KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 58 May 22, 1920 Number 21

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MAY 24 '20

For More Modern Country Homes

MODERN invention has been kind to housewives. Bright, intelligent minds have been working in the interests of those whose life privilege it is to be responsible for home life. With the progress of time there has come a keen appreciation of the fact that home-making is not housekeeping alone, but rather a stimulating profession and a pleasurable occupation when free from drudgery.

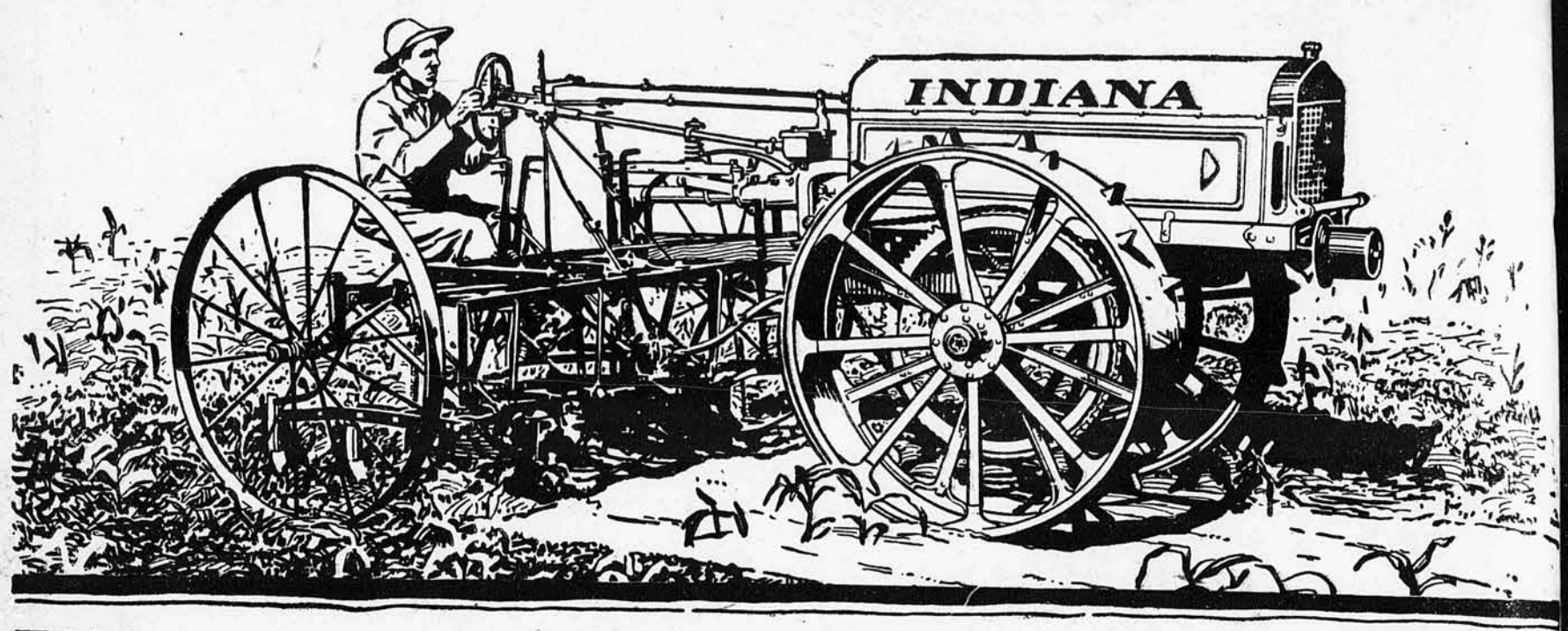
One can appreciate most the earnest and thoughtful efforts put forth by modern invention when he stops to consider the advantages every generation has had over those of its ancestors. Many persons can go back in memory and recall how the most modern farm home in their community was the one that had discarded its grease lamps and installed the candle system.

Before long the homes which were attracting the most attention, because of modern improvements, were those which had purchased the mysterious kerosene lamp. How much time and labor it saved! There was no more braiding of wicks for the grease lamps and no more "nipping" of candles.

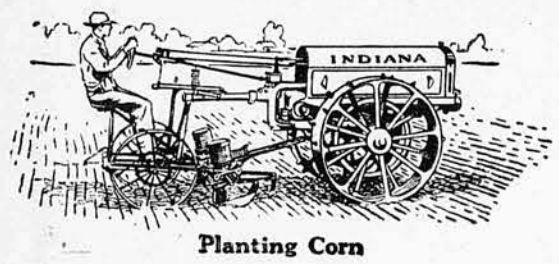
Electric light systems were not to be found in the country as soon as they were in the city. But today the profession of homemaking in rural districts is given its freedom from drudgery by electricity, the best labor saver the present generation has to offer.

The lighting of the houses is not the only phase of homemaking that has received attention thru the years. There is the water supply system. Years ago the water was carried from the nearest spring or creek, the modern home being the one which had the well with the old oaken bucket. The hand pump was considered a wonderful labor saver, and it was when compared to the other methods. But today the homes are supplied with running water.

And so one might go on thru the heating of the home, and with appliances used for cooking, cleaning, washing, ironing and other household duties. Thanks to the alertness of modern invention there has always been something better on the way. The present generation has the best opportunity of all for releasing the housewife from drudgery and thus stimulating and dignifying the most wonderful of all professions—Homemaking.



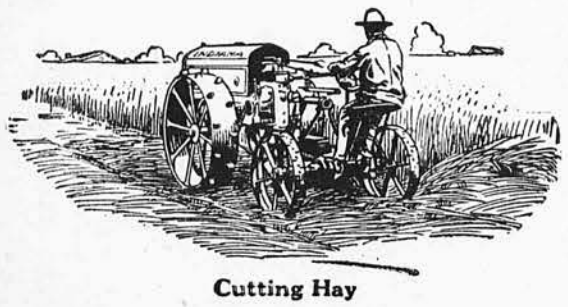
Why two men and two teams? Get an Indiana now and one man will do!



Planting Corn

In the Wheat Field

In Big Corn



Cutting Hay

ON MOST farms one team is all you can use the year around. Extra horses work only during the crop year of 90 to 100 days. The rest of the season you are working for them.

The Indiana Tractor will do the work of four horses and do everything they do. The owner of an Indiana only uses his team during the busy time and for odd jobs and hauling. The Indiana will save the care and expense of your extra horses and the labor of one man. It will give you an hour or two more in the field every day. It is light enough to go on the ground any time horses should go.

Plowing is but 15% of what a tractor must do to replace horses. The Indiana plows more than two teams and attaches to all makes of harrows, discs, planters, one or two row cultivators, mowers, binders, corn-binders, rollers, drills, culti-packers, potato-diggers, and all orchard and vineyard tools.

The implements you already have are standard in all row cultivation and cannot be changed. You do not have to buy new equipment in order to use the Indiana Tractor. The hitches are simple and inexpensive. In many operations the tractor will do the work of six or eight horses. The driver rides the implement. It is the all-round single-unit one-man tractor.

Frederick C. Christiansen, Juneau County, Wisconsin, says: "I have 321 acres on my farm, all under cultivation except 40 acres. I have no horses and do all my work with one Indiana Tractor."

An Indiana Tractor will work every day. You can buy one for less than the price of the horses it replaces and the cost of keeping them a year. It is so simple that any boy, capable of handling the implement, can operate it and do the work of two men and two teams.

W. N. Marble, Vermillion County, Illinois, who has lost his right hand, uses his Indiana with all his regular farm implements and cut over 80 acres of wheat at a gasoline and oil cost of 10 cents an acre. He finds it much cheaper in every field operation than feeding horses on high-priced feed. He also uses it for belt work.

Quit working for your horses and work for yourself. You can get an Indiana Tractor promptly from any of our branches. Hundreds of users have testified to their satisfaction with this tractor in the last four years. They help us sell Indianas to their neighbors.

For almost twenty years the Indiana Silo and Tractor Company products have signified quality and dependability. The experience of over 75,000 Indiana Silo customers should be sufficient for you.

Mail the coupon for book of pictures showing the Indiana Tractor actually doing all the work that horses do; and book of letters from users. If you need a silo, we have one for you. We are the largest silo manufacturers in the world.

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 58 May 22, 1920 No. 21

MAY 24 1920

How Kansas Roads Run

Money is Available for Additional Construction Work, But the Prices of Materials and Labor are Abnormally High

By M. W. Watson
State Highway Engineer

THE EARLY history of Kansas highways could be portrayed only by a novelist or a poet. Being neither I shall not attempt it. The world flowed thru Kansas in early days, to settle the West and the Southwest. The dangers that lurked along those muddy or dusty pioneer paths are familiar to us all thru history and tradition. But, tho perilous, the Santa Fe and the other trails of our forefathers were sufficient to their needs. The prairie schooners never skidded in turning a corner nor was there great danger of collision. The wagon that mired down meant only the loss of time and labor, which were cheap and plentiful, and the hooking on of another yoke or two of oxen.

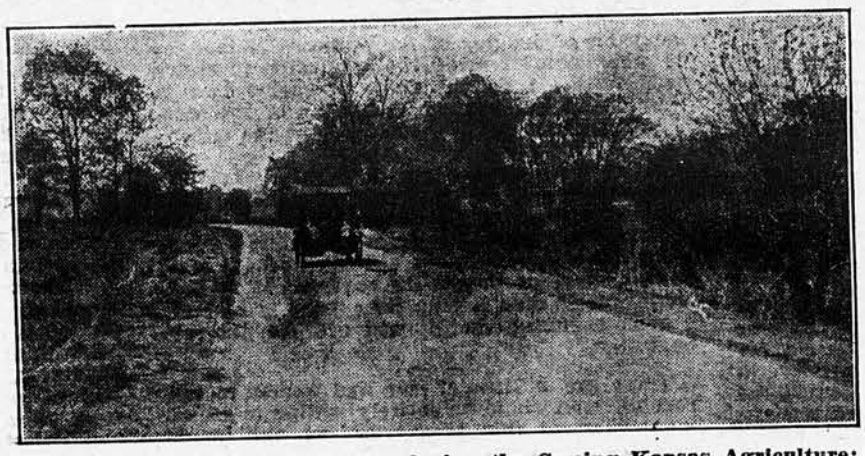
But we've come to different times today. Kansas no longer is chiefly a place for transcontinental paths. It is a state of homes and its 111,000 miles of highways are traveled, not by forty-niners and wagon trains, but by busy homemakers. The old trail, winding over hill and prairie, has been outgrown and just as those old trails were outgrown so modern Kansas in modern transportation is outgrowing its present system of highways.

Prior to 1917 Kansas had made little progress in the construction of hard-surfaced highways. Today we rank sixth among the states that are building better roads. In 1914 Kansas with 1,149 miles of improved roads—mostly plain macadam or rock roads—ranked below Arkansas and was kept out of last place only by the fact that Oklahoma had worse roads. Today we have about 200 miles under contract at a cost of approximately 6 million dollars and petitions for Federal aid have been coming in so rapidly from different counties that the 8 million dollars allotted to Kansas out of Uncle Sam's road fund would have to be multiplied by seven or eight to meet all demands.

Headed the Right Way

Kansas roads are headed decidedly in the right direction now, altho for years Kansas, which has fathered more prominent reform movements than any of the states, has been one of the most backward in road building. In 1914 Massachusetts had more than 45 per cent of its highway mileage improved. If Kansas had the same amount we would have 50,000 miles improved and could be turning our attention to the secondary arteries of traffic. The value of all farm properties in Massachusetts in 1910 was $226,474,025, while in Kansas it was $2,039,389,000 or almost 10 times that of Massachusetts. This comparison is interesting.

In 1916 Congress passed the first Federal aid road act and in 1917, to take advantage of this aid, our Legislature formed the state highway commission and adopted the present road benefit district law, that we have. But no sooner were we ready to begin road work in Kansas than America was plunged into the great World War. All available material and men were needed for war and it was not until 1918 that we were permitted to award a contract and then for only 1.2 miles of highway for a military road connecting Fort Riley and Junction City. After the armistice, road construction was suggested as a means of employing thousands of returning soldiers. So the highway commission began to receive bids. Barton county, in its zeal to excel, proposed to build a 20-foot brick road entirely across the county, but when the bids came in the lowest was for $53,000 a mile, an unheard of price at that time and one that paralyzed the most ardent good roads advocate as well as the kicker.



Good Roads are Essential in Developing the Coming Kansas Agriculture; Rapid and Easy Transportation for Farm Products is Necessary.

No one realized then the increase in prices. Work had been suspended thruout the country for several years and we were all living three years behind the times. There were loud cries of graft, but only a few months after the death of the Barton county project, contracts had been awarded for concrete and brick highways at $40,000 to $50,000 for narrower widths than the Barton county road. Prices that were predicted to fall after the armistice have taken a new lease on life and today the Barton county project probably would be much higher, if contractors would undertake it at all, as materials are so scarce.

Of the approximately 200 miles of hard-surfaced highway under contract 25 miles were completed in 1919. A larger mileage could not be finished because of the car shortage. This work under contract represents between 75 and 100 miles of concrete, 54½ miles of brick, and about 25 miles each of macadam and of gravel. The state highway commission has increased the allotment of the Federal fund from 15 to 50 per cent of the cost of the road, the Federal aid portion not to exceed $15,000 a mile.

In addition to the foregoing mileage already let, plans are practically complete for the entire Federal aid allotment for Kansas, and if conditions would permit we easily could put under contract the entire mileage during the present construction season. But the obstacles facing road work are greater than ever. Money is the only thing we seem to have in sufficient quantity, and you can't build roads of money alone. Material is high, scarce and in some cases impossible to obtain. Labor is scarce, inefficient and restless and for twice the wages gives only half the service as formerly. The hills are full of stone, the rivers full of sand and the banks full of gravel, but the commercial plants to handle these things, to supply cement, brick and other material in the quantities needed by the country are not in existence. The situation is that, with almost every state in the Union set for gigantic good roads projects, to obtain Federal road aid, there are not road-building facilities enough in the country to meet the demand. Cities, towns and villages, too, are far behind in their paving and are huge competitors for materials and labor. It isn't at all a question of graft or extravagant charges of states being divided among contractors, each contractor having a territory where he can exact any possible price without fear of competition. The truth is there are not nearly enough contractors to go around. There are a dozen jobs for every available contractor.

With prices so high it is desirable that municipalities do not undertake work not wholly necessary, unless they wish to hinder the good roads work. Also, we have a solution to the cost problem by getting in our grading, filling and drainage work now, especially in the eastern part of the state where there is much of this kind of work to be done. Where concrete or other rigid-type pavement is to be used it is much better to let the fills settle a year or more before laying the paving. Now, with prices high, it is wisdom to go ahead with the grading and filling. When that is done, let it settle for a year or two until prices for paving material come down.

Longer Working Day Needed

It is not true that road construction costs more in Kansas than in other states, but it is true that we have one little cost-making handicap that we should get rid of. That is the law which forbids a man working more than 8 hours a day on public work in Kansas. Applied to road work it is a most foolish law and is as unpopular with the workmen as with the contractors. Out in a road-building camp there is no chance for recreation or amusement and the men, who work by the hour and not by the day, would much prefer to earn a dollar or two more by working 10 hours a day. Also, the team owners are at heavy expense to

(See Page 15.)

Labor Costs are High, and This is Holding Down the Building of Roads in Kansas. Many Communities Will Spend Some Money Now in Constructing Grades, and Will Buy the Material for Hard Surfacing Later.

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

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

ONE OF OUR READERS, Frank E. Harvey of Ottawa, writes me at considerable length giving his theory for the rapid advance in the price of farm lands in spite of the fact that it will be next to impossible to make a fair rate of interest on the investment. Mr. Harvey's theory, which is interesting, is that the money returns from the investment have nothing to do with the price of lands; that the demand is created by the desire of the purchasers to obtain homes.

In view of the fact that the farms of the country are very rapidly going into the hands of renters I fail to see the force of Mr. Harvey's argument. If the men who are buying the farms desired them for homes they would live on them instead of renting them and living in towns themselves.

My own opinion is that the rapid rise in the price of lands is largely the result of unreasoning speculation. It is true, as Mr. Harvey says, that the price is not based on the probable returns, but neither is any boom speculation. The price of lots in a boom town has no relation to the legitimate business of the town, its future prospects or any other sane reason. Each buyer gambles that he will be able to sell at an advance, in other words, find a greater sucker than himself.

No doubt there are men buying farms for homes, and no doubt there are farm owners who are refusing to sell their farms at prices far above the real value because they do not care to leave the old homestead but in my opinion the principal reason for the tremendous advance in land prices is just wild unreasoning speculation.

Ownership of Plants

A FEW WEEKS ago I published the following editorial paragraph:

I frequently have wondered why radical labor leaders never advocate the acquiring of industrial plants by the workers themselves. It is quite certain that the losses to the workers occasioned by strikes if saved would soon amount to enough to pay for a number of important industrial plants. If there are profits in the business, the workers being the owners, would reap them. In other words, they would become capitalists themselves.

I would very much like to see an experiment of this kind tried out. Within a comparatively few years the laborers might own a majority of the mines and industrial plants of the country. That would, of course, eliminate strikes so far as the worker-owned plants were concerned, and the owners of other mines and industrial plants would be compelled to provide goods or ore at the same price as the worker-owned concerns and pay the same rate for wages. Either that would happen or they would soon go out of business.

It called forth the following letter:

In your editorial on Radical Propaganda, you wonder "Why radical labor leaders never advocate acquiring industrial plants." It is strange an intelligent editor should ask his intelligent readers to consider such an unsophisticated idea. Did it ever occur to you that, a coal mine for instance, must control the railroad over which it ships, must control the banks with which it does business and so on.

That is what the farmers of North Dakota are doing. Their plan is a union to acquire an industrial plant and what show would they have stood if it had not been that North Dakota is mainly a wheat factory and the movers in that industry were shrewd enough to get control of the whole state before they tried it out.

Capitalist press and capitalist power would make short shrift of such an effort and then they would howl, "See, they can't run their own business, how can they expect to run the whole machinery of government?" and there would end the effort. But I am not writing this thinking you do not know this. You are just playing your readers for boobs and it is a shame you have to do it to hold your job.

Homewood, Kan. S. A. BASSETT.

I have lived in this old world quite a number of years and have been acquainted with many men in all walks and conditions of life. These men differed greatly in their opinions, dispositions, intelligence and standards of conduct. Some were dowered with brilliant minds; others with moderate capacity and some were insufferably stupid. Some were honest; some were dishonest. Some were weak and some were strong. Some were tolerant, broad minded, generous; while others were bigoted, intolerant mean and brutal.

In all my varied acquaintance among men I have found one invariable rule: Men judge other men either consciously or unconsciously according to the standards by which they themselves are guided. The man who is inherently dishonest always believes other men are dishonest. The man who is bigoted never gives other people credit for liberality or fairness. The man who is a fool always judges other people according to his own folly.

I do not know Mr. Bassett, but I can judge him by the judgment he applies to me. He thinks I am a dishonest hypocrite and by that judgment he must himself be judged. This does not mean that he is necessarily dishonest in the ordinary sense of the term, or that he is a hypocrite but in his case it means that he is possessed of a narrow intolerant mind, utterly incapable of judging of the purposes or motives of other men. I made the suggestion in entire good faith. I do not know of course how it would work out in practice but am of the opinion that under capable management the experiment would be a success.

It is in line, indeed, with a theory held by many advanced and rather radical men, that the tools of production should be owned by the workers. To say that before such an experiment has a chance to succeed the workers must have control of the entire government is nonsense, for if that is true then there is scarcely a remote chance that it will ever be put into operation.

There are millions of men and women in this republic who would be entirely willing to see an experiment of this kind tried out and would hope for its success, but who never would consent to turning the entire government over to a bunch of wild eyed radicals who never have shown any business capacity and who are incapable of agreeing even among themselves. I will venture the opinion that Mr. Bassett could not be elected to any office in his county, not because the voters of Franklin county do not desire honest men in office but because they would size him up for what he is, a narrow minded, intolerant man. And at that it is entirely likely that he has some good ideas which if put into operation would be for the public good, but he is like an ignorant cook who seasons a salad with castor-oil; his intolerance spoils the taste of the dish.

If Mr. Bassett were a student of history, as he no doubt thinks he is, he would know that progress in both government and society has been attained by an almost infinite number of experiments, many of them failures, some partially successful and a very few successful. He would also know that the mass mind is intensely conservative, that it is held by the customs and beliefs of the past; that it objects to inovations and distrusts new ideas. It is utterly impossible to revolutionize suddenly this mass mind. Where there has seemed to be a suddenly accomplished radical revolution, as in France, in 1793, the mass mind, not having been educated up to the change suffers a reaction and swings back to the leadership and ideas to which it was accustomed in the past.

One of the greatest enemies to real progress in this country is the bigoted, fanatical radical who demands a sudden revolution in our form of government. The mass mind regards him as it would the lunatic who sets a torch to his barn in order to destroy the rats. The selfish interests who desire to control government and business for their own greedy advantage find unconscious perhaps, but helpful allies in men such as Mr. Bassett. They hold him and other bigoted radicals up as frightful examples and class with him all who are working for a greater degree of justice and curbing of greed and special privilege.

Without being aware of it apparently, the fanatical radical acts in accord with these profiteers and beneficiaries of special privilege. All who are not ready to go to the extremes he advocates, he unsparingly denounces as time servers and dishonest hyprocrites. He heaps far more opprobrium on them than he does on the high priests of greed and special privilege, who would use the law as a burglar's "jimmy" to open the vaults of the Treasury, and the machinery of government to protect the profits of their infamy.

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The Good Roads Amendment

I AM GIVING a good deal of attention to the proposed amendments to the constitution in this issue because I consider it of prime importance that the voters should consider them carefully and intelligently. The proposed amendment known as the Good Roads amendment changing the language of section 5 of article 11 of the constitution reads as follows:

The state shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement except to aid in the construction of roads and highways and the reimbursement for the cost of permanent improvements of roads and highways, constructed after March 1, 1919; but such aid and reimbursement shall not be granted in any county for more than 25 per cent of the cost of such road or highway, nor for more than $10,000 a mile, nor for more than 100 miles in any one county; except that in counties having an assessed valuation of more than 100 million dollars such aid and reimbursement may be granted for not more than 150 miles of road or highway; and the restrictions and limitations of sections 5 and 6 of article XI, of the constitution relating to debts and internal improvements shall not be construed to limit the authority retained or conferred by this amendment.

The sections referred to limit the debt of the state to 1 million dollars. This amendment would take off that limitation so far as voting bonds for road building purposes is concerned.

I desire to have the arguments for and against this proposed amendment to be presented to the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I therefore give space to the following argument against the amendment by F. B. Niles of Olivet, Kan.

Those who favor the proposed amendment empowering the state to build roads, recommend that we raise some 60 million dollars by bonds or otherwise for such purpose. This would be more than $570,000 for an average county not including interest.

Probably 90 per cent of an average farmer's hauling is within a radius of 5 miles from home and 90 per cent of his other travel within 10 miles from home.

Would you rather your county would turn this big amount over to a commission, men you do not know, did not elect, could not keep tab on, no farmer among them, may be appointed for political reasons, or because they are boosters, run the risk of getting your money back where it would do the most good.

Or keep it in your county, pay as you go. No bonds, spent by officers you elect, and know, and can keep tab on. Trying as soon as may be to build a good, well graded, dragged road with good culverts to every taxpayer's home.

Look about you and note whether the main roads, arteries that take you somewhere, in any direction, directly connecting up with other counties, are not now being improved as rapidly as is consistent with condition of other roads in your county.

Our Federal government has a monster bonded debt, there is a big effort thru two proposed amendments to bond our state heavily to build roads and make loans on real estate. With another amendment making it possible to give certain wealthy taxpayers a low rate. In the years to come we pay these bonds in big dollars for the little ones we borrow now.

To show the strong organized effort to pull this amendment thru, note that our secretary of state, L. J. Pettijohn made a practice of enclosing unofficial "booster" propaganda in his official letters advising us to vote for this amendment. Think of the powerful, unfair practice to give boosters free use of a mailing list of 250,000 influential motor car owners over this state, to whom he sent motor car tax receipts. When recently asked to enclose a statement of reasons why we should vote against this amendment, Mr. Pettijohn answered, "If you should prepare an article to be mailed out it would have to be done at your own expense."

The only reason I have heard for this amendment is that the state could carry out a more comprehensive system of state roads than by counties. But you find under the amendment the state could not build a mile of road. The initiative remains altogether with the counties, that have to lay out roads and petition for state aid that cannot exceed 25 per cent of cost, or $10,000 a mile.

The state commission would have our money and we would bankrupt ourselves paying the other 75 per cent in trying to get our share back from the state, and this is called state aid but it comes high.

The government aid practice has not proved satisfactory to anyone, too much divided responsibility. Congress is considering a bill under which the government is to build their roads where and how they desire.

Olivet, Kan. F. B. MILES.

Next week I expect to present some of the arguments for the proposed amendment.

Breaking Down the Fabric

A SUBSCRIBER sends me a copy of the Fairbury, Nebraska, Journal with the following marked editorial: "Tom McNeal of Kansas, writing for one of Senator Capper's papers, believes that practically every nation of Europe will repudiate its war bonds and that it will be a good thing because the people never can pay them. He thinks the bonds of America should be taken up by issuing non-interest bearing bonds in place of them. This is the kind of talk that helps to break down the fabric of our civilization and sow the seed of revolution.

"We believe the obligations of governments should be held sacred; otherwise a great moral wrong has been perpetrated which will take the heart out of men's characters everywhere and reduce them to a state of mentality bordering on savagery. If the nations of Europe repudiate their bonds then there will be a strong temptation in America to do the same thing and in all countries. If a nation refuses to pay its debts how can individuals be expected to remain honest? How can individuals have respect for courts which compel the individual to pay his debts when the nation of which the courts are part, has itself, practiced repudiation?

"The war debts are a great burden but they must be paid, every cent of them in every nation of the world or the moral fibre of mankind is torn asunder, a great wound is left gaping which it will take hundreds of years to heal. There is a way out that beats repudiation. First the nations of Europe should quit booze-fighting the same as America has done and thereby save millions of money and build up the strength of the people so that an enormous debt is met easily, partly by the money formerly wasted in booze and, secondly, by the increased number of men whose physical being is kept up to par by sobriety.

"Then the people all over the world must be educated up to the idea that so long as this enormous debt exists, wages and prices must be high. The foolish campaigns to reduce high prices must stop while this great debt exists for the debt was created in a period of rising prices and must be paid while that period of rising prices lasts. The same money that carried on the war must pay the debts. This is not dishonesty but honesty and is fair to all concerned. The time of payment of these debts must not be postponed. The debt must be met as rapidly as possible while prices are high.

"Government extravagance and waste must cease while high taxes must continue until the debt is wiped out. This applies to America particularly but the procedure is the same everywhere. The nation that repudiates its debts will have a harder struggle in the long run than the nation that pays its debts, for it will be harder for a dishonest people to do business than for an honest people just as an honest man succeeds, in the long run, much easier than a dishonest man. Tom McNeal is wrong. His ideas are shot thru with communistic theories from which the moral fiber of common honor between man and man is lacking."

This is really much worse than I supposed. It had not occurred to me that I was sowing the seeds of revolution or breaking down the fabric of our civilization. However, if it is necessary in order to preserve the fabric of our civilization to give bond holders the preference over all other classes of citizens then perhaps it is just as well to let it rip. The editor of the Journal seems to forget that our laws do not require the private citizen to pay his debts if he can show that it is impossible for him to do so, and in most of the states he can by law escape the payment of his debts even when he is able to do so.

In the state of Kansas it would be quite possible for a man to be worth $50,000 and yet be execution proof. I have heard it argued that all of our exemption laws should be repealed and our state constitution amended so as to cut out the homestead exemption provision, but this opinion is held by a very small minority of the people.

But while all of the states of the Union have exemption laws the United States Congress did not consider this sufficient protection against the rapacity of creditors and for that reason passed the National Bankruptcy Act. The purpose of this law was to give the man who had become so heavily indebted that he could not hope to pay out, a chance. Under this law the debtor may file with the referee in bankruptcy a list of all of his property and his debts. He is allowed the exemptions to which he is entitled under the laws of the state in which he resides and the rest of his available property is applied on his debts. It may not pay 10 cents on the dollar, but unless it can be shown that the debtor has made false statements concerning his property and concealed a part of his assets the slate is wiped clean so far as he is concerned and his creditors cannot recover a dollar afterward even if he should become possessed of property.

I have no doubt that this law often has been abused. I have no doubt that it has been made the refuge for dishonest men, but the principle on which it is founded is not only humane but is economically correct. It is this: In order to do his best a man must not be harassed with debts which he never can hope to pay. When you take from him the spur of hope you destroy his efficiency as a producer. For the same reason the homestead exemption was placed in our own state constitution and also in the constitutions of many other states.

There is a limit beyond which no state or nation can go in the way of taxation. The state or nation which undertakes to pass that limit will face riots, anarchy and revolution. Repudiation of the war debts of Europe would be a measure of safety, not a cause for revolution.

In the United States I do not think the repudiation of the principal of our war debt is necessary, altho I insist that no war debt should have been created, but the producers ought to be relieved from payment of the interest on this debt. No, I am not sowing the seeds of revolution or destroying the fabric of our civilization. I am urging a measure which will tend to allay discontent and prevent revolution.

The Government Must Act Quickly

THIS government must make an example of the big gamblers in sugar. It cannot afford not to do so.

It will not suffice to exact promises from jobbers and brokers to sell at a limited profit the sugar they now have in store. The gouge has been effected. Such action now merely perpetuates and legalizes the hold-up. It makes this government an accomplice after the fact.

Sugar stocks should be seized by the government and distributed thru the postoffice, if no better way can be found. The alleged world shortage of sugar must not be made the pretext for speculative hoarding and cornering of our supply and bidding up prices to the point that makes grand larceny honest and respectable. A crook, honestly and confessedly crooked, is more to be respected in his striped suit than the dissembling sugar gouger engaged in undermining the faith and respect of 110 million people in their government and the health and welfare of his countrymen.

It is a government's duty when organized nation-wide plunder is going on, to step between the plunderers and the people. Today organized plunder, blind to the common good, blind to the best interests and salvation of the plunderers themselves, has this land by the throat and it is up to this government to stand by the people who have stood by it.

We have a record of 600,000 undernourished children in this country. I do not doubt the actual number would be more nearly 6 million if the truth were known. Sugar and milk—the milk at town prices—essential foods of childhood, are lacking in many a home.

We also are told that due to the present frenzy of greed, this government's postal service is on the point of collapse and is rapidly going to pieces because the profiteers have made it impossible for many of these employes to work longer for the government and support their families on the salaries they get.

It is a question whether there is an actual sugar shortage in the United States. We always import sugar, notwithstanding the great development of our beet sugar industry, and this year our importations will exceed last year's by 2 billion pounds. The Cuban crop, our greatest source of supply is larger than last year when sugar sold for 11 cents a pound, and large stocks of sugar are still available in Cuba.

On this point I quote from an interesting letter from Mr. Arthur H. Lea of Philadelphia:

> The Cuban Cane Sugar Corporation's figures do not support the idea, so sedulously circulated, of a shortage of sugar. Its own statement that "operating profits may reach 25 million dollars" shows where part of the high price of sugar has gone. Its earnings of $40 a share for common stock must gratify the profiteers.

I find in the report Mr. Lea refers to, that these profits, or better, were being realized in January with sugar prices in Cuba averaging 7½ cents. Also that this corporation's mills had increased production 75 per cent, the estimated output for the season being placed at 4,715,000 bags—471½ million pounds. Production up to March 12, 1920, was reported to be 2,389,165 bags against 2,000,379 in 1919.

The sugar profiteers speak of the hoggishness of the Cubans.

A magazine called "Cuba" is published in this country. It recently printed a list of the "centrales," or sugar companies of Cuba and their ownership. This list is principally a list of New York addresses. That Cuban sugar is owned chiefly in New York is a fact the Cubans tell every tourist.

It is interesting to read that Germany's foreign office reports an estimated sugar crop of 2,330,000 tons in Germany, half of it for export, and that British India and Java have quantities of native sugar.

The sugar barons, who were limited during the war by the Sugar Equalization Board to a liberal profit, are now taking their flier in the grand free-for-all profit-boosting contest and making up for lost time.

An actual and serious shortage in any product never comes as a sudden surprise to the men who produce and deal in that product. They see it coming long in advance. It never suddenly stampedes them, for instance, into an advance in price of 5¾ cents on the pound wholesale in a single day as recently happened in the Western Sugar Refining company when in one day it advanced its wholesale price to 22¾ cents a pound, or more than twice as much as sugar sold for a pound at retail during the war.

A traveling salesman, Charles C. Burgis, writes me under date of April 24:

> I am selling goods to grocers in New Orleans this week. One of my customers who knows men working in the big American Sugar Refinery here, says the refinery is stacked to the ceilings with sugar, altho sugar is selling at from 25 to 30 cents a pound retail.

"It seems to me," comments Mr. Burgis, that the government persecutes the little trader while the big fellow, who is the cause of it, goes free."

It does seem so, indeed. The Attorney General is giving his attention principally to the little in-between fellows, who are merely taking advantage of the situation created by the big fellows, to "pyramid" sales and speculate.

Frances J. McCormick, president of the McCormick Laboratories Company, Dayton, O., writes:

> I congratulate you on your recent speech in the Senate on the sugar situation. I do hope the energies of the government can be so concentrated, that in view of the control of this commodity by Americans, whatever supply is made available for consumption here may carry a reasonable price. The great need for sugar outside of the United States is only a prime reason why the price should be controlled here.

That is the point. Because robbery is easy instead of perilous or difficult, does not excuse the criminal. A drowning man might give all he possesses for a plank or a life-preserver, but this does not justify letting him drown unless he will agree to beggar himself to help. Extortion, whatever the pretext, is extortion.

We cannot afford, even in democracy, to have such a demonstration of weakness and supine surrender as the government is exhibiting in its perfunctory and dilatory methods of dealing with the profit hogs. Something effective must be done and we should do it before we wish we had.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Electricity Saves a $375 Mare

A Good Light Enables the Veterinarian to Sew Up a Serious Wound an Thus Prevent the Death of a Valuable Horse

By Ray Yarnell

"COME INTO the barn and look at this mare." That was Charles Baird's answer to a question as to whether his farm electric light plant paid.

A fine, well groomed Percheron mare was standing in a stall. Mr. Baird untied the halter rope and led her into the barn runway. He pointed to a heavy scar on her shoulder.

"She got into the wire one winter evening," Mr. Baird said, "and ripped a gash in her shoulder that my hat would not cover. The wound bled freely and was dangerous. I telephoned to a veterinary surgeon in Arkansas City to come out and sew up the gash and save the mare.

"It was dark when I telephoned. The veterinarian said there wasn't any use in coming out as he could not sew up the wound by lantern light, and I might as well let the mare die as there was nothing else that would save her.

"I told him to come along and I would furnish sufficient light to work by. He came. Plugging in on the barn light socket with a drop cord I had a brilliant light, which could be placed in any position about the mare, waiting when he arrived.

Plant Has Paid for Itself

"The wound was sewed up, and, as you can see, it healed and did not leave a bad scar. My electric light plant saved the life of that $375 mare and it should be credited with the colts she will raise. It also enabled me to save a cow and baby calf one dark, stormy night. I also have saved other calves and a lot of lambs by being able to work with them at the critical time and to have good light to work by.

"I'll say this much: That electric light plant doesn't owe me a nickel. It has more than paid for itself in saving stock. And it will do the same thing again. It is one of the best investments I have on my farm."

Then Mr. Baird led the way to the garage in which his electric light plant is placed. The building is between the barn and the house, at one side of the driveway. In addition to the light plant the garage contains a pressure air tank which furnishes water thruout the house and also air to keep automobile tires pumped up. Mr. Baird gets more mileage out of his tires than the average farmer, he says, because he always keeps the air in them at the proper pressure.

Mr. Baird has had his electric light plant two years. In that time he has spent 5 cents on repairs. A fuse was burned out when his small son touched two parts of the plant with a piece of iron and caused a short circuit.

Fifty gallons of kerosene ran his electric light plant during January, February and March of this year, the three months during which the most electricity was used. Baird estimates that 150 gallons of kerosene will run the plant a year. A gallon of lubricating oil will last three weeks or at the rate of 75 cents a month.

There are 75 lights on the Baird farm and Mrs. Baird has an electric iron, vacuum sweeper and washing machine. The light plant also is occasionally used on the pump to fill the air pressure tank. Mr. Baird estimates that it costs from $2.50 to $3.20 a month, varying with the season, to operate the plant.

Electric light bulbs are placed in the barn, silo house, hog sheds, the yard, in the tenant's house and in every room in the Baird farm house. There are five lights in the tenant's house. One light in the home burns all night and very often the hall light upstairs is left on all night. The system of switches enables Mr. Baird to turn on the lights from nearly any part of the house. In the kitchen he can press a button and flood his yard with electric light.

The barn is wired thruout and convenient switches enable Baird always to keep the light ahead when he is going thru the runway. There are electric light bulbs in all the machine sheds and outbuildings so work can be carried on in the evening if it is desired.

"Very often," said Mr. Baird, "it happens that some work turns up late in the day that ought to be done at once. If I had to depend on lantern light to do these jobs, they would have to wait until morning and the chances are so much time would be required that the forenoon would be spoiled for work in the field. But with electric light at our command we can do this work, such as repairing a machine, after supper, and thus have a clear field the next morning. This plant has saved me many forenoons which I would have lost if I hadn't had it, and that means a direct saving in dollars.

"Here's another point that often is overlooked. One is likely to figure that city folks get electricity cheaper than farm folks because they buy the current from a big company and do not have to purchase their own plant. But it must be remembered that the price the city folks pay for the current must return a dividend on the company's investment, pay the salaries of the men running the plant, and in addition yield a profit. The average city family doesn't have 75 lights on the place like I do, and I'll venture to say that most of them pay from $1.50 to $3.20 a month for electricity. Besides I escape the high taxes charged in the city and have exactly the same advantages. My opinion is that the average farmer can have an electrically lighted home at less cost than the average person living in the city.

"Electric light and power save enormous amount of work in the home solving many problems for the home wife and making much of her work more congenial. There simply is no comparison between ironing with the old heavy flat iron and the modern electric iron. And electricity takes the backbreaking toil out of running a washing machine. With a vacuum sweeper Mrs. Baird is able to sweep the entire house without being tired out. With a broom she cannot do as good a job and it takes nearly all day to get over the house. Besides, wielding a broom completely wears her out.

To go along with his electric light plant in making his home modern and convenient, Mr. Baird has an excellent pressure water system and a sewage disposal plant.

Cold Water Always Available

A steel air tank, 10 feet high and 3 inches wide, furnishes the power which drives fresh, cold water from the well into the house. The water is piped to both floors. This air tank is pumped up twice a week in the summer, when a great deal of water is required, and once a week in the winter. The compressed air operates a pneumatic pump near the bottom of the well and the water from the taps in the house is always fresh and cold.

Mr. Baird never has had any trouble with his water pipes freezing. Only once last winter did he drain the pipes in the house. There are three large fire taps in the house, one upstairs in the bathroom, one in the kitchen, and the third in the basement. Mr. Baird keeps about 200 feet of hose handy for use in event fire should break out.

Hot and cold water are available in the Baird home. A water back on the kitchen range, which cost only $8, supplies all the hot water needed, and at the minimum of cost.

A creek with a good fall, which flows near the Baird home, provides an excellent means for disposing of sewage. From the house a 4-inch main runs to the creek, emptying a considerable distance away. This was laid at an expense of $28 for the pipe. Some difficulty was at first encountered in the winter when the lower end of this pipe occasionally froze up. To remedy this, Mr. Baird constructed a cement box several feet below the end of the main, into which the sewage ran. This box was kept partly covered. From it the sewage drained directly into the creek. Since installing this cement box, the sewer main has not been frozen as sewage can no longer collect in the end of it.

The Modern Home of Charles Baird, West of Arkansas City, Where an Independent Electric Light Plant Has Been Especially Successful.

For a Real Farm Policy

Agriculture Must Take a Larger Place in the National Affairs of This Country, With Greater Financial Returns

By Richard H. Edmonds

Mr. Edmonds is editor of the Manufacturers Review. He has a real belief in the future of agriculture, but thinks that a more aggressive policy is needed.

IT IS understood that a chief purpose of the new Secretary of Agriculture is to popularize the department. He wishes the nation to know what it is doing and why it is valuable. That is a laudable purpose and we wish it success.

But agriculture in the United States must itself be popularized, not merely the department which the government has instituted to keep watch over it. It is unfortunately true that for more than half a century there has been no such thing as a national agricultural policy. Before the Civil war there was a political group which was agricultural in thought and purpose. It protected agriculture in Congress and saw always that there was such adjustment of interests that neither manufacturing nor farming was the recipient of unique favors from the government. But it was a group that was sectional, and the war wiped it out. This left the field clear for what are termed the industrial interests, and it is not an exaggeration to say that for half a century the manufacturing industry has dominated the policies of the nation.

The same course was followed in England, where agriculture was all but wiped out; but in France a contrary policy was followed. The world may be grateful for it, since it was the French peasant, owner of the land he loved, that breasted the Hun tide and held it back until the rest of the world could make ready.

For years this nation insisted that the cotton crop should be sold at ridiculously low prices. It was cotton that was maintaining the balance of trade, it was with cotton that we were paying the interest on our debts abroad, and yet the strange fallacy persisted that it was not of interest to the nation as a whole to insist that the cotton producer receive a fair price for his product. How many billions of the national wealth were simply tossed away by this policy it would be hard to estimate, but the total must have been enormous.

For years the Western mortgage was a joke in the comic papers, but it was no joke to the mortgagors. They toiled and sweated in the sun, but the fruits of their labor went into other pockets than theirs. It came to be accepted in the cities that it was the natural lot of the farmer to be a beast of burden, that poverty was his destiny, and that he ought to be content and thank Providence that he was permitted to live. And even unto this day that fallacy has persisted, so much so that fat city dwellers can be found in numbers now who denounce the wheat-producers as profiteers and vent their spleen in bitter denunciation of the cotton growers.

(Continued on Page 33.)

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Built for All Roads

THE new Overland with the wonderful *Triplex* Springs is an ideal car for any up-to-date farmer to own.

It is a handsome car in which you and your family will take pride. Its black enamel finish is baked on. You can drive the car through the mud and when you wash it off, your car looks like new.

The Overland is built for all roads—for all kinds of driving, in any weather.

The radical new *Triplex* Springs cushion the road shocks and the bumps, protecting not only the driver but the mechanism of the car as well.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the protection of *Triplex* Springs made it possible to build this car light in weight, the quality of material is so high, and every part is so properly harmonized and so exactly balanced, that the Overland has exceptional stamina.

Its low upkeep cost not only includes high mileage per gallon of gasoline, but an almost negligible expense for mechanical upkeep.

You will find this car, with only 100-inch wheelbase, handy for driving anywhere. You can turn it in a narrow road or park it, when you go to town, in a very small space. Yet because of the *Triplex* Springs it has 130-inch springbase, which gives it the riding comfort of a big, heavy, expensive car.

* * *

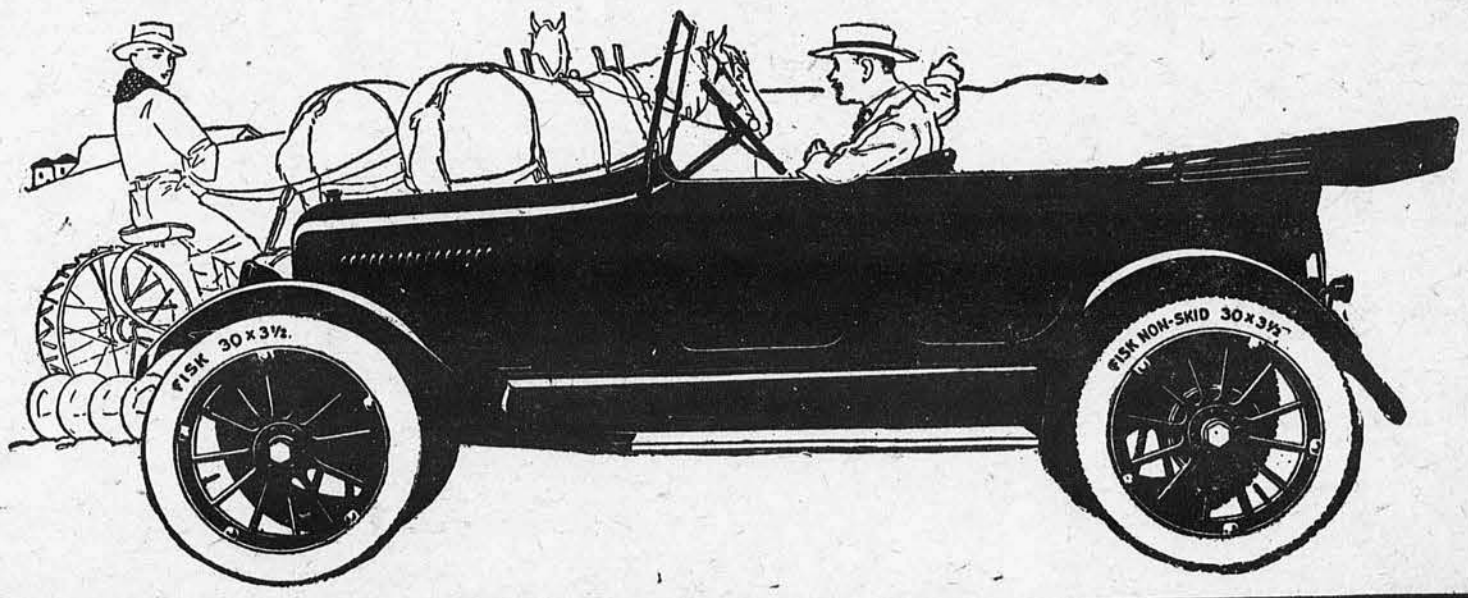
BESIDES these great advantages, the Overland has many advantages of convenience, many little things which make it an exceptionally good car for all-around use.

The upholstery, for example, is removable, either in the front or rear section of the car. Thus you can use the car also for other purposes than passenger use.

The equipment is complete from Auto-Lite starting and lighting, to the rain-vision windshield. It is a car you ought to own. Go and take a ride in it.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

Sedans, Coupes, Touring Cars and Roadsters



Normal Fed Heifers Win

Calves Produced by Cows Bred Early Prove Smaller Than Those from Cow Calving First as Three-Year-Olds

By G. C. Wheeler

BEEF heifers fed grain during the first three winters of their lives can produce calves when they are 2 years old without retarding their development. This has been demonstrated at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station. The 20 cows in the development test fed liberally during the wintering periods until they produced their second calves as 3-year-olds, averaged 1,093.9 pounds the fall of 1919 after the third crop of calves had been weaned. Twenty similar cows developed on roughage only, having never received a bite of grain, averaged 1,102.6 pounds the fall of 1919 after the second crop of calves had been weaned. These cows did not produce calves until they were 3 years old.

Apparently the cow producing her first calf as a 2-year-old can recover from the shock of early calving if she is fed liberally on grain during the first three winters of her life and develop into a cow as large as those not producing calves until they are 3 years old. This is not the whole story, however, for the size and quality of the calf produced also must be considered. This was one of the points to which attention was directed at the Hays Round Up meeting April 10, which was attended by a thousand or more Western Kansas farmers.

This experiment in the development of beef breeding cows is now in its fifth year. Two groups of cows have produced three crops of calves and their fourth calves are now coming. The cows not permitted to produce calves until they were 3 years old have two crops of calves to their credit, the average weight of all calves produced at weaning time being 401 pounds. The average weight at weaning time of the calves produced by the early calving heifers fed on grain during their development was 361 pounds. A difference of 40 pounds in the weight of a calf at weaning time is well worth considering. Doctor McCampbell pointed out that this difference could not be the result of a difference in age, for in making the report the average dates of calving in the two groups had been calculated and found to be practically identical.

Cost Production Important

The cost of producing and maintaining the cow herd is of prime importance to the beef man. To find the cost of developing a breeding cow under Western Kansas conditions up to the time her first calf is produced a test was started at the Kansas Experiment station the fall of 1913. One hundred high grade Hereford heifers were purchased at weaning time for this test which was to continue until they were 3 years old and had produced their first calves. Out of this investigation grew another question, namely whether it would be possible to develop heifers so they could produce their first calves when 2 years old and not be retarded in growth. In actual practice it is seldom possible to defer the breeding of the heifer until she is in her second year, so the question of how to handle the developing heifer in order to avoid the stunting effect of early breeding confronts every beef cattleman.

Eighty high grade Hereford heifers from a herd of unusual uniformity in breeding and type were purchased in 1915 to be used in a study of development methods. They have all run together in the Fort Hays Experiment station pastures with the same bulls and have been given the same general care. This uniformity of inheritance and management has eliminated the possibility of differences which might occur in the development of cows or calves, due to differences in breeding and care. These heifers averaged 446 pounds December 1, 1915 when the test began. They were divided into two groups of 40 each. The plan was to feed the heifers in one group grain in addition to roughage during the winter period for three winters. This lot has been designated as the optimum-fed lot. The others were to be fed rough

Well Fed Heifers Producing First Calves as 2-Year-Olds. Average Weight When Taken Off Pasture Last Fall Was 1084 Pounds.

feed only or normal-fed, following the common practice in carrying stock cattle thru the winter. Half the heifers in each lot were to be bred to produce their first calves as 2-year-olds. The remainder were to be carried one year longer, producing their calves as 3-year-olds.

During the first winter, the records being kept for a 120-day period, the optimum-fed heifers consumed an average of 4.54 pounds of corn and cob meal to the heifer daily and 1 pound of linseed oil meal. For roughage they had silage, alfalfa hay and wheat straw. The feed cost was $11.43, or 9½ cents a day to the heifer for the winter period. The other group had the same roughage but no grain. Their feed cost for the winter period of 120 days was $4.72, or 3.9 cents a day to the heifer. They gained 110 pounds. The heifers were all treated alike the summer of 1916, except that the ones of each group to produce calves the next spring were bred.

The optimum-fed heifers bred to calve as 2-year-olds weighed in for the wintering period December 2, 1916 at an average of 827 pounds. The ones not bred weighed 780 pounds. In the normal-fed group the bred heifers weighed 742 pounds December 2 and the unbred ones 706. Alfalfa, silage and wheat straw were again the roughage for the winter period. The grain fed lots received in addition 3 pounds of corn chop and 1 pound of cottonseed meal daily to the heifer.

March 31, 1917 the optimum-fed heifers, calving that spring, averaged 1,005 pounds. The unbred ones weighed 964 pounds. The normal-fed heifers calving that spring averaged 831 pounds and the unbred ones 806 pounds. These poorly fed heifers producing their first calves as 2-year-olds had more difficulty in calving than the well fed heifers, which is in line with the common experience of stockmen.

Up to this time about the only noticeable difference in the two groups was the greater weight of the heifers developed on grain and the greater cost of the winter feeding. The optimum-fed group outweighed the others as 3 year olds by 165 pounds. The grain feeding continued thru the winter feeding period of 1917 and 1918. The average daily cost of the feed to the heifers for the three wintering periods was 15.6 cents each in the optimum-fed group and 8.39 cents in the normal-fed group. All were producing calves the spring of 1918. Fully 2,000 persons from the Western part of the state were present at the Round Up meeting that spring, at which time it was possible to draw a few conclusions. It was easy to see that the heifers carried thru each winter without grain and bred to produce calves as 2-year-olds were smaller and less rugged in appearance than the heifers developed on grain or than normal-fed heifers not producing calves until they were 3 years old. In all probability these heifers had been wintered better than a great many heifers are wintered. They weighed 871 pounds December 19, 1917, the date the winter record period began. Including the weight of seven calves, they showed an average gain of 63 pounds in the 100-day period ending March 28, 1918. Eight calves were lost in this lot, probably as a result of the poor condition of the heifers at calving time and during pregnancy.

The normal-fed heifers which had not produced calves until that spring had made good development, averaging 998 pounds on December 19, when they went into the test yard for the winter period. Their average gain for the 100 days including the 12 calves weighed March 28, was 62 pounds. Three calves had been lost in this lot. The loss of calves in the poorly fed lot calving as 2-year-olds and the stunting effect on the growth and development of the heifers was considered by many visiting stockmen to demonstrate that it is not practicable or desirable to attempt to develop beef heifers on roughage alone and have them produce calves as 2-year-olds.

Another year practically eliminated from further consideration the optimum-fed heifers producing their first calves as 3-year-olds. They did not produce either more or better calves than normal-fed heifers bred to calve as 2-year-olds. There had been no return for the extra feed given these heifers during the wintering periods. This left only two lots for further consideration, the ones grain fed during development and producing calves as 2-year-olds and the ones developed on roughage only but not permitted to produce calves until they were 3 years old.

What the Tests Showed

The heifers in these two lots were practically equal in development, but the calves from the lot developed on grain and producing their first offspring as 2-year-olds averaged 67 pounds lighter at weaning time than the calves from the other group. This was a difference worth giving further consideration. At the price bid for this crop of calves, $9.25 a 100 pounds, the 67 pounds represented a difference of $6.20 in the value of a calf which might be charged to the cows producing the smaller calves. It had cost $32.70 more to develop the heifers fed grain until they were 3 years old so this with the $6.20 made a total excess cost of $38.90 to the heifer, which must be offset by the extra crop of calves to their credit as 2 year olds.

When the cows came in from the pastures in the fall of 1918 the calves from the heifers developed without grain and producing their first calves as 2-year-olds were the smallest of all, averaging 352 pounds. Next came the calves from the optimum-fed heifers which had produced their first calves as 2-year-olds, the average weight being 356 pounds. The calves from the heifers developed on grain and not producing offspring until they were 3 years old averaged 417 pounds and the calves from the normally developed heifers not producing calves until they were 3 years old averaged 422 pounds.

At the Round Up meeting this year it was possible to study the results of the whole test covering the five-year period. Last fall when the cows came in from pasture the average weights in the different lots were as follows: optimum-fed calving first as 3-year-olds 1,167 pounds, normal-fed calving as 3-year-olds 1,102.6 pounds, optimum-fed calving first as 2-year-olds 1,093.9, normal-fed calving first as 2-year-olds 1,055.5 pounds. The average weights at weaning time of all the calves produced in each lot in the same order were: 397.5 pounds, 405.5, 348, 361. These results indicate that altho the early calving heifer can be grown into as large a cow as the one not producing a calf until she is 3 years old, the calves produced are uniformly 40 to 45 pounds smaller at weaning time.

Observations on these four lots of cows will continue. It is now planned to handle them in separate pastures in order to identify the sires of all calves produced. Individual records will be kept on all the cows in the four lots. The progress of the test will be watched with great interest by Western Kansas cattlemen in the future.

Tell the World—It'll Listen If You Talk Out Loud

BY RAY YARNELL

SILENCE NEVER yet put over a proposition. The greatest song ever written will not win applause if it is never sung. You might invent a machine of wonderful benefit to humanity, but it you kept it in your cellar and told no one about it, the world would get little value from it.

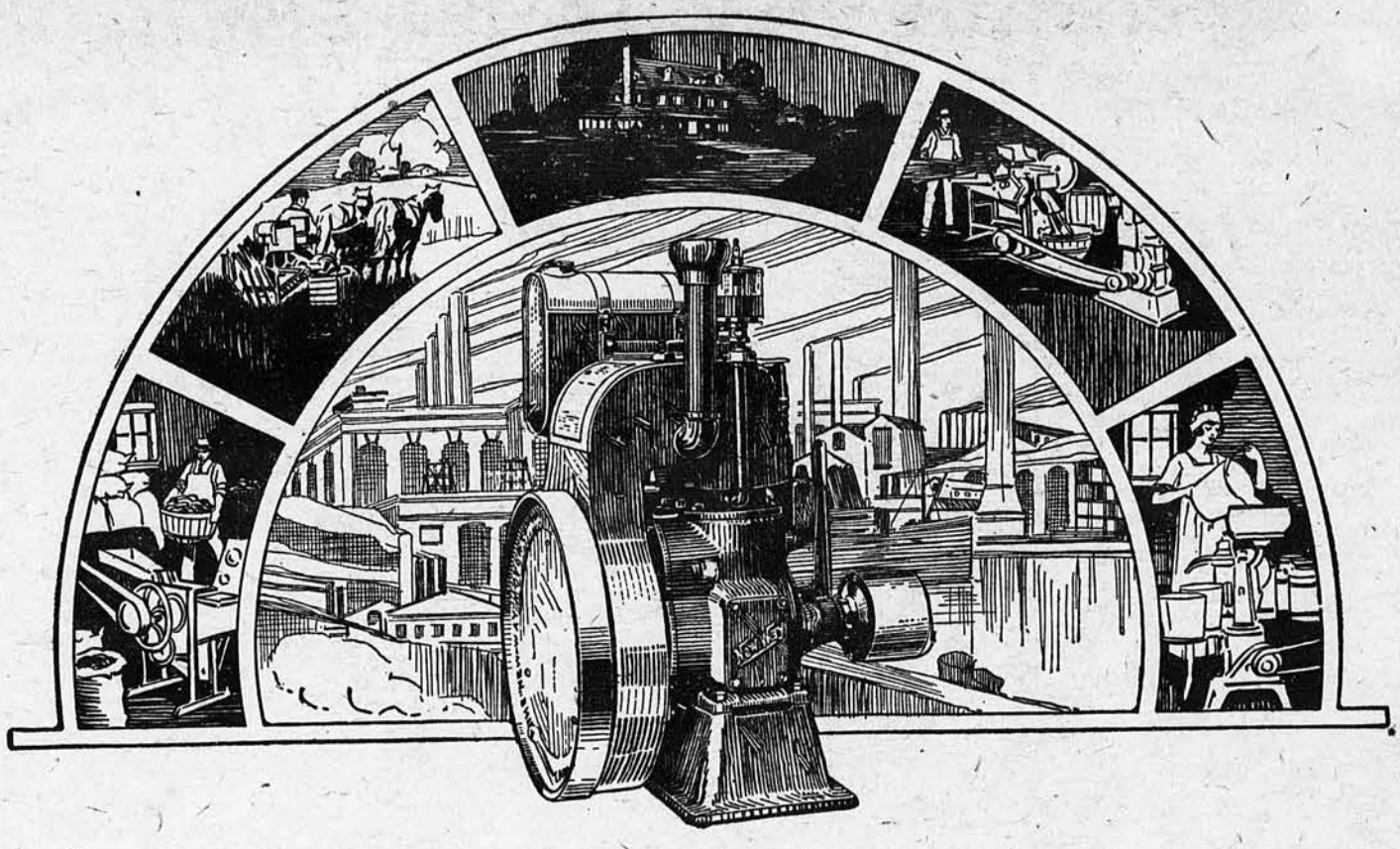
What is true of songs and machines also is true of communities. The community which never has its accomplishments heralded finds its progress hampered. Silence eventually will prove disastrous to the most promising undertaking.

Avoid silence. It is a disease that is as fatal to community life as influenza is to the human race. If you are doing something worth while in your neighborhood, tell the world about it. If you are doing nothing, speed up and make yourself a talking point.

The world will be a ready listener if the farmer will talk. It is just waking up to the importance of the farmer as the man who grows its food. But it knows little about him, and will not learn more unless the farmer talks.

Put a premium on publicity. Go after it. It isn't hard to get. But it won't come without calling.

A rural community can have as much individuality as a city. Once the members of that neighborhood get a community spirit the rest is easy. You have heard of famous dairy communities. Why? Because the folks living in them were talking—they were telling the world about themselves. The roar of Niagara paved the way for the falls to become famous. The motor car has honked its way to fame. Open the cutout and step on the throttle. Make a noise. Let the world know you're alive.



A Complete Power Station for the Farm

This sensational New Era engine brings the city power station to the farm. It gives the farm the same ample power for all purposes that the city factory draws from the central power station. It brings a new farm era.

The "New-Way" is the final product of fifteen years' leadership in the manufacture of engines of all types and sizes. This is the famous engine that was built for army service at the Government's request, just as the Liberty motor was.

This New Era type is adapted to such a multitude of uses and is so far superior to all earlier models that we have standardized our entire plant for the production of this one engine. We have discarded all others and now make this one model alone. It is a master engine.

Variable Power

The "New-Way" has a variable power range as in automobile engines. It delivers power from 2 to 5 horsepower as required by the work in hand. Regulation of the engine speed governs the power delivery as well as the fuel consumption. It is this flexible delivery with its compactness and light weight that makes the "New-Way" a multi-purpose engine—the actual equivalent of a whole series of styles and sizes formerly required for the same purposes It combines the power and the good qualities of all the models it supplants Its uses are countless—its flexibility an outstanding feature of its greatness.

Surplus Power

The "New-Way" has surplus power for all small power farm needs. It has ample power for present needs and a margin for increasing future needs. Its margin more than makes up for inefficient operation and abuse. It is a *real* power plant—long wanted and now achieved.

Air-Cooled

The "New-Way" is the only stationary engine capable of the hardest continuous heavy duty work in any temperature without the aid of water for cooling. Neither scorching heat or freezing cold affect it. All water nuisances are ended. No freezing, bursting pipes, no boiling; no pumps to pack—no hose to leak—no clouds of steam. Many successful years have proven the patented "New-Way" cooling system the ideal one.

Dependability

Standardized processes give this final engine the quality and dependability of a fine automobile or airplane motor.

The Air-Cooled Multi-Purpose

"New-Way"

5 Engines in 1

"New-Way" Power
Lights the Place

Pumps Water	Washes Dishes
Shells Corn	Cleans Rugs
Separates Cream	Runs Binders
Churns Butter	Runs Spreaders
Milks Cows	Runs Diggers
Heats Irons	Runs Sprayers
Washes Clothes	Sharpens Tools
Grinds Feed	Shears Sheep
Saws Wood	Clips Stock

Runs Corn Picker

Cylinders are ground, parts fitted to one one-thousandth of an inch. There is no vibration. Extra piston ring and oil ring, as in high grade autos, keep the cylinder true. Long service causes no loss of compression or power.

No other engine has all gears and governing parts enclosed and protected from dust and dirt and running in bath of oil. No other engine has such close speed regulation. The centrifugal oil governor almost eliminates speed variation.

The "New-Way" is guaranteed to require less care and less attention and also less fuel than any other engine made. It is the most rugged built. Under any conditions it brings the absolute dependability so long wished for.

Light Weight

The "New-Way" delivers more horsepower for its operating weight than any other complete engine. Easy to move it from the lighting plant to the binder or anywhere. It is the most compact and lightest weight heavy duty engine made, complete and ready to run.

Bosch Magneto

The famous Bosch Magneto ignition makes the "New-Way" independent of the batteries.

It can be taken into the field or anywhere. Weak or empty batteries never prevent its starting.

Adaptability—Economy

For all farm work this new type model is the most adaptable engine made. To its portability and variable power range it adds adaptability to any kind of drive—direct, chain, belt or belt shaft. Minimum fuel consumption for power delivered is assured by the Governor Control, automobile float-feed carburetor and the elimination of power waste. The "New-Way" consumes less fuel than any other engine. Burns gasoline or kerosene. So simple anyone can run it.

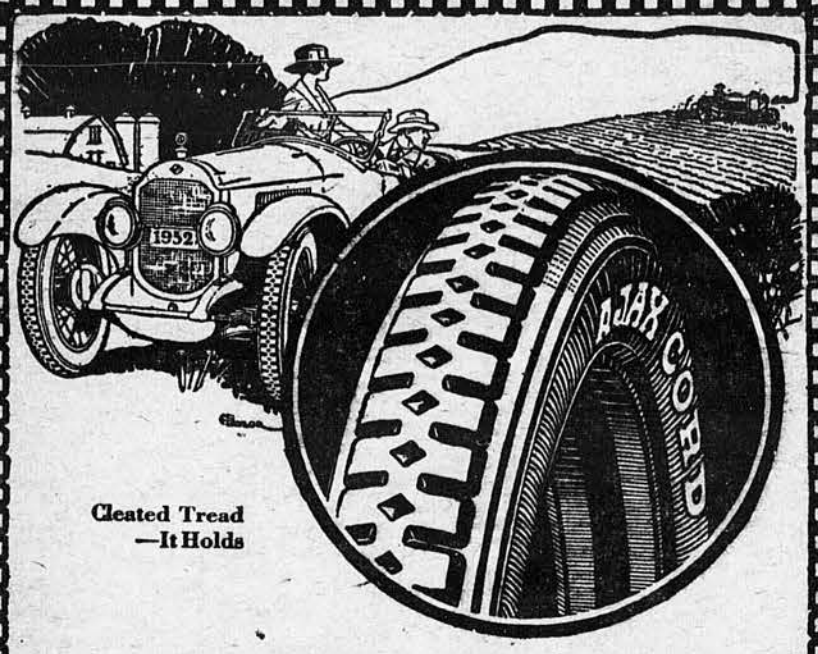
Insist on "New-Way"

Get a "New-Way" on your farm. Get it alone, or if you are buying any small power equipment—a lighting plant, a binder, a digger, a sprayer—insist that it be equipped with a "New-Way" engine. Remember, the Government chose the "New-Way" for Army lighting plants after exhaustive tests that proved its tremendous superiority.

We will send you an interesting booklet describing superiorities of the "New-Way." Write for it.

THE "NEW-WAY" MOTOR COMPANY
LANSING, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

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



Cleated Tread
—It Holds

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Ajax Cord Tires are built by selected experts. These men build with uncommon care and skill. Each ply of cord is laid gently in position — *never stretched or pulled.*

Thus full resiliency is retained.

That's why the Ajax Cord rides so smoothly, and gives, as it should, with each shock of the country road.

Shoulders of Strength, bracing and reinforcing both sides of the Cleated Tread, add surprising mileage.

Your nearest Ajax Sales and Service Depot is headquarters for Ajax Cord, Ajax Road King (fabric), Ajax Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
NEW YORK

Factories: Trenton, N. J. Branches in Leading Cities

The Bungalow For the Farm

Country Homes Should be Made Very Attractive

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

BUNGALOWS will soon be as much in evidence in the country as in the city. There's a homelike feeling about the low-spreading bungalow nested cozily among attractive ornamental shade trees and bright flowered shrubbery that appeals to all alike. Its sunny rooms and genial open fireplace; its harmonious outlines, dainty, vine-clad pergola, and the wealth of growing things about, make the bungalow the most intimate expression of "home." The farm house must be more than a mere place to eat and sleep. It must be a home with home-like and inviting surroundings. It must be beautiful and practical, and must express and reflect your individual taste and refinement. It must occupy a desirable site and must have the advantages of the latest developments in construction and every other good quality that can be put into a home, to give lasting satisfaction and enjoyment.

Influence of Environment

The materials and type of construction to be used may be affected by many things. For example certain localities seem almost to demand certain materials. In mountainous or rough countries where boulders and fieldstone are plentiful no more suitable constructive material for a portion or the whole body of the house could be found. Yet how much out of place would a brick house appear in such a locality.

Equally out of place would be a house made of field stone and boulders in a whole block of brick houses in the city. The frame house with exterior walls of drop siding, weather boarding, clapboards or shingles is adaptable to almost any situation if a design suitable to the site is chosen. Solid concrete, stucco, and concrete blocks lend themselves to particular styles of architectural work. The mission style so often seen in California and other Pacific Coast states seems to be a favorite type for most of the houses having a stucco finish.

Wood and stucco are the most popular building materials for bungalows, but brick and stone are used occasionally. In deciding upon the material to be used the prospective builder should consider carefully the following points: First cost, repairs and painting, durability, beauty, resistance to heat, and resistance to fire. Outside of these considerations the material selected will further depend upon the available amount of money that can be invested and the individual taste of the owner.

Southern Yellow Pine

If wood is chosen as the material Southern yellow pine will be found very satisfactory because it possesses to a remarkable degree all of the qualities required in the various parts of a home. It is very workable and always can be had in unlimited quantities in all uniform sizes and grades. On account of its strength, stiffness, and resistance to decay it is well fitted for many places in heavy construction, such as beams, girders, sills, sleepers, joists, trusses, rafters, columns, heavy floors, and planking. Southern yellow pine is used in all kinds of houses as an interior finish. It has a beautiful grain and it readily takes a high polish. It takes stain perfectly, and any color effect desired can be obtained readily. For making window cases, door cases, stairways, railings, moldings, spindles, balusters and newel posts, built-in cabinets and wardrobes it has proved intensely popular.

Stucco Buildings Popular

Stucco bungalows are also becoming very populr. A stucco bungalow is durable and permanent and is almost as low in first cost as a bungalow built of wood. If well built it requires no repairs and little or no painting. This makes it an economical construction, everything considered.

The stucco bungalow is warm in winter and cool in summer. It has decided fire-resisting qualities — especially if the roof be also of non-inflammable material.

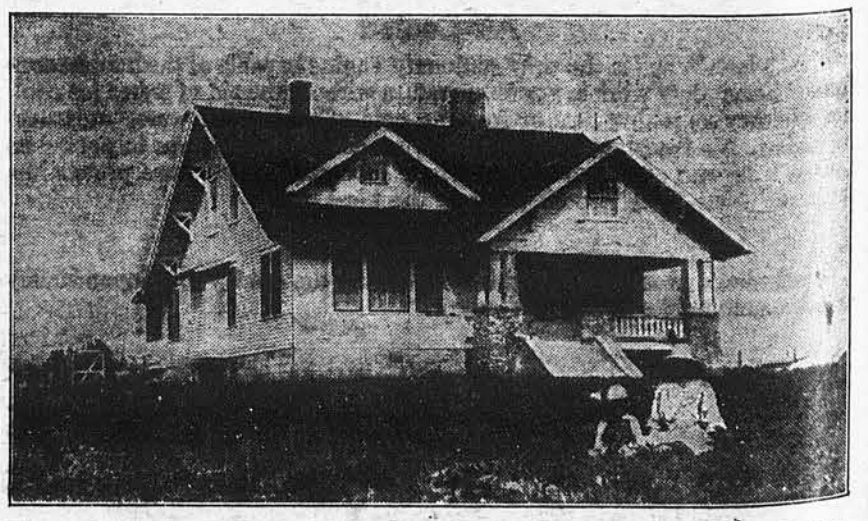
The stucco may be gray, pure white or beautifully tinted to warm mellow tones. The latter can be accomplished by means of mineral pigments or by using the new method of toning stucco with color aggregates. This gives new charm, life and individuality to the stucco surface. Ornamental tile is often used with good effect.

Stucco is a mixture of Portland cement, sand, lime and water worked into a plastic mass and applied on wood or metal lath, ribbed metal lath, hollow tile, concrete blocks, or reinforced concrete and brick. These materials have varying values in terms of durability and resistance to heat, cold and fire. Any of these methods will bring good results, but some afford greater fire protection, and are more durable than others. The cost of a stucco bungalow will range from $1,500 to $3,500 or more, according to the size and inside finishing. Manufacturers of cement, lumber dealers, and building contractors often publish booklets giving designs and estimates of costs of constructing various kinds of bungalows which they are usually glad to send free to prospective customers, and I shall be glad to send a list of such publications to all who desire them.

Suggestions for Plans

Formerly all stucco houses were gray on account of the gray color of Portland cement, but the advent of white Portland cement made possible exquisite white tones. Later, mineral pigments were used to color the white stucco. More recently the color effects have been still further varied and enriched by the use of color aggregates in the final coat, but without any artificial coloring matter. These aggregates or "screenings" are quarry waste or pieces of marble and granite chipped during quarrying and crushed to the proper size. The amount of these screenings required to produce very beautiful effects for a home of average size approximates only 2 cubic yards. Thru their use it is possible to produce wonderfully rich and artistic color effects with unlimited opportunities for different textures.

(Continued on Page 37.)



Beautiful Country Homes Like This One Will be Found on Many Western Farms. A Few Shade Trees and Shrubs Will Make Surroundings Ideal.

Classified Advertisements

Reach

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

Classified Buyers

Broomcorn Crop in Kansas

Unfavorable Marketing Conditions Reduced Acreage

BY RALPH KENNEY

BROOMCORN acreage was cut in half last spring in Western Kansas, and to 35 per cent of a normal planting in Central and Eastern Kansas. This was a direct reaction to the unfavorable prices received by growers in 1918. The reduction was aided by cutworms and grasshoppers who held conventions in the early planted corn and feed crops all over the state. Such rapid changes in the acreage devoted to broomcorn have occurred before. They usually have been permanent because better markets for feed crops were developing at the same time. There is a better and more ready market for feed crops in Western Kansas broomcorn sections now than ever before. When a crop of feed cut with a corn binder and shocked brings from 5 to 10 cents a bundle in the shock it becomes an attractive cash crop. Should such prices continue we may look for a permanent reduction in the broomcorn crop in Kansas.

The Largest Acreage

Broomcorn in 1882 attained an area of 107,608 acres. The leading counties were McPherson with 14,337 acres and Pawnee with 10,726 acres. The field was satisfactory in all parts of the state and the quality of a superior grade. The market price received was so low that growers made little profit. Therefore, in 1883 the area was reduced to 62,689 acres. The same discouraging prices were received and the area in 1884 fell to 54,617 acres. While the counties having the largest areas in this crop heretofore lay in Central and Western Kansas three of the five leading counties in 1884 lay in the southeast portion. Ever since organization of the county in 1870 McPherson led in broomcorn area until 1884 when Allen county outranked it.

In 1884, 21 widely scattered counties as follows had more than 1,000 acres apiece: Allen, Barton, Cloud, Graham, Lincoln, Marshall, McPherson, Mitchell, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Reno, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Smith, Stafford and Wilson. Sixteen years later only four of these, Allen, McPherson, Reno, and Rice were still growing a thousand acres or more. Five new ones, Cheyenne, Marion, Sheridan, Stanton and Stevens, were growing over a thousand acres each. Seward county that year had 125 acres. Eighteen years later, in 1918, the scene shifts again and with 57,000 acres of broomcorn in the state, only three of the original 21 large producing counties have over a thousand acres. These are: Allen, Reno and Rice. Of the new comers in 1901 only two, Stanton and Stevens remain and 10 new ones have entered the field, viz. Finney, Grant, Gray, Hamilton, Haskell, Kearny, Meade, Morton, Seward and Wallace.

Thus from a general scattering over all parts of the state, the crop in 35 years has narrowed to the southwest corner with the exception of the sandy lands in adjacent parts of Rice and Reno counties, with their market at Sterling and parts of Allen county with loading points at Elsmore, Savonburg and Humboldt. The latter soils are of a white ashy type. The reason for discontinuing the crop has invariably been an increase in price of feed crops with development of a ready market for them and low prices for broomcorn. It has thus, occupied the place of a pioneer crop in Kansas agriculture.

The First Bale

The man who raised the first bale of broomcorn in Kansas was still identified with the industry in recent years. He is Frank G. Hawkinson of McPherson. He hauled the load by ox team 32 miles from the northwest corner of McPherson county to Salina at which point he made up a two car shipment, which he marketed in Chicago. It was through his efforts and the efforts of his brothers and a few of their neighbors, that broomcorn became a recognized crop in Kansas, and it was this small beginning as far back as 1870 that is responsible for the fact that today 85 to 90 per cent of the American supply of broomcorn comes from Kansas, Oklahoma and a corner of Texas and New Mexico. By reason of the good pioneer work done by Hawkinson and his immediate neighbors in those early days the broomcorn zone has become firmly fixed in the Southwest. Their methods were thoro. They produced good brush that got immediate recognition from Eastern manufacturers and thru their efforts the reputation of southwestern broomcorn has been held up in spite of the fact that of recent years considerable of the southwestern product has reached the market bearing marks of careless handling.

Uncertain for Beginners

Broomcorn is a crop for an expert to grow and for a beginner is the meanest and most uncertain crop that is grown in the Southwest. The question often has been asked by Kansas farmers if it were advisable to start growing broomcorn in their locality, if they had no experience with the crop. A glance at the facts herein presented should give the answer. Liberal, Kan., was for many years the largest loading point for broomcorn in the United States. From 600 to 700 cars of broomcorn were shipped from Liberal every year and a considerable quantity of brooms were manufactured in that city. Now Elkhart at the end of the Santa Fe railroad in Norton county ships three times as much as Liberal where the quantity handled is less than a tenth of its former proportion.

Lindsay Leads in Production

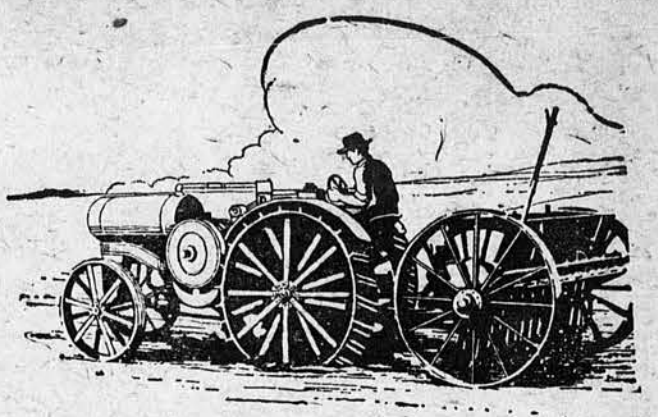
Lindsay, Okla., has taken first place as a market center. The deliveries this year at Lindsay were the heaviest ever known. On Tuesday, September 2, it is said that 52 cars of broomcorn were hauled to Lindsay by growers and sold. More than 800 wagon loads were on the streets at one time. It is safe to say that from $275,000 to $300,000 was lent by banks of Lindsay to growers to harvest the crop. The beginner in broomcorn must consider that the Kansas crop matures last and is, therefore, last on the market. Market opens in Texas at Beeville, Pharr and other points in early July. This is followed by Lindsay, Oklahoma, in early August and the central region of Illinois comes in ahead of Kansas. As a consequence the Kansas grower must put up a crop of hurl or he will find a bunch of buyers who are not very anxious for brush of inferior quality.

The Kansas crop has been too often "fillers" and in many cases never saw a shed until it was rolled into the car. The only means by which Kansas growers can obtain a good price is to establish a reputation for a product of uniformly high quality. This can best be accomplished by each grower planting the best of seed and only enough of that to produce a crop that he has experienced help to handle. The beginner should go slow and should be located in an established broomcorn district. The man who is not willing to handle and grade his crop properly should go out of the business. His crop lowers the average for the community and he is a detriment to all concerned.

Bulletins on Farm Engineering

The government has issued some excellent bulletins on farm engineering, some of which should be of interest to every Kansas farmer. Any of the following Farmers Bulletins can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

438. Hog Houses.
481. Concrete Construction on a Livestock Farm.
474. Use of Paint on the Farm.
813. Construction and Use of Farm Weirs.
828. Farm Reservoirs.
866. The Use of Windmills in Irrigation in the Semi-arid West.
941. Water Systems for Farm Homes.
946. Care and Repair of Farm Implements: Plows and Harrows.
947. Care and Repair of Farm Implements: Mowers, Reapers, Binders.
1004. The Gas Tractor in Eastern Farming.
1013. Practical Hints on Running a Gas Engine.
1023. Machinery for Cutting Firewood.
1035. Farm Tractors in the Dakotas.
1036. Care and Repair of Grain Separators.
1078. Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm.
1098. Dusting Machinery for Cotton Boll Weevil Control.



Spark Plugs and Seeding

WHEN you are seeding and one of your spark plugs pops out or "misses," that "miss" is as good as a mile lost. You can overcome the annoyance and delay of misfiring by using sure-fire Bethlehem Spark Plugs.

The mica in the Bethlehem de Luxe Tractor Plug cannot peel off and cause the plug to foul. The mica is wrapped around the center-spindle, *then reinforced* with little mica washers, compressed into a solid mass. They "stand the racket."

The great International Harvester Company, after exhaustive tests, has adopted Bethlehem Spark Plugs as standard equipment. The Studebaker Corporation has done the same thing on automobiles. Let their judgment be your guide.

Bethlehem Automobile and Truck Plugs are just as dependable as the Tractor plugs. To save you time and money in buying spark plugs, we have prepared a little booklet, "Hit or Miss?", which we will mail you free upon request.

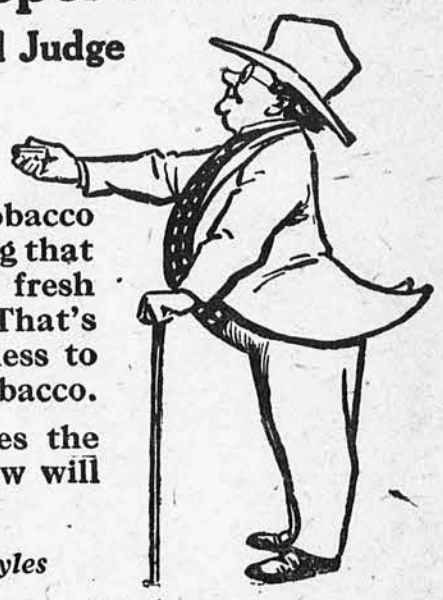
BETHLEHEM SPARK PLUG CORPORATION
E. H. Schwab, *President*
Bethlehem, Pa.

Bethlehem SPARK PLUGS

"They Pull You Through"

"You Can Depend on This"

says the Good Judge



Real Tobacco for real satisfaction. The full rich taste of the Real Tobacco Chew lasts so long that you don't need a fresh chew so often. That's why it costs you less to use this class of tobacco.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

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

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Cheaper Gasoline
40 to 60 per cent Increased Mileage with Gasoline.

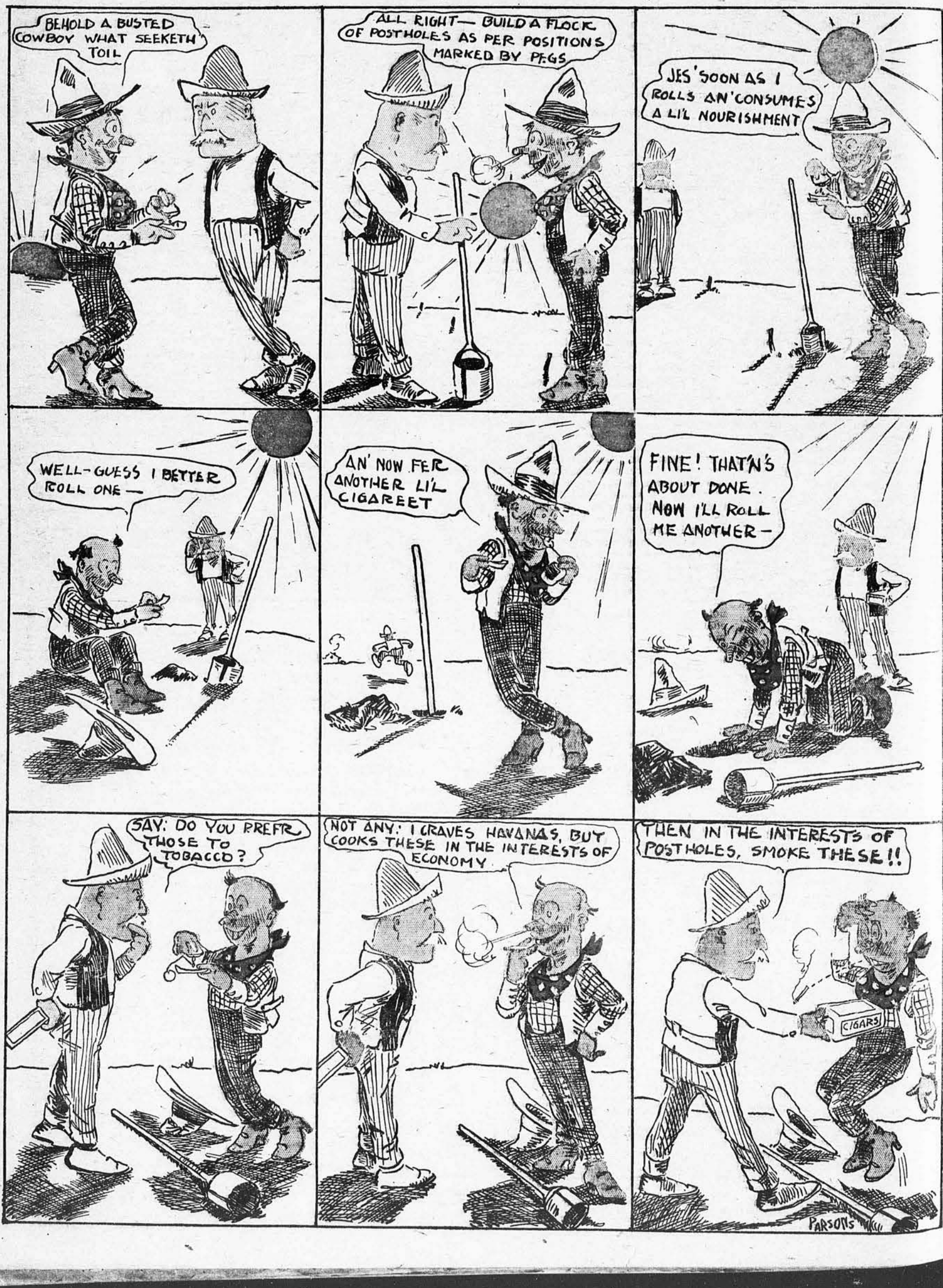
More Miles Per Gallon

No movable parts. No complicated adjustments.
Easily installed.
Direct from manufacturer to you.
Thousands of satisfied users.
Special introductory price. $4.85—Cash with order.

THE COOPER FOUNDRY COMPANY, DEPT. M, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Hoover Finds That While a Cigaret May Not Kill a Cow Boy, It Kills a Lot of Time So In the Interest of Post Holes He Passes the Cigars



Washington Comment

Many National Events Command Attention At Present

By Senator Capper

ALL EFFORTS to force a report from the Senate and House Judiciary Committees on the Capper-Hersman bill legalizing collective bargaining by farmers have thus far failed. Organized middlemen, acting thru boards of trade and other agencies, are exerting pressure to prevent a report on the bill, and thus prevent its enactment by Congress, thereby continuing the present discrimination against farmers. If the champions of this measure are to succeed in getting it reported and passed, the farmers of the country will have to let their Representatives and Senators in Congress know that they demand this legislation.

Unfair Attacks

One of the most unfair attacks on the Capper-Hersman bill is contained in a memorial sent to members of Congress by the Philadelphia Board of Trade in which it is contended that the courts and not Congress should decide whether the operation of farmers' co-operative societies are restrictive of commerce. It also is contended in this memorial that my bill gives the farmers rights denied others and that they can form an oppressive monopoly, if this bill should be enacted into law.

There are no grounds for such contentions, but the pretense offers excuse to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the House to smother the bill in committee. The fact is that present law discriminates against farmers by permitting middlemen thru their corporations to bargain collectively in buying and re-selling the farmers' products, while the farmers are in practice denied such rights, because it is inexpedient for farmers to combine their farms into one gigantic farm and in that way be in position to bargain collectively. I think I made it clear to the Senate at the time I introduced the bill that it seeks to give the farmer the only opportunity he can have to bargain collectively in the sale of his products by giving legal recognition to the co-operative plan of buying and selling farm products. The principle behind the bill is simply this: Buyers act collectively thru the agency of the corporation. Farmers should be permitted to act collectively thru the agency of their co-operative organizations. The shareholders in any of the great packing corporations can and do bargain collectively in buying the farmers' products, but an equal number of farmers cannot now organize a co-operative association and bargain collectively without danger of prosecution. The Capper-Hersman bill seeks to remove this discrimination against the farmer.

Must Protect Farming

Some such measure must be enacted if farming is to continue to be profitable and unless farming remains profitable the country soon will be faced with the calamity of under-production. The drift from country to city continues, and unless a short-cut can be found between producer and consumer, such as comes of co-operative effort, and bringing benefit both to producer and consumer, so that farming may be made and kept remunerative, this drift from country to city will continue until a food shortage and a scarcity of production of the raw material for clothing and shoes will be the inevitable result.

The Capper-Hersman bill is designed to prevent just such a calamity. The farmers of the country should line up solidly behind such legislation and make their wishes known so emphatically that Congress will have to act.

Bonus for Soldiers

Vigorous opposition to soldier bonus legislation, and especially to the proposal to tax stock gambling transactions to provide money with which to pay the soldiers, is being voiced by the stock brokers of the country. A conference of stock exchanges and boards of trades has been called by members of the New York Stock Exchange to oppose such a tax. It is apparent that the service men cannot be paid adjusted compensation unless money is derived from some source with which to make such payments. Wall Street's proposal was to make the already heavily-burdened people carry this additional load by means of a direct sales tax, but it looks now as if that little scheme has been nipped in the bud.

An alternative proposal was made that a part of the necessary money be raised from a further tax on stock sales and speculative transactions on the grain and cotton exchanges of the country. Immediately the brokers and the stock gamblers set up a great howl. They much prefer no legislation for the service men than that they should have to pay a part of the cost thereof. I do not know what the outcome will be, but here is one member of Congress who is going to vote every time he has a chance to make these Wall Street gamblers and speculators who live off the rest of the people of the country pay just as much of the cost of running the government as possible.

Favors Inheritance Tax

I have just received an interesting letter from Dr. R. G. Bell of Claremore, Okla., on the subject of taxation. He says:

"I am heartily in favor of an inheritance tax that will put in the National Treasury all of a person's wealth at death above $100,000. It should be a man's patriotic duty to make all that he can while he lives to leave to his country when he dies. If his children start off when they are of age with the best education money can give them and $10,000 that should be enough."

This is an interesting suggestion. I can see no objection to an inheritance tax, whether it should go as far as Doctor Bell suggests or not. Certainly a man's children are not entitled at their father's death to the millions he may have accumulated, possibly much of it by means of profiteering or some other form of unearned increment. Certainly the government is going to have to find new ways of taxation to take care of the liquidation of the huge national debt left us by the years of war.

Useless Extravagance

Our National Administration continues to set the example of profligate extravagance for our people to follow. Our Army and Navy Departments in nine months of peace spent $1,922,969,000 while the British Army and Navy Departments for the same purposes spent for the whole year only $1,150,000,000, of which 105 million dollars was for aviation. Part of our aviation expense—what little aviation service the country has—is in the Post-office Department, so that less activity is covered in our totals than in the British. At this rate, we are spending practically twice as much on our peace time army and navy as Great Britain is spending.

Much of the expense is to be found in the long list of war workers retained in the War Department at Washington a year and a half after the end of the war. The number of such temporary war workers has been reduced only 7 per cent and the other 93 per cent are still drawing salaries of $100 a month and upwards. In the same length of time 98 per cent of the enlisted men of the army have been mustered out. Governor Lowden didn't miss it far when he declared that the nearest thing to immortality when once created is a government job.

League of Nations

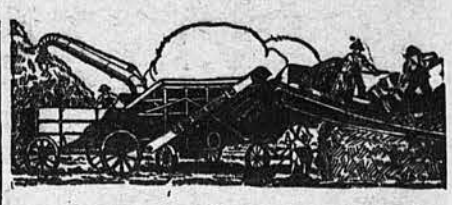
President Wilson's unchanging stand for the League of Nations without reservations, and Senator Johnson's and Senator Borah's equally unyielding stand for no league at all will make the league issue a vital one in both National Conventions. The Republican convention is expected to take a stand in line with the majority of Republicans in the Senate—for a league with Americanizing protective reservations. While this will be a disappointment to those Republicans who would like to see the country committed to no league at all, it is not likely that the so-called irreconcilables will permit their disappointment to lead them out of the Republican party. It is likewise expected that the President will have his way with the Democratic Convention, altho this will be a very bitter pill for many Democratic Senators to swallow.

The President's position that to fail to accept the league and treaty just as he brought it back from Europe is to dishonor the country is an indictment really of every Democratic Senator, for every one of them, except Senator Reed, voted for reservations of one kind or another, and Reed voted against the whole treaty. More than half of the Democratic Senators voted finally for the Lodge reservations, which the President especially denounces. Such Senators may be expected to exert all the influence they have to prevent the National Convention repudiating their action by adopting a declaration in behalf of the league without reservations, but it is expected that the President's followers will dominate at San Francisco and that these Senators will have to swallow the platform, no matter how bitter they find the dose.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

"Social as well as economic opportunities" are what Theodore Roosevelt suggests as a means of bringing back to the farm "ambitious native born young men and women who now tend away from it."



72 Years' Experience

Rome wasn't built in a day. Neither was a good thresher. It takes many years to prove its dependability and show whether it will always thresh clean.

There is almost three-quarters of a century of experience back of the

Red River Special

line of threshers. Think what this means.

It means that you are not trying out someone's experiment when you thresh your grain with a Red River Special. Its builders have devoted their entire lifetime to the building of threshers and the power to drive them.

Mechanics and experts have grown old in their service, and in passing, sons have taken their places.

Result—the greatest line of threshing machinery ever produced.

Don't risk your threshing this year to an unknown, uncertain machine. Get a Red River Special and be sure of clean threshing.

It *beats out* the grain. Its big cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the Beating Shakers are real grain-savers.

If interested in threshing for only your own use, ask about our "Junior" Red River Special.

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Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Engines

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I Can Ship Your Engine

When You Want It—Save You $15 to $500. Any Style—Stationary, Portable or Saw Rig. Any Size—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 15, 22 or 30 H-P. Cash or Easy Terms. Bosch Ignition on order. Catalog FREE.

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A table drink that refreshes, but leaves no after-depression—

Instant Postum

Much used nowadays instead of coffee as a breakfast beverage because of its similarity in flavor to coffee, but with entire absence of ill effect, since Postum contains no "caffeine."

Instant Postum is made quickly in the cup, with economy as well as convenience.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

Made by POSTUM CEREAL CO., Inc.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

Lowe's

If your neighbor
with a can or two
can make his "old bus"
look like new—so can you

You can do it in a jiffy with Lowe Brothers' Automobile Varnish Colors.

You can do it in one day, and use it the next—if you need to. No particular trick in doing it.

Just see that your car is clean and dry, and as little dust flying as possible; and then take a brush and start in.

You will be surprised how it goes on like melted butter, and the way it smooths up itself, to a beautiful mirror gloss.

Don't let anybody palm off any other auto finish on you. None other, does what this one will do.

It is sold by the one best dealer in each town. Buy a can or two. Make "the old bus" look new.

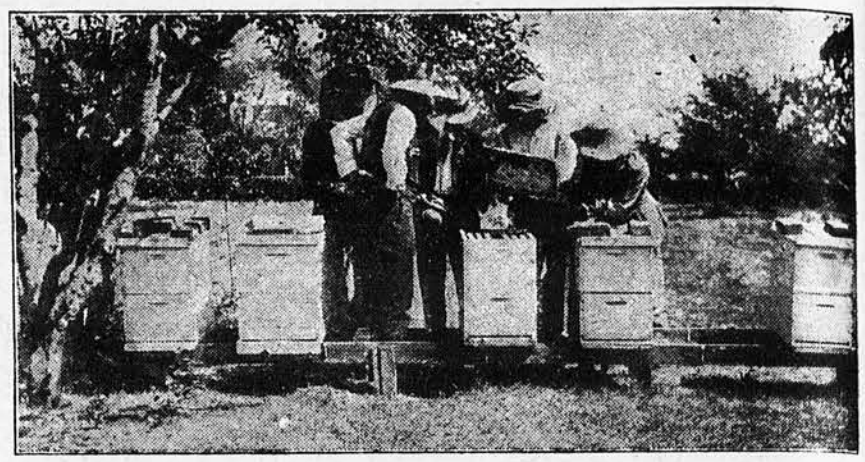
The Lowe Brothers Company
512 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO
Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis Toronto

Paints

Easy Money in Bee Keeping

Make the Back Yard Produce Your Sugar

BY FRANK G. ODELL



Harvesting the Honey Crop on a Kansas Farm; the Bees Have Supplied a Mighty Good Food at a Very Low Cost and Reduced the Sugar Bill.

THE writer once had a back yard adorned with an ash heap in which was capitalized the faded hopes of a mild winter that failed to materialize. Sundry decorations of tin cans paid their modest tribute to the high cost of living and a general mute appeal for the annual cleaning up voiced the coming of spring. When ambition awoke with the song of the first robin there was something doing in the back yard. First, the ash man had a job; then the ground was leveled, a seedbed prepared with stable manure liberally forked in and some Alsike clover was sown. About the edges of the little plot the seed of Cleome pungens, "the Rocky Mountain Bee plant," interspersed with castor beans were planted.

A Visualized Dream

In two months that back yard was a visualized dream. The Alsike was like a pink carpet of bloom. The castor plants gave a tropical effect and the Cleome bloomed the summer thru.

But the garden would not have been complete without its chief center of interest—a half dozen hives of bees, snugly ensconced behind the screen of plants, so that the flight of these busy little workers was directed upward and outward toward the open country that was just beyond. The path to the back alley led within 4 feet of the bees, yet everyone, even to the children, passed that way in safety.

I fancy there are several millions of back yards in the United States where this transformation might be accomplished at small expenditure. It cost me about a dollar for seed and a little wholesome labor.

The best part of the back yard was to come—a summer of never ending delights with the bees. There they were, 20 feet from the kitchen door, where their contented song of happy labor constantly soothed the ear. Their unceasing activity gave promise of sweet largess for the lord of the back yard and it came in due season. We were but beginners in the mystic lore of apiculture in those days. The supers were nailed up and the comb foundation put in place on the kitchen table by the light of a kerosene lamp, while the kiddies licked their chops in anticipation of the honey that was to spread their cakes later. But, somehow, that summer which transformed the desolation of a winter back yard into the beginning of a realized hope of getting a little above the bread line, is one of the most blessed memories within the ken of the family.

Of course, we did a lot of fussing with the bees, just as every beginner will do so long as time stands; but they prospered and waxed fat. Their tribe grew like the children of Abraham and the autumn witnessed honey in abundance for the family table. Better yet, there were bees enough to make a fair start toward the entire expense of the family living for the year to come.

Valuable Lesson Learned

By far the most profitable part of that summer's experiences was a new understanding of nature. The flowers grew to be familiar friends which gladly gave of their choicest treasure for our enrichment as well as to their own profit, indeed, for without the visits of the bees they could not have even grown seed to perpetuate themselves. In the garden plot near by was a patch of cucumbers, for without the bees one cannot even grow a dill pickle. We were going to school to nature, the greatest of teachers, and we learned fast.

Better try it. It pays big dividends and the bees seem to just love to work for a poor man.

This is the question in the mind of the reader: Can I do it? Sure, you can. Thousands of folks are doing it everywhere. A bit of the back yard can easily be spared and the bees will range afield for at least 3 miles in every direction for food. Give them a fair chance and they will do the rest. The space in this newspaper is too valuable to devote too much of it to bee keeping, but our generous Uncle Sam has prepared a special booklet for all his studious nephews and nieces; it is called "Farmers' Bulletin on Bee Keeping, No. 447." Send a nickel to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., asking for it and it will come at once. When it comes you will have as good a bee book as was ever written and will thank the writer for giving you opportunity to learn about it.

There are several people in your neighborhood who are making good money out of bee keeping. Get acquainted with them. They are genial folks who wish to pass on their good fortune to others and they will be glad to help you.

If you are wise and take this pointer, the sugar and sirup bill of a good many families will be lighter next winter.

Success With a Tractor

BY RAY YARNELL

Two cents an acre a year on ground plowed kept up a tractor, paying for repairs and replacements, on the Leinbach ranch near Onaga.

The Leinbach brothers, A. C. Leinbach and Dr. R. C. Leinbach, farm 215 acres on an 800-acre ranch. They have had a tractor three years, and the upkeep has not been in excess of 2 cents an acre on the ground plowed.

Possibly that isn't an average upkeep cost, because A. C. Leinbach is a good mechanic and has studied tractors until he knows their habits. Because of this knowledge, which he says every farmer tractor owner should obtain, he has been able to keep repairs at a minimum. He cares for his tractor as he would for his horse and keeps it always in the pink of condition.

The replacement of a few parts this spring, after three years of service, the cleaning of the cylinders and a few other minor repairs, Mr. Leinbach says, has put his International, 10-20 horsepower machine in practically as good condition as when he purchased it. He says he sees no reason why it should wear out, altho new parts occasionally will have to be added.

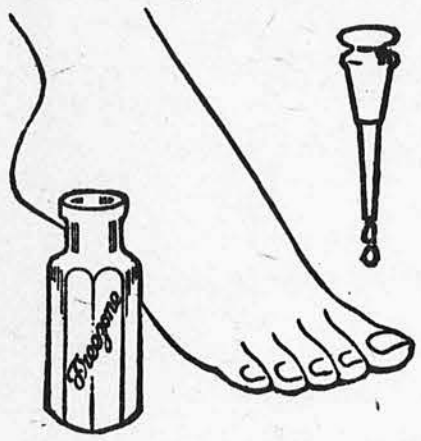
Mr. Leinbach declares his tractor has paid for itself in three years by enabling him to increase production as the result of being able to plow more

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Lift off Corns with Fingers

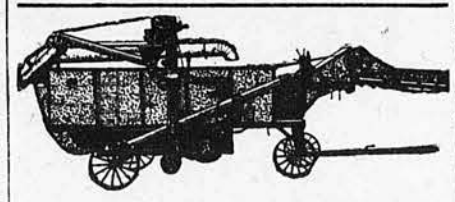
Doesn't hurt a bit and "Freezone" costs only a few cents



You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

Apply a few drops of "Freezone" upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs few cents at any drug store



Are You Ready for Threshing Time?

Let the INDIVIDUAL relieve you of the work and worry of helping the whole neighborhood. Don't leave your grain out in the field to shatter off, and sprout. Get the INDIVIDUAL and when your grain is ready to thresh, roll it out of your shed and do your own work.

WOOD BROS. INDIVIDUAL THRESHER

Wood Bros. Thresher Co.,
Gentlemen: I have used your machine two years and have found it to do the best of work in any kind of grain.
I have an oil pump for the cylinder and there is so little to oil and nothing to bother that I found a separator man was not necessary.
You certainly have trouble of all kinds reduced to the minimum.
Kimball, Neb. Walter E. Richards.

"The cleanest, speediest, little thresher made" is what one pleased farmer says about it. The INDIVIDUAL is light running and is easily pulled with a tractor. Has fewer parts to get out of order, less than half as many belts. It has a good, wide rear, which is a big grain saver. Heavily spiked 12 bar cylinder equalizes the draft. Made by practical threshermen of 32 years experience in threshing and building good threshers. Built in two sizes—20x36 and 24x46.

Get ready for threshing time. It is almost here. Write today for more information about this grain saving thresher.

Wood Bros. Thresher Co.
34 E. 20th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Branch Offices:
Minneapolis, Minn., Lincoln, Neb.
Decatur, Ill.

ground than he could have done had he depended on horses. He says other farmers in the Onaga community who do not have tractors had short crops, while under exactly the same weather conditions he has harvested good crops. He was able to plow his ground. The farmers without tractors were not.

Some of the soil in the Onaga community is exceptionally hard. It frequently is difficult to plow with horses. The average farmer, lacking power machinery, can't plow as much ground as he should. But the man with the tractor can plow 6 acres a day, whether the ground is in good plowing condition or not. This gives the power farmer an unusual advantage, and is largely responsible for the increased sales of tractors in this region.

The 800-acre Leinbach ranch is run with four work animals and one tractor. Without the tractor many additional horses would be required.

Mr. Leinbach has kept books on his tractor. He wished to know how much it cost to operate the machine. He classified expenses according to the job the tractor was on, realizing that it would cost more on certain kinds of work. Here are some of the things he found out:

It takes 2 gallons of kerosene an hour to operate the tractor while plowing, using two plows. A half gallon of lubricating oil is used every day. The tractor, in an average day, will plow 6 acres.

A similar amount of fuel oil is used when pulling heavy machinery.

One gallon of kerosene an hour is sufficient to operate the tractor when cutting grain.

In running a saw while cutting up timber, only 3 quarts of kerosene an hour are required. Consumption of lubricating oil is in proportion.

Used for Many Operations

The tractor has been used on the Leinbach farm for plowing, disking, cutting grain, drilling wheat, sawing wood and furnishing power to grind grain. It was employed once to pull a heavily loaded tank truck out of a mud hole and up a hill.

"Farmers need heavy tractors," said A. C. Leinbach. "I like the heavy tractors best because they will do any task about the farm. In my opinion the average farmer can economically use a tractor. That this is true is indicated by the fact that more farmers are buying tractors this year than two years ago. I believe they will continue to go in for power machinery.

"In the Onaga community, as near as I can figure it out, one out of every eight farmers has a tractor. I believe one out of 10 farmers has a truck. As to trucks, however, many conservative farmers are having men in towns truck for them, as they have found this an economical method of getting their produce and livestock hauled to market."

The Leinbach brothers believe in having plenty of machinery. Here is a list of their more important machines: Tractor, binder, two mowers, two cultivators, three plows, two haystackers, two rakes, four wagons, two grain drills, two disks, a corn planter and a truck.

There are 125 cattle on the Leinbach ranch, 90 hogs and 10 horses and mules.

Eighty acres are in alfalfa, 70 acres in wheat, 35 acres in oats and 30 acres in corn. The 30 acres in wheat last year will be planted to corn this season. Land used for oats this year will go back to wheat.

Two hundred loads of manure are used to fertilize 30 acres. All the land in cultivation is gone over with manure once every four years.

For More Farm Efficiency

A bulletin of considerable value under Middle Western conditions for the man who wishes to get a higher standard of efficiency in management has just been issued by the government. It takes up a study of the results one can expect from various farm implements, and a comparison of costs with tractors and horses. This bulletin is entitled The Standard Day's Work in Central Illinois, and it may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Swatting flies can go on forever, but unless the breeding places are removed, it does little good. Ninety per cent of the house-flies breed in stable manure.

How Kansas Roads Run

(Continued from Page 3.)

keep their teams in the camps and would prefer to work regular hours, as on any other construction work, but the law forbids. It's one law by which everybody loses and as far as road work goes, nobody benefits.

But the biggest obstacle to road building in Kansas is the lack of the right that 44 other states of the Union enjoy, state aid in road building. Kansas, Minnesota, Louisiana and Florida are the only states that have no state aid in road building. The other 44 have found it a good and progressive thing. In Kansas, the forefathers who formulated the constitution realized the danger of opening the state treasury to wild and visionary schemes that came in with the settlers, but they did not realize that hard-surface roads some day would be a necessity, no more than the framers of the National Constitution realized that woman's suffrage and prohibition were possibilities.

Minnesota and Kansas are to vote on this question of state aid in proposed constitutional amendments next fall. I do not see why we should sit down and take whatever is handed us from bygone generations. I think we should try to put the state where it belongs with other states and not along with Florida and Louisiana. We have the opportunity in the proposed constitutional amendment, which does not state the method by which the work shall be done, but merely gives the state the right to build roads. By a state aid system we can reach more equitably the people who are using the roads and can fill in the gaps that necessarily will happen under our present plan. With such an amendment in effect the legislature could work out the financing of plans that would be much more equitably distributed. A direct tax for the construction of highways is not the usual method of raising state aid funds, for it is possible by taxing motor vehicles to provide funds for state aid without bonds. This amendment is really one of the big things before the people of the state. It is a simple way of clearing the road for a better, more equitable and effective system of getting one thing we've got to have—good roads.

Sudan grass is winning on merit.

Take the Risk out of Live Stock Raising

You never know when a valuable animal may die on your hands, but you can know what you would receive if that animal did die. Such knowledge comes when you

INSURE YOUR LIVESTOCK

with us—because we insure your livestock against death from any cause. No appraisement made after death, full amount of original policy paid. Low cost will surprise you. Simply cut this ad out and mail to us and we will send you interesting booklet "Why It Pays to Insure Livestock Against Death From Any Cause," also what our insurance costs you. Act now before you lose any animals.

We Insure Cattle, Horses and Mules.

NEBRASKA LIVESTOCK INSURANCE CO., 620 Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Neb

Does Ten Mens Work

One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

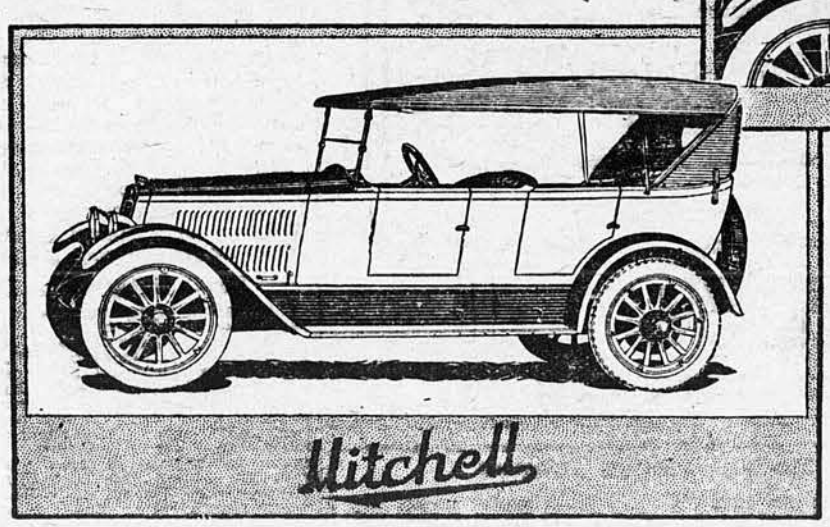
The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches, ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms.

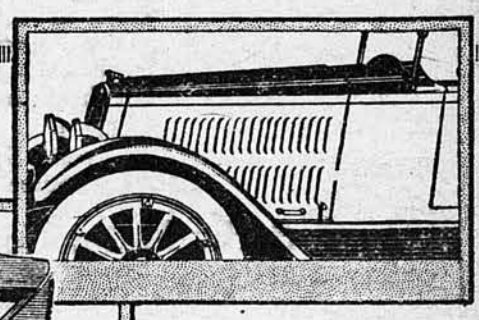
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1461 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

You save much in first cost

and upkeep when you choose the New Mitchell

Four models: 5-passenger Touring Car, 3-passenger Roadster, 5-passenger Sedan and 4-passenger Coupe.





This enlargement shows the new lines of radiator, windshield, louvers. Note how they harmonize, all being brought to the same slant. This is the new-day style.

The new Mitchell Six challenges comparison. People marvel how we can afford to give so much.

The secret is that we have learned how to put in over-values by making countless savings in manufacture. For example, Mitchell is one of the very few makers that builds bodies. Thus we save the profits to outside body-builders. That saving goes into the car.

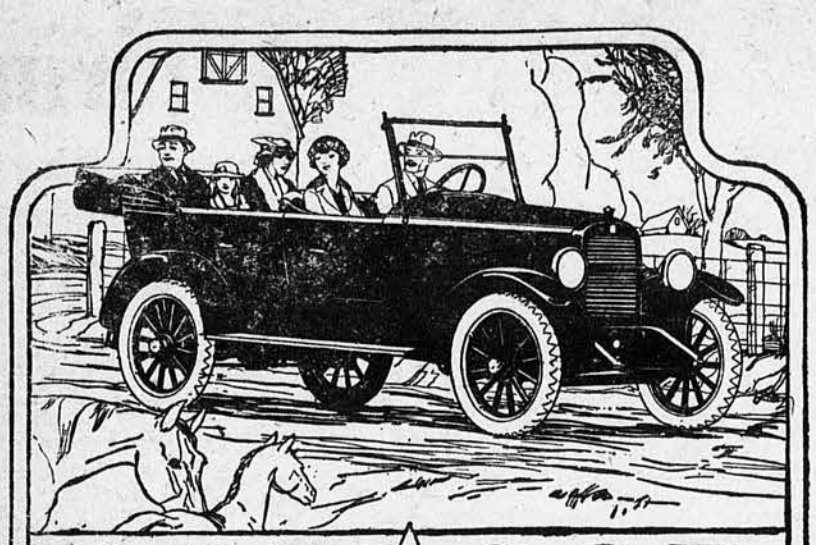
Throughout we build for strength, durability, lasting newness. Every item is finer. For instance, the top is hand-tailored, to insure its shape and finish. Examine every item, note that no car of equal price offers so many.

This new Mitchell is a 14 year development, the climax of a master-group of builders. You cannot afford to decide upon *which* car, until you have investigated it, until you know how much more it offers for your money. We invite comparisons.

The new Mitchells can be seen at the nearest Mitchell Dealers, or we will be glad to send our latest catalog, describing our new models in detail.

But don't delay getting acquainted with this new car at once. Then place your order early so as to insure early delivery.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, INC., RACINE, WISCONSIN



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EVERYTHING you want in a car, you'll find on the 1920 Briscoe.

It's a car you and the whole family will be proud to ride in. And it's a car you'll be comfortable in, for there's plenty of leg and body space, with long flat springs that ease every road inequality.

Light in weight, the Briscoe is easy on tires and mechanical parts. And the famous unit power-plant eats up the miles but not the gasoline.

There's a Briscoe showroom near you. See the car, and judge it for yourself.

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BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION, JACKSON, MICHIGAN
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WE PAY THE FULL MARKET PRICES ALWAYS

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Green Salt Cured Hides (all weights) No. 1...19c
Green Salt Cured Hides (all weights) No. 2...18c

Horse Hides, as to size, No. 1.....$8.00 to $10.00
Horse Hides, as to size, No. 2.....$7.00 to $ 9.00

T. J. BROWN 126 North Kansas Ave. **TOPEKA, KAN.**

A Good Razor Given

With Your Order For Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

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.

Name.....

Address.....

Capper Poultry Club

The Big Race Has Begun—Who'll Win?

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

HAVE YOU ever sat in the grand stand and watched them trying to line up several horses for a race? Wasn't it disappointing when some of them just couldn't get started right? And then of course you remember the thrill that came when the gong rang and the judge said "go" as they all passed the line in almost perfect formation. Our county clubs have made an excellent start in the race for the trophy cup this year and I have given the word "go" and good luck to the winner.

Here are the 15 counties which head the pep list and the number of points to their credit up to May 10:

County. Leader.	Points.
1—Coffey, Edith Grover	2472
2—Linn, Elva Howerton	1971½
3—Cloud, Esther Teasley	1248
4—Atchison, Alma Bailey	1116½
5—Johnson, Helen Andrew	1042
6—Rice, Ruth Stone	726
7—Stevens, Nina Haworth	705
8—Dickinson, Gertrude Patton	648
9—Leavenworth, Beth Beckey	603
10—Crawford, Mabel Hodges	435
11—Ness, Helen Wheeler	282
12—Anderson, Adelaide Scruggs	273
13—Greenwood, Anna Greenwood	260
14—Butler, Myrtle Dirks	235
15—Rooks, Alice Hansen	204

Eight other county leaders showed enough pep to send in their blanks. Some of them haven't had a chance to hold meetings yet, but when they get started they'll make the rest of you hustle to keep your place. These leaders, in the order they come according to points are Bessie Taylor, Reno county; Goldie Kerns, Scott; Alice Moyer, Lane; Anna Cooper, Gove; Hazel Taylor, Sumner; Violet Booth, Jackson; Agnes Neubauer, Republic; Carrie Mae Smith, Wallace. Altho Carrie had only 40 points to her credit she showed enough interest to send in a report. Every county is in the race to win, but as one club member said not long ago, "You win even if you lose." Don't be discouraged if you are not as near the top as you expected to be. Remember that you have almost eight months in which to change your standing.

You'll Enjoy These Letters

I am going to tell you about a visit which papa and I made to Mr. Myers's hatchery in Clay Center. He certainly has everything fixed fine. His machine holds 6,000 eggs. He hatches chicks for the market and also does custom hatching. Mr. Myers says the demand for chickens is so great that he is going to make his hatchery large enough to hold 24,000 eggs. We enjoyed our visit very much and I am sure it would be time well spent for anyone interested in poultry to visit Mr. Myers and be shown around his place.—Grace Larson, Clay County.

Our first meeting was a joint meeting of the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs at the home of Fletcher Lowry. We had an all-day meeting with a basket dinner. The Methodist minister and family were among our guests and also the editor of our local paper, so we will be sure to get a good write-up. We decided to have white middies and skirts with blue ties for our uniform. Our colors are red, white and blue. In answer to roll call we poultry club girls told about our chickens. After the business meeting we had an interesting program. At our next meeting we expect to have Mr. Chestnut give us a demonstration. Mr. Chestnut has been superintendent of the poultry division of the Kincaid fair for three years and attends both state and national poultry meetings. He sells hundreds of baby chicks each year.—Adelaide Scruggs, leader, Anderson county.

My hens are surely doing fine and look good. They lay from seven to eight eggs a day. Everyone who sees them says they are fine birds. I have given names to all of my chickens. I'm working hard to win a prize.—Florence Mildfeldt, Clay county.

We had a fine time at our meeting at Mateel Hawk's. Don't you think the Atchison county members were a peppy bunch to travel more than 351 miles in the rain? Despite the rain, we had an attendance of 28. Mrs. Law gave us a very interesting talk on how she raises her baby chicks. Our county leader explained the reports and told why it is necessary to keep reports, also why they should be sent on time. She offered a prize to the girl who sends her report first the greatest number of times. We all enjoyed the beautiful music played by Dorothy Hawk. Then Mateel served pickles, sandwiches, two kinds of cookies and punch. My, they were good! Mateel and her folks surely are good entertainers and there wasn't a person there who didn't have a good time.—Ella Bailey, Atchison county.

The 20 chicks which I purchased from Mr. Dressler are doing fine. Mr. Dressler told me that if I raised the 20 and took a premium on them he would give me $10 for them this fall.—Mattie Clarine Grove, Coffey county.

We had another meeting Saturday night and whenever we have a meeting there's sure to be something peppy about it. But I think we broke the record this time. There were 83 persons present. Seventeen of our 19 girls were there, all 10 mothers, seven out of the nine pig club boys and two "dads." We made 285 points in mileage. I tell you those other counties will have to get out and dig if they even keep in sight of Linn. We had several good numbers on our program. Mildred Ungeheuer sang a song, Pearl gave a humorous reading and I read a paper on how I feed my chickens. I also read our county club paper. Sandwiches, pickles and bananas were served.—Hazel Horton, Linn county.

All of our members but one were present at our meeting with Orpha Jones. Besides the seven poultry club girls, there were three fathers, three mothers and 12 guests in attendance. Our vice-president acted as chairman as the president was absent. We voted on having white middy suits for uniforms and orange and purple for our club colors. After the refreshments were served we played games and had a fine time.—Beth Beckey, leader, Leavenworth county.

We held our second meeting at Grace and Helen Barrett's home with all members of the poultry club present, several of the pig and calf club boys, five mothers and four fathers, also some other guests. Before dinner we played games. After dinner we played awhile and then gave our program, which consisted of readings, pieces and songs. We decided to have red and white for our club colors.—Anna Rush, Dickinson county.

There were 52 persons present at our fourth meeting. The girls held their business meeting first, then the boys had their meeting. After this we had a big union meeting. We had a fine program of recitations, duets, solos and even a dialog. Mrs. Bowman and I together left 24 bulletins among the members to read and pass around. Mamma took her copy of Poultry Culture to the meeting and the mothers' club will subscribe for it to be used by each member in turn.—Edith Grover, leader, Coffey county.

Going to the Picnic?

There'll be big doings in Linn county, May 28. You know that's the day the big silver trophy cup will be officially awarded Hazel Horton, leader of the winning team in 1919. The big picnic will be held at Blue Mound and all members in neighboring counties are cordially invited to attend. Let's have a record breaking crowd. I've just received a copy of the program which will be given and I want to tell you, folks, it certainly sounds interesting to me. Learn the Capper Poultry club song and come in full force if you want to have a good time.

Twelve of the 19 Girls Enrolled in the Coffey County Club for 1920. Watch Them, They're Out to Win.

LIBRARY MAY 24 1920

Kansas Fairs for 1920

The following is a list of the fairs to be held in Kansas in 1920, their dates, where they have been decided on, locations and secretaries as reported to the state board of agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

State Fairs

Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, September 18-24.

Kansas Free Fair association—Phil Eastman, secretary, Topeka, September 13-18.

International Wheat Show—Henry B. Marks, manager, Wichita, October 4-16.

County Fairs

Allen County Agricultural society—Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola, August 31-September 3.

Anderson County Farmers Fair—Geo. N. Spindler, secretary, Garnett; October 8-9.

Atchison County—Effingham, Atchison County Fair association—C. E. Sells, secretary, Effingham, September 22-24.

Barber County Fair association—Wm. C. Ritchie, secretary, Hardtner; September 1-3.

Barton County Fair association—Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; September 14-17.

Bourbon County Fair association—W. A. Stroud, secretary, Uniontown; September 7-11.

Brown County—Hiawatha Fair association—J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; August 24-27.

Cherokee County Fair association—B. W. Cross, secretary, Mineral; August 25-28.

Clay County Fair association—R. A. Brueggeman, secretary, Clay Center; September 1-2-3.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair association—C. T. Sherwood, secretary, Burlington; September 13-17.

Comanche County Agricultural Fair association—A. L. Beeley, secretary, Coldwater; September 8-11.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden.

Crawford County Fair association—D. H. Holt, secretary, Girard; August 31-September 3.

Dickinson County Fair association—N. Cole, secretary, Abilene; September 29-October 2. (Free).

Doniphan County Fair and Memorial association—C. R. Hewins, secretary, Troy; September 28-October 2.

Douglas County Fair and Agricultural society—H. B. Sparks, secretary, Lawrence; August 31-September 3.

Ellis County—Golden Belt Fair—H. W. Chittenden, secretary, Hays; September 21-24.

Ellsworth County—Wilson Co-operative Fair association—J. W. Somer, secretary, Wilson; September 28-October 1.

Ford County and Southwest Kansas Fair and Soldiers Reunion—E. C. Minner, secretary, Dodge City.

Franklin County Agricultural society—P. P. Elder, Jr., secretary, Ottawa; September 7-10.

Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair association—F. B. Martin, secretary, Lane.

Gray County Fair association—H. J. Adams, secretary, Cimarron; September 29-October 1.

Greenwood County Fair association—William Bays, secretary, Eureka; August 24-28.

Harper County—The Anthony Fair association—L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 11-13.

Jackson County Stock Show and Fair—Gus Beachamp, president, Holton; September 28-October 1.

Jefferson County—Valley Falls Fair and Stock Show—Lou Hauck, secretary, Valley Falls; October 5-8.

Jewell County Farm and Home Festival—Charles S. Putt, secretary, Mankato; October.

Johnson County Fair—Harry S. Wilson, county agent, Olathe.

Kearny County Fair association—W. E. Slavens, secretary, Lakin; August 4-6.

Labette County Fair association—Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; September 22-25.

Leavenworth County Free Fair—I. N. Chapman, county agent, Leavenworth; November 9-12. (Free).

Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural association—W. A. Buzick, secretary, Sylvan Grove; October 6-8.

Lincoln County Agricultural and Fair association—E. A. McFarland, secretary, Lincoln, September 14-17.

Lyon County Fair—C. R. Phipps, president, Emporia; October 11-15.

Lyon County—Hartford Agricultural Fair—C. R. Turner, president, Hartford; September 30-October 2.

Marshall County Stock Show and Fair association—J. N. Wanamaker, secretary, Blue Rapids; September 7-10.

Meade County Fair association—T. N. Walters, secretary, Meade; September 8-10.

Miami County—Eastern Kansas Agricultural association—William H. Brooks, acting secretary, Paola; October 13-15.

Mitchell County Fair association—E. E. Booker, secretary, Beloit; September 28-October 2.

Montgomery County Fair association—Elliott Irvin, secretary, Coffeyville; September 14-17.

Morris County Fair association—H. A. Clyborne, secretary, Council Grove; October 5-8.

Nemaha Fair association—J. P. Koelzer, secretary, Seneca; August 30-September 3.

Neosho County Agricultural society—Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; September 27-October 2.

Norton County Agricultural association—A. J. Johnson, secretary, Norton; August 31-September 3.

Osage County—Sunflower Days—B. B. Craig, president, Melvern; August 26-27.

Pawnee County Agricultural association—H. M. Lawton, secretary, Larned; September 27-30.

Phillips County—Four County Fair association—Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; September 14-17.

Pottawatomie County Fair association—C. D. Dammast, acting secretary, Onaga; September 22-24.

Rawlins County—Community Fair—Burton Powell, secretary, McDonald; October.

Republic County Free Fair association—W. R. Barnard, secretary, Belleville; August 17-20. (Free).

Rooks County Fair association—F. M. Smith, secretary, Stockton; September 7-10.

Rush County Agricultural and Fair association—T. C. Rudicel, secretary, Rush Center; September 1-3.

Russell County Fair association—H. A. Dawson, secretary, Russell; October 5-8.

Smith County Fair association—J. M. Davis, secretary, Smith Center; August 31-September 3.

Thomas County Fair association—R. B. Snell, secretary, Colby, Kan.; October.

Trego County Fair association—S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney; September 7-10.

Wichita County Fair and Agricultural society—Ed Case, secretary, Leoti.

Wilson County Fair association—L. J. Pritchard, secretary, Fredonia; August 19-21.

How They Save Farm Labor

With a 28-inch horse-drawn plow, one man accomplishes from 70 to 80 per cent more than with a single-bottom plow. One man with a 28-inch plow drawn by a tractor covers from 30 to 35 per cent more ground in a day than does a man using six horses on a horse-drawn plow of the same size. A three-bottom plow drawn by a suitable tractor enables one man to accomplish from 60 to 70 per cent more than does the two-bottom plow drawn by six horses.

These facts were brought out by about 600 replies to an inquiry addressed to farmers in Central Illinois by the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture. Under conditions where the use of a two-row corn cultivator is practicable, this machine enables one man to cover nearly twice as much ground a day as with a one-row cultivator. In the section represented by replies received by the Department, three horses are most commonly used on the two-row cultivator and the addition of a fourth horse apparently increases but little the amount of ground covered a day.

Such of these farmers as use corn binders have found the use of this machine increases the efficiency of man labor 50 per cent, on the average, over that achieved when cutting and shocking by hand. Eighty bushels, the reports show, is an average day's work for one man when husking corn from the standing stalk by hand.

With respect to the value of a hayloader, they learned that the use of this implement reduces by about 25 per cent the time required to put on a load of hay, while the amount of labor required for unloading into the mow is only a little more than half as great when a hayfork is used as when the work is done by hand.

American Stocks of Wool

Stocks of wool in the United States on March 31, 1920, held by dealers, manufacturers, the United States, and Great Britain, amounted to 564 million pounds, grease wool equivalent, according to a report just released by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. This compares with 543 million pounds on the corresponding date last year, and 624 million pounds on December 31, 1919.

"Everybody rides, everybody reads" declares a sign in the street cars. "Everybody eats, everybody is interested in food production" is equally true.

Aspirin

Name "Bayer" identifies genuine Aspirin introduced in 1900.

BAYER

Insist on an unbroken package of genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" marked with the "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" means you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years.

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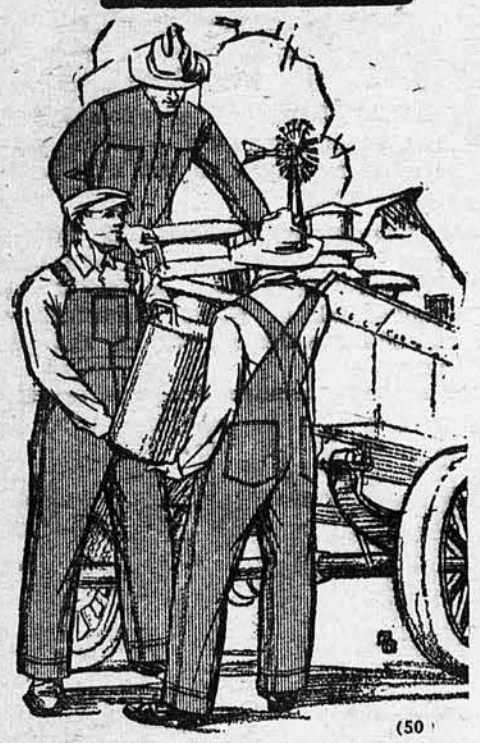

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Finck's "Pig Nose" quality is guaranteed by the pig on the label. Insist on "Pig's Nose" brand and get the best

You can put it down as a fact, that Finck's Overalls and work clothing *do* "wear like a pig's nose." They stand the grind and strain of farm work better by far than any work clothing you can buy. That's because of the score of Finck's features—the extra high quality of materials used and their perfect construction in every detail. If you don't know that there is a difference in overalls, compare Finck's with any other kind. We'll accept your own good judgment.

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are tailored from pure indigo blue denim. They don't rip, split or lose buttons. Wear like whang leather. 66 sizes, including your exact measure. Buy from your dealer—if he runs short he can fill your order within 24 hours by notifying
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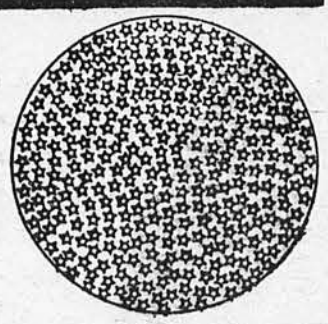
How Many Stars in the Circle

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



Beautiful Picture FREE

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

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

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

Orchard and Garden

CELERY IS a profitable crop for gardens or small lots where the rainfall is not too scant. It is a gross feeder, however, and requires an abundance of plant food and water.

Many gardeners apply 25 tons of manure and from 500 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre. Celery does well on irrigated lands. In some cases drain tiles are put in the soil just under the celery bed; these are filled with water to supply the celery.

Giant Pascal, Golden Self-Blanching, White Plume, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen and Pink Plume are varieties that have given good satisfaction.

Thin Out the Fruit

Thinning of fruit is sometimes necessary with apples, peaches and plums to insure the production of the highest quality of fruit.

An apple tree often will produce sufficient bloom for 20 times the number of apples that it could possibly mature.

In some years the June drop of fruit removes about the right quantity, but at other times it is necessary to thin fruit by hand to prevent the trees from breaking down and to insure well-colored fruit.

For thinning apples, it has been found that the best time is between 4 and 8 weeks after full bloom. Small shears or the thumb and fingers may be used to clip off the excess fruit.

With peaches and plums, thinning lessens the danger from rot and keeps the trees from breaking. On peach trees a distance of 6 inches may be made between fruits.

Lead Arsenate Best Spray

Among all these various compounds lead arsenate still leads as the one standard poison insecticide today, and when made by a reliable concern always has proved an efficient killer without injuring the plant foliage.

Lead arsenate may be obtained on the market in two forms, the paste and the powder. The paste should always be used twice as strong as the powder. For Colorado potato beetles use 1½ pounds of powder to every 50 gallons of water or of Bordeaux mixture. For codling moth and other leaf-feeding insects use 1 pound of the powder to 50 gallons of water. For cabbage worms use 1 pound to 50 gallons of water and add 1 pound of laundry soap to make it spread and stick to the foliage.

Blights, Rusts and Mildews

Bordeaux mixture is a well-known spray which effectively controls fungous diseases. When only a small quantity is needed it is made by dissolving 1 tablespoon of copper sulfate in ½ gallon of water mixing this just before the spray is put on with ½ gallon of water to which 1½ tablespoons of stone lime, previously slaked, has been added. The two liquids should be strained as mixed. Be sure to wash the sprayer thoroly after using this mixture.

Young Cucumbers Need Care

Cucumbers are one of the vegetables which the housewife desires for many purposes. However, the invasion of the beetles, plant lice and blight have almost discouraged gardeners in their attempts to raise cucumbers.

Cucumbers are a warm weather crop and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. If they are to be used for pickles June 1 is soon enough to plant them.

They require a good soil with plenty of organic matter or manure and plenty of moisture. As soon as the plants come up they should be protected against the beetles. A good method is to place small boxes over the plants. These boxes should have the top and bottom open and screen over the upper side to admit sunlight. If the young plants can get a good start the damage from beetles is not great. A powder made of 5 pounds of air slaked lime mixed with 2 tablespoons of kerosene and dusted on the plants from the time they are out of the ground will repel the bugs.

Plant lice which come later in the season can be overcome by spraying with "Black Leaf 40." During the summer it is very essential that the plants be watered for they soon dry out.

Where the plants are to be used for pickles the cucumbers should be picked very often so that they will not get too large.

To Kill Cutworms

The cutworms will soon be coming from hibernation. Gardens, alfalfa and corn are the crops these pests will attack. Get rid of these pests by using the poison bran mash. Be sure the poison bran mash is made correctly. For the mixture procure 20 pounds wheat bran, and 1 pound arsenic or Paris green.

Thoroly mix these ingredients while dry in a wash tub or other convenient receptacle. Then procure 2 quarts sirup and 3 lemons or 3 oranges and 3½ gallons of water.

Squeeze juice of fruit into water, grind peel into water, add sirup to lemon water and then pour the lemonade into the tub of bran. Thoroly mix. Spread thinly over infested ground late in the evening.

Peach Tree Borers

Peach borers, which are pests in many Kansas orchards, may be controlled only by cutting them out of their burrows in late May or June and again in the fall.

Repellent washes, mechanical barriers and poison sprays have not been effective in controlling this pest.

Two species attack the peach tree. The lesser borers are usually found in the diseased and wounded areas of the upper part of the trunk where they feed on the growing bark.

The common borers confine their attacks to the base of the tree.

Both species may be cut out at the same time, but the wounds made in this work should be painted with lime-sulfur solution, Bordeaux mixture or white lead, to prevent diseases from entering the wounds.

Not many farmers object to picnic parties in their woods or fields; but they do object to the litter some thoughtless persons leave.

Have some flowers about the yard. A yard without flowers is like a plain dinner without some of the fixin's.

Kansas Farm News Notes

AN AUTOMOBILE farm visiting tour covering the western part of Cherokee county and a portion of Labette county was made recently by 150 students of the Cherokee county high school and their friends. Professor Black's purpose in planning this trip was to enable students to observe up-to-date farm operations, farm buildings and equipment and to study pure-bred livestock of the various classes. Stops were made to see J. W. Marley's Guernseys, the Williams' Jerseys, the 2,500-acre Deming ranch with its extensive system of dykes and tile drains, the Oswego greenhouse, the Guernseys and sheep on the Fred Perkins farm near Oswego, the Holstein herd of Sam Carpenter, Jr., the Shorthorns on Fred Cowley's farm and the Hood ranch Angus herd. Twenty-eight automobile loads made the rounds.

Newton Wants Condensery

An effort is being made to locate a milk condensery at Newton. A meeting of dairymen and others interested was held recently for the purpose of discussing this project.

Breeders Donate Show Steers

A Hereford show steer was recently donated to the Kansas State Agricultural college by J. N. Camden of Versailles, Ky. Representative Burt M. Brown of Greenwood county, a former student, has also donated a Hereford steer to the college. E. L. Barrier, member of the state board of administration and a livestock breeder of Greenwood county, has donated an Angus show steer.

Separators on Kansas Farms

The number of cream separators in Kansas has increased 32 per cent since 1915. The assessors report for March 1 this year 92,650 separators on farms in the state. Last year there were 86,808. Reno county is first with 2,064 separators. Washington county comes second in the number of separators with 1,969. Cream separators are always associated with milking cows and selling cream.

Wheat Growers to Salina

Next year the annual wheat growers' conference, which met in Hutchinson recently and fixed the harvest hand wage at 70 cents an hour, will be held in Salina. The officers elected for the coming year are Senator A. H. Lupfer of Larned, president, P. W. Enns, Newton, vice president, J. E. Hardesty, Pratt, secretary-treasurer and E. L. Rhoades of Manhattan, corresponding secretary.

Much Wheat Still Unmarketed

There are 22,361,190 bushels of wheat in Kansas that should be on the market, according to a report issued last week by E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association. This is exclusive of wheat held at mill elevators and at the terminals in Hutchinson, Salina, Topeka, Wichita and Atchison. Including this wheat, Mr. Smiley believes there are more than 26 million bushels on hand in the state.

Kansas Increases Silos

Silos in Kansas have almost doubled in number since 1913. There are now 13,511 silos in the state, says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. This is an increase of 17 per cent over the number in 1918 and an increase of 90 per cent since 1914. Reno county heads the list with 460 silos. Dickinson county is second with 407. Increasing the number of silos indicates expansion in livestock production.

Farmers' Union Milling Report

That it would not be wise at this time for the Farmers' Union of Kansas to try to build flour mills, was the judgment of the milling committee appointed at the state meeting of the union held in Hutchinson last winter. After going into the matter carefully, the committee, of which H. D. Collins of Erie, is chairman, made a formal report the day following the national conference of wheat growers held in Kansas City April 22. Managers of Farmers' Union business associations were urged to buy their flour and feed from Union mills now in operation as far as possible. A resolution was passed proposing that the state jobbing association engage in the milling business when the opportune time arrived. A committee of five to formulate a feasible plan for carrying this motion into effect was appointed.

Good Dairy Cow Records

Twenty-one cows in the Montgomery county cow testing association produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat during the month of March and 50 cows produced more than 30 pounds of butterfat for the month. This is one of the strong and active cow testing associations of the state and some excellent records have been made during the last year. T. M. Ewing had the high cow for March with a production of 21,599 pounds of milk and 74.08 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Ewing also had the high herd for the month with an average production of 130.8 pounds of milk and 49.78 pounds of butterfat. At the annual meeting of the association held May 1 Charles Shultz was elected president. E. A. Stark vice president and H. N. Coe secretary-treasurer. Arrangements have been made to use the tester, R. E. Bausman, on full time in Montgomery county.

Horse Demand Strong

Renewed activity characterized the horse and mule market in Kansas City last week. A good pair of Kansas drafters sold for $460. All over the country there has been an urgent call for draft horses this spring. Anything weighing 1,600 pounds and more, well made, having good bone and of draft type is in strong demand at $250 and up. Indications are that a real scarcity of draft horses exists, due to farmers generally discontinuing horse breeding during the war period. The pendulum is now swinging back, but it takes time to produce draft horses and the rewards will go to those who most quickly sense the situation and get in line to produce some good horses of the required type.

Sunlight puts vim, vigor and vitality into little pigs and lambs.

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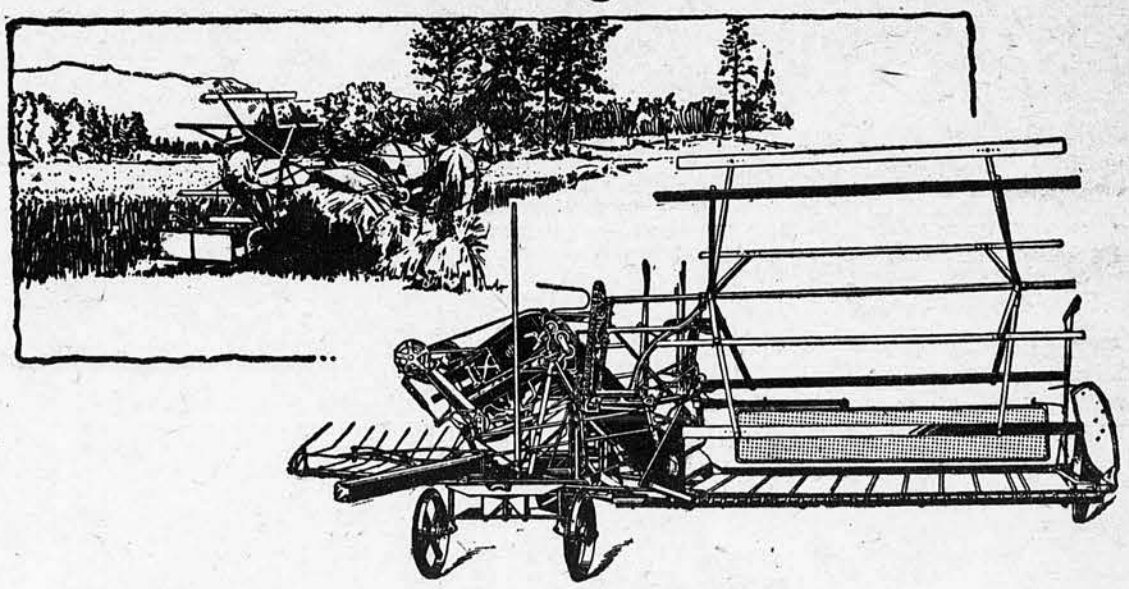

AFTER all, the principal thing is to get the grain cut—all of it. And in order to do this successfully, a binder must have a smooth-working sickle that will not jam or bind, even when the binder is working on rough ground.

McCormick, Deering, and **Milwaukee Grain Binders** cut clean—and continue to do so during the entire life of the machine. There is no twisting, sagging or springing of the cutter bar, because the knife works forth and back on a solid foundation — a Z-shaped steel sill that effectually resists heavy strains imposed by operation in rough, uneven fields. There is no rubbing of sickle sections against guards nor binding due to springing or twisting of the sill, for it *does not twist or spring.*

This is only one of many features that make **McCormick, Deering,** and **Milwaukee Grain Binders** so efficient and dependable—that have won for these harvesting machines a world-wide reputation for economical, satisfactory service.

Your local International full-line dealer handles these standard-setting harvesting machines. See him, and place your dependence also in **McCormick, Deering,** or **International twine,** and your harvest will be well within your control. Place your order early—service will follow.

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With each share of preferred, there will be given a bonus free of a share of common; the earning possibilities of the common stock are enormous.

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A Kansas corporation, capital, $400,000. Offers the remaining $100,000 of its 8% cumulative preferred stock, exempt from Kansas tax and from normal federal tax at par. Certificates dated July 1, 1920. References given. For full information and prospectus, address, W. S. WASHER, Sec'y-Treas., Atchison, Kan.

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June 14, Is Flag Day

The Patriotic hearts of American men and women beat quicker at the sight of the Flag.

Let it be a fresh, clean Flag that flies from your home, store or factory.

"Let's Keep the Glow In Old Glory

It is only a short time until we celebrate Memorial Day and then comes Flag Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, also home coming days and many other days during the year. The flag we want to send you measures 3x5 feet. It is a sewed flag (the only durable kind) and the colors are fast.

How to Get this Lovely Flag

As long as our supply lasts any reader may have one of these bargain flags with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at only $1.50 or given with a three-year subscription at $2.50.

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Enclosed find $..... for which enter my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of ..... years and send me the American Flag, charges prepaid, as per your special offer.

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Among Colorado Farmers

IN 1919 THE Illinois Agricultural association contracted with the National Wool Warehouse of Chicago for the handling of Illinois wool on commission. Thirty-eight counties of Illinois consigned their wool thru their farm bureaus. The prices received varied from: F. and F. M. staple, 78 cents a pound to half blood staple, 73 cents a pound and ¼ blood staple, 60 cents a pound.

Prof. C. I. Bray, of the Colorado Agricultural college, says that the reports on Colorado wool sales, as given to the Colorado Agricultural college, averaged 51 cents, as marketed largely thru traveling buyers and speculators. Those who sold wool last year and know what their wool graded should compare their prices with those obtained by the Illinois association. Colorado farm bureaus should be able to consign their wool in this way and get better prices. Colorado wool may not grade quite so high as Illinois wool, but should sell better than it did last year, in comparison.

Co-operative Shipping Pays Well

R. W. Clark, livestock specialist for the Colorado Agricultural college, gives further proof of the livestock co-operative shipping association: J. L. Brown of Holly last year offered to sell his hogs to a local buyer at $15 a hundred, but the local refused to pay that price. Mr. Brown then shipped them to Kansas City thru the local co-operative shipping association and received a net price of $18.45 a hundred.

The co-operative livestock shipping associations are getting results everywhere.

To Retire in the Country

Somebody has said that there never was a happy and contented retired farmer. This is, of course, an exaggeration, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that many farmers who retire and move to town with the expectation of finding much pleasure in town life are grievously disappointed and actually bored. This is not at all surprising. Farming is an occupation that engages a man's energy and attention to the exclusion of almost everything else. Day and night, year in and year out, his mind is constantly on his work. It becomes an essential part of his daily existence. The habits of a lifetime are not easily set aside, and to transplant a man from a life of such absorbing activity to one of idleness is to take away from him the elements that make for happiness. Would it not be much better for the farmer who feels the necessity of reducing his activities to retire in the country instead of moving to town?

Corn Growing in Colorado

Corn has never been considered an important crop in Colorado. The total yields have increased so rapidly, however, that it is now recognized as one of the important crops of the state. Despite its importance, it has not received the attention that it should from those interested in the promotion of Colorado agriculture.

Colorado has never been considered in the corn belt, yet its corn acreage has been increasing. This is well illustrated when we consider that in 1909 the acreage was 326,559, while in 1915 it had grown until, in round numbers, it amounted to 470,000 acres, and that by 1918 had increased to 527,000 acres.

If we make a comparison of corn yields in Colorado with those of the corn belt, Colorado will not seriously suffer from the comparison. Taking a 10-year average, 1908-1917, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, we find that the average yield has been 19.7 bushels to the acre. During the very dry year of 1911, the average yield an acre was 14 bushels. During the dry year of 1913, which was nearly as severe as the dry year of 1911, the average yield was 15 bushels. In 1915, which was a wet year, the average yield was 24 bushels an acre, while in 1918, a normal year, 21 bushels was the average yield.

Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

THE MOST cheering financial news of the week has been the announcement that the Federal Reserve Board would transfer large reserve funds from banks in the East to the bread basket country to aid in handling crops. A part of the irregularity in the New York stock market last week was attributed to the West's selling of stocks and withdrawing of bank funds, deposited in the East, because of tight money. With two crops overlapping—last year's grain partly unmoved because of car shortage—and with the world-wide stringent money situation, the West needs all its own money and whatever the Federal Reserve Board will transfer.

Call Money Up to 12

The New York Stock Exchange, the biggest financial barometer, in the country, reacted to conditions, still tighter money, last week in irregular trading, 74 stocks reaching new low levels and call money rising to 12, with 8 being the prevailing rate. The fact that the government had to have 60 million dollars last Saturday to pay interest on Liberty Bonds was a factor in sending call money rates up.

Confidence in Rails

Railroad and equipment stocks continued to make gains, the equipment company stocks because of faith in a long era of prosperity in rehabilitating the railroads. The investing public is showing a surprising faith in railroads, as attested by the fact that railroads have recently floated 190 million dollars in bonds and notes, mostly in notes, at rates generally lower than good industrials were able to obtain. Despite the announcement of Daniel Willard that Eastern roads would have to have a 30 per cent increase in rates to remain solvent the investing public apparently has come to the conclusion that rail credit is not so badly impaired as has been believed.

Public Sentiment Acts

Automobile stocks sagged a bit last week because of reports that Western banks were refusing to lend on motor cars. Woolens also reacted to public sentiment against high-priced clothing.

Something Good Out of Mexico

Mexican oil stocks were stronger owing to a belief that the new government in Mexico would pursue a more liberal policy toward oil development. Standard Oil advanced wholesale prices in New York again, making the retail price there 35 cents a gallon now and totaling wholesale prices hikes of 5½ cents a gallon there by the Standard since the first of the year.

Liberty Bonds Weaker

Liberty Bonds apparently are sagging very slowly. Several of the issues declined slightly to new low levels last week, after having done the same thing the week before. Selling by corporations and institutions that are hard put to get money probably is responsible for the weakness in Liberties and Victories. The only question that need worry the Liberty Bond holder, or prospective holder, who is not in the borrowing market for business funds, is what will be the lowest point for Liberties. The man who can figure that out and then buy all he can afford will be a real financier.

Farm woodlots can be improved greatly.

CALVES RAISED AND VEALED ON SECURITY FOOD

SAVES the MILK SAVES the CALF

Cheapest because it goes farthest.

12 lbs. feeds 1 calf for veal 6 weeks
25 lbs. feeds 2 calves for veal over 6 wks.
50 " " 4 " " " " 6 wks.
100 " " 8 " " " " 6 wks.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money refunded

REFERENCE:
Thousands of Dairymen everywhere.

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The Ford Oiling System "Falls Down" on Hills

When going up hills, the oil in the Ford shifts with the angle of the car, settling under the flywheel and leaving the front cylinders without oil. This causes scored cylinders as the Splash System cannot function when there is no oil to splash. On down grades the oil settles in the front of the car, causing the brake lining to become so torn that it circulates with the oil and clogs up the oiling system. The Safety Oiling System for Ford cars corrects the defects in the Splash System, filtering the oil and forcing oil to all parts of the motor on all grades. Write for our free booklet. It is educative and interesting. State distributors and agents wanted.

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FACTORY-TO-RIDER SAVES YOU MONEY

Buy direct and save $10 to $20 on a bicycle. RANGER BICYCLES now come in 44 styles, colors and sizes. Greatly improved; prices reduced. WE DELIVER FREE to you *on approval* and *30 days trial*, actual riding test.

EASY PAYMENTS if desired, at a small advance over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices.

TIRES, lamps, wheels, parts, supplies at *half usual prices*. Do not buy a bicycle, tires, or sundries until you get our big free Ranger catalog, low prices and liberal terms. A postal brings everything.

Rider Agents Wanted
Boys make big money

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If they don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back, or a new pair FREE. Ask your Dealer, or write

THE McKEY MFG. COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

FREE TRIAL

Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us $1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY.
MORE COMPANY. Dept. 312 St. Louis, Mo.

Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone

Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 books Poultry Library.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F6, OMAHA, NEB.

Farming in Western Kansas

PUPILS of the Webster consolidated schools in Rooks county have been riding to school since February in a large motor bus purchased with school funds for $2,200 at the suggestion of Supt. Lewis Keeler.

The bus seats 20 pupils comfortably, and carries 25 to 35 when crowded. Superintendent Keeler drives the bus, leaving Webster at 7:30 a. m., collecting pupils over a 15-mile route, and returning to Webster at 8:30. After school he takes the pupils home by the same route.

As five rural districts with an area of 27 square miles are included in the Webster consolidated schools, one motor bus can serve only half the territory, and thus far the north and south halves of the district have been served in alternate months.

The relative merits of this system as compared with that of the horse-drawn carry-alls and light automobiles formerly in use are not yet fully proved. Before buying the motor bus, transportation of pupils was costing the district $140 a month.

If motor bus transportation after this year's trial proves to be the more practical plan, Superintendent Keeler expects to have another bus in use next year. Four may be purchased if three other districts act favorably on a plan now being considered for consolidation with the Webster schools.

Good Soil Conditions

The 1¼ inches of rain that fell during the second week of May and about the same amount that fell the week previous have put the Western Kansas soil in excellent condition for wheat, barley and oats and the planting of spring crops. The prospect for a wheat crop in Western Kansas probably is as good as it has been at this time in any recent year.

There is some Hessian fly showing up in sections but the damage this year will not be serious except in limited areas. If the season continues moist and favorable for the Hessian fly precautions must be taken to combat it during the coming wheat season.

Timely Work

The Fort Hays Experiment station on its large commercial farm tries to keep the work ahead of the season. A. L. Burkholder has handled the work in such a way that all the row crops are blank listed before planting. This gives opportunity for the sun to warm up the bottom of the furrow. It has been the policy of the station for several years to throw these ridges in, killing one crop of weeds and then listing them out again, which also disturbs another crop. The grain sorghum or corn seed is then planted in the mellow, warm seedbed at the bottom of the furrow. This results in better stands and more rapid starting of the seed, which gets it ahead of a possible dashing rain that might crust the ground.

A New County Agent

C. L. Howard became first county agent of the Ellis County Farm Bureau May 1. The Ellis county organization starts with 460 members and is having a healthy growth. Mr. Howard and his vice-presidents will hold meetings in every township in the county. They will explain the Farm Bureau work, discuss the harvest situation and the possibility of the Hessian fly danger. Ellis county is showing marked enthusiasm in Farm Bureau work. Rush and Ness counties also are opening up work at this time. There seems to be much interest in Farm Bureau work in other unorganized counties in Western Kansas.

Larger Yields of Feed

For the last four years the Fort Hays Experiment station has planted Sudan grass seed along the killed-out borders of the alfalfa fields. This crop is cut with the second cutting of alfalfa and makes excellent material for topping out the alfalfa stacks. A second cutting of Sudan is secured with the later cutting of alfalfa and can be used to advantage for the same purpose. The Sudan grass also makes excellent feed, especially for horses.

Wheat Harvest

The fixing of the wage for harvest hands at 70 cents an hour was a wise move on the part of the delegates to the labor meeting May 3 at Hutchinson. Last year the price was fixed at 50 cents an hour and not enough men were attracted to the state, and in the mad effort to make this number go farther farmers bid against one another, running the price up to $1.25 an hour in some instances. This bidding up of the price did not increase the number of men available for harvest hands.

By fixing the price at 70 cents it is hoped that enough men will be attracted to Kansas to do away with the necessity of competition among farmers. The thing that attracts the laborer is the first price advertised.

Mr. Barkman, government labor specialist at Kansas City, presented a table showing that salaries from cities in the states from which we could hope to draw were running from 40 to 70 cents an hour, and he thought that if the first price were advertised sufficiently high, enough men could be drawn to Kansas to handle our harvest situation without serious difficulty.

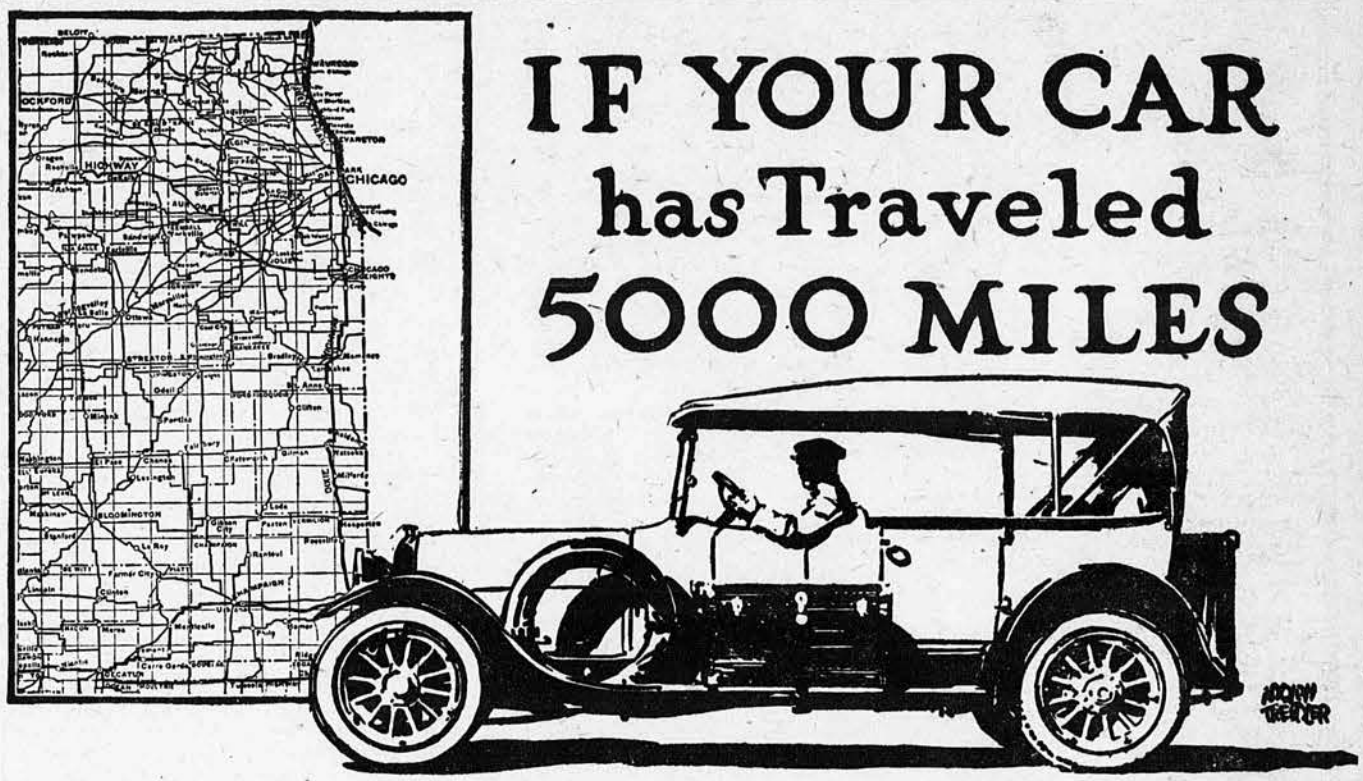
Dyed Her Faded Skirt, Also a Coat

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Just Like New—So Easy!

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you *"Diamond Dye"* Color Card.



BE fair to your car. Find out exactly what kind of oil is required by the *present condition of the motor.*

If your car has traveled over 5,000 miles it probably needs a heavier oil than you used when it was new.

If your car is greatly worn it probably needs a *still* heavier oil.

Be fair to your car from the beginning and remember that it is never too late to begin.

Learn the Law of Lubrication and have a Sinclair Dealer apply it to your car today — or apply it yourself by consulting the *Sinclair Recommendation Index* — free at any Sinclair Dealer's.

The LAW *of* LUBRICATION

FOR EVERY MACHINE, *of* EVERY DEGREE *of* WEAR *there is* A SCIENTIFIC SINCLAIR OIL *to* SUIT *its* SPEED AND CONSERVE *its* POWER.

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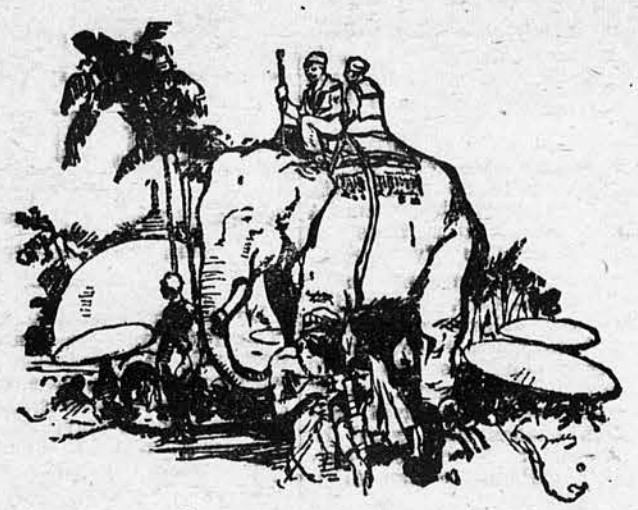
Stop at the Sign of SINCLAIR OILS *Sinclair Service*



Give the world the once over

LISTEN, fellows, to some straight talk. Many a man when he gets to be 40, *misses something*. He may have lots of money, and a fine family but—

He never "got out and saw things". After he gets settled down, *it's too late*.

Every man wants to see the world. No man likes to stand still all his life. The best time to TRAVEL is when you're young and lively—right NOW!

Right NOW your Uncle Sam is calling, "Shove off!" He wants men for his Navy. He's inviting *you!* It's the biggest chance you'll ever get to give the world the once over!

The Navy goes all over the world—sails the Seven Seas—squints at the six continents—*that's its business*. You stand to see more odd sights, wonderful scenery and strange people than you ever dreamed of.

You'll work hard while you work. You'll play hard while you play. You'll earn and learn. You'll get, in addition to "shore-leave", a 30-day straight vacation—which is more than the average bank president can count on.

You can join for two years. When you get through you'll be physically and mentally "tuned up" for the rest of your life. You'll be ready through and through for SUCCESS.

There's a Recruiting Station right near you. If you don't know where it is, your Postmaster will be glad to tell you.

Shove off!-Join the U. S. Navy

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Make Brighter, Happier, Healthier Homes

At a nominal cost you can provide your family and yourself with the comforts and conveniences of a modern city home. This modern home sewage disposal system can be used with or without running water. Made of vitrified salt glazed clay. Last forever. Send for descriptive booklet containing complete information.

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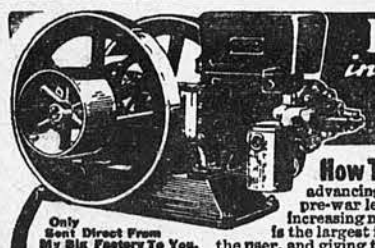

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Geo. E. Long

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How This Was Done Although prices of raw materials are advancing daily, I reduced my prices to nearly pre-war level by cutting my manufacturing cost, increasing my factory production. Now my factory is the largest in America selling exclusively direct to the user, and giving the very highest quality engine.

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Use Cheap Fuel There is no need to use expensive fuel. Ottawa engines use low grade kerosene, lamp oil, gasoline, and they use less fuel having fewer moving parts.

90 Day Trial You have 90 days in which to try the Ottawa at your own work. Prove its reliability, easy starting, small fuel consumption—everything provided in my liberal 10-year Guarantee. Sizes 1¾ to 22 H-P. Stationary, Portable, Saw-Rigs—all prices low.

Easy Terms or cash if you desire. A whole year to pay are my terms to any reliable man. Make your engine earn enough to pay while you use it. You can't afford to be without an Ottawa and you need not pay more than my price.

Special Offer To you men who read this good paper—I am making a real special money-saving offer. Get it before you select any engine at any price. My new free book will go with this offer. It is the finest ever printed. Send name and address today.

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Geo. E. Long, Pres., OTTAWA MFG. CO., 554 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

When Writing Advertisers Mention This Paper

Capper Pig Club News

Here's a New Prize, Go After It

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IN THE county where the boys and girls in the Capper Pig, Calf and Poultry clubs work together best, a trophy cup valued at $25 will be awarded for team work."

Have you ever discovered that paragraph in the Capper Pig club rules? No? I thought not, for it isn't there. The joke is on the club manager, for that is one addition to the club rules for 1920 that he expected to make, and, as some of my boys do sometimes, forgot. But that paragraph now takes its place in the Capper Pig club rules, and I'm sure it is going to cause some hard work this year.

Probably no county clubs ever have worked together better and met with more success than have the pig and poultry club teams of Johnson county. The girls won the poultry club pep trophy in 1918, while the boys won last year. This year the two clubs are out after that joint trophy. Other counties, tho—Cloud, Coffey, Linn and several more—are after the same prize, and the contest is going to be a hot one. As in the contest for the club pep trophy, teams of any size are eligible to compete.

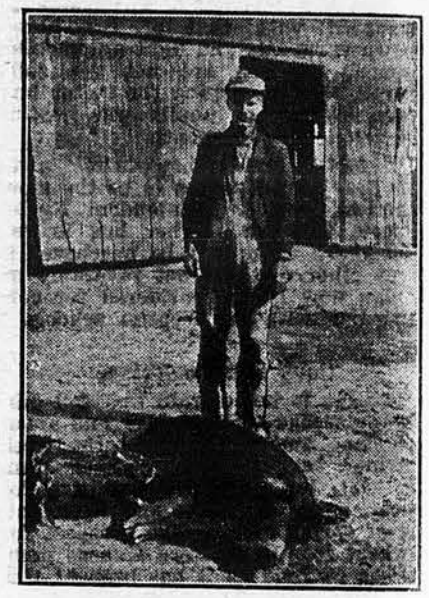
I don't believe a county leader could keep from holding meetings even if he lacked the pep to make him desire to do so, judging by the way the boys are inquiring "Why?" in the very few counties where meetings have not been held. In the last club story I tried to tell about as many as possible of the best meetings, but some reports have come in since then that deserve mention. "Just a few lines to let you know about our club meeting," writes Floyd Blauer of Rooks county. "Ted, Raymond and I were present, and the meeting was at my home. The girls were going to meet with us, but three families had measles, so their meeting was postponed. Our meeting was held May 7. We had planned to have it April 24, but it rained all day. We are planning on having a meeting the last of this month, to make up for the one we missed, for we don't want to lose out. We played ball, as several neighbor girls and boys were at our place. Then we went fishing and caught a few fish. We are planning on wearing overalls for uniforms." Two interesting things about this meeting: They went fishing and really caught some fish, which I think is about the first successful fishing trip reported by club members. Second, boys and girls in the neighborhood were invited, and that's a good way to interest members for next year and enroll associate members now.

Talking about associate members, let me tell you the idea is taking all over the state, and I'm sure membership in this division will be larger than we ever before have had. Getting new folks interested in club work is a fine stunt, and is going to count in the pep standing.

Anderson county reports another good time. "We held our second meeting May 1," writes County Leader Fletcher Lowry. "There were nine members, two associates and two father and son members present. There were 59 visitors. We had a 12 o'clock dinner of everything good you can imagine. Our club dues this year are the same as last year—5 cents a month for each member. We are going to stick to our old uniform and colors, the red, white and blue. We'll have a white stripe on our sleeves for each year we have been in the club. I should like to have four more associate membership blanks, as the boys who came to this meeting liked it so well they want to join so they can attend all the time."

I've been wondering how many pig club boys read the poultry and calf club stories in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I hope most members do, for there always is something in those stories that doesn't get into our own club stories. Of course, your club manager writes the calf club stories, but he endeavors to make them interesting and different. You may want to join the calf club next year, so keep in touch with how things go this year. Mrs. Lucille Ellis is getting out mighty interesting stories for the poultry club girls, and it would be an especially good idea for pig club county leaders to read these as they may be able to get some suggestions from the work the girls are doing. We just can't let those girls get ahead of us, fellows, but we'll have to keep hustling.

One of the most enjoyable things about club work is to see boys who received their start in the Capper Pig club go ahead and make good as swine breeders after leaving the club. Lester Alexander of Haskell county, firm believer in Spotted Polands and winner of a prize pig in 1918, is living up to the reputation for good work which he made in the club. "My prize gilt had seven pigs and saved five. They surely are nice and spotted. I have 11 spring pigs and will have more in July and August. I have 30 hogs altogether now. We butchered one of my hogs last winter that dressed out more than 600 pounds. I have been reading the club stories in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and surely enjoy them."



Sam Eberhardt and His Polands.

But I must not devote so much time to each interesting letter from club members or my space will be used up too soon. Instead, I'll just use parts of a few of the good letters received recently.

I have been feeling pretty fine lately. My sow had eight pigs and has saved all of them so far—four males and four females. I surely am glad that I got a Duroc Jersey sow. I think I can sell all of my pigs easily, as several of them are spoken for already.—Edward Hoskinson, Gray County.

I still have 10 pigs, but one has a lump on its hind leg and one is rather runty. The rest are just fine and are starting to eat corn. I got a sack of shorts and am making slop for them. They are running out so they can get alfalfa, bluegrass or weeds, whichever they prefer. Papa says he will rent me 3 acres for half the corn I raise.—Homer Hunsaker, Brown County.

You can't know how proud I am of my 10 husky pigs. I like record keeping, too. I have received my book, "Hogs in Kansas," from Mr. Mohler, and like it very much. I am following several suggestions about feeding and caring for my sow that I got from the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and "Hogs in Kansas."—Roy Freeman, Jackson County.

My sow farrowed seven fine pigs, but they came when it was rainy and cold and I lost two of them. We have some ball players among our team this

(Continued on Page 24.)

Tom McNeal's Answers

Who Shall Get the Crop

A owns a tract of land. His agent sold it to B in November. There are 70 acres of wheat and oats in stack. There was nothing said as to who should get the crop. The man who rented it does not seem to care whether he threshes it or leaves it. Who is entitled to the two-fifths? Can they drive over B's crop with a machine to thresh? SUBSCRIBER.

The crop having been harvested before the sale was made, the landowner is entitled to his share and the renter to his share. The harvested grain does not go with the place. If it is necessary to enter upon the land in order to thresh this grain, I think the former landowner or renter would have the right to do so, but they would have to pay B for any damage that might be caused his crop on account of entering upon his land.

Right of Possession

A rents a farm from B with nothing reserved by B. A moves on the place, but B stays on the place, keeps stock in the barn, has a bin full of grain, takes all but one room in the house and refuses to move or pay any rent. Can A compel B to move and remove his stock and grain? And if B breaks his part of the contract, can he compel A to pay rent on the place? READER.

If A rented the place, he of course, has the right of possession and B has no right to remain there, occupy the house or keep his stock on the place. A would have one of two remedies. He could either begin an action to oust B from possession or he could sue him for damages on account of failure to fulfill his part of the contract.

Distribution of Estate

A and B are husband and wife. A died leaving 160 acres of land. One-half went to the six children and the other half to B, his wife. Then B married and lived with her second husband four or five years and was divorced. Later she remarried the same man. Is she entitled to any land after marrying the second time, after the death of her first husband? They had six children, the oldest 24 and the youngest 14. She had one child by her second husband. M. C. H.

The widow was entitled to her half of her husband's estate and her second marriage would in no way effect her title to this property.

Telephone Rates

We have the Bell telephone system. It costs us $12 a year in advance and then a toll of 10 cents to get a doctor or even get out of this small town of 110 subscribers. Until January 1, 1920, we had rates to the county seat, $18 a year and talk when we chose, but now we pay toll of 10 cents for a 3-minute talk. What steps should we take to get rates to the county seat again? FARMER.

You should take the matter up with the state industrial court which succeeded the utilities commission and now has jurisdiction over telephone rates.

Argentine Republic

Where can I get literature on Argentine, South America? G. S.

Write the minister from Argentine, Romulo S. Naon, Washington, D. C., and ask him to send you information in regard to the Republic which he represents.

Cities Help Rural Development

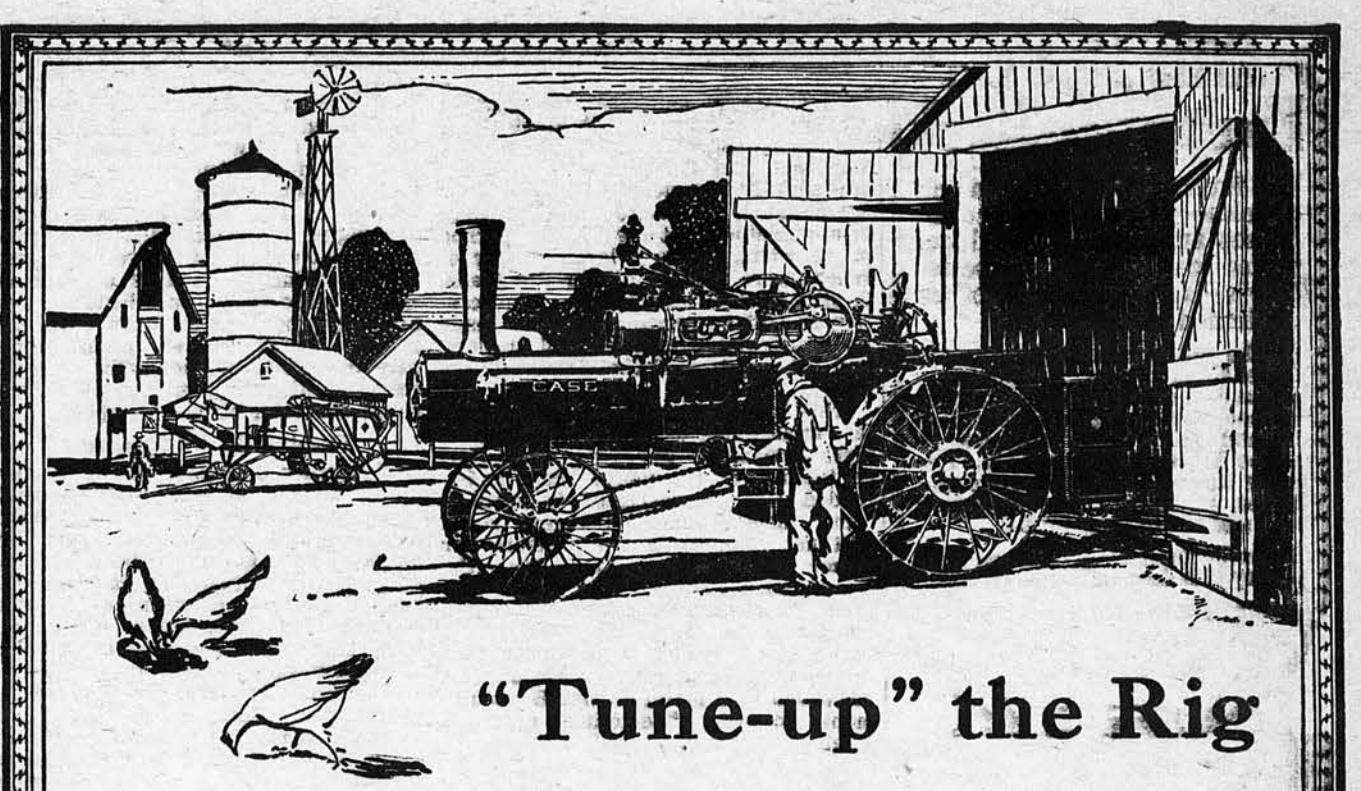
That the three largest cities in Minnesota, namely, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, appreciate the importance to their business interests of the development of the country districts of the state is proved by the fact that they have contributed a fund of $15,000 or $5,000 apiece to finance the operation of a land clearing demonstration train, which will visit 21 towns in North Central Minnesota in May and June.

There will be nine cars in the train, which will be in direct charge of the director of the extension division, University Farm. The equipment and transportation facilities will be furnished by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo lines.

The object of the trip is to demonstrate the latest and most economical methods of clearing land with explosives and stump-pullers. The explosives and stump-pullers will be provided by commercial concerns.

Typical fields will be selected for the demonstrations. Conditions will be made as nearly typical of the average farmer's problem as possible.

The amount of straw which is being burned in Kansas is decreasing.



"Tune-up" the Rig

ONLY a few weeks remain before threshing season will be here with a rush. Be sure you are ready. Get your Case "Steamer" out and go over it.

See that the boiler is thoroughly clean inside. Polish piston rod and valve stem. Look for lost motion at both ends of connecting rod, and adjust the brasses if necessary. Re-pack the pump and possibly the governor stem. Clean oil holes and grease cups so that lubricant will pass freely to all bearings. Be sure that leads to water-column are clear. We suggest that you have on hand a supply of water glasses, with proper gaskets. The safety valve is probably all right, but be sure it "pops" when it should. Scrape out exhaust nozzle, giving the steam a clear passage, directly up the stack. Replace worn clutch shoes; also repaint boiler and stack.

Overhaul the separator belting and re-lace or re-place where needed. Wash out every bearing with kerosene and see that oil holes are open. Replace worn teeth in cylinder and concave, and look for harmful endplay in cylinder. 1/64 inch is right. Examine every box and bearing and take up or re-babbitt where needed. Tighten loose nuts and replace lost bolts.

Be sure you have the supplies and tools you will need. It is well to have some spare parts on hand to guard against possible delays. Check up your stock of parts with the list suggested in your "Case Thresher Manual", and order what you lack. If you have no copy of our "Thresher Manual", you should have one, and we will send one on request.

Remember that time is money to the thresherman, and right now is the time to save time.

Look for the EAGLE Our Trade Mark

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc.
Dept. AE-5, RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

Making Superior Farm Machinery Since 1842

To avoid confusion, the J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY desires to have it known that it is not now and never has been interested in, or in any way connected or affiliated with the J. I. Case Plow Works, or the Wallis Tractor Company, or the J. I. Case Plow Works Co

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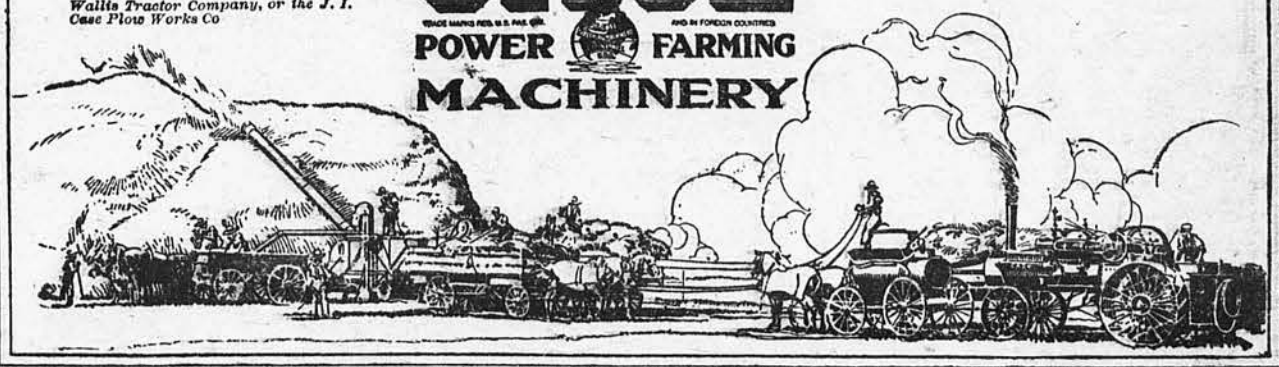
NOTE· We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.



DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice on Poultry and Stock

Use it on your lousy hens and chicks—your lousy colts, horses and cattle. You'll get better chicks—bigger, better fowls—more eggs—better contented stock.

Chicks are apt to be lousy now. Give them a chance. Sprinkle Louse Killer into the feathers, about the coops, on roosts, in nests of laying and setting hens. Always keep Louse Killer in the dust bath. For lousy horses and cattle, colts and calves, stroke the hair the wrong way and sift in Louse Killer.

We authorize dealers to return your money if it does not do as claimed.

1 lb. 30c, 2½ lbs. 60c (*except in Canada*)

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

$19.95 Upward American CREAM SEPARATOR

On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and easy monthly payment offer. Address AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5092 Bainbridge, N.Y.

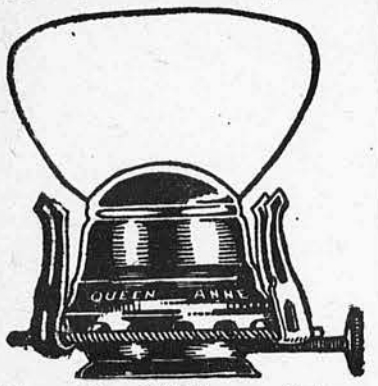
Smallest Bible on Earth

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

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

Brighten Up the Home

With a Steel Mantel Lamp Burner



Turn the Old Lamp Into a 30-Candle Power Light

The greatest boon to the country home. A good light. This improved Queen Anne Lamp Burner gives a clear, bright light of about 30 candle power. Almost equal to electricity. It is substantially made of brass and will last for years. It is made in No. 2 size only, and will fit any No. 2 lamp. It is the means of economy in every sense of the word. It positively produces three times the amount of light and you can use the cheapest grade of kerosene. It is smokeless and odorless. No part to get out of repair or adjustment. It takes an ordinary No. 2 wick and a No. 2 chimney.

Get This Burner Now—Don't Put Up With a Poor Light Any Longer

We will send you the Queen Anne Burner FREE and POSTPAID with a one-year (new or renewal) subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for $1.00. With this burner you can then read the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze without your glasses. Our supply is limited, send in your order TODAY.

Offer Good 10 Days Only

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find $1.00 for which send me your paper one year and the Lamp Burner free as per your special offer.

Name.....

Address.....

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

IT HAS been more than nine months since our government started the first transcontinental motor convoy. The fact that this motor truck train successfully completed its trip from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco is now history, but the lessons learned on this trip, where a large variety of trucks were used on all sorts of roads, is still fresh in our minds. This convoy, it will be remembered, was made up of 81 motor vehicles and trailers, and all but two of these finished the trip.

This achievement would have been less remarkable had there been a complete system of improved roads, but as the use of the motor truck is extended this improvement is sure to come. The argument for good roads will not come from the pleasure car owner in the future, but from the motor truck owners living in the outlying districts who have products to market in the towns and cities.

One of our friends from Texas gives this striking example of time and labor saved by a motor truck. His statement follows: "Sometime ago my neighbor and myself wished to deliver some cattle to the city stockyards 24 miles away. I used my truck and my neighbor used a wagon and team. He started from home at 4 o'clock in the morning, while I left at 7 o'clock. I arrived at the stockyards at 9:15 a. m., had my cattle unloaded and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon was leaving the yards just as my neighbor entered. I drove straight home, and I reached there in time for dinner, while he had to feed and water his horses and eat dinner in town. He started home right after dinner and reached there at 7 p. m.

Motor Trucks Save Time

"With the truck about five hours were consumed on the trip, with the afternoon available for other work. The neighbor spent a total of 15 hours on the trip and did not have the advantage of the half day work on his own place."

The uses to which a farmer is likely to put a truck are much more diversified than the city owner. Where the city owner has one use the farmer may have a dozen or more. There are in fact very few farms so small but what a small truck would be a profitable investment and judging by the experience of others it seems that a period as short as two or three years is sufficient to return the initial cost by savings effected and extra profits earned by being able to market products at the right time.

Proper Care Essential

In the hands of some, the internal combustion engine is a miserable failure, but the fault is usually not in the motor but in the individual. A person should understand the contented hum of a motor whose owner has looked after its wants and the unusual noises that may surround a motor which is grumbling with its task due to lack of proper attention. Anyone experienced in driving and desirous of obtaining the best results will instantly detect and investigate all unusual sounds from his engine. This does not imply a constant desire that is frequently gratified, of tinkering with an engine that is not in need of some attention.

It has always been the experience of the writer that when a machine is used for work for which it was never designed, disappointing results are almost inevitable. The automobile as a stationary engine is one example. The motor truck when used for plowing and otherwise tilling the soil is another instance, altho in this last instance, surprisingly good results have been obtained. There are so many proper uses for the truck, however, that it seems needless to hunt around for unusual feats for it to accomplish.

Great Help to Gardeners

The truck gardener living a few miles from town will find a small truck profitable. For hauling grain, hay, potatoes, cattle, cream, building material, road material, and a hundred and one other items, all farmers will find in the truck a saving of time and money. The testimony of one owner is as follows: "We have to travel 9 miles to town and hauling heavy loads this distance by team is slow and tedious work. Since we got the truck, we have used it for hauling all our grain, hogs and cream to market; and we can make five trips a day, whereas we can make only two with horses. We also use the truck for anything else that needs moving."

Another owner gives the following advantages for the truck: "A truck places more power in the hands of one man, one man doing the equivalent of four men, four wagons and eight horses. A loaded truck travels four times as fast as a loaded team."

"A truck can be left anywhere; it will stand without hitching."

"A truck can be made new again, but a dead horse cannot be repaired with a monkey wrench."

"No matter how hot the day, no matter how bad the flies may be, the truck delivers its work as usual."

"A truck is economical—it eats only when it works."

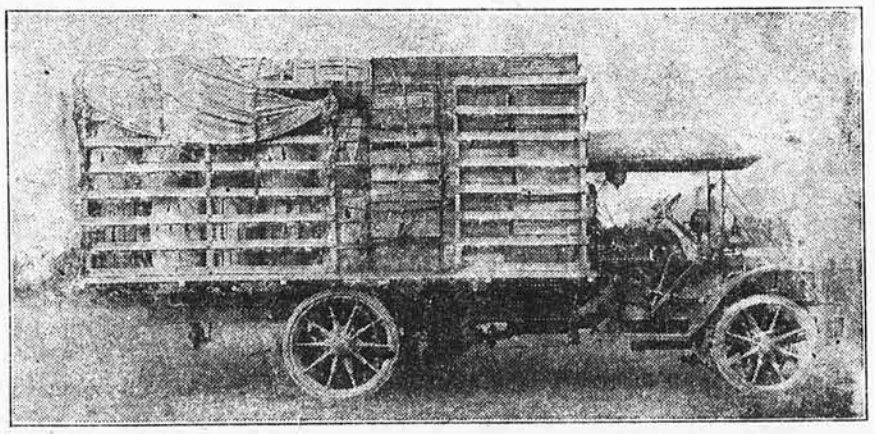
Type and Size to Buy

The topography of the country and the condition of the roads will frequently have some bearing upon the proper type to select. With smooth, hard roads, and no chuck holes the drive coming upon the rear wheels will undoubtedly be adequate. It is said that for the front wheel drive that there is less tendency to get stuck and greater ease of pulling out of a hole. With the drive coming upon the rear wheels the tendency is usually to dig in all the more when once stuck.

The four wheel drive seems to be able to extricate itself from almost any condition within the limits of power from the engine. The four wheel drive proved its merits in the convoy spoken of in the first part of this article.

Tires of the usual type did not prove as satisfactory as others of a single tread, besides wear on such tires is usually greater and in sand where a ridge is pressed between the two halves, the traction is much reduced.

For average farm use it is believed that a size ¾ and 1½ tons would probably suit most conditions, altho it would be well to consider conditions somewhat before deciding upon a choice.



Motor Trucks are Profitable on the Farm for Hauling Fruits, Vegetables, Livestock, Cream, Milk, Butter and Other Country Products to Market

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 22.)

year and we will challenge any county in the state for a game.—Floyd Sutterlin, Pottawatomie Co.

I received my sow April 13 and she farrowed 10 pigs the 20th. Two of them died, but the eight I have left are the best pigs in Doniphan county, I think. I am so proud of my sow and pigs that I can hardly let her stay in the shed all night alone.—Earl Berry, Doniphan County.

The pigs are growing fast. The two I am feeding by hand are as big as the others. I can hardly get over into the pen with the feed without being rooted over. I have my sow and pigs on mixed pasture and as soon as I wean the pigs I am going to put them on rape and oats pasture. I sent to Mr. Mohler for "Hogs in Kansas," and it surely is a good hog book. I wonder whether any of the boys are planting watermelons, I am going to try to raise some.—Henry Claunch, Atchison County.

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. Well, that may be good advice, but I surely am getting a good start. I have eight big, healthy pigs.—Clarence Knight, Rice County.

Trains are queer things and if you are a minute late they won't wait on you, altho they apparently don't care how log you wait on them. Well, the train didn't wait on me so I was obliged to miss the first county meeting. The pigs are coming along fine, and act as if they own the farm as they persist in getting out and running all over it.—Floyd Herman, Harper County

This is a good time to introduce County Leader "Sam" Eberhardt of Harper County. Sam hasn't a large contest litter, but he's right there with the pep and it takes more than a little hard luck o put him out of the game. Keep your eye on those Harper county hustlers.

How to Control Hog Mange

Hog mange is spread mainly by direct bodily contact, according to investigations recently conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The disease is contracted most rapidly among hogs of low vitality, especially those kept in small inclosures. It spreads more slowly among vigorous animals kept in pastures or in clean, well-lighted, roomy pens or buildings. Failure by swine owners to control hog mange results in heavy losses from shrinkage as well as from a high death rate. The Department states that the disease can be eradicated by four dippings in a lime-sulfur or arsenical solution with intervals of six or seven days between dippings.

Stave Silos are Good

Men who are asking if the stave-silo is satisfactory, are told by the agricultural engineers at Iowa State college that it is if properly cared for in early spring and summer.

The wood silo has the essentials of a good silo, says W. A. Foster of the department. Those essentials are a strong wall, a smooth wall and a wall that will keep out the air. It is sometimes objected to because it blows down. This is merely a matter of neglect and can be prevented by a little care.

The stave silo is like a huge barrel with the heads removed. When the staves shrink and the hoops expand in the heat of summer, joints open up and by the constant swaying of the wind a stave will fall out and the silo collapses. A few hours spent each season tightening hoops will save the silo. The slack should be taken up each week.

The old silos have the lugs anywhere about the silo, begin at the bottom and work up. In the fall it will be necessary to loosen the hoops again or they will cut into the wood and cause it to decay.

Creosote fills the pores of the wood and prevents excessive shrinks and expansion. First class material must always be used in the construction of stave silos.

Frequent painting preserves the wood and adds considerably to the appearance of the structure.

Dairy farming is making satisfactory progress in Kansas.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

NOT SINCE March 25 has rain enough fallen to make water run, but there has been sufficient to keep grain and grass growing fairly well. There is an indication at this date of at least an average crop of wheat, while oats hold out good promise on most farms, altho they are rather later than one year ago. Wheat is starting to joint, and while the straw may be a little short it will no doubt be plenty tall enough to bind. Between straw a little short and the 5-foot growth of last year, give me the short straw every time.

Oats Are Excellent

The passing of the first week in May found us with about the best promise of an oats crop we have ever had. The ground was plowed last October and in February it was double disked and then cross harrowed. The drill was started March 1 and we sowed 2¼ bushels of heavy oats to the acre. Part of the seed consisted of winter oats, but at this writing no difference can be seen between those growing from winter seed and those from spring grown, As both are of the Texas Red variety I do not expect to note any difference at harvest time. The small grain has now reached a stage when it seems safe to order twine; our order was placed thru the Grange and it is to cost us $13.85 laid down here.

Late Grazing

When we opened the gate and let the cattle out to grass on May 5 we had left 13 shocks of corn fodder and a barn about half full of alfalfa hay. This is the latest date on which we have turned out cattle since living in Kansas. There had been good grass in the pasture for 10 days, but we had a lot of fodder on hand and some alfalfa which we desired to feed. So the stock were kept in until they became very uneasy, for each puff of wind brought to their noses the scent of green things growing and they complained loudly during the last three days of confinement. The earliest we ever turned stock out to a full bite of native grass here was on April 7; the average date of good prairie pasture is, however, about April 20.

No Cars for Hay Growers

Prairie hay is very high in price in Kansas City, yet I am told that most of the big hay barns around Gridley are still nearly full of hay. One estimate puts the amount of hay still held in storage in Gridley territory at 600 carloads. This is not being held for higher prices, but because cars in which to ship could not be had. A few cars were available a short time ago, but those who wished to use them were told that no hay shipments would be accepted for Kansas City on account of the switchmen's strike. This hay held in storage may yet prove good property, for there has not been enough moisture in this territory this spring to insure a good hay crop. May is one-fourth gone and the prairie is still rather dry for a good grass growth. Old hay men say that if we do not have moisture enough in May to make a good start for grass the prairie hay crop is sure to be short. However, there is still time to insure a good native hay crop.

Pasture 40 Years Old

About 10 acres of the native hay meadow on this farm is rather rough. This rough land is the best producer of grass on the farm, but we fenced it in this spring for pasture and left out an equal acreage near the farm buildings to get a much needed rest. We have pastured that field for 25 years and it was a pasture when we bought the farm, so it is safe to say it has been pastured for 40 years. Being close to the house it got harder usage than the rest of the pasture and the grass is badly killed in spots. By resting it for several years and keeping it mown to kill the weeds, we hope to bring back a stand of prairie grass. I have seen fields equally bad brought back to a good sod here by keeping all stock off and mowing it and letting the refuse remain on the land. By the second year pasture so used will often produce some hay and by the third year a fairly good sod is restored, provided moisture conditions have been normal.

Farm Help is Scarce

With drilling going on over a large part of the Gridley hay fields and with every oil well drilled in so far this spring a producer, there seems scant hope of getting help this summer to harvest a hay crop even should a good one be grown. The oil fields pay much larger wages than the hay men can afford and when we consider that most of the big barns are still full of hay, it will be seen that the chance of harvesting all the grass is small. Many owners of meadows tried to get cattle enough to take care of the grass, but this is one of the years when there is much more grass than cattle. The average price for the season's pasture here this year is from $5 to $7 less a head than it was one year ago, but even that reduction has not sufficed to fill all the pastures.

The Farm Blacksmith Shop

We have a fairly well equipped blacksmith shop on this farm and find it very convenient in these days when all the smiths have turned their shops into garages. I never have begrudged a dollar we have paid to the blacksmith; we did not put in our shop to save money in that way, but to be able to do repair jobs on short order which, in the absence of the shop, would mean a trip to town. Our blacksmith work after the rain this week consisted in sharpening the cultivator shovels. The cultivator which I use is equipped with spear point shovels, which I like very much. Not only do they do good work and are easily handled, but the points, when worn, can be taken off and new ones put on. This makes a new shovel at small expense and because of this, one is likely to keep his points in better condition than if new shovels had to be bought to insure the same result. Our disk cultivator has not been used for two years; we have given up listed corn for the present, at least, and I do not like to use disks on top planted ground. I like the spear point shovels, especially for the first time over the corn, as one can work right up to the small plants without covering them.

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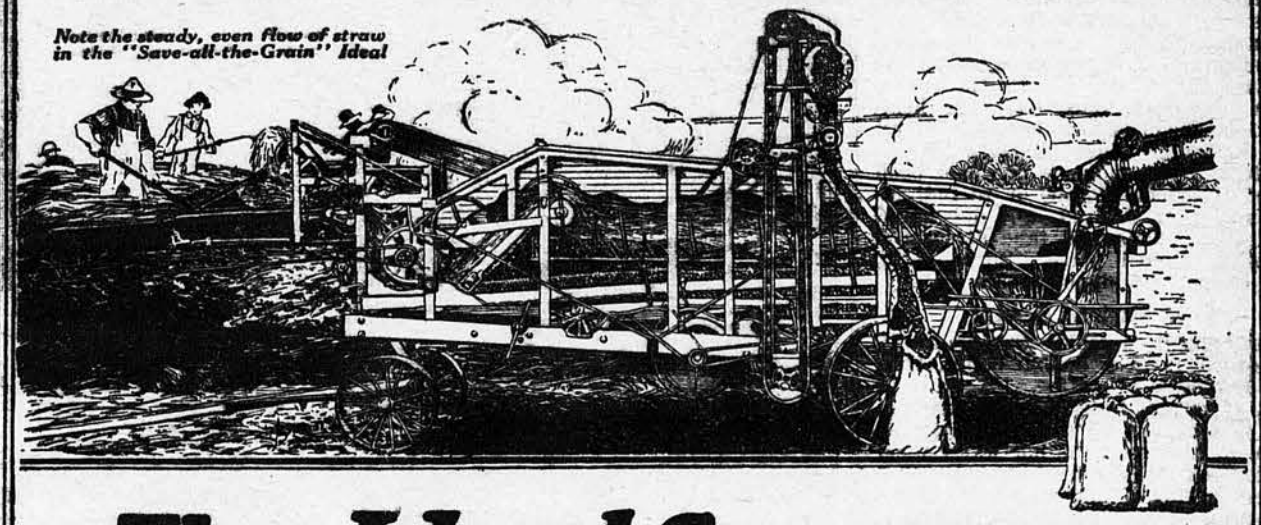

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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
EDITOR

Desserts Flavored with Coffee are Favorites in Many Homes

ALTHO coffee is our national beverage, comparatively few cooks realize its possibilities as a flavoring agent. Coffee combines deliciously with a great variety of food dishes and is especially adapted to desserts, sauces and sweets.

For flavoring purposes coffee should be prepared just as carefully as when it is intended for a beverage. The best results are obtained by using freshly made coffee, but when it is desirable to utilize a surplus remaining from the meal-time brew, care should be taken not to let it stand on the grounds and become bitter.

The following recipes suggest some of the many dishes that may be flavored with coffee:

Coffee Spanish Cream — Combine 2 cups of milk, 1 cup of coffee and 1½ tablespoons of gelatin in a double boiler top and cook the mixture over hot water until the gelatin is completely melted, about 20 minutes. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs, stir in ½ cup of sugar and a few grains of salt and add to the hot mixture. Stir constantly until the mixture thickens and coats the spoon. Then remove at once from the heat, add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and pour all into the beaten whites of 3 eggs. Transfer to a large mold, which has been rinsed with cold water, or to individual molds, if desired, and let stand until firm. This will take at least 6 hours in a cool place. Serve plain, with cream or whipped cream.

Good Tapioca Dessert

Coffee Tapioca Mold—Carameiize ¼ cup of sugar in a double boiler, then add 1½ cups of coffee, 1½ cups of milk, ½ cup of quick cooking tapioca, and ¼ teaspoon of salt, allowing the whole to cook over the hot water until the tapioca looks clear. Then beat together ½ cup of sugar and the yolks of 2 eggs, stir into the tapioca mixture and cook 2 or 3 minutes. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla, pour the mixture over the beaten whites of the 2 eggs, and pour into individual molds which have been dipped in cold water. Chill and serve with or without whipped cream.

Coffee Cream Nut Cake—Prepare a plain, one-egg cake mixture, baking it in two layers. When cool, put together with coffee cream nut filling and cover with coffee icing. The coffee cream nut filling is made as follows: Scald 1 tablespoon of ground coffee in ¾ cup of milk, then strain out the grounds. Add 3½ tablespoons of cornstarch to ¼ cup of milk, stir into it the coffee flavored milk and cook over hot water until thick, stirring occasionally. Beat together 6 tablespoons of sugar, a few grains of salt and 1 egg, add it to the thickened mixture and cook over hot water a few moments, stirring occasionally. Cool thoroly, and add ⅓ cup of chopped walnut meats. Spread the mixture over one of the cake layers, then set the other gently in place. The top layer should be iced with the following icing: Heat 2 tablespoons of very strong coffee, add ¾ teaspoon of vanilla and stir in sifted confectioner's sugar, until the mixture is thick enough to hold its shape.

Coffee Pudding, Too

Coffee Cabinet Pudding—Beat 3 eggs, add ⅓ cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of powdered cinnamon, ¾ teaspoon of powdered nutmeg and ½ teaspoon of powdered cloves, pour in 2 cups of milk and 1 cup of strong coffee heated together, and add 1½ tablespoons of melted butter. Thoroly oil a mold and sprinkle it with part of a cup of chopped dates and put in a layer of sponge cake. Strew over this a few more dates, continuing in this way until all have been used and the mold is three-fourths full. Pour the egg mixture over this, cover, and steam 1 hour. Serve with coffee caramel sauce made as follows: Put I cup of granulated sugar in a small, smooth frying pan, or heavy saucepan, set it over a low heat and gradually let it caramelize, or melt, stirring it occasionally to keep it from sticking. It should not become dark brown, merely a brown the color of maple sirup. When it it melted add 1½ cups of boiling coffee. The mixture will stiffen, but it should be allowed to simmer gently 30 minutes, when the caramel will have redissolved and the sauce be thick and rich.

Rolling Tables Health Savers

"Of just what particular advantage do you consider your worktable on castors?" This question was asked of a farm homemaker the other day as she was showing the pieces of labor saving equipment she has in her kitchen.

"Well, there are so many times when I need to work right by the stove and still have table room. For instance, when canning fruit I just pull my worktable over to the stove and have everything I need to work with right by me. You know one has to work quickly when canning. When I had the old table it sat clear across the room and it required a lot of walking and an endless amount of time to go back and forth after empty jars and everything else that I needed. Then when my jars were filled I had to walk back with them. Now I just stand in one place, sterilizing, filling and sealing, for I have plenty of room for everything.

"I always wash my dishes at the kitchen sink and one day I awoke to the fact that I was walking miles going from the table to the sink with soiled dishes and back again to the cupboard with the clean ones. Now I just roll the table piled with soiled dishes up to the sink, wash the dishes, dry them and replace them on the table. Then I roll the table over to the cupboard and put everything away at one time. Thus I get my dishes done in practically one trip around the kitchen where I used to spend the most of my time chasing here and there.

"Another thing I like about a rolling table is the opportunity it gives me to work where I can get the best light. My table always stood by a west window and in the summer afternoons I was out in the kitchen preparing supper just when the sun was shining in the hottest. If I pulled down the blind it kept the air out and I was terribly uncomfortable at times. Now, I pull the table to the east side of the room on hot days and I get a great deal more pleasure out of my evening's work."

No doubt there are many other homemakers suffering the same inconveniences that this one did. If it does not seem advisable to buy a new table it would not take very much time to have castors fitted on the legs of the old table and thus convert it into one of these step saving pieces of equipment.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Shaking Hands With Herself

This Picture Shows Mrs. Arthur Miller, Wife of the Cameraman for the Paramount Movie Company, Shaking Hands with Herself.

HAVE YOU ever wondered how it was possible for the movie star when playing two parts to come up close to herself and shake her own hand? Or how it was possible for her to hand herself money, or to do any of those things that look queer on the film?

In "The Avalanche," Elsie Ferguson slips herself some money under her hand on the table. This sounds rather complicated but it is exactly what she did in the picture but not exactly the way it was photographed. As a matter of fact it wasn't her own hand that she put the money in.

As Arthur Miller, the cameraman, explained it, he first took one-half of the film and then the other half, covering the film carefully by a mat which divided it exactly in two. Miss Ferguson, seated in a chair at a table, had one hand outstretched as if to receive the money and over her arm was a shawl. The picture was divided so it would take no further down than the end of the shawl. She then withdrew her arm from the shawl which was held in place by a piece of cardboard which allowed it to retain its original shape, and went to make her change. When she returned a hand similar to hers was slipped thru the shawl and the cameraman, who had turned back the film, exposed the other half showing Miss Ferguson in entirely different character approach the table and slip the money under the hand of the person supporting the shawl. The difference of hands passes quite unnoticed.

All this work requires careful timing and the utmost concentration and is usually done to a count, which is recorded. One, two, three—she walks hurriedly into the room—four, five, six—she stops—seven, eight, nine—looks to left—ten, eleven, twelve—smiles, and so on and when the other exposure is made the same count is used to gauge the action.

An example of this may be seen in the above photograph in which Arthur Miller photographed his wife shaking hands with herself. It was done in the same manner as the double exposure explained in "The Avalanche." Mrs. Miller first stood with her hand outstretched and the photo was taken which cut just below the hand. The waist was nailed to the tree and then she took the position up in the tree and Mr. Miller slipped his hand thru the shirt sleeve that was nailed to the tree. The photograph shows his hand clasping hers but it is scarcely noticeable.

This Woman a Real Farmer

I know a woman who managed a farm eight years. Her husband died leaving her with 160 acres, well improved but heavily in debt, and two children. She thought the matter over and decided she could do best by staying on the farm and going right on where her husband left off.

The woman hired a good man by the year, and day hands when needed. She had a woman do some of the housework also, so she was free to plan the field work and look after the livestock, raise chickens and turkeys, and do the garden work and many of the lighter out-of-door jobs.

In the fall she helped gather in the corn, potatoes and other crops. One year the corn was poor, late and not marketable, so she bought some cattle to feed and shipped them and made a good profit. She studied scientific methods of farming, the feeding of calves and hogs, and always raised hogs for market. The improvements also were well taken care of, and the farm looked better every year she managed it. She set out trees, shrubbery and berries, and took care of them, so there was an abundance of fruit, for home use and some for market.

So well did she manage that the first year her debts were diminished by $3,000. At the end of eight years she was out of debt and had a good bank account, so she felt she could afford to retire and rent the farm, move to town and send the children to high school. This woman was reared on a farm and got her training first hand. As she was the oldest daughter in the family she helped with the farm work.

Some persons may conclude that a woman who farms has to neglect social life, but not altogether. This woman went to church, taught a Sunday school class and helped with other church affairs. She also belonged to a culture club and never neglected the sick or anyone who needed her in her neighborhood. She has done more for her family by farming than she could have done in any other line of work.

Mrs. W. H. Penix.

Saline Co., Kansas.

To Lea on Her Wedding Day

You are a bride and as we think of you,
Gay, light-hearted, happy, fair
As the rose of summer, kissed by dew,
We fain would wish a life devoid of care,
A life of happiness untouched by tears,
Unmarred by bitter sorrow or despair,
As you count off the calendar of time
Day after day the coming years.

We fain would ask that fortune's kindly smile,
Would shed her beams upon you as you go
Down life's long pathway, mile by mile,
That you would be immune to pain or woe;
But it is vain for us to ask for you,
A life all filled with sunshine and delight,
For each of us is destined at some time,
To pass thru bitter sorrows, black as night.

But we do ask that life may hold for you,
Happiness made purer by a touch of pain,
Sorrows lightened by a love that's true,
Sunshine brighter after days of rain.
We ask that when the darkest sorrows come,
When bitter grief terrs at your inmost soul,
That peace made sweet by love will fill your home,
And you'll find joy untold in him you chose.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

Women's Service Corner

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

Good Bulletin on Canning

Where can I get a book or pamphlet explaining the cold-pack method of canning? —Mrs. C. B.

If you will write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., they will send you Farmers' Bulletin 839, which explains every step in canning all kinds of fruit and vegetables by the cold-pack method. This bulletin is free for the asking.

Clean Brass with Rottenstone

I have a table with brass trimmings that have become tarnished from the fumes of a gas stove. Can you tell me how to polish the brass?—E. V., Haskell Co., Kansas.

Brass may be cleaned and polished with rottenstone and oil. If the metal is spotted, use oxalic acid solution with the rottenstone. After rubbing well wash off the brass in hot soapsuds, then polish with a dry cloth. A prepared cleaner for brass may be purchased at any hardware store, also.

Fun at a Lawn Party

Can you give me a few suggestions for a party for young folks between 14 and 23?—A Farm Girl.

If your party is to be given during warm weather, I think it would be nice to have a lawn party. Hang Japanese lanterns on wires stretched across the lawn. Early in the evening play any favorite outdoor game, such as last couple out, drop the handkerchief or kitty and mousey.

When the guests are tired of these games place chairs in a circle and play such games as gossip, travel and who were you with, what were you doing and where were you, which are familiar to everyone. Have someone begin a story, and let the guests add something to it, in turn. This will be found very entertaining if any of the guests have an active imagination.

Ice cream and cake, or fruit salad and cake with a drink, would make good refreshments. They may be carried to the guests on trays or large plates and eaten on the lawn. Finish the party with singing, or if convenient, the guests might dance. Write the invitations on small linen correspondence cards and word them any way you choose.

Buy Flour Sacks From Bakers

Can you tell me where I can get hair made into rings and watchfobs? Where can I buy new flour sacks and sugar sacks? About two months ago I read an advertisement from a firm who had a formula for sale for making hair thick. I haven't seen the advertisement since. Can you tell me the name of the firm?—A Reader.

Jewelers have in the past made watchfobs and rings from hair combings. I suggest that you consult the jeweler in your home town. You can usually buy flour and sugar sacks from bakers. The Koskott Laboratory, East 32d St., KA, New York, N. Y., advertised a formula for making hair thick in Capper's Weekly about two months ago. I suggest that you write to them for their free booklet explaining their hair tonic.

From a Farm in the Hills

Ironing day is very trying on the feet. I have learned that much of the standing can be eliminated by the use of a high chair. In this, I somewhat resemble the first white man the Indian ever saw riding a bicycle. He looked after him a moment in contempt, then he remarked: "No good white man. Heap lazy white man—sits down to walk!"

Simplicity in house furnishings is the keynote to easy housekeeping. In speaking of the ease with which a friend of ours kept a house of 10 rooms, my sister remarked, "There isn't an unnecessary article of furniture in the entire house, and everything is plainness itself." And yet nothing seemed lacking and everything was in good taste.

Deliver us from the person who is always telling us what someone else says about us—for our own good. He knows how to inflict the 'nth degree of torture.

Macaroni will cook perfectly and is easy to drain if placed in a wire frying basket and immersed in boiling water.

It would be a long step in the direction of educating our children in patriotism if every school were to plant a tree as a memorial to every dead soldier in the county, then to care for it year after year as a measure of respect for the soldier who gave his life for his country. Incidentally, it would mean a great improvement in the appearance of the average school yard.

A recent visit to a neighbor who does all her hatching and brooding with hens proves the fact that biddy is still on the job when she is permitted to be. The hens all had large broods of lively, thrifty chicks. The neighbor, however, says she always puts her hens thru the "sweat box" to rid them of lice at the time they are taken off with the chicks, and she is always careful to keep them free from lice afterward. This does away with the worst drawback in raising chicks with hens.

We have a stiff wire brush which we find very convenient in scraping kettles that have become blackened, or in removing the scorched residue in cooking vessels.

Most bulbs requiring considerable water grow best when placed in the center of a good-sized sponge that is kept wet all the time. A few pebbles put in the bottom of the bowl around it will keep the sponge in place.

An effort is being made in parts of the East to revive old-fashioned neighborliness, having for its slogen, "Get acquainted with your neighbor—you may like him." Its object is to do away with snobbishness and promote friendliness by means of community meetings of both a social and instructive character. The present attitude of neighbors in most sections is conducive to narrowness, and much as we deplore it, we still remain in the rut.

Mrs. Clara Smith.
Chase Co., Kansas.

When Setting the Table

Place the china and silver on the table so that no piece will come nearer than 1 inch to the edge of the table.

Unnecessary noise at table interferes with pleasant conversation. Pleasant conversation is as important at a meal as a savory sauce—so put a pad under the tablecloth.

Put the cloth on straight and at even lengths on opposite sides from the edge of the table. Arrange the silverware neatly.

Leave space enough in front of each person to place the largest plate to be used at the meal, without moving the silver and china.

Place the napkin either in the space where the plate is to go, or at the side of the forks on the left. Fold and place it so that the corner is up and the side is straight with the edge of the table. There will then be no riddle about unfolding it.

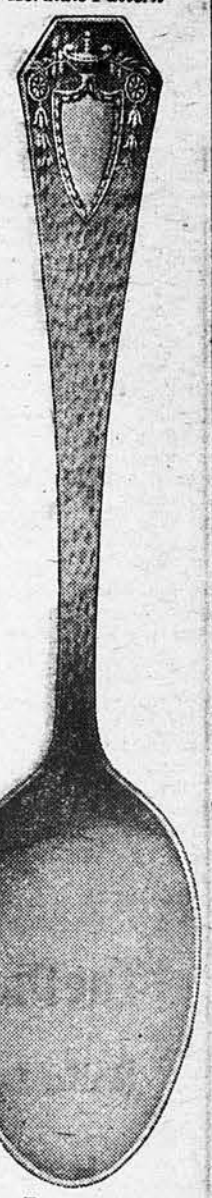
Certain forks are used part of the meal in combination with the knife and in the left hand. Place these at the left of the plate. Place other silver at the right with the knives grouped nearest the plate and the piece to be used first in the group farthest from the plate. This keeps the table looking neat.

Place the water glasses in the space at the end of the knives near the plate. They are convenient and have been found to be least often overturned when placed here.

Edith Allen.

The same kind of silver that mother has

Heraldic Pattern



IF you could look back over the years and peep into the dining room of your grandparents' home, you might find a scene such as this, set with the furniture and the costume of the day. But what is more, you would very likely find in that buffet, lovely, gleaming silverplate, quaint and old-fashioned in design, but bearing the same trade-mark—"1847 Rogers Bros."—as the silver found in our own modern buffets!

For more than seventy years, 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverware has been noted for its attractiveness and durability. That's why your grandmother and your mother chose it for their homes—that's why they recommend it for yours.

Then too, you know, with "1847 Rogers Bros." silverplate, you may add to it at any time. In all of the patterns, you can get Tea and Coffee Sets, Vegetable Dishes, Trays, Candlesticks, etc. to match the spoons, forks and knives.

Illustrations of other patterns may be had by writing for "S-75."

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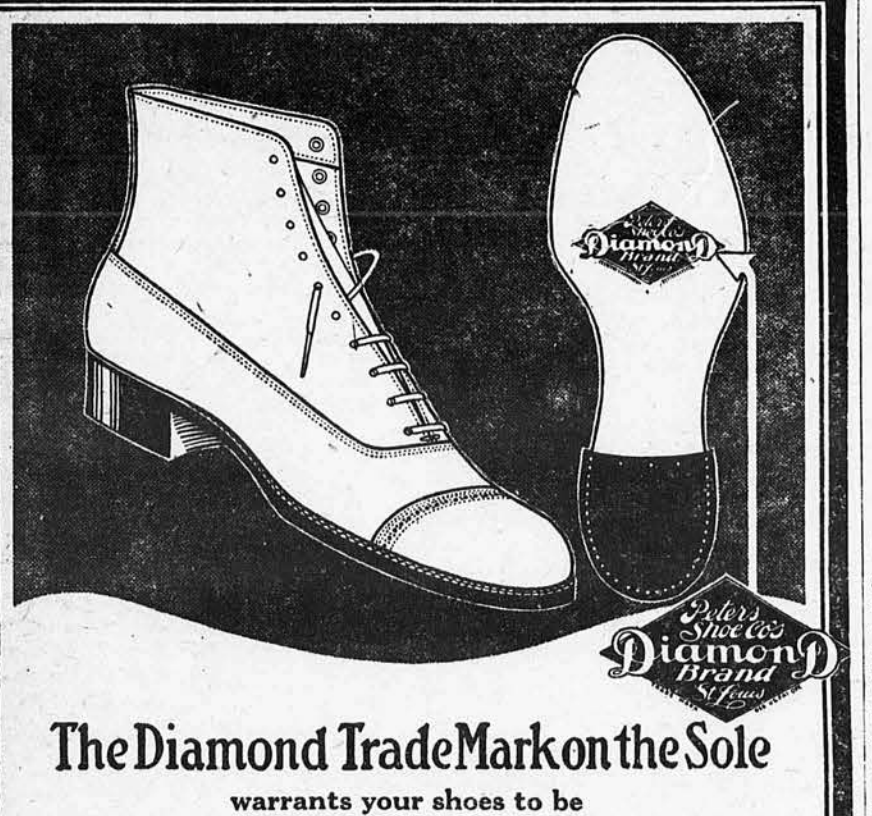

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Selecting the New Pattern

The Lines in the Newest Frocks are Simple

BY STELLA G. NASH

GINGHAMS, voiles and white and dainty colored organdies are some of the prettiest of the early summer materials for dresses being shown at the stores. The organdies may be bought already ruffled and hemstitched so that all that is needed for the skirts is to cut the material the proper length and sew the ends together.

9661—Child's Rompers. Gingham or percale may be used for these rompers which are made by fastening full bloomers to a shallow waist section held on the shoulders with straps. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

9643—Ladies' Bloused Waist. The interesting yoke treatment simulates a collar and allows for attractive combinations of materials. The cuffs of the sleeves follow the same outline as the yoke. Sizes 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

9639—Girls' Dress. The collar like the waist buttons at the back. Tunic-like panels are added to the sides and a sash finishes the belt. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9650—Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. A straight panel is inserted at the back and front of this skirt which is gathered all around at the slightly raised waistline. Any simple braided design may be used to trim the panel. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9663—Ladies' One-Piece Apron. The back, front and sleeves of this apron are in one and the vest is set in, adding a relieving touch of white. The collar, pockets and trimmed with the white, also. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9647—Ladies' Sleeveless Coat. This type of garment is very practicable for all around wear. An inverted plait at each side seam gives ample fulness and large patch pockets adorn the sides. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9651—Ladies' Dress. Very effective in taffeta, satin, voile, gingham, or organdie is this garment. The hem is deeply scalloped and the sleeves are the fashionable short length with a bias ruffle. The deep U-neck is filled in with a white tucked vest and the sash adds an attractive touch. 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. State size and number of pattern.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Get Together on Health Matters

Did you ever meet an enthusiast on tuberculosis prevention? After talking with him for 10 minutes you were probably convinced that the most important of all matters of health is the prevention and if possible the eradication of tuberculosis. He was able to show you very clearly that the fate of the nation is intimately bound up in the tuberculosis question; that if the disease goes unchecked we shall be a nation of weaklings; that it is more important to conserve the health and strength of our native citizens than to encourage immigration; in short that the prevention of tuberculosis is one of the great questions of the day. It is all true. The facts are beyond question.

Child Hygiene

Perhaps next day you met an enthusiast about child hygiene, and his or her arguments were equally telling in reference to the subject of better care for the infants and school children of our nation.

And then came one who showed you what a tremendous opportunity there is for saving American life at its ripest by the prevention of cancer. How criminal it is to allow the richest stage of life to be cut short by that terrible, malignant disease, when it could be safely preserved were the unfortunate victim given a little knowledge in time!

Granting that all of these things are of great importance and that the claims made by those who advocate various measures for their control are all true, the natural question arises, "Is it not possible to consider all of this at one time under one general head of 'Disease Prevention.' Must we have a society for this and a society for that until their number is legion?"

Special Societies

It is not so easy a question to answer as one might suppose. There is a great deal to be said for these individual societies. Every well informed person knows that the Anti-Tuberculosis societies have performed marvels in the control of tuberculosis. That if they had not stepped into that neglected field of work the chances are that the consumptive would have as little chance to get well today as in the day when every consumptive person was surely doomed.

There is no doubt, too, that the Society for the Control of Cancer has stirred up a wonderful lot of interest in the prevention of cancer, and so has the Society for the Prevention of Blindness done a great work.

To discourage the work of these and kindred organizations would be a backward step, decidedly. If we abolish them and leave the entire program to be looked after under the one head of Public Health the individuals doing the work are certain to slight something that is of great importance.

Yet we cannot find time and money for the maintenance and development of a dozen different health societies, so what shall we do?

The best plan that presents itself to me is to encourage these various organizations to continue as volunteer societies, especially so far as their national associations are concerned. But let us everyday citizens profit by their work thru our state department of health. First, let us give our health department enough power and enough money to conduct all of the divisions of work that are necessary to make and keep us a healthy people. Then, let us say to these organizations, "We welcome your work. Do it thru our state department of health."

But it is idle to send them to the health department until we provide that department with power and funds to act.

Questions and Answers

I am writing to you in regard to whooping cough. I have been told that one may take it as often as exposed to it and my children all had it last winter. Now it is all around this neighborhood and I have been wondering if there is any danger of the children taking it again. I certainly don't care to have another siege of it. C.W.E.

I do not know of any disease that never has a recurrence, but I consider whooping cough as one of the least likely to do so. In my 20 years of practice I never have known anyone to take whooping cough for the second time. I think you may feel quite safe about your family.

It should be remembered that a child who has had whooping cough recently and takes cold will have a cough that sounds very much like the real thing. But it will lack the whoop and the germs. So it is safe enough.

Turpentine as a Remedy

I was recently told that turpentine was a poison. What would be a remedy for it if a child got some, if it is a poison? In what quantity is it poisonous? Is it ever used as a medicine? I.C.

Yes, turpentine is a poison, and never should be left where it may be taken accidentally by children or adults. The antidote is to give magnesium sulfate, which is Epsom salts, and drinks such as milk with egg beaten up in it. Opium has to be given to relieve pain.

As an internal medicine turpentine is used for its action on the urinary organs. It is not a safe medicine for self prescribing. Externally it often serves as a counter irritant. Its greatest value is in the preparation of hot stupes to relieve abdominal congestions.

Climate for Tuberculosis

Please tell me whether you think that we ought to send our boy to Arizona or New Mexico. He came home from the army over a year ago, and our doctor has just told us that he believes he must have tuberculosis and says the boy should go West. He does not seem very sick part of the time. S.T.L.

If your boy has tuberculosis his best chance to get well lies in rest, good food and fresh air. Kansas air is just as good as that of Arizona. Perhaps the dry climate of Arizona has a trifle the advantage for such conditions but it is more than offset by the fact that out there the boy would be homesick, unhappy and restless. I hope the day will soon come when doctors and laymen will learn the lesson that any good fresh air will cure tuberculosis if combined with comfort, rest and good nourishment, and without these three things there is no climate that will cure it. In this case your boy, being an ex-service man, is entitled to care from the Federal government. Write to Dr. W. C. Witte, U. S. Public Health Service, 1006 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

It doesn't pay to dash into any business without being certain that there is a way to dash out without getting hurt.

Show Men

The way to whiter teeth

All statements approved by high dental authorities

Women should test this new method of teeth cleaning. They usually decide the family tooth paste. Tooth protection depends largely on them.

There are new facts to consider. And every woman, for her sake and her family's sake, should prove them.

That film-coat

Most tooth troubles are now traced to film. To that viscous film which you feel with your tongue. Millions of teeth are dimmed and ruined by it.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it, so the tooth brush leaves much of it.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Now we combat it

Dental science has for years sought a way to fight that film. Not on the surface only, but between the teeth.

That way has now been found. Able authorities have amply proved it. The method is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. To millions it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning, and leading dentists everywhere are urging its daily use.

Ask for a ten-day tube

Everyone is welcome to a test of Pepsodent. Watch the results, read the reasons for them, then judge it for yourself.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

A new discovery makes this method possible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found a harmless activating method, and active pepsin can be used to fight this film.

Pepsodent combines two other modern requisites. And these three great factors do what nothing else has done.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

You will know then what is best for you and yours. Cut out the coupon now. This is too important to forget.

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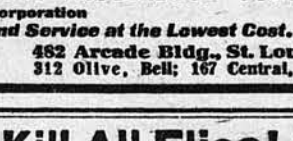
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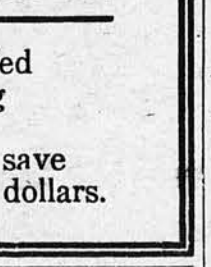
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For Our Young Readers

Dolly Lou and Brother Make Play Out of Work

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

DOLLY LOU bounced into the kitchen, face aglow and eyes as bright as two stars.

"Auntie, Auntie, I've a secret for you!" she exclaimed. But no sooner were the two chubby arms entwined about Auntie's neck than Dolly Lou's whisper changed to another exclamation. "No, I won't tell you either, Auntie, 'cause then it wouldn't be any s'prise, and I want to s'prise both you and Mother."

Preparations for the evening meal began. To Dolly Lou and Brother fell the task of setting the table.

"Won't Mother be happy?" Brother asked, as he placed a vase of purple violets on the table. Just opposite was Dolly Lou's "s'prise" a vase of pale anemones and spring beauties. Between these two decorative contributions of the children the bread plate was placed, making a symmetrical centerpiece for the table.

"Lots of fun to set the table since Auntie's here, isn't it?" asked Dolly Lou.

"Yes," Brother agreed, "even dishwashing isn't bad, when you scrape the dishes clean and have them all stacked up to look as if you have just a few of them."

Dolly Lou almost burst out laughing at this comment of Brother's, but she choked the laugh behind her handkerchief. She remembered two days ago when Brother had declared "wipin' dishes wasn't boys' work anyway!"

No, it was different since Auntie came, for she made everything seem so easy and such fun. Weren't the paper doilies to be used instead of the tablecloth pretty? And they would save Mother so much work, too.

Auntie had given the children a lesson in setting the table and when the whys and wherefores were explained setting the table was a most interesting task. The place arranged for each person at the table Auntie called a "cover." The knives, she said, should be placed at the right of the cover with the edge of the blade toward the plate, because the knife is lifted with the right hand. At the left of the cover forks are placed with the tines up, for the fork is lifted with the left hand when something is cut with the knife.

According to their instructions, the children placed the spoons at the right of the knives. Just at the tip of the knife and slightly to the right, they learned, was the proper place for the glass and slightly to the left of the tip of the forks they placed the butter plates. And in the center of the cover they learned was the most convenient place for the napkins.

When the task was completed all of the glasses on one side of the table were in a straight line. The same thing was true of the butter plates, the silver, the napkins and other utensils.

Just then Mother stepped into the room.

"Oh, how pretty are the doilies that Aunt Grace brought!" she exclaimed. "And how beautifully my children have set the table—everything in straight lines! How much nicer than to throw things on helter-skelter!"

"But Mother, don't you see our surprise? We gathered them on the way home from school this evening," Brother said.

"Oh, the violets and the spring beauties!" Mother returned. "Flowers are like helpful children. They are good thoughts put into form and they bring cheer to mothers and aunties as well as to the boys and girls who gather them for surprises."

With that the family sat down to the evening meal.

"What's this?" asked Father. "Has Mother run out of tablecloths and do we have to use paper pireles?"

"They're embroidered paper doilies," said Dolly Lou, "to save Mother doing so much washing."

"Don't you let them tease you, Dolly Lou," advised Uncle George. "Wouldn't you like to have paper dishes, too, so there wouldn't be any dishes to wash?"

"Not since Aunt Grace showed us how to stack dishes," answered the little girl. "I'd rather use Mother's pretty china and silver than paper plates and paper spoons any time."

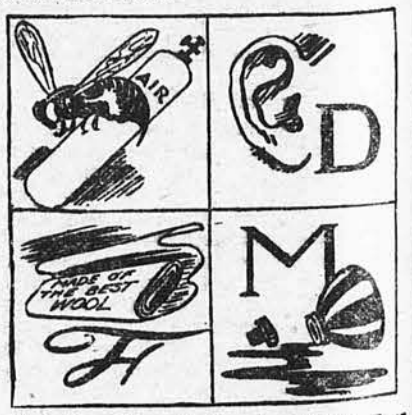
"Besides," spoke up Brother, "Mother says if we learn good table manners at home, they'll go with us when we're invited out and we won't feel awkward anywhere."

"Good for you, Son," returned Father. "You're improving."

And then everyone ate heartily of the good meal Aunt Grace and Mother had prepared.

What Four Animals?

When you have found the names of the four wild animals 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 8 Puzzle—What Four Vehicles: Bicycle, Wagon, Automobile, Cart. Prize winners are: Emma Klinker, Cheney, Kan.; Clarence Gish, Abilene, Kan.; Robert Grimes, Burlingame, Kan.; Lawrence Haymond, Burdett, Kan.; Lillian Carlson, McPherson, Kan.; Clara Heffner, Circleville, Kan.

Letters to a Farm Girl

Dear Elsie:—The stones in our foundation so far have been easy to lay and have fitted snugly one by one. Faith, hope and love of home are a natural heritage from your good mother and even without my suggestion I am sure that they would be strong links in your chain of life. Nor do I mean to imply that the next stone was not a

part of the foundation which your mother built upon. It is a stone, tho, that cannot be quarried easily. Too often the rough rock of selfishness takes the place of the flawless stone unselfishness when a life foundation is built. And with its placing, some time in after years the whole structure may come tumbling down.

Unselfishness is the fourth stone. The selfish man may make a seeming success of life thru the accumulation of wealth, but his life after all is a failure. The selfish woman, tho, is not even likely to have material gain to show. It is a rare thing to find a selfish girl developing into an unselfish woman, for selfishness is a cancerous growth that usually takes the knife to cure, a slow growth that now may be hardly noticeable, but eats and eats until the whole body is a repulsive mass. The selfish man or woman has few friends. Unusual ability may win recognition, but in the final days they will be unloved, unsought.

How fine it is to find a girl of your own age who forgets self in the service of others. One never can measure the good she does nor the happiness she brings to other lives. Do you mind if I reminiscence a bit? No? Back in the days when your dad and I were young we went to school with Mabel Henderson and Winnie James. Both were pretty, popular and leaders in school life. But Mabel's dad had money while Winnie's home was upon a rented farm where it was a constant struggle to pay bills. The mother in that home, too, was sickly and the only pleasure the daughter had was in her school life. It was a real blow to Winnie when her mother died and she was forced to leave school to care for the little ones. We watched her, for we knew that here would be a real test.

Bravely, uncomplainingly, Winnie took up the work at home. It was seldom that she could join the good time parties, but always she was the unselfish, jolly girl that we had known. It was about that time that Judge Henderson lost his money and Mabel, too, dropped out of school. She "couldn't bear to face her friends," she said, and when finally she did come back she was a changed and bitter girl. Pure selfishness; she thought only of herself, and her broken father filled an early grave. Mabel married a land speculator because, as she said, "he had the coin." Tell your father that I saw her a few weeks ago, painted and powdered, with deep lines of selfishness on her face. No children; an unloved husband, an unhappy home.

An aunt of the James children came and Winnie returned to school. How glad we were and how joy shone from her eyes. We realized then that she was pure gold and in after years it proved true. She has filled no prominent niche in life herself, for she has been a quiet homemaker in a farmer's home, but Winnie's boy, Ned, won the war cross in France and last year Young Winnie won highest honors in her school. Your friend,

John F. Case.

Has Many Pets

I have so many pets that I wish to tell other little boys and girls about them. My pet rabbit's name is Peter. I feed him apples and potatoes, wheat, corn, sweet clover and alfalfa and grass. One of my rabbits, which I called "Cottontail," died. My pet bird's name is Billy. I have a large dog named Sport and he drives the cattle and catches rats. He is white and brown and black with a white ring around his neck.

I have an old mother cat that lives in the barn and she has two little baby kittens. The mother cat's name is "Puss," but I have named only one of the little kittens. I call it "White Nose." Another of my cats which I call "Bright Eyes" found a little kitten one day and put it in a hen's nest. When the hen got on the nest she killed it.

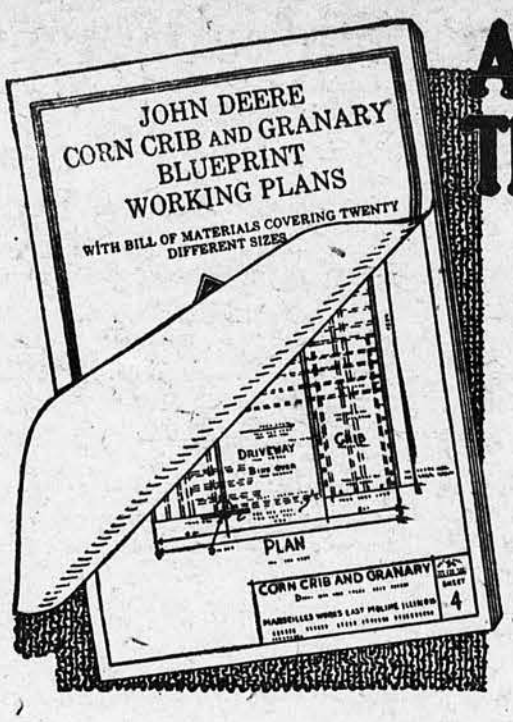
Ruth Corlia Robinson.

Spring Hill, Kan.

When our neighbors or relatives come to see us we sing and play. We have a piano, and cornet in our home. I play by ear principally but some day I want to be a graduate musician. We play and sing church songs most of the time, but we have some popular music. I think all people should have music in their homes.

Lucy Shadwick.

Genda Springs, Kan.



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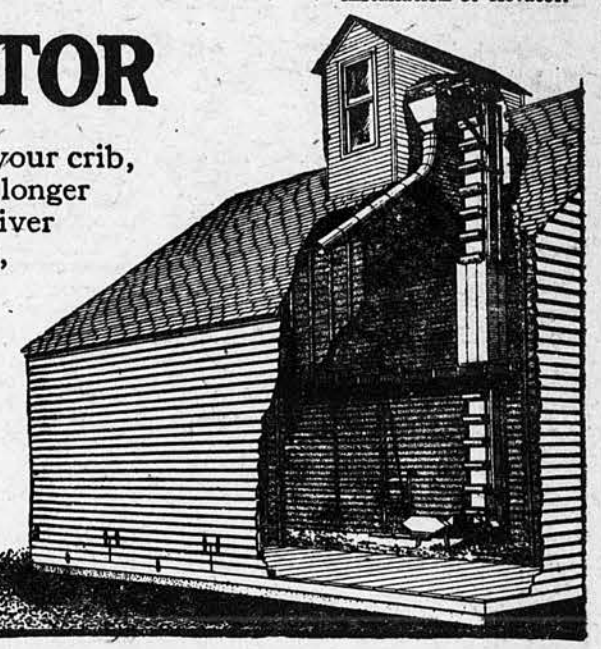
Crib cut away to show installation of elevator.



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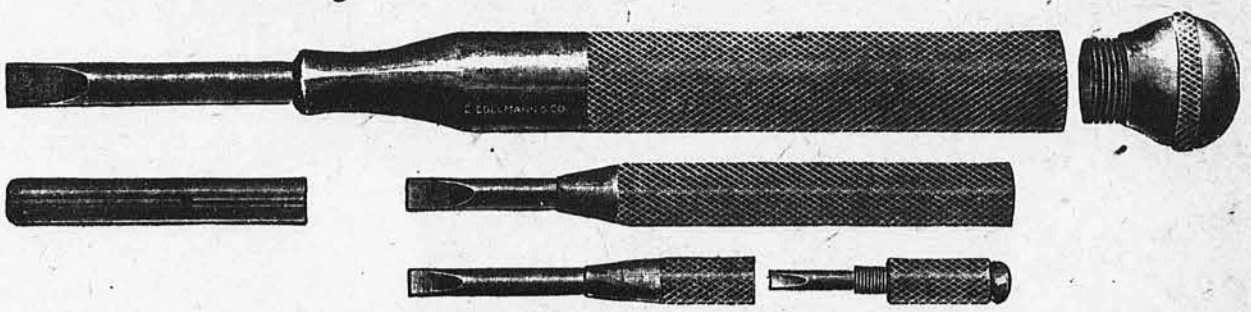

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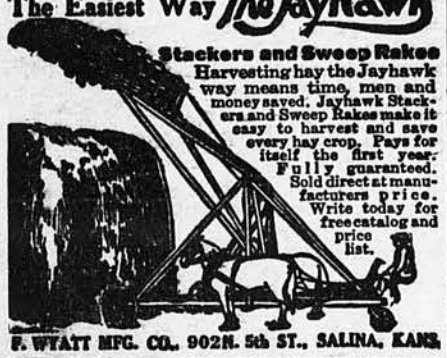

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Cool Weather Helps Wheat

Many Good Rains Fell During the Week

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS have been very busy the past week with their spring crop work whenever the weather would permit. Present indications are that good acreages of all the usual crops will be planted, but increased acreages are expected in corn and the grain sorghums. Many farmers on account of th high price of sugar which is now almost prohibitive are planning to plant sweet sorghum for making sirup and "long sweetening" for the use of their families. Under such conditions the old-fashioned sorghum mills may soon become familiar sights again.

Small Broomcorn Acreage

Broomcorn growers are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them last year by the United States Railroad Administration as well as by the broomcorn buyers. Seed sales, however, indicate that there will be a fair acreage for this year and planting will soon be in full sway. The broomcorn acreage in Kansas has been steadily decreasing for the past three years. In 1917 the state had 62,000 acres of broomcorn; in 1918, 58,000 acres; and in 1919, 20,000 acres. The fact that the Kansas crop is so late in getting to market places its broomcorn growers at a great disadvantage.

State Agricultural Report

General crop conditions during the past week were not very satisfactory. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, in the weekly crop report of the board says:

"The weather during the past week has been very good for the growth of wheat, but on account of the cold and dampness spring work has been somewhat delayed in all parts.

"Extra good conditions have prevailed during the week and wheat has responded splendidly. In the northeast it is from 8 to 10 inches high and is in the boot in the central section. Chinch bugs are threatening in the southeastern part of the state but in most counties have not gained alarming headway as yet.

Much Corn Already Planted

"Corn is entirely planted in the southern part of the state and has come up with good stands, especially in the southcentral section. In the northeastern and northcentral parts from 50 to 90 per cent of the corn has been planted in soil of good tilth, while in the northwest practically none has been planted as yet owing to the cold, wet weather.

"Alfalfa made uniformly good growth during the past week and is 12 inches in height in most parts of the northern section. Owing to less subsoil moisture in the southcentral section it is somewhat backward but after rains of the past week will improve rapidly."

Local conditions of crops and farm work in different parts of the state are shown in the following county reports from crop correspondents of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Allen—This spring is very cold and backward. Wheat is thin and full of bugs. Oats is satisfactory. Corn is planted, and some farmers are cultivating it. Livestock is on pasture. A light crop of colts and pigs is expected. Farmers are much interested in oil developments. Produce prices are about the same.—T. E. Whitlow, May 14.

Anderson—Weather continues cold and the planting of spring crops is being delayed. Wheat and oats are growing, but it is too cold for gardens to do well. Corn is coming up satisfactorily. Very little kafir has been planted. Alfalfa and pastures are becoming green, and pastures are being rented at cheaper rates. Early fruit will be scarce. Farm labor is scarce, and most farmers are doing their own work. Corn is worth $1.75; oats, $1.10; hogs, $14; eggs, 34c; sugar, 30c.—J. M. Brubaker, May 15.

Barber—There is plenty of moisture in the subsoil, but it is too cold for spring crops. Wheat is growing well, and none has begun to head. Some farmers have corn large enough to cultivate but others still are planting. Gardens are not doing well on account of the cold weather. Wheat is $2.75; corn, $1.60; kafir and cane, $1.25 to $1.50; country butter, 60c; eggs, 35c.—Homer Hastings, May 14.

Brown—Farmers are planting corn but the weather still is cool. No farm crops are doing well. Farm help will be scarce this year. Wheat is selling for $2.70; corn, $1.85; cream, 60c; eggs, 40c; hens, 30c; hogs, $14.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 15.

Clay—Rains and hail the past week delayed farm work and did some damage to crops. Livestock is healthy but it is too cold and wet for crops to do well, except small grain. Wheat is selling for $2.80; corn, $1.80; hogs, $12.50; butter, 55c; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 35c.—P. R. Forslund, May 15.

Elk—We are having excellent weather now, and a good rain fell May 6. Most corn is up, and some farmers are cultivating it. Pastures are exceptionally good as grass is not so watery as usual. Oats and wheat are in satisfactory condition. There are very few fat hogs in county, and the pig crop is below normal. Eggs bring 33c; butterfat, 58c.—D. W. Lockhart, May 8.

Ellsworth—Weather is cold and cloudy and grass and all spring crops are making slow growth. Wheat looks well, and prospects for a good crop are much better than a month ago. Oats and barley need warm weather badly, and chinch bugs are working on barley. Corn is coming up very slowly, and farmers believe the crop will be poor.—W. L. Reed, May 15.

Love—Weather has been cold and rainy the past two weeks, and the ground is well soaked. Wheat and barley are growing fast and rye is heading. Pastures are in excellent condition, and most cattle have been turned out on them. Very little corn has been planted. A few sales have been held recently, and good prices were received. Gardens are backward. Eggs sell for 35c; cream, 57c; potatoes, 10c; sugar, 30c.—Newell S. Boss, May 15.

Greenwood—Weather is cool, cloudy and rainy, and all crops are making slow growth. Wheat is yellow in spots. Oats are satisfactory, and the acreage is increased. Corn is in good condition. Potatoes and truck gardens look good, but are growing slowly.—John H. Fox, May 15.

Grant—Good rains have put ground in condition for planting, and most farmers are listing. All wheat that did not blow out looks well. Young grasshoppers are plentiful. Grass is starting well, and livestock is in excellent condition. Some corn is coming up. Products sell well at public sales. Farm help is scarce and wages high. Eggs are worth 25c; butter, 60c; kafir and milo, $2.20.—C. W. Mahan, May 13.

Harper—We had a good rain May 1. Wheat is backward, but some fields are satisfactory. Some fields were blown out, and are being replanted to corn and oats. Farmers are almost thru planting corn. Pastures are good, but only a few cattle are on them. More spring crops will be put in than in many years. Wheat is $2.55; corn, $1.75; oats, $1.20; cream, 57c; eggs, 33c.—H. E. Henderson, May 7.

Haskell—About ¾ inch of rain fell during the past two days, which was needed badly. Weather is cold, and crops are backward. Potatoes are coming up and gardens have begun to grow. Some corn is planted. Potatoes are 10c; eggs, 36c; butterfat, 52c.—H. E. Tegarden, May 15.

Kingman—Weather is good for wheat and alfalfa, and we have had plenty of rain. It is too cold for corn and sorghums. Grass is backward. Farmers have had good luck with spring pigs. Good prices are received for milk cows. Farm sales are nearly over. Oil prospects are encouraging. A large amount of corn is being planted. Heavy hogs bring 11c and light hogs 13c; butterfat, 58c; corn, $1.75; oats, $1.05.—W. C. Craig, May 15.

Lane—We have had an abundance of rain, and the subsoil is thoroly soaked. Not much spring planting has been done on account of the wet weather. Wheat is in excellent condition, also barley and oats. Public sales are numerous and everything brings good prices. Acreage of spring crops will be cut on account of the good prospects for wheat. Cream is 55c; eggs, 34c; wheat, $2.65; corn, $1.50.—O. L. Toadwine, May 10.

Lincoln—Weather is cold and rainy but farmers are planting corn. Wheat is in excellent condition and is stooling. Most fields of oats and barley are unsatisfactory. There is grass enough in pastures for cattle.—E. J. G. Walker, May 14.

Linn—Weather is cool and cloudy and is delaying corn planting. Some farmers have finished planting, however. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Cows still are in demand at $50 to $90. A few tractors are being used for plowing, but most farmers are using horses. Wheat and oats are improving, and gardens are growing a little. Most fruit is killed. Good mares are worth $150 to $180; flour, $3.75; shorts, $3; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c.—J. W. Clinesmith, May 15.

Neosho and Wilson—We have had good rains and good growing weather, and the crop outlook is better. Corn is planted, and coming up well. Oats are satisfactory. Grass is growing, and cattle are on pastures. Some kafir is being planted, and plowing is all done. Some late sown wheat will be plowed up. Prospects for peaches and most fruit are poor. Hired help is scarce, and many young men refuse to work for $60 a month. Farmers have fewer cattle and hogs. Corn is scarce at $1.60 to $1.75; feed oats, $1; eggs, 34c; butter, 50 to 60c; baled hay, $14.—Adolph Anderson, May 6.

Osage—Weather is good for wheat, oats and potatoes. It is a little too cool for corn. About 75 per cent of the crop is planted. A large amount of kafir and Sudan grass will be put in next week. Pastures are good, and there is sufficient moisture for all crops. Nearly all fruit is killed, but strawberries will make a satisfactory crop. Corn is worth $1.75; cream, 58c.—H. L. Ferris, May 14.

Sedgwick—Weather is cool and crops are backward. We need moisture badly. Crops look good, and farm work is progressing. Fruit crop will be small. Many gardens are planted, and are growing excellently. A large acreage is planted to melons. The first cutting of alfalfa will be light. Livestock is healthy. We have plenty of help.—F. E. Wickham, May 15.

Stafford—Weather continues cool with plenty of rain. Wheat looks good, and is growing well. Some farmers are replanting corn because of damage done by the cutworm. Pastures are excellent. A few public sales have been held. There isn't much sickness here, except whooping cough. Butter is selling for 60c; eggs, 33c; hens, 25c.—H. A. Kachelman, May 14.

Saline—Weather still is cool and wet, but all crops are doing well. Farmers have almost finished corn and kafir planting. The first crop of alfalfa will be heavy. More gardens are being planted than ever before, especially tomatoes. Not many potatoes were planted because seed was so high. Cattle are doing well, but quite a few have died from blackleg. Much cane is being planted for feed and molasses. Farmers still are selling wheat. Cars are scarce and much marketing is being done with trucks. Wheat is selling for $2.75; corn, $1.85; butterfat, 56c; eggs, 33c and 34c.—J. P. Nelson, May 15.

Sumner—We had one of the best rains of the season May 15, and wheat, oats, corn and pastures will make a good growth now. Livestock is doing excellently. Corn is in good condition. Part of the sorghums are planted. Wheat is worth $2.80; oats, $1.10; corn, $1.87; eggs, 33c; potatoes, $6; butterfat, 58c; kafir, $1.50.—E. L. Stocking, May 15.

Wabaunsee—A rain which fell May 12 accompanied by hail damaged gardens and stopped corn planting for a short time. Some farmers have finished planting corn, and some of it is coming up. The weather has been too cool to plant kafir. We have had only a few warm days this spring. Wheat and oats are stooling considerably, and look good.—A. H. Reynard, May 15.

Woodson—Weather still is cool, and crops are backward. Wheat does not look so well, but oats are satisfactory. Alfalfa is almost ready to cut. Potatoes are in good condition, but there are a good many beetles on them. Farmers still are plowing for cane, kafir and milo. Corn is planted, and is coming up well. Very few pigs will be raised this spring.—E. F. Opperman, May 14.

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For a Real Farm Policy .

(Continued from Page 6.)

The trouble thruout has been the refusal on the part of the government to protect its farm assets. It has protected industry and by wise policies has enabled our manufacturers to build enduringly. But the cry of the farming element, unfortunately, too often was turned by scheming politicians into a pursuit of economic fallacies. Instead of uniting to develop a powerful voice in Washington that could speak out in favor of sound fundamental principles, the farmers tied themselves to a series of isms, none of which embraced any fundamental or had in it the nucleus of a lasting and beneficent program.

Educational Campaign Needed

One of the first essentials in putting agriculture back where it belongs in this country is an educational campaign to show that the farmer is just as much entitled to profit as anybody else. It is time to disabuse the public mind of its delusion that every farmer is a hayseed and that every hayseed ought to be an economic slave.

The next thing is to bring Washington to an understanding of the fact that the nation's farms are still far and away the greatest asset the nation has, and that it is just as essential to be concerned about the farmer getting a good price for his crops as it is to see that the union workman gets so many dollars for eight hours' work, together with compensation insurance and a multitude of other benefits. The business world rejoices when American steel is sold for a good price in Argentina or anywhere else, and the business world should rejoice equally when American cotton or American wheat brings a price in foreign markets that enables the producer in this country to earn a reasonable profit.

Down in Texas some of the oil mills are quite jubilant because they have discovered that they can bring in peanuts and soy beans from the Orient at a price lower than that reigning in the American market. They say they are going to import great quantities of these oil-bearing materials. The American farmer is just as much entitled to protection against the cheap farm labor of the Orient as the American manufacturer is against the pauper labor of Europe. If Chinese peanuts can beat American peanuts down to the point where the American can no longer compete and earn a decent profit, there ought to be a tariff on Chinese peanuts, and it ought to be a stiff one.

Menace of Egyptian Cotton

The case is merely typical. A year ago, for instance, Washington permitted the British to unload great quantities of Egyptian cotton on the American market, with the result that American high-grade cottons were depressed in price until they sold below cost of production. Yet all the time the government was withholding from the market great quantities of its own war materials in order not to break prices. That is the kind of treatment the farmers have been getting from Washington right along for more than half a century. That is why they need group representation at the Capitol. They have been neglected because they permitted themselves to be neglected.

The boll-weevil has cost the nation hundreds of millions or even billions of dollars, but whenever it is proposed in Congress to appropriate a few millions with which to combat the pest, there is an immediate protest from men who have been taught from infancy to believe that no farmer is entitled to any consideration.

There would be plenty of money available for fighting the boll-weevil and the corn-borer and other destructive agents if there were groups in the House and Senate definitely committed to the protection of the agricultural interests of the United States.

Today the factories are robbing the farms. There is no equality of attraction in wage or hours. Men who labor long and sweat much in the open fields can make far more money by laboring little and sweating less in the manufacturing establishments. So they go to the factories. The drain is a steady one, so steady that already it threatens the nation with an absolute food shortage. As a people we are getting perilously near the rocks, and we are going to run afoul of them unless we turn honest and give the toiler in the fields a fair show.

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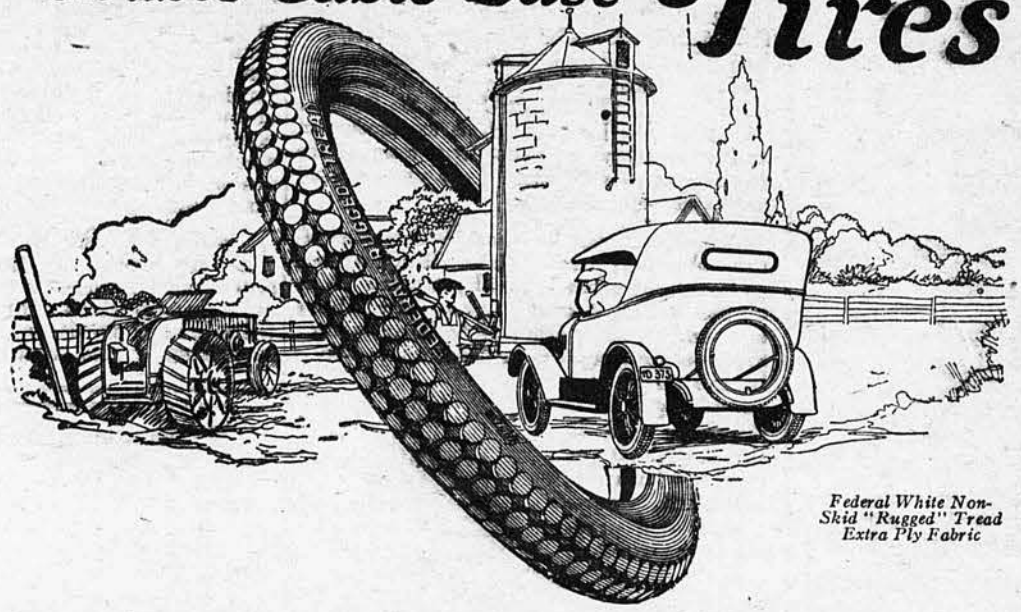

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Manufacturers of Empire Milkers and Gasoline Engines
Chicago, Syracuse, San Francisco and Toronto, Canada.

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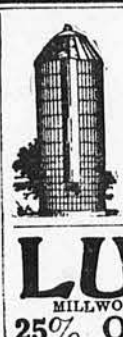

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MILLWORK and general building material at

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FACE POWDER A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes.
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B-O-W-L-E-S

Bowles Service Since 1899

FREE Send for our market reports which are authority by the trade. Our service—just a little better than the kind you thought was best.

Bowles Livestock Commission Company
Chicago, Omaha Kansas City, Mo.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

THOUSANDS of sheep and lambs have been withheld from markets in recent weeks by the strike of switchmen. Kansas City received its first consignment of spring lambs from California a few days ago, while the Pacific Coast state made shipments in April of last year. This is not accounted for by the lateness of the season in the Imperial Valley of California, but is explained by the delay encountered in obtaining railroad equipment with which to move the stock. As more and more spring lambs are moved to markets, it is probable that pressure on prices will grow.

Fine Wool Grades in Demand

As for wool, the fine grades are still firm, but there is a weak tone in all coarse offerings. Buying of wool in the West has slowed up. It will not be surprising if fine wool weakens. The position of the large dealers is not favorable in wool markets, for their credit will be restricted along with a contraction in lending to other commercial interests. As reaction spreads in general business, woolen mills will find a lessened demand for their goods, with the result that competition for wool will diminish. The early sale of wool is therefore desirable.

Easier Tendency in Sheep

As usual at this season, the Southern group of range states is sending more and more sheep and lambs to markets. Besides, prices are feeling the weight of the exceptionally strained credit situation. Under these conditions, holders of native stock ready for sale should make early shipments.

Sell Fat Sheep Now

Current sheep and lamb trade developments emphasize the desirability of selling fat stock from native districts, including Kansas, as rapidly as possible. Each week witnesses larger offerings from range areas. The sooner native stock is sold, the less range competition, which is never helpful, farmers will meet. Native lambs closed last week at $19 to $19.25 for the best springers, with culls down to $14. Clipped ewes of good quality closed at $10 to $10.50. A Kansas feeder, E. A. Rohrbaugh of Colby, sold a shipment of 714 good to choice fed lambs, not shorn, at $20.25, equal to the top paid for fed lambs from Colorado. The bulk of the sales of clipped fed lambs was at $17 to $17.75. Wethers were quoted at $10 to $12.25, with Texas offerings selling as high as $12.50. Yearlings closed at $15 to $16. Kansas City prices last week were very irregular, spring lambs from Arizona dropped as much as $1. Colorado and Kansas fed lambs were as much as 50 cents higher. The fed lambs were temporarily strong owing to the close of the Colorado movement. Sheep were as much as $1 higher.

Better Tone for Cattle

Only a sharp decrease in receipts of cattle at Kansas City last week imparted a somewhat better tone to prices of beef animals. Had the receipts not decreased about 40 per cent, to about 25,000 head, compared with 35,000 a year ago, it is doubtful whether prices would have scored the gains of 25 to 50 cents reported in most instances. The trade at Chicago continued weak. It was noted that, while the top on yearling steers in Kansas City was $14, Chicago did not pay more than this price. The Kansas City top on heavy steers, $13.90, compared with $13.75 at Chicago. As the latter market usually averages receipts of higher quality and is normally at a shipping premium over Kansas City, the prices were out of line last week. The bulk of sales of steers at Kansas City were between $11 and $13, a somewhat better showing than Chicago. Cows and heifers were unchanged to 50 cents higher, with the bulk selling at $8.50 to $10.50. Bulls were quoted at $7 to $10, being unchanged. Calves reacted from the severe break of the preceding week, gaining as much as $2 and selling up to $13.50.

While the lack of credit restricted trading in stocker and feeder cattle over the country, prices at Kansas City were strong to 25 cents higher on account of light receipts. The interruption of shipments due to the failure to settle the strike of switchmen kept consignments from the yards. The trade gave evidence of the need of more cattle to fill Kansas pastures, but conservative commission merchants questioned the wisdom of paying the high level which prevailed for stockers and feeders as compared with fat cattle. The sales of feeders were between $10 and $12, while stockers sold mainly at $7.50 to $11. Stock cows and heifers ruled between $7 and $8. Stock calves were quoted at $6 to $11.

The undertone of the hog market appeared to be more favorable from the standpoint of producers than in any other class of livestock in Kansas City last week. Sales averaged about 25 cents higher, altho the close was mostly unchanged. The top price, $15, compared with $14.75 the preceding week and $20.80 a year ago. There was relatively more improvement in heavy hogs than in the lighter weights. Stock hogs closed at $13.50 to $13.75 for the best grades, with common offerings down to $11. The purchase of this stock continues to appear more promising for farmers having surplus feed than any other class of meat animal.

Hides and Skins Increase

Stocks of hides and skins in the hands of packers, dealers, importers, and tanners on March 31, 1920, were much larger than on the same date last year, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Many items show heavy increases over the holdings in February, 1920. While cattle hides show a slight decrease, the greatest decreases were in horse and buffalo hides and kip goat, kid, cabretta and sheep and lamb skins.

Compared with a year ago increases were: cattle hides, 28.1 per cent; calf skins, 58.2 per cent; kip skins, 132.4 per cent; horse hides, 177 per cent; horse fronts (whole), 178.9 per cent; horse butts (pairs), 166.6 per cent; horse shanks, 39.9 per cent; kangaroo and wallaby skins, 404.5 per cent; deer and elk skins, 18.6 per cent; goat skins, 99.9 per cent; kid skins, 157.3 per cent; cabretta skins, 265.9 per cent; sheep and lamb skins, 11.3 per cent; buffalo hides, 581.5 per cent; pig skins (strips), 21.4 per cent. The only decreases shown were: colt, ass, donkey, and pony skins, 1.3 per cent; pig skins (pieces), 56.5 per cent.

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.

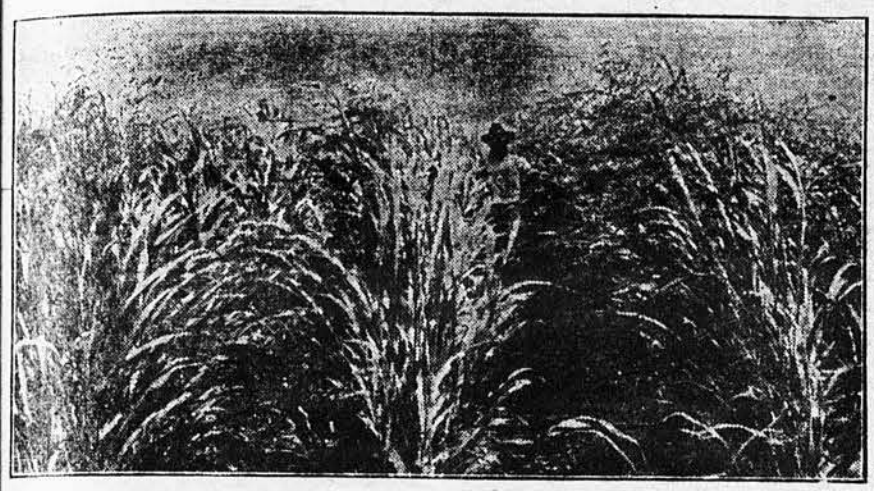
In order to introduce this bright and breezy farm paper to readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the publisher agrees to send the paper six months for ten cents. This is a special offer, good for ten days only. You should send in your dime today. Address, Capper's Farmer, 507 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. You can't afford to miss a single copy.

MAY 24 1920

Sudan Grass for Pasture

Tests at Experiment Stations Interest Dairymen

BY J. B. FITCH AND L. E. CALL



SUDAN GRASS is the best annual pasture crop for Kansas now grown. It can be grown in any part of the state, but is especially valuable in Central and Western Kansas. It makes its greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September when other tame grasses and native grass pastures are the least productive. It can therefore be used to the best advantage to supplement these pastures.

Test at Dodge City

One of the first tests with Sudan grass for pasture was conducted at the Dodge City Branch Experiment station in 1914. On May 20 of that year 3 acres of Sudan grass were planted at the rate of 23 pounds of seed an acre, using an ordinary grain drill for seeding. A good stand was obtained and stock was turned into the pasture on June 24. More stock was used than the pasture would carry continuously, so that at times it was necessary to run the cows on good native buffalo sod. During the season the 3 acres of Sudan grass produced the equivalent of 375 days' pasture for one mature animal. The records show that the milk flow increased an average of 3.2 pounds daily a head each time the cows were turned upon the Sudan grass pasture.

Experiments in Eastern Kansas

In order to obtain information under Eastern Kansas conditions an experiment was conducted by the department of agronomy and dairy husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan during the summer of 1919. On May 21, 1919, a 5.4-acre upland field was seeded to Sudan grass at the rate of 17 pounds an acre. On account of cold weather and heavy rains it was necessary to reseed the field on June 6. The growth was very satisfactory and on July 10, six Holstein cows were turned into the field. At this time the Sudan grass was 3 to 4 feet high. The cows should have been turned on about two weeks earlier, but difficulty in getting help caused the delay.

The cows previously had been fed on alfalfa hay, silage, and grain. They showed no hesitancy in eating the Sudan grass from the start. They had free access to salt and water. A shelter was made for them where they were fed and milked.

In addition to the pasture the cows were fed a grain mixture of 400 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of oil meal. This was fed in the proportion of 1 pound of grain daily to each 4 pounds of milk produced. An exact record was kept of the grain fed and the milk produced. The cows were weighed before being turned on the pasture and again each 10 days thereafter. Composite samples of the milk were taken every 10 days and tested for butterfat by the Babcock method.

Mowing Becomes Necessary

On account of its rank growth much of the tall grass was not eaten, and it was thought advisable to mow half of the field. Two weeks later the other half was mowed. Altogether 7.33 tons of field-cured hay were harvested. After August 1 the cows had no difficulty in keeping the grass eaten down. The rainfall of July, August and September was very light, but in spite of this fact the grass was able to support the cows until frost. The cows were taken off the pasture on October 11.

Considering the hay that was taken off, it may be concluded that the 5.4 acres of pasture were more than enough to support six cows during the dry summer of 1919.

The six cows in the test lost 126 pounds during the three months. This is an average of 21 pounds a head for the lot. This loss is not as great as generally occurs when cows are on pasture during dry summers.

The average production of butterfat and milk was low, due to cows No. 102 and No. 112 which did not hold up their production as did the others. This fact is not attributed so much to the feed as to their lack of persistency.

In order to estimate the value of the pasture under average farm conditions, the amount of butterfat produced was estimated at 60 cents a pound and to this was added the value of the skimmed milk at 50 cents a hundred, assuming that every 100 pounds of milk would make 85 pounds of skimmed milk. The six cows on this basis produced $183.09 worth of butterfat and skimmed milk above the cost of grain. Crediting the pasture with 7.33 tons of Sudan hay at $10 a ton gives a total credit of $256.39 or $47.47 an acre of the Sudan grass pasture. Calculated on the basis of whole milk at 30 cents a gallon every acre of pasture returned $73.55 above the cost of the grain.

Seeding for Pasture

Sudan grass should be seeded on ground that has been plowed and worked into good condition. About May 15 is sufficiently early to seed in Southern Kansas, but in Northern Kansas it is often advisable to wait until June 1 before seeding. Nothing is gained by earlier seeding as the grass will not grow until the weather becomes warm. In Eastern Kansas Sudan grass for pasture should be seeded at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. In Western Kansas 15 to 20 pounds will be better. The crop should be ready for pasturing within one month after seeding if the weather is favorable.

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.

"John, I'm going to give music lessons."

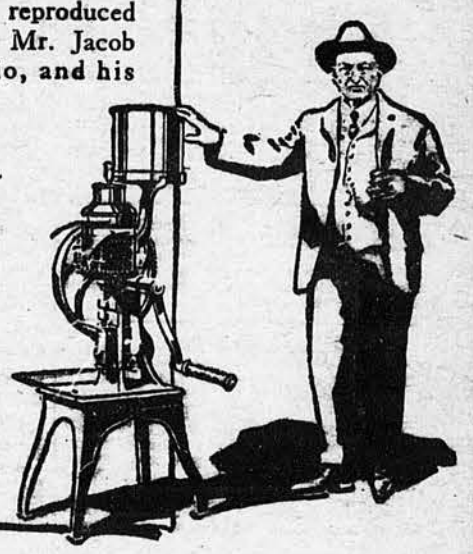
"Guess you'll have to. I'm afraid no one will pay you for them."—Dallas News.

DURABILITY OF THE DE LAVAL

This illustration is reproduced from a photograph of Mr. Jacob Rimelspach, in Ohio, and his DeLaval Separator, which has been in use for over 25 years.

The machine was brought in on a local De Laval Service Day to be looked over by the service man.

There was nothing the matter with the separator, and after it was cleaned up and oiled Mr. Rimelspach took it home with the comment that it ought to be good for another 25 years.



The De Laval Separator gives the greatest value for the money, because it gives better and longer service. Mr. Rimelspach's experience is equaled by the records of a large number of De Laval machines.

Considering its greater durability alone, the De Laval is the most economical separator to buy; and with its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and unequaled service, the price of a "cheaper" machine is high in comparison.

If you don't know the De Laval agent in your community, write to the nearest De Laval office

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SANDWICH HAY PRESS BOOK FREE

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Great Windrow Baler

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Get FREE BOOK now! Read how big crops, high prices and big demand guarantee for balers rich profits. Also why Sandwich beats ordinary presses 2 to 8 tons per day without extra labor. Bales 20 to 40 tons a day. You clear $10 to $25 a day easy. The Sandwich is solid steel and break proof. Supplies own motor power—gas or kerosene fuel. Wonderful improvements bring amazing efficiency. Hopper cooled; magneto, friction clutch on press. Handles hay, alfalfa, straw. FREE BOOK gives guarantee and full details.

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Daily and Sunday Capital

$2.50 *From Now Until November 15* **$2.50**

The regular subscription price of The Daily and Sunday Capital is $7.00 per year. On account of the coming Presidential Election we will send the paper from now until November 15, 1920, for only $2.50.

United States Senator Arthur Capper, the publisher, is in Washington, and gets the news of the Nation's Capital first hand. Charles Sessions, managing editor, will attend and report the Republican Convention in Chicago and the Democratic Convention in San Francisco. The Capital leads in keeping its readers advised in all the news of the day. Its news is unbiased and unexcelled. Mail your check. Do it now.

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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.

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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.

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AVERY 10-BOTTOM MOLDBOARD PLOW, $300. Shidler Bros., Lake City, Kan.

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

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

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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.

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SIBERIAN MILLET, $5; BLACK CANE, $2.40; Schrock kafir, $3. All per 100 lbs. Wm. Caldwell, Minneapolis, 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.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED. Last year we grew on 25 acres, an average of 30 tons to the acre. If you have a better forage crop, don't buy seed of us. If ours is better than any you know of, let us supply you. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

SEEDS.

SIBERIAN COMMON MILLET, $1.50 bushel; Golden, $2 bushel; feterita, milo, white cane, $1.50 bushel; V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

ORANGE CANE, $1.75. SCHROCK KAFIR, $1.50. White maize, $2 per bushel, all recleaned. Sacks 20c. L. H. McDonald, Mullinville, Kansas.

I STILL HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY OF MY early Black Hull white kafir corn seed. $4.75, sack included, f. o. b. W. M. Foster, Carbondale, Kan.

ORANGE, RED, AMBER AND SUMAC cane seed, $1.40 bushel. White, Pink, Schrock kafir, $1.60 bushel. Sacked. V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, PURE hand gathered recleaned seed, $2 f.o.b. Russell, sacks free, sample mailed. John A. McAllister, Russell, Kan.

BARNES BLACK HULLED DWARF white kafir. Threshed, recleaned, tested. $3.60 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, $3.40 per bushel f.o.b. H. D. Barnes, Banner, Okla.

ORANGE CANE, $2.50 CWT. BLACK AMber, $2.25; Red and White kafir, Milo Maize, and Feterita, $3.20. All recleaned. Union Mill and Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS. ALFALFA $12.50 bu; Sweet clover, $17. Red Clover, $27.50; German Millet, $2.25; Siberian millet, $2.25; Common Millet, $1.75; cane seed, $1.35; Sudan, $13.50 cwt., sacks free. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kans.

FIELD SEEDS. FANCY RECLEANED SUdan $13 per 100 pounds. Red or Black Amber Cane, $1.30 per bushel, African Millet for silage, $2 per bushel, f.o.b. Sedgwick. Bags free, cash with order. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.

FINE HAND-PICKED, TIPPED, BUTTED and graded seed corn, high germination in test. $3 per bushel, sacked our track. Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent only varieties left. Also fine white kafir and feterita seed, $2.50 per bushel; Sudan grass seed, $15 per cwt. Order quickly before all gone. Wamego Seed & Elevator Company, Wamego, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, $15 CWT.; GOLDEN, SIberian and Hersha 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 26 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.

ALFALFA SEED, $35. SUDAN GRASS, $12.50. Amber cane, red or black, $2.50; Sumac, $2.75; Kafir, $3; Golden millet, $3; Siberian millet, $3; Feterita, $3. All per hundred pounds. Winona, Kansas. Sacks 30 and 75c. The above seed is fine quality, well matured. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co.,

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

FOR THE TABLE.

CHOICE WHITE GRANULATED HONEY in 60 pound cans at 30c per pound, f.o.b. Hutchinson. A. D. Raffington, 509 R&W Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

HONEY—SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA. Put up in 60-lb. cans, 2 cans in case, 18 cents lb. One can, 19 cents lb. Guaranteed. John Van Engen, Crawford, Colo.

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." SPEcial 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

GARDEN PLANTS, ALL KINDS, POPULAR prices. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

TOMATO, CABBAGE PLANTS, 55c 100, prepaid. Heinschel, Smith Center, Kan.

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

EACH YEAR GIVES ADDITIONAL PROOF Richardson's plants that grow excel. Write M. E. Richardson, Jr., Sterling, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, $2.50; 1,000, $4, by express. By mail, 50c per 1,000 more. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, N. Topeka, Kan.

PLANTS—TOMATO, EARLIANA, 50-DAY; sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50 cents per 100, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

EXTRA FANCY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET potato plants. 1,000, $3.25; 5,000, $3 per thousand, delivered. Prompt shipment. Peter P. Simon, Oakland, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL KINDS—CABBAGE AND tomatoes 100, $1; 200 or more 75 cents hundred. Sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansum, Pride of Kansas, 100, 75 cents; 200 or more 50 cents hundred. Postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, North Topeka, Kan.

PLANTS

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL and Porto Rico, the two leading varieties, $3.50, 1,000; $2 for 500. We pay postage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Holdenville Nurseries, Holdenville, Okla.

POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY Hall, Bunch Yam, Southern Queen, Triumph, Dooley Yam, Yellow Yam, Yellow Jersey, Cuba Yam. 1000 postpaid for $3.50; 500, $2; 100, 50c. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

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.

STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP BY LAWRENCE BAALMAN, who resides in Solomon township, Sheridan county, Kan., and whose postoffice address is Grinnell, Kan., on the 14th day of April, 1920, one white face, red, yearling steer, branded "V", valued $40. F. R. Robinson, county clerk.

PET STOCK.

RAISE RABBITS FOR US. WE SHOW YOU where to market all you raise at $4 to $25 each. Remit $5 for large, illustrated, typewritten print on one side of paper, "Course in Rabbitcraft," which remittance also applies on purchase of pair Belgian Hares, including contract. Co-Operative Supply Company, Department 80, St. Francis, Wis.

$150 A MONTH EASILY MADE FROM one pair of silver foxes. Some are making double that. Think of it, but don't think too long. Don't worry about the money. You can "start small and grow big." Let me show you how. The Uncompahgre Fur Company, Department MB, Ridgway, Colorado.

TOBACCO

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.

RED LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING OR smoking, aged in bulk, 6 pounds $3; 10 pounds $4.70; grade 2 smoking 10 pounds $4 postpaid. Murphy Company, Martin, Tenn. Reference, Peoples Bank.

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.

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS $2 PER 15. $8 per hundred. Winter laying strain. H. L. Rogers, Colwich, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS. Eggs for hatching, $9 per hundred; $2 per 15. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS, $7 PER 100, PREPAID. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS. 15, $1.25; 100, $6. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, $1.50 15; $7 100; prepaid. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, $6.50 HUNDRED; $1.25 setting, prepaid. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan., R. 5.

ANCONA EGGS REDUCED $6.50 PER 100 eggs after May 15th, prepaid. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, $1.50 fifteen, $8 hundred. Matchless layers. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS

BUTTERCUP EGGS, 15, $2; 100, $8. MRS Jas. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

BRAHMAS

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, $2. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, $2; 30, $3. Mrs. V. B. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

YESTERLAID'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn chicks, $17 hundred. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, Reds, Barred Rocks, $17 per hundred; White and Brown Leghorns, $15.50. Fields 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.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED, HEAVY laying strains, select farm flocks. White and Golden, and Silver Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks; Rhode Island Reds, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians; White, Buff, and Brown Leghorns. Carefully inspected and selected. Live count at destination, express office. Write for price list. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan

BABY CHICKS.

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.

SPECIAL PRICE ON JUNE CHICKS OF S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. R. and Buff Orpingtons. Postpaid, live delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS—WHITE Rocks, 20c; Buff Orpingtons, 18c; Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 17c; White Leghorns, 16c; 50 postpaid. Live delivery. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—JUNE HATCHED LEGhorn 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.

DUCKS

BUFF DUCK EGGS, $2 13; $8.50 100. Nettie Drown, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12—$2 Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, $1.50 12. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 13, $3; 100, $12. Edith Courter, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 13, $2.15; 25, $3.75, prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs, 13, $1.50. Mrs. Edith Wright, Route 3, St. John, Kans.

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

EGGS.

EGGS FROM EXHIBITION BARRED Rocks, one setting, $3; two settings, $5. Frank McCormack, Washington, Kan.

MODLIN'S POULTRY FARM. LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, KEELER STRAIN, pure white, stay white. Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Head of pen first cock at Kansas City, 1919. Eggs, both kinds, $3. R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, $2; 100, $8. Dewey Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100, $7, postpaid. Jos. F. Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS $6 per 100. Mrs. G. E. McCandless, St. John, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $7, 100. Young strain. Mrs Lewis Olson, Bateley, Kan.

BROWN AND BUFF S. C. LEGHORN HENS one and two years old, $1.50. Wm. Toll, Salina, Kan.

HILLVIEW WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5.50—100 postpaid. Allen Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs, $5.50 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kans.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs, 100, $6; 32, $2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EGG breeding, "You tellem," $6 100; $4 50. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, PURE BUFFS, heavy layers, $7, 100. Mrs. S. E. Whitcraft, Route 3, Holton, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, $6. Baby chicks, $20 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 50, $3.25; 100, $6. Wm. Pittinger, Blaine, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Extra fine stock, $6.50 100, prepaid. Mrs Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

RYAN'S CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs after May 20, 6c each, prepaid. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. Extra quality, $7 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, $6 per 100; $3.25 50; setting, $1.50. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED exclusively 17 years. Real layers, eggs $6 hundred. Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.

VESTERLAID'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Chicks $17 hundred, eggs $7 hundred. Mrs. Earl Hennigh, Sabetha, Kan.

EGGS SINGLE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, $7, 100; $4, 50; $2, 15; 60 eggs strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

MODIFIED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGhorns averaged 288 eggs each per year. Eggs, chicks. George Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs $8 per 100; $4.25, 50; $2 setting. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Bowin, Olivet, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Winter layers, not boarders. Baby chicks, eggs. Catalog free. Royal Oaks Poultry Farm, Colonial, Mo.

WINTER-LAY—BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN strain, Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard bred to lay and do it. Flock of 260 laid 116 Jan. 17. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE. WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 100 for $15. Ferris, Young and Smith strains. Hens pay each $8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS YESterlaid strain direct, the greatest laying strain in existence. Can furnish choice eggs for hatching from the best we have at $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. 13 years exclusive breeding. Pure laying Culp and Tormelson strain. Eggs $7 per 100, $1.50, 16; Chicks, 17c, all prepaid. Hudson's, Fulton, Kans.

YESTERLAID STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, mated with Ferris 260-egg trap nested stock. $8 per 100. Extra with each 100 order, securely packed. Prepaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young's strain. Two farms, but one breed. Eggs for hatching, $8 per 100 and up. Get mating list. E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS. AMERICA'S famous Single Comb Brown Leghorns—would $195 per month from a farm flock interest you? Write for our big free catalog. George Russell, Chilowee, Mo.

MINORCAS.

PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs, $7 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS $1.50 per 15; $4 per 50; $7 per 100, prepaid. E. S. Alexander, Axtell, Kan.

CLAUDE HAMILTON STRAIN SINGLE Comb Black Mnorcas. Eggs postpaid, $7 100; at farm, $6 100. S. J. Croner, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS $8, 100. Mrs. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECT STOCK. $8 100; $1.50 15; prepaid. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

S. C. PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, winter layers. 15, $1.25; 100, $6.50. Mrs. S. Hutcheson, Oak Hill, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 15; $6 100. Baby Chicks, 18 cents prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—COOK'S PURE BRED S. C. Buff Orpington eggs, 15, $1.50. Baby chicks, 20 cents. Mrs. J. C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

GUARANTEED PURE BRED BUFF ORpingtons, fifteen years breeding. Range eggs, $8 hundred. $5, 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kans.

PIGEONS.

10,000 COMMON LIVE PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, $6 PER 100. NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kans.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN, 100, $7. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS. Henry Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, $7, 100; Mrs. Elsie Holderness, Dillwyn, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS $10 hundred. Peter Desmarteau, Damar, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.50 PER 15, PREpaid. Mrs. Aug. Christianson, Brewster, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS $2 PER 15. E. L. Stephens, 402 Bennett Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BRED-TO-LAY, yellow legs, 100 eggs, $8. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas.

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS, HEAVY layers, $8, 100; $2, 15. Mrs. Earl J. Rose, Barnes, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINning stock, $1.50, 15; $7, 100. Mrs. Cassidy, Partridge, Kansas.

PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, SPLENdid layers, $2 setting; $8 hundred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, $2; 50, $4.50; 100, $8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS. EGGS half price. Breeders for sale. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay center, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS. ALL SIRES "Aristocrats" direct. 50 eggs $5. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST BLOOD lines, $3 to $5 per 15. ½ price after May 1st. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kans.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EXclusive breeding. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $6. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.

SEASON END PRICES—QUALITY ROCKS, dark, narrow barred, show-winning strain. Eggs, 15, $1.75; 100, $8. Marta M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, GUARANTEED pure; $2 per 15; $5, 50; $8, 100. Few cockerels left, $4 each; three for $10. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

PARK'S 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED ROCKS Pedigreed eggs, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50; 100, $10; prepaid. No better bred-to-lay. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, CHOICE eggs from my heavy egg producing range flock. We deliver them for $3.50 per 50. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

IF YOU WANT BARRED ROCK EGGS from stock that has won in government laying contests write Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan. Eggs half price after April 20.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLETS, trapnested, bred-to-lay. Each pen headed by prize winner cockerel mating egg record 240. 15, $2; 50, $6; 100, $10; prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Heavy winter layers. "Pen quality," eggs, 15, $2; 30, $3.75; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

STRICTLY PURE ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites. Excellent layers. Eggs, 100, $9; 50, $5; 15, $2. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS 15 $1.25; 100 $5. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

VELVETY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs 15, $2; range flock, 100, $8. Mrs. Mina Johnson, Erie, Kan., Route 1.

ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNING trap-nested. Pens, $5, $3 per 15; $10 per 50. Range $8 100. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs, $5; 100, $10. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

CAREFULLY PACKED HATCHING EGGS from prize winning stock S. C. Reds, White Leghorns, $3 per 15. Two settings or more prepaid. R. P. Krum, Stafford, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM BIG BONED ROSE Comb Red Hogan tested hens mated to males from winners in National Egg laying contests, $19 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGORous, farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big Free fair. $3.50 to $10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, standard bred 15—$1.50; 100—$7. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $3.50, $5 and $7. Eggs, $2 15; $8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHing. From record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, 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.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. 35c each. L. E. Johnson, Liberal, Kans.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS. FANCY pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

EGGS—S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BUFF Orpingtons, Buff ducks, Rhode Island Reds, $2 15; $8 100. Bourbon turkeys, $4 12. Circular. John Huber, LaCrosse, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS AND ROOSTERS in demand. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMpany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cases for shipping poultry and eggs to us. Write for prices. Agency for Buckeye incubators and brooders.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

THE BEST MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCtion in the world, La-Mo-Pep. Write for particulars. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

MY GUARANTEED DIARRHOEA CURE saves poultry and chicks from diarrhoea, cholera, etc. Order today. $1.04 per can. Dr. W. P. Stattler, Lanark, Ill.

The Bungalow for the Farm

(Continued from Page 10.)

In building the farm bungalow build well. A bungalow properly built requires less attention and gives far greater and more lasting satisfaction than one poorly built. The results depend upon good workmanship and material as well as the selection of a sound type of construction. Always plan to make the most of the inside of the bungalow, for after all, that is where we live, where we entertain our friends, and where they get their most intimate impressions of us.

A recent writer in a pamphlet for one of our large manufacturing concerns makes the following suggestions for farm bungalows:

The general plan should provide for a large central room—a sort of combination library, hall, lounging and living room.

The spirit of the great outdoors should permeate the inside of the bungalow. And here one is frequently confronted with the danger of striking the grotesque. Simplicity of color, simplicity of design in furniture, simplicity in hangings, in pictures, in wall, floor and table coverings—all these, well selected and harmonious in color, and well arranged with respect to each other, make the interior of the bungalow beautiful.

The walls may be paneled or rustic or painted or papered—tho the paneled or rustic effects find favor where rough woods are easy to get. The harmony of hangings, rugs, furniture, and the little things, that add colorful touches, depends much on the character of the walls, the shape and spacing of windows and porches and on the good taste displayed by those who choose them.

In warmer climates furnishings should be chosen that suggest coolness; the rooms should be less brilliant, the colors softer than where winter holds sway. Have a good fireplace that will hold real logs. It adds picturesqueness thruout the year, and a delightful coziness in winter time.

Built-in book cases and window seats cost little and add greatly to convenience and saving of space—two important elements in every well designed bungalow.

Among My Memories

Time takes me back to the lost land of memory,
Back to a farm home when I was a child,
Back to the orchard, the barn and the haymow,
Where we as children ran barefoot and wild.

There in the orchard and scattered beneath it,
Playhouses, playthings, our world and our throne,
Hunting the bird's nests and shouting with laughter,
If we could find them and call them our own.

Counting the birds eggs, awaiting the young ones,
Watching them eat when the mother brought food,
Shouting with glee at their first feeble flyings,
Mourning if any were lost from the brood.

Playing for days in our house in the orchard,
Washing and ironing that dolls might be clean,
Making up mud pies and other rare dishes,
That would in doll land be fit for a queen.

Playing for hours in an old shaky wagon,
Whose wheels were imbedded in two feet of earth,
Journeying on to a far distant station,
Not moving an inch but affording much mirth.

Back to the haymow and climbing its rafters,
Alighting with joy in the newly mown hay,
Chatting with our busy bird friends, the pigeons,
Devising, creating a new game to play.

Trying the patience of grown ups about us,
By childish pranks that were not always good,
But no time in life is so full of real pleasure,
So joyous and carefree as days of childhood.—Rachel A. Garrett.

Honey Producers' League

To be an active member of the Kansas Honey Producers' League, you must be a real beekeeper and the owner of 15 or more colonies of bees.

The Kansas Honey Producers' League is a new organization founded for the purpose of increasing the production of honey in the state of Kansas, and to bring the beekeepers in closer touch with each other.

The initial members of the League are: A. D. Raffington, president; Hutchison; Frank Hill, vice-president, Sabetha; J. H. Merrill, secretary and treasurer, Manhattan; W. E. Axtell, Blue Rapids; J. A. Nininger, Hutchinson; Rev. E. V. Gardner, Eureka; Chas. D. Mize, Mt. Hope; Joseph A. Reinecke, Seneca; Mrs. J. A. Reinecke, Seneca; M. D. Clark, Nickerson; Geo. M. Hedges, Garden City; F. E. Poister, Morrill; Geo. A. Dean, Manhattan; G. F. Wagner, R. R. No. 4, Manhattan; Frank Van Haltern, Wathena; L. P. Whitehead, Wathena.

At present one of the plans of the organization is to save money for its members by purchasing materials on a co-operative plan, and later they will take up the problem of marketing.

A paper will be published by the organization several times each year. It will be sent to all members and will contain up-to-the-minute items on beekeeping conditions in Kansas.

To be eligible for an office one must own 50 colonies of bees, and to have a vote one must own 15 colonies.

The organization is alive and composed of real beekeepers working for the interest of beekeeping.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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."**

Kansas needs more good home orchards.

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

KANSAS

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

WE CAN in 30 days sell your land for cash. **American Auction Sales Co., Topeka, Kan.**

LAND BARGAINS all kinds, N. Cen. Kan. **Write James Parker, Stockton, Kansas.**

210 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. $35,000. **Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.**

240 A. nice level land, good buildings, $65 acre. **W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.**

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

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

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

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.**

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

FOR SALE—160 acres, 80 acres pasture, unfailing water. Improved, 4 miles town. **Frank Kimble, R. 4, Fall River, Kansas.**

640-ACRE improved farm, 260 cultivated, close to school. $35 per acre, half cash. **Clarence Strobl, Plains, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—Wheat and stock farm near Utica, 360 or more; also fine Ottawa residence. **E. S. STUCKER, OTTAWA, KAN.**

CHEAPEST LAND in Kansas. Churches of all denominations. **Klingberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kansas.**

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

150 ACRES, good improvements, well watered, 4½ miles town Anderson Co., lays well, good terms, a bargain. **Box 54, Colony, Kan.**

GOOD IMP. FARMS and ranches in Lyon and Greenwood counties, have some trades. Write for prices. **Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.**

80 ACRES, improved farm, rich and level, fair buildings, only $75 per a. $3,800 cash, balance 4%. **E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kan.**

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, 727½ 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.**

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

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, ½ mile town, only $85 per acre. Easy terms. **Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.**

80 ACRES, Wilson Co., on gravel road, 4 miles Fredonia, ¼ mile to school, well improved. $8,000 terms. **Box 38, Thayer, Kansas**

FOR SALE 320 A., extra good Lane Co. land in German settlement, improved, good water, good location, Terms on part **Box 165, Attica, Kansas.**

MAKE A FINE DAIRY FARM
130 acres near Emporia, one-half bottom land, good buildings. $125 an acre. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.**

EIGHTY ACRES—$2,500.00, $800 cash, bal. easy terms; 7 miles from Liberal, Kan. Good farm land. NO trades. **Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.**

40 ACRES irrigated land ½ mile of Fowler, choice tract, 15 acres alfalfa; price $200 per acre, $1,500 cash, balance time to suit purchaser at 7%. For sale by **B. T. ELLIOTT, Fowler, Colorado.**

240 ACRES, 4 miles from town, well improved. Price $100 per acre with ⅝ of crop. 40 acres, 1½ miles from Garnett. Price $5,000. **Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.**

HOME BARGAIN—240 acres located 4 mi. from town; 120 acres under plow; 120 acres pasture; fair small improvements; price $22.50 per acre. Terms $1,000 cash, balance time at 7 per cent. Write for full particulars. **E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.**

KANSAS

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

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—160 a. within 3½ miles of Utica, good neighborhood, 70 a. under cultivation, balance grass, unimproved. $4,000 buys it. Terms. No trade. Write, **Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kan.**

A BARGAIN
A good quarter, 40 acres of wheat, price only $4,000 for quick sale. Wheat never looked better. Write for land list, free. **Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.**

320, well improved, eight miles Emporia, 28 alfalfa, 55 wheat, 150 acres fine pasture, 30 hay meadow, 57 acres spring crop. Owner will take 80 or 120 as part payment. **Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.**

197-ACRE BOTTOM FARM, 1 mile from Catholic church and school, good improvements, never failing water, good town. Price $110 acre, also other good ones. **Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.**

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2½ good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall. $100. Write for list. **Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, 6 miles Lebo, Coffey Co.; 6-room house, cellar, barn 46x46, garage, 2 hen houses, other outbuildings. Shade trees. All cultivation. Possession fall. Price $85 acre. Terms. Write for printed list. **S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.**

FINE 160 ACRE FARM
Franklin County, Kansas
Good improvements, 1 mile town; 30 acres wheat; 30 acres pasture, all good land. Price $110 per acre. **Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.**

192 ACRES, 10 miles Topeka, for sale by owner, $115 acre. Good buildings worth $5,000, 83 acres in Kanred wheat good, 15 oats, 10 corn, 22 alfalfa, balance pasture. No trade. **R. F. Moore, Owner, 809 Lane St., Topeka, Kansas.**

320 ACRES 11 miles south Topeka. Owner will sell $65 acre, no trade. 75 acres alfalfa, 245 acres pasture and mow land, 2 windmills and tanks. No improvements. Possession at once. **John V. Abrahams, Owner, Topeka, Kansas.**

KANSAS

360-ACRE FARM near Beloit, Kan.; 8-room house, 2 large barns, other outbuildings, never failing water, one-half in cultivation, 35 acres in alfalfa and clover. Price $60 per acre. Write us for other bargains. **Pagett, Moore & Clark, Box 469, Beloit, Kan.**

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, ⅔ of 160 acres and ⅝ 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.**

A REAL HOME located 4½ miles Healy, Lane Co., Kansas, smooth rich land, 160 wheat, 40 corn, balance pasture, highly improved small orchard, fine water. Only $47.50 per acre, good terms. Write for list, literature and Kansas map. **Mansfield Invst. & Realty Co., Healy, Kan.**

160 ACRES, oil district, Wilson Co., 1 mile school and church, 3½ miles town; 2 sets of good improvements; plenty water; orchard. Good alfalfa ground, all can be cultivated. Mortgage $1,600. For quick sale, $100 per acre. **F. H. Elsenraat, Chanute, Kansas.**

A REAL BARGAIN
640 acres, 8 miles from U. P. R. R., 500 smooth, balance good grass; shallow water; 200 in cult.; 100 a. in wheat, all goes; 100 a. barley and oats, ¼ goes. Price $17.50 per acre. Will carry $5,000. 6%. **Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kansas.**

BEAUTIFUL 117-ACRE FARM, 4½ 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.**

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn, 135 acres hog tight, 50 acres wheat, half goes with farm, plenty of water and timber. Price $100 per acre. Want smaller farm or income. **LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.**

FARM FOR SALE
207 acres four and half miles south from Topeka, best land near Topeka. Lots of alfalfa and prairie hay land, also pasture and timber. All kinds of water. $5,000 cash, balance terms. Write **Smith & Hughes, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas.**

640 ACRES, well imp., water, share crop, $22,750. Good terms.
160 all cult., share crop, $4,000.
160 close town, good terms, $4,500.
160 smooth, $500 down, balance wheat payment with 6% interest.
1,120 best comb ranch in Ness county, 25 acres, good terms, share crop.
Whitmer Land Co., Utica, Kansas.

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.

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, 4 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.

HALF SECTION, 7 miles N. W. Rozel, Kan. 270 acres wheat, ⅓ to buyer. $50 acre. 160 acres, ¾ mile town on Santa Fe R. R., ¼ mile high school. All bottom. 10 alfalfa, 40 pasture, 2½ timber, 40 wheat, balance corn. 9-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.

FARMS BOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, are the best investment a man can make. We offer 320-acre farm, 5½ 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,
1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek. 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price $50 per acre. Terms on $20,000.
2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acre bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price $12.50 per acre.
John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

1,273 ACRES WICHITA CO., KANSAS
Solid body; 6 mi. north of Leoti, County seat. 250 acres Beaver Creek Bottom land 6 to 15 feet of sheet water, splendid alfalfa land, does not overflow. 2 mi. running water; small per cent rough land; graded county road running by place; unimproved. Will make splendid stock, grain and alfalfa ranch and a real home close to county seat. Price $27.50 per a. Terms one-half cash, balance on place at 7%. For further information write
D. F. CARTER, Owner, LEOTI, 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., bal. fine meadow and pasture with plenty good timber, only $75 per a., good terms and poss., if wanted.
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.

80 Acres Only $500

Only 7 miles Wichita. Smooth black loam soil. New 4-room cottage, new barn, etc., only $500 cash, $1,500 Sept. 1st, $500 yearly.
R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE

Immediate possession, 400-acre grain and stock farm. Ten-room modern, 250-ton cement silo, other good improvements, 300 acres fenced, and cross fenced hog and sheep tight, 375 acres wheat goes with the place. Will give liberal terms. It will pay you to investigate this. 5 miles S. W. of Hutchinson, Kan., at White Side station.
R. C. EPPUSON, OWNER,
124 E. 13th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

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 1½ 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 $6 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
DOWNEY & JOHNSON LAND COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE FOR LIST of farms in the corn and wheat belt of Okla. $25 to $50 per acre.
L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

$20 TO $60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder.
E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA—Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings offered at startling prices for quick sale. We have scores of properties that will please you and make you a good investment; send at once for copy of our farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains.
Stuart Land Co., Heavener, Oklahoma.

FARM HOMES in Sunny Oklahoma, 160 acres 5½ miles out, 120 in cult., no sand, 6 rm. house, well improved, pure water, bearing orchard, school 40 rds., $8,500, ½ cash. Many other choice bargains from $3,200 to $20,000 per quarter. Illustrated literature and new map free.
DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

Bargains in the Great Southwest

The following bargains have been selected by the officers of the Great Southwest Association, and are representative bargains which can be bought from authorized real estate agents of the territory. Every farm is a bonafide offer. When writing, simply refer to the number of the farm and you will be put immediately in touch with the owner or real estate man who has it for sale.

FARM NO. 1—Fine Dairy Farm, near Garden City, Kansas, 968 acres, good improvements; 300 acres meadow and farm land, balance pasture; one mile to railroad station, $16 per acre; terms.
FARM NO. 2—800 acres level wheat land, Ford county, Kansas, some improvements. Price $20 per acre.
FARM NO. 3—A section of land, every acre tillable, at $25 an acre. Near Stonington, Colorado. 250 acres this same farm produced over $50 an acre last year.
FARM NO. 4—640 acres, Gray county, level, every foot tillable, well improved, close in, good water, 200 acres fine wheat, 120 acres other crops, half goes, $30 per acre, good terms.
FARM NO. 5—A smooth, level section, Kearny county, Kansas, five miles of Santa Fe railroad, price $20 per acre.
FARM NO. 6—Irrigated farm five miles from Garden City, eight room house, 25 acres of alfalfa, 100 acres wheat, $110 per acre. A money maker for some one.
FARM NO. 7—Eight hundred acres, wheat land. All in body, house, barn, well, mill, fenced, 80 acres plowed, smooth, 6 miles out, near school, terms, $22 acre.
FARM NO. 8—2400 acres, very fine. Two miles of Lakin, Kansas. Suitable for colonization, $17.50. Write for map and description.
FARM NO. 9—320 acres, Hodgeman Co., Kansas, well improved, level land, shallow water; 200 acres in cultivation, mostly in wheat. Near school. Price $35 per acre. Carry $4900.
FARM NO. 10—320 acres, Seward Co., Kansas, choice wheat land, improved, 2 miles of good town, 280 acres in cultivation, price $12,800, terms on $7,700 ten years at 6%.
FARM NO. 11—Improved 640 acres of best land in Ford county, Kansas, well located; 520 acres in wheat, ⅓ goes delivered. Price $45, can make terms.
FARM NO. 12—320 acres, Meade Co., Kansas, 5½ miles town, 160 grass, 160 wheat, ¼ goes. Smooth and level, $35 an acre; liberal terms, center of big wheat raising district.
FARM NO. 13—6400 acres, improved stock and grain farm, 6 miles from Stonington, Colorado. Level buffalo loam; $17.50 per acre; proposed railroad, bonds voted. Would sell part.
FARM NO. 14—320 acres, Haskell Co., Kansas, unimproved, level as a floor; every acre tillable. Extra good, best bargain on my list. Price $4800, terms on $2500, 6%.
FARM NO. 49—560 acres 4½ miles north of Holly, Colo., 20 in wheat. Fair improvements. Fenced. Fine school advantages. Thickly settled dairy country. $30.00 per acre. Terms.
FARM NO. 50—Fine quarter section eight miles south of Holly, Colorado. Unimproved. Fine wheat land. $3,500.00. Write for other bargains.

We have a larger list which will be sent you on application, also a booklet written by agricultural experts and men experienced in the territory. Read what these men have to say about the country and what the pictures show for themselves.

The Great Southwest Association is a body of practical business men and farmers who helped establish the communities of Southwest Kansas, Northwest Oklahoma, and Southeast Colorado. They are spending their money for this advertisement, which is an invitation to worthy farmers to come out and be their neighbors and citizens of the territory.

In this area large crops are being produced and farmers are making money. Forty acres at Northern or Eastern prices, can be replaced by four hundred acres of new land and will bring independence to the buyer in five years.

The Great Southwest Association
A Co-operative Non-profiting Organization.
Headquarters: 678 Front Street, Dodge City, Kansas

OKLAHOMA

100 ACRES, 12 miles from McAlester, 6 mi. good R. R. town. All bottom and second bottom. All in cult. Fair imp. This is good land. Price $50 per acre.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

FOR SALE—Some good farms including some good fruit farms. **T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.**

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO., Pine Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm lands.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

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

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO.
Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list.
C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request.
Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

BEST STOCK RANCH IN COLORADO
3,500 acres, 1,200 alfalfa land, shallow water, corrals, fenced, running water for 1,000 cattle. Near station. Price $80,000; terms. **Harry E. Tandy, Hugo, Colorado.**

HOMESTEAD LAND
All level land, no rocks, no sage mountains, where crops are sure. Stamps for information. **Ramah Land & Investment Co., 15 El Paso Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.**

320 ACRES, with 200 a. under one of Rocky Ford's best ditches. 100 a. alfalfa, 65 a. winter wheat, balance good farming land, living water on place. Near outside range. An ideal dairy ranch. Condensery truck passes gate each day. Price $18,000. Good terms. **Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colo.**

COLORADO WANTS YOU—Exceptional opportunities for men and women of energy and intelligence in agricultural, livestock, industrial and business lines. No other state offers productive farm lands at such modest prices, and no other state produces greater values per cultivated acre in proportion to investment. If you want a home where business opportunities combine with climatic and scenic advantages write for free literature descriptive of all sections of state. Every statement contained in state literature is conservative and capable of proof. **State Board of Immigration, Room 78, Denver, Colorado.**

S. E. COLORADO

The place to invest now. Come see for yourself. Prices lowest, land the best.
Mulder Land Co., Holly, Colorado

Best Lands

I own 7,000 acres of the best farm land in East Colorado. Corn, wheat, kafir, etc. See our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts—now.
R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

Colorado Lands Near Denver

160 acres, 20 miles to Denver and mile and half to station, coal mine, beet dump and school, good soil, lays fine, 15 acres in alfalfa, balance beet and wheat land, good water right, fenced, small buildings. Price $125 per acre for land and water, $2000 down, balance ten yearly payments, 6 per cent interest. Immediate possession or purchaser can assume lease with possession next fall.

160 acres adjoining Hudson, 30 miles to Denver, all under irrigation ditch, but not under plow, sandy loam, good beet and alfalfa land; Hudson has bank, two elevators, lumber yard, high school, beet dump, several stores, garages, hotels, etc., fine growing town. Price $110 per acre for land and water right, $2,000 down, balance ten yearly payments, six per cent interest.

640 acres, one mile to Platteville, 35 miles to Denver, nearly all under irrigation and in crop; no buildings, fenced, 80 in alfalfa, good water right, will divide if purchaser does not want whole section or can add two more sections adjoining if want more land. Price $100 per acre, $15 per acre down, balance ten yearly payments, 6 per cent interest.

1440 acres, cattle proposition, 5 miles to Hudson, living water, fenced, shelter fair ranch buildings, good grass land, not irrigated. Price $20 per acre, easy terms.

2040 acres, wonderful colonization proposition, 8 miles south of Keenesburg, 35 miles to Denver, good soil, lays fine, all below irrigation canal but no water rights now go with land but within few years no doubt will have plenty of water for this land and will sell then at high figure, good wheat land in well settled neighborhood. This land is retailing at $40 per acre to adjoining farmers. We will retail at $40 or make attractive price to someone buying whole tract. Very easy terms.

NOTE: We hold as trustee nearly 20,000 acres irrigated and non-irrigated land near Denver which we are offering at forced sale under order of Court at very low prices and on unusually easy terms. Write for map and come to see us.

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST CO., Trustee
701 Ideal Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FLORIDA

FREE FLORIDA SUGAR FARMS—25 cents per acre monthly, gets any size farm. Profit Sharing Certificates guaranteeing money back, from profits of our farms with every payment. No interest. Owing to demand for sugar lands prices will advance $1 per acre each month after June first. Buy now and make the profit. Free booklet.
Ideal American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla.

IDAHO.

FAMOUS BOISE VALLEY FARMS
Excels in production of livestock, potatoes, hay, grains and fruits. Write for prices and description. **Jackson & Bushby, Parma, Ida.**

MASSACHUSETTS

GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. **D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.**

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. **Land Market, Box 643, Meridian, Miss.**

MISSOURI

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

LISTEN! Improved 55 a., 10 in fruit, $1800, $500 down. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Missouri.**

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, **Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.**

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, **Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.**

FOR SALE—160 acres of land in Taney Co., Mo. **John E. Du Bois, Farm Agent, Middletown, N. Y.**

120-ACRE HOME; mile of county seat. Finely improved; fine land; bargain; cinch it now; write **Weaver Land & Loan Co., Clinton, Mo.**

FREE—All about the Ozark country, **map** and list of cheap lands.
Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

THE HOMESEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms.
Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

TRADE 37½ ACRES in Taney Co., Mo., for tractor and plows. Fordson preferred.
Z. Hager, Ford, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write **J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.**

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.**

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

HENRY COUNTY, the Garden Spot of Mo. Big bargains. Price of land here too low considering quality. Don't forget this—write us now. **Weaver Land & Loan Co., Clinton, Mo.**

ATTENTION FARMERS
Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, $30 to $50 acre. **Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.**

NEBRASKA

160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat. Six and a half miles from Culbertson. Price $5,000. **A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.**

NORTHEAST NEB. farm bargains. Remember, we are in the surest crop section of Neb. No crop failures. Large list, 40's, 80's, 160's, 240's, 320's, 640's. Also ranches for sale. **Lemont Land Co., Norfolk, Nebraska.**

PIERCE CO. NEB. FARMS FOR SALE.
Highly improved farms of 80, 160, 240, 320, 480 acres. Grows best crops alfalfa, corn, oats, wheat and rye. Write owners for prices.
Pierce Investment Co., Pierce, Neb.

NEW YORK

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.

NORTH DAKOTA

FARMS Improved and unimproved. List free. Mention paper. **L. M. Gulden, Englevale, N. D.**

TEXAS

FINEST OPPORTUNITIES for diversified farming. How much land do you want and what terms? Improved or unimproved?
Railroad Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today.
J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—to hear from owner of farm for sale.
Mrs. W. Booth, H .P. Station, Des Moines, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

METHODS of marketing wheat after the termination of government control and the passing of the guaranteed price are receiving serious consideration of the trade. The refusal of many Kansas dealers to purchase wheat of farmers at current price levels, owing to their inability to obtain cars without delay and fear that the passing of the government control may cause a severe downturn in prices, has turned the eyes of producers upon the de-control activities of Wheat Director Barnes. Many Kansas farmers have little hope for marketing their stocks of wheat before the close of the month, at which time government control ceases, and the possibility of a sharp break in prices is causing concern.

New Wheat Marketing

Attention of producers and grain market interests is now focused on the activities of the United States Grain Corporation in outlining methods for marketing wheat in the de-control period. Resumption of wheat future trading immediately after the termination of the guarantee on May 31 is unlikely, and, without a continuation of the guarantee, farmers would suffer. If cars are obtainable, the sale of wheat before the close of the old crop year still appears advisable. For the new crop year as a whole, the outlook also is bullish, the huge foreign needs expected to maintain values at extraordinary levels.

Early Grain Sales Advised

The sale of wheat as soon as possible before the close of the old crop year still appears advisable, but failure to dispose of the grain before a possible break occurs should not be particularly regretted. Prospects for bread grain prices on the 1920-21 crop point to a higher level of prices than prevailed in the crop year now coming to a close. My strong suggestions for marketing wheat of the old crop now are not based on any feeling of bearishness as regards the new crop outlook. While higher levels are possible on the new crop than quoted on the current market, sharply lower prices may prevail in the intermediate period, probably early in the new crop marketing season. A readjustment of prices, often sharp, is witnessed usually when new wheat begins flowing into markets in large volume. A year ago, prices receded from a top of approximately $3 a bushel in Kansas City in May to the government figures in July and August, when the movement was at its peak.

A slight easing of prices occurred in the wheat market the past week, closing sales showing a loss of about 3 cents. Dark hard wheat was quoted at a nominal top of $3.13 a bushel, and hard winter wheat of ordinary quality sold above $3 a bushel. Red winter wheat ranged up to $3.03. Foreigners were out of the market a short time during the week, apparently making an effort to temporarily depress prices. Bids for wheat for export shipment ranged up to $3.28 a bushel, f. a. s. the Gulf ports, for June and July shipment, tho early in the week they had fallen down to $3.20. Exports of wheat for the week from Argentine amounted to 11 million bushels, an enormous quantity. Under normal conditions this would have brought about a sharp break in the domestic market, but with Europe's needs so huge, the report of the heavy outgoing movement from the South American republic was given little attention. Domestic mill demand continued sluggish.

Corn Reaches a New Level

For the first time corn reached the $2 level in the carlot market. The movement of the coarse grain from the interior continues seriously restricted by a shortage of cars, and any slight spurt in feeding demand forces a sharp rise in prices. A similar condition prevails in the oats trade, the minor cereal selling at a top of $1.22 a bushel, a new record figure in the history of the market. Gains in the corn market amounted to 5 to 12 cents a bushel, while oats were unchanged to 1 cent higher. The deferred deliveries of corn failed to evidence such bullishness as was displayed in the carlot trade. The December delivery closed with a slight loss, with the July and September futures advanced fractionally. The trade expects a break almost momentarily, but occasional setbacks in prices have thus far been followed by a sharp upturn.

Kafirs in Demand

Kafir and milo advanced about 25 cents a hundredweight, with sales around $2.75 to $2.85 in Kansas City. The spurt in values is due in a measure to the tight position in which handlers who have sold short now find themselves. The sorghum grains, of which there is an abundance in the country, have thus far on the crop failed to move marketward in a large volume, serious car shortage restricting the movement. A good demand prevails from the East, but dealers are unable to fill more than a portion of the orders.

Strong opposition to bearish pressure is being displayed in the bran and shorts market. Bran for spot shipment is bringing $54 a ton in Kansas City, while sales for June delivery are being made at $50 to $51. Gray shorts are selling at $61 a ton in Kansas City. Mill operations show no signs of increasing the remainder of the old crop year, so a downturn of any significance is unlikely before July. Still, pastures are being substituted on a large scale for bran, and this may soon have a depressing effect. It is not wise to purchase more than immediate needs of the offal, for further upturns in prices are very improbable.

Timothy and prairie hay are in the spotlight so far as strength in the forage market is concerned. The South is providing an unlimited outlet for offerings of the tame hay, while the South, Northwest and Canada are taking as much prairie as the trade can offer. Feeding demand for alfalfa has slackened slightly, but millers are heavy buyers of grades suitable for their requirements. There is so little good feeding alfalfa moving marketward that a downturn in prices before the new crop begins moving is improbable. New alfalfa will begin moving within the next few days, and early arrivals, if showing good quality, should bring around $28 to $30 a ton in Kansas City. Cheap or damaged new hay, however, may be sharply discounted.

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.**

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it.
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

7% For 40 years we have paid our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after thorough investigation. Ask for loan list No. 907.
PERKINS & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

$60,000 FOR A HOG

Ours are not worth this money, neither is any other hog, but we have two very choice Poland China boars of last Sept. farrow that are big type, high back, stretchy fellows, ready for service. We will sell at $50 each—they are worth much more—guaranteed in every way; Sire Caldwell's Big Bob; dam Mogul out of Giantess Girl by Big Bob Wonder.

Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan.

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.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have nothing for sale at present except some good fall pigs, but will have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale soon.
FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Baby Pigs For Sale

Baby pigs from A. J. Swingle's herd of big type, heavy boned, prolific Poland China hogs. Write for description and prices.
A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Polands

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immuned; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in a choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. They weighed up to 200 pounds on March 15th. Write us for description and price.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

REAL POLANDS AT FARMER'S PRICES

Choice gilts of Big Bob Wonder and Big Timm breeding bred to Hillcrest Orange Model by the $10,000 Orange Model. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Sheridan's Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at right prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carneiro, Kan.

FALL PIGS FOR SALE

Have a few fall boars to sell. They are sired by a son of Big Bob Wonder and out of Big Timm sows. They are real good stretchy fellows and will make large hogs at maturity.
JAMES ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

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. Immuned. Satisfaction. Phone Wichita 589.
GSELL & WEBB, WICHITA, 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.

Big Type Polands

One extra good fall boar sired by Hadley's Defender; weight about 200 pounds. Also spring pigs sired by Wonder Bob, grandsire Caldwell's Big Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—"More Money from Hogs."
G. B. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

Hume Herd Chester White Hogs

For sale. 4 fall boars, well grown and ready to use; priced for quick sale $50 to $65. First check gets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; 50 spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin. Write at once. CLAUDE B. THOMPSON, HUME, MO.

Prince Tip Top, Grand Champion of Kansas, Heads My Herd

Gilts bred for May and June pigs and a few more fall boars sired by Prince Tip Top. Gilts $75; boars $50, $60 and $75. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES Bred gilts all sold. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS

For sale. A. C. HOKE, Parsons, Kansas.

O. I. C. PIGS Pairs or trios, not akin.
HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

O. I. C. PIGS Either sex; priced to sell.
E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MISSOURI

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITES bred gilts; for quick sale $50 and $60.
W. K. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 26—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., C. W. McCampbell, Sale Mgr.
May 29—W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa. Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
June 1—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane,
June 16—E. Ogden & 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. Nauman, Craig, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.
June 18—(Evening) John Crist, Skidmore, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Ass'n., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Secy.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Ass'n sale. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

August 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 21—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

Hampshire Hogs

Aug. 29—Kansas Hampshire Breeders Ass'n sale, Topeka, Kan.

Sale Reports

McNeil Has Good Sale.

C. A. McNeil's Holstein sale held at Columbus, Kan., Saturday, May 8, was a good sale and resulted in a $308 average for the cattle cataloged including quite a number of bulls and heifers about one year old. Buyers from Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas took the offering at remarkably even prices. The top price being $425.00 paid by S. C. Lindsay of El Dorado Springs, Mo., for Lot 24, Lady Shadyhook Johanna 122827 by Sir Johanna Aaggie Lad. Mr McNeil expressed himself as well satisfied with the sale and the cattle should make good for their new owners at the prices paid.

Leavenworth County Holstein Sale.

The Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' association held their three days' sale of high grade and registered Holsteins at Leavenworth, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The 100 grades sold for prices ranging from $100 to $300 each and the 60 purebreds averaged around $375 with a $680 top paid by W. J. O'Brien, of Tonganoxie, Kan., for a cow sired by Canary Butter Boy King and consigned by E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan. Breeders were present from all over the country and it was three great days of visiting among Holstein breeders. The prices received were not as good as they should have been considering the quality of most of the offerings. W. J. O'Brien, who managed the sale and who is a well known Leavenworth county Holstein breeder and auctioneer, was on the job early and late and while everything was in the hands of Col. O'Brien it was pleasing to note the interest manifested by Leavenworth business men in this sale. I. N. Chapman, the popular Leavenworth county agent, was on the job and rendered valuable assistance. E. Y. Blum, secretary of the commercial club, was active with suggestions and was a factor in making the sale a success. Thursday noon the commercial club entertained the visitors at the Elk's club where luncheon was served. Otto H. Wulfekuhler, president of the Wulfekuhler state bank in Leavenworth, has backed the dairy interests in Leavenworth county financially and otherwise and is still doing so. Wednesday evening the county association held their regular meeting in the commercial club rooms and transactedd business pertaining to the association. Leavenworth will start work on their new sale pavilion soon and it is expected that it will be ready for the next sale which will be held probably in October.

Money Making Prices for Youngsters.

7 bulls average	$1,410
36 females average	1,461
43 head average	1,452

With a great sale crowd, a strong offering and apparently every preliminary looked after, the H. C. Lookabaugh Shorthorn sale on the 14th seemed to get away to a poor start, and, it was the absolute values of the cattle that made them sell. At no point in the auction did the great audience, attracted by the fame of the Lookabaugh herd and the thoro advertising of the sale, appear responsive to the auctioneer. For some inexplicable reason the poor selling order (or lack of selling order) was allowed to contribute another obstacle, and to cap it all a terrific rain storm occupied most of the selling time, making seeing and hearing very difficult. The balance of the story is found in the preceding summary and the appended list of sales. Since more than half the offering were yearlings or younger, an average of $1,450 means a very profitable business. The top price was $3,600, paid for a four-year-old cow and bull calf, and the lowest price was $500, for a yearling heifer carrying none of Mr. Lookabaugh's breeding. Following is a list of representative sales:

BULLS

Tulip's Lord, 1 year, Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.	$2,000
Looky's Sultan, 1 year, Wm. Hansell, Ottumwa, Ia.	1,475
Proud Lord, 3 years, J. D. Bowman, Watonga, Okla.	3,100
Pleasant Vern Sultan, 1 year, Jake Alderson, Nash, Okla.	950
Sultan of Orange, 1 year, H. V. Corey, Stroud, Okla.	725
Fearless Sultan, 3 years, R. H. Lacour, May, Okla.	1,100

FEMALES

Fairy Queen 24th and calf, four years, Jno. Noel, Hitchcock, Okla.	3,600
Rosewood Emma, 3 years, John Noel	2,625
Pleasant Violet, 3 years, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio	2,100
Pleasant Acres Mysie, 3 years, Dr. Cott, Okmulgee, Okla.	$2,825
Pleasant Avon Violet, 3 years, Dr. Wm. Cott	1,725
Pleasant Graceful, 3 years, Heberling & Schofield, Ponca City, Okla.	1,325
Pleasant Violet 5th, B. S. Mahew, Red Rock, Okla.	1,500
Sultan's Missie Rose, 1 year, R. L. Donald, Louisville, Tex.	900
Pleasant Bud, 8 years, Dr. Cott	2,475
57th Duchess of Gloster, Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	1,075
Juliette's Caledonia, 1 year, J. V. Noel	1,950
Lady Marengo 9th, 1 year, J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo.	1,500
Caledonia Coleen, 1 year, Jake Alderson	1,475
Lord's Averne, 2 years, Achenbach Bros.	1,650
Lord's Missie, 1 year, Will Stewart, Paris, Ill.	1,650
Lord's Lucinda, 1 year, Jake Alderson	1,525
Commander's Primrose, Gillam & Sharp, Checotah, Okla.	1,225
Avondale's Butterfly, 4 years, Harry Blake, Duncan, Okla.	1,300
Pleasant Leaf, 1 year, Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.	1,125
Clementina's Beauty, 3 years, Dr. H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.	750
Miss Butterfly, 5 years, Fred E. Buckminster, Lahoma, Okla.	1,500
Type's Primrose, 3 years, Park Salter.	1,400
Pleasant Emma, 1 year, Wm. Milne, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.	500
Lady Vivian, 3 years, F. P. Bidwell, Waukomis, Okla.	1,425

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan., are offering for sale two extra good Poland China boars of last September farrow. They are by Caldwell's Big Bob and out of an extra good daughter of Big Bob Wonder. These high backed, stretchy fellows carry a strong combination of the Big Bob blood and are ready for service in your herd. They are priced worth the money for a quick sale.—Advertisement.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has sold more purebred Holsteins at auction as sales manager for the big Kansas Holstein association and for other prominent breeders than any man in the West and his judgment ought to be mighty good. He believes that the scarcity of farm labor is forcing quite a number of breeders and dairymen to reduce their herds this spring but by fall, trouble will in a measure at least, have righted itself and that dairy cattle will be higher than ever. He will shortly start the advertisements of two big sales of purebreds in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and would like for breeders everywhere to send in their names right now for the catalogs. Both are very high class offerings. Address, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Ayrshires for Sale.

Dan D. Casement, Juniata Farm, Manhattan, Kan., offers in the Ayrshire section of this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, three calves, from four to six months old and a bred heifer. The bull calves are out of advanced registry dams by Cavalier's College Master, a son of the bull that was champion of the national dairy show for four years and out of the champion cow of the 1912 show. The heifer calf is by the same bull and out of an excellent dam. The bred heifer is out of an advanced registry dam by a son of Canary Belle, the champion producer of Kansas. These young Ayrshires are of most excellent breeding and are really worth much more than Mr. Casement is pricing them at but he wants to move them as quickly as possible and is certainly pricing them right. Write to him right now if you want a bargain in something that is really choice.—Advertisement.

Robinson & Shultz to Sell.

In this issue appears the announcement of the dissolution sale of the Robinson & Shultz herd of Holstein-Friesians at the home farm adjoining Independence. Robinson & Shultz are among the most prominent breeders of high class Holstein-Friesians in the West today and it is to men like Robinson & Shultz that is due in a very large measure the credit for the high standing of Kansas as a Holstein center worthy the notice of the best breeders of Holsteins in the country. In their own auction sales at Independence they have always sold high class cattle and cattle that have given the best of satisfaction. The same is true of their consignments to the big association sales. They are breeders of standing with other breeders in Kansas and elsewhere and all will be sorry to see this great herd dispersed. The dissolution sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze shortly. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is the sales manager. He would like to have you send him your name for the catalog at once. Watch for the display advertisement.—Advertisement.

See 300 Scotch Shorthorns Sell.

An event which for educational and business features has not been equalled in this territory, will be the circuit of five Shorthorn sales to be held at Maryville, Mo., June 16 to 18, inclusive. In these sales 300 Shorthorns of the best Scotch breeding will be sold. The strength of this aggregation of sale cattle can better be understood, perhaps, when we state that the offering of Bellows Bros., who sell the second day, is the strongest in the 40 years the herd has been established, and the other firms of the circuit necessarily are putting up relatively strong offerings for their respective sales. The chance to spend a few days at one point where one can see five or six excellent herds and public sale offerings from them totaling 300 head sold in such a way as to make probable many opportunities to buy good values is one that has not appeared before in this territory, and we urge attention to the page advertisement in this issue and application for separate sale catalog to each party represented in the circuit.—Advertisement.

Kansas Holstein Association Meet.

The board of directors and the sales committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas met at Herington, Kan., March 5, and among other things planned for the good of the association was a big attendance of boosters from the Kansas association at the national show and sale at St. Paul the first week in June. President Walter Smith, Topeka, has the arrangements for the special Pullmans that will leave Topeka the evening of May 31 in charge and if you want to go with this bunch of boosters you should get in touch with Walter Smith, Topeka, at once. One Pullman is going sure and the second one can be arranged for if you get busy at once and let Mr. Smith know you want to go. The big Kansas association will be represented in the big show and sale with a handsome float and W. H. Mott,

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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 Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings
And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, Illustrator and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.
SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Wooddell's Durocs

15 toppy 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

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

August boars and gilts, immuned; weanling pigs (8 to 10 weeks old) after May 1st, registered at $15 up. Pathfinder's Orion Col. Sensation and other big type strains. Satisfaction or your money back.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS

either sex $40. Pairs and trios not akin; recorded and guaranteed immune. March pigs either sex, weaned May 8th, $20 each. Express prepaid on pigs.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Gilts Practically All Sold

but we have a few good fall boars sired by Uneeda High Orion our Grand Champion boar. We are pricing these to sell. We also have one yearling by the same boar 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

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A toppy bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneeda 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 immune $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.

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.
R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. (Jewell County)

Pathfinder Duroc Boar

Twelve months old; $100.
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Boned Spotted Polands

Choice September and October boars for sale ready for service. A few gilts bred or open.
CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS
(Riley County)

For Sale Spotted Poland boars and gilts; some weanling pigs now; more later on. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

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.

SUNFLOWER HERD HAMPSHIRES

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

MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRES

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRES Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

FOR BUYERS: When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

FOR SELLERS: Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

To be sure of starting or stopping your advertisement with any certain issue, have your instructions reach us ten days before the date of that issue.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

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George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Glen Putman, Iowa, 2808 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.

Herington, Kan., has this matter in charge. If you want to be included in this big Kansas party write Mr. Smith today.

F. M. King's Holstein Sale.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., the well known Holstein-Friesian sales manager, announces June 28 as the date for the big F. M. King sale of 100 purebred Holsteins at his farm near Grandview, Mo. Display advertising of this sale appears in the next issue. It is a great lot of cattle and affords a splendid opportunity to secure choice individuals at moderate prices. Mr. Mott would like to send you the catalog and would appreciate it very much if you would send him your name right now so that he can have your envelope addressed and stamped ready to mail the catalog to you immediately after they are off the press. Address, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sales manager.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

For real bargains in choice bred gilts of the best Poland type and breeding, try the Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., are offering some mighty good boars and bred gilts for sale. These gilts are bred for May and June farrow and are priced right. There are no better Polands than are raised on the Deming Ranch. Address H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., Oswego, Kan. —Advertisement.

Roy Johnston has some extra good Holstein bull calves for sale. These calves are good ones nearly ready for service. Mr. Johnston has been culling his herd for a number of years and has only the real producers left. These calves are out of these good cows. They are priced worth the money and should go fast. Mr. Johnston's home is South Mound, Kan. His postoffice Erie, Kan. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Lant Brothers Durocs

Lant Brothers of Dennis, Kansas are advertising some especially good fall pigs both boars and gilts. These are real top notchers. Some extra good herd boar prospects among them. They are sired by Lant Brothers' Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder and King the Col. boars, and are out of matured sows weighing seven to eight hundred pounds. The dams are of Orion Cherry King; Pals Col. Long Wonder and Illustrator breeding. Lant Brothers have been breeding Durocs for 25 years. They are one of the oldest and most reliable breeding firms in the West. Lant has Durocs that are strictly high class. You are dealing with reliable high class men when you buy from them. If you need a real herd boar or some choice gilts write them at Dennis, Kansas and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Drybread's Hereford Sale.

The attendance at Sam Drybread's sale at Independence, Kan., was not up to expectations on account no doubt of press of farm work. The offering, a good useful bunch of cattle, was presented with a few exceptions in good condition and should have brought more money. Hampton Lass by Roehapton 19th topped the sale, selling for $1,010 to W. H. Chapple, of Woodward, Okla., who was the heaviest individual purchaser. Kuhn Bros., of Chanute, Kan., were good buyers, taking a car of good females and two nice bulls. The 50 head of cattle of breeding age sold for $12,115, or an average of $242.25. In addition to these nearly 50 head of coming yearling heifers were sold in bunches to suit buyers. The demand for bulls was very good, no high prices were recorded, the top bull going to Brown & Barnett, of Waun, Okla., at $300. These buyers also took several females and another young bull.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

A. H. Taylor, R. 4, Sedgwick, Kan., is offering for sale some extra good Percheron stallions. These include three 2-year-olds and three 3-year-olds. They are well bred and have state licenses and certificates of soundness. They are bred right, made right and priced right. If you want a good stallion ready to go right into a breeding season get in touch with Mr. Taylor.—Advertisement.

McComas Will Sell Durocs

W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., is a pioneer breeder of Durocs and has used the columns of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze quite extensively in advertising Durocs for sale. He is changing his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to include spring boars for sale. He has a good supply of toppy individuals in way of both fall and spring boars sired by the following herd sires: Jack's Orion King A, a son of the 1917 national junior champion; Col. Pathfinder, a grandson of Pathfinder; and a son of Great Sensation out of a Col. Uneeda dam. These Durocs are all in good thrifty condition, well grown out, with plenty of alfalfa, grass and milk, as well as other feeds. The McComas farm is at the west edge of Wichita, Kan. Prospective buyers and others are always welcome to come and see the hogs. Mr. McComas has always done a large mail order business in selling hogs and his business is steadily increasing. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write or talk to Mr. McComas about buying some Durocs. Address W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

Spring Polands And a Yearling Boar.

Disher's Giant, one of the giants of the Poland breed, sired the 1100 pound Morton's Giant, another one of the world's greatest sized boars. Gsell & Webb, Wichita, Kan., have a yearling boar by Morton's Giant that undoubtedly will be as large as his sire when he gets his growth. Altho a March yearling he stands 36 inches high, is 60 inches long and has a 9 inch bone. He is a proven breeder. Most of the Gsell & Webb herd is strong in the Disher's Giant blood and they now want to introduce new blood thru a sire and for that reason are ready to sell this proven and yet more promising herd boar. In addition to the boar, they have for sale spring pigs, both sex, mainly Disher's Giant breeding. Breeding of the dams: Big Orphan, Big Bob, Columbus Defender, and Orphan Grand Master. Everything immuned and satisfaction guaranteed. Gsell & Webb start their ad in this issue. Write or phone them today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Phone Wichita No. 587 or address Gsell & Webb, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

Two Shorthorn Cows Brought Twins.

Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., has two Shorthorn cows that one week recently brought twin calves; a pair of heifers and a pair of bulls. In addition to this good fortune Mr. Abildgaard did quite well in both show and sale ring at the Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Show and Sale at Inde-

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

Three two and three three-year-olds; the best of breeding and conformation; state license and certificate of soundness with each horse. Guaranteed breeders. Priced to sell. Come and see them or write us.

A. H. TAYLOR, R. 4, SEDGWICK, KAN.

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

ALL OUR JACKS AND JENNETS

cataloged for our recent sale were sold but we still have a good line of ready to use jacks and bred jennets at private sale.
H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

F. M. King, Kansas City, Mo.

announces a sale of 100 head of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE at his farm near

Grandview, Mo. on June 28, 1920

Details and advertising matter in this paper in the next issue. Write for catalog of this sale to

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Manager

Announcement of Complete Dissolution Sale

of the great herd of Registered Holstein Cattle of

Robinson & Schultz

Independence, Kan. about July 10

Watch for advertising in detail and definite date in this paper. Get your name on the catalog list early and write today to the sales manager, and ask for catalog to be sent you as soon as issued.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Manager

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 a brother of Iowana Sir Ollie, the 1919 grandchampion at the National Dairy Show. 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.

Last Call for the Holstein Dispersal at Prairie View Farm

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1920, BEGINNING AT 12:30

35 head purebred and high grade Holsteins. 21 big, high producing cows, milking or heavy springers; a bunch of extra good young heifers; 3 purebred bulls. See ad in last week's paper.

H. W. Mudge, Gridley, Kansas Farm 1 mile east, 4 miles south of Gridley, (Coffey Co.)

Great Sale of Registered and High Grade Holstein Friesian Cattle at Cherry's Holstein Farm, Pleasanton, Kan., Monday, May 24

30 head of purebred cows and heifers selected from the best herds in the West. 30 head of high grade cows and heifers, two to six years old. Cows milking as high as 60 pounds per day. If you want good ones come to this sale. Don't forget the date. There is good train service in and out of Pleasanton and good hotel accommodations. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock. **THE CHERRY HOLSTEIN CO., PLEASANTON, 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

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 grandsires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address **H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN CALVES

Extra choice, high-grade, beautifully marked calves, either sex. Write us for prices.
W. C. KENYON & SONS,
Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Ill.

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.

HOLSTEINS

Have a large number of heifers ranging from a few days old, to springy two-year-olds and young cows; also a few choice Guernsey and Shorthorn calves. Write **ED. HOWEY, SOUTH SAINT PAUL, MINN.**

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, $25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write
Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, $25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves, $25 crated. **Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.**

Registered Holstein Bull

Coming two year old; King Segis Lyons and Kalmuck breeding. **Rinwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY MALES

Prairie View Jersey Ranch

We have had a "bully" season at Prairie View and offer forty head of male calves from untested dams, from babies to ten months old. Price from $25 to $65. Delivered price quoted on request. Pedigrees and descriptions if you will write us just what you want. Heifer calves $65 to $75 delivered in Kansas at a month old.
O. J. CORLISS & SON, COATS, Pratt Co., KAN.

FIRE SALE OF JERSEYS

Account of total loss by fire, of barns, feed and equipment, we are overcrowded and offer for quick sale, a foundation herd of 6 cows and 2 heifers, all registered, splendid breeding and bred to the best bull in the West.
Hillcroft Farms, M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, fine breeding.
A. H. KNOEPPEL, COLONY, KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE

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

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAY 24 1920 LIBRARY

Hereford Bulls For Sale

Anxiety Breeding

40 head sired by Beau Gaston 366153 by Beau President and Sir Dover 540942 by Beau Dover. 20 of these bulls are from 24 to 30 months old, the other 20 from 16 to 22 months. These bulls are in nice condition, have extra heavy bone; short broad heads and drooping horns; good dark Hereford colors. Priced to sell either one or both car loads or single animals. Have also two extra good herd bulls for sale.

Geo. J. Anstey, Prop.

Fairview Herefords **Massena, Iowa**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Bell M. 2121 Res. W. 5089

P. M. GROSS

Auctioneer

1033 BROADWAY

Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address

816 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN D. SNYDER

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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, KAN.

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.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL

For sale; dark red; 13 months old.

Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kansas

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.

ROYALLY BRED AYRSHIRES, Waterloo, Iowa, June 2

An Ayrshire Offering Rich in Pedigrees and Individuality. 50 Head—Mostly Females

Sale includes Beauty of Cloverdale, by Lessnessocks Dave, grand champion at Ia. and Minn. State Fairs 1919. Daughter of Willowmoor Peter Pan 26th by Beuchan Peter Pan; 3 daughters of Robert's Cavalier by imp Bargenoch Gay Cavalier; 2 are yearling heifers, and 1 a 5-yr.-old cow. Daughter of Willowmoor Robin Hood 29th by imp Willowmoor Robin Hood; Rosebud Nellie Carlton, 2-yr.-old show heifer, Jr. Champion N. D. State, Interstate and Mo. State Fairs, 1919. Only daughter of the great Rosebud's Pride (now dead) and out of the good producing cow Bess Garland by Garland's Success. Rosebud's Pride was sired by Willowmoor Peter Pan 26th and out of the grand champion heifer Nona Spencer. The well known herd header Harperland Chief of Bonnie Brae by Prince of Brookside, dam Harperland Silver Dream, a 5-yr.-old bull, right in his prime. In this sale are a large number of heifers sired by him that prove just what he will do as a sire. His dam Harperland Silver Dream was imported by Adam Seitz and came from the well known Jas. Todd Kilmarnock herd. There will be 12 cows, some right up to calving, and many of them fresh now; about 35 yearling and 2-yr.-old heifers, open and bred, some right up to calving; also a few bulls. Cows and heifers are bred to Harperland Chief of Bonnie Brae or Cavalier's Fashion Plate, by Cavalier's Lord Roseberry. This young bull was the winner of many championships during the 1919 show season. Whether you want yearling heifers, 2-yr.-olds, young cows in calf or aged cows, you will find them in this offering. We do not look for any record-breaking prices. We extend all breeders in the Corn Belt a cordial invitation to come and be our guest sale day. Come the day before if possible and thoroly look over the offering. Send now for catalog and give us names of any of your neighbors or friends interested in Ayrshires, so we can forward them catalogs. We promise a good offering, sold in the Dairy Cattle Congress Sale Pavilion, every animal selling strictly on its merit. Address the sale manager now for catalogs.

LEWIS A. HEISLER, PROP., STOUT, IOWA

Amos Burhans, Sale Manager, Waterloo, Ia.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Breedy 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 Domineer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

(Pottawatomie county)

100 Head Range Bulls

50 Hereford bulls 15 to 24 months old.
50 Shorthorn bulls 14 to 24 months old.
Well grown; ready to use.
A few choice females, either breed, priced for quick sale.

W. F. SIPES,

Johnson Co. Leeton, Mo.

250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by **Don Balboa 14th 596021, by Don Carlos 263493.** 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, (Wabaunsee County), KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULL For Sale

Beau Gudgell 524535; calved Aug. 15, 1915. This bull weighs 1800 in breeding condition, has a good disposition and a sure breeder. Reason for selling, am keeping his heifers. Guaranteed in every way. For further information write

ROBERT STINER, Route 5, Selden, Kansas

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS

Bulls—One Anxiety 4-year-old, 13 young, some ready for service. Sires, Anxiety and Fred Real breeding. Dams—Repeater, Britisher, Dale. Five heifers, same breeding.

S. F. Langenwalter, Halstead, Kansas

WORKING HEREFORDS

50 extra choice coming two-year-old bulls. 150 coming yearling bulls. 20 yearling heifers, just right for calf clubs.

C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, BREEDERS, Hays City, Kansas

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at $125. Come or write.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS

R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

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

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Offers 14 registered Angus bulls from 10 to 25 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices.

H. L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

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.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

Eugene Swinehart Will Sell Holsteins.

Seldom do Holstein buyers have opportunities to buy as good Holsteins as will be sold by Eugene Swinehart, Derby, Kan. Scarcity of help and sickness in the family compel him to dispose of Holsteins that he would not consider selling except under the extenuating circumstances just mentioned. His herd sires are: a son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, and a brother of Iowana Sir Ollie that was the grand champion of the 1919 national dairy show. The females are superior also in individuality and breeding. One of the cows has this spring broken the state record as a senior four-year-old producing in seven days 29 pounds butter and 603 pounds milk and is now continuing on the year test milking 10 gallons daily. Another cow produced 24.66 pounds butter and 560 pounds milk in seven days and has now completed almost seven months of the year test with better than 15,000 pounds milk and milking 8 gallons at this time. Another produced 22.57 pounds butter in 7-day test and now milking 8 gallons in the year test, and fresh last December. Fifteen sisters (two and three year old) of the state record cow are bred to the two herd sires to calve beginning next September. There are several heifers including two by a 36-pound Sadie Vale bull. These records were all made by Mr. Swinehart at his home under the supervision of the State Agricultural college. The cattle are all good individuals and guaranteed tuberculin free. Sold under a ninety-day retest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mr. Swinehart starts an advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. When writing or phoning Mr. Swinehart please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Phone 216 Rose Hill, Kan. Address Eugene Swinehart, Derby, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY O. W. DEVINE

Last Call Donald Shorthorn Sale.

On May 29, W. Preston Donald, the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle of Clio, Iowa, will offer to the public 50 head of very fashionably bred Shorthorn cows and heifers. A large part of the offering will either be bred to or sired by the great show bull Cumberland Choice. This sale will be an opportunity for farmers and breeders to buy seed stock that would be valuable in any herd. Mr. Donald is selling some of his best cattle. The catalogs are ready to mail out. They are interesting and should be of value to all parties interested in this breed of cattle. Please read ad in this issue and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

A Shorthorn Short Course.

A public sale always is instructive, but a series of sales that will be so especially instructive as to warrant the name given above will be held at Maryville, Mo., June 16 to 18 inclusive. There will be three sales, all important, but to save the time of those attending it is planned to sell three offerings on the last day in forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions. It is planned to have visitors come a day or two before the sales begin and thoroly inspect all offerings and the herds contributing them before the selling begins. One of the great advantages in this lies in the value, especially to beginners, in seeing just how the herds are handled. All old breeders, also, especially will appreciate a chance to see the sires and dams represented in the offerings before making selections. As the full page advertisement in this issue shows, the five firms making these sales at Maryville, Mo., are E. Ogden & Son, of Maryville; Bellows Bros., of Maryville; J. H. Degginger, of Albany, Mo.; Dr. O. W. Nauman, of Craig, Mo., and John Crist, of Skidmore, Mo. Write at once for catalog and particulars to each firm, as above, and mention this paper in writing.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON

Why Henry Fields Succeeds.

It is no wonder that Henry Fields, almost with his first year in the purebred business, has made a wonderful success in selling Spotted Poland China hogs. His first year of selling, just closed, developed such an enormous demand among the farmers of the country that he has enlarged his business until he now has Spotted Poland Chinas all over five farms and very likely within the next twelve months, 5,000 young pigs will be farrowed in these herds. Here is one of the secrets of his success. Not only does he advertise thru the big farm papers to the biggest class of buyers, but while he is advertising to the men, he is also advertising in connection with his enormous seed business in such a way that he has thousands of women and children poking up the men of the families to go and buy some of Henry Fields' Spotted Poland Chinas. As a part of his selling program for the coming season, Mr. Fields will hold public sales on Tuesday, August 24, Friday, September 17, and Saturday, October 9. In addition to these sales, he will of course have sales of bred sows in the winter and spring.—Advertisement.

"ALSO SOLD SOME YOUNGER BULLS"

Have had excellent results from this advertising. I not only sold all I advertised but also sold some younger bulls.—A. I. Meier, Breeder of Polled Shorthorn, Abilene, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

Shorthorn Dispersal

(Private Sale)

Herd Established 20 years.

35 young cows with calves at foot.
55 two year old heifers sold open.
15 heifer calves.
75 young cows to calve in May and June.
20 coming two year old bulls.
15 coming yearling bulls.

Everything in excellent breeding condition. Sold in lots to suit purchaser.

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays City, Kansas

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.

WM. WALES & YOUNG, May 26

In the Kansas Shorthorn Asso. sale at Manhattan, Kan., on the above date we will consign our herd bull. Auburn Dale 569935. Also a splendid two-year-old roan cow by Village Knight.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas

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.

High Class Young Scotch Bull

Grandson of Avondale and Cumberland Type. Good roan color, eleven months old. Out of a high class dam. Priced reasonable. Some extra good young Scotch topped bulls of heavy milking ancestry and also a few good females. Come and see them. Farm is nine miles east of Winfield, Kansas. Address

Fred Abildgaard, Route 6, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Cedar Heights Specials

Two pure Scotch bulls, 20 and 22 months old. Some very choice young cows with calves at foot and bred back. Address,

HARRY T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 1 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

FOR SALE: 10 Shorthorn bulls; 7 to 18 months old. Prices $100 to $150.

W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls, cows or heifers.

J. M. INNES, BEARDSLEY, KANSAS

FOR SALE—REG. GALLOWAY BULLS

V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS Baby bull calves, beautiful fellows, 31-32 registered bull and out of our heaviest producing cows. Some class to these calves.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS; A FARM NEED

And a Most Fascinating Facility For Saving Labor And Increasing Profits On Our Farms, Pre-eminently Are

Adapted To The Agriculture Of Kansas And Colorado

You Know This? Yes. Then Why Mention It Here? Because—

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY AND BUY;

The Most Convenient, Most Instructive And Most Economical Opportunity; Will Be In This Season's

Series of Sales at Maryville, Mo.

300 Scotch Shorthorns Sell Here

June 16, 17 and 18

and every opportunity will be given visitors to inspect the parent herds of the five strong sale offerings while they are here. As a Shorthorn short-course and business event combined, possibly nothing so well worthy the time of progressive and ambitious farmers ever has taken place. Herd bulls (several of them, of the highest rank) can be studied, before buying their get. Dams and granddams of heifers can be seen before buying the descendants. Conditions under which these cattle have been grown can be considered. Forward looking farmers, successful breeders and beginners from many states will be met. Lessons in care, and valuable new acquaintances, may alone pay a profit on your time and expense, but the BUYING OPPORTUNITIES WILL BE EXCEPTIONAL beeause of the large number to be sold and the uniformly high degree of desirability. The first step is to get the sale catalogs. Send at once for them without waiting to make your final decision as to the trip. These catalogs are especially interesting and instructive, each representing a man or firm who has worked out success from a somewhat different angle than the others. To get catalogs, address the following, whose sales come in the order named:

E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo., Sale June 16
Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo., Sale June 17
J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo., Sale June 18 (forenoon)
O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo., Sale June 18 (afternoon)
J. H. Crist, Skidmore, Mo., Sale June 18 (evening)

Plan to come Monday or Tuesday before the sales start, so as to make the most of your study of the breeding establishments of Missouri's "Durhamshire." The Commercial Club of Maryville especially welcomes the opportunity to assist visitors to do this. How true it is that nowhere else within easy reach can such a study so conveniently be made of herds affording every element of Shorthorn excellence and interest, will be gathered from what already has been said; from the catalogs which are yours for the asking, and from the following brief notes on the breeders who invite you:

For forty years the name of Bellows Brothers has headed lists of prominent Shorthorn breeders of the West. Three generations of the Bellows family already have had active connection with the management of the breeding plants at Maryville. The state and national shows for a third of a century have recorded conspicuous winnings for this firm. A hundred herds have been founded on, or improved by, breeding stock bought from the Bellows herd. It contributes to the Maryville series, the most conspicuous offering it ever has made; 100 head.

E. Ogden & Sons, who open the series, trace their success to the conviction which came to Lawrence Ogden less than ten years ago, as to the superiority of Shorthorns over everything else for making money on the farm. Wholeheartedly he joined his father, buying for foundation stock only the type, quality and breeding to which successful breeders had come from long experience. Of necessity this start was small in number, for their cash was limited, but so good that in a recent sale 40 head from the Ogden herd of 80 made an average of over $1,600 per head.

J.H. Degginger's herd is a striking example of how quickly a man of means and the character to give him high standing can put himself forward in this business. Having had to dispose of his herd when he entered the army, he lost no time on return in getting back into the Shorthorn colony, as a climax, buying last fall to head his herd, and to use on young females going into this sale, the $10,000 Villager's Rover, the white junior champion of the Iowa State Fair. Unanimously, almost, did the other breeders, with young herd bulls of their own to sell, join in approval of this selection.

Dr. O. W. Nauman is typical of a large class of professional men, who, in order to get profit from their investments in farm land, have had to put purebred cattle on their farms. With the help of experienced breeders he made his first selections from the Hallwood dispersion. Again, with experienced counsel, he was able to select from the bulls imported the past four years, one of the few that have become superior breeders, and fortunately this bull, Brandsby's Officer, gives new blood desirable to every herd.

To the great majority whose purebred herds simply are a part of better farming, the herd of J. H. Crist and his offering to be sold Friday evening, the 18th, will be of greatest interest. Mr. Crist's herd has more than built itself, paying a good dividend annually from the cattle sold during the improvement process, which has trebled its value in a very few years without making any larger demand on the feed production of the farm. His experience is an excellent demonstration of the place Shorthorns should have in good farming.

Pictures of the herd bulls most prominently represented, and of a large number of the animals to be sold, will be found in the catalogs, along with pedigrees and descriptions of everything, directions as to trains, and the terms and conditions of the sales. Write each separate firm, as per address above, for catalog, and mention this paper. Ask for any special information desired. Remember, Maryville, Mo., invites you also.

Again Ready For Immediate Delivery To Your Farm

TWO years spent in the high-speed production of tractors to meet the pressing demand for power overseas--- and we are again ready to supply the farmers "at home" with a limited number of the famous 15-35 Model E Sandusky Tractors. ***And at the unusually low price of $1750.00!***

This price is made at absolutely no sacrifice in quality of material or service. Greater economy in manufacture, gained through large scale war production and a consequent cutting of overhead --both in production and selling--are alone responsible for it. The same built-in quality that has made Sandusky the most dependable tractor on the market--the same competent service that has always gone with every Sandusky sale, is maintained absolutely in our present production. A stock of parts is carried at both factory and branch offices.

THE SANDUSKY TRACTOR

"THE LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE BIG PULL"

15-35 Model E

Compare the specifications here with those of any other tractor made. They tell the tale of the wonderful value you get in this sturdy, powerful machine. Our eight years manufacturing experience and the hundreds of satisfied Sandusky users stand as guarantee of the absolute reliability of this famous tractor.

The Model E pulls four 14-inch plows practically anywhere; it will operate belt machinery up to a 30-inch separator fully equipped. ***There you get an idea of the real power this tractor delivers at both belt and drawbar.***

YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY

To take advantage of this unusual offer you must act quickly. There is but a limited number of these tractors available for home demand. When these are sold, our offer must be withdrawn.

We suggest therefore that you ***wire us immediately***--charges collect--to hold one of these tractors pending the receipt of your letter asking for complete information. This does not obligate you but does protect you on delivery at the $1750 price if you decide to place your order.

FREE INSTRUCTIVE SERVICE

Sandusky service goes with every sale. We will have a competent service man deliver your tractor and remain with you two days, without charge. He will give you thorough instruction in its operation and care.

Brief Specifications

Our own four-cylinder, four-cycle 5x6½ heavy duty, slow speed, vertical motor set crosswise to frame, with straight spur gear drive throughout and direct drive on belt pulley; 2¼ inch diameter crankshaft; four bolt main and connecting rod bearings; positive self-contained combination force feed and splash oiling system; Dixie High Tension magneto, Kingston carburetor, Bennett air cleaner; three speed selective transmission, 2 to 5½ miles per hour with direct drive on low; ideal three-point spring suspension; all steel construction; small over-all dimensions and short turning brakes; easily handled; surplus cooling capacity.

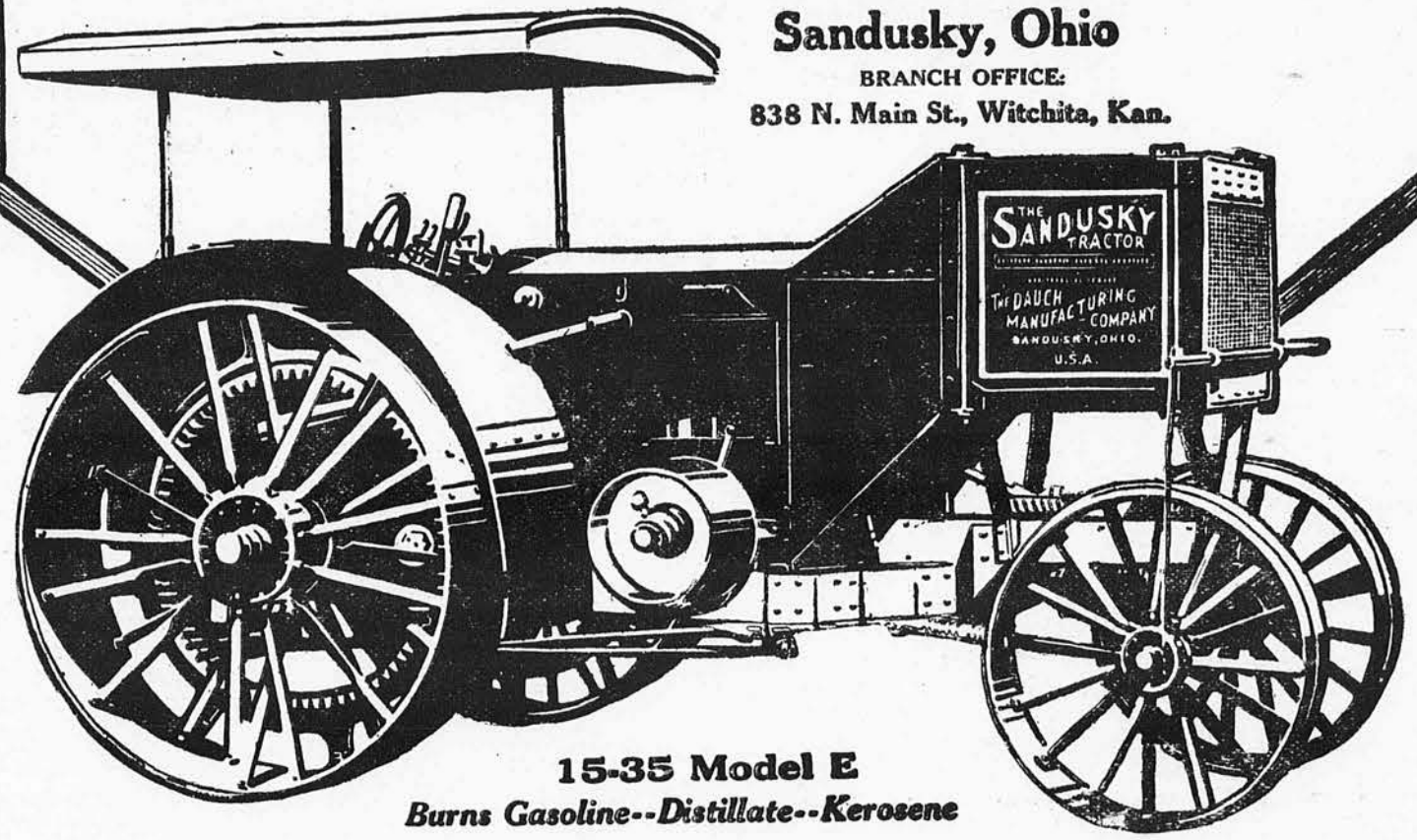
$1750 F.O.B. FACTORY

We also have available at equally attractive prices a few of the popular 10-20 Model J size --a tractor that is making good under all conditions on hundreds of farms.

The Dauch Manufacturing Co.

Sandusky, Ohio

BRANCH OFFICE:
838 N. Main St., Witchita, Kan.



15-35 Model E

Burns Gasoline--Distillate--Kerosene