.

The utility motor adapts itself wonderfully well to a number of uses, thus saving the expense of installing a separate motor for every job. Several types are available. Sometimes a support rod is attached to the motor base to steady it when in operation. This is a desirable asset.

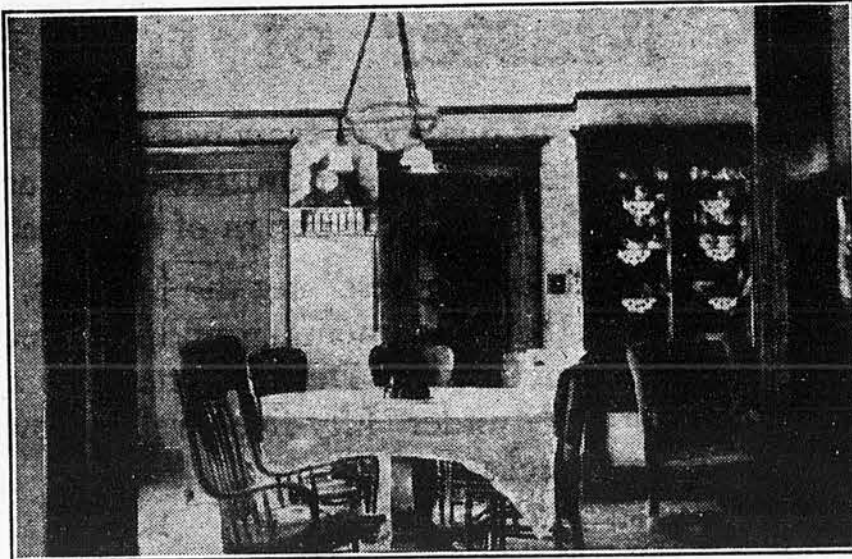
Then there are the many tasks of the kitchen where a little motor can do in but a fraction of the time consumed by hand work, jobs that, tho not particularly tiresome, are nevertheless irksome; such as grinding meat and coffee, stuffing sausage, mixing bread, or sharpening knives.

The electric range will be better appreciated as its advantages become known, and will be used where electric plants of sufficient size to operate a range are available. Many heating units such as table utensils, fireless

hours a day, 320 watt-hours; four lamps of 20 watts each in other out-buildings, burned ½ hour a day, 40 watt-hours; and miscellaneous lights in the porch, yards, and so forth, 100 watt-hours. According to this estimate the total average lighting load a day would be 870 watt-hours. With this schedule before him a farmer is in a position to interpret his needs for lighting more intelligently.

In building or purchasing a home it is desirable to incorporate in its construction or furnishings all such features as will insure maximum comfort and convenience. Electricity aids materially in supplying these features, particularly if care and thought are given to laying out the system.

It is no doubt true that many builders of homes delay the wiring of their houses until after they are built. Probably this tendency is more pronounced in rural districts than in cities. This may be because they are not quite convinced that electrical devices will supply the comforts and conveniences attributed to them. Or perhaps they may be under the impression that a haphazard system of wiring that can be installed cheaply with no provision for the future needs will be just as satisfactory. Sooner or later this will give reason for complaint.



A Dining Room in a Modern Kansas Farm Home, Showing the Efficient Electric Lighting Fixtures; These Have Given Excellent Satisfaction.

cookers, water heaters, griddles and others are already in use and are proving themselves to be desirable under different conditions. The washing machine, electric iron, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine motor, and motor-driven pumping units are all helping to make life on the farm more enjoyable and appreciated.

Lighting probably is the influencing factor in a decision to have electricity available in the farm home; therefore it usually will be considered first. But before any definite steps are taken toward purchasing electricity from a central station or high-tension transmission line, or installing a private farm hydroelectric plant or an engine-driven plant, it is advisable to make an estimate of the average daily load.

If it is assumed that in the list below the distribution of lamps and the time they will be burned is a fair average for conditions prevailing on the average farm, then the following represents an electrical load for one day on that farm. The estimate of the daily lighting load for a living room having two lamps of 40 watts each, used 3 hours a day would be 240 watt-hours; a dining room with two lamps of 20 watts each, used 2 hours a day, 80 watt-hours; a kitchen with one lamp of 20 watts, used 3 hours a day, 60 watt-hours; three bedrooms each having one 20-watt lamp, used ½ hour a day, 30 watt-hours; the barns with eight lamps of 20 watts each, used 2

Especially will this be the case where electric lights and heating devices are used on the same outlets. To be obliged to unscrew a lamp from a socket, screw in a plug for a heating device, and when thru using it, unscrew the plug and replace the lamp will offset much of the convenience which the electric heating unit offers. Perhaps no better example could be mentioned than the necessity of using the baby milk warmer at night in a room equipped with but one electric light.

Where it is intended to use electricity for lighting and for various devices for heating and cooking, the arrangement of the electric circuits should be considered carefully.

The wiring of houses for electric heating devices can be classed under three general plans. They differ principally in cost of installation. The first plan is the most complete. It comprises separate heater circuits to the different rooms, all radiating from a single location and measured in another meter than that used for lighting. This system is the most expensive and is applicable principally to those houses for which electric current is purchased from a high-tension transmission line or central station company. The second plan combines the use of lighting circuits and a separately metered, heavier wired circuit from which current can be drawn for the operation of at least the larger

cooking utensils. This system also generally presupposes the purchase of current, but also is applicable to such houses as may be supplied from farm hydroelectric plants. The third system is the simplest and comes nearest to being in almost universal favor. It makes use of lighting circuits provided with proper outlets at various points thruout the house. It is the only one which may be considered in connection with a low-voltage (32-volt) storage battery plant and also with many of the 110-volt outfits.

A liberal use of switches in a home is recommended, as it invites economy by encouraging the putting out of lights when leaving a room. The flush type placed in metal cutout boxes sunk in the wall is used largely. They are satisfactory and generally should be located just inside of entrance doors. For large rooms it is well to have more than one switch and sometimes it is desirable to use a switch one turn of the handle of which lights one group of lights and the second an additional group without putting out the first group, and the third turn puts all out.

It is customary to arrange lights for halls and stairs so they may be turned on or off from one or more switches, usually two, one on the first floor and one on the second floor. These switches are known as 3-way or 4-way, or 3-pole or 4-pole switches. Thus a person on a lighted first floor wishing to go to a dark second floor is enabled to light the second-floor light from the first floor, go upstairs and from there extinguish the first floor light.

A ceiling light placed in a closet is desirable, especially if the light from a window does not enter it. Switches for closets are often set in the door joints and operated by the movement of the door. If, however, the door is to be left open for ventilation, wall switches are preferred, for otherwise it would be necessary to unscrew the lamp from its socket.

Use Good Switches

For a switch to operate a light which is not visible from the location of the switch, as is not infrequently the case of cellar lights controlled from the first floor, a pilot light switch that contains a small pilot light which burns when the switch is on serves to economize current. This type of switch is to be recommended in connection with all heating or other appliances which are fixed in position and do not visibly indicate when current is on. Switches of this type are obtainable as combination units which may be placed together in the same wall outlet and covered with a single plate.

A liberal distribution of flush receptacles and plugs thruout a residence will be found handy for a great variety of purposes. When wiring is being done the installation of a few for which at the moment no use appears will cost but little more, and the chances are that as the advantages of electricity become better known they will be found desirable. Such receptacles may be placed generally on or just above the baseboard and the plates may be painted to match the surroundings to be inconspicuous.

The porch should have one or more outlets in the ceiling and if a living porch is provided receptacles should be placed in the side wall 12 to 15 inches above the floor—to prevent water splashing on them—to which may be connected a reading lamp or such other useful electrical device as may be needed. The lights in the ceiling should be controlled by a switch just inside the door, or if it may be desirable to turn them on or off from the outside as well, a double switch—one on the inside and outside—can be used.

The use of heating devices on the table calls for floor outlets to avoid a wire dangling from the lighting fixture above. Floor boxes with cone-shaped tops projecting above the floor to prevent water from entering the box and to protect the wires are obtainable, or the cone tops can be removed and a flush top substituted for these.

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Farm Training That Paid

The Students in the Course in Vocational Agriculture in the Arkansas City High School are Doing Efficient Work

By Ray Yarnell

KNOWLEDGE gained in vocational agriculture classes in the Arkansas City High school netted Stedman Chaplin, a student, \$2,325 in one deal. For two years a 10-20 tractor stood in the railroad yards at Arkansas City. There had been a dispute between the company selling the tractor and the farmer buying it. The farmer refused to pay and the company declined to take back the machine.

Young Chaplin had learned about the mechanism and repair of tractors in his vocational agriculture classes. He heard of this 2-year-old machine in the railroad yards, made an investigation and bought it for \$50. The boy overhauled the tractor, bought the new parts needed and made all necessary repairs at a cost of \$125. The tractor is now in use on the farm. If it had been purchased new it would have cost between \$2,500 and \$3,000.

A Shop Project

Repairing this tractor was a vocational agriculture shop project. Chaplin received credit for his work on the machine in school. He was aided by the shop instructor.

Project work is an important part of the vocational agriculture instruction in the Arkansas City High school. All students are required to have shop and home projects and to devote a certain amount of their time to this work. Lester B. Pollom, instructor in this department, gives a great deal of his time to the home projects, especially in the summer months, when he visits the homes of the boys who are growing grain crops. During the winter more attention is given to livestock projects.

The World War, with its attendant increase in the price of scrap metal,

put Kenneth Stanley's father on Easy street and landed Kenneth, a boy bachelor, on a farm 6 miles northeast of Arkansas City. Stanley was a junk dealer and he sold an immense stock when the prices soared. Kenneth had a chance to take things easy and become a joy rider in his dad's new touring car. Instead he enrolled in the course in vocational agriculture and gave his father no peace of mind until a farm had been purchased and the boy was installed there with 15 head of cattle.

Kenneth has grade cows, a mixed herd of Shorthorns, but he has purchased two purebred Holsteins and plans to buy four more this fall. He expects to sell the cows he now has and build up a purebred herd, selling milk to the creamery in Arkansas City. Last summer he milked 12 head and averaged \$9 a day for the milk. It cost \$5 a week to deliver, not counting time or feed for the cattle, of which he has no record.

The two cows Kenneth bought are from a herd of 75 purchased by an Arkansas City bank for local distribution. They are 2-year-old heifers and

averaged \$233 a head to the local boys.

A crop project conducted by Kenneth Stanley consists of 20 acres of oats. The seedbed was plowed 5 inches deep in the fall and was given one harrowing. Seed was planted at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre. Plowing and harrowing was charged at \$2 an acre, but the boys are limited to 20 cents an hour for a man or horse, which is much below the average. The total cost of preparing the ground, drilling and the seed was \$9.60 an acre.

A livestock project conducted by Harold Baxter, another high school boy, is interesting. Baxter is now engaged on a grain project, having 15 acres in wheat. His livestock project was with a sow and five pigs, and his gain was \$70.94 at the end of six months when the pigs were sold. The total expense of the sow and five pigs for pasture and feed, sheds, fence, labor and interest on investment was \$67.69.

The cost of the first period of feeding after farrowing was \$15; first period after weaning, \$15.54; second period after weaning, \$15.30 and third period after weaning \$6.60. The pigs were sold for \$125, which, less the ex-

pense, made a total gain of \$57.31 on the pigs. The gain on the sow was \$13.63, making the net profit on the project, \$70.94, a very good showing.

On his wheat project, Baxter spent \$5 an acre for plowing, harrowing and sowing. The field was plowed 7 inches deep. Five pecks of seed, costing \$2 a bushel, were used on an acre.

Merritt Kirkpatrick has studied potatoes in his vocational agriculture classes and has planted $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to potatoes as his summer project. In preparing the seedbed Kirkpatrick plowed 6 inches deep in March and double disked the ground immediately after plowing to pack it. The soil lay two weeks and was then harrowed, part of it three times.

Potato Growing Costs

Kirkpatrick estimates his expenses as \$23.50 for seed, \$4.80 for labor in preparing the ground, \$1.60 for marking and harrowing and \$2.40 for planting. He estimates his total cost will be from \$40 to \$50 to place his crop on the market.

For seed 7 bushels of Early Ohio potatoes were used. It was planted three days after Good Friday.

Kirkpatrick is planning on installing a centrifugal irrigation plant to water his potato ground. A small creek flows thru the land and water is available thruout the season. Several acres could be irrigated.

The students of vocational agriculture in the Arkansas City High school are deeply interested in the project work because it is practical and because they can make it pay. In handling these projects the boys become accustomed to managing enterprises and the work gives them self confidence. All are eager to continue this work and to become real farm managers.



A Better Use of Water

Pumping Irrigation is Doing Much to Increase Crop Yields and Profits on Many Farms in Kansas

By F. B. Nichols

THERE IS a healthful interest in pumping irrigation in Kansas. It is increasing steadily this year in all parts of the state; this is especially true in the leading sections, such as in the Arkansas River Valley, where the conditions are favorable for lifting the water from the underflow. The movement is being directed along sane lines, with the principles of engineering and agricultural practice in mind.

Much of the credit for the progress irrigation is making is due to the substantial work being done by the office of the state irrigation engineer, George S. Knapp, state house, Topeka, who is in charge, is a trained engineer, with an excellent knowledge of farm practice and crop growing obtained during the seven years he was at the Garden City Experiment station. Every Kansas farmer who is interested in irrigation from any source should get in touch with Mr. Knapp; his services, of course, are free.

A word of caution is needed perhaps for farmers who are enthusiastic over this type of sure crop growing, and are thinking of moving from farms where they perhaps do not have underflow available to irrigated land. It is necessary to rush madly to the leading centers, where land is naturally high priced, when there are so many hundreds of thousands of acres of good land available from which water can be obtained at a low lift. Take in the Arkansas River Valley, for example, there are many good counties, such as in the valley both up and down the river from Dodge City and also in Barton, Rice and Reno counties where good farms can be obtained at a reasonable price and which have an unquestioned supply of water.

Let us examine for a moment the

case of a typical farmer in the valley in Rice county, for example, where there has been but little progress with irrigation but where the interest is encouraging. He owns perhaps 160 acres, or more, much of which usually is planted in wheat. In the favorable years he raises good crops—this is in a leading wheat section—but in some seasons he does not do so well. Suppose he decides to go into irrigation on a small scale, with the idea of getting some experience before he makes a large investment.

Perhaps he decides that 40 acres would be a good start, and he puts in a plant which will take care of this much land. The cost will not be great, especially if he uses a tractor for power—complete information in regard to the cost for different lifts and under any given conditions may be obtained from Mr. Knapp. Perhaps he decides to grow crops that will allow him to

embark more extensively in diversified farming. In this case he might put 20 acres into alfalfa. This crop should produce at least 6 tons an acre for the season yield—the return in the Garden City section last year actually was more than 7 tons—or 120 tons a year. If 10 acres were planted to a good sorghum for silage he should obtain an average of 20 tons an acre—A. L. Stockwell of Larned has grown as much as 26 tons of kafir silage on a measured acre—and this would fill a 200-ton silo. Of the remaining 10 acres he perhaps would plant most of it in corn or kafir for grain. H. S. Speer, a leading farmer near Wichita, last year increased the yield of corn from 15 to 65 bushels an acre by one irrigation in July—the 15 bushels was on a corner of the field which could not be irrigated, but the soil and the treatment of the crop varied in no other way from the part which averaged 65 bushels an

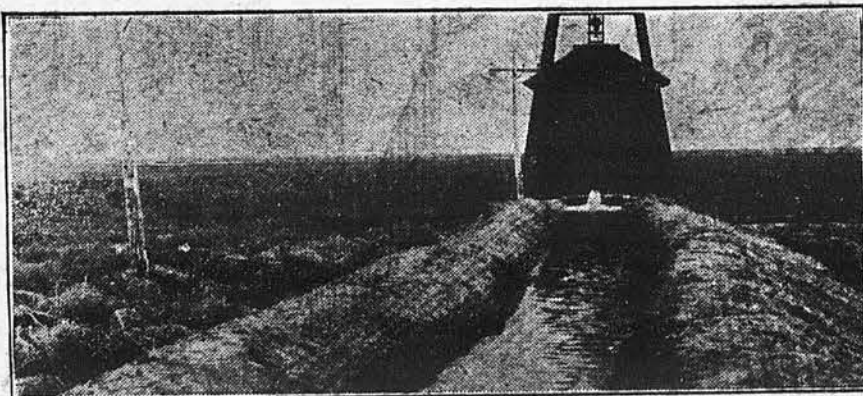
acre. There would be a small truck patch, doubtless, and also an orchard.

The usual rule is that when a farmer starts into irrigation on a sane and sensible basis such as that mentioned he expands his operations in a few years to cover the entire farm. He proves to his satisfaction that it will pay. At first, however, he still has his wheat, and in the favorable years he will get a good income from this grain crop. During the bad years he has the big production from the irrigated land. It might be remarked in passing that in the seasons when the wheat had failed 120 tons of alfalfa, 200 tons of silage and some corn or kafir that would make 65 bushels or more an acre would be very helpful.

And there are still further advantages. If he is interested in dairy farming the amount of feed mentioned will keep a good many cows, perhaps 20 with the other rough feed grown and some concentrated feed which would be purchased. Naturally the income from these animals will be considerable. If he sells the butterfat the skim milk will be available for use in feeding pigs, and several sows probably would be kept. Then such a proposition would require an additional man; probably a married hired man who would remain the year around and would be available to help in wheat harvest, of course, and thus aid to some extent in solving the abnormal labor problems with which farmers are confronted at this time. Irrigation farming such as that mentioned is desirable from almost any angle one considers it.

Actually the progress is taking much the course outlined. This is true even out on the uplands, where the conditions are not so favorable as in the bottoms. There is Charles Nielson of

(Continued on Page 23.)



EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL

J. G. DUIS
SHATTUCK, ILLINOIS

The National Refining Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

Received the "National News" for some, indefinite time, don't know how long, for the first time went into the waste basket, the way of most "advertisers", then found there were some in it, which I enjoyed very much. When found it was not all a joke, in fact, I found that NATIONAL REFINING PRODUCTS were no "joke" at all. I was induced to try EN-AR-CO and White Rose Gasoline and now nearly all of my Ford motor troubles have vanished. If I could get a perfect car, I would have no more trouble due to inferior oil or gasoline.

In your reminder when we were schoolboys and read Langfellow's poem about the "Ford" who bore, and more and less, a burden with a strange device, I moved it to EN-AR-CO. Now, I really believe that if that boy has used EN-AR-CO! he would have got through all right.

Yours for more F&B!

J. G. Duis

JOEL E. DILS
POULTRY AND PET STOCK FARMER

Dear Sir:-

Just a few lines to let you know that I am absolutely satisfied with "Enar-co Motor Oil". I have been using "Enar-co" for a summer.

Before using "Enar-co" I always had to have the carbon out of the engine. But since using "Enar-co" I did not take out the carbon for years. I am now satisfied for a year now, but since I have a 1916 Model 20 Maxwell Touring car with "Enar-co" Motor Oil, I have run about 15000 miles and it has run like new.

Yours truly,
Joel E. Dils



The Experience of Others Insists that You Use En-ar-co

Our records show that most users of En-ar-co Motor Oil are experienced motorists. They have tried many brands. And made careful comparisons. We have in our files more than a hundred thousand letters and signed testimonials. All enthusiastically praise this scientifically refined oil. They are your guarantee of En-ar-co high quality.

The experience of these motorists should be your guide in determining the oil YOU use — En-ar-co.

There are many other En-ar-co products. All excel as does En-ar-co Motor Oil.

White Rose Gasoline — clean, uniform, powerful. National Light Oil for Tractor fuel, also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators. Black Beauty Axle Grease for wagons. Always look for the En-ar-co trade-mark!

Look for the En-ar-co trade-mark shown in this advertisement. It is your assurance of the best. Don't experiment with other brands when you can get En-ar-co.

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
Branches in 89 Cities 2099 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Buy of your local dealer. If he cannot supply you — mail your order direct.

Best for transmissions, gears and differentials on motor cars and tractors En-ar-co Motor Grease

Chas. L. Archbold,
Advertising Manager,
National Refining Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Archbold:-

I have been testing gasoline and oil of different companies on my car for the purpose of securing the best operation of the engine at all times. After trying a number of others, I heard that White Rose Gasoline and En-ar-co oil would give better results. I decided to try it thinking that I was already getting good service out of the engine and would not likely notice any difference.

I got some En-ar-co oil and White Rose Gasoline. I believe in making a test as specifications require. Oil of one brand and gasoline of another would not be a fair basis for test. I was surprised with the results. If there had been a little difference, I could have attributed it to weather conditions, but as there was a marked improvement in climbing hills, in starting on cold mornings, and in getting under way, I am convinced that this added satisfaction is in the gas and oil.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. Bellwell

Lexington Motor Sales Co.
717-717 EAST MAIN STREET
LEXINGTON, KY.

Dear Sir:-

Justly after entering business here in June this year, your Mr. Mounts called upon me, presented his samples and proposition to handle Enar-co oil, and a trial order was given. The oil proved to be so satisfactory as to use them exclusively. I consider Enar-co oil of the highest grade and frequently receive compliments on their action in various motor cars.

Yours very truly,
LEXINGTON MOTOR SALES CO.,
Smith & Orr

STAFFORD GRAIN COMPANY
GRAIN SEED FLOUR AND FEED
HOPE, INDIANA

Dear Sir:-

Why do I use EN-AR-CO Motor Oil?

I belong to "The Dunt Verry Club" and want to remain in good standing. I do not worry about the price because it costs very little more than 10-15 grade oil. No reason to worry. When used in engine I do not worry about carbon or engine heating. No carbon is formed. The lubrication is so good that the engine doesn't heat. Then used on other bearings I do not worry about friction. The oil spreads evenly and wears well and friction is reduced to the minimum. I do not worry about the amount required, a little "goes a long way". I am using EN-AR-CO in my Big Six Studebaker Touring Car and above statement are facts.

I believe it will do me harm to add that White Rose Gasoline has helped me to retain my standing in "The Dunt Verry Club".

Yours truly,
C. E. Stafford

DIXIE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
OAKLAND
LEXINGTON, KY. October 19, 1919

The National Refining Company,
Wanville, Indiana

Gentlemen:-

Knowing from experience that a dissatisfied customer will take the pains to tell you frankly of his opinion of your service or your goods and that a satisfied one seldom thinks to tell you of his satisfaction but when you drop in to compliment your treatment of him or the quality of your product it is a treat indeed.

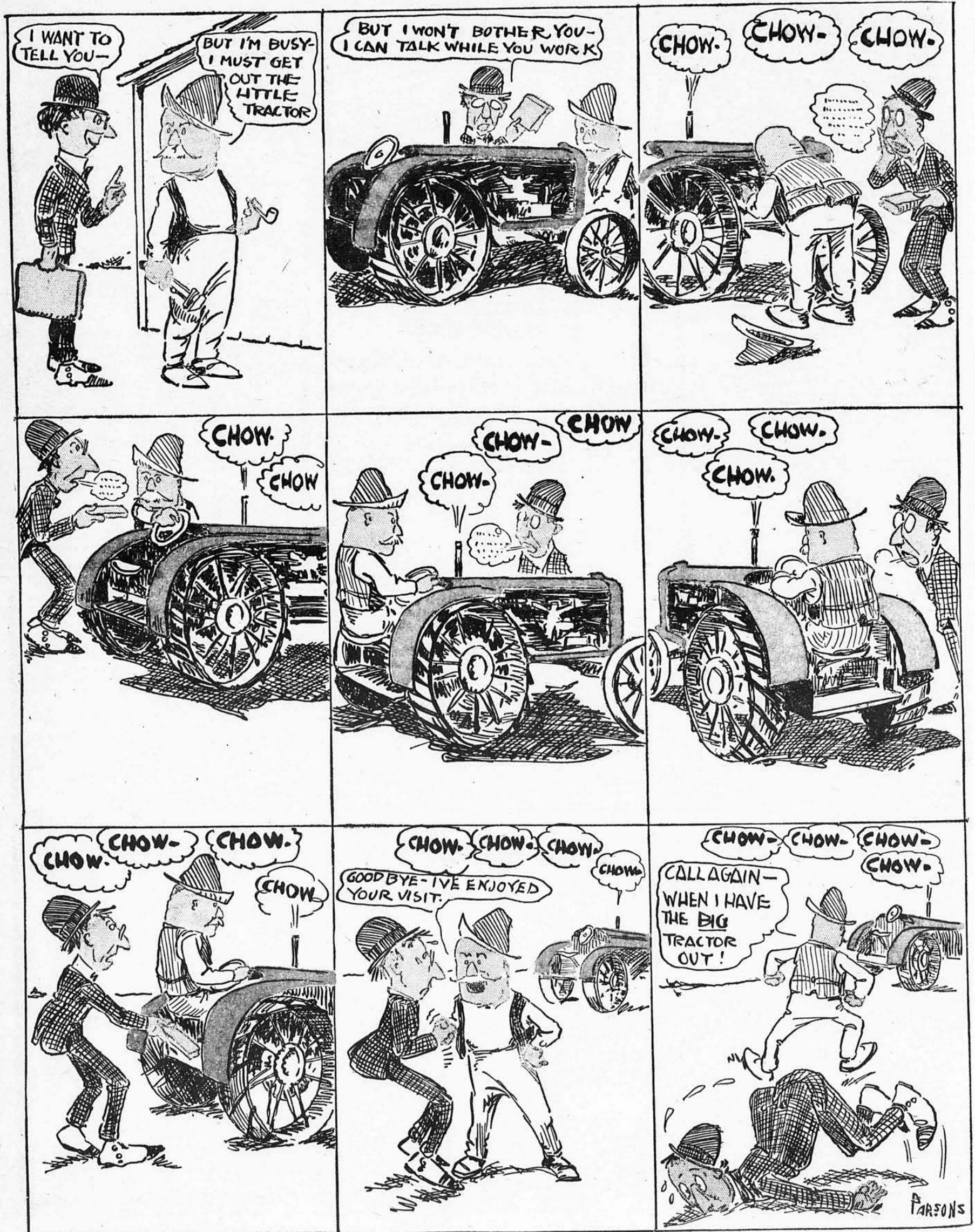
For this reason we are writing to give you this little treat to which you are entitled, thinking perhaps it might be of some benefit to you to receive some one to us that we may tell them of the splendid service we have been getting out of your oil which we have been using for nearly a year and have had ample time to investigate it thoroughly. We cannot speak too highly of the cooperation which we have received from you and Mr. Montz, your representative to push our oil sale and we can frankly say that they have worked since we started with you.

As we are using your oil exclusively and expect to continue to do so as it seems to meet the demand for high grade oil better than anything we have ever used.

With best wishes for your continued success,
Yours very truly,
DIXIE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Incorporated
W. C. Bellwell

The Adventures of the Hoovers

We've All Met Him---The Agent Who Says: "Go Ahead---I Can Talk While You Work," But Hoover and His Tractor Were Too Much for Him



Mid-West Makes A Big Hit

Advertising Men Find It Prosperous and Progressive

BY RAY YARNELL

MID-WEST farmers have made themselves solid with Eastern advertising agency men. They have made an impression that will be lasting and valuable because it has broken down previous conceptions of the farmer and farming and shown that the Mid-West farmer today is the greatest factor in feeding the nation.

Recently, as the guests of Senator Arthur Capper and the Capper Publications, 14 advertising agency representatives from New York City, Boston and Buffalo, came to Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska for a grassroots tour. They spent two weeks in the four states and drove 1,300 miles in motor cars thru the agricultural territory, studying farming and merchandising at first hand.

Prosperity Found Everywhere

These men are now back home, possessing an entirely different impression of the Mid-West than they had before they made the tour. They found this section prosperous and developing, its people full of pep and alive to present day issues, its homes well built and kept up, its farms and stores thoroughly organized and well equipped; its banks full of money, its livestock of high grade and its inhabitants, by and large, the most conservative and sanest in the country.

This conservatism and sanity, which is so evident in the four states visited by members of the "Big See" party, made a very profound impression on the Eastern visitors. It was a subject of repeated comment, not only because they were surprised to find it after their experience with unrest in the East, but because it was so full of promise for the well-being of this section in the future in the way of material development.

Demand for Advertised Goods

During their investigation, which was made in great detail, the Capper guests discovered that there is a large and steadily growing demand among farmers for advertised merchandise. This fact was repeated by merchants in practically every town visited. It was discovered also that the farmer is buying the best quality merchandise. In many towns, where the bulk of the trade came from the farm, the merchants told the advertising men that their quality lines sold best to farmers.

The rapid development of the farm homes in the states visited was also a surprise. The buildings themselves and their furnishings and equipment in particular, showed that the farmers are buying beautiful and useful things, that they are today interested in so-called luxuries as well as the city man and are expressing that interest in their buying.

Power Machinery in Use

The rapid increase in the use of power machinery, not only in the field but in the house and barn, was graphically shown by visits to many farms. Many electric light plants were seen and there were always many pieces of equipment to go along with them. Then there were tractors, gas engines, milking machines, trucks and an enormous number of automobiles of all makes, many of them very costly.

The agency men were surprised at the number of purebred livestock. They found that the tendency, on the farms visited, was to improve the livestock there by better breeding, because, as the farmers pointed out, improved stock meant larger profits.

In his conversations with the visitors the Mid-West farmer demonstrated that he was a good business man and was alive to existing conditions, both state and National. They found him well read on many subjects and shrewd in his analysis of present conditions.

The Mid-West retailer was found to be unusually aggressive and progressive. He far outranked the Eastern merchant in the way he conducts his business. The cities in this territory made a very good impression, because, as one man put it, they had been built for the future and foresighted plans had been made for their growth.

The prospects for good crops in all

the states visited were found to be excellent. Oklahoma has a great wheat crop growing and the Kansas wheat crop, always large, appears to be in excellent condition. Corn was looking well, altho it had been delayed by the backward weather. In Nebraska also, wheat looked good, but corn planting was very late. The same condition existed in Missouri, where frequent rains had kept farmers out of the fields and it seemed possible that as a result the corn acreage might be somewhat reduced.

When the "Big See" trip was ended the men who made it had a new impression of this territory, an impression which they never had been able to obtain in the East. It was of an empire of contented, progressive, wide-awake people, eager to better their living conditions, certain, because of better methods of farming taught by farm papers and agricultural colleges, to be prosperous in the future, as well as the present.

There were many compliments to the members of the Capper Publications who were with the party for the way in which the tour was handled, especially to B. P. Bartlett, head of the promotion department and L. R. Booth, assistant director of advertising, who managed the trip during the two weeks the men were on the road.

Anxious to Meet Senator Capper

Marco Morrow, assistant publisher, who invited the men to make the tour, was the recipient of many congratulations from the guests on the success of the undertaking and the kindness of the Capper Publications in giving them this opportunity to collect valuable information which they could have obtained in no other manner. Many of them expressed regret that Senator Arthur Capper could not be present at some point during the trip, and they were anxious to meet and talk to him, knowing that he possessed a deep insight into farming conditions in the Mid-West and was in complete sympathy with farmers everywhere.

During the tour 5,200 miles were traveled, 2,300 in the four states. Scores of towns were visited and hundreds of merchants and farmers interviewed. The men were busy every day. Not a minute was wasted. The trip was made without a single hitch and with the exception of two days, the weather was very favorable and pleasant. Two short motor car rides had to be abandoned because of rain, one in Kansas and the other in Missouri.

Fertility School Well Attended

Fifty representatives of leading American fertilizer manufacturing companies were in Manhattan last week attending a fertility school for the purpose of obtaining exact data on the needs of Western soils and crops direct from experiment station workers. The Kansas Experiment station was selected as the location of the school because of the fact that its fertility experiments are the best in the West, having been going longest. Agronomists from other leading stations west of the Mississippi were on the program. The school was conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college co-operating with the soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer association.

Better understanding and better co-operation between the farmer-consumer and the manufacturer of fertilizers will result from the school, agriculturists believe. After gaining an understanding of the soil types and crop adaptations in the different states, the fertilizer men will know the best territory for their product. This will result in their avoiding the mistake of recommending and selling commercial fertilizers in localities where they are not needed.

Keep Wheat on the Farms

The co-operation of every agency will be necessary if the big wheat crop of Kansas is marketed this year without loss. It is especially important that as

large an amount of grain as possible be stored on the farms, and marketed slowly, as the trade is able to absorb it. This will make it possible for the producers to get the top dollars. These resolutions were passed recently by the Kansas grain dealers in session at Wichita:

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank, in an effort to conserve the credit of the nation, especially in relation to non-essential industries, has placed a progressive rate of interest on loans obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank, and whereas, the transportation situation of the nation is very badly congested, requiring the use of large sums of money by the grain handling interests of the country, these comprising essential necessities. Therefore, be it resolved by the Kansas Grain Dealers association in annual convention assembled at Wichita, May 28, 1920, that while we approve the general principle involved, we believe that the application of the progressive rate of interest to loans on grain will be a severe handicap to the grain interests of the nation and would effect an increase in the high cost of living and defeat the objects sought to be attained. Be it resolved that the Kansas Grain Dealers' association request that the Federal Reserve Bank rule that the progressive rate of interest be not applicable to loans on grain.

Whereas, the railroads of the United States are very badly congested and handicapped by lack of power and equipment, and whereas, a large portion of the last crop of wheat still remains in farmers' hands with a new crop about ready to market. Therefore, be it resolved by the Kansas Grain Dealers' association in annual convention assembled at Wichita, May 28, 1920, that the attention of the farmers of Kansas be directed to this badly congested situation and that they are hereby urged to make every provision possible for holding their wheat on the farms in good condition until opportunity is afforded for the marketing of the same. Be it resolved that the secretary be requested to furnish a copy of this resolution to every grain dealer in Kansas for posting in his office, and a copy be sent to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and to the press of Kansas.

A Real Interest in Dairying

Excellent progress is being made in the dairy movement in Kansas. This is one of the most encouraging things in the development of farming in this state. It has produced a demand for more real information in regard to the best methods to use. These Farmers Bulletins have been issued by the Government; they may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 602. Production of Clean Milk.
- 623. Ice Houses and Use of Ice on the Dairy Farm.
- 639. Plan for a Small Dairy House.
- 748. A Simple Steam Sterilizer for Farm Dairy Utensils.
- 850. How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm.
- 876. Making Butter on the Farm.
- 960. Neufchatel and Cream Cheese.
- 976. Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm.
- 1019. Straining Milk.

Stop
Your
Ford
Over-
Heating!



A Juelson Aeroplane-Type Fan will keep your Ford cool. Costs \$1.60

"With the Juelson Two-bladed Fan on my Ford, I just made a trip through ten miles of sand hills and never had the water boiling," writes P. F. Remple.

Thousands are having equally pleasing experiences with the

JUELSON
Two
Bladed **FAN**

The secret is in the shape of the blades. Of aeroplane type they pull more air through the radiator and drive it back over all the surfaces of all the cylinders. Fewer parts. Uses less power. Makes it easy to get at timer.

Solves Ford owners' most annoying problem. Keeps motor cool and working smoothly under all road, load and weather conditions. Exact replacement for regular Ford Fan. Installs easily. Saves time, trouble and money for you. Equip your Ford car or truck with a Juelson now. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't yet received his supply, write us.

THE AMERICAN AERO COMPANY
Dept. 56 South Bend, Indiana



A Coffee-like
Beverage

in flavor and appearance

**Instant
Postum**

but Postum is different because it contains no health-disturbing drug.
A saver in many ways.

"There's a Reason"

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

Letters Fresh From the Field

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

Readers Discuss Profiteering, Losses on Livestock, High Price of Sugar, Need of New Legislation and Other Important Subjects

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss any subject connected with farming or marketing that they consider of general interest. Short letters will answer our purpose best, and we will publish as soon as possible all that we accept. Address all communications intended for this page to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Robbers Must Go

I have read with pleasure Senator Capper's speech on profiteering. Unlimited profiteering and democracy cannot long exist together. Either the robbed or the robber must go; and the great common people are with him to the limit.

Centralia, Wash.

Bonus for Soldiers' Mothers

I wish to congratulate Senator Capper for his attack on profiteering reported in the press. I wish that we had more Senators with his views and the nerve to back them up. I hope that he will be able to hold the sales tax down and put it on war profits. Why not include the boys that lost their lives in France or their mothers in the bonus proposition?

San Angelo, Tex.

J. B. Huff.

Against Profiteering

I am a subscriber to your publications and while I suppose any commendations from me would not be especially elevating to you I wish to approve most if not quite all of your editorials and hope and believe they come from a sincere heart. While I have been a life long Democrat I would be glad to see a man like Senator Capper for President. The mention of cotton and the cotton farmer could not be more true if you were a cotton farmer. I could send you numberless affidavits of farmers who would testify that the last half of the cotton crop was marketed at a loss. The man who raises hogs and cattle is in the same fix while the merchant, banker, and manufacturer are salting down millions and then refusing to bear their portion of the burdens imposed by the awful carnage thru which we have just gone. Even the churches are putting on all kinds of drives thus making it impossible for the poor man to stand up under his burdens. We in Texas are with Senator Capper in his fight against profiteering.

Memphis, Tex. E. M. Ewen.

Jails for Sugar Gamblers

I have read Senator Capper's speech in the Senate to put the sugar gambler in jail, which I indorse. It seems as if we must have Congress come home and send some dough boys to Washington if we wish something done. I hope you will use all your power against the Nolan bill (12397) also the McFadden bill. I favor the Truth in Fabric and the Capper-Hersman bill, and also the control of packers. In fact all corporations and big interests should be controlled in profits when they are granted incorporation privileges.

Ames, Okla. John C. Jayne.

Nation Needs Men of Courage

Again permit me to extend hearty congratulations over the righteous fight that Senator Capper is making against the piratical profiteers. The recent speech in the Senate on the sugar question hit the nail right squarely on the head. The daily paper here also inclined to be Democratic in politics. Frequently quotes from his speeches and makes editorial comment thereon. This nation in the present

crisis needs a man like Senator Capper for President, and I would be highly gratified as I believe many others would, if a movement was started with that end in view. Glenn L. Foster, Portland, Oregon.

Hog Men Lose Money

I take the liberty of writing you in regard to the hog proposition. If our government does not think enough of the producers of pork to protect them so they can get at least cost of production, then they will surely quit producing. At the present time farmers are losing heavily on hogs and if something is not done and done quickly, there will not be a crop of pigs in Douglas county worth mentioning. A great many have already disposed of all their breeding stock and the rest will do so soon, if there is not something done. The present prices of all kinds of feed do not justify one in feeding it to hogs. There is surely some way to regulate and equalize prices better than there are now. The farmer is the last man to squeal, but surely he has some ground for a kick at the present hog market. You know that corn at \$1.60 a bushel and hogs at \$13 a hundred, do not show an even break when it takes 13 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of good pork.

If the European countries are going to concentrate their buying, then it is up to us to concentrate our selling. I am a farmer and have been all my life, but I never saw such a wide difference in the prices of raw material and the finished product. Here is hoping that something will be done either to reduce the price of feed, or raise the price of hogs. I am feeding 50 head and if present prices continue I will lose at least \$10 a head. A. L. Holcom, R. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

Capper for President

I do not know how language can express my appreciation of Senator Capper's firm stand and resolute service for the laborers of the United States, especially the farmers. I feel that he is truly a United States Senator. When I read his speech in the Senate on the war profiteers I threw my hat in the air and said, "Hurrah for Capper." I have always been a Democrat but would like to get a chance to vote for Senator Capper for President. If the Republican party had sense enough to nominate him, he could be elected by the greatest majority of any President we ever have had. I have heard a number of life time Democrats like myself say they would love to have a chance to vote for Capper. I believe that he is doing more good than any

other man in the Senate and would be glad to help put him where he can do more good. My entire family esteems Senator Capper as a warm friend and great benefactor. Konawa, Okla. D. F. Lyon.

Plenty of Sugar in Boston

I have read an extract from Senator Capper's speech on profiteering which was printed in the Boston Herald. I just wish we had more men like him in Washington. Prices are dropping somewhat in Boston, but there is still a chance for improvement. Food and clothing surely could be sold for less profit. The American Woolen Company is making all kinds of profit and that is just what makes "reds."

I have been a letter carrier for 21 years and food and clothing surely cut some item in our small salaries. Plenty of sugar is being hoarded in Boston warehouses and given out to dealers in small lots. Keep up your good work. Newtonville is a residential suburb of Boston 8 miles out.

L. W. Stanley.

Newtonville, Mass.

A Need for More Good Sheep

(Continued from Page 3.)

other meats as well as lamb. Lamb is the most healthful of all the meats. It feeds daintily and picks out the choicest of herbage. Men who are familiar with the packing industry know how few sheep and lambs are condemned by government inspectors. They are practically free from all communicable diseases.

The introduction of the English mutton breeds into our flocks caused a marked improvement in the general quality of the mutton. The quality of chops and roast of lamb has greatly increased. They are tender and highly digestible.

Lamb is high in nutritive value. It contains less water and about the same amount of protein as beef. In energy value sheep meat is higher than beef, the representative figure being 1,645 and 1,500 calories a pound. A loin of beef is only two-thirds as nutritive as a loin of mutton. Even the neck of mutton has more energy value than loin of beef. Lamb, also, has more protein and less water than pork.

The idea that lamb slaughter is wasteful is a foolish one, indeed. The younger animals make more rapid and more economical gains than the older animals. The logical time to market them is at weaning time; if they are held longer and the lamb fat lost, it is a long and expensive task to put them in prime condition again.

We must here differentiate between ewe and wether lambs. There is no other profitable use for wether lambs than for food supply. If they are carried over for their fleeces the added weight is more than offset by the decrease in the value of the meat. The lamb boycott of a few years ago which discouraged the use of all lamb was uneconomical and unwise. It deserves no consideration. The farmer must have some inducement for keeping this great industry alive. The best way to encourage him is thru profitable prices for lamb as well as wool. A steady demand for lamb meat would be one of the greatest incentives for increasing the flocks.

For giving variety to our meat diet and thus insuring ourselves better health, we ought to eat more lamb. As a matter of national security, in encouraging greater home production of wool, there ought to be more of this meat consumed. Housewives should turn to lamb, not only as an economical measure, but to encourage a vital industry which is necessary to make this country a self-clothing as well as a self-feeding nation.

Make an Engine Your Ideal; Be An Efficiency Expert

BY RAY YARNELL

EFFICIENCY experts, at enormous salaries, are employed by big business corporations to put their factories on as nearly a 100 per cent production basis as possible. These men work along scientific lines. They are students of human nature and as such give special attention to the application of human power, both physical and mental, to the performance of many tasks.

Results accomplished by these efficiency experts in correlating the man and the machine have, in repeated instances, justified the big salaries they receive. Production has been speeded up and overhead costs have been cut down by adopting and following the systems they outlined and installed. The factory has been enabled to turn out more goods at a lower cost and at a correspondingly larger profit.

Perhaps a farmer cannot employ an efficiency expert, but he can become a sort of efficiency expert himself, and there are scores of outside sources from which he can draw assistance.

Scarcity of labor, increasing costs of production, soaring investments, and the record breaking ascension of the cost of living make it of extreme importance that the farmer, in every way possible, reduce his overhead and increase his profits, while at the same time he boosts production.

Limited, whether he wills it or not, in the amount of foodstuff he can produce, by the number of men he can employ, the farmer's one recourse is power machinery. The tractor will cut down the human labor required to farm a certain area. The truck will function in the same way. The electric light plant serves the same purpose in the house. Many tasks about the farm can be put on the gasoline engine.

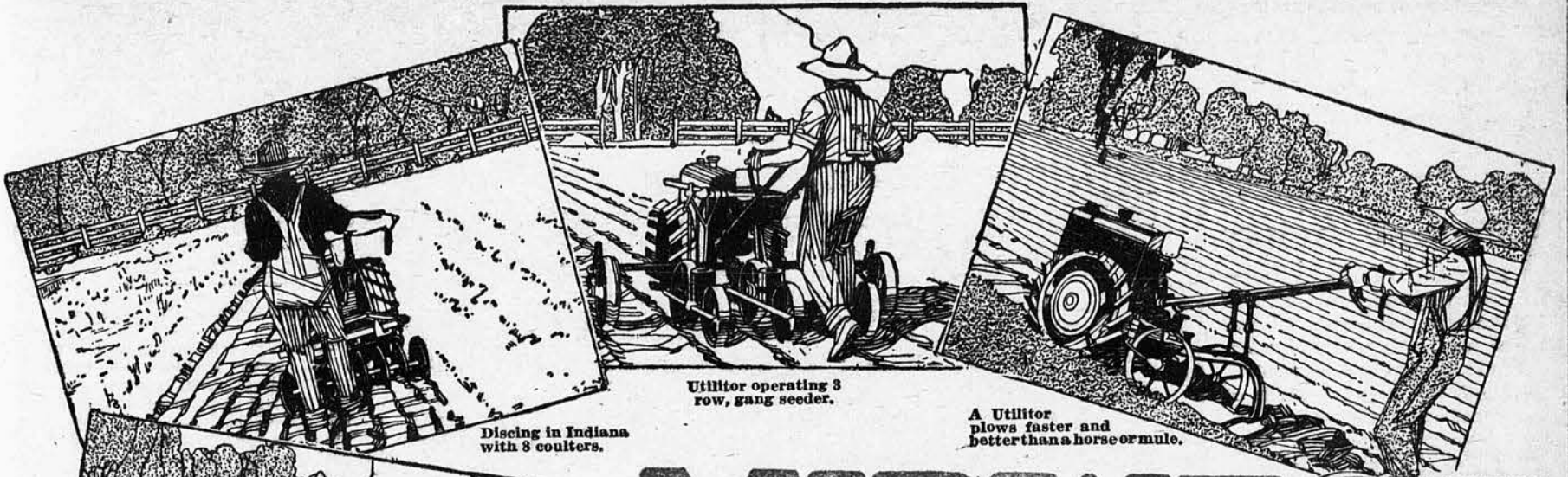
But all this, along with proper rotation of crops, soil care, and the choosing of the most valuable or suitable crops to plant should be a part of a farm system, carefully worked out and eventually tested and changed if necessary.

The farmer, acting as an efficiency expert, can study with this system in view and gradually map it out. Constantly he will discover ways of improving the system he first outlines. Even in factories the efficiency man's costly system often is changed after it has been tried out in practice.

But the thing that is important is this: A start should be made simply as a matter of good business. This plan is good business. Competition is keen in the agricultural field today. There is no reason to believe that it will not become sharper. The far-seeing farmer will keep this in view and will prepare for it. The better he prepares the easier it will be for him to meet this competition.

Every idea designed to make work simpler or to save labor is worthy of being tried out. Theory is valuable in proportion to its workability. But unless theory is tested in practical application its value may never be learned. It pays to try suggestions. If they fail to work, little has been lost. If they do work, much will be gained.

Did you ever notice a big engine in a power plant? How easily and smoothly it runs; not a wasted motion, not a discordant sound. It functions according to an efficient mechanical system. That engine will serve as an ideal for a system of farm management. The farmer who can make his farm respond to the power he puts forth, as readily as the engine reacts to the pressure of the steam in its cylinders, will make good. He can't fail.



Discing in Indiana with 3 coulters.

Utilitor operating 3 row, gang seeder.

A Utilitor plows faster and better than a horse or mule.



Utilitor has ample clearance for straddle row cultivation.

MIDWEST UTILITOR

The Men Who Sell It Wanted to Know So They Used 4000 Acres to Find Out

Your protection in buying a Utilitor lies in the fact that this machine has been forced to prove its own dependability and usefulness before any man would attempt to sell it to you.

Long before we attempted to establish a selling organization for the Utilitor, we sent our engineers and agricultural experts over the country and told them to stay until they had proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Utilitor would perform satisfactorily under the conditions placed upon it.

They tried the Utilitor in all kinds of soil breaking, cultivating, seeding, truck garden work, nursery work, fruit cultivation and last but not least they conducted an exhaustive test of the Utilitor on belt work from running a grindstone to cutting wood.

We found that in certain parts of the country for field work special rims were necessary; in other parts of the country we found that guards on the machine to protect the plants were necessary. In fact we found many things to correct and several things that the Utilitor could not do, such as working on steep hill sides and in swampy lands.

But we proved above all else that with the adoption of the changes found necessary as a result of the many gruelling tests, that the Utilitor was unquestionably a power farming utility that would appeal to the practical farmer and food raiser as a cost-cutting, profit-building piece of machinery.

We then told the selling field that we were ready to do business with them. Now here is where all this begins to concern you.

These hard-headed keen merchandisers had no trouble in seeing the necessity for such a machine as the Utilitor, but they were not content to accept our word alone for what the Utilitor would do—how it would hold up—how well it would work.

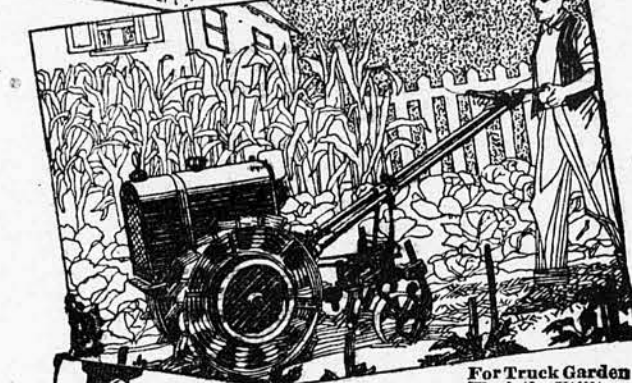
They readily saw that the resources and experience of the Midwest Engine Company were behind every Utilitor in the form of the most comprehensive service system to owners which they had ever seen instituted.

Still they were not satisfied. They wanted to know first hand what the Utilitor would do in usage, because THEY were the men who had to show YOU what the Utilitor WOULD DO.

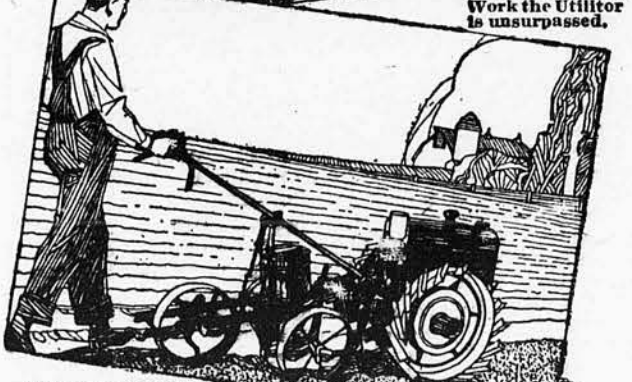
So they conducted their OWN tests. It has been estimated conservatively that the Utilitor has undergone tests in the hands of salesmen and dealers involving practically every possible use—some 4000 ACRES having been used to PROVE to these men that the Utilitor IS BUILT RIGHT, STAYS RIGHT and is applicable to the work for which it is intended.

What happened is this—the Utilitor sold itself to the men who would SELL IT TO YOU.

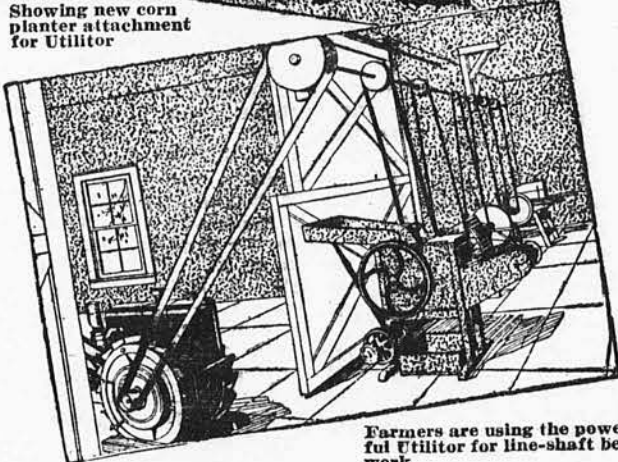
Can you ask for a better, a safer method of investigating the Utilitor than to KNOW FIRST that the man who sells it knows that it thoroughly lives up to the expectations of EVERY man who sells it.



For Truck Garden Work the Utilitor is unsurpassed.



Showing new corn planter attachment for Utilitor



Farmers are using the powerful Utilitor for line-shaft belt work.



MIDWEST ENGINE CO.
526 MARTINDALE AVE.,
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

Cut around dotted line and paste this address on a post card if you do not care to send coupon.

Gentlemen—Please send me without obligation on my part your booklet "BEATING THE GAME" and the name of your nearest dealer.

I am giving you the following information so that you can show me how I can use the Utilitor profitably on my place.

I own acres. I raise.....

My soil is I produced last year.....
sandy, marshy, rolling

Name

City

County State

But Regardless of All This, Here is What We Want You to Do When You are Ready

Don't accept anybody's word for the Utilitor's performance but your OWN. Let all that we have told you simply be an incentive to want to know more about this machine for YOURSELF. Any Utilitor dealer in your vicinity will give you a demonstration of the Utilitor doing the sort of work done

on your place. You can rest assured that he will tell you very frankly if the Utilitor WON'T do your work. You will be under no obligation to buy a Utilitor if you are not completely satisfied with the Utilitor in every respect—mechanically, economically and otherwise.

If you don't know the Utilitor dealer in your locality, fill out the coupon and mail it to us and we will send you his name. We will be glad to send you any special information on the Utilitor which you may require.

MIDWEST ENGINE CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Dependable Power



Prevent Smuts

It is more necessary today to employ scientific methods on the farm than ever before. Cleanse all seed grain with **Formaldehyde** solution before planting. Positively destroys smuts of wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc.

FORMALDEHYDE
The Farmer's Friend

Spread the seed grain in a thin layer and sprinkle with diluted Formaldehyde. Shovel over thoroughly and cover the pile with bags for about ten hours. Dry out by spreading uncovered in a dry place. Disinfect the drill with Formaldehyde before planting.

One pint of Perth Amboy Formaldehyde treats 40 bushels of seed. New hand-book sent free on request.

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Admiral Hay Press

T. T. Jones, Hickox, Ga., an Admiral owner says he expects to make \$1000 extra this season. John Marks, St. Marys, Kansas, baled 98 bales in one hour, 30 tons in 10 hours. For 30 years the Admiral has been fastest, simplest, most powerful baler made—many doing fast work after 15 years service.

Free book and details of our trial offer—cash or time.

ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY
Box 109 Kansas City, Mo.

To Sell Wool in Chicago

Sheepmen Hold Million Pounds for Higher Prices

BY G. C. WHEELER



THIRTY-FIVE co-operative wool selling associations in Kansas representing 40 counties now have in storage 50 or more carloads of wool for which there is apparently no market. Last year competitive buyers attended the local co-operative sales and the wool sold readily at high prices. It is estimated that \$18,000 was added to the returns for the 1919 clip sold co-operatively in 16 counties of the state.

This year in spite of the high price of clothing and the warning of manufacturers that no reductions can be expected in the near future, wool marketing is at a standstill. A few attempts have been made to hold co-operative sales, but no wool has been sold and all advertised sales have been called off.

Big Meeting in Topeka

Last Monday delegates from 17 counties in the northeast part of the state met in Topeka to see what could be done. C. G. Elling, state extension specialist in sheep, who has been very active in promoting the co-operative selling of Kansas wool, was present, also Charles R. Weeks, secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation. Similar meetings were held in Wichita and Parsons. It was decided that a state pool or co-operative selling association could not be organized at this late date for the selling of this year's clip, but steps were taken for the forming of such a plan to handle next year's wool. The plan of forming a state pool was unanimously adopted and Seth Fenton of Vinland was chosen to represent the Topeka conference on a committee to form the state association. H. J. Winslow was appointed at the Wichita conference held Tuesday, June 1. These men with one appointed at Parsons will constitute the state co-operative selling committee.

Handling the wool now on hand in the local pools was the most troublesome question to settle at these district conferences. There are about 1

million pounds of wool in Kansas to sell this year. There were 45 men at the Wichita conference representing the principal wool growing sections of the district. In Sumner county 46,000 pounds of wool have been assembled, in Kingman 15,000, in Harvey 32,965, in McPherson 13,000, in Barber 28,000 and in Sedgwick 22,000. It is evident from the action taken at these conferences that the men who produced the wool intend to hold it until they get its full value. There was no intimation of any intention of trying to force up the price of wool. The growers are simply seeking to get what their wool is worth and endeavoring to eliminate all unnecessary marketing expenses and speculative profits.

The opportunity to consign the wool to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage association of Chicago was the most feasible plan proposed. This concern has as stockholders quite a number of wool producers of Iowa, Illinois and other states. Wool producers of Iowa and Illinois formed state selling associations last year, assembled their wool and turned it over to this company with most satisfactory results. Wool growers of these states and in addition those of Indiana already have made plans to sell their wool this year in the same manner. This company provides storage and insurance, grades the wool and sells direct to the big mills. Its offer is to store free for five months, selling for a commission of 3 cents a hundred pounds. If the wool cannot be turned in five months, storage at 13 cents a hundred pounds will be charged until it is sold.

In Nebraska delegates from 10 counties representing the Nebraska Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association voted unanimously to sell on a commission basis thru the Lincoln Hide and Fur Co. The wool now stored in the local communities will be turned over to this concern for storage. It will be graded and buyers invited to submit bids when the market becomes more favorable.

Kansas Tractor Demonstrations

Recently the Square Turn Tractor Company of Norfolk, Neb., put on a number of plowing and road demonstrations in Kansas. Much interest was manifested in the plowing demonstration given just south of Highland Park in Topeka, Kan. A number of Shawnee county farmers were present with members of the Capper Farm Press and all were much impressed with the performance of the Square Turn tractor. A field of 20 acres was plowed and the work was as nearly perfect as any one could desire. The demonstration was in charge of Mr. Anton Bugge.

The mechanism of the machine is simple and is not difficult to master. It is easily manipulated and can be turned practically square at every corner. As the driver approached the end of the furrow, he pressed one foot on the automatic plow hoist and instantly the plows were lifted by the power of the engine itself. At the same instant the driver slid one driving lever slightly forward and the other back-

ward and the whole outfit, plows and all, turned around in its tracks, faced the job again and the plows having been dropped at a touch of the pedal the outfit was on its way again with the plowing in less than 5 seconds from the time the end of the furrow was reached. A second plowing demonstration was given at Lansing and others will be given a little later. The Square Turn tractor has many features to commend it and there is no doubt but that it will prove a popular machine with many Kansas farmers.

Let's Store the Wheat

Kansas farmers will be confronted with the most serious car shortage this year they have ever known. It will be difficult to handle the wheat even if an effort is made to hold back the flood as much as possible; if it is dumped on the market in the usual way serious declines in prices at the local market are the only possible result. A real effort should be made to avoid this.

Half the crop usually is thrown on the market in the three months following harvest. Under conditions of this kind the local elevator man has an opportunity to get in some fine work in taking off the cream of the profits; and it is alleged that this has been done in more cases than one. Even if every middleman wished to pay the top price it is too much to expect that the marketing machinery can care for half the crop in a few weeks after harvest. The only solution of getting the top price for the golden grain is to provide storage on the farm, so the owner can be independent in his marketing.

One of the old time excuses for "dumping" wheat on the market in large amounts following harvest is that the farmer "needed the money." In 90 per cent of the cases that argument was bunc, pure and simple. Perhaps a few men in a community have debts so pressing that they have to sell, but the proportion is small. They are unfortunate in this, for it means that they are going to lose some money that they could have made.

But the large majority of the men who have been selling early "because they need the money" are not in any such financial condition. If they need a little more money they can borrow it on the security of the wheat, and by spending a little interest put themselves in a condition to get the top dollar for the crop.

The working out of the storage methods will be an individual problem. One of the big things is to stack a larger part of the bundle grain. The way that grain shocks were left out in the weather last summer week after week was disgraceful in many Kansas communities. The ideal should be to stack the grain unless a machine is ready to pull into the field.

In a few cases it may still be possible to build permanent bins. In others the portable types of metal bins may find favor. In other cases one can perhaps provide for storage in an old house or barn. The big thing is to hold a much larger proportion of the grain on the farm, and keep it off the market when the greatest pressure is being placed on it. If this is done, and especially if the wheat is held until late winter or spring, a farmer may be sure that nine years in 10 he will get profits that will pay well. The increased price will much more than cover the interest on the investment and any depreciation one may suffer.

Definite Information on Oil

Every man interested in oil has a need for the excellent book on this subject just issued by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. This is *The Geology of the Mid-Continent Oil Fields*, by Dr. T. O. Bosworth; the price is \$3. He takes up a discussion of the Kansas fields in the light of the recent progress made in their study. In this volume Dr. Bosworth has brought together practically all the important details of geological formations which have a bearing on the prospective supply of oil. It is not a book of argument or speculation, but a statement of fact and detail; it should be in the hands of every person interested in the development of the oil supplies of the Middle West.

That Unusual Flavor

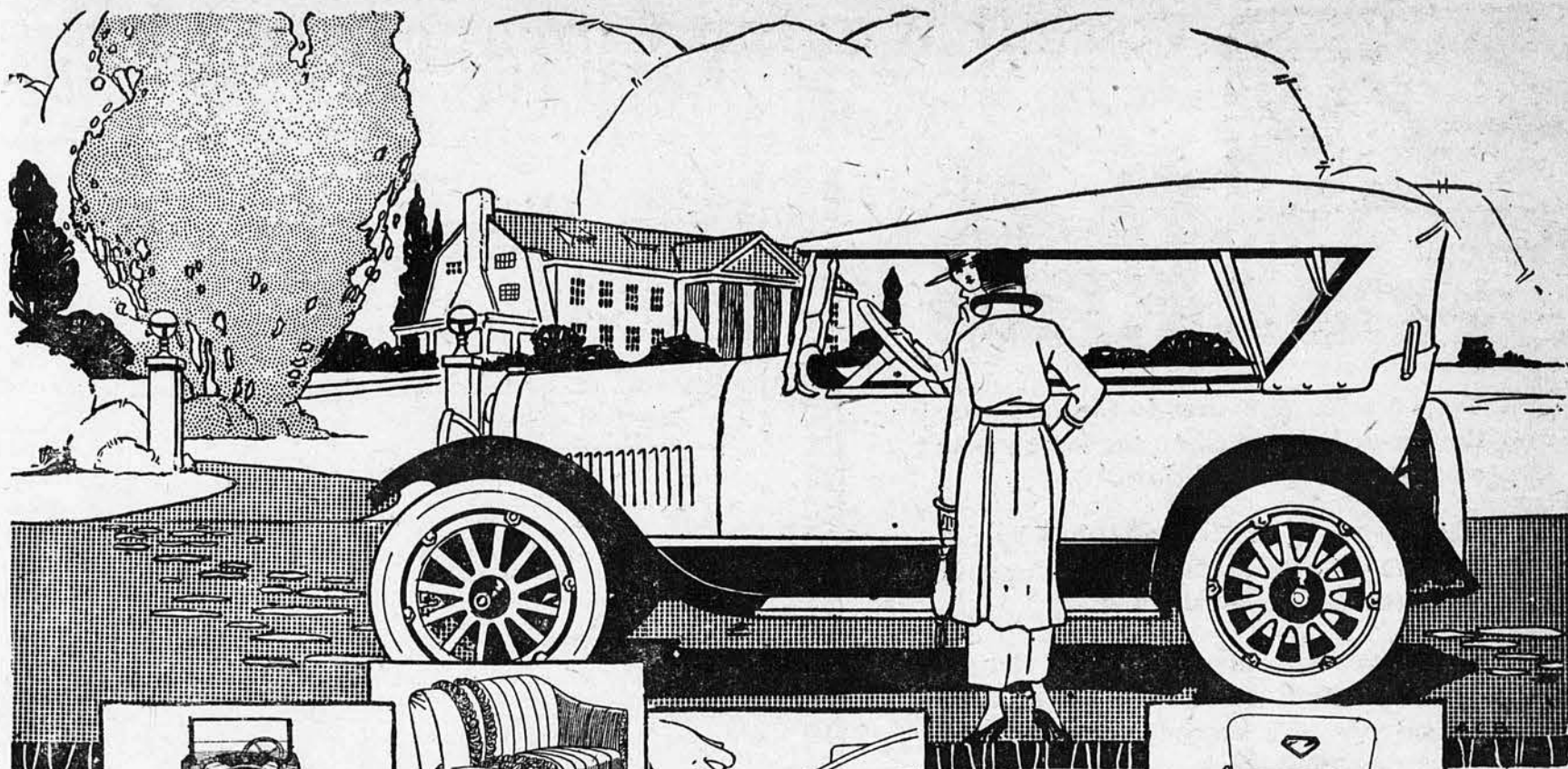
Wholesome, Rich, Delightful

that comes from blending malted barley with whole wheat is distinctive of

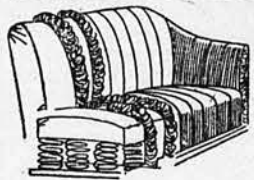
Grape-Nuts

This food is ready cooked, economical, easily digested and very nourishing.

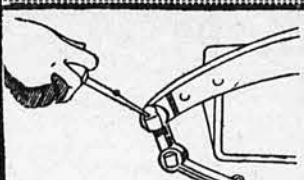
Sold by grocers



Front view showing graceful lines and sturdy construction.



French pleated upholstery, mounted on Marshall springs, amply padded with curled hair.



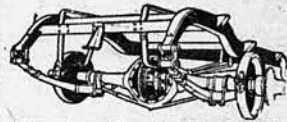
Spring bolts are quickly and easily oiled with a can.



Side curtains snap on quickly and open and close with the doors.



Rear view showing plate glass window, extra tire carrier and long crown fenders.



Showing the sturdy construction of the frame and rear axle. Note the extra long springs and spiral bevel gears.

Connecticut automatic ignition switch



Beauty and Durability Combined

—All of the Desired Conveniences and Comfort Features

In designing and building the TULSA, nothing has been overlooked that would add to the strength, beauty, comfort and convenience of this remarkable car.

Every unit is standard. Every little detail is in keeping with the latest trend of motor car fashion—refinements such as are found in the most expensive cars.

With its pleasing beveled lines, rich glossy finish, graceful top, slanting windshield and full crown fenders; the TULSA will command admiration on any boulevard.

The curtains, equipped with lift-the-dot fasteners, snap quickly into place—open and close with the doors. The heavy plate glass window in the rear curtain is securely braced to prevent sagging.

Inside, as you sink down into the deep, luxurious seats, you are impressed with the unusual comfort and roominess. The backs and cushions have just the right tilt for comfort.

Your hands fall naturally to the wheel. All switches, buttons and throttles are most conveniently arranged. Steering, gear shifting, and operating the clutch and brakes are accomplished with perfect ease.

The French pleated upholstery is mounted on the famous Marshall coiled springs, amply padded with curled hair, which in conjunction with the long, resilient springs absorb the road shocks and jars.

The new Connecticut automatic ignition and lighting switch is mounted on the dash, at your finger tips. This switch kicks itself "off" the minute current is being wasted. It's more than human, it never forgets.

These are only a few of the many other features, refinements and improvements in the TULSA that you will appreciate when you see it—or better, drive it.

Touring Car—Roadster—Oil Field Special—\$1550 f. o. b. Factory
Write for Tulsa Catalog and Your Nearest Dealer's Name

STANDARD TULSA UNITS

HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN motor, 4-cylinder, L head, 3½ in. bore by 5 in. stroke.
DYNETO starting and lighting system.
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CONNECTICUT ignition system.
C. A. S. steering gear.
EXIDE storage battery.
10-INCH single plate, dry disc clutch.
STANDARD UNIVERSAL joints.
FIRESTONE tires, 33x4.
STEWART speedometer and vacuum feed.
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CHAMPION spark plugs.
FRAME, extra heavy pressed steel, channel section, heat treated and hot riveted.
SPIRAL bevel gears.
JAMESTOWN cellular radiator.
WHEELBASE, 117½ inches.

The TULSA

TULSA AUTO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

AJAX ROAD KING

Farm service puts tires to the test—for the car or light truck on the farm meets all sorts of road conditions.

The splendid records established by the Ajax Road King on the farm, are proof of its ability to meet the test.

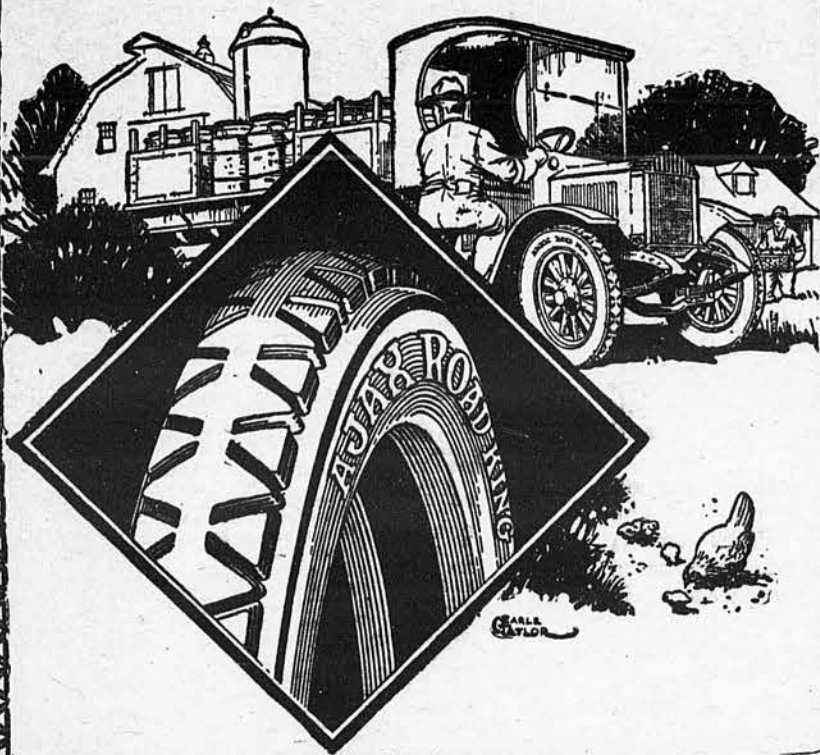
It is a tire with stamina—with the all round strength for all round service. Its heavy tread is braced and re-inforced by Ajax "Shoulders of Strength." Its side walls are extra heavy so ruts won't wear them down.

Buy the Ajax Road King—Ajax Cord—Ajax Tubes—Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories from the nearest Ajax dealer.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

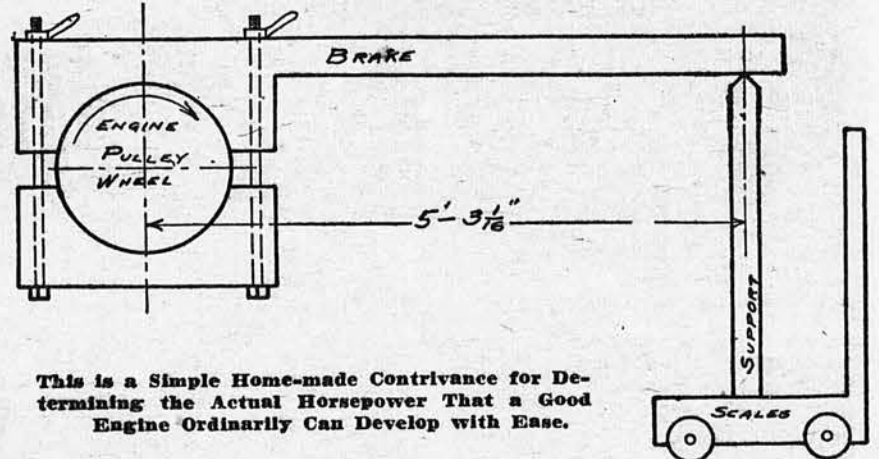
NEW YORK

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Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow



This is a Simple Home-made Contrivance for Determining the Actual Horsepower That a Good Engine Ordinarily Can Develop with Ease.

IN PREVIOUS issues of this paper the horsepower of engines was discussed but the means for obtaining the actual horsepower that a certain engine could develop was not explained.

If anyone is interested in making a simple test on an engine to obtain the information just suggested the use of the brake herein described may come in handy and it can be constructed by nearly any man who can handle tools. There are many types of brakes, somewhat different from the one shown, but it was thought this would be, perhaps, the simplest to construct.

Plan of Construction

As shown the brake consists of a long wooden arm to fit the pulley wheel on the engine. Another piece to go with this one, but without the arm is shown on the under side of the pulley wheel. These two pieces are connected by the long iron rods shown. These two rods are threaded at the top end and some form of wing nut is used on top to apply different tensions in the rods. A support is used on the scales to bring the brake arm into a proper position.

A platform scale is shown but a screw eye could be put on the top of the brake arm and a spring balance used instead. It will be desirable to make the entire brake as light as is consistent with the force that it is going to transmit.

Brake Horsepower

Frequently we hear the term brake horsepower when the rating of an engine is being discussed. It will be apparent now that this means the horsepower as determined by some such brake as the one illustrated. This is really the horsepower that is available on the belt when including the losses incident to the belt drive.

Operation of the Brake

From a study of the operation of the brake it will be seen that the power of the engine is dissipated by friction between the brake and pulley wheel. This is evidenced by the heating up of the pulley wheel during the test. In fact if the heat is not conducted from the metal sufficiently fast it may get hot enough to burn the brake. Water introduced in small quantities inside of the pulley wheel will prevent excessive heating.

After the brake is all prepared for operation it will be necessary to note the speed of the engine by actually counting the revolutions a minute, and at the same time another person should read the load on the scales.

This is all the data that will have to be taken in order to get horsepower. The method of calculation will be explained later. If at the same time the gasoline or fuel consumption for a horsepower is desired, it will be necessary to note carefully the quantity or weight of the gasoline at the start and stopping of the test, the time interval of operation, and in addition it will be necessary to keep the horsepower constant during the test interval.

Note the Speed

It already has been suggested that you note the speed of the engine. This may seem a difficult thing to do, but if the speed is observed from the half time shaft or from reciprocating parts connected from this shaft it may not be too difficult to accomplish. If it

is still too much to accomplish, a revolution counter may have to be used. This small instrument can be purchased at a price, not to exceed \$2 and will be found useful in determining the speed of any rotative machinery about the place. A watch with a second hand should be used in noting the minute intervals.

As the weight of the brake itself has some effect on the scale this should be taken into account. This may be done in the following manner: Immediately above the center of the shaft and between the brake and wheel, place a small round rod of any sort parallel to the shaft. When the brake is slacked off, and the engine is not running, the load on the scale will be the tare reading and the subsequent readings on the scale will have to be reduced by a similar amount.

In operation provided the length of 5 feet 3 1/8 inches is used as in the illustration, the horsepower will be equal to the speed a minute multiplied by the net load on scale divided by 1,000. If it is found convenient to use half of the length indicated it will be necessary to divide the product of speed and weight by 2,000. One-fourth of the length shown would call for a division of 4,000 and so thru the list in a similar manner.

Women in the Elections

It is estimated that the suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States will give 26,800,000 women the right to vote in the coming Presidential campaign. In making the estimate no allowance was made for aliens. The estimate is based on the 1910 census, and includes only women who are of lawful voting age.

The summary by states follows: Alabama 552,154, Arizona 48,280, Arkansas 387,193, California 738,524, Colorado 234,767, Connecticut 368,644, Delaware 64,286, Florida 196,553, Georgia 647,403, Idaho 76,799, Illinois 1,724,240, Indiana 847,723, Iowa 664,008, Kansas 432,827, Kentucky 637,731, Louisiana 434,889, Maine 248,309, Maryland 405,200, Massachusetts 1,181,933, Michigan 864,636, Minnesota 893,652, Mississippi 454,235, Missouri 985,167, Montana 89,915, Nebraska 327,844, Nevada 19,954, New Hampshire 148,909, New Jersey 810,324, New Mexico 80,467, New York 3,033,273, North Carolina 571,422, South Carolina 378,353, North Dakota 134,646, Ohio 1,538,175, Oklahoma 391,813, Oregon 185,155, Pennsylvania 2,325,408, Rhode Island 183,080, South Dakota 147,605, Tennessee 596,648, Texas 972,639, Utah 94,301, Vermont 117,571, Virginia 570,320, Washington 305,499, West Virginia 313,465, Wisconsin 672,272, Wyoming 31,724.

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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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With "Arm Swing" Stroke and Lever Controlled Friction Clutch for Starting and Stopping Saw.
Write for Prices and Description of this Fast Cutting, Practical One-Man Outfit.
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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.
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When writing advertisers mention this paper.

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Get into the liveliest, cleanest business of the age. Make \$200 to \$400 a month, selling my fine Hand-Made Tires—fresh from factory—guaranteed 6,000 miles. No seconds. Orders easy to get from friends and neighbors. Recorders come easier. No experience or capital needed. I teach you how to sell, furnish advertising and sample sections free. Send name for free details.
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NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS
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Jayhawkers Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

FOLLOWING a day of real corn weather on May 26 the wind changed to the north and with it came a rain of an inch. This was followed by much cooler weather with a few raindrops falling at intervals for the two days following. Today, May 29, it is still cool and the ground has dried but little. Not very good corn weather but it is excellent for small grain and grass. There is plenty of time for corn; it is a good stand and most fields are cleaner than usual for the beginning of June. Wheat is nearly all out in head while most oats are heading. It is usually thought that harvest follows in about 30 days after the grain begins to head; if this proves true this year our harvest will begin about June 25.

Plenty of Moisture

For the last 10 days we have had moisture in plenty for all plant growth and this has resulted in a lengthening of the straw of both wheat and oats. The cool, dry weather prior to May 20 held back the growth of oats to such an extent that in many fields it seemed as if it would be nip and tuck as to whether they could be cut with a binder. But the moisture and favorable weather have stretched them up and now it seems that even the poorest growth will be of fair height. Our oats on plowed ground now seem likely to reach waist high at harvest which is just about the right height to handle well. Wheat straw is going to be just right to handle with a grain binder and harvesting should be a pleasure this year after handling the immense growth of one year ago.

No Cars for Hay

Unless there is a change soon there is going to be very little interest taken in the prairie hay harvest in this part of the state. The price is all right; there is no complaint by anyone on that score but the hay simply cannot be shipped out of the county. It is said on apparently good authority that June 1 will find 500 cars of prairie hay still in store in Gridley territory with no indication that even one-fourth will find cars for shipment before it is time to harvest the 1920 crop. Add to this the fact that the crop of 1920 is likely to be of light tonnage owing to a dry, cool spring, and that wages probably will be the highest ever known and it can be seen why most hay men are not enthusiastic over the outlook.

Co-operative Companies

I received an inquiry a short time ago regarding the co-operative companies of this county. There seemed to be a number on first thought but on studying the matter I could not recall but one or two real co-operative ventures in the county. There are stores in several towns, one in Burlington, one in Waverly and I think one in Aliceville which can qualify as real co-operative concerns because they distribute their profits among their patrons regardless of whether they are stockholders. But all the other so-called co-operative ventures are really stock concerns. It is true that some of them have so large a list of stockholders that they might almost be classed as true co-operatives but in reality only the stockholders receive any profits that may be made.

How the Grange Operates

A real co-operative concern, like the Grange store at Burlington, has to do an immense amount of bookkeeping because every person who buys goods of them to the amount of \$25 is entitled to a share in the profits. Even here the non-stockholder does not stand on quite the same footing the stockholder does, for he receives only one-half as much rebate as the stockholder. It will be seen how such a division of profits must add to the bookkeeping for an account must be kept of every transaction and it must be known whether the purchaser is a stockholder or not. This matter is simplified at the Burlington store by requiring every transaction to be a cash one. The person who buys

goods there is given a bill showing the name of the purchaser, the list of articles bought and the amount. These bills are kept by the purchaser until January 1, and July 1 of every year when, if the sum purchased equals or exceeds \$25, they are turned in to the store and are given the rebate which the profits for that period allow. In this way there is but little confusion of accounts but it stands the purchaser in hand not to lose his bills for if he does he loses his rebate. There are really very few genuine co-operative concerns in the state for co-operation means that all who do business should share in the profits. But this is a distinction without a difference for it often happens that a stock company may have so wide a range of stockholders that in reality they virtually take in the whole community without being in the strictest sense a real co-operative company.

What is a Small Farm?

Some time ago I mentioned that I had received a letter from a person who wished to buy a small farm of which he could take immediate posses-

sion. Since then I have received many letters offering farms for sale but not one of them filled the first requirement, for the smallest farm offered was of 160 acres and they ranged from that on up to 640 acres. If those who sent letters to be forwarded receive no answer they may know it was because a small farm did not mean 160 acres to my correspondent but it did mean something between 40 and 80 acres. I suppose that in Western Kansas 160 acres might be considered a small farm but in the eastern part of the state only farms of 80 acres or less are classed as small.

Wet Harvest for Alfalfa

On this farm there are two fields of alfalfa, one of 10 and one of 8 acres. This is all on common upland and the growth, like that of the prairie grass, is smaller than usual. This is caused mainly by the freeze of April 3. On that date alfalfa was of forward growth but the freeze that night cut it down to the ground. The dry, cool weather which followed made recovery slow and our first crop of alfalfa is going to be a small one. The 8-acre field was cut the day before the rain but it cured rapidly and by noon of May 26 it was ready for the barn. The rain caught us, despite our hurry, with one load left in the field and it is there yet. It seems almost impossible to get the first crop of alfalfa saved without a wetting.

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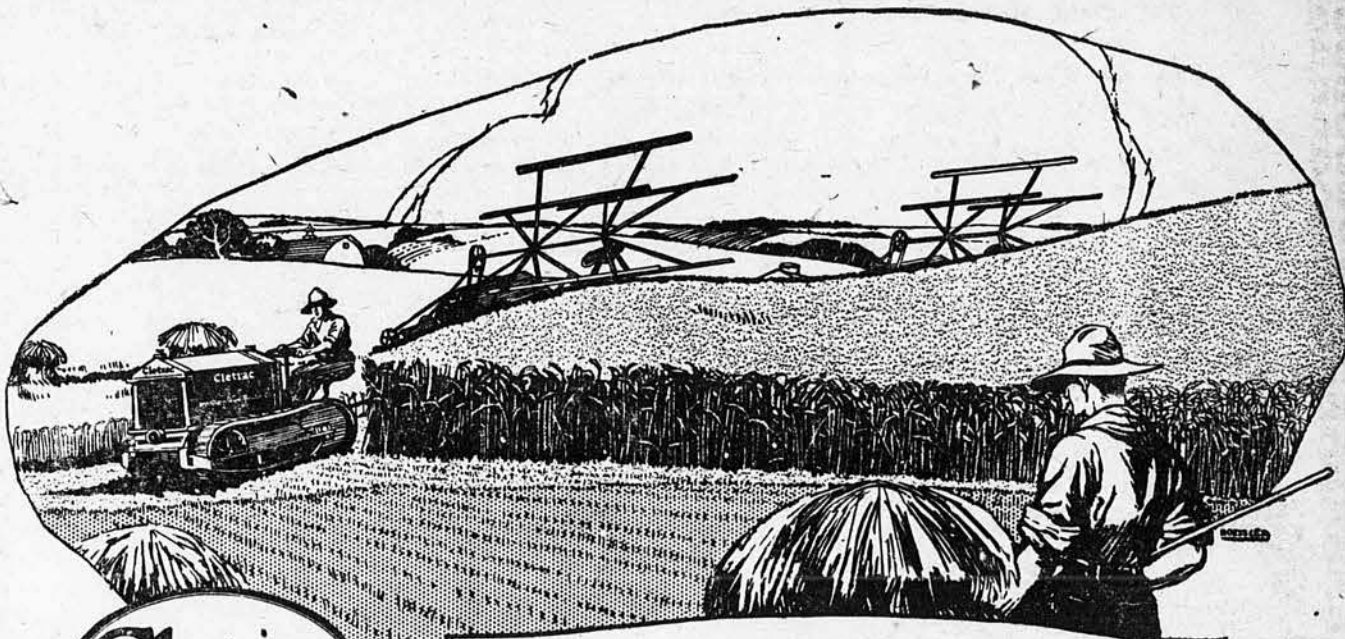
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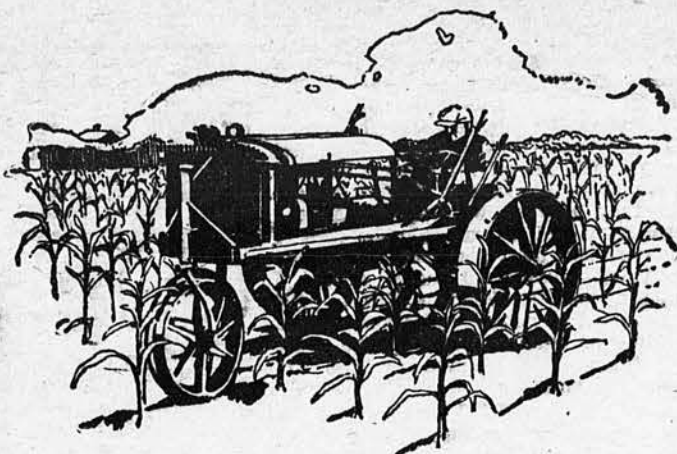
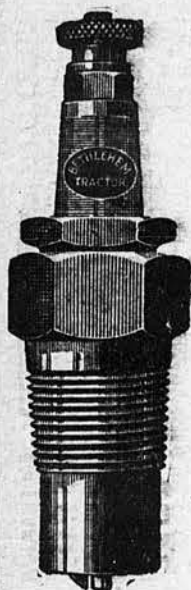
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Among Colorado Farmers

COLORADO is developing high producing Holsteins that will rank with those in the leading herds of the East. The following extract from a letter from G. L. Penley, superintendent of a leading Holstein farm in Prowers county, tells of the results he is obtaining.

We are glad to announce that Colorado's great 4-year-old cow, Sally Johanna DeVries 2d, owned by the American Beet Sugar Company, Center Farm, Lamar, Colo., has repeated her 30-pound performance. Calving last year as a junior 4-year-old she made the splendid seven-day official record of 34.74 pounds of butter from 682.9 pounds of milk, giving 104.5 pounds her best day. She was awarded fifth prize for milk and tenth prize for butter for cows in her class tested all over the United States, there being 749 competing records.

This year as a 5-year-old, after recovering from a case of milk fever, she made a seven-day official record of 30.52 pounds of butter from 579.9 pounds of milk, and is being continued on a semi-official yearly test, being milked three times a day. She is near the 100-pound mark.

We are fortunate in having three heifers from this great cow in our herd, two of these being sired by our senior herd sire, Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac, who now has 18 A. R. O. daughters and one producing son. Two daughters are above 30 pounds; one is 3 years old and the other is 4 years old. This latter heifer also made a great 30-day record of 131.96 pounds of butter from 2456.1 pounds of milk. This daughter of Smithdale is soon due to calve again; she weighs 1800 pounds. She will be put on a semi-official yearly test. We have just completed an official test on six of our cows, all making creditable records, and are making a good start on a yearly test.

Good Prices for Livestock

Wages will continue high, and when laboring people have money they live well and, for most of us, living well means eating good, and the principal thing in a workingman's diet is meat. Before the reconstruction period is ended people will have discovered that meat is the cheapest foodstuff on the market, and they also will come to know that raised standards of living are responsible for a large part of their increased expenditures.

Agitations will gradually disappear as people accustom themselves to the changed conditions and realize that pre-war prices will never prevail again, for we are going forward and not backward and must reckon with conditions as they are and not as they were.

All these things, together with a world shortage of cattle and an ever increasing population, make the future of the cattle industry the brightest of any large industry today.

W. W. Swearingen.

Denver, Colo.

Improving Colorado Corn

If corn growing in Colorado reaches its ultimate possibility, a great deal of attention will necessarily be paid to the selection of seed. Experiments with the selection of seed corn have shown that show card standing has little to do with the ability of corn to yield bushels of shelled grain.

What the grower wants is acre yield and quality. These results may be obtained by performance breeding, the so-called ear-to-row selection. Ear-to-row selection is carried out approximately as follows: A number of desirable, matured ears from desirable stalks are selected in the field. These are dried, stored and cared for in the best manner possible. In the spring, a portion of every ear is shelled and used to plant a row or rows in the breeding test plot. The other portion is labeled and saved. Every row in the test plot is harvested and its yield determined separately. The following year, the kept portions of the ears which gave high yielding rows are planted in a

seed patch. Thus, the new seed patch came from seed of high-yielding strains only. Corn from this seed patch is used for planting the general crop. Selection of high-yielding strains may go on indefinitely, constantly improving the average of the crop. Corn responds to selection more readily than most other farm crops.

Care for the Cars

In speaking of the care of automobiles, E. B. Dale, in charge of the automobile course at the Colorado Agricultural college, says, "People will find that a little care with the springs of their cars will make riding easier. Anyone who is getting his interior self turned over every time he takes his car out will find this advice worth while: Remove the springs; take them apart and remove all dirt and rust between the spring leaves. Polish the parts of the leaves which rub together. Then assemble, using plenty of graphite grease between the leaves. The result is gratifying."

For Lower Feeding Costs

Heavy losses have been sustained by the feeders this year. This is partly due to the high priced feed, according to R. W. Clark of the Colorado Agricultural college. To win next winter the feeders should begin to provide feed now and keep the matter definitely in mind all the time.

Farmers and feeders cannot hope to succeed by importing everything their animals consume. Such a system is wrong. The farm is the place to produce feed and most farms in Colorado are capable of doing it. Close attention must be given to the matter or there will be a shortage of feed again next year.

Silage crops do well in almost all parts of the state and farmers can depend on them.

Make Pedigree Records Right

The recent statement from one of the swine record associations that it is necessary to correspond with applicants regarding one in every four pedigree applications sent in, emphasizes the fact that it is extremely necessary that pedigree applications be correctly made out. A little added time at the time the application is filled in, to make sure that every blank is properly filled out, that names, numbers and dates are correct and that the application is properly signed, will insure a speedy record and prompt return of the records to you.

How Many Friends?

We know you have many friends who would be very glad to receive a sample copy of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. You believe in the policies of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze—your friends would, too, if they could see the paper. Send us the names and addresses of eight or more of your friends who are not now readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and we will not only send the copies free, but we will send you a clutch pencil for your trouble.

Several thousands of miles of hard surfaced road will be built in Kansas in the next two or three years, as soon as the prices for materials and labor get a little lower.



Belgian Mares on Sunshine Farm, Owned by Lester Beveridge, Arapahoe, Colo., Which Offer Some Indication of the Progress of Horse Breeding.

Farming in Western Kansas

NOT FOR many years have the prospects for volunteer wheat been so good in Western Kansas as this year. Obviously there is a reason.

The growing season has been ideal for volunteer wheat. There was little moisture during the late summer and early fall until the middle of September. The shattered grain and fallen heads were therefore not able to germinate any earlier than the wheat that was regularly sown. Plenty of rain fell during the rest of the fall which gave all the wheat an equal start. The winter was mild and little winter killing took place. While soil blowing in some sections was severe during the early spring an abundance of moisture later in the season brought the volunteer wheat again to the front.

But not often have such ideal conditions prevailed. Much of the volunteer wheat sprouts from fallen heads, which means that from 15 to 20 plants grow in a cluster. Since few of these become deeply rooted considerable winter killing during a dry and severe winter usually results. The stand is invariably uneven, at places being too thick, in others too thin. The thin areas are conducive to soil blowing and later in the season may become weedy.

Perhaps the greatest objection to volunteer wheat is that it usually comes up from two to four weeks earlier than regularly sown wheat. It therefore makes too rank a growth in the fall and at the same time harbors the Hessian flies. Also volunteer wheat does not germinate and come up uniformly and therefore does not mature uniformly.

For these reasons farmers should not become too optimistic over this year's results and plan to leave a large acreage for volunteer wheat next year with the hopes of obtaining another good crop without the usual efforts commensurate with good wheat farming.

Grain Sorghum Improvement

Eight hundred selections from grain sorghum heads have been planted this spring by A. F. Swanson of the Fort Hays Experiment station to discover higher yielding, earlier and more disease resistant grain sorghums for Western Kansas.

Three hundred and twenty-five of the selections are Red amber-feterita crosses, or hybrids, planted with the object of finding a higher yielding sweet stalk, smut resistant grain crop, thus combining the good qualities of each plant. The remainder are selections of kafir, feterita and milo that are being tried out to find a grain sorghum that will stand the dry, hot summers better than anything now available.

A Crop for Late Planting

Freed's sorgo, commonly misnamed "White Cane," is an excellent grain crop for late planting in Western Kansas, especially where some other crop has failed to make a stand. The results at the Fort Hays Experiment station during the last six years show that Freed's will mature a good crop of grain in about 85 days after seeding. The average yield for the last six years has been 16.4 bushels an acre. The feeding value of the grain is as good as kafir, feterita, milo or any other grain sorghum.

Corn Planting Late

Corn planting was so delayed by rain and cold weather in Norton and adjacent counties that on May 20 considerable planting still remained to be done. Early planted corn came up so slowly that more replanting than usual seemed probable. Farther south in Rooks and Ellis counties planting conditions were more favorable and stands are likely to be good.

Kafir Germinates Well

Early indications point to better stands of kafir and other sorghums this year than in the last three or four years. This is due chiefly to the plentiful supply of exceptionally well matured seed.

At the Fort Hays Experiment station nearly every grain of the kafir

planted the middle of May seems to have sprouted, and some fields may be too thick. In previous years the station usually has found it necessary to plant two or more grains of good seed for every plant desired. Experiments conducted during the last six years show that 8 to 12 inches apart in the row is best for grain production. Four to 8 inches gives a slightly higher average tonnage, a factor to be considered when forage production is important.

Feed or Weeds?

Nearly every farm has a few acres of waste land which if plowed or disked at once could produce much good feed. Sorghum, Sudan grass and millet may be sown on well prepared land up to July 1 with good prospects of success.

Let's cash in on those weedy strips where the wheat blew out, or where grasshoppers took the alfalfa.

Combined Harvesters Coming

The combined harvester and thresher will receive a thoro trial in Western Kansas this harvest. There has been quite a demand for these machines due to the labor situation and to the favorable experience of the few farmers, mostly good mechanics, who introduced them last year.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Plant a good supply of annuals for cut flowers in the home this year. Sweet peas, nasturtiums, phlox, zinnias, candytuft and mignonette are all good.

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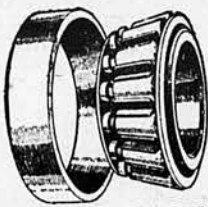
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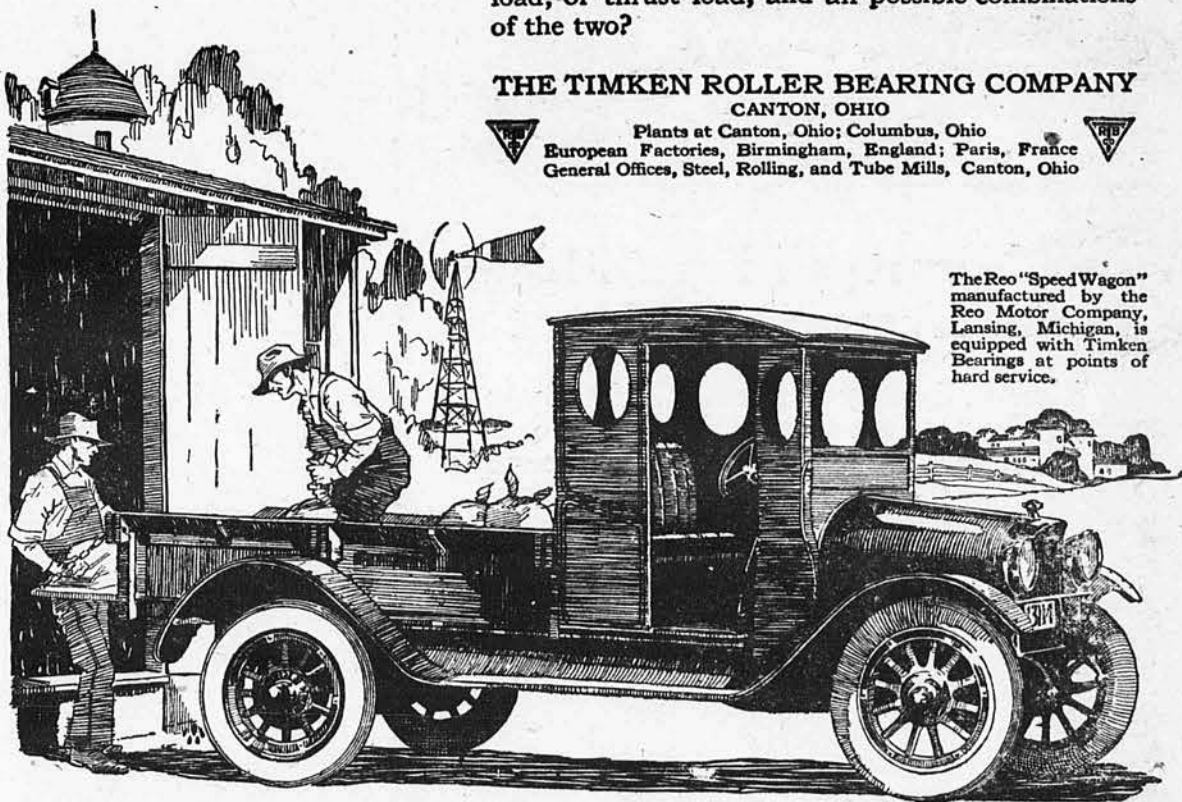
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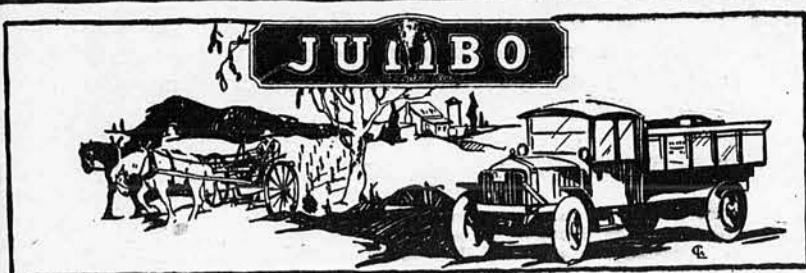
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Kansas Farm News Notes

TEN OR MORE undergraduate students taking the dairy course at the Kansas State Agricultural college have been located on the big dairy farms of the country, says J. B. Fitch, professor of dairy husbandry in that institution. This is a larger number than have previously accepted such employment. The wages paid range around \$65 a month. Students might make more money in the harvest fields, perhaps, but the men who have chosen dairying as their life work consider the experience gained on the most progressive dairy farms of the country in this period of summer employment to be invaluable.

Big Wool Pool

One of the biggest co-operative wool pools of the state has been organized in the four counties of Washington, Smith, Mitchell and Cloud. From 60,000 to 75,000 pounds of wool have been listed. The Northern Kansas Sheep and Wool Growers' association is in charge.

Test Cows in Marshall

An attempt is being made to start a cow testing association in Marshall county. The county agent, O. T. Bonnett, reports that not quite enough men are lined up yet to finance the hiring of a tester. Among those interested are Albert Kramer and Renny McKee of Blue Rapids, R. O. McKee, Marysville, and Charles Tilley, Frankfort.

Value of Dairy Cows

The average price of milk cows in the United States had increased from \$58.25, January 1, 1915, to \$91.95, the average for 1919, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a gain of 58 per cent in five years. The total value of milk cows is given as \$2,022,000,000. This is more than the value of all other classes of cattle combined.

Sheep Club Meeting

Boys and girls of the Havensville community who got bred ewes from S. M. Knox last fall met recently in the vocational school building and formed a sheep club in which 20 memberships were taken. Matters pertaining to the growing of sheep were discussed in addition to the social features of the meeting. It was decided to permit anyone who is interested in sheep to join the club.

Lyon County Calf Club

A \$100 prize has been offered in Lyon county for the Shorthorn calf club member showing the best results in feeding and caring for a calf. A Shorthorn club has been organized, the plan being to use calves 5 to 8 months old, feeding and caring for them thru a six months' period when a sale will be held. Other prizes in proportion will be offered. The county agent, Gaylord Hancock, is now receiving applications for club membership. The plan is being fostered and promoted by the Shorthorn breeders of the county.

Horsemen Meet

A banquet meeting to emphasize the great need for breeding more and better horses will be held at the Baltimore hotel in Kansas City June 14. It is under the management of the Horse Association of America. At Omaha recently a similar meeting was held attended by 400 enthusiastic horsemen. This was the best meeting of its kind ever held. There will be no charge for the dinner in Kansas City. A number of prominent men will speak, including Wayne Dinsmore, former secretary of the Percheron Society of America and now secretary of the Horse Association of America.

State Farm Bureau Offices

In the remodeling of the Purcell building in Manhattan, recently purchased by the Riley County Farmers' Union Co-operative Business association, five rooms are being arranged as headquarters for the State Farm Bureau Federation. The executive com-

mittee selected this location in order that farmers coming to Manhattan on business might conveniently confer with Charles R. Weeks, general secretary of the State Farm Bureau. It is also a decided advantage to have the state headquarters located in close proximity to the Kansas State Agricultural college in order to have available the vast store of information to be found at this institution.

Farmers to Build a Mill

Farmers of Ford county are planning to build and operate a flour mill at Dodge City. Members of the Farmers' Elevator association at Dodge City launched the mill project at a recent meeting, voting to subscribe \$5 each to the mill fund. This started the project with a pledged fund of \$7,500. Wheat growers around Ensign offered to add \$5,000 more to the fund. Obstructive tactics by privately owned mills and elevators induced farmers and wheat growers to take this step, according to a statement made by T. L. Daniels, secretary-treasurer of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' association with headquarters at Hutchinson. "The farmers are going into the milling business themselves now," said Mr. Daniels.

Cost of Maintaining Horses

From reports supplied by 2,000 farmers representing every county in Kansas, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, finds that the average cost of maintaining a farm horse for 1919 was \$138. During the pre-war period, 1911 to 1913, it was \$61. In Eastern Kansas the average annual cost in this period was \$67 and \$157 in 1919. In Central Kansas it was \$62 in the pre-war period and \$130 in 1919 and in Western Kansas \$55 for the pre-war period and \$126 in 1919. Mr. Mohler finds from the reports of his correspondents that the average number of days' work done by a farm work horse in a year is 169 in the eastern third of the state and 155 in the central and western divisions.

High Schools Teach Farming

Twenty-nine boys have just completed the two-year course in vocational agriculture in the Arkansas City high school. These boys go out trained in many of the principles of practical farming. All the boys of the class are from the farm but one and he has just moved to the country, riding to town each day with a load of cream for the creamery during the last few months of the term. This high school was one of the first to take up vocational work which was considered by many as a sort of experiment. The results have been highly satisfactory thus far. L. B. Pollum is the agricultural instructor.

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.

Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

COMMERCIAL paper advanced from 7 3/4 per cent to 8 per cent last week in New York, the highest rate within a generation on Wall Street. The advance follows the Federal Reserve Bank's raise June 1 to 7 per cent on rediscounts on commercial paper and 6 per cent for rediscounts on paper secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes. It is expected that the Bank of England will raise its rate to 7 per cent this week or next. Throughout the Middle West prime commercial paper runs around 8 per cent.

Government Bonds Advance

Previously to Federal Reserve Bank's increase in its rates the stock and security markets had been showing a stronger tendency. Liberty bonds and Victory notes, bought almost entirely by the West and Middle West, had made excellent gains, the dividend-paying rails had developed strength and there was a marked upward activity in stocks and bonds, all of which gave a very optimistic view of things since it showed that the campaign of general price cutting by retail stores throughout the country was not to result in a deflation stampede. The announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank's increase in rates, however, sent the mark off several points.

It is generally believed that this more recent raise in rediscount rates was wise in that it will encourage deflation still further. Fear that the general retail price cutting of a month ago might bring on a stampede has been dispelled by knowledge of the fact that there really is a shortage of many commodities and that apparently prices cannot come down in many lines and possibly may go up. Late in May this Government received 22 million dollars in gold, a British Government shipment from the Orient to meet part of the Anglo-French loan due in the fall. This shipment, however, has had little effect in the depleted gold. This shipment makes a total of 68 million dollars that the British Government has sent to the United States to meet Government loans. It is said that this recent shipment is part of the gold bullion deposited by the Kolchak Government as security for a loan. It is believed that the British Government probably will send more Siberian gold to America, as Soviet representatives are now in London negotiating for goods and for recognition.

Traffic Tangle Works Hardships

While the credit strain and tight money continue there is an easier feeling among bankers and business men and a confidence that there will be no stampede in our industries or commerce. The most stubborn and harmful condition that prevails apparently is the traffic tangle in which hundreds of millions of dollars in goods are tied up and a proportionate amount of credit "frozen" where no power can liquidate it. While the switchmen's outflow strike is still a hampering factor the greatest element is the shortage of equipment. It is estimated that 200,000 freight cars and 3,000 locomotives are required to bring traffic back to normal. Freight congestion also is hurting ocean shipping, as steamers cannot get coal.

The American Woolen Company announced last week that its plants would operate only four days a week. This announcement reflects the general condition of the textile manufacturing, which are facing troubles in that the buyers are refusing to order because of the uncertainty of the market, because the buyers have started a regular epidemic of cancellation of previous orders and because of a threatened strike, the railroad congestion and a further crisis in Japan which is hampering the silk trade.

Lists Stubble Following Harvester

G. E. Lee of Pleasant View Grain and Stock Farm, Pratt county, writes that he plans to run a six-horse double-row lister behind his combined harvester-thresher outfit when he begins harvesting his 325 acres of wheat. Very few farmers are able to work ground

immediately following the harvester. In 1917 Mr. Lee used a 15-30 tractor to pull an 8-foot binder with shocker and a tandem disk, setting the shocks on the cultivated ground. He sold his small separator and bought the combined harvester-thresher in 1918. He pulls it with the tractor along with a wagon. Two men operate the outfit, getting over more than 25 acres a day. A third man hauls the loaded wagons to the farm elevator where a small engine elevates the grain to the bins. A minimum of hand labor is used to handle the wheat harvest on this farm.

A Better Use of Water

(Continued from Page 10.)

Spearville for example; he lives on a farm about 10 miles south of Jetmore, on the high country between there and the Arkansas River. He now is putting

in a plant to deliver 500 gallons a minute. He is 50 feet from water, and he has about 20 feet of sand from which it is pumped. The actual cost of the materials being used is \$500; this does not include the power, which is supplied by a tractor which Mr. Nielson already owns, and the labor, which he has done himself; he understands the mechanical principles involved in plant installation. The cost to the average man would be somewhat higher. He will irrigate 10 acres, mostly alfalfa, but also including a truck patch and an orchard.

The leading irrigation farmers of the state also are expanding their operations. E. E. Frizell of Larned, for example, is installing a big concrete dam, to hold the water of the Pawnee River. He also is adding new pumps, and is expecting to greatly increase his irrigated acreage. The Yaggy Plantation of Hutchinson is getting ready to irrigate 320 acres more, which will be planted to orchard. There is an especially healthful interest in irrigation along the Pawnee River as far as Jetmore; the electric power line now goes to Burdett, and it is believed it will be finished as far as Jetmore by the beginning of another crop season.

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If you want a silo that will be satisfactory for a life-time, you will save time, trouble and money by dealing with the oldest Silo Company in this territory. Both glazed and unglazed, everlasting fire clay tile. Triple air space. Write a card for free circulars and prices.

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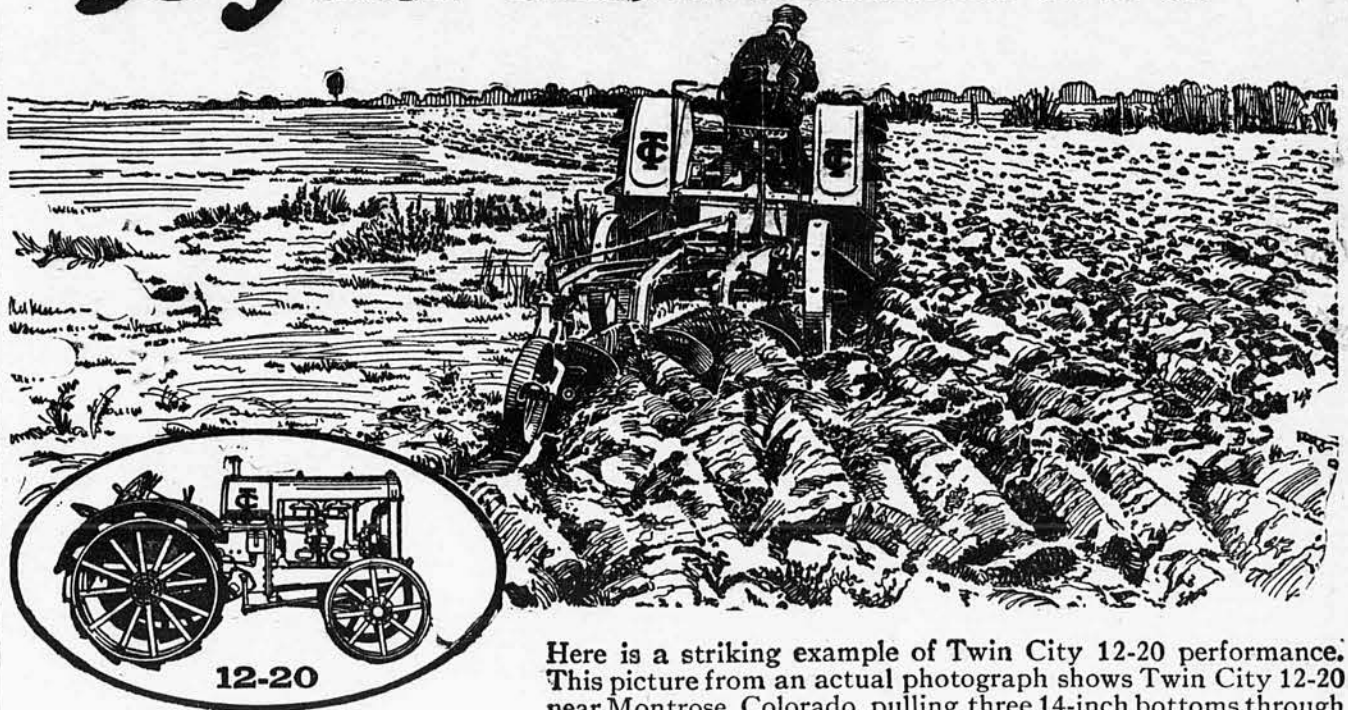
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REY O. DOUGLAS, SECRETARY

Ask for Booklet, "Six Per Cent and Safety."

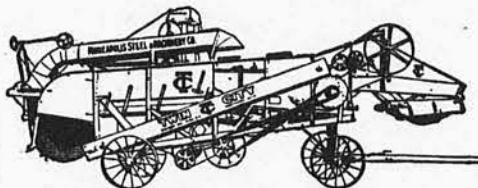
Twin City 12-20 Plowing 30 year old Alfalfa Sod



12-20

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TWIN CITY
12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Tin Cans Make Very Good Containers for Cold-Packed Food

HOUSEKEEPERS naturally fall into two classes in their use of tin cans in canning. There are two extremes: those who wouldn't use tin cans because they are afraid of them and those who think they can succeed with no other can for all products or for some one product such as tomatoes. As the unfortunate peace-making character, the landlord, in George Eliot's story of Silas Marner said: "The truth lies between them."

There are many times when tin cans are preferable to glass jars. The one who wishes to can products for market may sometimes use glass jars advantageously for pickles and acid fruits. The home canner who sells her products thru a local grocer often finds she can use glass jars and offer a rebate on a second order if the can is returned, cleaned and fit for use. Generally the one who cans for market may find much more ease in canning in tin cans and greater profit on the products canned.

Cans Easier to Handle

Tin cans are easier to handle because they may be tossed about without fear of breakage. Likewise they may be plunged into boiling water without breaks resulting, or taken from boiling water and set in cool places without danger of cracks. There is less danger of breakage in the later handling of tin cans. When packed for shipment or hauling, little care is needed.

Greater profits result from the use of tin cans as they cost less. The cost depends upon the quantity ordered. Carload rates are less than the thousand rates. Freight charges, by carloads, are much less, too. When several in any neighborhood co-operate, they receive a substantial reduction.

If I were planning to dispose of any product by the canning method, I should study the market requirements and order cans in suitable quantities such as are used for that product. Gooseberries and apples intended for use in pies are generally put up in No. 10 cans or gallon containers. Tomatoes, the most profitable vegetable to can, usually are sold in No. 2 or No. 3 cans. Seldom does one find peas, corn

or beans in other than the No. 2 cans. The best cans, undoubtedly, are the kind known as the sanitary cans. The lid forms the whole end of the can. For home use, they may be sealed by a small handpower machine that usually has sold for about \$10. Its operation is so simple that a child can easily manage it. Cans may be unsealed as well as sealed by the machine. In many homes it has been found possible to use such cans over five or six times. Even the cans that have the soldered caps may be unsealed, we are told, and a sanitary lid placed on the can.

In our home, the cans and sealing

time and money in the purchase. Especially does the user of a pressure cooker save time. The glass jar of food that has been sterilized in a pressure cooker will lose most of the liquid content if the pet-cock is opened before the steam is reduced. Waiting for the steam pressure to get down to the zero mark takes a good share of one's canning time. With tightly sealed tin cans, there is no danger of sucking out the liquids and the pet-cock may be opened as soon as the sterilization is complete.

The terms used in speaking of tin canning were cap, tip, exhaust and sterilize. Often, we were advised to

lids to tighten. The cans require no wrapping to keep the products in the dark. A uniform, neat and easily handled set of cans is the result of canning in one size of tin cans.

Those who would can for market would do well to write to the state food officials in the state relative to the legal requirements for the sale of canned goods. If the products are to be shipped for sale outside of the state one should also secure from the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., a copy of the Food and Drugs Act. The National Canners' Association of Washington, D. C., will give any information a new market canner may desire, such as the nearest factory making tin cans, cost of same and requirements in the weights of can contents. Those who contemplate purchasing tin cans should not wait until the product is nearly ready to can as there are many delays in shipment possible. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Keeping the Hired Man Happy

Our hired man has an upstairs room high enough in which to stand upright thru the center, the bed is as good as any in the house, the ventilation is good and the mountain view from the window is beautiful. There is a small oil heater in the room for use whenever needed. When he is not at work he is free to go with us in the auto, to church and town, or wherever the car goes.

Our neighbor who owns much land and has many men employed does better than we. His old car, which still is good, is often at the disposal of the one man he boards, and he has good houses for the married men he employs. One of his hired men lives opposite us. He built a new cottage for this man and his family last year with double floors, large windows and big closets. The owner comes on Sunday mornings with his car and family and takes the hired man and his family to church or sends another hired man with the car. They are happy and work as conscientiously as for themselves. A. H. Rio Grande Co., Colorado.



In Cold-Pack Canning the Cans are Completely Sealed Before Sterilization so There are No Hot Lids to Tighten.

outfit were bought before the small, hand power sealer of sanitary cans, was in use. We have the cans with solder hemmed caps and a sealing outfit consisting of gasoline blast furnace, two capping steels, tipping copper and the usual salamoniac, flux, wire solder and brush. The tipping copper has saved a number of trips to the tin-smith. Milk pails, cans and all sorts of tin utensils are easily soldered.

One who has a chance to get such an outfit as ours will find economy of

seal the cap (capping) and leave the small vent in the center of the cap open for a certain length of time while sterilizing. This was called the exhaust period. Closing the small vent with a drop of solder is called tipping and cooking for complete killing of all bacteria is called sterilizing. The cold-pack method of canning does away with the need of an exhaust period. When ready for sterilizing, the tin can has been entirely sealed. When sterilization is completed, there are no hot

A Birthday Party Every Month

WHEN THE Country Club held its annual election of officers last year it was decided that the members' birthdays would be celebrated by the women and their families spending those days at the various homes. To say we have had good times would be putting it mildly. There being 10 members we had hoped to celebrate in 10 months, then keep the club's birthday, which is September 27, leaving one month for our annual picnic in August.

Last year we were all so busy with threshing, haying and other farm work that we had our picnic the early part of September at the public park at Thayer. The men made a trip to some of the melon patches and after a delicious luncheon served cafeteria style the melon feast began, lasting most of the afternoon. We had such a fine time that all are looking forward to the picnic day this summer.

Every member is presented with a token of remembrance on her birthday. The day is usually spent in visiting, music and feasting. Our March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Stella Burke when there were two birthdays.

The roll call at these meetings is responded to by telling or reading something about the subject selected each time by the club members. Some of the subjects selected are music, women, flowers, agriculture and modern conveniences. The program for the next

meeting will consist of sketches of lives of some of our women authors and outlines of some of their books.

Our club will soon be 4 years old. There have been many changes during that time but it has been the means of bringing several women together in a social and educational way. Sometimes we have to make an extra effort and do extra work to be able to attend the meetings, but I can truthfully say I have always felt amply repaid for any efforts made by the benefits and inspiration received by spending the day with my friends and neighbors. Neosho Co., Kan. Mrs. B. B. King.

Hot Water in Summer, Too

Where the hot water tank is attached to the furnace it is impossible to have plenty of hot water during the summer unless some other arrangements are made.

Conrad Handke of Atchison county solved the problem by attaching a kerosene water heater to the tank. He is delighted with it for he says the water heats quickly

and there is just as abundant supply of hot water in the summer as during the winter.

These heaters are made in two types. One has the single burner over which is a funnel-shaped hood. This hood directs the heat to the enclosed copper water coil. The other type has three burners which are set closely together. The combined heat of the three passing thru the hood to the coil heats the water much more rapidly than the heat of the single burner.

It is not difficult to connect the heater to the tank and the cost of installation is small. The cold water pipe leading from the bottom of the tank enters the heater near the top of the hood where it joins the coil. As the water heats it rises and passes thru a pipe leading into the tank.

Both the single and the triple heaters rest on an iron standard with a 38-foot copper coil in these heaters which is enclosed and stands directly above the burners. A pipe fits into the coil hood so that if there be any objectionable fumes they are carried out thru the chimney. Whether the water tank is in the bathroom, kitchen, or basement; whether it is connected with the furnace or because the cost of the heater lies in the 38 feet of copper coil. These are

wick burners enclosed in white steel or blue enameled chimneys. A glass reservoir feeds the kerosene into the burners.

If one should prefer a wickless heater he will have no difficulty in finding one. A vapor oil heater is designed for attaching to the water tank. This heater rests on two iron standards with broad bases. The fuel reservoir stands at the side of the water coil.

This style of heater is made in one type only, having two burners. The fuel flows directly into the burner thru an iron pipe. There the fuel is mixed with the proper amount of air and this combination rises to the top of the burner and turns into a very hot flame.

These water heaters will operate about 10 hours on 1 gallon of fuel and they heat enough hot water for a bath in 30 minutes. They are installed with the same ease as the wick heater and can be used with any ordinary 20 to 60 gallon hot water tank. There is a 38-foot copper coil in these heaters which is enclosed and stands directly above the burners. A pipe fits into the coil hood so that if there be any objectionable fumes they are carried out thru the chimney.

Whether the water tank is in the bathroom, kitchen, or basement; whether it is connected with the furnace or because the cost of the heater lies in the 38 feet of copper coil. These are



Members of the Country Club.

Women's Service Corner

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

Naming the Farm

Can two farms in the same state have the same name?—Mrs. B. E.

It is not unlawful for two farms in the same state to have the same name. I think all of the names you suggested are good ones for your farm.

Would Sell Fancywork

My friend and I are planning to organize a crochet club and would like to know where we can sell our work.—A. and G.

I do not know of any store that buys crochet work. In most towns there is a ladies' exchange that sells homemade articles on shares, and sometimes dry goods stores will do this. I suggest, also, that you run an ad in your local newspaper.

About the Chautauqua School

Can you give me any information about the Chautauqua school? Also where may I obtain a catalog of printed pictures?—A. Reader.

If you will write to the Chautauqua Association, Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., they will explain their correspondence course to you. The Curtis-Cameron Company, Pierce Building, Boston, Mass., has a catalog containing prints and descriptions of pictures which it sells for a small sum. I suggest that you write to them for further information.

Send to Rug Factory

Will you please tell me where I can get ingrain carpets made up into short length rugs?—A Farm Wife.

I do not know of any company near you that makes small rugs out of carpets. The McCormick Carpet Cleaning Co., 522 Van Buren St., and the Topeka Rug Factory, 515 East 4th St., both at Topeka, do this work. It might be possible for you to send your carpets here.

Farm Home News

Farm work has enough startling surprises to keep it from becoming monotonous. One is the sudden appearance of potato bugs in the garden patch. As these rows of green promise to save the purchase of a very high-priced food, any bug that threatens to destroy the plants must suffer. In the field we used the orchard spray pump with Bordeaux mixture that had been left from the last spraying of the orchard. In the garden its use is not practical. At the time it seemed too dry and hot to use the hand duster. As the hand sprayer was out of order, we were obliged to improvise one. We had seen one old man spraying by means of a bucket punched full of holes in the bottom. This looked like a laborious kind of hand irrigation that would require the carrying of a good deal of water. In its place, we used a pail of Bordeaux mixture and tried applying it with an old whisk broom. It did excellently. It was an easy matter to whisk the spray dope on the under side of the leaves as well as on the upper. One large pail of mixture sufficed for several rows of potatoes. It was not necessary to carry it all the time as is true of the sprinkling can. It could be set down and used for 4 feet on each side.

Owing to the appearance of mites, we have set the large spray pump near the chicken house. An application of a creolin solution did not seem to cause the death of all. We thought we'd risk kerosene with warm soap suds following to clean out the oil. It was not a safe risk as the kerosene found the weak places in the hose and made "punctures" in the tube. So long as we use the sprayer we shall have to trust to creolin. For hand application we plan to get the old safe-guard of the chicken raiser—crude carbolic acid. One fine feature of the acid is its permanence. It soaks into the wood and stays a long time to act successfully as a repellent.

Like most beginners, we have had to learn a few things about geese—at the cost of the geese. The first eggs laid were infertile. The few that hatched from the first settings came a few

days apart. The goslings were cared for with the expectation of giving all to the hen when her work was done. At that time, she would have nothing to do with them. They thrived fairly well but they needed a mother's protecting care to save them from a young dog. A switch used on the dog as he grabbed a young goose for play, saved the last three. Having successfully broken up the setting desires of one goose, we tried it with all. They didn't all lay again. We would better have set them on their own eggs and have saved the hens for other work. Another year we shall use hens for the first settings and geese for the second. The first gosling that hatches will be given to a hen mother and others added as needed. We have learned that hens cannot distinguish ages of young geese, ducks and turkeys so easily as they can see differences in their own chicken kind.

Floors in the newly plastered rooms had been stained around large rugs. As we prefer to use small rugs that are more easily handled, especially in bedrooms, we have applied a varnish stain to the floors. Two coats of light oak have been enough to give the floors an even finish.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Lace is Used for Trimming

9689—Ladies' Waist. Lace edging and fine pin tucks combine to make a dainty trimming. The closing is on the shoulders and the set-in sleeves may be in either of two styles. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9674—Girls' Long-Waisted Dress. This frock of dotted Swiss and lace is dainty for dress-up occasions. The



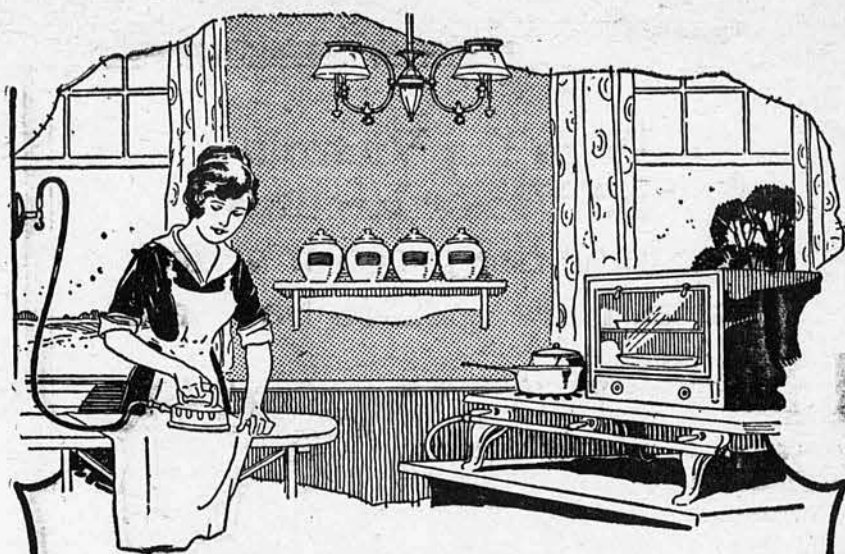
waist closes at the back and the sleeves are set in. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9683—Ladies' Dress. Two deep tucks appear in the skirt to simulate a double tunic. The waist is collarless with kimono sleeves and back and front panel effect. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 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. Give size and number of pattern.

Limited space prevents showing all the styles. We will send our 32-page fashion magazine containing all the good, new styles, dressmaking helps, serial story, and so forth, for 5 cents postage prepaid, or 3 cents if ordered with a pattern. Send 15 cents for magazine and pattern.

For removing rust stains from any fabric that will wash, take onion juice and wet the spot well, sprinkle with salt and rub briskly between hands. Lay the goods on a warm iron (not hot) and pat gently. The spot will instantly disappear. Do not put iron on the goods.



Beat City Folks At Their Own Game

CITY people have an idea that they enjoy all sorts of comforts and luxuries unknown to country dwellers. Nothing is more absurd!

As a matter of fact, farmers can be as well off in the matter of conveniences as city folk.

Take the two vital matters of lighting and cooking, for instance. You, Mr. Farmer, can have light in your home just as efficient as city gas. Your wife can have every city cooking convenience. The

COLT
TRADE MARK

CARBIDE LIGHTING AND COOKING PLANT is self-operating and produces gas with scarcely any looking after at all.

It takes up no more room than a couple of apple barrels and is easy to install. It doesn't cost a penny to operate when not in use.

The gas generated by the Colt Plant gives the nearest light to actual sunlight and floods home and farm buildings with mellow, restful light at a snap of the fingers—no matches needed. It does away with dim, smelly oil lamps, saves the dirty work of trimming and filling.

And in the kitchen the Colt Plant instantly provides the hottest cooking flame known to science. It does away with keeping a fire burning when you don't need it, insures a cool, clean kitchen even during the hottest weather. It abolishes muss-making fuel and the back-breaking work of carrying it.

In addition, it keeps a gas-burning iron piping hot just as long as you want to use it!

More Colt Carbide Lighting and Cooking plants are in use today than ever before. A sure indication that the American Farmer appreciates a home plant that will supply fuel that will both light and cook.

Why not have these advantages in your home? Write us for particulars and learn how easy it is to install and use a Colt Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plant—no need to experiment—investigate the one system that has been in successful operation for twenty-one years.

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A Good Razor Given

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We guarantee this razor because we know they have the material and workmanship that will please every man. Only the immense quantities we use enable us to make this liberal offer. The blade is of the finest razor steel, 5/8-inch wide, highly tempered and polished, hollow ground and sharpened ready for use. Handle is of the ever-serviceable white hard rubber. A superior razor in every respect.

10-Day Offer

We will send this razor with a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for only \$1.50 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.50.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your paper for the term of years and the razor prepaid as per your special offer.

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With the Victrola and Victor Records you hear the greatest artists just as they wish to be heard

Your interpretation of a piece of music may be in itself a highly artistic achievement, but not if superimposed on the interpretation of a master. It then would be neither one thing nor the other.

The Victrola is equipped with doors so that the volume of tone may be regulated to suit varying conditions. They are not intended to be used in imposing amateur "interpretations" upon those of the world's greatest artists, for that would be to lose the very thing you seek—the finest known interpretations of music.

A Victor Record of Caruso is Caruso himself—provided always that some less qualified person shall not tamper with what the artist himself has done.

Victrolas \$25 to \$1500. Victor dealers everywhere. Write to us for catalogs and name of nearest dealer.



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Forever Solve the Problem of Sewage Disposal

Made of vitrified salt glazed clay. Can be used with or without running water. Can be installed at a nominal cost. Lasts forever. Safeguard the health of your family. Lighten the household labors. Descriptive booklet gives full information. Send for it. Read what people who are using these tanks have to say.

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How Many Words Can You Make?

This Puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this Club gets a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The Puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters here-with given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in the ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times. If you use Y twice in one word and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in the advertisement. It is not necessary that you use up all the letters. The Puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

OUR OFFER We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West and are conducting this big "Every-Body Wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our introductory and advertising campaign, and we want to send you a sample copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this Word Contest and share in the \$200.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the Contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the Contest we will give \$100.00 in gold; to the second highest, \$50.00 in Gold; to the third highest, \$25.00 in Gold to the fourth highest, \$15.00 in Gold and to the fifth highest, \$10.00 in Gold. In addition to these prizes we are going to give away a number of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **NOTICE**—Every new Club Member this month also receives a beautiful genuine, gold filled, orange blossom ring, guaranteed for five years free and postpaid—just for promptness. Any one may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; positively every Club Member gets a prize. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying member will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$200.00. Send in your list of words TODAY.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

Dyes Made Old Things New

Flossy Finds a Way to Save Money on Clothes

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

FLOSSY suddenly looked up from the morning paper, then laid it aside on the table. For a moment she sat in thought.

"Mother, I've an idea," she announced presently. "Did you read about that couple married in overalls and gingham? I think folks are carrying the fad to excess. It would be better to leave the overalls for the folks who really need them and wear out our old clothes. That's my plan. I'll be married in old clothes instead of buying that handsome three-piece suit marked \$130 I almost decided on yesterday."

"Now, Flossy," began her mother, "you've laid aside something from

which I am copying had sleeves just above the wrist to be worn with long gloves."

"Will you use the same kind of dye for the suit?" asked the mother, her interest growing.

"No, that must be boiled. Tricotine is quite too heavy for that. Boiling may cause shrinkage, but changes in the style I am to follow make ample allowance for this."

Flossy's "dyeing day" proved a time of keen enjoyment. Then there was nearly \$150 to be retained in her personal bank account, for besides the three-piece suit, last year's hat and shoes which were not badly worn were made to do double service.

Colors Her Hat, Too

Flossy had always looked quite coquettish in a three-cornered milan hat of a field mouse shade which harmonized beautifully with the gray tricotine suit but failed to give class to it in its changed color of deep blue. Therefore the hat received a new dress, too, and was even richer in its dark blue finish. The hat dye was so carefully and smoothly applied that no suggestion of the former shade was perceptible. On each side a bunch of bright fruit, graduating from burnt orange to deep red gave just the correct note of cheer. Gray kid shoes, slightly soiled were dyed black and resoled.

But the georgette blouse was "a perfect dream," as Flossy's vivacious younger sister expressed it.

The neck and the lower part of the blouse were trimmed with simple running stitches of dark blue silk to match the suit.

"Is that the suit you were telling about?" asked Jim. "It's charming indeed."

Flossy only smiled. She was keeping the secret from Jim as a surprise for later days.

During the next week other changes took place in Flossy's wardrobe. Last summer's faded frocks received new and delicate tones. Some were made over into morning housedresses. One faded silk party dress, the wearing qualities of which as a dress were ended, took on a light blue hue and became an artistic drapery for a bookcase, in harmony with side draperies of the same shade for the windows in the library. These and many other conservation supplies found their place in Flossy's hope chest.

"The secret is all in following directions," Flossy said when complimented on her skill. "Of course if I had daubed the hat dye on carelessly, streaks of field mouse showing thru would make evident the fact that I was wearing last year's hat. Or if I hadn't followed directions in changing my flesh-colored and lavender blouses to tan, I should have had two conflicting shades. As it is you see one merges into the other."

Three Rice Puddings

Cheap Rice Pudding—Put 2 cups of cold cooked rice into a baking dish, add 1 cup of white sirup and nutmeg for flavor, and mash the rice fine. Then add enough sweet milk to make a very thin batter and bake in a moderate oven. This is delicious served with sauce or plain, hot or cold.

Rice Custard Pudding—Beat 2 cups of cooked cold rice with 3 eggs until smooth, then add 1 cup of sugar, a teaspoon of butter and 1 quart of sweet milk. Season with cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven until a silver spoon handle comes out clean when dipped into the custard.

Rice Pudding—Mix 1 quart of cold cooked rice with 1 cup of sugar, 2 cups of sweet milk, 3 egg yolks and 1 cup of dried currants. Beat until all is smooth, then pour into a well-buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven. When done, cover with the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff, ½ cup of powdered sugar and 1 teaspoon of flavoring. Brown in the oven and serve cold, plain or with milk.

Lydia Smyres.

Cherokee Co., Kansas.

Oil of sassafras sprinkled around on shelves and paper will drive away ants.

your salary every month in the school year and here you're taking up with a freak notion like this."

"It's no freak notion, Mother dear," replied the daughter, "the plan's going to work out all right. Just watch it."

Flossy's purchases at the village store that afternoon included several small parcels which her mother viewed with interest and expectation as she unwrapped them and began an explanation of her work.

"Tomorrow's to be my dying day, Mother," she said in fun, "only it's spelled d-y-e-i-n-g. Just picture that faded, flesh-colored georgette waist, blossoming out a beautiful soft-toned tan. I know it has 'pin holes around the bottom, but there's the lavender georgette, faded and worn, too." It will be dyed tan also, slightly deeper in tone but exactly what I wish for this two-in-one waist, for it becomes the lower part of new blouse. You get the idea?"

"It seems to me boiling won't add to the life of your wornout blouses," returned the mother still doubtful of the project.

"But, Mother, for these I'll use dyes that do not require boiling. The directions read 'boiling unnecessary.' They're just the thing for thin materials."

"I can't see yet much similitude in a georgette blouse and a three-piece going-away suit," Mrs. Skidmore dubiously declared.

"But, Mother, the present gray tricotine of last year is soon to be a rich, dark blue," Flossy cheerfully stated. "See the vision. The long-waisted blouse comes over the top of the skirt which permits a yoke effect on the skirt entirely covered by the blouse and also justifies cutting off the frayed hem. The worn edges of the sleeves of the coat come off, too, for the suit

Tom McNeal's Answers

Suppose A buys a farm in 1918 for \$4,500, sells it in 1920 for \$8,000, with the express purpose of purchasing a home elsewhere. Will he be liable for income tax on the difference? It is all the land he owns and there is a mortgage of \$1,200. W. F. M.

He would have to pay income tax on the profit he made on the farm. He would be entitled to deduct from that whatever expenditure he made in the way of improvements on the farm during the time he held it.

Foreign Heirs

If a citizen of the United States dies, leaving an estate composed of personal property and real estate, leaving no heirs in the United States but all of his heirs citizens of England, can they inherit the real estate in Kansas? READER.

The people of Kansas amended the constitution so that the legislature might prohibit an alien from inheriting real estate in Kansas, but the legislature has failed to pass any such legislation. Therefore, the estate would descend to the English heirs the same as if they were residents of the United States.

Widow's Rights

My husband owns his farm, his parents both being dead. Final settlement was made before we were married so my name was not signed to the deed. My husband and I have no children. Now in case I should outlive my husband, would any of his property go to his brothers and sisters after his death and what share would I get? READER.

If your husband should die without will and without children, you would inherit all of his property. He might will one-half of it to whom he pleases, the other half you would inherit regardless of the will.

Transmitting Property to Children

How can a man by written contract or promise guarantee to his wife that he will at her death, should she die first, convey a portion of his property to their children. All the property is in his name. A READER.

He might place a deed to a certain portion of his property in escrow to be delivered to the children at her death, or to be held in trust for them until they have attained the age of majority.

A better way, perhaps, would be for him to simply convey to his wife a certain portion of his property which she could then dispose of by will.

Can Married Woman Hold Property?

Can a woman hold property in her own name after marriage? I have several hundred dollars of my own money and after I am married, I wish to pay a mortgage on my husband-to-be's property. How can I do this and still have the money in my possession? READER.

This question has been answered previously. A married woman in Kansas has a right to hold property in her own name. In the case mentioned you might pay this mortgage and take an assignment of it to you, which would perhaps be the most direct and simple way of arranging the matter.

Willing Property

1. Myself and wife lost our only son in the late war. He was married and had only one boy. Now can I will what little property I may possess at my death to my wife? Would I have to will this grandson anything?

2. Should my wife come into possession of all, can she will same to whomsoever she pleases, and would she have to leave this grandson anything?

In case there was no disposition made of the property, would this grandson become sole heir, providing there was anything left after we were both dead? SUBSCRIBER.

1. You can will all of your property to your wife. It is not necessary that you will anything to your grandson.

2. If your wife comes into possession of your property, she also can will it to whomsoever she pleases.

3. In case both of you die without will if you had no other children except this one, then your grandson would inherit whatever property may be left by either you or your wife.

Age of Teacher

I am a girl 16 years old, have graduated from the country school and would like to teach school next winter. Is it against the Kansas law to teach before you are 18 years old if the school board is willing to hire you? A KANSAS GIRL.

The Kansas law provides that certificates of the third grade may be issued to persons of good moral character and who are not under 18 years old, who shall by written examination obtain an average grade of 75 per cent, with no grade below 60 per cent in the following branches: Spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition,

tion, geography, arithmetic, United States history, Kansas history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, elements of agriculture, elementary general science, English classics, and principles and methods of teaching.

One of the qualifications, as you will note, is that the applicant must be 18 years old.

Catching Skunks

Is there any law in Kansas to prevent the catching of skunks for pets after March 15 until November 15 or penning them up for fur? READER.

Section 4933, Chapter 44, General Statutes of 1915 provides "No persons shall trap, take or kill any musk-rats, skunks, mink, raccoons, opossums or

civet cats between March 15 and November 15, both dates inclusive, providing that this act shall not prevent the owners or legal occupants of land from killing these animals for destroying poultry or damaging property."

This law does not seem to provide any exception where parties desire to capture these animals for pets or for the purpose of propagating them for fur-bearing purposes.

The exception to the rule which permits the owner of a farm to kill skunks which are destroying his chickens would, in my judgment, also permit him to capture skunks on his own farm and pen them up and propagate them if he so desired.



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MAKING THE DAIRY PAY BIGGER PROFITS

About eighty-four billion pounds of milk are produced in the United States each year.

Of this total the butter industry consumes approximately thirty-four billion pounds.

But—approximately thirty billion pounds of the amount devoted to butter-making becomes skimmed milk—having practically no market as human food.

If someone should come to you and say—"I have discovered a new way to convert your corn-husks into paper-pulp, or—"I can make a new fabric from your wheat-straw," or—"I have found a commercial use for the chaff from your wheat," you then would suddenly realize the value of new markets.

In such manner Hebe comes to you and says, "I have created a new and more profitable market for your by-product, skimmed milk. I have done this by restoring to the skimmed milk a fat content—the element it lacks to make it more desirable, and therefore more readily salable as human food, for certain purposes. This I have accomplished by scientifically emulsifying the fat pressed from the pure white meat of the coconut with the skimmed milk, creating a product that serves in the home as an auxiliary to the daily milk supply in cooking and for baking."

The utilization of by-products is a big problem in every industry. Gluten, coal-tar, gasoline and cotton-seed were valueless by-products until someone found a commercial use for them. Skimmed milk is the big by-product of the dairies—thirty billion pounds of it are produced yearly.

The greater part of this by-product, which science tells us is a highly nutritious food, is being fed to stock, when according to the Department of Agriculture it could be used

to better and more profitable advantage as human food. Hebe points the way to marketing skimmed milk as human food. It is the first big effort in this direction.

You will ask the question—How is Hebe to benefit the dairy farmer who is not near enough to a Hebe condensery to sell his milk there?

Remember, the Hebe industry is only in its infancy. It will grow with every can sold. Every bit of advertising put out by The Hebe Company will exert a beneficial influence on the dairy product market as a whole. Witness the influence on the market by the sale of nearly four billion pounds each year to the ice-cream manufacturers. While not every farmer is within shipping distance of an ice-cream factory, yet every milk-producer benefits by the demand.

There is no camouflage about Hebe. It is produced, labeled, advertised and marketed for just what it is—"A Compound of Evaporated Skimmed Milk and Vegetable Fat," for cooking purposes. It is not a substitute; it is not an imitation. It is Hebe and nothing else. Hebe creates a distinct place of its own, separate from the general class of dairy products. In seeking and finding its proper place in the market, Hebe will prove a substantial benefit to the entire dairying industry, increasing the general use of dairy products.

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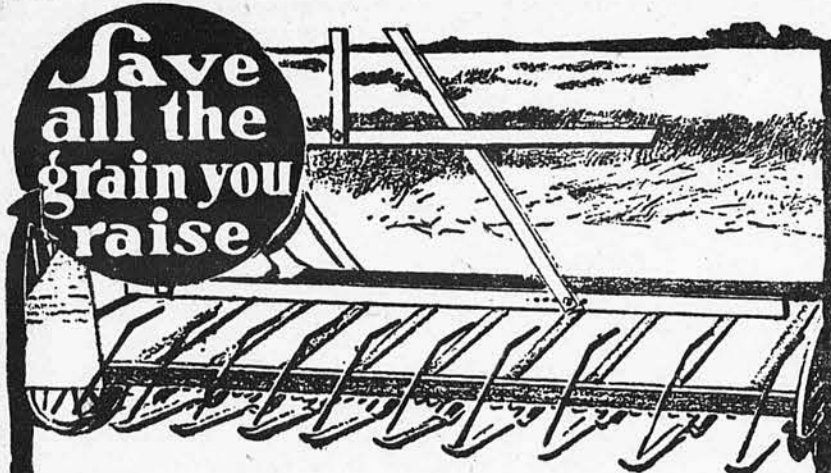


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For Our Young Readers

How I Made My Garden and What I Learned

BY ERMA PASHMAN

I HAVE BEEN a member of the Perry Boys' and Girls' Garden club two years. I was in the sixth grade of the Perry high and grade school when the Jefferson county leader, Mrs. McCafferty, came to our



The Champion Gardener.

school one day and asked the boys and girls to serve their country by making gardens.

I received my parents' permission to do all the gardening for our family. I first planted onions, lettuce, radishes and peas because the frost cannot hurt these seeds. I next planted beans, beets, peppers and cucumbers. I did not exhibit any vegetables the first year as I had not yet learned much about gardening. I completed the year's work, put my winter vegetables in the cellar, sent in my record and story and was awarded fifth place and received \$1 for a prize. This completed my first year's work, but I had no thought of stopping there.

All the boys and girls who were members of the garden club the first year dropped out of the club the next year except me. So my county leader put me with the Newman club. About February 20 I made a hotbed and set out my cabbage and tomato plants. I then prepared the ground as I had the first year, with more confidence than before, however. Many of my friends visited my garden during the year.

The summer was very dry and I had to carry water to keep the garden alive. The weeds grew very fast, but I did not lose courage. I decided to exhibit some of my vegetables at the Topeka fair. For these exhibits I chose beets, tomatoes, peppers, onions and cabbage. On these I was awarded \$12 in prizes.

Some of the things I have learned during the two years of my garden work are:

- To test all seeds before planting.
- To keep all the bugs off the plants.
- To hoe the garden after each rain.
- To water the garden when necessary.
- Not to plant seeds too close together.

I received my information about planting the garden from the United States Department of Agriculture. I completed my work for 1919, made out my record and wrote my story of the year's work about December 12. I received word that I was the champion gardener of Jefferson county and was to have a free trip to Manhattan, Kan., February 2, 1920.

I have signed up for this year and am going to try to do better, with the thought as a club member to make the best better.

More Boys and Girls Wanted

I wish to say just a few words to the farm boys and farm girls. The older people need not bother to read it at all.

You and I know that the boys' and girls' club work represents one of the most important lines of agricultural

activity in the United States today. I believe it is important because it has such large possibilities. We men and women who are trying to improve farming and farm life will be out of the game when you boys and girls are just reaching the prime of life. You have the advantage of us, because you are learning the principles of good agriculture and homemaking while you are still young enough to learn to the best advantage and to apply in a practical way the knowledge thus gained throughout your whole lives.

I congratulate the boys' and girls' club members. And I would like to ask a favor of the boys and girls who are not members of the clubs. We are trying—the United States Department of Agriculture, the state agricultural colleges, and a great many other people—to make the farms of this country more profitable and home life on the farm more pleasant. I wish the rest of you boys and girls would join with those who are already members of the clubs and help us in accomplishing this great service for our common country. It is a patriotic thing to do and it is a service that cannot be rendered by anybody except you boys and girls.

I might not be willing to see you undertake such serious service if I did not know that, while you work hard, you play joyously together. I am sure that the boys and girls in the clubs have better times than the boys and girls who are not in the clubs, and that is an additional compensation to you for the hard work you do in the clubs.

E. T. Meredith,
Secretary of Agriculture.

A Big Trip for Texas Boys

One hundred and fifty Texas farm boys aboard a special train of five Pullman cars and observation coach will tour Kansas and visit Topeka during August. The Farm Boy Special will be under the direction of the Texas Chamber of Commerce and the Texas A. & M. college, and the boys aboard the train will make the trip as prize awards for winning contests in corn, grain and cotton growing and stock raising. Thousands of Texas farm club boys are competing for places aboard the train. All expenses will be paid and no boy will be allowed to make the trip unless he is a prize winner.

Leaving the A. & M. college August 7, the special train will tour Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, stopping at the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and big farms of these states. At Des Moines Edwin T. Meredith, United States Secretary of Agriculture, will entertain the boys. After a short trip to Canada visits will be made in Washington, D. C., and other big cities in the East. The tour will also include Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Something to Eat

When you have found the name of something to eat which is represented in this puzzle, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.



Solution May 29 Puzzle—What Four Games? Blackman. Pussy wants a corner, Basket ball, Tennis. Prize winners are: Claude Gibson, Kensington, Kan.; Jacob D. Ens, Garden City,

Kan.; Howard Bobb, Lyons, Kan.; Vivian Labouette, Canton, Kan.; Lillian Reinbott, Wellsville, Kan.; Velma Greene, Valley Falls, Kan.

Letters to a Farm Girl

Vision or the reaching out for better things Mr. Case says in this letter is the seventh stone in the girl's foundation for a successful life. The last letter in the series will appear in the next issue.

Dear Elsie:—There's an old Book that contains every foundation stone I have talked about. The men who wrote it were master builders and their work has endured thruout the centuries. All were wise men and one of the wisest said this: "Without vision the people perish." That has been proved true with nations and with individuals. Vision is a windowpane in the blank wall of life. The lives that lack it never are sunlit. Vision and hope belong to the same family and faith is the mother of each.

It may seem strange that I should choose vision for a foundation stone for you. Men there are who contend that a girl and a woman should be content with what is offered them and not reach out for the unattainable. Vision, tho, Elsie, is just as essential in the most modern home as in the seats of the mighty where our laws are made. Vision means reaching out for better things. It means realization that public service rendered today, is worth while if it brings returns a year and day later on. Vision is the soul of progress. No home or life can stand still. We must go backward or forward mentally.

I have heard it said that a farm homemaker cannot have vision. It is true that the little daily tasks tend toward stifling vision and the final stone, personality, which I shall tell you about soon. In your school life there are many fine things that appeal to your finer sensibilities and it is not difficult to vision the possibilities of life. At home, tho, where there is baking and washing and dishwashing to do, and where every task seems to have its deadly sameness, it is vastly different. "How could one have vision with such work?" you ask. I'll tell you how.

The examples I have given you in these letters are chapters out of the book of life. The girls and women are living, breathing personalities. And so I tell you of Velma Marston, who lived in a home where there has been none too much of hope, contentment or happiness. Thru long days of labor and sleepless nights in caring for an afflicted child, Velma's mother had grown into a nervous wreck. There seemed little of hope for Velma when she finished high school except to as much as possible lighten the heavy load. But Velma had vision. She saw the uselessness of unceasing labor to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land while the home lacked the bare necessities to make life worth while. Girl that she was she set herself the task of convincing her father that spending money to lighten labor and bring happiness was a good investment. Indeed it was a difficult one.

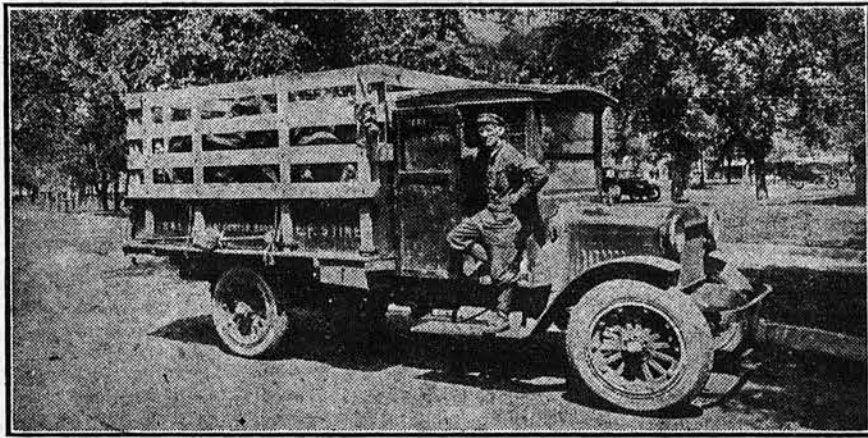
One day the Marstons visited the farm home of the Fentons, whom they had not seen for years. Velma and Edith had been schoolmates and Velma knew what she would find. Father Marston was the wealthier man, but what a difference in the homes. In the Fenton home electricity was the willing servant that made tasks light. It swept and churned and washed and ironed and turned the night to day. A furnace heated the handsome modern house. The turn of a faucet instead of the trip to the well brought water. The Fenton women folks had time to visit and to take part in the social life of the community.

All these things you find in Velma's home now and Mother Marston no longer bewails the fact that she is denied the good things that other women have. When last I saw her she looked younger than 10 years ago. The family has known more real happiness than in many years. All this because a school girl had vision and with it courage and hope. Vision—it means much to you. Your good friend,
John F. Case.

There will be a big growth in specialized agricultural production in Kansas in the next few years, with such lines as dairying and truck and fruit farming.

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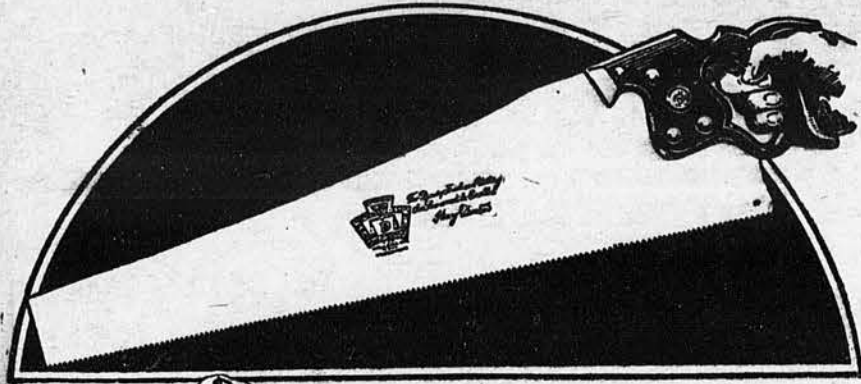
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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Capper Poultry Club

All Rejoice With Linn County Girls

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

LINN COUNTY was a pretty busy place just before the big presentation picnic, May 28. Telephones were kept buzzing and letters went flying back and forth. Of course, notices had to be put in the local newspapers, programs had to be printed, and recitations, songs and other numbers on the program had to be practiced. In fact, everything had to be done that would make that picnic a big success. And it was a success, for 300 farm folks gathered together that afternoon to celebrate with the Linn county girls the winning of the trophy cup in the contest for 1919. Had the roads been better, the attendance would have been swelled by poultry, pig and calf club members and friends from surrounding counties.

What would you think if I told you that Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Merlyn and Helen of Johnson county started out in the rain and drove 6 hours over muddy roads to attend the picnic? That's just what they did, and Merlyn brought the pep trophy cup which he won last year, too. Mrs. Andrew said, "They came so far to attend our picnic that I felt as if we just had to go to theirs." Helen is leader of the Johnson county girls this year. Anderson county was represented by Adelaide Scruggs, county leader, and her mother.

Oh, That Dinner

But who helped the girls to make the program a success and who worked hard to prepare the good things for that fine picnic dinner? Why, Mother, of course. She was ever ready to assist. One mother drove 6 miles twice a week to take her daughter to practice. That's a sample of Linn county pep. And that dinner! My, but it was good! I know we all ate too much. I heard some of the club girls say that they helped cook it. If that's the case, it spoke well for the future generation of cooks in Linn county. But let's not forget the "dads." I know they sacrifice a great deal of valuable time attending county meetings and picnics because they feel that club work really is worth while for their boys and girls.

The program was given at the Blue Mound opera house immediately following the picnic dinner. Mrs. C. T. Horton, mother of last year's leader, had put in many long hours drilling the girls, but I know she felt well paid for her efforts when everything went off without a hitch. The first number was a welcome song by all of the Linn county girls. Then Pearl Morrell gave an address of welcome which was followed by a short talk by the poultry

club secretary, who gave a message of good will and best wishes from the Coffey county poultry club members, unable to attend on account of the bad roads. Next on the program was the state club song. It was the first time I had ever heard it sung by a county club and if the girls in other counties have learned it as well, we certainly will make ourselves known when we get together this fall.

When Mr. Case, club director, got up to talk we knew we were in line to hear something good. And we weren't disappointed. His talk was filled with humorous little stories which never failed to bring a laugh. Mr. Case gave the history of the Capper Poultry club and told about his journey to Blue Mound. He then presented the beautiful silver trophy cup to Hazel Horton, leader of the winning team in 1919, on behalf of Senator Arthur Capper. One sentence of Hazel's reply stands out in my mind above all others. She said, "Capper clubs stand for honesty." Isn't that a fine thought? It isn't the winning alone that counts—it's knowing that you won and won fairly.

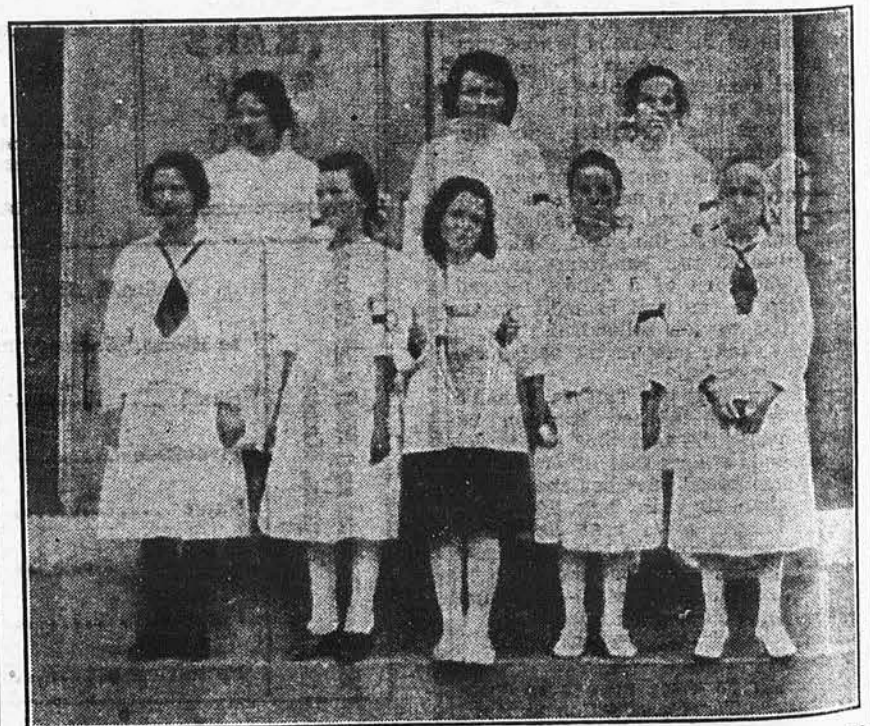
Why Not Have Canning Club?

We had another guest with us whom the club folks were pleased to meet again. This was none other than Miss Bertha Schmidt, former secretary. Miss Schmidt gave a very interesting talk and as usual was full of new ideas. She suggested that the club girls can chicken, and other things if they wish, and sell it as a Capper Poultry club product. How does this sound, Capper Poultry Club Canned Chicken, or Capper Poultry Club Canned Beans? Of course, this plan hasn't been worked out yet, but if it could be I think it would be a very good thing for club girls.

Scattered all thru the program were instrumental solos, duets and recitations. I'm proud that our poultry club girls are so talented, and I like to think that in a great many instances the profits from contest chickens are helping to pay for music lessons. Other numbers which everyone enjoyed were: Instrumental duet, Hazel and Elma Parmley; piano solo, Mildred Ungeheuer; report of 1920 poultry club work, Elva Howerton; club prophecy, Ruth Alexander; reading, "Biddy's April Fool," by Grace Harrison; recitation, Merlyn Andrew; piano solos by Leona Rogers and Ione McGee.

Perhaps the part of the program in which Linn county folks took the most pride was a play entitled, "Linn County

(Continued on Page 37.)



Eight of the 10 Hustling Girls Who Won the Pep Trophy in 1919, Leader Holding Cup. They're After That Honor This Year Too.

Capper Pig Club News

"Batter Up" for the Big Ball Game

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

DID YOU ever see a real boy who didn't like to play baseball? I don't believe I ever did. There's no doubt that Capper Pig club boys are the real article, so I know every one of them will sit up and listen when I say the contest for the pep trophy this year is to be a ball game. Yes, an honest-to-goodness ball game, and the club manager is to be the umpire. Think he'll get run off the diamond? First, we'll make every county club in which there are three or more boys



Rozelle Blowey, Harper County

into a ball team. The county leader will be captain, and it'll be up to him to put his team into condition to win. But his teammates will have to stand behind him, if the pep trophy is to be won. Points are to be counted from April 1 on. A certain number of points will be awarded for each club play showing the right amount of pep. The first 10 points put a team on first base; 10 points more advance it to second base. Fifteen points are necessary for the team to reach third, while 15 more put the boys home for a score. Thus, for every 50 points made, one score will be allowed. When a team "dies" on bases, that many points are lost, just as a runner fails to score if his team can't hit at the right time. Following is a list of the plays for which points will be given:

	Points
Regular monthly meetings	10
For each boy in attendance	4
For each father in attendance	3
For each mother in attendance	2
For each other member of family or guest in attendance	1
Program given at meetings	5
For each boy's monthly report arriving on time	5
For each boy's report arriving late	3
For each father's report arriving on time	3
For each father's report arriving late	2
For each newspaper notice	5
For each prize won at county, state or township fairs, including prizes won by fathers	5
For each mile necessarily traveled in club work	1
For each active member in boys' or fathers' division lined up for work in 1921 or for each associate member lined up for 1920 who takes up active work in 1921	10
For each boy who attends fair meeting at Topeka	10
For each other member of family who attends	5
For a group picture of all members in a county club	10
For each separate picture of club members or fathers	5
For each monthly issue of club newspapers	10

County leaders will be expected to turn in a monthly report of the points made. The standing of the teams will be published every two months.

And here's something else along the baseball line that will interest club members: At the big pep meeting in Topeka during Kansas Free Fair week next September we'll have a ball game between two county clubs. Now this won't be a game between pick-up teams, for I expect to be able to select two county clubs that will make things interesting. For the winner there'll be a good cash prize, and perhaps a consolation prize for the loser. Associate members who can be depended on to enroll for active work in next year's club may be included in the ball team of any club.

Talking about prizes, here's one that the club manager forgot to mention, and even nearly forgot to award. Remember that prizes were offered for

the largest number of new members enrolled for this year's club? Well, Leroy Satterfield of Wallace county won the first prize of \$3. Clark Scott, a hustler out in Ness county, received a check for \$2, while Noble Bazil of Coffey county, came in third with the \$1 prize.

One more mention of prizes must be made in this story, then I'll turn the entire Capper Pig club loose to work for cash and honors. For a long while I've been trying to work out some plan by which counties with only one or two members could be represented in the fight for the pep trophy. It was a difficult task, and finally I decided to make the contest one for cash prizes. The most important thing a boy who is alone in his county, or who has only one teammate, can do is to get associate members who will line up with him for 1921. Of course, you'll work for associate members anyway, but just to make the contest more interesting these prizes are offered: For the first boy or boys who line up 10 associate members, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1. Associate membership blanks may be obtained from the club manager.

I want you to meet the Harper county hustler I'm showing you this time. Rozelle Blowey is a Hampshire enthusiast, and while his contest litter is small there's nothing lacking in his pep.

The Capper Pig club is a big family. Why shouldn't we all take a part in writing the club stories? I'm going to let a few extracts from the many interesting letters I receive fill the

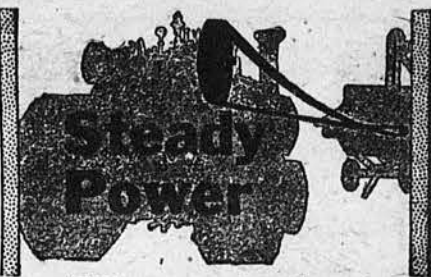
small space which I now have left. My sow farrowed eight pigs, but one died. I still have the five sows and two males. I am not going to give up because I am the only boy in the county in the Capper Pig club, but will work harder than ever and try to show that Bourbon county is not all dead.—Oscar Dizmag, Bourbon County.

I think the system of making monthly feed reports is by far the most accurate way of getting at the feed costs. I know that if I should attempt to total up all my feed at the end of the contest, it would be a blind guess if I didn't have something to go by. I am keeping a copy of the monthly reports I send in and expect to find it a simple affair to make a final report from these monthly totals. I do not believe a busy farmer will take time every day to set down the feed, but I feed in the same way all of the time and every few days I check up my records and feel that I can keep a very close account in that way.—C. T. Horton, Linn County.

I have a sloop cart made. I took a pair of buggy wheels and an axle, then I put a pair of shafts in and fixed a platform fastened to the shafts by bolts. My pigs are growing fine.—Cecil Greek, Osage County.

We had our first meeting May 9. Surely had a fine time and almost all members were present. There are several boys who want to become associate members. We have organized a baseball team, and we challenge any team in the state. We are going to try to be one of the two teams that will play at the fair. One of my little pigs died, but the remaining six surely are pippins.—Ralph Cain, Pottawatomie County.

We had our meeting May 22 with Anthony Bailey. All of the boys were present. We played ball and looked at the pigs. We were ready for the eats when they came, and believe me, we surely got filled up.—Carl Dews, county leader, Osage County.



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Also let us tell you about "Red River Special" Threshers—all sizes.

Write for Circulars

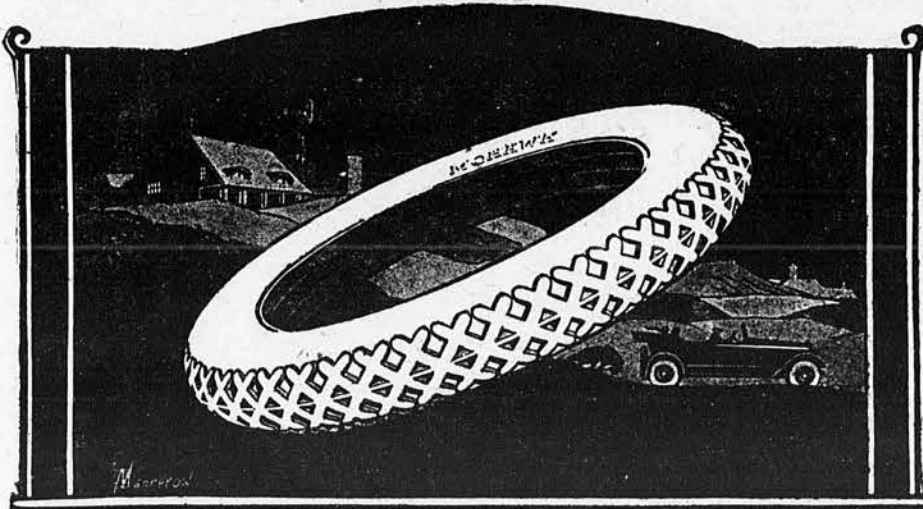
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Clean Milk is Essential

Consumers Should Know Whether Food is Sanitary

BY J. M. CADWALLADER

THE subject, "clean milk," is not new by any means. In fact, its use has become almost as familiar as such trade expressions as "quality" and "service first," used by many business firms whose members do not know the first principles involved in good business. So there are many dairymen today producing milk calling it clean and sanitary when it will not keep sweet under average conditions for 12 hours.

The question might be asked: What is clean milk? Most of us have come to know the word simply in a relative way. For instance, we speak about a clean kitchen. We expect to find a room free from dirty dishes and everything in an orderly condition. We may speak about a clean hospital in the same way, in a way, but still we know that in order to be successful, the hospital must do something else besides being apparently clean. It must be aseptic in its methods and must practice sterilization. The same may be said of the modern dairy that speaks of clean milk. It must use aseptic methods as far as possible and sterilize the utensils.

A Good Feature to Advertise

Dairymen and the handlers of dairy products have been slow to adopt and advertise clean milk in its true sense like some other lines of business have advertised the sanitary packages. Take the cracker package, and the individual breakfast food package as examples. Many of these have found a ready market because of the sanitary features.

What constitutes clean milk? In the first place, milk that is not produced by a healthy cow is not clean. Every dairymen who wishes to sell clean milk should test for tuberculosis and see that the herd is in good healthy condition. Second, clean milk cannot be produced by a milker dirty in his habits as well as in person. A clean milker is one who has on clean clothing and has clean dry hands before milking, and does not practice "wet" milking. It is needless to say also that the clean milker is free from contagious diseases of any kind. The third requirement for clean milk is that it must be handled properly while being milked and prepared for the market. One of the greatest aids in this respect is the covered milk pail which has a hood soldered on so that practically all of the opening is protected from falling dirt while milking. Extensive experiments have been carried on to determine the practicability of the covered milk pail, and it is putting it very conservatively to say that more than half of the dirt can be kept out that would fall in where the open pail is used. Still we find in actual practice very few dairymen using the covered pail.

Sterilizing with Steam

The use of steam in connection with the dairy is the next important thing. It is difficult for the average milker to realize that from a dairy standpoint dairy utensils may be free from visible dirt and still be "dirty" or make the milk unsanitary. Most dairymen do not appreciate this until they

have paid for their experience in sour milk. I believe more importance should be placed on the use of sterile milk pails, cans and utensils, and any dairy that wishes to have clean milk cannot neglect some plan of getting steam for thoroughly steaming the utensils that come in contact with milk. Some try to fool themselves by using hot water, but the only satisfactory way is to use steam. In order to have steam it means that a boiler or some means must be provided. Most dairies think that it is too expensive to use a boiler, but they fail to take into account the sour milk that they have in a year's time, which, of course, means a total loss. For the small dairy the Government has recommended a plan where an ordinary oil stove will provide steam, but it is my opinion that any dairy with 25 cows, as a matter of convenience and satisfaction, should have a small boiler.

One of the criticisms that I think can be made of some of our leaders in the dairy industry is that they always are trying to advise something cheap, something handmade or homemade. Of course it is well for a dairymen to cut expenses, but as I see it, a dairymen should spend his time improving his herd and cheapening crop production and not bother about trying to eliminate the cost of efficient apparatus by the use of homemade methods just because they are homemade and supposedly cheap. I believe that the average dairy is using old and antiquated methods and not enough modern machinery is put in modern well-built barns.

Concrete Floors Necessary

Those who are constantly referring to the fact that clean milk can be produced in a coal shed without a concrete floor are not talking in terms of a practical dairymen. It is possible for a man to go from Chicago to New York by horseback and he could probably get there safely, but is it practicable? The dairymen who tries to produce clean milk without first getting in line with modern equipment cannot stand, any more than the present contractor who does not adopt modern methods can succeed in competition with his competitor who does. There never was a time when the public would pay the price more willingly than at the present time for good products. Milk is no exception. The trouble has been that no distinction has been made in clean and unclean milk. First of all the dairymen should see that he produces clean milk, not simply think that he does. Next, he should make it known to those who buy and see that he is paid for his clean milk.

"You ask me what a pessimist is?"

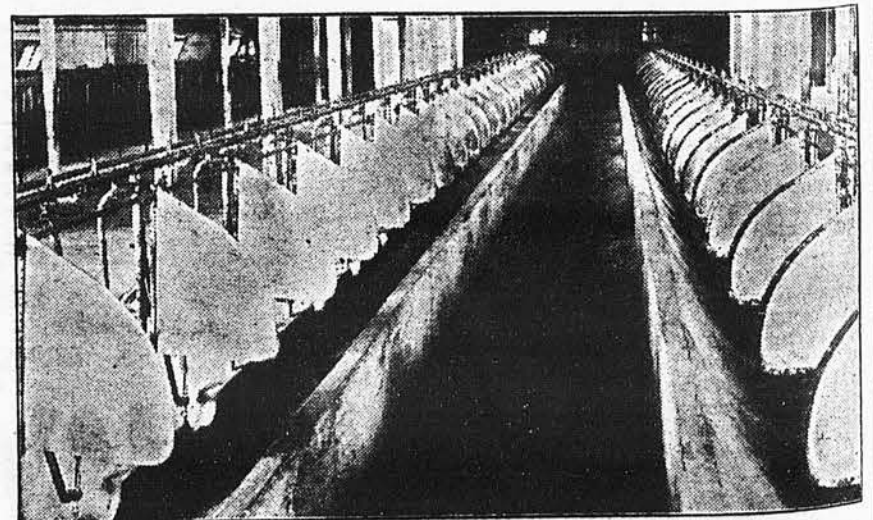
"Yes."

"A pessimist is a person who is so disappointed at not finding a pearl that he can't enjoy a nice juicy oyster."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The company was drawn up to be vaccinated."

"What happened then?"

"The surgeon ordered the men to present arms."



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Freckles and Liver Spots

A young lady reader, aged 8, according to her own testimony, has written that this department can do no greater service than by telling something about freckles. Why are they? What are they? How does one escape their favor?

I must tell the young lady that mere freckles are not a disease. They are a peculiarity. But if they become sufficiently noticeable and persistent to be classed as "lentigo" they may then be entitled to treatment.

Caused by Actinic Energy

Freckles are caused by actinic energy upon pigment forming tissues. In other words there is a coloring matter in the tissues that is sensitive to the rays of the sun and under their influence forms a deposit of pigment in the deep layers of the skin.

Persons of light complexion are especially susceptible as witness the trouble that comes to red-haired blondes. Preventive treatment is in avoiding long continued exposing to the sun. Red or brown veils are advocated by beauty specialists but I cannot indorse the wearing of veils of any kind at any time unless the eyes are left absolutely free.

A preventive lotion is made by taking 1 ounce each of tincture benzoin and glycerin and mixing thoroly and then adding 2 ounces of rose water. This is applied by the fingers just after washing the face.

Suggested Treatment

The only cure for freckles that have already formed is by the use of some drug that will cause ex-foliation of the skin.

A weak solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part to 200 parts or 1 part to 500 parts may be used. Bichloride of mercury is a dangerous poison and should be used only under the guidance of a physician.

For a small freckled patch, when the application is not required to be general, it is safe to use lactic acid, 1 part to 10 parts of water.

Liver spots are likewise deposits of pigment in the skin, but their cause is usually some disorder of the uterus or ovaries. They have nothing to do with the liver and are no index to its condition. The proper name is chloasma.

Their treatment demands attention to the organs that are at fault. When this is given the "liver spots" disappear. If they are stubborn their removal may be hastened by the same ex-foliative agents as used for freckles.

These discoloring patches often stay for long periods, even years. It is not worth while to try to remove them while the organs at fault remain in bad condition, as they will recur.

Many a woman who has been disfigured by such spots thru the entire child-bearing age develops a good complexion in her forties.

Questions and Answers

Did you ever hear of a little baby a few weeks old, a boy baby suffering from caked breast? Is it possible? G. W. S.

Quite possible and not so very uncommon. Babies of both sexes secrete milk in the breasts at the third to sixth day of life. It disappears in a few weeks and the amount is usually so small as to attract no attention. But in some cases the breasts may become swollen and tense and it may even cause caking of the breast.

Boy That Slobbers

My little boy now past 4 years old has slobbered since he was about 6 months old and seems to be getting worse. He seems to be healthy. Is it anything serious? and is there any home remedy for it? B. D.

Slobbering is not a good indication. A healthy child will generally slobber a little as the early teeth are forming, but by the time a few teeth have cut

thru the gums the child has learned to dispose of the saliva in the natural way. You should take the child to a doctor and have him examined for tongue-tie and other deformities, and also to see whether he has the proper mentality of a child of his age. This is important.

B. A. T.: The loss of hair that accompanies or follows typhoid fever is not often permanent. On the contrary it frequently happens that new hair

comes in thicker and stronger than before. The hair follicles are not destroyed by the disease and as the patient recovers strength and vigor the hair makes new growth just as other parts of the body. A common experience of those recovering from typhoid is to find themselves feeling stronger and better than ever. The popular impression is that the disease has expelled some poison of long growth from the body. The real explanation lies in the fact that they spend several weeks or perhaps months of convalescence doing nothing but building up the body by rest and good nutrition. The hair profits by this good treatment and shares in the general access of vigor.

Happiness is not the end of life; character is.—H. W. Beecher.

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Bowles Livestock Commission Company

Chicago, Omaha

Kansas City, Mo.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

PRICES of hides, wool, tallow and other by-products are wielding an influence over the trade in livestock which demands the attention of every producer. Kansans who have attempted to sell wool and hides in the last few weeks are well aware of this condition. Few feeders and breeders, however, have taken into consideration the full effect of the recent declines in by-products on the quotations for cattle and sheep at Kansas City and other stock yards.

Hides Decline

Country steer and cow hides are quoted on the Kansas City market around 16 cents a pound. A month ago prices were around 23 cents. At the peak of the trade of the past year, last

Offal Affects Stock Prices

Lower prices for hides and wool are important influences in the markets for cattle and sheep. Sensational declines in the returns from the by-products have helped to depress cattle and sheep. However, it is believed that the declines thus far recorded in hides and wool have been largely discounted at stock yards.

September, 40 cents a pound was paid for country hides. Packer steer and cow hides are quoted at 25 to 30 cents a pound, compared with quotations as high as 65 and 70 cents last year. Packer hides were quoted around 40 cents a pound at the opening of this year. On hides weighing 50 to 60 pounds, the declines affect the value of cattle. Thus, even country hides are 24 cents a pound lower than the record figure of last year. On a 50-pound hide, this means \$12. On a 1,000-pound animal, the packer and butcher must reduce the purchase price fully \$1 a hundredweight to offset the decline in the value of the hide.

Recent declines in wool have been relatively more serious than the changes in quotations on cattle hides. Owing to the very serious congestion on railroads, with uncertainty as to the time of making deliveries, wool buying in Kansas, Oklahoma and throughout the West is practically at a standstill. The tightness of money is also an influence. On the basis of only 6 pounds to the fleece, a break of 25 cents a pound in wool means \$1.50, and prices of sheep and lambs have been reduced to offset the lessened return from that by-product. In addition, there has been a break from a top of \$4 in January to a maximum of \$2.50 on sheep pelts. At the recent London and Boston wool sales prices declined 10 to 20 per cent on the fleece, and it is generally believed that a lower level of prices will prevail thru 1920 than during the past year. However, the feeling is growing that recent declines were too severe. Cotton production promises to be very light this year, with the staple now quoted around 40 cents a pound. There is some talk of 50-cent cotton. When the trade in wool becomes more generally readjusted to the abnormal shipping and financial conditions, it should improve. But wool is not expected to return fully to the high levels of recent months.

Lower Prices for Tallow

Tallow is another by-product which has declined. Raw tallow is bringing 8 to 9 cents a pound, against 18 cents a year ago. There is also a narrower demand for casings, butchers who found it profitable to clear them in past years now using them for soap and fertilizer production. It is said reduced buying by Europe is affecting the trade in casings.

International developments have played an important part in depressing by-products. The enviable purchasing power of the United States as compared with European countries enlarged the foreign shipments of wool and hides to this country. A panic in

Japan last month is said to have forced wool on markets out of the hands of buyers in that country. Growing inability of many consumers, particularly in Europe, to pay the high prices is another factor. Profiteering on the part of manufacturers of woollens, with the inevitable reaction among consumers, must also be counted as a factor.

Improved Tone in Cattle

Cattle markets developed an improved tone last week. The fact that hides continued weak emphasizes the feeling that the break in by-products has been discounted. Whether the upturn last week was only a reaction in the cattle trade, or the result of a cessation of liberal marketings of fed beef remains to be seen. The trade inclines to the opinion that for the present the bottom has been reached, but the fact that Senator Capper has found it necessary to suspend a movement to provide for special financing of the cattle industry is one of the signs which should make for continued conservatism. Range interests are likely to sell more cattle than they planned in the early spring, owing to pressure from lenders.

Altho Kansas City receipts increased, the Western markets as a whole had fewer cattle last week. Prices at Kansas City rose 50 cents to \$1.50 on steers, about 25 to 50 cents on butcher cattle and held barely steady on stockers and feeders. Yearlings sold up to \$14.40 and heavy steers up to \$13.50. The heavy steers went for export. At Chicago a top of \$14.90 was paid last week, sales being as much as \$2 higher on choice fed grades in extreme instances. Good cows sold at \$8 to \$9, with a few choice offerings up to \$11. South Texas grass-fat steers sold as high as \$11.90, and probably would not have commanded more than \$10.50 in the preceding week. Texas continued to sell grass-fat cattle freely, her shipments being of exceptional quality. Packers paid \$10.50 to \$13 for the bulk of their steer purchases. Stockers and feeders did not improve, but they are still high enough in comparison with fed cattle and with the outlook for grassers. Veal calves sold up to \$13. Stockers rule between \$7 and \$10; feeders at \$9 to \$12.

Packers Depress Hog Prices

Packers depressed hog prices last week despite reduced receipts. They showed preference for heavier weights, paying top prices for offerings weighing around 240 pounds. While the top was \$14.50, against \$14.80 in the preceding week and \$20.75 a year ago, the best price at the close was \$14.15. The average cost of droves to packers fell below \$14. Stock hogs sold as low as \$10 to \$12, the lowest prices in more than three years. This, as well as the lighter weights of the arrivals as a whole and the evidence of "grassiness," reflect dissatisfaction over the market among producers. There is ample reason for such dissatisfaction. The producer received as high as \$15.95 for hogs in June, 1917, up to \$18 in June, 1918, as high as \$21.35 last June, and no better than \$10 in June, 1919. Prices lost about 50 cents the past week.

Sheep Declined 50 Cents

Lambs held steady last week, while sheep declined about 50 cents. Choice lambs sold up to \$16.50 and culls as low as \$10 to \$11. Holders of native lambs sold thin stock too freely. The market is at a level which makes it inadvisable to sell thin native lambs. Breeding ewes continued neglected at \$8.50 to \$11. Texas, Arizona and California continued the principal sellers. Receipts decreased, but the arrival of another cargo of 220,000 carcasses of New Zealand lamb was reported by the East. Packers paid a top of \$8.75 for choice ewes, \$9.75 on wethers and \$12.50 on yearlings.

"How many head o' livestock you got on the place?"
"Livestock?" echoed the somewhat puzzled farmer. "What d'ye mean by livestock? I got four steam tractors and seven automobiles."

Capper Boosts Labor Peace Plan

Senator Capper never shirks a task that needs attention. He is strong for labor peace plans and farm co-operation and made these topics the keynote of an interesting address that he recently delivered to a large audience at the Witherspoon Auditorium in Philadelphia before the annual meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science. The hall was crowded and Senator Capper's remarks were received with much apparent favor.

The following extracts show the trend of some of the extremely interesting portions of his address:

"While we were at war all elements were united. Thru this it was shown that our interests are, after all, mutual and common. It was a proof of what society is capable of. Yet the war was no more than interrupted by the armistice than selfishness leaped into the saddle again and now with its arrogant profiteering, its ugly demand, 'Pay me,' business demands a profit that puts its boasted patriotism to shame. It has dragged down the spirit of the Nation. Profiteering in its arrogance and its crude, raw selfishness, its want of consideration for the common good has become a stench in the nostrils of the people. I say to capitalism as well as to business that it cannot be master in this country; it is servant."

"These men profess to work for their stockholders to turn out the maximum of product. They are not doing it. They are working for their stockholders to turn out the maximum of profit. The maximum product is what we all are demanding of labor and capital alike, but the maximum product can be assured in only one way, and that is by considering the consumer's ability to buy, by fair profits, which imply reasonable prices, which in turn stimulate work and effort in the hope of consumption, the fullest satisfaction of needs and desires. Profiteering is not good economics, for it destroys the market, puts too many people out of business, in effect, by placing goods beyond their reach. It is not in the interest of maximum production, and maximum general prosperity. Its moral and spiritual effect is to incite class war and recrimination and an ugly feeling that is as far removed as possible from promoting maximum work and production."

"What all the world must learn is that we live more and more a common life with common and not separate and mutually hostile interests. The common interest, if we can discover it, is yours and mine also. This is the lesson the employer has to learn, not the employee only. We can exercise this spirit only by mutual concessions, and these are impossible without first thinking, and thinking hard, of the mutuality of our interest. As I see class war succeeding to national unity as we had it during the great liberty loan and welfare drives of but two and three years ago, that phrase of the Master keeps ringing in my ears, as true today, as needful an admonition as in any period of human history, yes, more so, the pregnant command to every selfish interest: 'Ye must be born again.' I say there can be no masters, but only servants. Arrogant demands for rights and special privileges and advantages must give way to the sense of service and the common good."

"Men cannot be forced to do right. They must be led. The industrial problem will never be solved and its solution will never be advanced one step by abuse and denunciation and epithets. I have thought that at present the most promising of all the many proposals for helping the solution of our industrial problem has nothing to do with legislation at all, but is the proposal that sometimes has been described as 'democratizing' industry. That is, it is the so-called 'shop councils' or 'shop committee' plan, by which, grievances are anticipated and strikes and lockouts and strife are anticipated by the prompt hearing which every small individual grievance obtains at the shop council. New as this plan is it has already been put into operation by upward of 200 American corporations, is said to be in effect in a large way in England and is being considered by the German Reichstag for Germany. It is democracy for industry so far as employment, wages, hours of labor, etc., are concerned."

"The farmers are asking no special favors; indeed they are much opposed to special privileges to any class. But if there is anything more fundamental than getting for the people enough to eat, I never have heard of it. And unless we do some real thinking along this line there will be people who will hungry one of these days. It is essential that a constructive program be adopted at once, which will give the agricultural interests of this country a fair chance—that will enable farmers to develop their business, educate their children, and work into the most efficient production of food."

"We must also encourage legislation curbing manipulation of the market and gambling by the grain, provision, and stock exchange sharks, who seek to control unjustly the supply and the prices of foodstuffs, cotton, and other necessities of life. We should also have Federal supervision of the packing industry. A further extension in co-operation is needed in both country and city—it is essential in building up

the agricultural interests. There should be legislation to remove all artificial restrictions on the sale of farm products, clearly establishing the rights of farmers to collectively market their own products without legal or other interference. We must work out a better system of distribution and marketing, and supply food at a lower cost, while assuring farmers more than the cost of production themselves."

New Aberdeen Angus Records

According to reported prices received, new records were set in the sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle held by P. J. Donohoe in Iowa. Black Cap Lassie with heifer calf at foot sold for \$15,000 and the 51 animals sold made an average of \$5,316, according to prices reported from the sale.

Wheat yields can be increased greatly in the Middle West by better seedbed preparation, especially by deep plowing early in the season.

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way

The Jayhawk

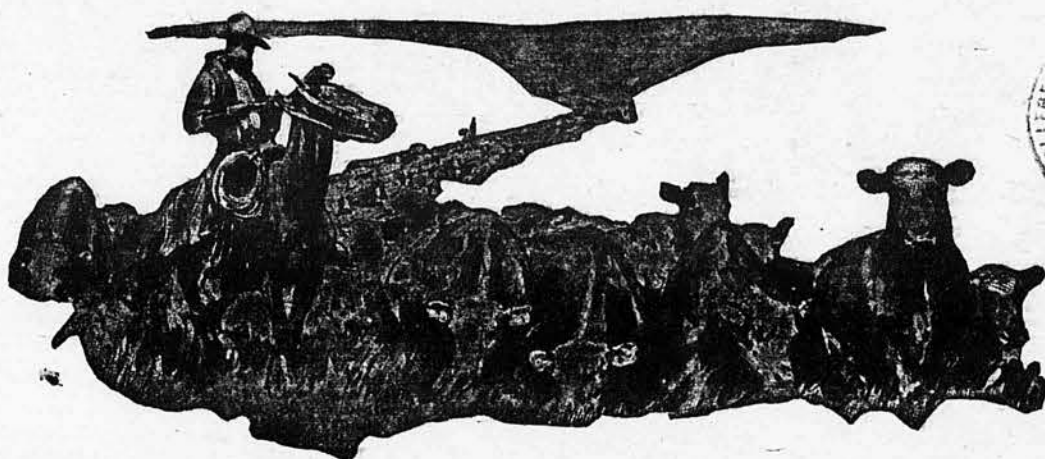
Stackers and Sweep Rakes
Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturer's price. Write today for free catalog and price list.

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DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"
Insure your corn crop against drouths and frosts with a Dickey Silo. Send for Catalog No. 5.

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Why live stock prices fluctuate

—and why no one can control them

Swift & Company dislikes sudden and violent fluctuations in live stock prices as much as you who raise the live stock.

Steady prices that can be figured on a long way ahead and plans made accordingly are just as important to the packer as to the producer or any other business man.

Swift & Company alone cannot keep prices steady. Neither could all the packers in the country, as a body.

Prices on live stock are determined by the law of supply and demand, which no man can go against. Packers create neither the supply nor the demand. *They merely form the link that joins them up.*

When the demand for meat is heavy among those who eat it, the packers must scramble for the raw material among those who produce it. This sends prices up.

When stock raisers see prices going up, they begin to scramble to get their animals in at top prices. This starts a heavy movement toward the packing centers. Markets soon are flooded. Supply outruns demand, and prices fall.

Then shippers hold off. Receipts recede. Another dearth sets in. The balance swings the other way; demand exceeds supply again, and the process is repeated.

The packer cannot control either of these movements. He can only follow them, and give both producer and consumer the best prices the market affords.

Last year, out of every dollar Swift & Company took in for all meat and by-products, 85.4 cents was paid out for live stock; 13 cents went for labor, freight, and other expenses. Swift & Company got 1.6 cents as profit for its more than 30,000 shareholders.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders



Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page, in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

BARGAIN in improved 80 to 160. Very liberal terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

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

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

CORN, wheat, alfalfa lands and stock ranches and pasture lands. Priced to sell. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kansas.

100-ACRE OIL LEASE FOR SALE, near oil well test now drilling, Rossville, Kansas. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

CLOVER, timothy, bluegrass and alfalfa land, cheapest in state, exchanges made. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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

HAMILTON and STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

DAIRY FARM, 240 acres, 2 miles from town, 150 acre, \$1,000 will handle. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

HALF SECTION near Ottawa, Kan. Franklin county, well improved; only \$175 per acre. M. F. Smith, Owner, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 IMP., wheat farm, Pawnee Co., 6 mi. N. Sanford, 100 wheat, 18 oats, half goes. Terms. Theo. W. Johnston, Lindsborg, Kan.

2,000 ACRES, four miles town, Lane county, Kansas \$15 per acre. Liberal terms. J. C. Cramer, Dighton, Kansas.

320 ACRES, imp., 240 wheat, 80 pasture, \$40 a., easy payments. Other improved farms. J. M. Stewart, Hutchinson, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE for a farm in Franklin county write J. T. Printz with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, 1/2 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

20 CHOICE QUARTERS, unimproved level grass land, in Wichita county, Kansas. Priced to sell. Write Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION, \$4,000. 3 miles from town. 60 acres in crop. All level fine land. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

BEST BARGAINS in Kansas for Catholics, good wheat and corn land, prices ranging from \$75 to \$125 per acre. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

60 ACRES, Wilson Co., on gravel road, 4 miles Fredonia, 1/2 mile to school, well improved. \$8,000 terms. Box 38, Thayer, Kansas.

WHY NOT BUY a good alfalfa and wheat farm also producing oil. Owner gets one-half oil free. For lists, write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kan.

BUMPER CROPS—Lane county, Kansas, which promise to pay for the land this year, and double land values. Write J. B. Cramer, Dighton, Kansas.

MODEL 80 near our high school and university. Ideal for dairying. Investigate now. Also pasture 80. Rent \$300. Price \$5,000. Williams, Ottawa, Kansas.

240 ACRES ALFALFA LAND Near Emporia, highly improved, 60 acres alfalfa, on good road, \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town. Good 7-room house, new barn, other outbuildings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall. \$100. Write for list. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

KANSAS

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

310 ACRES, 6 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, on state highway, has good sets of improvements, fine location. Real bargain for \$110 per acre. Good terms. Write for booklet. CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER, Ottawa, 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.

DICKINSON COUNTY 220 acres all in wheat, 1/4 of 160 acres and 1/4 of 60 acres goes delivered to buyer; all rich smooth land, 100 acres of bottom; 6 room house, fair barn, 5 miles from market. Price \$150. Write A. R. PAUTZ, Abilene, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 117-ACRE FARM, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa, choice location, well improved, alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn growing; possession now. Price \$170 per acre. Real bargain; come at once or write for full particulars; ask for descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LISTEN! Would you buy good smooth land, part or all in wheat, part or all going with the place right at harvest time, land priced at from \$20 to \$30 an acre? Excellent prospects. See or write me at once for these bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN One thousand acres, well located and well improved, timber, water and bottom alfalfa land. Price thirty-five dollars per acre. Good terms. Crops are fine. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

A PERFECT SECTION wheat land four miles from elevator, no improvements. Price \$27.50 an acre, very easy terms. Write for our bargain list and folder. More value for the money in Scott county than any spot on the map. The King Realty Company, Scott City, Kan.

1,280 ACRES IN FAMOUS PAWNEE VALLEY, HODGEMAN COUNTY, KANSAS Good house, barn, cattle sheds, etc., 400 acres wheat, 20 alfalfa, 75% alfalfa valley land. Abundance of water. One crop will pay for the land. Can sell for \$30 per acre, easy terms. W. G. McCartney, 102 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City Missouri.

STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH 400 acres 7 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres under plow; 200 acres grass. Cheap at \$50 per acre. Owner will sell for \$14,000 and give possession Sept. 1st, 1920. Write for full description. J. H. BROTEMARKE, Lenora, Kansas.

A GREAT SECTION 500 acres smooth, 140 acres rolling. Living water fed by springs. On graded highway only three and one-half miles from good town. Wonderful soil. Nothing better for wheat. A snap at \$22.50 per acre, if taken quick. Terms. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

A BARGAIN, OWNER OLD, MUST SELL 80 acres one mile of Ottawa, Kansas, on Trail road. Deep black limestone soil, all tillable. 5 acres alfalfa, 5 acres corn, 20 acres timothy, balance blue grass pasture. Fine large house and barns painted white. A real country home excellently located. For description and pictures write. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

200 BOTTOM ALFALFA, CORN, OIL FARM 8 oil wells on pump. \$300 acre. \$15,000 cash, balance 6 per cent. Take part of royalty 3 years for 1/2 of price. Have lease on 200 acres road or would not sell. Wells in this sand pumping 15 years no change. Other good farms and acreage homes, oil lands and leases. WM. GODBY, Fredonia, Kansas.

160 ACRES 70 acres in cultivation, 80 acres in good blue grass and blue stem pasture, fine condition, good fair 5-room house in nice location. Small barn, excellent well and mill. Price \$65 per acre. Possession any time. All grass and crop goes. Terms. 80 acres, good small house, good new barn 34x42 just finished, 74 acres in crop, 6 acres fine blue grass. Price \$8,000. W. H. LATHROM, Waverly, Kan.

FARMS BOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, are the best investment a man can make. We offer 320-acre farm, 5 1/2 miles of Alamosa, with good improvements, 80 acres fine alfalfa, fenced with woven wire, has first class water right, for irrigation, fully paid up, also has two artesian wells, for domestic and stock use, on good highway, telephone, and close to school. Price \$75 per acre. We have farms of 80 acres and up. ELMER E. FOLEY, Wichita, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 3 miles of Waverly, 2 1/2 of alfalfa, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms, new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price \$110 per acre with best of terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

5,000 Acres Wheat Land We have just placed on the market this tract of excellent level wheat land in Hamilton county, Kansas, located within 1 1/2 to 6 miles of good town. Excellent graded highways; good schools; good water; good black soil with clay subsoil. We have divided this tract into farms of 160, 320 and 640 acres and selling at prices ranging from \$17.50 to \$25 per acre. Terms \$5 to \$10 per acre cash. Deferred payments draw only 6% interest. This is your opportunity to get in on the ground floor and get a farm that one crop will pay for. If interested in wheat land that is priced absolutely right, we want to hear from you. Write us or wire us when you can come. Address DOWNNEY & JOHNSON LAND COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

222 ACRES, 6 miles town, 12 miles Emporia, on main county road, well imp., good soil, lays perfect, 10 acres alfalfa, 80 acres cult., 8 acres timber, balance fine grass, a snap at \$16,000, good terms.

433 ACRES, 3 mi. high school town, imp., 8-room house, large new barn, etc., 120 a. fine bottom, 40 a. alfalfa, 110 a. more in cult., when deed is made. Balance long time at 6%. Send all correspondence to Louisville Real Estate & Development Co.; Sale Managers Headquarters Bud's Hotel, Kensington, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 6 mi. town, well imp., good soil, lays well, half cult., half good grass, big bargain at \$60 an a., poss. any time. Write for land list and pictures of Lyon Co. grain, alfalfa and dairy farms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

A Real Bargain 160 acres 3 miles of Waverly, 2 1/2 of alfalfa, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms, new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price \$110 per acre with best of terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

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KANSAS

640 ACRES WICHITA COUNTY KANSAS. All smooth; all joining; 8 1/2 miles from county seat; 5 miles from railroad shipping point. Fenced; abundance of sheet water; small frame house; stabling and other outbuildings. Splendid proposition. Can give possession at once. For price and terms address D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.

240 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles west of Baldwin, Kansas, near Baker university, 8-room house, large barn, cattle sheds, silo, plenty of water and windmill; farm on Santa Fe Trail, 100 acres in blue grass pasture, 40 in wheat, 100 acres in other crops. This farm is good one for grain and stock. Possession September 1st, 1920. Price \$125 per acre. Clawson & McPheeters, Lawrence, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, 7 miles N. W. Rozel, Kan. 270 acres wheat, 1/2 to buyer, \$50 acre. 160 acres, 1/2 mile town on Santa Fe R. R., 1/4 mile high school. All bottom. 10 alfalfa, 40 pasture, 2 1/2 timber, 40 wheat, balance corn. 8-room house, basement barn 38x50, stock barn 30x40, granary, poultry and wood house. Everlasting water. Possession September 1, 1920. Price \$28,000. Mortgage \$12,000, 7 years 6%. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, 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.

BIG LAND AUCTION Tues. June 15th, 1920. Promptly at 10 A. M. Near Athol, Kansas, in Smith County. 560 Acres Subdivided into Four Farms 560. This land is located in rich agricultural section. A splendid farm surrounded by good farms nearly all of which are operated by the owners. This fact alone should make this land an attraction for any prospective buyer either for a home or for speculation investment. Good land will always sell higher and higher from year to year, plan to attend this sale. We guarantee to sell this land to the highest bidder regardless of price. Rain or shine any purchaser attending this sale will have transportation refunded. Mr. Geo. Wood the present owner of this land having recently lost his wife is unable to operate this farm and being reluctant to rent this splendid farm to strangers has fully decided to sell same at Public Auction regardless of price. And has contracted with the Louisville Real Estate & Development Co., to sell it for him by the Auction method. This company specializes on selling land at Auction and today after nearly eleven years enjoys the reputation of having never conducted anything but an absolute genuine Auction sale. They will make no other kind. It makes no difference how far you may come to attend this sale you are assured this land will sell. The owner wins or loses. You make the price, he makes the deal, that's all. Remember Smith County land as the very best in the State close to three markets Smith Center County Seat of about 1,600 people. Athol about 500, Kensington about 600, all thriving, growing towns on the Rock Island Rail Road. Look up our location make inquiry regarding this section. The land is fertile, easily handled and compared favorably with the land in Iowa, Ill., Neb. and the best of Kan. This one will make a splendid stock ranch, fine pasture with plenty of water. Plan to attend this sacrifice sale. Free transportation to farm sale day from Athol. It will be sold in four farms and as a whole the highest price prevailing buys it. Terms 15% sale day, 25% on or before 15 days when deed is made. Balance long time at 6%. Send all correspondence to Louisville Real Estate & Development Co.; Sale Managers Headquarters Bud's Hotel, Kensington, Kansas.

222 ACRES, 6 miles town, 12 miles Emporia, on main county road, well imp., good soil, lays perfect, 10 acres alfalfa, 80 acres cult., 8 acres timber, balance fine grass, a snap at \$16,000, good terms.

433 ACRES, 3 mi. high school town, imp., 8-room house, large new barn, etc., 120 a. fine bottom, 40 a. alfalfa, 110 a. more in cult., when deed is made. Balance long time at 6%. Send all correspondence to Louisville Real Estate & Development Co.; Sale Managers Headquarters Bud's Hotel, Kensington, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 6 mi. town, well imp., good soil, lays well, half cult., half good grass, big bargain at \$60 an a., poss. any time. Write for land list and pictures of Lyon Co. grain, alfalfa and dairy farms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

A Real Bargain 160 acres 3 miles of Waverly, 2 1/2 of alfalfa, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms, new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price \$110 per acre with best of terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

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OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

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MISSOURI—\$10 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern, Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169 Mt. Vernon, Ill.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a good farm of any size and for any purpose, near good markets, in the state of New York, especially in the Mohawk Valley, write to LEO J. FELD, 307 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

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80 ACRES of the best irrigated land, two and a fourth miles from Culbertson. \$300 per acre. A. R. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

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OWN 20,000 ACRES fine imp. farms. Must be sold. Write for big free list. Agents wanted. Fried Land Co., Jamestown, N. D.

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SOUTH DAKOTA—If you have \$2,000 to put into a farm come to South Dakota, where land is still selling at a low rate. You can own your farm. The state will loan you money at a low rate to help you stock your farm. Write for information. Department of Immigration, Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner, Capital F-86, Pierre, South Dakota.

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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.

MANY KINDS FINE FARM LANDS from which to select. Markets, climate, schools and roads good. State in first letter (1) crops and (2) livestock you want to raise; (3) acreage wanted; (4) improved or unimproved; (5) terms wanted. Descriptions can then be sent to suit you. Railroad Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

EXPORTERS in the market today? Close observers of wheat trade conditions usually ask this question before reaching any conclusion as to the trend of prices. When the foreigners are in the market on a large scale, prices tend upward. If there is an absence of important buying on the part of foreigners, values can be depended upon to recede.

Export buyers are following a very cautious policy in making their purchases of wheat. Since the recent top of \$3.18 a bushel was reached on the Kansas City market, at which time the foreigners paid as high as \$3.31, basis the Gulf ports and New York, the buying has been of a restricted character, and not feverish, such as marked the trade previously. In the past week sales of wheat for export shipment have been made around \$3.15 a bushel, basis New York or the Gulf, which price figures approximately \$2.84 to \$2.87 a bushel for No. 2 hard or red winter, basis Kansas City. Late in the week, however, the foreigners refused to pay above \$3.10, liberal offerings for shipment in June, July, August and September having failed to attract interest.

Some members of the trade express the belief that foreigners will continue to reduce their buying the remainder of the old crop year. Such a view is based on assurance of a large winter wheat crop and the fact that the buying in recent weeks was prompted largely by fear on the part of the foreign representatives that domestic production would be small and that difficulty might be experienced in accumulating sufficient grain for Old World needs.

Car Shortage an Important Factor

Probably equal in importance with the export question is the problem of cars for moving the bread grain. No relief is in sight, the current movement to the Kansas City market being still seriously restricted to the available equipment in the interior. At numerous points in Kansas, elevators are filled with wheat, and farmers are holding unusually large quantities for this season of the year. Carriers normally accumulate large numbers of cars on sidings in Kansas and other Southwestern states at this period of the year, and making other preparations to handle the early rush of wheat to market. But this is not the case this year, every car suitable for load-

ing grain being taken as soon as received at interior stations. This is a bullish influence on the new crop situation, pointing to a light movement at a time when a rush of wheat to market is generally witnessed. Without a sufficiently heavy movement to depress values, the wheat market will naturally not suffer the usual early new crop break. In the past week carlots of wheat declined 2 to 8 cents a bushel on hard, and 1 to 3 cents on red winter, the market ranging up to \$3 on choice offerings. Mill demand has fallen off considerably.

Trading in wheat futures probably will be started on July 15, tho the first

Big Wheat Movement Improbable

Market interests counting on the usual sharp break in wheat prices with the opening of the new crop movement have failed to take into consideration the serious car problem. Normally carriers accumulate thousands of cars on sidings in Kansas to care for the early rush of grain to market. There are no cars on sidings at present; in fact, the number of cars received at interior stations are far from sufficient to move the old crop surplus. However, foreign demand is holding back, which may possibly offset the effect of a light movement and thus bring about a break. Close observers are expecting no sharp recession.

option in which operations will be resumed is expected to be the December delivery. This will be an aid to producers, and should prove profitable to them. For instance, country elevator operators will be willing to buy wheat from the grower at a smaller margin than without a hedging market, for they can safeguard against losses by selling in the speculative pit the purchases made from the producer.

The Corn Situation

That the July delivery in the corn future market will expire above \$2 a bushel is a view quite generally entertained. The trade bases its bullishness almost entirely on car shortage, and disregards many of the fundamental bearish influences apparent in the general market. Tight money and the economic situation of the country as a whole are bearish, it is argued, but how can these factors exert themselves upon the market without a supply of the actual grain at the terminal? And carriers do not offer any hope for enlarging the movement of corn to market before the close of July, at least. A significant point favoring a higher speculative market is the fact that the July delivery is selling at a discount of as much as 18 cents a bushel under the spot market. This is too wide, particularly in view of the nearness of the July delivery. Gains of 9 to 10 cents a bushel occurred in the future market last week, tho the gains in the carlot trade were negligible. Unwillingness of many hog producers to fatten stock on corn bought at current prices is offering the only real pressure against prices. Carlot demand is only moderately, tho easily sufficient to absorb the arrivals.

Remarkable Strength in Oats

Despite the fact that new crop oats already are being offered from Texas and other far Southwestern points, the oats market displays almost remarkable strength. Comparatively few sales of new crop oats have thus far been made by Texas handlers, the backward condition of the plant and the prospects for a light harvest tending to discourage speculative business such as is usually witnessed about this time. Some new oats sold at 92-cents a bushel for spot shipment, representing a slight discount under the Kansas City market. New oats for July-August shipment were reported offered around 82 cents, with few buyers. The

Texas situation is not a criterion of the market, however, merely reflecting the attitude of some speculatively inclined operators there. In the past week cash-oats were unchanged to 2 cents higher, while the futures were up about 6 cents. A good movement of oats was made to the South.

Mill feeds, while not moving in a direct course, are tending downward. Spot offerings of bran are quoted around \$51 a ton, and for shipment before the close of June millers and jobbing interests are willing to sell as low as \$49 a ton, and purchases down to \$43 a ton have been made for July shipment. The widening discounts on the deferred delivery reflect bearishness on the part of the trade. Offerings from mills are expanding, owing to increased production resulting from larger flour output, and a diminishing demand in the interior. Pastures are taking the place of bran to a large extent. Gray shorts are being worked around \$57 to \$58 a ton in Kansas City, and \$55 to \$56 for brown. Further declines are anticipated in the shorts trade.

Alfalfa Prices Decline

Alfalfa has begun the process of readjustment from an old to a new crop basis, having declined \$1 to \$2 a ton the past week. But the changes will be slow and probably not so sharp as generally expected. Shortage of cars, scarcity of labor and inability of producers to obtain sufficient baling wire are operating as serious restricting influences to a large new crop movement. Alfalfa is selling up to \$36 a ton for choice and down to \$17 for the cheapest grades. The first new alfalfa of the season was received in Kansas City the past week, and sold around \$20 a ton for No. 2 hay. New alfalfa in the country is bringing around \$18 to \$20 a ton, but fancy grades in New Mexico are selling as high as \$28 a ton. Prairie and timothy are firm.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 30.)

Poultry Club and How It Grew." It was composed by Mrs. Horton and showed the development of club work in Linn county since the spring of 1918. Those who took part in it were Leona Rogers, Hazel Horton, Elva Howerton, Wilma Rogers, Nellie Powls, Rubie Guffey, Ruby Jackson, Elsie Morrell, Blanche McGee, Anna Thyer and Pearl Morrell. It was indeed interesting from the first scene when Hazel Horton, as Helen Hubert, sent in her application for membership in the contest for 1918, to the last scene at the close of the contest in 1919 when the telegram arrived congratulating Linn county on winning the pep trophy, and Helen cried, "We've won, we've won!"

One feature of the play which I especially enjoyed was the drill which I understand was given at Linn county's big picnic last year. The girls were dressed in white and carried pennants and hoops of green and orange, last year's colors. The play was livened with club yells and music was provided between acts by Ione McGee, a sister of Blanche McGee.

Will Not Rest on Laurels

Elva Howerton, leader of the Linn county poultry club this year, said, "We are not going to be content with past honors, but are going to work just as hard this year as we did last." Linn county has 10 active poultry club members, 10 associate members, and 10 members in the mothers' division, besides its pig and calf club members. But there's a new club in Linn county that is exciting much interest. It is called the Bantam Booster Bunch and its members are boys from 6 to 10 years old. These boys were too young to join the pig club and as you have to belong to some kind of a club in Linn county to be in the thick of things, they got up a club of their own. Each member raises Bantam chickens and keeps records on them.

The picture which I am using was taken in front of the opera house immediately after the program. Only eight of the 10 members in last year's club are shown, Oral Franklin and Iva Featherston having moved out of the county. The names of the girls in the winning team are: Hazel Horton, Wilma Rogers, Nellie Powls, Elva Howerton, Oral Franklin, Blanche McGee, Hazel Parmley, Pearl Morrell, Iva Featherston and Elma Parmley.

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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 must be received at the Classified Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

EMPLOYMENT

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED. Examinations July 14. List vacancies free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 15, Rochester, N. Y.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—PICTURE SHOW IN GOOD Kansas town. Large railroad pay roll. Address Box 556, Emporia, Kan.

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 half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12c a word each week, 10c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, 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.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

KODAK FINISHING BY MAIL. FILMS developed free. Prints 3 to 6 cents. W. W. White, Box 326, Birmingham, Ala.

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.

WELL 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.

WANTED

WANTED—12 OR 14 FOOT PUSH BINDER. State make, time used, condition, and cash price. Hal Phillips, Spring Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE

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

HAY FOR SALE—500 TONS ALFALFA and prairie hay for our prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

BEVERAGE SUPPLIES—BOTTLES, crowns, corks, etc.; write for prices. Western Bottle Co., 1808 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.

PAYNE "EGG-STAMP" AND DATER WILL not break eggs. Your name and address on \$3.50 postpaid. "Stick-Tight" gummed labels and "Anything-Manufactured-Anywhere" Payne-Standard Co., Desk 68, Pas-saic, N. J.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE. HEDGE OR CATALPA POSTS, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—GARAGE AND MACHINE shop. Most completely equipped in Kansas. On Santa Fe Trail and Kansas, Colorado Boulevards. Price right, good business, first class location. W. P. Schultz, Great Bend, Kan.

MACHINERY

NEW THREE-BOTTOM POWER LIFT EN- gine plows, \$165. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

THRESHING MACHINE OUTFIT FOR SALE or trade. Jackson Long, R. 1, Redfield, Kan.

THE WEEDER FACTORY, HILL CITY, Kansas, is now delivering knife weeders for listed crops.

WRITE FOR LIST AND PRICES ON RE- built and new tractors and plows. Young Garage, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICHOLS-SHEPARD 16 H. P. steam engine in A-1 condition. Inquire of C. C. Meier, DuBois, Neb.

TWENTY HORSE NORTHWEST STEAM engine, fine condition. Load at once. J. A. Hoover, Greenleaf, Kansas.

CASE ENGINE 15-45 STEEL SEPARATOR 32-50, 1 bbl. steel tank and wagon, \$1500. D. M. Archer, Denmore, Kan.

15 HORSE CASE STEAM ENGINE, IN good running order, for sale or trade for gas tractor. S. A. Long, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND plows \$750; also new Oliver 3-disc engine plow. Hedberg & Nelson, Falun, Kansas.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE RUSSELL threshing rig; nearly new separator 33-54; oil tractor 30-60. R. B. Aniser, King City, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWO REEVES SEPARATORS, 28-48 and 33-56. Out two years. Complete and ready to run. W. E. Bates, West-phalia, Kan.

FOR SALE—THRESHING RIG, CASE 20-60 steam engine and Case 25-50 steel separator A-1 condition. Price \$1,800. R. C. Judah, Hattville, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO 22-36 STEEL CASE SEP- arators complete, new; one 32-54 Case separator with Ruth feeder, used. W. I. Lassey, Miltonvale, Kan.

COMPLETE AVERY THRESHING RIG; 40-80 tractor; 36-60 separator, shack, etc., almost new. Price \$5500 or trade for land. Henry Green, Wellington, Kan.

WE HAVE A FEW JAMESVILLE THREE bottom power lift tractor plows, both old ground and sod bottoms at \$150. No better tractor plow made. L. M. Taylor & Son, Bucklin, Kan.

TO TRADE—FOR DAIRY COWS, HOGS OR sheep. 1918 Oldsmobile, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger car, used one year. Fine mechanical condition. If you want good family car, you can't beat it. Write at once. Would consider good Ford roadster on the trade. J. Paul Jones, Russell Springs, Kan.

TRACTORS, THRESHERS, TRUCKS, ALLIS Chalmers tractors: 18-30, a real four-plow tractor sold at a three-plow price, and 6-12 general purpose cultivating tractor. Cape threshers: 24-40 tractor special; ball bearings; rotary straw racks; handle the straw three times as fast as a shaker straw rack and can not choke or clog; will thresh more grain and requires less power. Any good two or three-plow tractor will operate this 24-40 satisfactorily. Bell motor trucks, built for country use. Two sizes, 1½ and 2½ ton capacity. Write for information on tractors, threshers or trucks. Dealers wanted in every locality. Responsible, influential users considered who can sell farm power equipment. Hulseman Brothers Company, Southwest Blvd. and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

TRACTORS

DANDY GOOD 15-30 TWIN CITY, \$950. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, GOOD SHAPE \$550. H. H. Kruse, Grinnell, Kan.

TWO TITANS—10-20, \$400; 15-30, \$700. Newly overhauled. Claus Bergner, Isabel, Kan.

NEW STAUDE TRACTOR ATTACHMENTS, priced to sell. C. E. Gardner, Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE HEIDER TRACTOR, first class condition, a bargain. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MOLINE UN- versal tractors at bargain. Latest model. W. D. Gunsaulus, Redfield, Kan.

14-28 HORSE POWER RUMELY TRACTOR. Bought year April. First class shape. Address R. Kubick, Table Rock, Neb.

USED TRACTOR—20-30 AVERY; 15-30 Aultman Taylor. Priced to sell. Abilene Tractor & Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

20-40 AVERY TRACTOR, JOHN DEERE four-bottom plow for sale or trade for car, price \$800. A. W. Buxton, Uteia, Kan.

FOR SALE—18-36 AVERY TRACTOR; 12-20 Heider. Good condition. Late models. Albert Henry, Platte City, Missouri.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FORDSON tractors, good as new. One Bull tractor in good running order. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

USED NEILSON 18-35, RECENTLY OVER- hauled. Also bargains in used cars and trucks. Cash or terms. Sunflower Truck and Tractor Co., Wichita.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-30 TITAN; ONE 10-20 Titan tractor. Both in good order; one Hudson, model M; five good tires. Write for prices. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

3 NEW INTERNATIONAL TITAN 10-20 tractors, complete with belt pulleys, steering devices, and grousers. 3 new P & O 3-gang plows for the above tractors. Closing out business and will make interested parties good proposition on any or all of above machinery. The Oklahoma Tractor and Implement Co., Okmulgee, Okla.

SEEDS

AMBER CANE, \$2.75 PER CWT., SACKS free. John A. McAllister, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$13.50 PER bushel. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

GOLDEN MILLET SEED \$2.50 BUSHEL; Schrock kafir, \$2 bu.; Red Amber cane, \$2.25; Sudan 15c pound. All good clean 1919 seed. Jas. R. Caldwell, Culver, Kansas, R1. Send sacks.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, PURE hand gathered cleaned seed, \$2 f.o.b. Russell, sacks free, sample mailed. John A. McAllister, Russell, Kan.

BARNES BLACK HULLED DWARF white kafir. Threshed, cleaned, tested. \$3.00 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$3.40 per bushel f. o. b. H. D. Barnes, Banner, Okla.

ORANGE CANE, \$2.50 CWT. BLACK AM- ber, \$2.25; Red and White kafir, Milo Maize, and Feterita, \$3.20; Darso, \$3.20 cwt.; millet, \$5 cwt. All cleaned. Union Mill and Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, \$15 CWT.; GOLDEN, SI- berian and Hertha millet seed, \$2 bushel; common millet, \$1.75 bushel; cane seed, Coleman Red, Red Amber, Black Amber and white, \$2 bushel; pink and white kafir corn, \$2 bushel. Sacks 25 cents extra. All sales accepted upon cash with order and prior sale. Our reference, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Colby, Kan. Harris & Haynes, Colby, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

HONEY, PURE EXTRACTED, \$14 60-LB. can; \$27.50 2 cans; \$2.70 10-lb. pail; \$1.50 5-lb. pail. Large quantity prices on request. Chris Bahr, Almont, N. D.

FANCY SUNDRIED APPLES 25c POUND delivered parcel post in 10 pound lots. Smaller quantities, 30c. Delivered parcel post, cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 45c gal.; 60-gallon barrels, 40c 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

SWEET POTATO, RED BERMUDA, YEL- low Jersey, 50c per 100, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO, 50c 100; \$4 1,000. Sweet potato, 75c 100; \$5 1,000. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, North Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—PLANTS, TOMATOES AND sweet potatoes, 75 cents 100. Asters and peppers, 20 cents a doz. Ed. Davis, Winfield, Kan.

TOMATOES, NANCY HALL AND YELLOW Jersey sweet potato plants, 50c 100; cabbage, 50c 100; \$4 1,000. Mrs. A. M. Samuelson, R. 2, North Topeka, Kan.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, 100 50 cents; 200, 85 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; prepaid. Sweet potato slips, \$3 per 1,000, postpaid. All cash with order. Write for prices on large quantities. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Ark.

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.

PET STOCK.

FOXES WANTED—YOUNG OR OLD ONES. Ross Brown, McFall, Ala.

CANARIES, GOLD FISH, PARROTS, SUP- plies. K. C. Bird Store, 1421 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—CHEWING AND SMOKING, pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.50. Mild smoking, 40c, prepaid. Chas. Goff, Norfolk, Ky.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST "OLD Homespun" chewing or smoking. Direct from farmers. Trial offer, 2 lbs. postpaid, \$1. Kentucky Tobacco Ass'n, Dept. 35, Hawesville, Ky.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1920, by Jas. Turner, of Bethel, Kan., one bay horse, male, weight 900 lbs. William Beggs, county clerk, Wyandotte county.

\$25 REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEAD- ing to recovery of span of mares, black and strawberry roan, strayed from farm near Conway Springs, May 16, 1920. D. A. Vossman, R. 2, Conway Springs, Kan. Phone 1409.

POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3 hundred. Matchless layers. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAH- mas. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—SPECIAL JUNE PRICE. White and Brown Leghorns, 13c; R. L. Reds, 14c. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns our specialty. 5,000 for June delivery. Order now. Live delivery. Prepaid. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, 500 for \$89. From Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S DAY OLD CHICKS, WHITE Rocks, 20 cents; Buff Orpingtons, 13 cents; Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 13 cents; White Leghorns, 16 cents; 50 postpaid. Live delivery. July chicks one cent less. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—JUNE HATCHED LEG- horn pullets begin laying in November, lay high priced eggs all winter. S. C. Brown, Buff and White chicks, \$16 per 100 postpaid, live delivery. Pure bred farm flocks, range raised, heavy laying strains. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

SPRING FRIES FOR THANKSGIVING, Christmas and New Years. You can make a big profit selling spring chickens in the fall and winter. A baby chick costs you 28c. It costs 18c more in feed to put 2 pounds of weight on it. At Thanksgiving you can sell fries for 70c a pound, which means a big profit. I make the following prices for September delivery: 25 chicks, \$7.50; 50 chicks, \$14.50; 100 chicks, \$28; 500 chicks, \$130; 1,000 chicks, \$250. Order from this ad. Full live delivery guaranteed. 1 ship by parcel post, special delivery and guarantee live delivery of every chick. Eggs for my hatcheries are taken only from flocks I know personally and have inspected. Only the finest strains of Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Anconas. Every egg comes from a flock of prize winners. Like begets like, and you cannot help but get big, healthy, fast growing chicks from my hatcheries. Order now for September delivery. Send 25 per cent cash with order, and balance few days before shipment. You can make big profits selling spring fries for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. Dean Harr, Box F 502, Wichita, Kan.

HOUDANS

HOUDAN EGGS, 15, \$1.60; 50, \$4.50. HENRY Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

SPECIAL FOR JUNE—PURE BLACK LANG- shans, large, healthy, profitable. Chicks, 18c. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.50 per 100, prepaid. Ethan King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7, postpaid. Jos. F. Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.

YESTERLAI'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn chicks, \$17 hundred. Hays Showman, Sabetha, Kan.

300 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS on free range. Orders filled promptly. 100 \$6. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, \$7, 100; \$4, 50; \$2, 15. 250 egg strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

WONDER S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- ers twelve weeks old, husky. From wonder layers, \$1. Ralph J. Keyser, Dorrance, Kan.

WINTER-LAY—BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN strain, Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard, bred to lay and do it. Flock of 160 laid 146 Jan. 17. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE, WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 500 for \$9. Ferris, Young and Smith strains. Hens pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

REDUCED PRICE FOR JUNE AND JULY. S. C. Golden Buff Leghorns of 220-297 laying strain. \$1.50 for 15 eggs; \$3.50 for 50; \$7 per 100. 3 month old baby cockerels, \$1 each. Mrs. John Wilmer, Okaloosa, Kan.

MINORCAS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs, 8 cents each. Fertility guaranteed. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

GIANT STRAIN BLACK MINORCAS, JUNE baby chick, \$18 hundred; \$10 fifty. Eggs, \$7.50 postpaid. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 15 \$3; 30 \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 100 \$7; 50 \$4. PRIZE winning stock. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, HENS, \$2.50. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Mrs. J. R. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

Warm Weather Helps Corn

Oats, Rye, and Barley are Heading Out

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

COOL weather that prevailed last week was supplanted to some extent this week by bright sunny days and warmer weather which helped the corn crop very materially. In most counties the rains have been sufficient to make the subsoil thoroughly moist, but a few counties still report the need of additional rain. Prospects at present are good for a very satisfactory yield of both oats and wheat, and the big problem confronting the Kansas farmers will be to get harvest hands enough to take care of the grain.

Plans for Harvest Hands

County farm agents will be local distributing units for farm hands during the harvest season, according to a decision reached at a conference held last Saturday afternoon in the office of John H. Crawford, state labor commissioner.

The Kansas State Farm Bureau and the Government labor agencies will be responsible for locating and getting labor into the state. The state free employment service, the Agricultural college extension department, thru the County Farm Bureau agents and Government specialists, will distribute the labor within the state. The county farm agents and a man appointed in each of the non-organized counties will report by wire each day to the central office at Wichita on the number of men needed in his county.

Favorable Crop Conditions

The general condition of crops in the state is regarded as favorable. J. C. Mohler in the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture says: "Last week started with high temperatures in all parts of the state, but rains on Monday and Tuesday cooled the atmosphere and cloudy and cooler weather prevailed for the balance of the week. It was beginning to warm up again on Saturday when reports were made. Heavy rains fell on Tuesday in the Central and Southern parts of the Eastern half of the state, becoming lighter in the Northeast, and there was no rain in the Western section. On Thursday from 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches of rain fell in the Southwest, with showers in the North and Northwest. Last week was too cool for the best growth of corn and the sorghums, but was excellent for wheat growth and the control of insects which threatened damage to that crop. Harvest will start in two weeks in the Southeast corner of the state and will be general thruout the wheat belt between June 25 and 30. The soil is in good condition and it is expected that heads will fill nicely because of recent rains.

Corn Cultivation Delayed

"Cultivation of corn has been somewhat delayed by the recent rains. The sorghums are still being planted in

the Western part of the state, but are coming up nicely in the South, and cultivation is progressing in the Southeast and Central sections.

"Oats, rye and barley are heading out and are in good condition. The oats and barley crops are making a good showing and promise excellent yields this year if the conditions remain favorable. Potatoes thru the Kaw Valley are making good growth. Beetles are reported plentiful in the Arkansas River Valley fields, but the condition of the crop is otherwise good.

"Sugar beets are growing nicely in the irrigated sections of Western Kansas, but fields are reported somewhat weedy."

Local conditions of crop and farm work are shown in the following county reports:

Allen—Recent rains have improved wheat and oats. Corn is in good condition, and a large acreage was planted. Most fields have been plowed over twice. Pastures are good and livestock is healthy. Farmers are discussing less wheat and more clover, and crop rotation.—T. E. Whitlow, June 4.

Atchison—Wheat is headed. Farmers are putting up the first crop of alfalfa and are cultivating corn. Some are replanting. A good rain fell Tuesday, and weather has been chilly since. Livestock is in good condition, and is healthy.—Alfred Cole, June 5.

Barton—We are having exceptionally good wheat weather, but corn and kafir are slow. Alfalfa cutting has started but the crop will be light. Oats are heading. Cattle are doing very well. Labor is more plentiful with harvest about three weeks off. Eggs sell for 30c.—Elmer Bird, June 5.

Bourbon—We are having too much rain in this section. Some corn is up, and looks well, but other fields had to be replanted. Bugs are appearing in oat fields. Grass and pastures are good, and livestock is doing well. The county and contractors are making progress building rock roads. They are paying \$7 for a man and team. The people are all going into co-operative stores.—G. A. Van Dyke, June 5.

Chautauqua—Wheat and oats look good. Corn also is improving and the hay crop will be good. Gardens are in excellent condition. Everything in the line of feed is high, also groceries and dry goods.—A. A. Nance, June 5.

Chay—Farmers are taking advantage of the cool dry weather to weed their corn and put up alfalfa hay. We would appreciate a good rain, but crops are not suffering. A new disease is in the peach trees, and peaches are falling off. Some farmers are enjoying new potatoes and ripe strawberries. Wheat is worth \$2.65; corn, \$1.80; oats, \$1.05; flour, \$3.65; shorts, \$3.10; bran, \$2.70; hogs, \$12; hens, 24c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 28c.—P. R. Forslund, June 5.

Coffey—We are having plenty of rain in some parts of the county, altho in some localities it has not made much stock water. Wheat is headed and looks well. Oats are short. Corn and kafir are clean as we have had no wet weather to prevent cultivation. Alfalfa is being harvested and the crop is satisfactory.—A. T. Stewart, June 5.

Douglas—We have showers nearly every night but it is good growing weather. Wheat is headed, and is satisfactory. Corn came up well, and some farmers are cultivating it the second time. Potatoes have been sprayed. Farmers are harvesting the first cutting of alfalfa. There will be some peaches and a few apples. Strawberries are good. Pig crop is small, and not as many farmers are breeding stock as usual. The general health of the people is good.—O. L. Cox, June 5.

Edwards—Corn, kafir and cane are satisfactory. Wheat is nearly all headed except what was seeded very late last fall. Some farmers believe that the late wheat will never fill, and will be of poor quality. There is still some 1919 wheat on hand because of the lack of cars.—L. A. Spitzer, June 5.

Gove—Prospects for here are very encouraging. Wheat, barley and rye are heading. Other growing crops are doing well. Gardens are in excellent condition. The weather is cool and we have had plenty of moisture. Pastures are good, and cattle are healthy. A few sales have been held and everything still sells at good prices. Cream is worth 48c; eggs, 26c; corn, \$1.65; potatoes, 10c; sugar, 25c; hens, 25c.—Newell S. Boss, June 5.

Greenwood—It has been very rainy the past 10 days, and some heavy rains fell in several localities which damaged crops, bridges, culverts and roads. The small acreage of corn needs working badly. Oats are heading short. Wheat is damaged in some places but most fields are satisfactory. The crop of prairie hay will be good.—John H. Fox, June 5.

Haskell—We had a 2-inch rain June 3 which was needed badly. Wheat is heading and filling. Oats and barley are making slow growth, and some damage is being done by cutworms. Grasshoppers are cutting wheat and barley. Some farmers are poisoning these pests.—H. E. Tegarden, June 5.

Kearney—Crops are doing well as we have had good rains. Livestock is healthy, and grass is good. Farmers are planting, and will start cutting alfalfa about June 7. Butterfat is 48c; eggs, 30c.—Cecil Long, June 5.

Labette—Wheat is making a good growth. We have showers almost daily. Some hogs are going to market. A few farmers are cultivating corn the second time. Cherries are scarce. Strawberries are \$6 and \$8 a crate. Cream is 55c; eggs, 38c.—L. N. McLane, June 4.

Lincoln—We are having too much rain for wheat, barley and oats, and not enough sunshine. Corn planting is finished, and fields are coming up well. Field work is

backward as the soil is too wet to work. Cars are scarce, and wheat is in elevators yet. Eggs are selling for 30c; cream, 48c.—Frank Sigle, June 1.

Linn—We have had no real warm weather here, but most crops are growing well. Wheat is improving. Oats is satisfactory and is heading, but some of it is short. Alfalfa is not plentiful, but farmers are cutting what there is. Tame and wild hay will make a good crop. Corn is growing well, and most farmers have been over it once. Potatoes will be ready to harvest soon. Horses and mules bring good prices, and are in demand. All livestock is healthy. Little sickness has been reported.—J. W. Cilnesmith, June 4.

Logan—A good rain fell May 20 and another on June 3. It has been so wet all spring that we could not get into the fields but about three or four days out of the week. I never saw crops of all kinds look so good here. Oats and barley are getting ahead of weeds. Corn is planted, and fields that are up are in good condition. More cane and corn are listed in than ever before. Pastures are good and livestock is healthy. Cream is worth 51c; eggs, 35c; corn, \$1.65; barley, \$1.30; oats, 90c.—T. J. Daw, June 4.

Lyon—Farmers are harvesting the first cutting of alfalfa. The yield is good, but the alfalfa is not as tall as it would have been had we had more rain. Corn came up well, and has been cultivated once. Potatoes and gardens are doing excellently. We will not have much fruit. Pastures are good and livestock is healthy. Wheat cutting will begin June 25.—E. R. Griffith, June 5.

Norton—Wheat is in excellent condition, but some fields are showing yellow on account of rust or blight. Corn is coming up slowly, and a great many fields are being replanted. Cattle and hogs are doing well, but feeders are discouraged over prices received. Pastures are good and cattle are improving. Gardens are very good, and all strawberry patches are heavily loaded. Cherry crop has been reduced 75 per cent.—Sam Teaford, June 6.

Osborne—We are having ideal weather, and all crops are growing well. The subsoil is in good condition for satisfactory crops. Pastures are good and livestock is doing well. Alfalfa harvest is on, and the crop is good. We will need many harvest hands here.—W. F. Arnold, June 5.

Ottawa—Excellent growing weather prevails, and plenty of rain has fallen the past week. Wheat has come out very well, and most of it is heading now. Oats and barley also are satisfactory, and pastures are good. Corn is up and is in better condition than usual.—W. S. Wakefield, May 29.

Pawnee—Wheat is heading. The blown fields will be about a week late. Harvest will begin about July 1. Corn is small, but cane, oats and barley are satisfactory. Farmers are joining the wheat growers' association and will hold the 1920 crop for cost of production and 10 per cent profit. There still is some 1919 wheat in county, but no cars to ship it. We need 4,000 harvest hands. A new flour mill is being built which will give us a home market for wheat. Farmers are beginning to see the necessity of general farming and a reduced wheat acreage.—E. H. Gore, June 5.

Pottawatomie—Farmers in this part of county have finished replanting corn. The crop will be late this year. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut, and the quality is good but the yield is light. Wheat is satisfactory. Harvest will begin about the last week in June. Eggs sell for 33c; butterfat, 50c.—F. E. Austin, June 6.

Rawlins—We had another rain today which assures us a good wheat crop. Grass is satisfactory. Everything at public sales brings good prices. Labor is going to be scarce this harvest.—A. Madsen, June 4.

Riley—We are having excellent growing weather and all crops are doing well. Cutworms destroyed a great deal of corn on bottoms, which had to be replanted. Wheat is headed, but oats is short. Farmers are harvesting the first crop of alfalfa. Corn on prairies is being weeded, and the stand is good.—P. O. Hawkinson, June 5.

Saline—The ground has been too wet until recently to do any field work. Most corn fields have been worked once. Wheat is headed. Alfalfa harvest will begin soon. Some chinch bugs have been reported in wheat, but will do no harm unless the weather gets dry. Some kafir will have to be replanted. Many farmers are preparing to head wheat. Wheat sells for \$2.60; corn, \$1.90; eggs, 39 and 30c; butterfat, 52c.—J. P. Nelson, June 5.

Washington—Cold, damp weather continues. Wheat and oats are in good condition. Corn is being cultivated, and looks satisfactory. Some fields have been replanted on account of squirrels and cutworms. Small fruit is promising. Alfalfa cutting has started and a heavy crop is expected. Work has been resumed on the oil well. Eggs sell for 30c; butterfat, 48c; sugar, 28c; oats, 90c.—Ralph B. Cole, June 4.

Wichita—We have had plenty of moisture this spring, but the weather has been too cold for corn and barley. A few farmers have to replant their corn on account of cutworms. Livestock is doing well and grass is good. A few public sales have been held and land still is bringing high prices. Some sells for \$40 an acre.—E. W. White, June 5.

The quality of the farm horses produced in Kansas is increasing.

KANSAS MAP TO READERS.

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.10 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

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Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Chinas from our Prize Winning Herd

Breeding stock of all ages for sale at all times.

Plainview Hog and Seed Farm
Frank J. Rist, Prop.

Humboldt Nebraska

All gilts bred for May and June farrow sold

We will book your order for September litters so send them along; still have a number of extra good September male pigs for sale.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.
Address H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Polands

Fall pigs, some real herd prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immured; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

POLANDS—DISHER'S GIANT BREEDING
March 1919 boar by Morton's Giant by Disher's Giant; 36 in. high; 60 in. long; 9 in. bone; exceptional boar; proven breeder. Spring pigs both sex. Dams: Big Bob, Col. Wonder, Big Orphan, and Orphan Grand Master. Immured. Satisfaction. Phone Wichita 589. GSELL & WEBB, WICHITA, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HERD

Improved boars for sale; grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob, grand champion World on one side, and of William's Wonder, Giant Joe and Liberty Bond on the other side. Immured against cholera and ready for service.

The Hall Stock Farm, Coffeyville, Kansas

HUFF'S SQUARE JUMBO

A son of P. W. Young's Square Jumbo heads my herd. He is the kind that sires the high-up kind and big litters. Write me to price you a real boar pig at three months old.

Chas. Hoffhine, R. 4, Washington, Kansas

Ross & Vincent's Poland Chinas

Gilts and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few bred sows. Herd sires are Sterling Buster and Sterling Timm, two of the breed's best boars in Kansas. The hogs we are offering are good both in individuality and in breeding and are priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KAN.

Farmers' Prices Continued

Fall gilts bred to Hiltner Orange Model. Smooth, high backed, long bodied and just what we all want. Spring pigs, either sex, not related. Address

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.

Big Type Polands

We now have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale. Also sows and gilts bred to Jack Buster. Cholera Immured. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

60 POLAND CHINA PIGS

Sires—the famous Carver's Best (wt. 1,000 lb.) and Convincing Bob, an excellent individual. Choice Pigs, registered, vaccinated, guaranteed, \$20 each, trio \$50.

LLOYD MULLIN, WALNUT, KANSAS

Big Type Polands

2 Oct. and 6 spring boars. Carry the best blood of the breed. Priced \$20 to \$35 for quick sale. Write your wants. LAWRENCE HOUGHTON, SEVERY, KAN

Big Type Polands

Boar pigs for sale at \$15 each. Pedigrees furnished. Henry S. Voth, Route 2, Goessel, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

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, Charlton, Ia.

3 JACKS, 7 JENNETS

Herd headed by Barr's Bryan, a prize winner and good producer. Most of the Jennets by Kansas Chief. Priced to move. Write today.

E. W. DALES, EUREKA, KANSAS

"SOLD OUT—LOTS OF INQUIRIES"

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Please stop my card as I am sold out. Have had lots of inquiries. Yours truly—O. H. Fitzsimmons, Poland China Breeder, Council Grove, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND BEDS.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at world fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big fair. \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 1/2; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

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.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS AND fancy pigeons at reduced prices. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS, cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

SHIP BROILERS, EGGS AND OTHER poultry direct for best results. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Early to Market—Full Weight



51 per cent of all hogs marketed in the United States in 1918 were Duroc-Jerseys.

Duroc-Jersey hogs have proved themselves in championship shows as well as on the market.

Duroc-Jersey hogs raise large families and put on weight quickly. They are hardy, easy feeding animals that mature at an early age, and are uniformly red in color. Write for our free booklet "Duroc-Jersey Hogs Are Profitable and Profitable."

The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. Dept. 240 Peoria, Ill.
The largest swine record association in the world—12,000 members

Timber Hill Stock Farm
Our DUROCS Make Good

We have some especially good fall herd boar prospects and gilts by our Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder and King The Col herd boars. Out of matured sows weighing 700 to 800 lbs. Write for circular.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

Big Type Durocs

Three big yearlings bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation for June farrow. Three big yearling boars sired by Pathfinder Junior. All priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

15 top quality fall boars for sale. Sired by Chief's Wonder, Pathfinder Jr. and I Am Great Wonder; from big mature sows. One of the best sow herds in Kansas. Priced to sell at once. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

McComas' Durocs

Fall boars: Great Sensation and Pathfinder breeding. Spring boars: Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Good supply of good individuals priced reasonably. Write, phone or call at my place.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

Gilts Practically All Sold

but we have a few good fall boars sired by Uneda High Orion our Grand Champion boar. We are pricing these to sell. We also have one yearling in the same herd that is going to make a real herd boar. We will sell him worth the money.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS

Big stretchy fellows ready for immediate use. Sired by Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion. Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Immuned. Priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Repleg's Durocs

Now booking orders for weanling pigs—May and June delivery sired by John's Combination 2nd and Jack's Great Orion, a good son of the \$10,000 international grand champion. Jack's Orion King 2nd. Guaranteed to please. Some fall and winter boars. Write today. SID REPLEG, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Early March pigs of all popular big type strains; reg. and immuned; pairs and trios not related. A few fall boars and weanling pigs, \$15 and up.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A top quality bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

FULKS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immuned \$50 to \$100. Ripping good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

High Sensation Jr.

will be shown this fall and is called a winner by those who see him. 12 April, May and June gilts bred to him and Fogo's Invincible for Sept. farrow. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell County.

GREAT WONDER AND ORION DUROCS

February and March pigs; best of blood; quality; from 600 and 700 lb. sows; some by 1,100-lb. boar. Write for breeding. Priced at one-third value. Gilts, \$25; boars \$20. I pay express and record fee.

HERB J. BARR, R. 3, LARNED, KANSAS

Wreath Farm Durocs

For sale: 7 fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. 3 fall boars. Young boars (March farrow) and bred right for sale.

A. B. MORRIS, MGR., MANHATTAN, KAN.

Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for spring service. Also baby boars for May delivery. Reasonable prices. Circular free. Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

FALL AND WEANLING BOAR PIGS

Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Satisfaction or your money back.

E. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. (Jewell County)

Jack's Orion 3rd

10 October gilts out of dams of popular ancestry. Either bred to my boar or sold open. Price right if you want gilts.

J. O. HONEYCUTT, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Choice September Gilts

Bred for September farrow, \$65; March pigs, pairs and trios not akin, \$27. All stock immuned. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kan.

National Champion Boars

Three August boars by Great Orion Sensation. Splendid individuals. A great Pathfinder 2-year-old boar for sale. 12 or 15 spring yearling and fall gilts. Intense Pathfinder and Orion breeding.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., (Washington County)

Petford's Durocs

Spring pigs, both sexes, immuned. Sired by Model Alley, Kansas Grand champion; General Pathfinder, a good breeding son of Pathfinder; Illustrator Orion 3rd; and J. D.'s Wonder 1st.

JNO. W. PETFORD, SAFFORDVILLE, KAN.

Purebred Duroc Pigs

Boars and gilts, 9 weeks old; about 50 lbs.; double immuned and weaned; from such boars as Joe King Orion; boars \$26, gilts \$25. Write for descriptions.

J. V. SHANNON, MORRILL, KANSAS

DUROC PIGS

Either sex; sired by Pathfinder's Image 2d, Illustrator's Orion 4th and A Crittle's Chief; \$17.50 to \$25.00 each at 2 months.

EDWARD M. GREGORY, READING, KAN.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Ten gilts farrowed 83 pigs March litters. Sell at weaning. Col. Wonder, etc., immuned, guaranteed, express prepaid. Write today.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KAN.

Big Type Durocs

Tried sows bred to Pathfinder's Pride, son of world's grand champion. Spring pigs at bargain prices.

ED LOCKWOOD, KINLEY, KANSAS

DUROCS

Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

REG. DUROC JERSEYS

for sale; male pigs; King breeding; 7 months old; write for prices.

J. K. ZWICKER, R. 3, LA JUNTA, COLO.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Start Right With Silver Hampshires

Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING AND BREEDING PEN. For sale—Bred sows and gilts, also boars, one or a carload. Buy by mail. "Silver guarantee" back of every hog. Drop postal card today for price lists.

Wickfield Farms, Box 55, Cantril, Iowa

F. F. Silver, Prop.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

SUNFLOWER HERD HAMPSHIRE

20 extra good boars (the tops from 200 fall pigs) registered, double treated, ready for service, priced right. Farm just out of town on the Southwest Trail.

GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

On Approval
Choice bred sows and gilts. Spring pigs, either sex. Noted blood lines. Priced for quick sale.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, 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.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

for service; gilts open or bred for English fall litter and dandy spring pigs of English breeding.

C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALAMONT, KAN.

Matthews Spotted Poland

Choice boars, all ages.

EARL J. MATTHEWS, Clearwater, Kan.

FOR SALE Registered Spotted Poland

China pigs, either sex. Special price on boars for thirty days.

J. E. OLSON, SEVERY, KANSAS

FOR SALE—Spotted Poland boars and gilts;

some weanling pigs now, more later on.

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Pigs for sale. Good bone and breeding.

T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

June 22—S. W. Tilley & Sons, Irving, Kan. Sale at Frankfort, Kan.

Sept. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Steele, secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 16—E. Orden & Son, Maryville, Mo. June 17—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

June 18—(Forenoon) J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.

June 18—(Afternoon) Dr. O. W. Neuman, Craig, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.

June 18—(Evening) John Crist, Skidmore, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.

June 21—H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.

Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.

Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.

Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan. Mgr.

Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Hoeman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.

Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cary, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.

Holstein Cattle.

June 28—F. M. King, Grandview, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

July 17—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 16—L. E. Hubbard, Kincaid, Kan.

Aug. 16—L. E. Hubbard, Kincaid, Kan.

Aug. 20—The Dering Ranch, Oswego, Kan. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.

Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 3—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

August 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalia, Mo.

Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 16—Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.

Nov. 6—Mather & Hurdette, Centralia, Kan.

Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.

Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.

Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.

Feb. 6—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.

Feb. 16—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 16—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.

Feb. 17—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.

Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Feb. 18—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Feb. 18—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)

Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Falls, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports

W. Preston Donald's Shorthorn Sale.

44 females average\$651

3 bulls average 175

In the Shorthorn sale of W. Preston Donald, Cllo, Ia., May 29, the prices paid reflected a fair demand for this breed of cattle.

The offering was mostly young heifers and not mature cows with large calves sold at foot. Only a few mature cows were offered.

When the age of the young things sold is considered the prices were very fair and yet low enough to permit of liberal investment by farmers and breeders who wanted high class cattle. The top price was paid for the cow, Dianod Rosewood 2d, going to Geo. McMaster, Bedford, Ia., for \$1,975. Following is a list of representative sales:

Dianod Volumina, 1 year, J. M. Barnett, Mendota, Mo.\$500

Orange Miss 7th, 1 year, Scotty Milne, Pleasanton, Ia. 575

Dianod Victoria, 1 year, E. Orden & Son, Maryville, Mo. 700

Orange Miss 6th, 1 year, Braywood Farms, Oskaloosa, Ia. 750

Village Queen, 2 years, J. M. Barnett, Acanthus 2d, 2 years, Hagan & Covington, Lake Mills, Minn. 425

Rosewood 65th, 1 year, Jno. Miller & Son, Granger, Mo. 1,900

Ury's Choice 4th, 1 year, F. M. Walters, Mendota, Mo. 410

Village Nymph, 2 years, F. C. Barker & Son, Skidmore, Mo. 600

Orange Spicy 3d, 1 year, Perry Brown, Ramona, Ia. 500

Lady Athlene 12th, 1 year, L. A. Waugh, Woodburn, Ia. 375

Mystic 2d, 1 year, Marshall Stock Farm, Ollie, Ia. 600

White Butterfly, 1 year, W. E. Summerville, Gray, Ia. 575

Augusta Diamond, 1 year, Jess Andrews, West Point, Ia. 1,275

Charming Copper, J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo. 1,000

Princess Royal 40th, C. H. Pendleton, Victoria Queen, 5 years, A. L. Young, Roan Lassie, 6 years, Rhines Bros., Stockport, Ia. 1,750

Mayflower, 7 years, E. W. Davis, Glenwood, Mo. 475

Nevius & Son Make Good Sale.

4 bulls average\$275.00

30 females average 525.50

C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan., held their twelfth annual Shorthorn sale June 1. A large crowd of farmers and breeders were on hand to compete for the good offering. The sale was brought to a close by a severe rain storm when only 34 head had been sold. The offering was a clean lot of breeding cattle and the prices paid reflected a strong demand for this class of breeding stock. No sensational prices were recorded, yet the averages were very fair and low enough to permit of liberal investment by farmers and breeders. Col. H. L. Burgess did the selling

from the block assisted by Col. Andy James, Col. Justice and Col. Rules. Following is report of representative sales:

Golden Magnet, 1 year, E. L. Morland, Bushong, Kan.\$360

Golden Pavonia, 1 year, W. H. Crease, Paola, Kan. 400

Queen's Honor, 1 year, A. H. Colen-burg, Louisburg, Kan. 175

Valentine's Violet, 2 years, R. B. Donah, Talmo, Kan. 1,325

Winifred Maid 4th, 2 years, Frank Wilson, Wellsville, Kan. 1,175

Searchlight Maid, 3 years, Frank Wilson, 1,345

Golden Maid, 1 year, Geo. Adair, Ft. Scott, Kan. 950

Valentine's Gratitude, 1 year, E. A. Campbell, Wayne, Kan. 640

Glenwood Lustre, 1 year, A. L. Harris, Osage City, Kan. 700

Golden Signet, 1 year, R. B. Donham, 460

Valentine's Pavonia, 1 year, W. H. Cramer, Paola, Kan. 510

18th Idlewild Foxglove, 5 years, Col. Andy James, Lenexa, Kan. 610

Gwendoline Valentine, 2 years, C. R. Meinich, Bronson, Kan. 425

Golden Gwendoline, 1 year, H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan. 600

Emma's Lustre, 1 year, W. E. Crease, Paola, Kan. 600

Lacy, 7 years, R. S. Wellers, Chiles, Kan. 195
 Clover Belle, 6 years, Col. Andy James 210
 Lady Phyllis, 1 year, C. A. McNery, Haviland, Kan. 130
 Beauty, 4 years, Dennis Bros., Ft. Scott, Kan. 260

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

If you are in the market for a Jersey bull calf from a tested dam look up the ad of D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kan., in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., offer some great young bulls of popular Scotch type and breeding. They are great individuals, reds and roans. They are by Auburndale and out of cows of great scale and fleshing qualities. These bulls are real herd header material and you want to see them before you buy. Now is a good time to write and get descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county, advertised Duroc Jersey boars last fall and later on bred gilts in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with great success. This spring he is growing out a splendid lot of young boars and gilts and will have them ready for his fall and winter trade by fall and at that time he will start his advertisement again in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., Saline county, breed Poland Chinas and hold public sale every fall and winter. This fall they will not hold the fall sale but will be at the biggest shows in the Southwest with their herds. Last year they were out to many of the big shows and won their share of prizes. This fall they are going out with larger herds. They will have some real herd boars to offer this fall at private sale.—Advertisement.

T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county, is a breeder of Poland Chinas at that place who advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze last winter with splendid success. He sold boars in the fall and bred gilts all winter to Kansas breeders and farmers and gave satisfaction. He has a nice lot of spring pigs and will start his advertisement again this fall in time to see boars and later will offer bred gilts.—Advertisement.

Bancroft's Durocs.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., is probably known by reputation at least to more Duroc Jersey breeders and farmers than any other breeder in the West. For 14 years he has advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze without missing a single issue. Last week I visited his herd and fixed him up for another year's advertising which will make 15 years he has advertised his Duroc Jerseys in this paper. He is devoting all of his time to the business and has something for sale at all times. At present he is offering gilts bred for September farrow and springs pigs.—Advertisement.

Gilts Bred for Fall Farrow

J. B. Sheridan, Carnoiro, Kan., changes his Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He has sold all of his gilts bred for May and June farrow and now offers a fine string of fall gilts bred to Hillcrest Orange Model for September farrow. These gilts are high backed, good footed and long bodied and are just the kind everybody wants to raise or to buy if he is looking for the kind that grows into real sows that you will be proud of. Write for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Eagle & Son's Holsteins.

E. S. Eagle & Son, Abilene, Kan., change their advertisement in the Holstein section in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week. This herd is one of the sure T. B. clean herds of fine individuals where more stress is placed upon yearly records, believing in quality in the herd rather than a greater number of cattle of not proven worth. They believe in the big Holstein cow as the factory for converting the surplus roughage of the farm into a finished article of food. They are producing the kind that will build up the dairy business in the West very fast. Look up their advertisement in the Holstein section, write them what you want and get their prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Herefords at Blue Rapids Sept. 9.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., is the well-known secretary and sales manager of the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association. He has claimed September 9 as the date of the annual fall sale. This sale will be held in the association sale barn at Blue Rapids, Kan., as usual. Mr. Steele has for sale from his own herd at Barnes about 50 head of young Hereford cows and heifers. He has never made a sale of his own although he has managed a good many for the association. For that reason he feels that he must reduce his herd further at this time than he can by consigning to the association sale. In a short time he will start an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in which he will list the cattle he will sell.—Advertisement.

Good Herefords and Durocs

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county, breeds Duroc Jerseys and Hereford cattle. At the head of his Duroc Jersey herd is Pathfinder's Orion by Educator's Orion by Orion Cherry King. Assisting him is a great young boar, Climax Sensation by Sensation Climax. Mr. Woody will not hold a fall or winter sale but will sell his tops to his old customers and new ones at prices that will be found very fair. This fall he will have for sale a string of young bulls. His advertisement will appear this fall in both the Duroc Jersey and Hereford sections of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He has a way of pleasing his customers that results in real pleasure to himself. He will offer boars and Hereford bulls first and later on bred gilts.—Advertisement.

Loomis Has '90 Spring Pigs.

John Loomis, Emporia, Kan., is the Duroc Jersey breeder who made the splendid offering of Duroc Jersey bred sows at Emporia last winter. This spring he has 90 spring pigs and he is growing them out with the idea of making another such offering again February next. Pathfinder's Model is a great young boar by old Pathfinder. Sensation Orion by Great Orion and out of a great Sensation dam is another great young boar purchased last fall. The crop of spring pigs

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Your Attention

Is Called to the H. L. Burgess Sale of 50 Choice Shorthorns
Selected from the Best Herds of Iowa and Missouri.

Topeka, Kansas, Monday, June 21st, 1920

47 Females, 3 Bulls—Nearly all of the Best Scotch Families

Below are samples of the breeding; the individuals will speak for themselves.
They Constitute One Of The Best Offerings To Be Sold In Kansas This Year.

BRAWITH VILLAGER 444296—(BULL)		
DAMS	Breeders of dams	SIRE
Princess of Riverdale V64-890	Got By S. E. Prather & Co.	Villager 295884
Golden Princess	Forbes Bros.	Village Victor
Gold Mint	R. S. Veech	Lord Lancaster 5th 81986
Gaillardia	R. S. Veech	Earl Marshall 92167
Imp. Generosity	A. Cruickshank	Favorite 56041
		Barmpton 45246
	MARSHALL STAMP	864139—(BULL)
Clara A 13535	Got By A. C. Shallenbarger	Proud Marshall 422720
Clara 60th	H. Cargill & Son	Lord Lenton 206868
Clara 57th (Imp.)	W. S. Marr	Golden Drop Victor
		Spicy Robin 134607
	IMP. SWEET ROSAMOND V62-878E No. 14—(COW)	
Rosebloom 525507	Got By Wm. C. Hunter	Evening Star 678508
Doune Triduana	Earl of Moray	Lancaster Royal 525474
	CLARA 74th 868834—(COW)	
Clara 65th 868830	Got By A. J. Andrews	Golden Marshall 450882
Clara 62nd 852264	A. J. Andrews	Gladialor 727896
Clara 60th 852262	A. J. Andrews	Merrydale 320001
Clara 58th (Imp.)	W. S. Marr	Prince Robin 248348
		Silver King 157623
		Breeders of Sires
		C. H. Jolliffe
		S. E. Prather & Co.
		I. Barr & Son
		Wm. Duthie
		Wm. Duthie
		A. Cruickshank
		Wm. Anderson
		P. D. Fuller
		Wm. Duthie
		J. D. Willis
		W. Conner
		J. Marr
		J. Durno
		Maasdam & Wheeler
		A. J. Andrews
		Carpenter & Ross
		F. W. Ayers
		W. S. Marr

A FEW OF THE ATTRACTIONS:—A Duchess Of Gloster by Fancy's Pride with bull calf at foot by Royal Marshall and rebred to Braewith Villager. Royal Myrtle 5th 852288 by Barmpton Royal and out of Royal Myrtle by Victor's Model, third dam Imp. Scottish Myrtle bred by James Durno, sells with heifer calf at foot by Clarator and bred January 15th to Double Marshall. Mayflower 30th 894482, a Bruce Mayflower calved October 13, 1916, sells in calf since December to a son of Imp. Villager. Duchess Of Gloster 869605, 3 years old, by Royal Diamond, sells safe in calf to Double Marshall. Mayflower 20th 893727, another 3 year old Bruce Mayflower, in calf since December to Imp. Royal Marshall. Mayflower 34th by Barmpton Corporal, a roan 2 year old Bruce Mayflower, bred in December to Imp. Royal Marshall. Gladiolus 23rd 871514 by Barmpton Royal and out of Gladiolus 9th 852272 by Barmpton Corporal; 6th dam Imp. Gardenia bred by A. Cruickshank; bred in December to Imp. Royal Marshall.

Many of the cows have calves at foot and are bred to sires numbered among the greatest in Iowa and Missouri. Probably In No Sale In Kansas This Year Will There Be So Many Good Herd Bulls Represented.

The catalog is in the hands of the printer and will be mailed direct by him. For your copy address G. A. LAUDE, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

H. L. BURGESS, Owner, CHELSEA, OKLAHOMA

Auctioneers:—Gross, Rule and Newcom. T.W. Morse represents The Capper Farm Press.

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.

More Scotch Breeding

We offer two bulls, 14 and 16 months old, and a few females. The opportunity to secure a proven herd bull that is right every way you take him. Write for further particulars.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Get of Auburndale

Four choice yearling bulls by this sire. Two out of Barmpton Knight cows. One out of Prince Valentine dam and the other a Village Knight dam. Address,

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.

Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

Stunkel Shorthorns

Victor Orange-Star Goods females as dams bred to Cumberland Diamond have produced some of the hardest and thriftiest Shorthorns in the country. Good bulls for sale. Yearlings up to two year olds. Scotch and Scotch topped. Some proven breeders. All ready for service. Some females for sale. Select your Shorthorns from this foundation herd.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Polled D. S. Shorthorn Cow and Calf

Shorthorn cow; one 2-year-old and one yearling Shorthorn heifer. All registered and priced at \$600.

WILL ACKLEY, PORTIS, KANSAS

TWO REG. SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

13 months old; of the Young Mary and Victoria families; both reds and good individuals.

WARREN WATTS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



Polled Shorthorns

Some of the Best of the Breed. One of the largest herds. Four herd bulls perhaps not equalled in any one herd in the state. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,

Phone 2803 Plevna, Kansas

PROUD MARSHALL X 14590—504053

This is my herd bull for sale, August 1 delivery. 2 Polled Shorthorn bulls, 10 mo. old by him. Also one by Meadow Sultan. 2 Shorthorns, 13 mo. old. Shipping points, Phillipsburg and Stockton. Address

T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.

C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

Reg. Polled Shorthorn Bulls

1 year; good ones; priced reasonably.

M. Z. DUSTON, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Robinson & Shultz Complete Dispersal Sale

of their high class herd of 70 Holstein cattle at
Independence, Kan., July 17, 1920
In the new sale pavilion

This dispersion is being made on account of dissolution of partnership and positively every animal, including their wonderful herd sire, will be sold and go to a new home.

No other dispersal sale has ever been made in this southwest country in which there were as many high class record animals with outstanding individuality as will be sold in this sale and as proof of what we say we have only to tell you that at the head of their herd is the great show bull, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale, whose two nearest dams average 36½ lbs. of butter in seven days. His sire is King Korndyke Sadie Vale and his dam a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

Lack of space forbids our naming but a few of the great animals in this sale.

Princess Pietertje Bawn De Kol, who has at the last three lactation periods milked over 100 lbs. of milk a day and made over 28 lbs. of butter in 7 days. At the last freshening 28½ lbs. of butter, 784 lbs. of milk. She is the State Champion milk producer for 7 and 30 days. This cow is due in October to the Sadie Vale Bull.

Johanna Lily, a 22-lb. cow. A real show cow. Nine grand champion ribbons to her credit and dam of the Junior champion heifer at Topeka, 1917. Three daughters from this cow will be sold. Two of them sired by a bull whose two nearest dams averaged 1,000 lbs. of butter and 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year. Both bred to King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale and one daughter sired by this bull. Her 2-year-old daughter just finished year with 567 lbs. of butter. Never milked but twice daily.

Koo Pontiac Segis, a daughter of a 37-lb. cow bred to King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

A daughter of a 33-lb. cow whose second dam has a 32-lb. record. Bred to King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

Carrie Hengerveld Lyons De Kol, 27.88 lbs., seven days. A daughter of King Hengerveld Model Fayne.

Regala Schuiling Princess, a 25½-lb. cow, who has a 26½-lb. 3-year-old daughter.

Five granddaughters of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

Ten granddaughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

A great producing herd that has won more ribbons than any other herd in Kansas owned by an individual.

Entire herd tested by a graduate veterinarian approved by the State Live Stock Commission and sold subject to a usable 90-day retest.

If you want breeding and individuality combined, come to this sale. This will be one of the greatest events in Kansas Holstein History. Make your arrangements to attend. Write now for a catalog to

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.
or to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

are by these boars. Mr. Loomis is Secretary of the Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders association and is doing all he can to promote the breed in that county which is already the home of a nice lot of Duroc Jersey herds. Mr. Loomis will advertise boars this fall in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Right Foundation Pays.
Ross M. Peck, Gypsum City, Kan., Saline county, is proprietor of Pretty Prairie Farm herd of Duroc Jerseys. Ross Peck started right in the Duroc Jersey business by buying his foundation herd of sows from one of the best bred herds in Kansas. Later on he bought a half interest in Fairview Orion Cherry King from John W. Jones, of Minneapolis, paying \$1,500 for the one-half interest. This great boar died last fall. Last winter he purchased a bred sow that was produced in the Ira Jackson herd and bred to the great old sire Joe Orion 2nd. She is raising 10 pigs, six boars and four sows. Mr. Peck will not hold a fall or winter sale but will offer his top boars and gilts this fall at private sale. Remember the six boars by Joe Orion 2nd and out of the great dam. There will be others of great merit in the herd this fall. He will cull closely to just the tops.—Advertisement.

Hill Has Great Herd Boar
W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., Lincoln county, is a Poland China breeder who has attracted considerable attention to his herd by the purchases he made the last two winters in bred sow sales. A year ago last winter he bought Lady Bloomsdale, a gilt by Big Timm and bred to Col. Jack. She raised a fine litter and from this litter he reserved the best boar for his own herd and he is a great individual and undoubtedly one of the best young boars in the state. Last winter he bought Jumbo's Maid 2nd, a Giant Ophan and bred to the great Liberator. He has eight pigs from this litter, six boars and two gilts and they are indeed great. It is a strong type litter and some great boars are sure to come from this litter. For the sow he paid \$2,200. He has 70 spring pigs in all and will hold a boar and gilt sale at Beloit, Kan., Oct. 14. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Northern Kansas Shorthorn Association.
The sale committee of the Northern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association, consisting of E. A. Cory, Topeka, Kan., sale manager, and S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center and Geo. Mealls of Cawker City, Kan., met at Manhattan, Kan., May 26. The president of the association, T. M. Willson, of Lebanon, Kan., and the Secretary, Forest Booker, of Beloit, Kan., were also present. It was decided to hold two association sales this fall. The first one will be held at Smith Center October 13 and will be managed by T. M. Willson and the other at Concordia and it will be managed by E. A. Cory. It was the opinion of the sales committee and those present that consignors should be urged to consign nothing but the best from their Shorthorn herds. The question of exhibiting at the Belleville fair this fall was thoroughly discussed and it was the opinion of everyone present that all members who could do so should show at Belleville. Some cash prizes were pledged at this meeting and others will be secured. The national association has offered to duplicate all cash prizes offered.

Gwin Bros.' Duroc Bargains.
Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, are starting their advertisement again in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They offer 12 or 15 spring yearling sows and fall gilts of intense Pathfinder and Orion breeding. They also have for sale two June yearling boars by the Great Pathfinder. Also a great bargain in a herd boar, Pacemaker by Old Pathfinder and out of the great producing sow, Big Lizzie. This boar is a splendid breeder two years old and will be sold at a bargain. Also three boars by the 1913 national champion, Great Orion Sensation. One of the boars in this litter has already been sold to a prominent Illinois breeder for a good figure. These three boars offered for sale are splendid individuals and bred along the most fashionable lines. They have 175 spring pigs that are coming along nicely sired by High Orion Sensation by Great Orion's Sensation, John's Orion, Pacemaker and other great sires. They offer real herd boars and some spring yearling sows and fall gilts at attractive prices. Write them for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Fogo Has Strong Duroc Herd.
Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell county, is a breeder of Duroc Jerseys who is satisfied with nothing less than the best of blood lines and individual merit with it. Fogo's Invincible by Chief Invincible Jr. and out of a Great Wonder dam is a splendid two-year-old sire that has sired in Mr. Fogo's 1919 crop of pigs that kind that has attracted attention to the Fogo herd. But the boar that is destined to win laurels for this already great herd is High Sensation Jr. by High Sensation by Great Sensation. He is out of a Botna Giant dam and he is a remarkable boar. He stands up well on the best of feet and legs and is the best April yearling boar I know of in the West. He will be shown at the leading shows in Kansas and Oklahoma this fall and you will get a chance to see him. A nice lot of 105

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, 44 tested daughters, 55 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. References Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

For Sale—3 Jersey Bulls
three, six and ten months old from tested dams. D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kansas.

Jersey Cattle
Dispersal Sale of 40 Head Reg. Jersey Cattle
Owned by J. A. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan., July 1

REGISTER OF MERIT COWS and their descendants. Representing the Blood of Financial King through FINANCIAL COUNT, sire of GOLD MARJORAM, 1002 lbs. butter in one year. Also the blood of FINANCIAL COUNT-ESS' LAD, sire of the \$60,000 FINANCIAL SENSATION. If you want Heavy Producing Cows Here is the Place to get them. For catalogs write

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, 6155 Westminster Place, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Col. Perry, Auctioneer.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 2 and 4 year old cows bred at \$125. Come or write.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, 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

IF YOU WANT GOOD REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE offered at very reasonable prices for early sale, come and see mine. There are two carloads of cows and calves, one carload of heifers and a carload of choice bulls. Will be sold in lots to suit purchaser.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE
A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZZELL & SONS, FRIZZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Groenmiller.
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls, cows and heifers.
J. M. INNES, BEARDSLEY, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers

We Offer NOW
12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred character and proper conformation. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominor by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS
Headed by Don Balboa 14th 596021, by Don Carlos 265493. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd header prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabunsee County), KANSAS.

Registered Hereford Bulls
I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Young Ayrshires Three calves, (two bulls, one heifer), out of advanced registry dams. Also one bred heifer. Attractive prices for quick sales. Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS For Sale—Extra well bred registered Guernsey bull. 14 months old; one high-grade bull 22 months old; two 3-year-old cows to freshen soon and a few cows to freshen in the fall. Also a few high-grade bull and heifer calves. Write
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS Baby bull calves, beautiful fellows, 31-32 by registered bull and out of our heaviest producing cows. Some class to these calves.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Cow and bull for sale.
G. W. Bock, Route 2, Box 45, Larned, Kan.

Extra High Grade Guernsey Bull Call
dropped March 2, \$25. ALVA SHADWICK, Iola, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Long View Stock Farm Fairfaxes

Selling on the Farm Near
Frankfort, Kansas, Tuesday, June 22, 1920
50 LOTS—3 BULLS, 34 HEIFERS, 13 YOUNG COWS.
With the exception of 6 Head all are bred by the sellers.

Three sons, each a real herdheader. Twenty-nine daughters, two and three years old. Eight are bred to WOODFORD LAD by Col. Taylor's renowned Woodford. His dam is the \$5,000 show cow Disturber's Lassie 12th by Disturber. Many who have seen him declare he is the greatest son of Woodford.

Twenty-one Daughters of Letham Fairfax sell open, furnishing breeders owning great herds an unequalled opportunity to select heifers of top quality and breeding to mate to them. With a daughter of Letham Fairfax, you can expect some wonderful results from your herd bull. In quality, finish and breed character they are supreme. Daughters of Letham Fairfax in McCray's sales averaged nearly \$2,000 a head. Here you can buy them at your own price and know you have made a profitable investment for our Herefords have been great money-makers for all who have bought them.

The thirteen cows are the big, roomy breed type that produce quality offspring with the regularity of each coming year. They have calves at foot or are in calf to our herd bulls. Most of them are bred to LETHAM FAIRFAX. Seven are sired by the \$2,600 Kelsey by Columbus Y (by Columbus 33d). Four by Majestic Baron (a great breeding son of Armour's imported Majestic). Others by King Onward, Dominor by Domino, Parsifal 24th by Parsifal and Sir Paul by Beau Premier.

These cattle are not in show condition but are in first-class breeding condition. Our herd is on the U. S. Government's accredited list as free from tuberculosis, and we can ship anywhere without a retest.

This is an offering that will work breed improvement wherever they go and pay a handsome profit while doing it. You can buy choice FAIRFAXES here at a fraction of the cost the same individuality, breeding and quality will cost you at a record sale. If convenient, buy your ticket to Frankfort, Kansas. On sale day all trains will be met at Irving and Blue Rapids by automobiles that will take you to the sale. Send today for our catalog.

S. W. Tilley & Sons, (Postoffice) Irving, Kansas

A Letham Fairfax Offering

Three sons, each a real herdheader. Twenty-nine daughters, two and three years old. Eight are bred to WOODFORD LAD by Col. Taylor's renowned Woodford. His dam is the \$5,000 show cow Disturber's Lassie 12th by Disturber. Many who have seen him declare he is the greatest son of Woodford.

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These cattle are not in show condition but are in first-class breeding condition. Our herd is on the U. S. Government's accredited list as free from tuberculosis, and we can ship anywhere without a retest.

This is an offering that will work breed improvement wherever they go and pay a handsome profit while doing it. You can buy choice FAIRFAXES here at a fraction of the cost the same individuality, breeding and quality will cost you at a record sale. If convenient, buy your ticket to Frankfort, Kansas. On sale day all trains will be met at Irving and Blue Rapids by automobiles that will take you to the sale. Send today for our catalog.

S. W. Tilley & Sons, (Postoffice) Irving, Kansas

spring pigs was sired by him and Fogo's invincible. Mr. Fogo has always been a good purchaser of choice bred sows and this spring he has litters by Pathfinder's Like-ness and out of a Great Wonder dam, King Orion Cherry, said to be the largest Orion Cherry King boar living; Big Giant King and out of a Grand Model 8th dam. Mr. Fogo is offering in this issue 12 April, May and June gilts bred for September farrow. They are bred to Fogo's invincible and High Sensation Jr. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

B. E. McAllister & Sons, Rice county, Kan., report recent sales of foundation stock in good type Poland Chinas to H. A. Gry and L. J. Cady, McPherson county, Kan. These young farmers bought five young sows of McAllister's best breeding and a herd bull by Bower's Mammoth Joe as the beginning of their herd.—Advertisement.

Jerseys at Coffeyville, July 1.

At this time we are calling attention to the dispersal sale of J. A. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan., on July 1, at which time he will sell 40 head of registered Jersey cattle. This is one of the good young herds of Kansas, representing the blood of Financial King, a grandson of Gold Marjoram, 1,002 pounds of butter in one year. These are heavy producing cows and are in the pink of condition. Anyone that is in a position to buy one or two of these cows will do well to attend this sale. Write today for a catalog, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Robinson & Shultz Holsteins, July 17.

One of the greatest Holstein auctions ever held in the Southwest will be the sale of Robinson & Shultz at Independence, Kan., July 17. The firm of Robinson & Shultz is being dissolved and the total dispersal of the herd is necessary that the partnership can be closed. There has never been a sale in the Southwest with so many high record animals of outstanding individuality. In addition to the great list of high record females the herd bull, King Kornelke Sadie Vale, will be sold. He is a great show bull himself and is out of a daughter of Sir Verman Hengerveld. Look over the advertisement in this issue for a partial list of some of the attractions of this sale. Space prohibits the naming of all the great individuals to be sold as the herd is entirely composed of worth-while, profit-producing cattle and any attempt to name real money makers would be to name every animal to be sold. The catalogs will be sent for the asking and if you are interested in Holsteins you should get one. Address, mentioning this paper, either the owners, Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., or the sale manager, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Whatever you do get your catalog and be at this sale. If you do not buy you will have access to a profitable lesson in Holstein type and values. If you do buy you will get an animal that will prove profitable under the conditions on your farm.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Notice the half page ad in this issue of the 50 choice Shorthorns to be sold by Col. H. L. Burgess, at Topeka, Kan., Monday, June 21. There will likely be some breeding there you will want. Get a catalog. Read the advertisement for instructions as to catalogs and information about this sale.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns at Topeka June 21.

On Monday, June 21, Col. H. L. Burgess, of Chelsea, Okla., will sell 50 head of Shorthorns selected from several of the noted herds of Iowa and Missouri. Probably in no sale in Kansas this year will there be such a variety of good Scotch breeding with cows with calves at foot or carrying the service of as many good sires as will be represented in this offering. Individually the cattle are up to the high standard that a study of the pedigrees would lead one to expect. And any one looking for females to improve their breeding herd will not be disappointed in this offering. The three bulls offered are of real herd bull quality and should find a home to head good herds. One of them, a son of Imp. Villager, has already made a name for himself as a sire of good ones. Marshall Stamp \$64135 is a Mar. Clara of the very choicest breeding. You can judge for yourself as to his individual fitness. He should prove a great sire. The catalogs are in the hands of the printer and will be mailed from his office. Address G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan., for catalog. H. L. Burgess, owner, Chelsea, Okla.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

King Holsteins Sell June 28.

F. M. King, Kansas City, Mo., whose farm is at Grandview, has at this time more than 200 registered Holsteins. As he is somewhat crowded for room, he is selling a hundred of the best animals of his herd at public sale at the farm, Monday, June 28. Any attempt to describe the richness of the breeding represented in this offering would be futile. It might be said, however, that Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy will be represented in four females and two bulls. The females include a daughter of a 31-pound son, another from a 35-pound son and two daughters from a 31-pound grandson. Other great sires represented are: Pontiac Kornelke, Aagie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Sir Sadie Cornucopia, Pontiac Appollo, Johanna Rue Sarcastic Lad, King Segis, King Pieter, King of Pontiacs, De Kol Second's Butter Boy 3d, King of Butter Kings, Fairview Lund Kornelke, Admiral Prilly Walker, Sir Ragapple Kornelke, Tidy Abbecker Prince, Johanna McKinley Segis, King Segis Pontiac, Oakland Paul Beets Burke, Admiral Walker Prilly, King Lyons, Pontiac Queen Kornelke, Beauty Pieterje Prince 3d, Sir Kornelke Manor De Kol. It is seldom that even a combination sale, much less a sale of cattle from one herd, includes so many representatives of the great families of the breed as will be found in this sale. The females offered include two daughters of a 35-pound bull, three daughters of a 32-pound bull, four daughters of a 31-pound bull, 15 daughters of a 30-pound bull, two of a 27-pound bull, eight daughters of a 26-pound four-year-old and many others are of like caliber. Of the 90 females in the sale, four cows and heifers are fresh or will be fresh soon. More than 20 of them have or will have A. R. O. records before the day of the sale. The cattle are all Federal tested, having passed two Federal tests and will be sold subject to a 60 or 90 day retest at the option of the purchaser. On account of the lateness of the season, this sale will contain many bargains and the man who can use one or more good Holsteins of either sex should be on hand when the cattle are sold.—Advertisement.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. 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, 3 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

Bull calf born Feb. 10, 1920; more white than black; straight individual. Sire 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis dam, an A. R. O. granddaughter of Pontiac Kornelke. Price \$100. Ask about him. Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Edna, Kansas.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING PONTIAC JOHANNA, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 30-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axel & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—Well bred bull calf, three months old. This calf is a fine straight individual, nicely marked.

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

With the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

Holstein Bull ready for service.

Long distance. Sire: mostly white; well grown; quick, sure server; 15 mos. Dam's 10-mo. record practically 700 lbs. butter, 16,000 lbs. milk; butter, 7 days, 26 lbs. milk, 1 day, 93 lbs. sire 30-lb. bull. Tuberculin tested. Price \$300. Write for pictures. VICTOR F. STUEWE, Alma, Kansas.

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 Kornelke Akkrummer Ormsby \$11.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trell, 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.

Advertisers in this department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

WALTER SMITH, Pres.

Topeka, Kan.

HARRY MOLLHAGEN, Vice-Pres.

Bushton, Kan.

MARK AHLGGAARD Sec'y-Treas.

Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr.

Herington, Kan.

LYON COUNTY PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION. A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (26 work's records). Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Two bull calves, one from 26,000 pound dam, another 13,000 pound two-year-old dam. We specialize in yearly test. Herd sire: Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes, from a 33 pound daughter of S. P. O. M. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

Geo. L. Allgire, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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.

5 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Bull and Heifer Calves

Sired by Dutehland Colantha Konigen Lyons; large type Poland China hogs. S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS

Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale, \$200. 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 in individuality, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

HAMM HOLSTEINS

We always have something to sell. Just now some splendid young bulls, dams have milked 84 to 91 lbs. per day. Our young sire Gerben Ormsby Lad, a real bull. J. W. HAMM, Humboldt, Kan.

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

SPECIAL—An 11-month-old grandson of the famous 37-lb. century sire King Segis Pontiac. An extra fine individual nearly white and ready for light service.

IRA BOMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Big Dissolution Sale

Watch for display advertising of our big dissolution sale at Independence, Kan., about July 10. W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., Owners.

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Bees 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 Wound, 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 80 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Ahlgaard, 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. O. cows and 80-pound bull.

Registered HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production. S. A. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

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. E.

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 Aggie Kornelke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams av. 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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Purebred Holstein Cattle in the Northwest

The North Dakota Farmer recommends Holsteins and reports: "The United States Government and the experiment station when selecting cattle for the breeding circuit at New Salem chose this breed as being best adapted to conditions." Holsteins are strong and healthy and do well in any climate. On account of their great yield they are the most economical producers of butterfat.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

The Holstein-Friesian Association

292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm

Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

CHOICE 2 YRS. KING SEGIS BULL, \$175

His 7 months son \$75. Registered. F. Scherman, Route 7, Topeka, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A RECORD BREAKING HOLSTEIN AND HER SISTERS FOR SALE

I have a senior four year old Holstein that recently broke the 7 day state record on official test, 29 pounds butter and 603 pounds milk and is now continuing in yearly test. Have a four year old sister on yearly test at this time. Have fifteen sisters of these cows, two and three year old, that are bred to calve beginning next September. They are mated to a son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead and to Sir Aagie Kornelke Meade whose nearest five dams average 1,096.29 lbs. butter and 23,504.1 lbs. milk in 1 year. Have other cows and heifers for sale including two heifers by a 36 pound Sadie Vale bull. These Holsteins are guaranteed tuberculin free and sold on a 90-day retest. They are excellent individuals. Records were made at my home under supervision of the State Agricultural College. Ill health in the family and scarcity of help are the reasons for selling. I guarantee satisfaction. Phone 216 Rose Hill, Kan. EUGENE SWINEHART, DERBY, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry. Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting. MCKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Western Holstein Farm

are breeders of the correct thing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Young bulls of superior breeding for sale. Write for circular. HALL BROS., PROPS., Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

Holstein Heifers

8 to 21 months old. Extra fine individuals out of good producing dams and sired by good bulls. Also bull calf by my herd sire, a son of the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Chicago. All registered. A. M. DAVIS, R. 3, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery, \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Young Dairy Cows

Good producing registered Holsteins of popular breeding with plenty of size; free of tuberculosis. (Federal Accredited Herd.) R. A. PENICK, CHARITON, IOWA.

FOR SALE

High grade, well marked pure, from good milking strain. 4 to 7 weeks old. Delivered to your station C. O. D. for \$30. A. L. RASCHE, LAKE MILLS, WISCONSIN

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

Registered Holstein Bulls

From King Segis blood, one month to one year. SAMUEL HOCKMAN, BEATTIE, KANSAS

OWING TO THE DEATH OF MY FATHER

I will sell 22 head of extra fine high grade Holstein cows, 5 to 9 years, heavy milkers. George V. Dean, Route 4, Pittsburg, Kansas

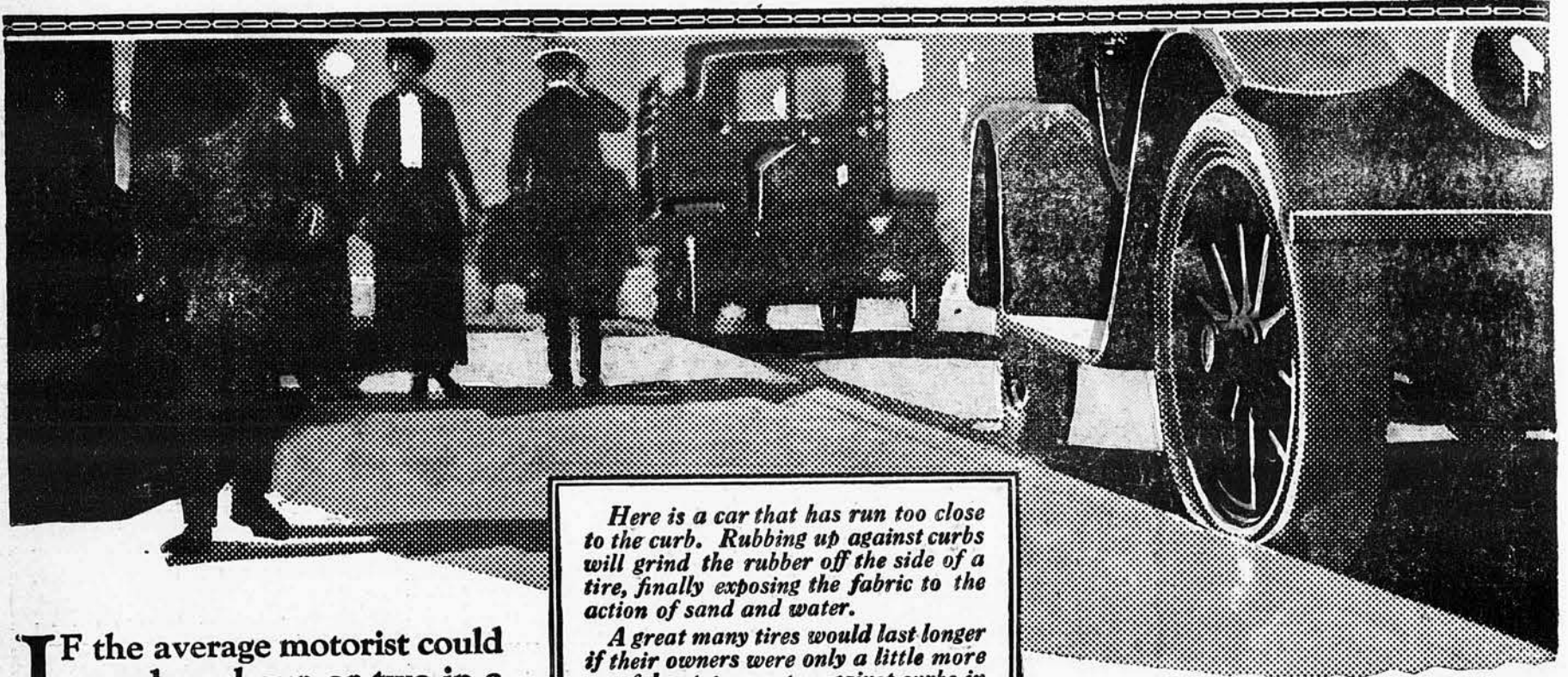
YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL

Ready for good service; a bargain. W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Forty million tires for 1920

What kind of tires are they



IF the average motorist could spend an hour or two in a vulcanizing shop—watch the tires coming in for repair with all their weaknesses showing—talk to the shop manager away from the cheers of the tire salesmen—

He would see what comes of thinking too much in terms of “concessions” and “allowances.”

* * *

Concessions and allowances are what the irresponsible tire dealer lives on.

He finds it easier to convince a man that he will make good on a tire if it goes bad than to convince him that it won't go bad.

What practical motorists are looking for today is good tires

—not tires that may have to be made good.

And they are going more and more to the dealer whose business is based on *quality* instead of on chance.

* * *

The United States Rubber Company stands back of that kind of a dealer with all the tremendous resources at its command.

It has staked a larger investment on quality than any other rubber organization. Its first thought has always been of the tire user—putting his problem

before the problem of markets.

Every important advance in tire manufacture has come from the United States Rubber Company—the *first straight-side* automobile tire, the *first pneumatic* truck tire, the *grainless rubber* solid truck tire, for instance.

The U. S. guarantee is for the *life of the tire*, and not for a limited mileage.

* * *

Nearly every man pays for U. S. Tire quality, but he doesn't always get it.

If he did the country wouldn't need forty million tires this year.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company



Fifty-three
Factories

The oldest and largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches