

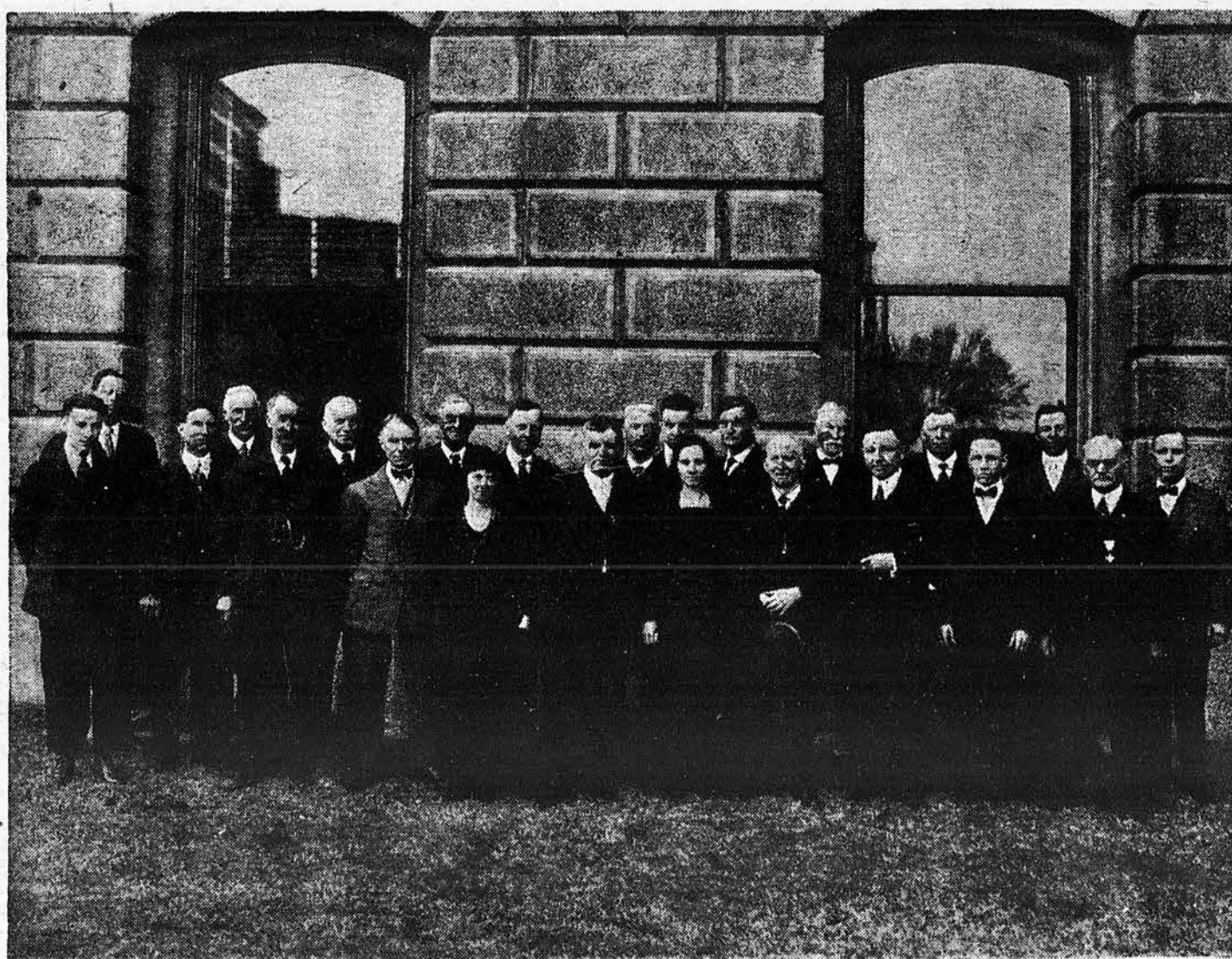
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# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 58

May 1, 1920

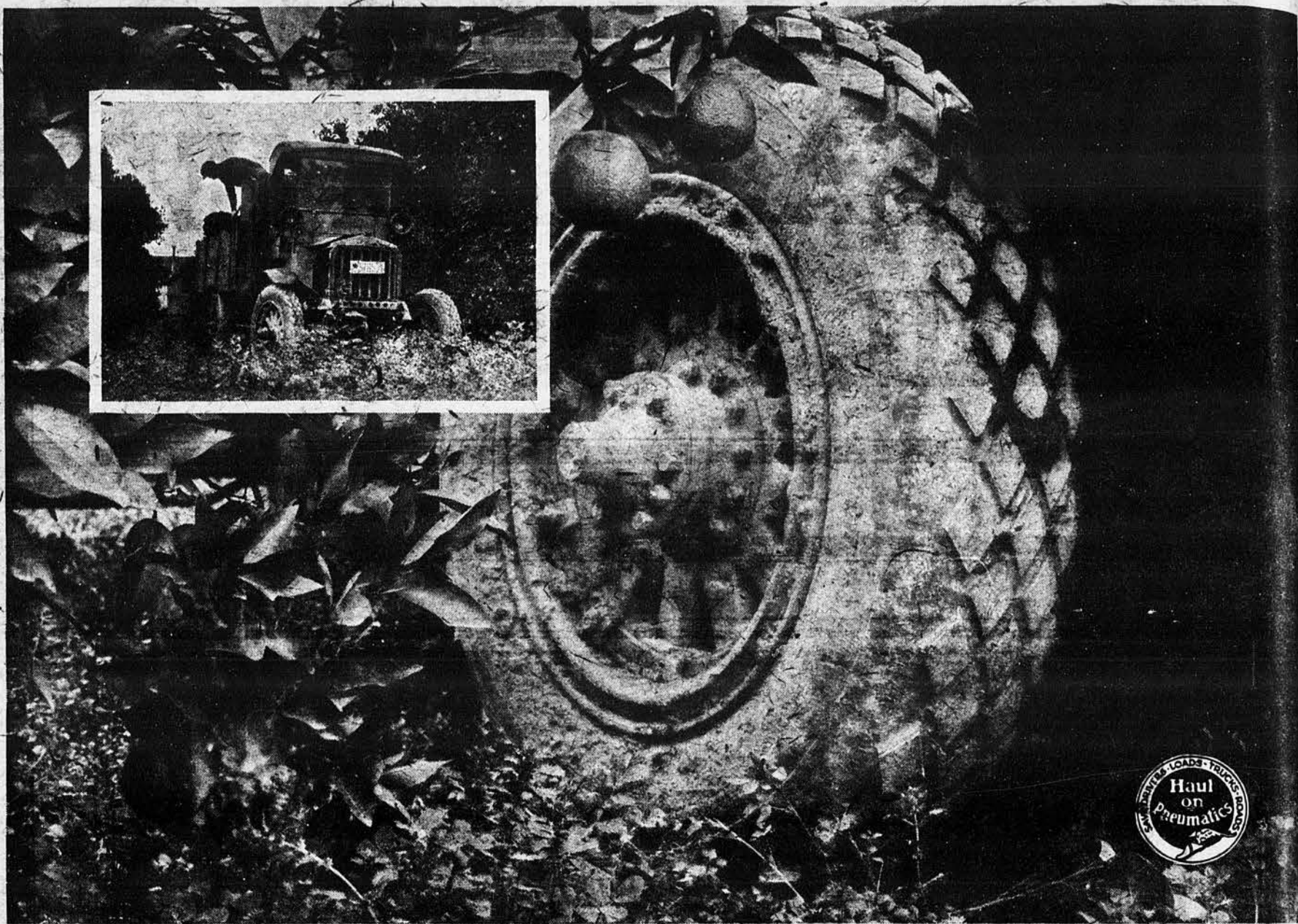
Number 18



## Members and Employees of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

THE STAFF photographer of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze photographed the members and employees of the Kansas state board of agriculture present at a recent meeting of the board held in Topeka, and this picture we are pleased to reproduce on our front cover this week for the benefit of our readers. H. W. Avery of Wakefield, O. O. Wolf of Ottawa and Paul Klein were not present and are not shown in this group. Those in the front row reading from left to right are: Earl Loomis, F. H. Manning, M. J. Hines, Theodore Hammatt, Miss Cecile Davis, W. C. Edwards, Mrs. Edith Mohny, W. J. Young, J. C. Mohler, Claude Carr and I. D. Graham. Those in the back row reading from left to right are: O. A. Edwards, W. J. Tod, E. J. Burton, H. M. Laing, P. H. Lambert, H. G. Kyle, Homer Davis, E. E. Frizell, H. S. Thompson, E. A. Millard, George Knapp and Ivor Davis.





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**T**HE gripping and agile qualities of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks have won for them many significant rural endorsements like the one presented above.

Whether an orchard lies in soft soil, or fencing is to be done in a grassy field, or a mud-bottomed hollow separates the back acres, the big Goodyear Cord Tires go through quickly. So today farmers frequently point to the tracks of these tires in miry hog lots, soggy meadows and acres strewn with fertilizer, where they have made short cuts and saved time many times.

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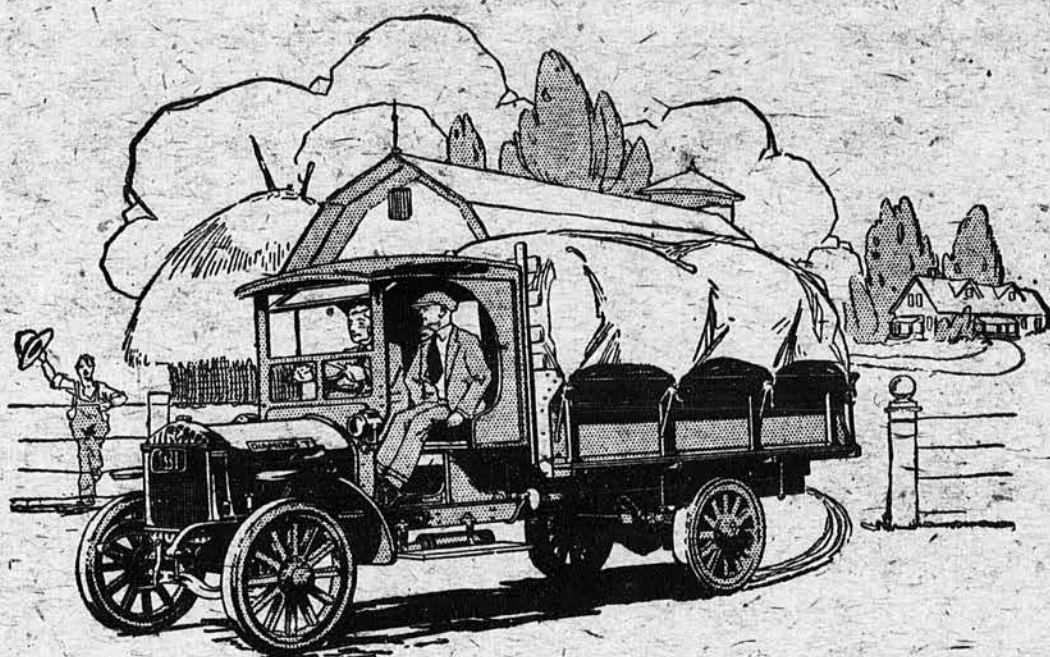
note crop loads, cushioned on the husky Goodyear Cord Tires, being hauled through sand and bogs, across furrowed earth and up slippery hillsides with impressive ease.

This intense serviceability of the pneumatic truck tire, founded on the supple toughness of Goodyear Cord construction, has been built out of that ceaseless endeavor to improve, which protects our good name.

Now a large amount of information, supplied by farmers and describing the advantages of pneumatic truck tires, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

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**CORD TIRES**





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Diamond T Farm Special has more power and pull than any 1½ ton truck we know of. It has a convertible body that meets every farm requirement. It comes with full equipment.

There are scores of reasons for its unusual life and performance. They are explained in an interesting 32-page book that is yours for the asking. It is called "Diamond T Farm Special" and has almost a hundred pictures and explanations of mechanical features every farmer should be familiar with.

**S**UCCESSFUL farmers realize that "time is money." They have learned that whatever saves their time, also saves their money. They know that time-saving—doing more work, in fewer hours, with fewer men—is the only solution to the problem of farm labor shortage.

Good motor trucks give them the key to the situation. They save money because they save time.

### Diamond T Farm Special

is built especially to *save farmers' money*. From radiator to tail-light, it is built to meet *actual farm conditions*. It is not a city truck; not a stock chassis with a farm body added on.

You owe it to yourself to know more about this truck than we can tell in a single brief advertisement, and more about the company that stands behind it, with 15 years of successful manufacture, whose very first trucks are still giving satisfactory service.

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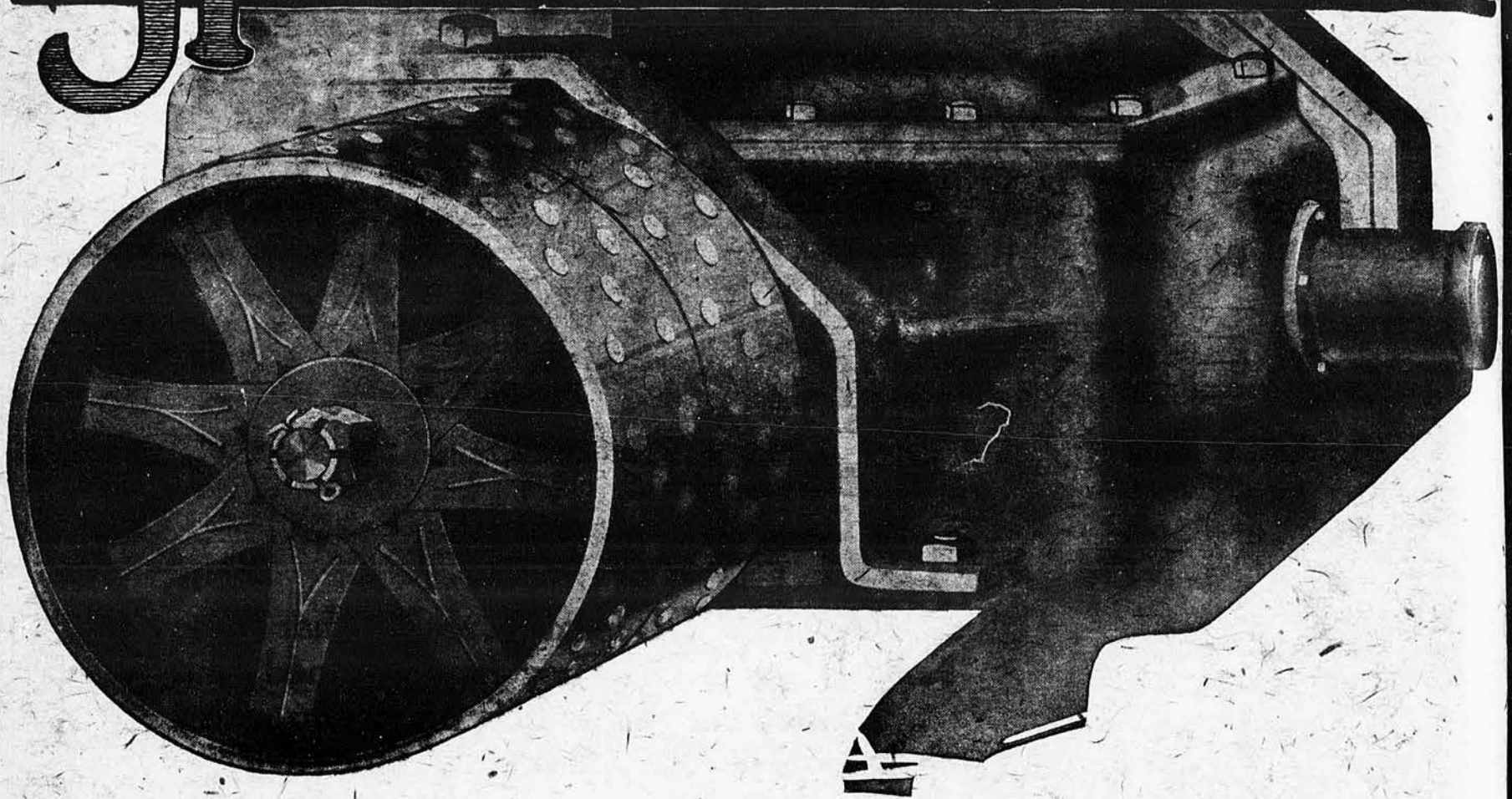
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# DIAMOND T

*"The Nation's Freight Car"*



# JT Built on the farm



## Here's the Big End of the JT Tractor

**JT**  
365  
DAYS  
A  
YEAR

In this photograph you see the JT Tractor operating an 18 inch ensilage cutter filling a 40 foot silo. The JT in this case is taking the place of a 16 horse power steam tractor.



This is the end that turns the JT Tractor into an ever ready Power Plant—the end that cuts out dependence on horses and help and turns the wheels that put the Farming Business on a level with the Factory Business—Power—Power—Power.

### Keep Your Eyes on the JT Pulley

Here's where you make money by keeping your investment busy. The belt end of the JT is the velvet end.

The JT Pulley is where you want it—out of the way of the engine, just in the right place for easy alignment, and at a point where the engine is able to deliver the most power under the best control. JT Pulley is driven by bevel gears on nickel steel shafts revolving on Timken bearings.

The JT Pulley is the Power end that makes your Tractor as useful inside the barn as it is pulling plows in the field.

The JT Engine will drive this pulley and everything hitched up to it for 24 hours a day, on kerosene, steady, without overheating, and without vibration. Forty horsepower at 1,000 revolutions per minute. Belt speed 2,600 feet per minute—will operate a 30-inch grain thresher with all attachments; an 18-inch ensilage cutter; a number 3 rock crusher, and many other devices.

In addition to all this, the JT Tractor is a field machine that rides all soils and grades with a pull and a power and a dependability that are not equalled by any other Tractor.

# The JT Tractor Company

Cleveland, Ohio

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## For Better Farming Methods

### Lester B. Pollom Has Encountered Much Success in the Teaching of Real Vocational Agriculture at Arkansas City

By Ray Yarnell

I HAVE GOT enough education. There isn't any use of me wasting my time any longer in high school. You don't teach anything practical and I am going to be a farmer."

Harold Baxter, 19, who lives north of Arkansas City, Kan., was arguing with Lester B. Pollom, a teacher of vocational agriculture. Baxter had decided to quit school and Pollom was urging him to enroll in the vocational agriculture department.

"It's all a joke about your teaching things that will help a fellow raise crops or livestock," continued the boy. "Of course you put up a big talk because you are after a big class. I don't care to waste my time on it."

"Well, we don't wish to force you to enroll," said Pollom, "but you ought to be sport enough to come in and look things over and try it out for a few weeks just to see whether we are just putting up a big talk or not. We are willing to let you be the judge. You ought to be willing to give us a trial."

Baxter was a fair minded boy and the position Pollom took won him over.

"All right," he said. "I'll come in and go to class for three or four weeks just to see what you are doing. But I don't think I'll stay because if I do any more studying I want it to be of practical value."

That was in the fall of 1918. Harold Baxter is finishing a two-year course in vocational agriculture this spring. And he is the most enthusiastic student in the class, declaring that the course is "the finest thing in the world for the country boy who wants to make a success on the farm."

#### Students are Intensely Interested

Baxter's statement is chorused by 28 other members of the class, all but one of whom are boys who live on farms or have lived on farms. They are intensely interested in the work they are doing, proud of what they have accomplished, and aggressively enthusiastic about what vocational agriculture is going to do for other country boys living near Arkansas City. These boys consider themselves pioneers in this movement and they have the missionary zeal which is leading them to convert parents and boy friends to believe in the new plan of giving the farm boy the education and training which will enable him not only to become a better read man but also a more practical and successful farmer.

One member of this class is a town boy. But he has the back-to-the-land fever and in fact is now living on a farm his father recently bought, driving in to school every day with a load of milk for the creamery. Every morning he gets up early, milks his cows, and drives 6 miles to town. He has to be at class by 8:30 o'clock. So far this year he has been tardy but once.

Intensely practical in theory, the teaching of vocational agriculture in the Arkansas City high school has been made so in practice. There is no theory connected with the way things are taught in this course. The students are "down to brass tacks" all the time and that very largely accounts for the deep interest they take in the work they are doing. They are making things, doing things, and not just studying how to make or do. When Jim tightens up the last bolt in the wagon box made by his own hands, he is a mighty proud boy because he has before him and the class concrete evidence of his ability to do something—something that counts.

"My boy would not be in school if it wasn't for this vocational agriculture," one farmer told Lester B. Pollom, head of the department. "He is wrapped up in his studies. And he's doing better work on the farm, and taking an interest in the crops and livestock. A whole lot of things he has picked up are mighty valuable, too. He is learning facts which will help him make money. I'm for your course."

The vocational agriculture department is housed in the basement of the commodious Arkansas City junior high school building which covers half a block. The building is an orna-

ment to any town and it is well-organized and kept up. It is full of teeming industry from top to bottom and its student body is active and interested. But nowhere in the building is this activity and interest so manifest as in that section devoted to shop work and vocational agriculture. Down where they are making things and

TEACHING of vocational agriculture in high schools will not revolutionize farming. Revolutionizing things isn't so simple as that—it's a slow process and the pioneers promoting it are beset with difficulties.

But this is true: The teaching of vocational agriculture in high schools is opening the door of opportunity to farmers and farmers' sons. It is pointing the way to bigger profits and a more successful agriculture because it is constructive in principle and does not seek to tear down by criticism.

There is no time in the vocational agriculture class room to criticize the methods employed by any farmer because the students are kept constantly busy studying successful methods of doing and making things. They have no time to tear down because they are always on the jump building up.

The study of vocational agriculture is the study of farms and farming. Nothing else. The entire purpose of the course is to enable the students to build up better farms and conduct them at a profit.

Soil is a God-given treasure that should be conserved and yet it has been more recklessly wasted than public funds. It is a costly process to put fertility back into depleted soil. And yet it is a simple and cheap process to retain the original fertility in the soil or to stop the reckless waste before the fertility is all gone.

The boys who will be farmers tomorrow are taught how to stop this monstrous leak in nature's richest treasury. The danger of this constant waste is placed vividly before them. They will never forget it. And when they begin farming for themselves the manure spreader will be one of the most active machines on their acres, and livestock, now almost barred from many farms, will receive a royal welcome. The cows and horses and sheep and hogs which will come to the farms of the vocational agriculture graduates will be good cows and horses and sheep and hogs, and if they lack the ability to show a profit over the feed they consume, they will pass on. Livestock can pay its way. All the farmer needs to do is to insist that his livestock meet this condition and give the stock, thru proper care, a chance to make good.

I have witnessed the enthusiasm and earnestness of 29 boys, members of a class in vocational agriculture. If you are a doubting Thomas, I'll pass you this tip:

Those boys are smoking things up. Keep your eyes on their smoke. You'll see something.

And you can pick a profit off the thing you'll see.

doing things, visitors receive a passing glance and no more, unless a student's work is interrupted with a question. And very often there is no teacher in the room. That, better than anything else, reveals the attitude of the students toward vocational agriculture.

There are 600 students in the junior high school, of whom 125 are boys and girls from the farm. In the senior high school there are 500

students and about 125 of these also are from the country within convenient traveling distances.

For girls, both from the city and from the country, the school affords training in cooking and sewing, and these classes are always well filled. The percentage of girls from the farm studying these subjects is large. As the boys get practical training in how to make and do things, so also do the girls. In these cooking and sewing classes theory again gives way to practice. Country girls here are taught facts which will be of great value during their life on the farm, things which will make their work easier and contribute to their pleasure. So, after all, vocational agriculture, by a liberal interpretation, can be taken to include training for the girl as well as for the boy.

Farm shop work is one of the first subjects taken up in the vocational agriculture course. Only equipment that is practical for the average farmer receives chief attention. The boys are taught to make things with the tools they may count on finding at home or which they can afford to buy. Professor Pollom estimates that a set of these tools for farm use can be purchased for about \$275. The set would include carpenter's tools, blacksmithing tools, a grinder wheel, a drill press, pipe tools, a soldering outfit, tools for concrete work, except a power mixer, harness mending and miscellaneous tools.

In shop work the boys do not spend their time experimenting. They are assigned to make something they can use on the farm. They pay for the material at cost and do the work under directions from their instructor. The article they make must be approved.

#### Boys Make Useful Articles

During the last year members of the classes in vocational agriculture in the Arkansas City high school have made 16 ladders, 2 hay frames, 4 wagon boxes, 2 hog houses, 2 wheelbarrows, 2 spring seats, 4 self-feeders for hogs, 2 chicken coops, 8 pairs of double trees, 8 4-horse eveners and a large assortment of milk stools, wagon jacks, shelves and other articles.

Take wagon boxes for example. The lumber is bought at cost. The student draws a complete plan of the box, figures out his measurements, the number of bolts and braces and rods required, the amount of paint he will need and other material. These specifications are approved and work begins. The boy does all the work. If he needs a brace he makes it in the shop. He can do the same with bolts if he prefers. When the last bolt has been tightened and the paint is dry, the boy has a solid, well made, good looking wagon box. The work he put in on making it goes to his credit in his shop course and besides he has had the practical experience of construction which has trained head and hand. He isn't going into the wagon box making business. He may never make another when he gets out on the farm because it would be as economical to buy one ready made, but he has learned how wagon boxes are made and he knows how to care for and repair them.

Shop work does not end with making things. During the last year Professor Pollom's students have overhauled and repaired six gas engines for farmers. The only charge made was for replaced parts. Innumerable small repair jobs for farmers also have been done. They consist of soldering buckets, oiling harness, sharpening plows and the like, and all are done at actual cost of materials used. No charge is made for time spent. This service is appreciated by farmers and it has been an important factor in winning their approval of vocational agriculture, because it is a concrete argument that the course is truly practical and worth while.

Belt lacing and the care of belting also is taught. This is an important subject in these days of power farming, when engines are appearing daily on more and more farms, because belts in constant use must be repaired and cared for. Pump repairing receives considerable attention as does black-

(Continued on Page 12.)



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## Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

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

I AM in receipt of a circular letter sent out by the National Civic Federation of which Alton B. Parker is president, urging that the influence of this publication be used against the recognition of the bolshevik government of Russia. The reasons given for the refusal are in brief that the bolshevik government is immoral, revolutionary, disregards every law of economics, and in practice destroys production.

As opposed to this Raymond Robbins, a man deeply interested in the spread of Christianity, a capitalist himself and a man who spent many months in Russia and who is perhaps as familiar with conditions in Russia as any man in the United States, strongly urges the recognition of the bolshevik government and the resumption of trade relations with that country.

It occurs to me that Robbins advocates the only sensible course. I am willing to take his word and his judgment in preference to the judgment of men who like myself know nothing about conditions in Russia except what they have read. I am satisfied that Raymond Robbins has as high a regard for morality as any member of this Civic Federation and I think he has more brains and good sense than most of the members of that organization. To urge that a nation should not be recognized because it is immoral is calculated to make one laugh. When, may I ask, have the morals of a government or its opinions on religion or economics been inquired into before it was granted recognition?

We have not hesitated to recognize Turkey with polygamy, its sworn enmity to every form of Christianity and its horrible record of barbarism and fiendish cruelty. We accorded a place of honor to Germany with its militarism and materialism and the gross immorality that was known to prevail in its capital and other cities.

We have received the representatives of the most decadent, corrupt and immoral nations, great and small, on the face of the earth, without a protest. If Bolshevism is immoral and if it violates every principle of correct economics and destroys production there is no need to fear it. The thing is certain to destroy itself. We cannot stop bolshevism by refusing to recognize the bolshevik government. On the contrary we will create sympathy for it.

## Texas Lands

I HAVE just read with very much regret, your editorial on Texas lands in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I am considerably surprised because I know from your long record in Kansas, that you desire to be absolutely fair. To begin with, Tom, you know that the Dillon family has been in Kansas for more than 40 years, and you know that regardless of all money considerations, I would not connect myself with any company engaged in deceiving the public. I spent several weeks in investigating the Stewart Land company's project before I began selling the company's land. I know that in the last 14 months, this company has sold approximately 22 million dollars worth of land, the larger part of it in small tracts of 20 or 30 acres. This means that the company has a very large number of buyers on its books. Out of all this great volume of business, the company has, perhaps, a dozen law suits. As a lawyer yourself, you know that this is an unusually good record.

But you are not receiving letters from our recent customers. In the last year, not more than three or four buyers are dissatisfied and have caused trouble. You are getting letters from men who bought land, perhaps, in the most northern tract owned by the company, a tract bought by Mr. Stewart after it had been long in litigation, a tract on which the irrigation system had been permitted to fall into decay; men who bought some of that land and were disappointed in getting water began writing letters and they have formed the habit. Dr. Pritchard who is state veterinarian for Kansas, bought more than 200 acres. Mr. Shimer who was one of our city commissioners in Topeka, bought heavily. George Hackney who formerly owned a business on Kansas avenue, owns more

than 200 acres. Frank Forbes and his father own about 300 acres. You are at liberty, and in justice to us, you should take the liberty to ask any of these gentlemen if our irrigation system is not precisely as I have described it.

The "Blue Sky board" of Ohio, a state whose laws in this respect are more severe than the laws in Kansas, sent one of its members, Judge Bergy into the Valley last January to investigate us, and upon his recommendation, issued a license, permitting us to sell our lands in Ohio. Members of the Kansas Blue Sky board have visited the Rio Grande Valley twice.

The point at which I am aiming, Tom, is just this: You are making me and my family and my company suffer very severe damages in Kansas thru the publication of this editorial on Texas lands. Persons reading it, and knowing me and my connection with the company, are likely to believe I sold some land on which water was unobtainable. The truth is, I never have sold any land on which there is not an inexhaustible supply of water from a system of canals costing several million dollars. To make the matter final, and to set at rest a question which is of very great interest to Kansas farmers, I am inviting you to visit the Rio Grande Valley as my guest on any Friday or Monday night, starting from Kansas City at 9:15 o'clock. The trip will take you one week. I will see that you are free to make your own investigation, that you may meet the business men of the Valley, that you may see all our property and talk to our farmers and convince yourself finally, that this land is not sold under false pretense. To make the matter still more conclusive, I will place a check for \$500 in the Farmers National Bank at Topeka, subject to your order and forfeit this check to you for your own use, or for any public charity, if the irrigation system or any other representation of the Stewart Land company in the Rio Grande Valley has been in the slightest degree misstated. Do not forget in considering this irrigation feature, that we are pumping from the Rio Grande within 40 miles of the Gulf at a point where the river never has been known to go dry. I believe you owe me this investigation, but in the event you do not see fit to take the journey which I shall make as comfortable as possible, I believe that in fairness to me and my family, you should publish in your department, the greater portion of this letter.

Topeka, Kan.

Charles Dillon.

The foregoing letter is self explanatory and I am glad to give it space. I have not been willing to believe that Mr. Dillon would intentionally misrepresent concerning either water or markets, but the letters from complaining investors indicated that some agents had not been so careful.

## Raising Wheat at a Loss

THE recent report issued by the secretary of the state board of agriculture seems to show pretty conclusively that if all the elements of cost of production had been taken into consideration the Kansas farmers lost money on their last year's wheat crop. Personally I have no doubt but that this is the case. I think it can also be demonstrated that if the cost is carefully estimated the farmers of Kansas have, during the past 40 years, lost many millions of dollars on corn crops. It is possible that during those 40 years there have been seasons when the corn crop of the state would show a profit, but these years have certainly been the exception.

It is also unfortunately true that very few farmers know whether they are making or losing money. I was raised on a farm. My father was better educated than the average farmer of his day. He also tried to keep abreast of the times by reading what was considered the best farm paper of that time, "The American Agriculturist" edited by Orange Judd. He also did what very few farmers of that day did, kept something in the way of a general expense account. I know, however, we never knew whether any particular crop would show a profit or loss. We never knew when we fattened a steer whether an accurately kept account of

the cost of feed and labor expended in raising and fattening that steer would have shown a profit or a loss. We never knew whether a milk cow paid for her keep or not. All we did know was that sometimes there was a little more money on hand at the end of the year than at the beginning and that very often there was not. In other words the farm was not run on business principles and that can be said, I believe, of 90 per cent of the farms of today. That is one reason why so many bright boys leave the farms. I do not say that it is the only reason but it is one of the reasons.

The average boy likes to know what he is doing and where he is heading for. He instinctively admires a good business man and he also instinctively feels that the average farmer is not a good business man. He discovers that if the business man in town was to let his business run along as the average farmer runs his business, he would probably become a bankrupt and as a result of this feeling he concludes that if he is to become a business man he must leave the farm.

How can the farmer, speaking collectively, expect to get fair prices for his products unless he is ready to show what it costs to produce the product? It is, of course, more difficult to get at the exact cost of production on a farm than to get at exact costs in other lines. For example a farmer knows that when he takes a crop from the ground he has subtracted a certain amount of fertility from the soil and that should be counted as part of the cost, but it is difficult if not impossible to know how much fertility has been subtracted. However, it is possible to get at approximately the cost of production.

## High Price Lands

THE other day a farm in Brown county sold for \$500 an acre. It is no uncommon thing in that county for land to sell at from \$300 to \$400 an acre.

It would seem to be a fair assumption that any man who has been able to accumulate enough money to buy a farm and pay for it at the rate of \$400 or \$500 an acre, is something of a business man and ought not to make a foolish investment. However, I cannot for the life of me see how the men who buy these high priced lands are going to get even as much as 4 per cent on their investment.

I am not speaking now of land that is so located that it can be used for truck farming for example, or land let us say, which is especially adapted to the growing of alfalfa and so located that there is certain to be a ready market at a good price for all the alfalfa that can be grown. I am speaking of lands that can only be used for ordinary farming and which are not more than ordinarily well located so far as market is concerned. Farms of that kind are selling at from \$200 to \$300 an acre. Judging from past experience no ordinary farm will one year after another yield a net income of 6 per cent on land costing as much as \$200 an acre.

If I were the owner of a fairly good Kansas farm I would, of course, get all I could for it, but if some person offered me from \$200 to \$300 or \$400 or \$500 an acre I would sell, invest the money in Liberty Bonds and just bide my time.

Let us assume, for example, that you have a good farm, let us say, in Brown county, or in the Kaw bottom, good farm land but not close enough to the city so that it can be used for truck farming, and some man comes along and offers you \$400 an acre for that quarter section. That is \$64,000. With that amount of money you could yesterday have bought \$75,000 of 4 1/2 per cent bonds which will yield \$3,187.50 a year and which are tax free. In other words without any risk or labor on your part you would be assured of a net income of that amount.

Is there any ordinary farm even in Brown county or in the Kaw Valley which will yield that amount one year after another? In addition to this comfortable interest the bonds are almost certain to appreciate in price and within three or four years at the outside to be salable at par or better, making a clear profit of \$11,000.



It is also my opinion that the present price of farm land is unreasonable and that there will be sooner or later a slump. The price of lands will finally be determined by the income that can reasonably be expected from them. In other words I look for government bonds to increase in price and farm lands to depreciate. I believe that in five years you can sell the bonds at a handsome advance and buy as good a farm as you sold for less money.

### Small Farms and Co-operation

**I**N THE state of California there is being tried out a most interesting experiment in co-operation. There is a community of farmers, each of them owning small farms, but all of them united in one organization. This enables them to own co-operatively the farm machinery necessary to cultivate the lands in the most efficient and expeditious manner and to market their produce collectively, also to buy collectively.

This is not quite the plan of a great corporation farm but the principle on which it is founded is the same. Personally, I am not particular about the form of organization; what I wish to see is farming in this country organized on a co-operative basis. I am satisfied that it will result in better farming, greatly increased production, more enjoyment in farm life and better market conditions. I am certain that it is possible to increase the farm production of this country two and probably three fold and at the same time get better prices for the producer and lower prices for the consumer. We have not waked up yet to the agricultural possibilities of the United States.

### The Price of Sugar

**A**T the rate of 2 or 3 cents a pound every day. The price is 27 cents and it is predicted that within 60 days the price may go to 50 cents. Of course the people who are least able will, as usual, suffer most, for sugar is a food necessity and a poor man consumes nearly as much as the man who is rich. Profiteers will gather in untold millions from this rise, for which millions they will render no service in return.

The yelling about profiteers has had little or no effect and will have none. The spirit of greed has permeated every class and condition. Profiteers are no more selfish and grasping than in the past but the opportunities are greater. The only thing that will save the world from strife and anarchy is the application of the Golden Rule to business and politics, but candor compels me to say that there is very little indication at present that the Golden Rule has any place in affairs either public or private.

### Condition of Germany

**I**N THE last issue of the Saturday Evening Post, is a long and exceedingly interesting article written by Wallace Irving, after extensive travel thru Germany. It is the impression of a much traveled and cultivated newspaper correspondent, who has been in the business of observing and writing for a long time. I think it is, perhaps, the most reliable description of German sentiment and German conditions that has been published.

There have been reports from Germany to the effect that the people have abundance and that all the talk about lack of food and clothing is German propaganda for the purpose of creating sympathy and getting easier terms from the allies. Irving's article shows that the lack of food and all other necessities is genuine. Of course a few are getting much more than their share of what there is, but among the people generally there is an evident lack of nutrition which shows in the faces of the inhabitants. It also shows in the tremendously decreased individual man production in the manufacturing centers. As a whole the people of Germany are badly nourished. They are hungry, listless and discouraged.

Politically the country is in a state of flux. He has found even among the peasant class a strong under-current in favor of a return of the monarchy. The reason for this is superficial but natural. These simple peasants say "Look at the condition of the country under the kaiser and now." They seem to forget that it was the old monarchy that was responsible for getting Germany into the present awful condition.

Of course there is the old aristocratic, militaristic element which has all the time been opposed to a republic and has been favorable to the restoration of the monarchy, but these are not strong enough to bring that about without the consent of the masses of the people. Irving found that the old marks of royalty in Berlin and other German cities have not been blotted out. The old class distinctions still exist and there is at least an even chance that Germany will go back to the government of the kaiser.

Economically one can only draw the conclusion from this article that Germany is bankrupt with little prospect for betterment in the near future. I believe as I have heretofore suggested that the sooner the fact that Europe is bankrupt is acknowledged and the war debts wiped out the better it will be for Europe and the world.

### Story of a Common Soldier

**A** FEW days ago I finished reading a book written by Judge Leander Stillwell of Erie, Kan., entitled "The Story of a Common Soldier." It is a narrative of the war experience of the judge himself during more than three years of soldiering during the Civil War, most of the time as either a private or non-commissioned officer, altho before his final discharge he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. The book is written in clear and simple language. There is no attempt at what may be called "fine writing" but I found it a story of absorbing interest. The judge, the son of a plain Illinois farmer of moderate circumstances, enlisted when he was 18 years old. He never had been more than a few miles from home until he entered upon this great adventure. He does not undertake to give any military report of battles in which he was engaged; just tells what a private soldier saw and experienced in the fight. There is the simple but graphic narrative of the marches, the life in camp, the homesickness, the experience in the hospital and all the common incidents of the soldier's life. I sat up for more than an hour beyond my usual bed time to read this book.

Judge Stillwell is his own publisher. If you desire a copy of the book you will have to write him at Erie, Kan. The price of the book is \$1.50 and I think it is worth more than that. If you buy it and enjoy reading it as much as I did you will never regret spending the money. I also may say that this is not an advertisement. I am writing it because I desire that the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze may read and enjoy the book as well as I did.

### The Heathen in The Lumber Pile

**F**OR ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, Bret Harte thought the heathen Chinese was peculiar. That was out in California during the gold-seeking days. If Bret Harte were living today and could read some of my mail, I wonder what he would think of the heathen who control the lumber supply of this country and are largely responsible for millions of homeless people and thousands of wretchedly housed families in all parts of this land.

A very good life history of our present day piracy in the lumber industry and how it began, and a very good line on some of its present day methods for extorting the last possible cent that can be squeezed from a reluctant beleaguered public for what lumber it must have, has come to me recently in three letters from three different men in three different parts of the country, two of whom have spent a lifetime in the lumber business.

For very good reasons, as you will see, I cannot disclose the names of these men nor their localities as they would be "disciplined." The first man writes:

"An investigation that would take a hide off of the lumber business would disclose black listing, agreements to control business, legitimate and otherwise; agreements between mills and yards on rebates for lumber bought during certain periods; a system of financial aid to shaky concerns and a governing board to look after them; curtailment of product to boost prices; and a pooling of all concerns in certain districts. Getting the inside facts in the lumber industry is a man-sized job requiring trusted men who cannot be bought at any price. Its emissaries are everywhere."

One alibi behind which the profiteers in the lumber business seek to screen their operations is the car shortage. The mills and the brokers have what they call a "transit" car business. One well known Kansas lumber dealer writes me he believes this lumber in transit business is the cause of 75 per cent in the advance in price. Some brokers have as many as 250 cars in transit all the time and the retail man finds it difficult to get a car from the mill. This dealer writes:

"It has been almost impossible to get a car of lumber shipped from the mill on an order from a lumber dealer. The mill men hold all such orders up and will load the kind and quality of lumber in the car they are wishing to 'move' and will ship this 'transit' car as

they call it, out to themselves or to their order, in the territory where the demand is strong, put a high price on it, circularize it to the retailers and by holding back the orders sent in by the retail man, force him to buy this transit car at the high price. The mill then starts out another transit car or cars and repeats the dose.

"This is the only way we can get lumber to supply our trade. We not only have to pay the high prices but are forced to buy a lot of stock we do not desire in order to get what we must have, if we keep any kind of supply on hand. If there was some way to prevent this transit car business and prohibit the mill from loading the car with lumber or shingles without an order from the retail man, prices would soon drop. As it is now, and especially for the last year, lumber dealers have virtually been forced to buy lumber at auction. In one instance a car of shingles was shipped out as a transit car, and was picked up by a broker in Oklahoma City. He added a profit of \$420 to the car and sold it to a retailer who happened to be out of shingles and had to have a supply, because this very same mill had failed to ship the car he had ordered."

From another lumber dealer I have received a great bunch of these "transit" lists which would indicate the mills are getting some cars. It is easy to see that by controlling the supply and farming the product out in this way to the highest bidder, why lumber should be costing the consumer in some instances 400 and 500 per cent more than it ever has. This dealer writes:

"Keep up the good work and expose the robbers. You ought to get after the sash, door and glass factories. The prices in these lines are awful. The gouge should be exposed and the public made wise to it."

"When the coal strike went on and created a big shortage in fuel, we had a large stock on hand. According to the mill men in the lumber business, we should have added from 100 to 200 per cent to our prices. Instead of doing this we sold our stock at regular prices and cut purchasers down to half a ton each. As a consequence not a person in town paid a cent more for his coal. Neither did we run out of coal and no one here paid a bonus or suffered for lack of it."

"The mill men could handle their business in the same way. But no, they have a chance to rob the people in a legal if not moral way, so they sail right in and do a fine job of it."

"I look upon timber as a natural resource the same as coal. I don't like to see the government mix up in business, but when business gets too rank it needs correcting. I think the government should take lumber, windows, doors and glass prices in effect January 1919 as a base. These prices are high enough for any mill or factory."

"I have just received another big bunch of transit lists by mail."

I have no fight on legitimate business. I will work as hard for a square deal for business as for the consumer. I believe a large number of lumber dealers are trying to deal fairly and honestly with the public, but many in the business admit there has been great profiteering in lumber, especially on the part of the big producers, and that is unfair not only to the public but to the honest men engaged in this industry.

There is more than a strong suspicion that back of the car shortage—which has been greatly relieved without appreciably reducing the price of lumber—the supply of lumber permitted to reach consumptive channels is variously controlled. The smaller mills contract their output to jobbers who pay the mill owner a big price for what they desire him to deliver and for the rest have him hold down on production. The car shortage makes a good alibi, or maybe is the prompter of this phase of profiteering. The lumber hoarders probably look at the matter this way: If we can sell lumber to a few people for a great profit why worry about car shortage, or bother about selling lumber or trying to sell lumber to many people for a small profit.

One way to stop this kind of price boosting and gouging, would be for Congress to stop the export of lumber.

I have it as the candid opinion of a lumber dealer of standing and long experience, that the present price of flooring should be cut from \$50 to \$75 a thousand, and common lumber \$20. This, in fact, represents the premium the public has to pay for lumber as a result of the various methods of boosting the price. It is this or do without.

In a few days the facts about the country's lumber supply that I have called for from the Forest Service, will be in the hands of the Senate and the government will have a basis for action. In the meantime, the lumber profiteers having gone farther than some of the more conservative men in the industry think wise, lumber prices have become nearly stationary, if not lower, for the time.

Washington, D. C.



# Let's Fight the Flies

*A Real Clean-up Campaign is Much Needed in Destroying the Breeding Places of These Pests on Kansas Farms*

By Mrs. Ida Migliario

**F**LY TIME is just around the corner. A big effort is needed in the destruction of the places in which flies breed. Flies are born in filth. So the spring time "clean-up-day" should not mean just the raking of the yard and the burning of the trash that has collected during the long winter months, but it also should include attention to all the places where filth has accumulated.

And more than that, after this annual spring cleaning of the out-doors if one fly is seen about the house or barn it should be taken for granted that some unclean place has been overlooked. A search should then be made until that place has been discovered, for the birth of one fly in such a place means that millions of others will spring to life there. Until such harbors are removed and kept removed there will be no chance for killing out the flies.

It is not enough for one family in a community to clean up the breeding places on their premises, every family will have to join in the campaign if the fly is to be destroyed completely.

Next in importance is the elimination of the feeding places. The garbage can, or swill pail, is the greatest problem in this connection for it is the container that offers delicious "eats" for the hungry house fly. The more greasy and the more decayed the contents the better the fly likes it.

## An Enormous Eater

It is a known fact that the fly is an enormous eater for an insect of its size. A booklet published by the International Harvester company tells us that a fly may eat at a single meal an amount equal to nearly half its own weight. It has been found that a fly will eat so heartily that it will often spit up or vomit the surplus food. This emitting may be on the baby's lips, or on some food left uncovered, and thus the foulness distributed by the fly is carried into the mouth of the babe or adult.

It is not a difficult matter for one to care for the garbage in a sanitary way. The kitchen refuse can be placed in a tightly covered pail until one is ready to feed it to the hogs or chickens. The garbage pail can be kept just as sweet and clean as a cooking utensil if washed at intervals with a good, strong lye soap and hot water. Some persons choose to follow this treatment by rinsing the can with kerosene in water.

Every man, woman or child realizes fully the dangers of the fly and knows what a large factor it is in the yearly destruction of human life. And yet in proportion to this knowledge there is little effort put forth to exterminate this deadly enemy.

If one stops to study the body of the fly he cannot help but see how easy it is for it to carry germs and filth. The fly's foot has long hairs on it as well

as two soft pads which enable it to walk on anything at any angle. These little pads have a sticky substance on them which carry tiny particles from one place to another. True these pads are so small they cannot be seen with the naked eye, but nevertheless they are fine collectors of germs. The hair on the head and the body of the fly is a carrier, also. These facts explain the possibility of the figures given by the International Harvester publication which say that one fly can carry 6,600,000 bacteria on its hairy body.

It is not any wonder that the fly is called the deadliest "animal" known, for these millions of bacteria are gathered from the foul and disease-bearing excreta of human and animal life.

A little child was at one time being taught the dangerous habits of the fly and in perfect awe she looked up into her mother's face and said, "Well, doesn't it ever like to eat nice, clean food?" "Yes, indeed, it does," replied the mother, "and that is the reason we have to be so careful about having the windows and the doors screened, and keeping all of our food covered for the dirty little fly just likes to come in and scatter filth while it is eating nice, clean food."

The digestive organs of this insect are likewise conducive to the scattering of disease germs. The organs are so simple that germs pass thru them unaffected and when deposited as fly specks they are still dangerous. A fly kept in a paper box has been found to produce 50 fly specks in 24 hours. These facts awaken one to the need for a more forceful battle against this household pest.

The next method of importance in fighting the fly comes thru the chan-

nels of trapping and swatting. Of the two trapping is by far the most practicable altho swatting is to be highly commended. Trapping is the better because it catches the fly before it has an opportunity to enter the house and spend an hour depositing its germs of disease before the busy housewife discovers it.

By hanging a fly trap beside the kitchen door, setting it on the back porch, or beside the garbage pail one can catch hundreds of flies before they have the opportunity of going inside. The traps can be set around the stables and in all places frequented by flies and the insect can be trapped as it appears.

The all-screen trap is perhaps easier to make than one on a wooden frame. The dimensions will depend on the size of the trap desired. Non-rustable screening in a straight rectangular piece should be used for the body of the trap. The edges can be whipped together with heavy thread.

A wire cone should be placed in the bottom of this rectangle in such a manner as to allow the fly to enter and at the same time prevent its escape. The cone is made by taking a circular piece of wire and cutting a V-shaped piece from it. A small hole is cut at the center which permits the entrance of the flies. It is well to sew a binding of muslin, denim, or burlap around the edge of the cone before slipping it into the cylinder. The cone needs to be large enough to fit tightly and it can be held in place by sewing the wire edge of the body to the binding.

The top of such a trap is made of a circular piece of wire cut to fit and bound with cloth. This allows the top to be fastened securely to the body. It is well to use pieces of tape for fasten-

ing the top for then it can be removed easily and the dead flies taken out. The trap needs to stand 3 or 4 inches from the ground so the flies will go upward into the cone. In the all-wire trap this can be accomplished by making bent wire legs and fastening these to the sides.

The bait for such a trap is placed directly beneath the hole in the cone. The kinds of bait which have proved to be successful in luring the flies into the trap are sour or skimmilk to which a little sugar has been added; meat or fish scraps; sweetened bread and milk; or sugar, vinegar and water.

The flies which have been caught may be killed by pouring scalding water over them; burning them; or they may be killed by smoking. If a poisonous bait is used smoking or scalding is not necessary.

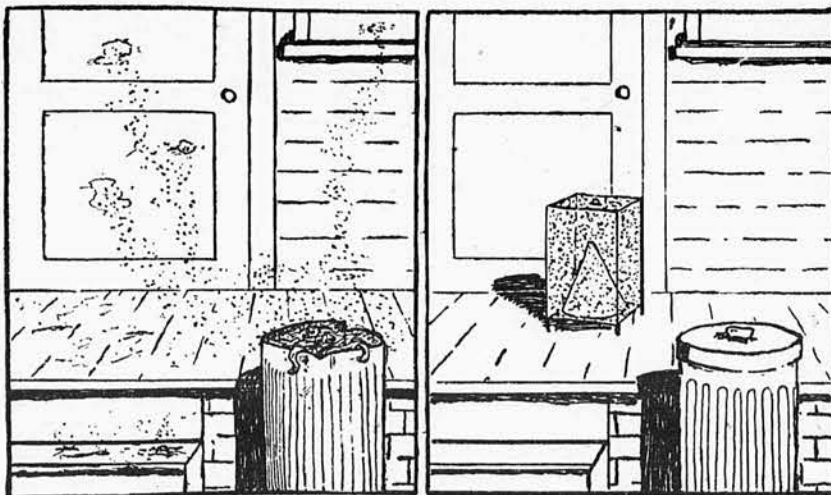
Another good trap is that made on a wooden frame, with nonrustable screening on all sides. The bottom is left open with a pyramid of screening extending up the center. The four sides of the pyramid are sewed together; bent at the corners; slipped into place and fastened around the sides of the framework. The lid is hinged to the top so the dead flies can be taken out easily.

## Use the Traps

Small barrel hoops or those of nail kegs have been substituted for the framework very satisfactorily. A good many calls for just such fly traps come thru the offices of home demonstration agents. In several instances the boys in the rural schools have been given the instructions for making the traps and they have been able to make quite a little money in their fly trap campaign, for people are finding them very practicable.

A swatter in every room is convenient for then just as soon as one discovers a fly he can kill it. The greatest objection to the swatter is that only one fly or not more than two or three can be killed at a time. A trap will destroy hundreds and be much more efficient in its results. Sticky fly paper and poisonous solutions have their value and their disadvantages; however, anything that will in any way destroy flies is to be commended.

Every intelligent, progressive person has set a certain degree of efficiency for themselves. Every parent plans success in life for every baby boy and every baby girl that comes into the home. Time has proved that health is the foundation of efficiency, and if we are to accomplish these standards that we have set for ourselves and for others we need to put forth a good deal of manual labor into the extermination of the house fly. It is the carrier of disease which destroys yearly the hopes and plans of thousands of people. Losses can be reduced greatly if some effort is put into the fight against these pests.



Covered Garbage Cans and Good Fly Traps Will Aid Greatly in the Fight Against the Insect Pests Around the Homes in Kansas.

# Away With the Weeds

*Clean Cultivation and Good Crop Rotations are Helpful in the Campaign Against These Enemies of High Yields*

By F. B. Nichols

**W**EEDES probably will cause more damage to the farms of Kansas than usual this year. The shortage of labor which now is limiting the agricultural production of this state will give our old enemies just the opportunity they have been waiting for. This will be especially true if a wet June is encountered, which is not unusual, to say the least. Good planning, however, will tend to reduce the damage.

The most important aid in fighting the weed pests is a good crop rotation. This is especially true when it includes a hay crop like alfalfa or clover, an intertilled crop such as corn or the sorghums, and a crop like wheat which requires good summer preparation.

When a rotation such as this is used the weeds are out of luck, to say the least, for it has a decidedly deleterious effect on their habits of growth and seeding, no matter what these may be.

Perhaps the most evident effect of weeds is in the corn and the sorghums. It is here, especially when these pests come up in the rows or in the hills, that they have an opportunity to get in their most effective work. There is plenty of evidence that they are successful in the millions of dollars' worth of damage which they cause the crops of this state every year. It is evident that it is under the one-crop systems

where they have their best chance. You may have noticed that the farmers who have a good rotation do not have a great amount of loss from weeds in corn as a rule; the weeds which cause the most damage to the intertilled crops cannot withstand mowing such as they are subjected to in an alfalfa field.

With the growth in tenant farming which has taken place in Kansas in the last few years, however, there has been a huge loss from weeds in some communities which could easily have been prevented by good rotations. When you get a combination of a one-crop grain farmer who is operating on a big scale,

with too large an acreage to the man on rented ground which has been in the same crop for many years, you have the ideal conditions for weeds. They thrive mightily, rain or shine, and bring forth seed and results in stunted crops in great abundance. You may have occasion to see many examples of this before the season has passed.

But it is important that the number of these be reduced to as great an extent as possible. One thing will help a little; the labor shortage has so greatly reduced the opportunity for the growing of intertilled crops that many men have put a much larger acreage than usual into crops like oats, clover, cowpeas and the like which will at

(Continued on Page 33.)



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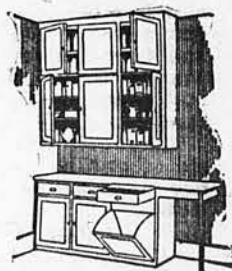
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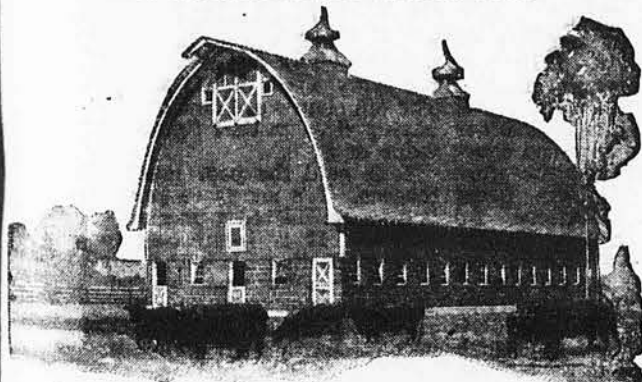
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# Put Sugar Gamblers in Jail

*Senator Capper in a Stirring Speech Before the Senate Last Week Shows How Common People are Robbed on the Necessaries of Life by Profiteers*

**P**ROFITEERING WAS the subject of a lively discussion in the Senate last week and among those who made addresses on the subject was Senator Capper who championed the rights of the common people and exposed the insatiable greed of unscrupulous profiteers.

Senator Capper was heavily armed with facts and figures for the occasion which he used to good advantage. He deplored the rapidly advancing prices on the necessities of life and urged that the laws be enforced and that the gougers be punished without delay. Case after case of profiteering was cited and the need of action clearly shown.

## Speech in Full

Senator Capper's speech, in full, follows:

Mr. President, while the department of justice is pursuing the profiteer with steakless Thursdays and the treasury department is fortifying the people with preachments on thrift and economy, another epidemic of strikes and industrial disorder has come upon us as the result of rampant, long-continued, unrestricted profiteering, and we go on increasing prices.

No country can adjust itself to constantly increasing prices. No country can be enriched by the gouge process. Our delusion of prosperity continues, but our volume of business is declining, as might be expected. Prices for American products have soared so high that both home consumption and what foreign demand there is are failing us. Between high profits and high taxes the people have been hit hard. As a source of wealth for business or for exploitation they are not inexhaustible. And the results we are getting are telling the story.

## People "Bled White"

The extent to which the people have been bled by war and extortion is almost unbelievable. A recent statistical report relates that 79,642 American corporations, many of whose stockholders are now dodging their income taxes thru stock dividends, averaged gross profits of more than \$500,000,000 apiece in a single year. It is illuminating also to learn that in just one year during the war the gross income of American corporations rose from thirty-five and one-third billions to eighty-four and a half billions. In a single year the war gave us 10,173 new corporations, and they are few in number, indeed, who have not piled up enormous net profits and great wealth on the capital invested.

The proof of profiteering is the margin of profits. We know that margin has never been wider, nor greed more insatiable.

## Promotes Profanity

Do you suppose, Mr. President, that the people who pinch, skimp, and are being forced to do without many things they need, in order that we may continue to double the pre-war number of our millionaires every twelvemonth, thrill with patriotic fervor whenever they read an unctuous lesson on thrift and 100 per cent Americanism from one of these 1,000 per cent American tax-dodging grandstanders, or that it merely arouses their American dander and promotes wrath and profanity?

The same day a Texas cotton raiser wrote me he had to go to the public works in order to pay the grocery bill for which he went in debt while raising his 1919 crop. I read in a New York newspaper that the net profits of the Amoskeag spinning mills for 1919 were seven times greater than those it cleared in 1917, and that its 1918 profits were thirteen times greater than those it earned in the four years between 1912 and 1916.

All this, over and above deductions for taxes, high cost of labor and materials, and all the other things which we are commonly and repeatedly informed are responsible for the exorbitant prices this and other corporations are allowed to charge the American people for the actual necessities of life.

This cotton farmer wrote me:

"The profiteers have cleaned me up,

and what is still more, they will be on the job the next year and the next, and so on until we all become reds, radicals bolsheviks and devils. I am tired making millionaires of 2,000 pop-eyed parasites each year while reducing my family to pauperism. I don't want to blow up anybody or any institution, for I prefer to live like and act like a white man, but this profiteering all along the line will have to stop or I shan't be able to do either."

From a man in his circumstances I do not call that an intemperate letter. In fact, it shows great restraint.

The mill that took this man's cotton at a price which, because of the general prevalence of profiteering, impoverished him and his hard-working family, increased its margin of profit from 2 1/4 cents on every dollar of its sales in 1917 to 15 1/2 cents in 1919. And this government is supposed to be hunting for profiteers.

Mr. President, the speculation and profiteering in cotton and cotton goods has been open, flagrant, scandalous. The Associated Press, on March 26, just a few days ago, carried the information where all the world might read, that the Belton cotton mills, at Belton, S. C., had declared a dividend of 100 per cent. It is equally well known that the senate committee investigating the high cost of living was recently presented with visual and ocular proof that the spread between the farm price of cotton and the store price of cotton materials was about 1,800 per cent. If this is not grand larceny in the daytime, I do not know what else we should call it.

## Some "Hog" Records

A New York newspaper, the Evening World, recently published the profit records of big corporations like the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., the American Hide & Leather Co., the woolen trust, the cotton trust, the steel trust, the United Fruit Co., the Standard Milling Co., the Tobacco Products corporation, the Manhattan Shirt Co., the United Drug Co., the American Linseed Co. and others, and proved by their own reports that their earnings have far more than kept pace with their cost and taxes, exceeding them in not infrequent instances from 100 to several hundred per cent, and in some cases far exceeding 1,000 per cent. In each instance the attention of the attorney general was directed to this easily accessible evidence. But nothing has come of it.

At this moment the most brazen challenge of the government we have had in this long saturnalia of greed comes from the gamblers in sugar. We are told, Mr. President, the refineries are unable to provide for the enormous new stocks of sugar. But a corner in sugar has evidently been formed right under the eyes of the department of justice. As a consequence, no such wild scramble for sugar shares ever was known. Cuban-American at 580 rose 40 points in one day. Forty thousand shares of Punta Alegre were sold at a rise of 11 points. Tens of thousands of shares of other members of the sugar group were sold at advanced quotations, while sugar-refining stocks also boomed because of the increase of spread between the raw and the refined product.

## Some Daylight Burglary

Mr. President, this body and this government are soon to hear very emphatically from the people in regard to the profiteering in sugar. The canning season raid is on. The price already is rising about \$1 a week wholesale in early anticipation of the canning season. For years the sugar interests have annually and shamelessly and openly robbed American housewives during the canning season. They have, with their extortionate charges, as regularly blighted the poor family's only hope of putting up and storing away a cheap wholesome supply of fruits and vegetables for winter. Every principle of healthful living demands just these things in the family diet. But the sugar trust is allowed to prey on the health and welfare of this nation every year in the canning season

that it may enrich itself further by profits running high in the hundreds of millions. The people are helpless; there is no real substitute for sugar. It is piracy so colossal and so criminal that Captain Kidd and all the famous pirates of history become Sunday school characters by comparison. How long is this government going to stand for it?

## Speculators Cheerful

Sugar speculators blandly predict sugar will sell at 30 cents or more a pound retail when the canning season opens. Conservative wholesalers say the price to the consumer will reach or exceed 50 cents a pound before it closes. One billion pounds of sugar have recently been exported from these shores to Great Britain in addition to the millions of pounds shipped abroad during recent weeks or months, says a current news report. This government owes it to itself and to the American people to declare at once an embargo on sugar and to seize immediately every stock of this commodity in the United States for distribution to the consumer at cost, because a government that is sworn to protect its people permits this robbery and puts no curb upon it. This profit taking campaign and canning time hike of the speculators and profiteers in sugar now surpasses in barefaced nation wide grand larceny any brutal and impudent demand yet made on this long suffering and outraged nation. The American colonists went to war with George III for much less when they dumped his taxed tea in Boston harbor and defied him. Are we now to permit a few score of reckless and greedy exploiters to victimize the American people at will?

## Good Crops on Wall Street

These profiteers are known but they go unpunished. Wall Street's melon patches continue to be warmed by the sun of privilege, fertilized by the perspiration of labor, and watered by the tears of poverty, and this year will raise a record-breaking crop free from the blight of income taxes, while the people are being urged to buy their coal early and be robbed for less, to abstain from steak one day a week, and to purchase war-savings stamps that Uncle Sam may live on in nine-billion style on a six-billion a year income.

Mr. President, if the law enforcement officers of this government can not enforce the laws they should resign and let men who can take their places. A government that could whip the Huns 4,000 miles from home and wreck the German spy system is strong enough to stop this wholesale pillage of the people at home and so remove the cause of strikes and unrest.

## Some Juicy Melons

The Wall Street Journal publishes a list of sixty-two corporations which declared stock dividends aggregating \$321,009,952 during 1916, 1917 and 1918, on which the government will now have to refund income taxes. Stock dividends of millions of other surplus profits that the supreme court has ruled are principal and therefore not taxable for income, are being made daily by other corporations. As further conclusive evidence of prolonged, unlimited and unconscionable profiteering by great aggregations of capital, I offer this list of corporations that have recently declared stock dividends ranging in amount from one-fifth of their total investment to double and triple their entire capital. Note the high percentages:

Continental Oil, 200 per cent; United Fuel Gas, 200 per cent; Ohio Fuel Supply, 100 per cent; Nonquit Spinning Co., 100 per cent; International Motors, Co., 100 per cent; Amoskeag Cotton Manufacturing Co., 100 per cent; Stutz Motors, 100 per cent; Nashua Manufacturing Co., 100 per cent; American Tobacco Security, 75 per cent; Manomet Mills, 66 2/3 per cent; Hood Rubber, 66 2/3 per cent; Crucible Steel, 50 per cent; Cleveland-Akron Bag Co., 50 per cent; Union Bag and Paper, 50 per cent; Auto-Car Co., 40 per cent; John

R. Thompson Co., 33 1/3 per cent; St. Maurice Paper Co., 30 per cent; F. W. Woolworth, 30 per cent; Electric Welding, of Boston, 25 per cent; Delaware & Cleveland, 25 per cent; Hawaiian Pineapple Co., 25 per cent; Electric Welding Co., 25 per cent; General Chemical, 20 per cent; American Multigraph, 20 per cent; Truscan Steel, 20 per cent.

Also it is instructive to learn that the National Candy Co.'s earnings last year showed an increase of 545 per cent over 1915; that Burns Bros., the largest retail coal dealers in the United States, made a net profit of 40 cents a ton, against 23 1/2 in 1916; that the earnings of the United Drug Co., doing a business of \$50,000,000 annually, were 242 per cent greater than 1916; that the American Ice Co., which cuts ice by the millions, but not profits, has, in the last four years, increased its earnings 283 per cent; that the International Cotton Co., doing nearly \$8,000,000 worth of business last year, made 39 per cent more money, altho it sold 20 per cent fewer goods; that the Pacific Mills' output of cotton and worsted dress goods produced 34 per cent more profit than in the year before the war; and that the excess profit surplus of United States Steel—the surplus remaining after dividends—has aggregated nearly \$500,000,000 in the last five years, altho \$315,000,000 was spent on improvements.

These patriotic melon raisers, who have made their millions and billions during and since the war, now are urging that the soldiers' bonus be raised by a 1 per cent tax on sales, to be paid on every dollar spent by every man, woman and child in the country, including the ex-service men themselves. Mr. President, I shall favor placing this tax right where it belongs—on war profits—and taking from these huge stock dividends, from excess war profits, and from the profiteers, all that is needful to compensate the men who sacrificed themselves instead of their country, or their countrymen, in time of war.

## When Oil Went Up

During the coal strike, while zero cold and privation threatened the people, the price of crude oil shot up nearly 300 per cent, and still is rising. The oil men have the same golden rule as the lumbermen and the sugar barons, namely, their price limit is all they can compel the consumer to pay, and they are scientific compellers. There is none more compelling. They have boosted oil from 40 cents, in 1915, to \$3 a barrel and higher, a gain of more than 650 per cent; and while prices are being screwed up a notch or two more "to encourage production" their wives are importing \$250,000 works of art from Europe and stopping at no extravagance at home.

The papers told yesterday of a Texas oil company that is expected soon to cut a 400 per cent stock-dividend melon. Each stockholder will be permitted to buy one new share at \$100 for every share of old stock he holds. The old shares are now quoted at \$850, having risen to that figure from a par value of \$100.

It is said the poor man's luxury is tobacco. It's use is so general that it is even considered a necessity by many persons. It is interesting to note in this connection that the contribution to good government of the Tobacco Products corporation is a dividend balance showing a rise of 1,547 per cent over its 1914 profits, which the smoker had to pay or go without this solace.

## Smoker Another Goat

Smokers generally will be interested in learning that the General Cigar Co., which in 1906 acquired the property and business of the Old United Cigar Co., amassed a net income of nearly 24 cents on each dollar of its sale in 1917, and in 1919 this had grown to almost 38 cents. Notwithstanding nearly all 7-cent cigars in the market have recently been advanced to 8 cents retail.

Other upholders of government and benefactors of the poor are the American Hide & Leather Co., whose profits

(Continued on Page 12.)



# STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded

Insulation



## Insulation - the most important thing inside your Battery

Insulation is the material between the positive and negative plates, which keeps them from short circuits and thus safeguards the satisfactory performance of your battery.

Insulation, if it's *Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation*, keeps right on doing this important job to the very end of the battery's life—but if it is ordinary wood insulation it usually wears out before the plates do and has to be pulled out and thrown away and *you* have to foot the bill.

It is absolutely a fact that nobody had ever devised a really bomb-proof,

good-for-life automobile battery insulation that would last as long as the plates, till Willard invented Threaded Rubber and put it between the plates of the Still Better Willard Battery.

Therefore seeing it's the one most important thing inside your battery, drop in and see me next time you're in town and let's talk this question of *insulation* over in more detail.

*Willard Service*

### REMEMBER!

Batteries may be starved to death.

Batteries may die of thirst.

Batteries may be injured by over-heating!

Batteries may freeze to death in winter.

Any battery will ultimately wear out.

*Willard Service* can help you avoid all but the last.



## Put Sugar Gamblers in Jail

(Continued from Page 10.)

for 1919 were more than three and one-half times larger than those it gained in 1914; the Central Leather Co., whose 1919 profits more than doubled those of the same months in 1918; and the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Manufacturing corporation, whose profits rose from \$2,174,430, in 1915, to \$9,791,580, in 1919.

In terms of dividends on its common stock, last year's profits of the American Hide & Leather Co. increased from 44 cents a share, in 1915, to \$15.52 cents a share, in 1919, or thirty-five times the earnings it distributed in 1915, and they were ample.

During the first nine months of the same year, while the government was hunting high and low for rampant profiteers, and the price of shoes was steadily going higher and the price of hides was as steadily going lower, the net earnings of the Central Leather Co. increased 55 per cent, or about 103 per cent over the average nine months of 1918. Its accumulated surplus rose from seven and three-fourths millions in 1914 to thirty and one-fourth millions in 1919. Yet despite these swollen profits, the public is being warned that shoes are going to cost more instead of less. Ask your shoe dealer.

### The Short Weight Loaf

Mr. President, for four years wheat farmers as a whole, have little more than broken even. The size of the American loaf has been reduced for the first time in history, and the price has been nearly doubled. But the net profits of the fifteen plants of the Standard Milling Co. have been increased 100 per cent, but not because of increased wages and taxes.

The National Enameling & Stamping Co. makes kitchen ware. Prior to the war it successfully met the severe competition of Germany and earned a fair return on its investment. In three recent years it has run up its net profits 326 per cent, because it could hold up American housewives, and there was no one to say it nay. A Wall street report says this company earned in the month of January alone enough to pay all its fixed charges and preferred dividends for the year. Here is a fine example of unmitigated, over-reaching greed.

### Making "Tin" on Tin

I have recently received a letter from Lakin C. Taylor, of the Pittsburg Tin Plate & Steel corporation. The Pittsburg Tin Plate & Steel corporation, with plants or offices in Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Albany, Newark, Toledo and Syracuse, offers to sell me or my friends some of the Pittsburg company's stock. It writes me under date of March 27 last that additions planned for its mills should increase present earnings over 300 per cent. And, as if this were not sufficiently inviting, points out that "every operating tin-plate and sheet-steel mill has made enormous fortunes for its stockholders, many of their common shares selling at 1,500 per cent premium."

"A similar steel company," so the letter relates, "organized by the head of this corporation, earned 77 per cent last year, and the holders of the common stock made a profit of over 1,000 per cent."

Here is one profiteer who cheerfully admits it in writing on his own letterhead, sent thru the United States mails, which guarantees the facts in that letter are as stated, as the mails of the United States cannot be used to defraud. I respectfully refer these facts to the attorney general.

### Sweetening the Sugar Pot

Profits of the American Sugar Refining Co. where confessedly \$15,000,000 for 1919, compared with \$12,000,000 for the preceding year, altho this corporation's share of the business in the United States has dwindled from 60 per cent in 1900, when it had virtually a monopoly, down to 27 per cent.

During the last few years the sugar companies have declared stock dividends from surplus profits aggregating millions—on which Uncle Sam must now refund income taxes—besides regular and excessive cash dividends. Even the earnings of the American Beet Sugar Co. are expected to show profits of \$15 a share for 1919, compared with \$6 the preceding year. And sugar is taking another leap skyward, probably

to increase the billion of dollars to be exacted in higher profits this year from the American people. Meanwhile sugar imports from Cuba exceed the capacity of the refineries.

Mr. President, the humble banana, controlled by the United Fruit Co., with its fleet of twenty-three ships, has become a kingly profiteer. Its net earnings for fifteen months, ending December last, equal 40 per cent on fifty millions of stock outstanding, rounding up a surplus for the last fifty-one months equal to nearly 122 per cent. If ten millions, set aside as a war-risk reserve fund are added, the total surplus that the United Fruit Co. has piled up within the last four years would amount to 141 per cent. I leave it to you to judge whether it is an unwarranted or a harsh use of words to call this corporation an unmitigated price pirate and profit gouger.

To be complete, a list of examples in profit extortion would probably have to include a large majority of all the corporations in the United States. The few that have been cited, and the situation of the people, are sufficient to indicate the magnitude of this menace to our efforts to reach sounder and saner times.

We have more than 700,000 tons of meat in the United States, enormous oversupplies of butter, cheese, rice and other grains and foods, and should be bending every effort to increase consumption that this plenty may be not followed by as great a shortage thru slackened inflation. Speculators have reaped great profits thru market inflation, prices are held so high that the people are reducing their standard of living, as reported by the department of agriculture, and tons of food held for profiteers until unfit to eat are condemned and destroyed by government agents.

### Agriculture Hobbled

This is most sordid and wicked folly. For if consumption is not increased instead of lessened, if our wall of prices which compels the bulk of what foreign demand there is to seek South American markets is not lowered, then we may have no-steady weeks in reality instead of by proclamation at no distant day. Our greatest industry—agriculture, tied hand and foot—has been made the helpless victim of speculators and profiteers until it must have untrammelled markets and economic freedom if the people of the United States are ever again to be fed on a live-and-let-live basis.

Mr. President, it is wrong to assume, because extravagance flaunts itself in our cities, that plenty exists in all the homes of the land. People who have never known want or privation are living today in tents instead of homes; small houses in the big industrial centers shelter two families instead of one; thousands of men, women and children are compelled to do without necessary shoes and clothing, if not fuel, and certain articles of food—all because the exorbitant prices at which these things are held by those who control them are beyond their means.

### New Lumber Millionaires

The war period has developed several hundred brand new millionaires in the lumber industry. Back of the car shortage and all other alibis behind which the outrageous profiteering in lumber seeks to mask its insatiable greed, is the very strong suspicion that the mills and the supply are controlled and the regulated output doled out to the highest bidder at auction prices. Since July 1, 1919, lumber has advanced from 400 to 500 per cent.

City rent hogs are not satisfied with a 20 per cent return on capital invested, but hold up frantic bidders seeking shelter for all and more than they are able to pay.

Green hides sell at 15 cents a pound in the Southwest but sole leather at \$2. First class packer hides, salted and trimmed, which brought 56 cents a pound in October now are a drug on the market. But a leading shoe manufacturer, quoted by the Associated Press, says shoes are to be no cheaper for a long, long time. It is still to take the best part, if not all, of the average man's weekly wage to buy a good pair.

When we know these facts, is it strange that we read of mayors, governors and commissions pursuing rapacious landlords, largely because this government of the people seems able to do little more for the people than to urge them to eat less and wear less

and save their money and buy thrift stamps?

Mr. President, in the name of the peace, progress, prosperity, and welfare of the United States and every one of its people, we must not only demand but must bring about and enforce a nation-wide square deal. It is no one man's job, or nation's. The problem is not ours alone; it is world-wide. And this problem is the working out of a system by which big business may be controlled in such a way as will not impair its efficiency, initiative, and usefulness in serving the people, but which will effectually prevent any exploiting of those its true mission is to serve.

### Americanism Defined

It is time 100 per cent Americanism were defined, so that a perplexed public will fully understand what is meant by the term. If it is 100 per cent Americanism to evade taxes, cheat the Government, and swindle the people, let this be fairly understood.

It would be instructive to be informed just what difference there is in principle between cheating the Government or putting it in bad, or in attempting to undermine and overthrow it, in the rude manner of the Bolshevik. Both methods equal the same result, only one is merely more crafty than the other in attaining it.

Mr. President, it is not so much the individual but our present system which is to blame for the conscienceless squeezing of the people for huge profits. To say that this evil can not be controlled is to say that this Government could not make national banks safe when we all know that it has. The old world found it necessary and has regulated, or relegated, most of its kings. We shall do so with the pirates of the business world. We can regulate profits as we have regulated usury, and in such regulation provision can be made for maintaining a sinking fund for the lean years. The working out of such a system should be the task of the department of justice and the federal trade commission, and in performing that task they may well take into consideration all effective steps taken in foreign countries toward beneficially controlling business in the interest of all.

The need of drastic action by governmental agencies in the enforcement of the laws we now have has been increasingly evident for months. We already have laws against profiteering. If those charged with enforcement of these laws will see that the profit hogs are sent to jail, prices will soon tumble. The United States has become a robbers' roost. Greed has become morally and criminally lawless. In self-protection we must find the remedy and apply it.

### For Better Farming Methods

(Continued from Page 5.)

smithing of all kinds. To date the subject of electricity is touched on only as it pertains to gas engines. But electricity has come into such common use on the farm that next year the department will go into the subject of storage batteries, and will study the principles and use of the electric light plant on the farm.

Crowning, splicing and tying rope are taught, and the students are trained in the use of block and tackle. The use of cement on the farm receives a great deal of attention. Students are taught how to work with concrete and are given actual practice in the construction of concrete floors in barns, watering troughs, feeding floors, and walks. Frequently the class is taken out to a farm where a part of the day is spent in cement construction.

### Two Days to Shop Work

Three days every week are devoted to field laboratory and class work. On two days the students are employed in the shop. Project work is done at home on school time, the student being excused from shop work. Regular studies must be made up in advance before the student is excused to work on his home project. Vocational agriculture classes last a half day. The other half day is devoted to English, geometry and other cultural studies.

Laboratory work consists of corn and grain judging, soil analysis, livestock judging, class room demonstrations and actual work in the field. When studying soils an analysis is made for water, minerals and organic matter. Samples

of soil are brought from the home farms by the students and are tested for acid content. Experiments are conducted to demonstrate the effect of organic matter on the water-holding capacity of the soil. A demonstration of osmosis also is given.

Demonstrations and instruction in livestock judging for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are featured. Instruction is given in the class room with actual demonstrations in the field. Farmers have been unusually glad to have the students come to their farms and judge livestock. Professor Pollom states, and he has received many invitations to bring his boys out into the country. Much attention has been given this year to purebred Jersey and Holstein cattle and to Belgian and Percheron horses.

One day a week is devoted by the students to a study of balancing rations for livestock, and this is considered an important and vital part of the work.

### Butterfat Tests at Home

The boys also are required to take butterfat testers home and test out the cows there. This is a means of interesting parents by showing them that testers can be worked in the average farm kitchen as well as in a laboratory. Every boy tested the home herd and kept a record of the feed used for a month. This enabled him to determine whether the herd was paying a profit.

Classification of soil also is taken up in the laboratory. The school has bottled samples of most of the soils in the United States. The students compare samples of the home farm soil with that in the bottles, classify it and then read all available material about that particular type of soil. In this way the student is enabled to concentrate his efforts on his own home farm soil and know its makeup, possibilities and defects in detail.

The course in vocational agriculture was first offered in the Arkansas City high school two years ago. The first year crops, shopwork and home projects occupied the attention of the students. Livestock, the study of types and breeds, feeds and feeding and shop and feeding projects occupied the attention of the class during the second year. The third year course will deal with farm management, soil management, farm bookkeeping, farm economics, and a shop project. Every boy may be required to keep a set of books for his home farm for one year.

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is one of several agricultural magazines used as a text book by the vocational agriculture classes. Articles in these magazines are assigned to the students to read and study. Two regular text books are used eight weeks in the year.

### Visit Many Rural Schools

Professor Pollom has found that demonstrations in country schools by high school students yield excellent results in gaining the interest of prospective pupils. Often the vocational agriculture class visits some rural school and gives an exhibition of the work it is doing. Usually parents are present and get a first hand idea of what is being done in the high school.

Interest also is promoted by the rural school fair which is held in Arkansas City. Country children bring exhibits, and prizes are awarded for farm products, fancy work, and other articles. A big track meet is held in the fall in connection with a sale of Holstein cattle, and this attracts many farmers and their families.

A series of talks by practical, successful farmers, before the students, which was arranged by Professor Pollom, has succeeded better than anything else in bringing the students and the farmers into closer touch. Farmers are glad to talk to the boys and tell of their experiences with crops and livestock.

"It is such men as these," said Professor Pollom, "who are making the success of vocational agriculture certain. They are helping it along more than they know, because the boys have a wonderful respect for men who have made good and when they see that these farmers are interested in the things they are studying, it inspires them to make good in every respect. These men certainly deserve commendation for the interest they are showing in this work."

"In my opinion vocational agricul-

(Continued on Page 40.)





## The Real Meaning of *"Best in the Long Run"*

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN" is a slogan that is almost as old as the history of tires. It grew out of the performance of Goodrich Tires on bicycles, and it grew into the *dependability* of Goodrich rubber products of all kinds.

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It is really a mirroring of the confidence placed in Goodrich products by their users. In five words it crystallizes the ideals,

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# Goodrich Tires

*"Best in the Long Run"*



# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Hi Squares Himself on the Horse Trade With the Deacon By Showing Up the Youthfulness of the Deacon's Cow That Had Lost All of Her Teeth*

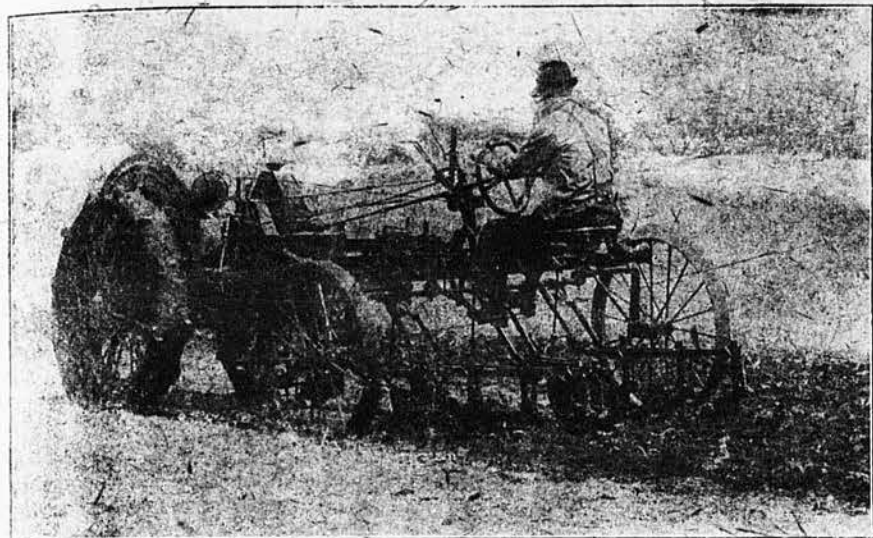




# Speed Up the Corn Plowing

Motor Cultivator Saves Labor for Man and Beast

BY A. W. TURNER



The Motor Cultivator Makes It Possible to Plow Two Rows of Corn or Other Grain at One Time, Speeds Up the Work and Saves Time and Labor.

TWO OR three years ago the man who talked about a motor cultivator was laughed at, just as the man had been before him who dreamed of the two-row machine. But today, aided probably by labor shortage, the power cultivator has overcome the rough reception accorded it, and is making a strong foothold for itself in the more level sections of the corn belt.

The motor cultivator has been slower in its development or adoption than any other form of mechanical power for the farm. In the first place the farm tractor was largely in the experimental stage at the time of their introduction and the difficulties that many former operators were having with tractors and tractor motors added nothing of credit to the power driven cultivator. Then again, many men who were enthusiastic at this time could not believe that one man could handle the engine and at the same time do a creditable job of cultivating corn.

Rapid advancement in motor development and in methods of handling the machine explain, in part the increased popularity of this new farm implement to the point where several companies are offering a power cultivator to the farmer.

Do not give too much credit to the manufacturer, however, for the farmer of today is of necessity a gas engineer himself. The gas engine pumps the water, runs the washing machine, the lighting plant, the milking machine, besides many other odd jobs, hence the farmer must be able to keep the gas engine going and he does so.

One of the outstanding objections to the cultivator, and it is still prevalent, is that one cannot follow the corn planter close enough. Such a statement merely is a reflection on the poor method or rather shiftless method of checking in the corn. Possibly a disk mark was followed instead of the marker track or else sufficient pains were not taken in stretching or splicing the wire. Anyway, the user of the motor cultivator laughs at the man who says that the rows cannot be followed without plowing out corn.

## Two Main Types

In general there are two types of power cultivators, of which the first is the one in which the farm tractor is hitched to the cultivator. The second is the type of machine which is built primarily for the purpose of cultivating corn.

As in the selection of almost any piece of machinery, there are some points of particular advantage to be sought in the motor cultivator. Because of the work that the machine is called upon to do, it is quite necessary to have it handle easily, with a quick steering gear. Foot as well as hand controls are highly desirable.

Considerable objection has been raised because of the position of the seat, which in many cases is located slightly ahead of the inside cultivator shovels, making it necessary for the driver to be continually raising and lowering his head if he expects to watch both the travel of the machine

and the quality of the work that he is doing. This in itself seems to be an aggravation. A better arrangement is where the seat is slightly behind the rear shovels, hence the driver can watch both the corn and machine travel simply by shifting the eyes.

Even distribution of the weight insures against tipping upon steep hill-sides and will do much to prevent excessive slipping of the machine when working on rough ground.

## Make Haste Slowly

When working in small corn the first time over, it is desirable to go slow, but after the corn has reached a size so that there is little if any danger of covering it, one usually lets the horses step up. The same is true with motor cultivation, except that in working the larger corn it is possible to cultivate from one and a half times to twice as large an area as could be covered with the ordinary two-row cultivator.

The motor cultivator may plow out some corn at the ends of the rows—the same as when horses are used—but by proper handling, that is, by plowing alternate instead of consecutive rows, very little corn is uprooted by the power machine.

A motor machine can be used for many odd jobs where a light tractor could be used, such as pulling a wagon and hay loader, rake, belt work and the like, so the power cultivator is not for cultivating alone but is useful in many ways.

## Demand Better Harness

There is a general demand among farmers for better and more satisfactory harness. In order to learn the opinions of farmers in regard to the kinds of harness they are using, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze recently asked its readers to write about their experiences, and offer a few suggestions for improving harness for farm work harness. Incidentally it offered a prize of \$5 for the best article dealing with the subject.

The first prize was awarded to Harry C. Colglazier of Larned. Mr. Colglazier is one of the progressive young farmers of Pawnee county and has given considerable study to farm machinery and appliances, and while still in high school designed and patented an ingenious tug hook, known as the "Sta-hitch," from which he received a royalty for a time and later sold the patent to a firm of implement manufacturers.—Larned Chronoscope.

## Pigs Need Grain Rations

Five different grain rations for young pigs have been worked out by the specialists in swine husbandry at the Pennsylvania State college. They are designed to meet the needs of growing pigs from the period before they are weaned until they weigh about 50 pounds each. The first ration is composed of 400 pounds cornmeal, 300 pounds wheat middlings and 100 pounds of tankage containing 55 to 60

per cent protein. Another mixture is similar except that in place of 300 pounds of wheat middlings it contains 150 pounds wheat middlings, 50 pounds ground oats and 100 pounds ground rye.

This provides a means of using up some oats and rye the farmer may have and will save buying middlings. The third ration is composed of 400 pounds cornmeal, 200 pounds wheat middlings, 75 pounds ground oats and 150 pounds oil meal. This is the only ration of the five that does not contain tankage and is given so farmers who cannot obtain tankage may make up a good mixture without it. Another ration and one that does not require any wheat middlings is made of 400 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds ground rye and 100 pounds tankage. The last mixture is made of 200 pounds ground barley, 200 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds ground rye, 100 pounds tankage and 200 pounds of hominy. This is the only ration in which cornmeal does not appear, its place being taken by ground barley and hominy.

With this assortment of feeds from which to choose, the farmer can select a good ration for his growing pigs and make use of the feeds he already has, or of those which are cheapest in his community. It will be noticed that all of these mixtures are high in protein, a substance especially needed to promote rapid growth in young animals. At this age they make their most rapid and cheapest gains, and a feeder can afford to use more expensive feeds than he can later in their lives. As the animals grow older they do better on a ration that contains a larger proportion of carbohydrates and fats.

## Statistics on Hog Feeding

Lafayette Alden, co-operating with the Caldwell County Farm Bureau, fed 18 head of purebred big type Poland Chinas to determine the cost of producing pork. He used a balanced ration, a self-feeder, and kept cost accounts. The hogs averaged 196½ pounds when 177 days old. They were fed corn, shorts and tankage. The amount of feed fed was 193 bushels of corn valued at \$1.40 a bushel, 1200 pounds of shorts at \$3.80 a hundred, and 450 pounds of tankage at \$5.30 a hundred. The tankage and corn were fed in the self-feeder.



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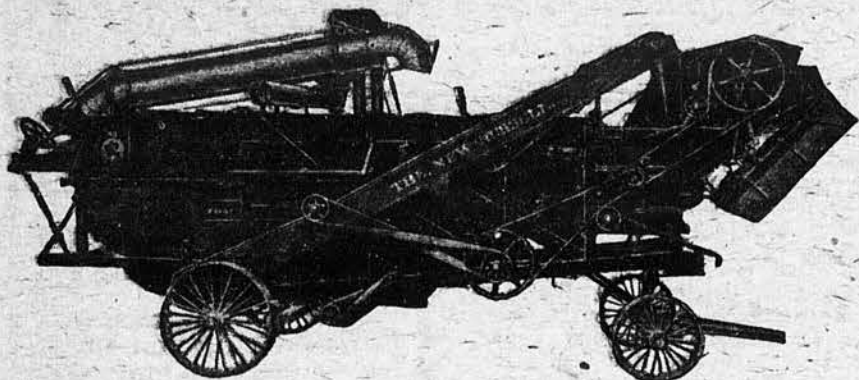
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## To Cut Farm Labor Costs

Time Saving Machinery Will Increase Profits

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

EVERY STATE in the Union reports a shortage of farm labor, and there seems to be no immediate way of remedying the situation so far as increasing the number of laborers is concerned. The shorter hours and the higher wages offered laborers in cities have caused large numbers of farm hands to leave rural districts. The situation has been made more aggravating by the fact that the sons of many farmers also have been induced thru the same influences to leave the farm for the cities. The production of manufacturing plants during the period of the Great War were greatly curtailed by the Federal War Industries Board and now these plants are putting forth all of their energies to speed up their production until the supply will equal the demand. This has made it necessary for these plants to enlarge their working force and to offer wages attractive enough to draw men from other fields of labor.

This unnatural movement to the cities has caused a big shortage of farm labor which threatens to affect crop production very seriously. Despite the prospect of continued high prices for wheat, the acreage has been reduced approximately one-third and unless the growing season becomes more favorable the average acre yields also may be much less than those of last year. Many farmers fear that they will not be able to get sufficient help to harvest even the reduced acreage of wheat that they now have. Farmers also report that they are having great difficulty to get the help they need to plant corn, kafir, legumes and other spring crops. Recent requests made by them to the railroads to offer excursion rates to harvest hands from the East and North have been refused. Viewed from every possible angle the situation is anything but a pleasant one.

### How Machinery Will Help

The only immediate means of remedying the situation will be for farmers to buy more labor saving and time saving machinery. There was a great tendency of farmers during the Great War to get along with their old machinery until conditions became more settled and a more opportune time for buying would arrive. Much of this old machinery is almost completely worn out now, so that it is scarcely possible to repair it to any advantage. Wherever this is the case it is evident that an order for the new machine should be placed right now whether it is a plow, cultivator, planter, drill, harrow, disk, tractor, mower, binder, rake, stacker, baler, or other harvesting machinery. Certainly it will not be safe to wait until the last minute to do this. Railroad service is poor and if your dealer has to order the exact type of machine that you desire it will require more time to get the order filled than in the pre-war period. Then again the factory may have more orders than it can fill and you may have to wait your turn. If the old machinery is still serviceable and repairs are needed have these ordered now. Don't wait for a more convenient time that never will come.

### Motor Cultivators Needed

The cultivation of corn, kafir, milo, feterita and other row crops can be speeded up by the use of the two-row motor cultivator. There are several types of this machine on the market that do very satisfactory work. They cultivate twice as much ground as the one-row cultivator, and travel at a more rapid and uniform rate of speed than that of a cultivator pulled by horses. The motor cultivators never tire nor get overheated, and the owner is at no expense for fuel except when the machine is in action, while horses require feed, care and attention even when not at work. Where the farm help has been reduced 50 per cent the motor cultivator will speed up the cultivation of crops enough to overcome this loss.

Tractors already have proved their worth in pulling and operating heavy harvesting machinery of all kinds. Often wheat, rye and oats have to be harvested when the weather is very hot and trying on horses. The tractor

is not affected by the hot weather and can work night and day if necessary. The farmer is under no expense for its upkeep and maintenance except when it is at work. The same tractor can be used for operating a small grain separator and for threshing the grain. Many types of tractors also can be used for hauling the grain to market after the threshing has been completed. The scarcity of farm laborers will force many farmers to purchase small threshers in order that they may do their own threshing. Many of these small threshing outfits were purchased by Western farmers last year and many more will be purchased this year. Thru their use many farmers were enabled to thresh and ship their wheat before the car shortage became so acute and annoying. Present indications are that the same conditions will have to be met again next fall. Tractors also can be used for operating small grinding mills, silage cutters, wood saws, and other kinds of machinery when not needed for plowing or other field work. One man with a tractor can do several times as much work as several men with teams and do it much more efficiently. The demand for tractors in the West will be much greater than it was last year judging from present indications.

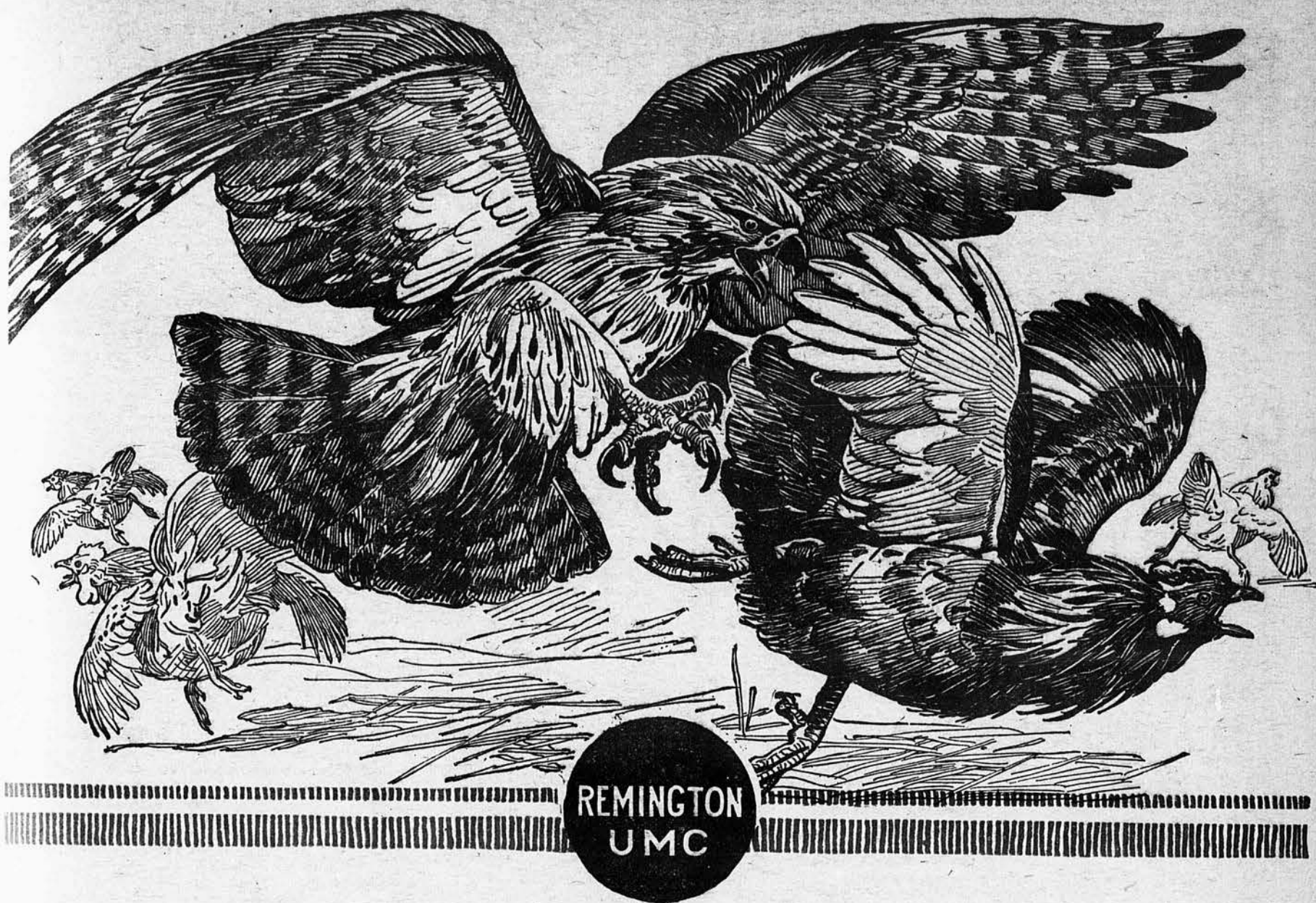
### Motor Trucks for Hauling

Congestion in railroad traffic, exasperating delays in shipping caused by railroad strikes, and other similar annoying circumstances have helped to make farmers realize the advantage of shipping grain and livestock products by motor trucks for many of the short hauls for which railroads were used exclusively a few years ago. Perishable fruits and vegetables can be delivered by motor trucks in a comparatively fresh and undamaged condition, at markets practically inaccessible to places having poor and unreliable railroad shipping facilities. It also makes available to the shipper a number of markets so that he can ship to the place where he can obtain the best prices for his products. This is especially true of farms within reach of some of the regular rural motor express lines. Even in hauling loads from one field to another field farmers have found the motor truck a great time and labor saver. Livestock men have found the truck of great advantage in hauling hogs, sheep, cattle and other livestock to market. The motor truck saves time in the delivery and enables the owner to get his livestock to market in good condition and with a minimum amount of shrinkage in weight.

Hay farmers will find that the new improved rakes, hay balers, and stackers will save them much time and labor, and will make the work more satisfactory and profitable. Good hay always commands a premium on the market and improved labor saving machinery for harvesting it will insure its quality by enabling a farmer to harvest it at the right time. In rainy seasons many hay crops are either lost or ruined on account of lack of proper labor saving and time saving equipment.

If farmers do not purchase labor saving machines to aid them in meeting the labor shortage the only other recourse that they will have will be to reduce their acreages for the various crops. However, this would be a very unwise course when farm crops are commanding good prices, and indications are that they may be still higher next fall. There is a world-wide food shortage and all of the nations of Europe are looking to America for supplies. New machinery must eventually be purchased to replace the old machinery that has outlived its usefulness and it would be the part of wisdom to purchase now when greater production of crops is so essential. It certainly will be good economy not to delay the purchase. The increased production made possible by the improved machinery and the good prices that will prevail for field products next fall will much more than pay the expense. Let's solve the farm labor problem thru the use of improved labor saving and time saving machinery. It seems to be the only way out of our difficulties.





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**UMC**  
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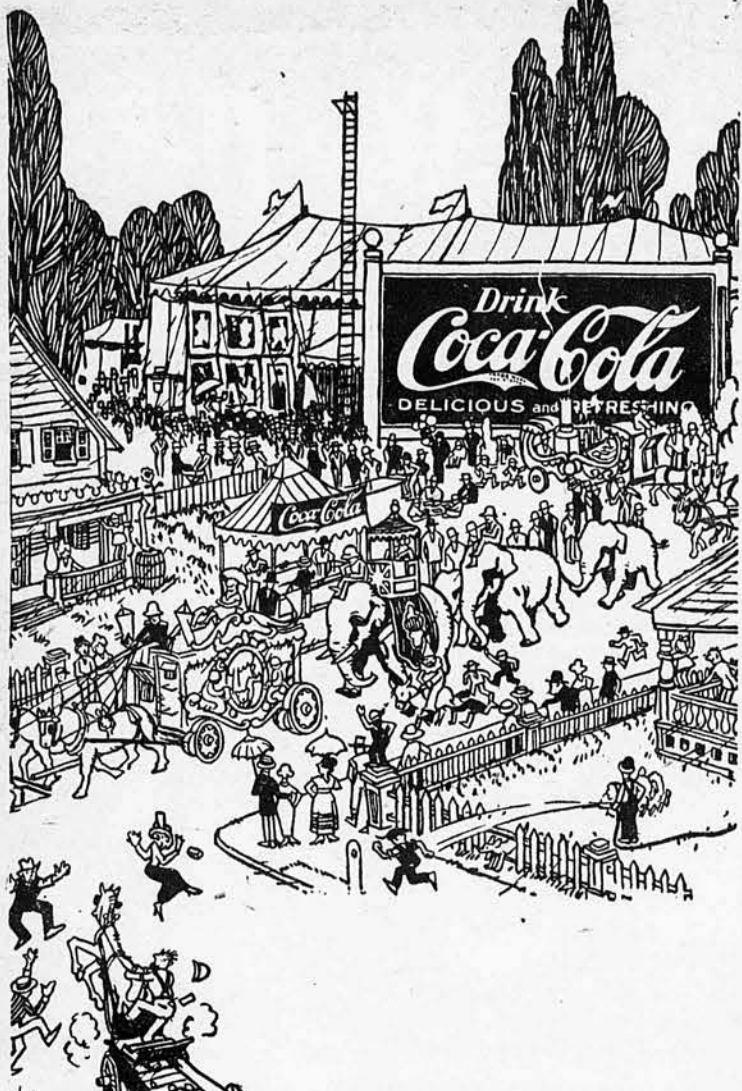
A Remington pump action or autoloading shotgun will help to solve the pest question. Whether you're after chicken hawks or whether you're going duck or quail shooting you surely want a gun that will do full justice to your shooting skill. Since the first Remington was turned out in 1816, Remington has been a leader in invention and improvement in the firearms and ammunition field.

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They are the threshers that **beat out** the grain. The big cylinder throws intermingled straw and grain violently against the "Man Behind the Gun" and Beating Shakers keep tossing and beating the straw until the last kernel of grain drops out.

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Battie Creek, Michigan

## Good Fences Check Waste

Equipment for Every Farm Should be Permanent

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER

TWO THINGS are of prime consideration in fencing; namely, its permanence, and its upkeep. The first factor is important because a really permanent fence, perhaps along the highway or dividing off neighboring farms, is a permanent investment and as such the annual outlay upon its maintenance is a problem for careful thought. No permanent fence is really a paying investment unless it is well put up—made of good, durable posts, with durable wire, and of good workmanship.

If I permit a property to run down, the expense necessary to bring it back to proper service will not be far less than the outlay originally; while if I keep property up, fences especially, there will be a minimum expenditure upon the maintenance. This means that even after a fence is well constructed, it is necessary to keep the posts renewed, and the wire tight and well stapled up.

### Fence Construction

The kind of wire to purchase and, of course, any kind intended for permanent fencing should always be really good wire since cheap wire is always expensive in the end, even where proper care is used in keeping up a fence, must be governed by the local conditions. For most cattle pastures, except, of course, along fields where intertilled crops are grown, barb wire is generally used. Where the pasture adjoins crop fields, money often would be saved if woven wire, with two or three strands of barb wire on top, were used. I know that the woven wire along my pasture where it adjoins my alfalfa and other crop fields is proving to be a paying investment in keeping my livestock where it belongs. Altho barb wire is widely used, for horse pasture its use is questionable, and I know farmers who maintain that none but better fences pay in the end.

In the matter of posts, it is mighty expensive to use such soft woods as ash and hackberry, unless they have been treated with some preventive against decay before being put into the ground. Such treatment is expensive, if the work is not done by the farmer himself when the other tasks on the farm are slack, and probably on the majority of farms, it is cheaper to purchase such posts as bois d'arc, cedar, and creosoted pine. Here on my ranch I have not seen a bois d'arc post rotted off altho I am informed that some of the posts have been in the ground since the first fencing was put up on the place after the opening of this section to settlement years ago. Red cedar does not last so well as does bois d'arc. The lumber companies advertise the creosoted pine posts as posts everlasting. I cannot yet dispute their claims with those I have used and I am willing to leave that to my descendants. Anyway, buy good posts, posts that will not have to be replaced every few years. Not only is it costly to buy posts but the replacing of them in the soil is a matter of no small consideration. Here in our section the difference in the original cost between really good posts and really poor posts is not great enough to justify anyone in purchasing anything but durable posts.

Again, in ordinary cases, the use of trees for posts is not commendable. Trees make poor posts. A person cannot keep a neat looking, really useful

fence wire on them. Every breeze is against it. Further, the fence prevents the growth of a good tree. It is a poor practice to use trees for fence posts, and, I think this should apply to the use of trees for corner posts as well as elsewhere.

In the actual construction of fences, few farmers need details. But, in the matter of setting good corner posts, I believe that many, many farmers have not had this point carefully enough forced upon them. Please remember that the corner is the really important part of a fence. If it is poor, the converging lines of fences will be poor; and, on the contrary, generally where there are good corner posts there will be a good job of fencing done. Generally it is not sufficient to set corner posts in a hole say, 2 feet deeper than the other posts in the fence, but also, braces must be used and good long ones at that. Now-a-days the use of buried braces is common and commendable. Again, by all means get durable posts for the corners, even if you feel that you cannot afford them for any other part of the fence.

Another point to which I feel that farmers need their attention called is to the matter of driving their staples too deeply into the posts. In time all fences have to be taken down and rebuilt. It is much easier to pull out a staple that projects slightly beyond the wire than to pull one out that has been driven into the post to the limit. Again, the driving of staples in too deeply results in materially reducing the length of service of any kind of wire. Of course, I am aware that in this the kind of posts used may be a determining factor, but in any case, I believe I am safe in advising almost every fence builder to hit at least one less stroke with the hammer in driving staples next time.

I am a firm believer in wide lanes, if it is at all possible to have them. Narrow lanes have been the cause of many cut up horses. Thirty feet is as narrow as any ordinary lane should be, and probably 50 or even 60 feet on ordinary pasture lands would be far better. It is evident that the value of the land will have a marked effect in determining this matter, but even on the highest priced land where it is necessary to have lanes, too narrow ones should by all means be avoided.

### Cost of Maintenance

The interest on the investment in fences is not the only point to consider in maintenance. If fence rows are not to become harboring places of insects and noxious weeds, then they must be kept cleaned out. On some farms I'll admit that there is not much outlay in this particular, but on the well kept up, really profit-making farms the fence rows are kept clean. The cost becomes especially high where hand weed cutting must be resorted to, as along woven wire fences. One reason why I use four or five barb wire fences wherever possible on my farm is because I can clean them out quite well with a mowing machine and so reduce to a minimum hand work in that line.

The question of keeping up fences, including keeping down weed growth, is such that farmers generally must very carefully consider any addition to the fencing on their farms. Generally speaking, for this reason it is not best to have plowed fields permanently

(Continued on page 25.)



Durable Fences and Good Barns Will Prove Big Factors in Checking Waste and Should be a Part of the Equipment of Every Farm.



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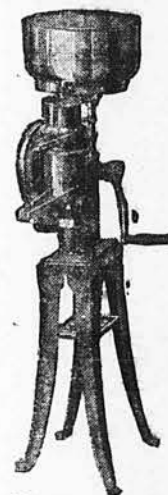
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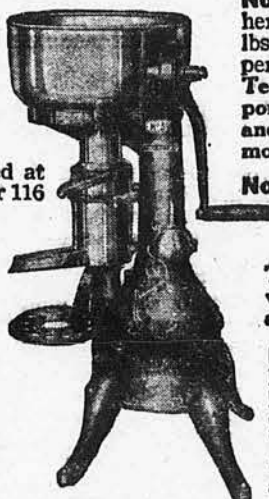
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to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

(29)

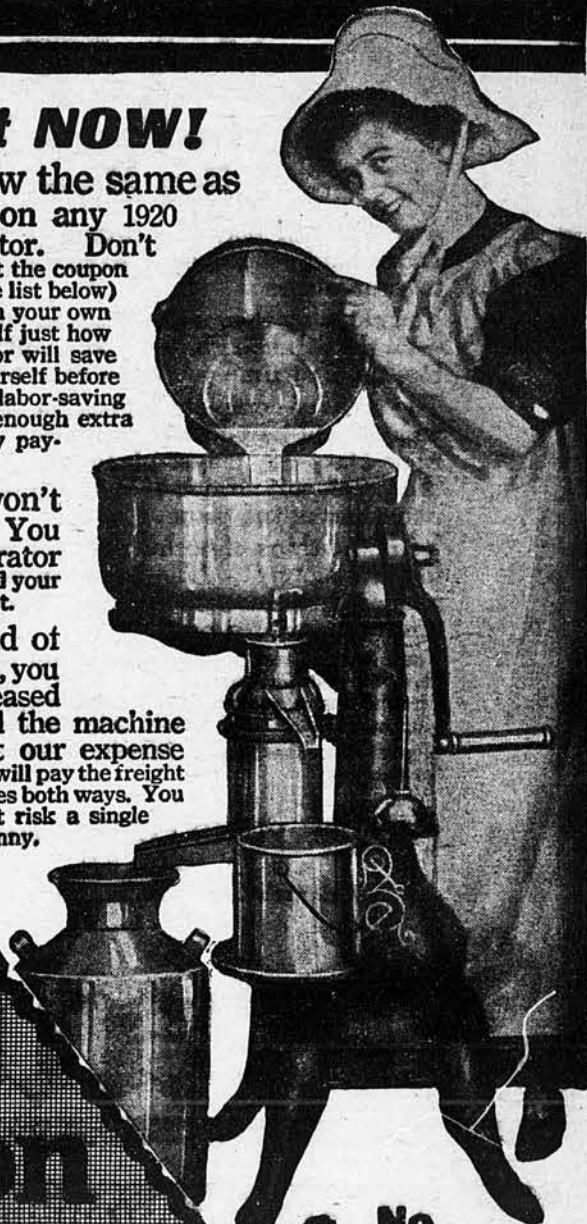
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Think what that means to you in good hard dollars with the great demand for wheat at high prices. Many farmers in Western Canada have paid for their land from a single crop. The same success may still be yours, for you can buy on easy terms.

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located near thriving towns, good markets, railways—land of a kind which grows 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Good grazing lands at low prices convenient to your grain farm enable you to reap the profits from stock raising and dairying.

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One grade which is the best

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# Grain Men Hold Meeting

## Wheat Growers Study Production Costs

BY G. C. WHEELER

THE 300 or more wheat growers in attendance at the National Wheat Growers' conference held in Kansas City Thursday, April 22, were loaded with figures on production costs and man after man responded to the call for 4-minute talks, telling what they and their neighbor farmers had agreed upon in compiling itemized statements of the expenses of wheat production. Charles S. Barrett of Macon, Ga., president of the National Farmers' Union, at whose call the meeting assembled, was elected chairman. After appointing committees on the cost of wheat production, marketing cereal grains, farm labor, general conditions in the wheat growing sections, and resolutions, Mr. Barrett threw the meeting open, giving warning that there should be no long-winded talks.

### Farmers Estimate Expenses

The investigations of wheat production costs, conducted by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, the results of which were given in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze last week, had apparently inspired Kansas growers to get busy with their pencils. A Marshall county delegate reported in detail for his section the cost of producing last year's crop, totaling \$39.40 an acre. A McPherson county report showed a total of \$35 an acre. In a Cowley county community it cost \$34.75 an acre, and the figures from this community allowed for the work of the women. The yield was 14 bushels to the acre. From Kiowa, Kan., came figures based on last year's yields and expenses, showing a cost of \$2.59 a bushel. A farmer from Northern Oklahoma, on a 13-bushel yield, found last year's costs totaled \$36.80 an acre. From Burlington, Okla., came very systematic figures on three farms, showing a cost of \$2.03 on a 15-bushel yield.

A member of the executive committee of the Kansas Farmers' Union humorously remarked that his wife had asked him as he was starting for this meeting how much butter, eggs and chicken money she would have to supply to cover his wheat losses. A young Kansas farmer, who had been keeping farm accounts, said he had made some money farming, but his records showed that his real profits had come from the over-time work he had put in caring for stock and doing other chores and that as a separate proposition his wheat farming had not made him any money. Mr. Mohler was appointed as a member on the cost of production committee and his figures were accepted as the most comprehensive of any yet presented on wheat production costs.

### No Calamity Howling

There was a conspicuous absence of radical, "calamity-howling" talks at this conference. Chairman Barrett urged farmers to avoid partisan politics, but pointed out the necessity for giving more attention to political matters in the larger sense. "Big forces don't bother about partisan politics," said Mr. Barrett. He spoke of the 35

billion dollar war debt and said farmers would have to watch closely, or they would find things fixed so they would have to pay more than their share of this debt and the only way they could get any consideration was to speak thru organizations. He said that at no time in history had farmers needed organizations as much as now and urged that every man present join some one of the big farm organizations.

No feeling of resentment was expressed against consumers as a class, but it was made clear that city dwellers must understand and appreciate the seriousness of the food situation. Farmers simply cannot feed the nation with the handicaps now imposed upon them. They cannot be expected to continue employing the labor of women and children of farm families in order that the city family may be fed from the income of the head of the family, while the women and children do nothing to add to the family income. If the urban population will not or cannot pay for the service it demands of the producers and distributors of food, there must be elimination of many of the wastes and extravagances of city distribution and a changing of living habits. In the resolutions submitted by the labor committee it was pointed out that land prices and distribution methods must be readjusted so that the laborer will be encouraged to remain on the farm, with the hope of becoming a farm owner, and that rural education and social life should be raised to a standard that would make the rural home satisfactory and profitable.

### Reimbursement for Wheat Losses

The convention adopted a resolution approving the bills in Congress for reimbursing farmers and grain dealers for the losses sustained when the price of wheat was fixed in 1917, but a number of farmers stated, before the vote, that the matter had been taken up in their local community meetings and it had been agreed to let the whole matter drop, considering it as a necessary loss incident to our entry into the war. Another resolution recommended that every farm organization from wheat growing states send a delegate to Washington to the conference called for May 3 to discuss the car shortage conditions, which will be most serious this year. It was demanded that freight cars be distributed on the basis of business offered and that there should be no discrimination against farmer elevators or individual shippers.

In connection with the figures given on production costs, it was pointed out that average cost of production cannot be considered as adequate in keeping up our bread supply, for fully a third of our wheat comes from areas of high production costs, and consumers must understand that unless the reimbursement is sufficient for those producing in these areas they will of necessity have to abandon wheat growing, and our total supply of grain will be greatly reduced.

(Continued on Page 22.)

## Is Your Name Checked in Red?

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The presidential election is drawing near. You will wish to keep posted on all the latest developments and one of the surest ways is to read the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Let Tom McNeal and U. S. Senator, Arthur Capper, publisher, keep you informed.

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# Melons Built the House

## A Home with Modern Labor Saving Equipment

BY RAY YARNELL

**W**ATERMELONS have played no small part in building and equipping the E. C. Kassebaum farm home, one of the prettiest in the Kaw Valley near Topeka. Since he has been in Shawnee county Kassebaum has raised about 1/2 million melons which have returned good profits. Dollar prosperity alone didn't satisfy Kassebaum. So he has expended melon money in building and equipping a farm home.

Mrs. Kassebaum is interested in watermelons and knows a lot about them. But she is more interested in her home and she gladly revealed its beauties and conveniences.

The Kassebaum kitchen is small. If the house was to be built again, Mrs. Kassebaum says, she would have the kitchen still smaller. Compactness of arrangement saves work. The kitchen has three work benches, two against the north wall separated by a sink, and a long one against the east wall. There are two north windows and between them, in a space about a foot wide, is a built-in cabinet which is one of the handiest things in the room. It is a convenient place in which to put all sorts of small things that are forever turning up and getting in the road.

### Many Roomy Cabinets

On the south side of the kitchen is a built-in cupboard with a panel opening extending thru the wall into the dining room. On the dining room side is a china cabinet. The cupboard reaches to the ceiling and there is no place on top where dust can accumulate. The range, which is left handed in design, stands beside the cupboard. Immediately beside it a door opens into a wash room where the men can clean up. From this door opens into the concrete finished basement and into the living room which extends across the entire front of the house.

The dining room is south of the kitchen and is separated from the living room by a square arch opening. The living room is the most attractive spot in the Kassebaum home. It is beautifully furnished. There is a Victrola, a piano, a large center table, comfortable rocking chairs and soft rugs. At the south end of the room is a huge fireplace with built-in book cases, well filled, on either side. Three or four books and several papers are on the table. It is evident that the room is one in which the members of the family like to linger. There is a sociable, pleasant atmosphere there which breathes of many happy evenings.

A Delco plant supplies electricity to light the house, the yard and the out-buildings. About 35 lights are operated. The house also has an acetylene lighting system which electricity replaced, but which is still available for use if desired. Mr. Kassebaum estimates that it costs about \$2 a month to light his house. He has had the plant 16 months and it has given the best of satisfaction. The plant is run two or three times a week for four or five hours at a time.

In addition to lighting the house, the Delco provides power for ironing, for pumping water which is under pressure thruout the house, for running a washing machine if desired and has power attachments for operating a sheller or grinder. Mr. Kassebaum, however, never has utilized this power for running machinery other than a pump.

The light plant is in the basement. The water pump is beside it and close by are two pressure tanks for water. One of these tanks contains hard water and the other soft water. Both kinds of water are piped thruout the house. There is also a hot water tank.

### Heated by Hot Water System

The basement is divided into three rooms, all cemented. A hot water furnace supplies heat. Coal is stored in the same room with the furnace, as are corn cobs which Kassebaum uses to kindle his fire.

The south half of the basement is used for a vegetable storage room. In this Mr. Kassebaum kept his seed potatoes during the winter, as well as other vegetables for home use. The floors of all the basement rooms slope

toward a sewer drain in one corner.

The Kassebaum house has a pretentious sewer system. The main sewer is 300 feet long and empties into four septic tanks, giving a capacity for sewage disposal very much larger than is actually required. Leading from the septic tanks there are more than 200 feet of lateral tile.

A cement walk leads from the road to the front porch which faces the west. The yard immediately in front of the house is terraced, breaking abruptly to a lower level and then slopes gradually to the road. Instead of building his fence exactly on the roadway line, Mr. Kassebaum constructed it in the form of an arc. This materially widens the road in front of his house. In the gutter along the road, the full length of this arc, Mr. Kassebaum has placed galvanized iron tubing and is covering this with dirt and cinders. When this is completed the roadway will be suffi-

ciently wide at this place to enable persons driving motor cars to turn around without difficulty.

The yard is sodded and several large trees surrounding the house serve to give it a pretty setting.

### Farm Sign Boards

Attractive sign boards for farm entrances are urged in a little bulletin recently issued by the South Dakota State college at Brookings. The plan is particularly appropriate for New England, where automobile travel gives farmers along the principal highways every opportunity to meet the consumer face to face in their business relations. Farm advertising is just another means of cheating the "middleman."

The authors of the South Dakota plan have the following argument to make for sign board entrances:


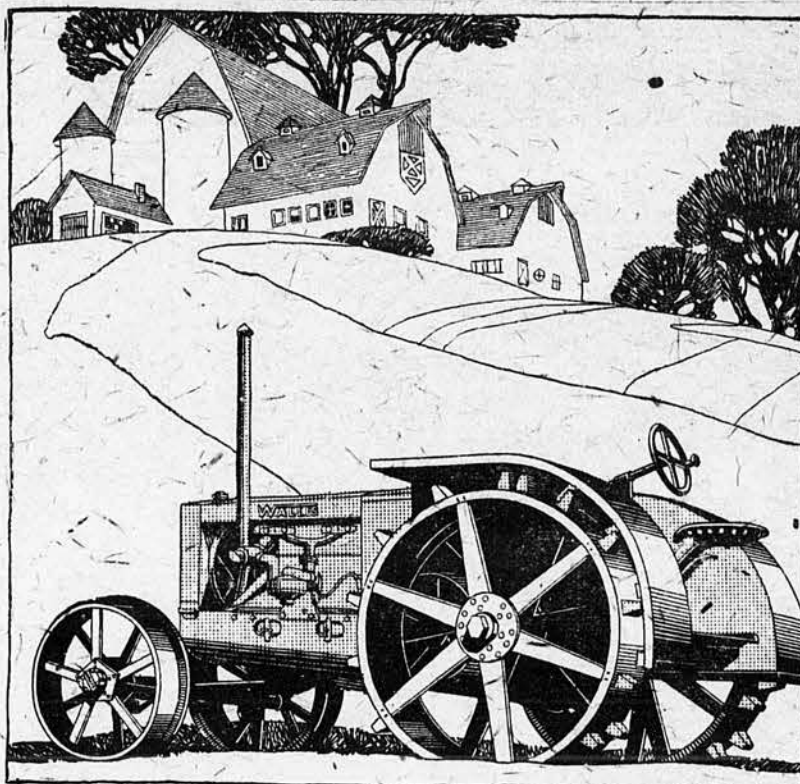
"A symmetrical sign entrance permits of displaying not only the farm name but also the farm specialties. It dispels confusion and is a constant invitation to come in and see what we have. A well balanced sign is a real advertisement. A prospective buyer knows definitely what farm to enter without asking too many questions."

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

To any Father and Mother—

In the Navy your boy's food, health, work and play, and moral welfare are looked after by responsible experts.

# Shove off! - Join the U. S. Navy

## Among Colorado Farmers

MORE than 3,000 cows are being milked near Lamar to supply milk to the plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing company. This plant, which is in charge of C. Stocker, the superintendent, has done much in the last five years to develop a higher type of dairy farming in that section. When it was started the average daily supply of milk was about 8,000 pounds; it is now about 37,000 pounds, and it has been as high as 50,000 pounds.

The dairy farming in this community is based largely on Holsteins, which indeed is the rule in most communities where the aim is to produce milk for the condenseries. There now are about 2,000 Holstein cows, of which perhaps 75 are purebreds. There are 75 purebred sires, many of which are from 30 or 32-pound cows. There are cows in this community with a production of 103 pounds a day to their credit, and many with a production of more than 80 pounds. In some cases the condensery advanced money for the purchase of these cows, when they were brought in from other communities, at a low rate of interest.

### Dairying in Mesa County

One of the most important events in the history of dairying in Mesa county is connected with the recent sale of 26 head of purebred Holstein milk cows. There were only 200 men at the sale, but every one apparently was there to buy. The average price received for the 26 cows was \$214.50, and the highest cow went to O. J. Claypoole, bringing \$375, a record price for any cow sold in this county. E. W. Weckel of Fruita bought two for which he paid \$295 each; Arthur Johnson of Mesa bought six at an average of \$225, and Robert Ingram, from the same section, took away two cows at an average of \$200 each.

The result of such a sale is the distribution of these purebred animals over the county, and it will stimulate the breeding of the very best grade of animals.

### A Canning Factory at Delta

R. C. Bacon, representing the Colorado Packing company has announced that a canning factory is to be located in Delta. The site has been secured and 1,000 barrels of cement have been ordered to begin the construction of the building. The machinery has already been purchased.

It is hoped to be able to have the factory in running order in time for putting up cherries this spring.

### Corn as a Forage Crop

As a forage crop, corn may be produced up to elevations of about 7,000 feet. In limited localities favored by slope, shelter, and topography, forage corn may be produced at altitudes as high as 8,000 feet. In all of the Northeast plains, in that section of Colorado north of a line thru Colorado Springs, corn probably is the best annual forage crop. Not only is this true because corn is well adapted to the region itself, with its summer rainfall, but also because it produces a large amount of feed which is easy to harvest, is of high food value, and is relished by livestock. In the past the standard method of saving corn for forage purposes was to cut the crop as fodder or as corn stover. The tendency, however, at present is to increase the use of silos for storing the crop. This will insure feed for stock from one season to the next.

### To Increase Livestock Profits

How can the profits in livestock farming be increased? Can methods be developed which will give better results than have been obtained recently on Colorado farms?

Judging from the results on many of the leading stock farms, the answer to both questions is “yes.” The business is on a much better basis of production today than it was a year ago. The abnormal era of speculation, which was well indicated by the foolish prices paid for pasture rents in many cases

last year has given way to a more sensible view of stock raising. A higher standard of efficiency is being obtained.

If the agriculture of this state is to make the best progress, it must be based on livestock. Enough well-bred animals must be kept to eat the crops grown on the general farms, and these should be saved in the most efficient possible way. But when one gets on a speculative basis, and handles a larger number of animals than the size of the farm justifies, he is inviting trouble. He may make good profits for a while, but taken as an average he is likely to encounter considerable grief, as many men did last fall, and become much discouraged with livestock farming. The best plan is keep production as the ideal.

### Grain Men Hold Meeting

(Continued from Page 20.)

Practically the whole evening session was devoted to the report of the committee on marketing. Apparently wheat farmers have come to the point where they propose to take over the business of marketing their own products, and not be content to simply dump them at the elevator. The marketing committee's report was virtually a proposal to handle the cereal grains from producer to consumer thru a closer functioning of present co-operative marketing associations and the creation of such new machinery as may be needed to give the producers of the nation control of the methods of putting their products on the consumer's table. The marketing committee consisted of Maurice McAuliffe, Kansas; John Havekost, Nebraska; C. W. Hyde, Oklahoma; A. V. Swift, Oregon; A. B. Cross, Washington; George Baker, Iowa, and J. W. Batcheller, South Dakota. The committee's report as adopted follows:

Knowing that the consumers are complaining of the high cost of living, and realizing that the farmers cannot feed and clothe the world with the present cost of machinery and labor at as low a price as his products now sell for, we suggest that all unnecessary expense and duplication of service in the distribution system now in vogue be eliminated, and to this end we suggest the following remedies:

We recommend that all producers be organized into local farmers' co-operative associations and that membership therein be limited to actual farmers.

We recommend that the local farmers' co-operative associations be merged into central or terminal marketing co-operative associations, which shall become statewide or cross state lines—where rail and terminal facilities make it advisable to do so, and that stock in said co-operative central or terminal associations be limited to bona fide farmers' and local co-operative associations. We suggest that each local association take an amount of stock in the central or terminal association equivalent to at least 5 per cent of its paid up capital stock.

We recommend that in the formation of all local and terminal co-operative associations that they be organized on a purely co-operative basis.

We recommend that the district or state terminal marketing associations be merged into a national marketing association, which shall also be wholly a co-operative association.

We further recommend that all terminal marketing associations, both state and National, shall constitute channels thru which, in time, all the cereal products of the farmers of America shall find their way to the ultimate consumer. The directorate of the national marketing association to ascertain and supply all subordinate terminal associations with statistics relative to the world's supply of, and demand for, the cereal products of the farm.

When the marketing of the cereal crops of the farms thru the terminal marketing associations is successfully accomplished, we recommend that co-operative flour and cereal milling associations be organized wherever feasible, so that the farmers' cereal products may reach the ultimate consumer as near as may be in a finished form.

We further recommend that co-operative consumers' associations be established, and that they purchase all the necessities of life direct from the producer.

We recommend that the chairman of this convention appoint a committee, consisting of one member from each of the principal cereal growing states, to put into operation the recommendations contained in these resolutions; said committee to act in that capacity until their successors are elected by the co-operative associations of the states which they represent.

We further recommend that this committee be clothed with power to call a district or National convention of the cereal growing states whenever they consider it advisable to do so. Immediately upon the appointment of this committee, we recommend that the committee meet at once and organize, so that provision may be made for calling future meetings before the delegates to this convention depart to their respective homes.

We recommend that the committee herein provided put into force and effect the recommendations embodied in these resolutions in connection with and thru the existing co-operative associations of the various states.



## Kansas Farm News Notes

**A** RETURN of \$50 a ton is made for the alfalfa he sells to his dairy cows, says R. M. Johnson, a Lyon county dairyman. He received a check for \$109.50 recently for the cream produced by seven Holstein cows in 16 days. Mr. Johnson has 60 acres of land, and sold \$1,400 worth of alfalfa hay and \$500 worth of wheat in addition to what his cows consumed last year. He bought only \$80 worth of corn for feeding. He has nine cows which he expects to bring him \$300 a month. In addition to returning a high price for the alfalfa the cows help to maintain the fertility of the soil.

### Pasturing Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is proving its value as a pasture crop. Restor Norburg of McPherson county pastured 10 to 13 head of cows on 5 acres last year, and says he never had milk cows do better. He is planning to sow 10 acres this year.

### National Farm Bureau Office

On May 1 the American Farm Bureau federation established permanent headquarters at 1409 Mallery Building, Chicago. Opportunity is given in this location for expansion as more space is required for the work of the organization.

### Kansas Hogs to Brazil

Two young Duroc Jersey boars and four gilts were shipped to Brazil recently by G. M. Shepherd of Rice county. An effort is being made to build up the work production industry of South America, and increasing demands are likely to be made on breeders of this country for purebred stock.

### Sons Carry on Business

The sons of E. D. King, the well known Coffey county breeder of purebred hogs and sheep, will carry on the business. Mr. King writes that he has retired, and the young men have made arrangements to take over the farm and stock and will continue to run it as a purebred livestock farm.

### Supplies for Handling Wool

Jackson county sheep growers have ordered co-operatively 100 seven-foot wool sacks and a 140-pound bale of wool twine for handling the wool crop. Robert Bateman, Harry Sewell and Jake Knapp were appointed as a committee to get an expert shearer to shear the sheep of the county in a circuit. A committee has also been appointed to arrange for the co-operative wool sale.

### Pay Wool Profits Back

Kansas sheep men will be interested in the recent announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture, that excess profits of more than 1 million dollars, obtained by wool dealers in handling wool during the war period under government regulations, will be returned to the growers. Secretary Meredith states that the work of collecting and returning this excess profit will be pushed vigorously.

### No Cut Rates for Workmen

Railroad traffic managers refused the request of representatives of the state free employment agency and the farm bureau organizations for reduced rates for laborers to harvest the Kansas wheat crop. The railroads will co-operate with the farmers and farm organizations in the effort to obtain harvest hands, but drew the line at offering any inducements in the way of reduced rates. Another meeting between railroad representatives and those of the employment bureau and farm bureaus will take place soon to work out details of plans for getting the labor necessary to harvest this year's crop.

### Joins Great Southwest Association

Prowers county, Colorado, which includes the Holly and Lamar communities, became a member of the Great Southwest association recently. This organization includes Southwest Kansas and several Colorado counties. Its purpose is to give publicity to the agricultural possibilities of this section

and promote the practice of the kind of agriculture which will make new settlers prosperous.

### Harvest Wages Conference

Next Monday, May 3, at the Hutchinson harvest labor conference, an effort will be made to adopt standard wage scales for wheat harvest work. Every agricultural organization in each county has been asked to send at least one representative. The voting will be by county units, the voting strength being determined by the acreage of

wheat in each county. The standard wage agreed to last year was 50 cents an hour for a 10-hour day. In a few Western Central counties the wages last year averaged about \$7.50 a day, according to records in the county agents' offices. Indications are that a higher standard harvest labor wage may have to be agreed upon by wheat growers this year.

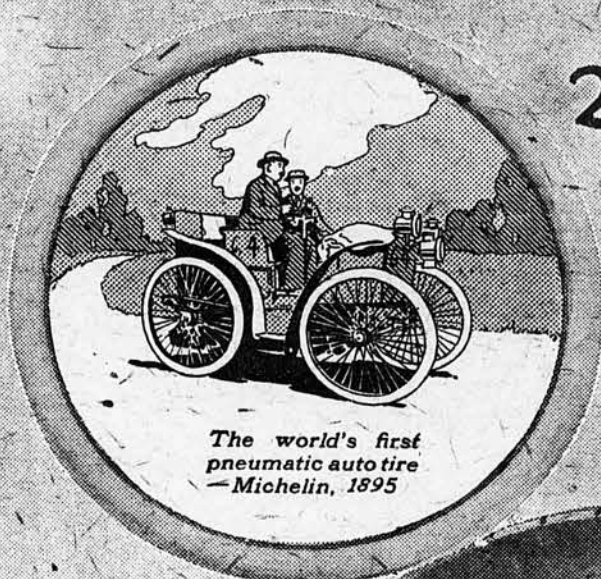
Representatives from the Farmers' Union, State Grange, State Farm Bureau and National Wheat Growers' association will be at the conference. A. L. Barkman, in charge of the employment service of the Central states, and J. M. Gilman, in charge of the Kansas Free Employment bureaus, will be at the conference to tell how they are planning to obtain harvest help and to handle any labor questions which may come up.

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## Capper Pig Club News

### Something for Every Member in This Year's Work

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

CAN A COUNTY with only three members compete for the pep trophy? asks a club member. Yes, sirree, it can, and that's one of the interesting things about Capper Pig club work this year. Herebefore it always has seemed to me that the county with small membership was at a disadvantage, so this year we've made it possible for small clubs to get in on everything.

First, of course, there's the fight for the pep trophy. There's no reason why a club which has a county leader—and leaders have been appointed in all counties where there are three or more members—shouldn't make a winning showing. I used to chum a great deal with a chap who was more than 6 feet tall and weighed about 170 pounds. Now, the club manager is about 5 feet 7 inches and weighed at that time around 130 pounds. My chum would stick his hands in his pockets, swell up, and make a remark about some folks being so small. Just about that time his mother would say, "Never mind, son, it's quality, not quantity, that counts." And, fellows, it's quality in membership. Instead of quantity, that counts in the race for the pep trophy. You may be sure small clubs will get a square deal, and perhaps a little more encouragement than the large ones.

### Small Teams May Win

Then, there's another thing that is of interest to every club which has fewer than 10 members. That is the rule which provides that clubs with five or more members may compete for the special cash prize offered to the county making the best average grade in contest work. Of course, membership will be taken into consideration in awarding prizes, so that all clubs will have an equal chance, but I know this additional opportunity to win prizes will put more pep into incomplete teams. All of which doesn't mean that complete membership isn't something to be proud of, but that now since time for membership is past, it's up to every club to make the most of its chances.

And in counties with membership too small for the appointment of county leaders I'm working on a plan to have a sectional contest. County meetings probably can't be held, on account of the distance, but letters can be written and lots of interesting stunts pulled off. Then, of course, the cash prizes for contest work are open for competition to every member, so there's really something for every boy to work for.

### Let's Get Associate Members

Here's an opportunity for clubs with small membership to work up a large team, and for teams already full to strive for something even better: Hustle out and get associate members for the Capper Pig club. Every year the club manager receives applications long after membership time is past. Then, too, as county pep becomes stronger and the news of successful, enjoyable meetings—travels around, other boys become interested. Let's line up these fellows and be sure of having them in the club next year, and make them certain of getting a place. Associate members must file recommendations with the club manager. They will have the privilege of attending meetings, helping compete for the pep trophy, and sharing in the cash prize if the team wins. They will not borrow money to buy contest sows, or enter sows in club work this year, but if they own purebred hogs they may pay 50 cents and join the breed club. This will entitle them to list a limited number of hogs in the annual sale catalog and to register hogs at the special rate allowed club members. Now, fellows, let's push this associate membership work hard. If it starts out well, there may be a prize for the club getting the largest number of boys enrolled.

Reports of county meetings are beginning to come in already. You'll remember that Coffey county has had one

good meeting. Then here's Anderson with lots of pep and a meeting at which all but one member were present. "We had our first meeting at John Scruggs's home," writes County Leader Fletcher Lowry. "Nine members, two associate members and one breed club member were there. We ate a 7 o'clock dinner and then had our business meeting. These officers were elected: President, John Scruggs; vice president, Raymond Smith; secretary-treasurer, Ted Bogan; club reporter, Ted Bratney. There were 23 visitors present. Club members traveled 34 miles each way. We plan to have meetings once a month. We ended our meeting with a short program of recitations and songs. We are going to show other counties what Anderson county can do this year."

### Leaders Have Equal Chance

Go to it, Anderson county! I predict you'll have a real scrap, for I fully believe we never have had a peppier lot of boys than are enrolled in the Capper Pig club for 1920. Here's an interesting thing, too: Not a county leader this year has had any previous experience. They're all new to the work and all have an equal chance.

That Jackson county club is just ready to clean up every opponent, if one is to judge by letters from the members. Don't blame them, either, for they have a fine club. "We surely are going to make the other club members dig to get ahead of us," says Vern Johnson. "I believe Jackson county will win if there is any winning to do," is the way Henry Dibern backs up Vern, while County Leader Fred Dunn writes: "I am more pleased than I can say to have the honor of leading the Jackson county club. The other counties had better get started if they want to beat us."

But what I'm most interested in is the prospect of a real scrap between Eastern and Western Kansas counties. "We'll make those eastern counties hump," says Melville Smith of Wallace county. And with good membership in Stevens, Morton and Ness, I shall be surprised if there really isn't something doing.

### What Do Your Pigs Know?

What about it, have pigs any sense? When one tries to drive a pig some where and either runs himself out of breath or is knocked down for his trouble, one is inclined to doubt the animal's intelligence. Winifred Doolittle, one of the hustling Allen county, trio, insists otherwise. "You can say what you please about pigs not having any sense," says Winifred, "but papa saw a little pig the other day that got help from the sow. Papa was harnessing the horses when he heard a pig squeal, so he went as fast as he could to the pen. He couldn't see the pig, but it was still squealing. First he thought the sow was lying on it, but she wasn't, so he just stood and watched. We have a trough about 2 1/2 feet long in which we feed the pigs. The sow had been rooting around the trough and had tipped it right over the little pig. The pig wasn't hurt, but it couldn't get out. The sow got up, walked over to the trough, rooted it over, and the pig came out to its dinner." Does any other club member have as good a story about pig sense? Tell us about it.

It took the very best of care to save pigs during the cold weather, didn't it? Wayne Ewing of Mitchell county was one of the boys whose pigs came at an unfavorable time. "I had been away from home one of those cold days," writes Wayne, "and when I got back I went at once to see Beauty. I was just in time to help nine little pigs to their first supper. The next day was very cold with some snow and sleet, but the pigs did well, and in the evening papa thought it safer to bring them in the house. So in they came and there was a whole tubful. Papa and I carried them back early in the morning and Beauty was waiting for them with breakfast ready."



# Capper Poultry Club

We're All Working for a Common Cause—Progress

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS  
Club Secretary

**M**ORE MEMBERS, more pep, more and better poultry and larger bank accounts—that's what we're working for this year. And we'll succeed, too. No doubt you read in the club story of April 17 that Miss Schmidt has turned the club work over to me and that I am to be your secretary. During the two years that I have been connected with the Capper Poultry club I have seen its steady growth and development along all lines and I'm depending upon the co-operation of each one of you to make the

How our chicks are thriving and are running everywhere. We capture the blue ribbons now at every county fair. All thru the help of our club work.

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

Won't we make the air ring when we sing this at our big pep meeting at Topeka this fall? The verses were written by Mrs. Velma West Sykes and I think that she has fully grasped the spirit of the Capper Poultry club. It is my wish that you elin this song from the paper, learn the words and sing it at your next club meeting. E. E. Howerton, the father of Elva Howerton, Linn county leader, has composed a song especially for that county club. It's a good one, too. I wish I had space to print it, for I know it would inspire other counties to adopt a club song. While it is a fine thing to have a song that all Capper Poultry club members may sing, it's a good plan, too, to have one for your own individual county.

The picture which I am using today is of Myrtle Willis and her pen of Buff Orpingtons. Myrtle is an energetic member of our Stevens county club. For awhile I thought that this county would win the \$5 prize for completing membership first as they have been doing such good organization work, but they still lack two girls of having complete membership. To Rooks county goes this honor. The race between

Rooks, Stevens, Leavenworth and Greenwood was very close, Stevens and Leavenworth having eight members and Greenwood seven. This is what Orpha Jones of Leavenworth county says: "I know all the girls in our club have pep but it takes quite a bit to convince others what the club really is. I never knew much about the work but I found other girls in my county had joined, so I did and I never shall regret it."

## Ship by Truck Week

National Ship by Truck—Good Roads week, to be observed May 17 to 22, is being planned thruout the country, according to Washington headquarters of the Ship by Truck bureau.

Tentative plans include motor truck tours lasting thru the week and covering virtually every section of the country, according to reports received from 65 cities where branch offices have been established.

Good roads organizations and associations interested in motor truck

transportation will form the nucleus of a temporary organization to promote activities during the week. Virtually every rural section of the country will be traversed by caravans of motor trucks during the week giving practical demonstrations of the utility of truck transportation and preaching the doctrine of better highways.

Other plans include essays by school children, sermons and the distribution of literature, all designed to arouse interest in a national program of highway construction.

## Help for Bee Keepers

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1084, Control of American Foulbrood, has just been issued. It should be in the library of every farmer who keeps bees. This bulletin may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

There is an encouraging interest in pumping irrigation in Kansas.

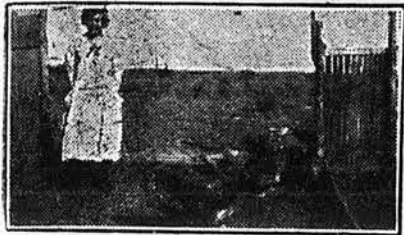
## Three Cheers For Rooks

**T**HESE GIRLS have a just right to feel proud. Competing with 88 counties having fewer than six members in the Capper Poultry club for 1919, in a contest to see which county would complete membership first, they have built up their club until now they have a complete lineup of 10 girls. They also have one mother enrolled. Happy? Of course they're happy. Their leader for this year is Alice Hansen, R. 4, Stockton. She is full of pep and enthusiasm—just the combination that spells success. "I received your letter saying I had been chosen for leader," wrote Alice. "I'd rather have one of the other girls for leader, but I'll do my best and try to show the other counties that Rooks has pep."

They've decided to have uniforms of blue skirts, white middies and red ties. At their March meeting these progressive girls made plans to print a club newspaper every two weeks and send a copy to each girl.

"I'm surely proud of the Rooks county club," said Merle Blauer. "I hope it will win the trophy cup."

Alice Hansen and Merle Blauer will share the \$5 prize as both did excellent work in the membership contest.



Myrtle Willis, Stevens County.

club of 1920 excel that of any previous year. I have lots of plans I want to work out to make the club work more interesting, but you'll hear about them later on. Just now I want to tell you about some fine prize offers which I have just received.

"If it isn't too late I should like to offer a trio of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, valued at \$15, to go to the girl making the best record with this breed," wrote Mrs. H. D. Emery, R. 6, Girard, Kan. This will add interest to the work of the girls in the Single Comb Brown Leghorn breed club.

There aren't many girls in the club who have entered Silver Wyandottes, but there'll be keen competition for the prize cockerel of this breed which William P. Royer of Coffeyville, Kan., has offered. Unless we receive a larger offer this fine bird will go to the girl making the highest record with Silver Wyandottes.

"I want to tell you how tickled I was to receive \$5 in cash from Mrs. C. T. Horton of Blue Mound," wrote Helen Andrew, leader of Johnson county, in a recent letter. "You know she offered to send me \$5 in cash or get me a cockerel of that value from a reliable breeder. I have invested this prize money in a fine cock for my collection of Black Langshans. Isn't she a good friend of Capper Poultry club girls?"

Helen tells me that she has eggs for hatching to sell, so anyone wishing Black Langshan eggs should write her. Her address is R. 2, Olathe, Kan. Margorie Streeter, R. 3, Hiawatha, Kan., also writes that she has eggs to sell. She has entered White Wyandottes in the contest.

Here's another letter that tells of a club girl's success and gratitude:

"I received the Barred Rock trio from Mrs. C. B. Palmer of Uniontown, Kan., last week," wrote Marion Gregg of McCune. "The chickens are fine. The cockerel is just a beauty. Mrs. Palmer certainly was nice about sending the chickens. She asked me to take my choice of hens or pullets. I decided to take the pullets but I certainly appreciated her kindness in letting me have my choice. Together Mamma and I have sold \$60 worth of chickens from the club advertising. We still have a few more cockerels to sell."

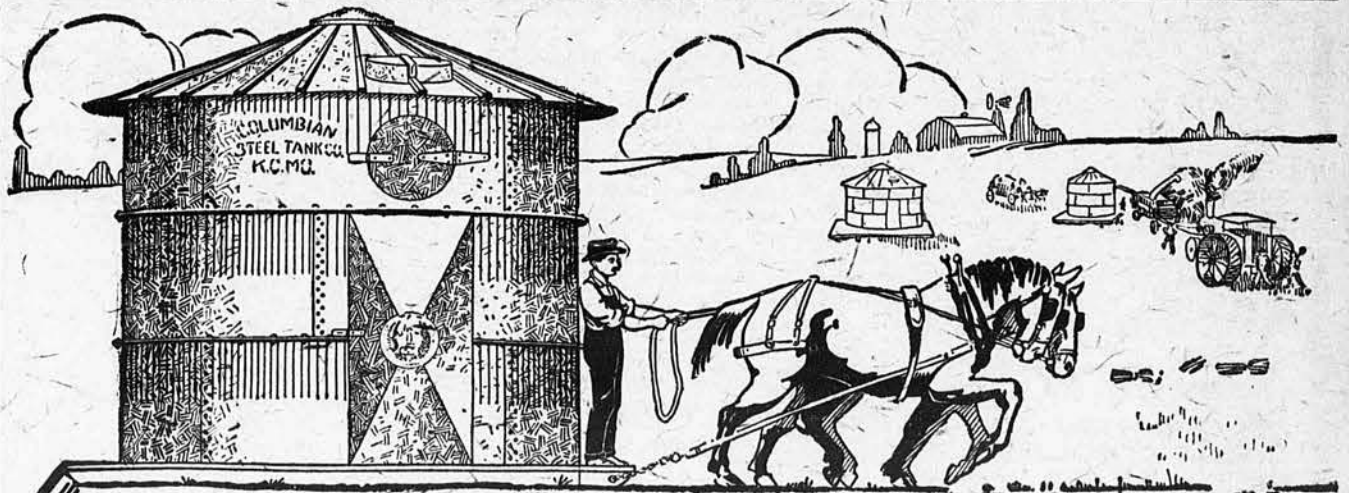
## Here's Our New Club Song

It's to be sung to the tune of "Marching Thru Georgia."

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

## CHORUS

Hurrah! Hurrah! A jolly bunch are we,  
Hurrah! Hurrah! As you can plainly see;  
We'll make a mighty chorus at our big fall jubilee,  
Singing our thanks to Mr. Capper.  
How our hens are laying since we've learned their proper care.



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**Third.** A Columbian Steel Grain Bin is absolutely proof against wind, rain, fire, rats, birds, or any other such hazards. It is the best possible insurance for your grain.

Columbian Steel Grain Bins are solidly constructed of the best quality of rust-resisting galvanized sheet steel. The sides are of 20 gauge metal, the bot-

tom of 24 gauge and the roof of 26 gauge. It is of sectional construction and is held together by means of our patented joint which adds strength and rigidity to the walls. Additional strength is also secured by corrugating the upper half of each sheet. It is shipped knocked down and is so easy to erect that any one can set it up in a few hours time. It can be erected on a platform mounted on skids and easily transported to any part of the field.

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## Admiral Hay Press

T. T. Jones, Hickox, Ga., an Admiral owner says he expects to make \$1000 extra this season. John Marks, St. Marys, Kansas, baled 98 bales in one hour, 30 tons in 10 hours. For 30 years the Admiral has been fastest, simplest, most powerful baler made—many doing fast work after 16 years service.

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## Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

THE HIGH cost of money put a sharp kink in the New York stock market last week, when several prominent speculative stocks broke 5 to 20 points—one of them, General Motors, as much as 42 1/2 points—in an hour and when trading on the New York Stock Exchange approximated the high mark of 2 million shares a day for several days.

The come-back, after the big slump, was strong, altho irregular, and many of the stocks advanced to near the former level.

For the country outside of Wall Street the stock exchange scramble only staged a show that apparently indicates that the big banks at last have ceased merely to talk of the necessity of deflation and have begun a serious effort to curb speculation, a process vitally necessary for remedying the shortage in practically all essential industries. The stock exchange slump was followed by a refusal even by commercial banks to lend money for speculation and by a general tightening up on short time commercial loans and with long time loans exceeding difficult to get. This condition eased off later in the week and call money, following recovery from the slump, was at 7 per cent.

### Liberty Bonds Drop Again

All issues of Liberty Bonds went off with the stock exchange break to new low levels that yielded 5 to 6 per cent and better on different issues. This condition, however, was on its way whether there had been a stock exchange break or not. Recently 1 to 2 million dollars a day in Liberty Bonds have been changing hands in New York, the East selling and the West and Middle West buying. With interest rates at 7 and 8 per cent the big firms and wealthy men cannot afford to hold the bonds. The corporations, needing money to carry on their business, are dumping their government wartime bonds. Wealthy investors cannot afford to hold them because of the income tax and they are converting their Liberty Bonds into tax-exempt securities or more remunerative investments. The General Motors company recently announced that it had sold 28 million dollars of Liberty Bonds in 1919 to make needed improvements. Liberty Bonds are still the best investment for the small holder and any further declines will make them still more attractive because of the increased return. If you are looking for the safest investment in the country, buy Liberty Bonds.

### Hard Sledding in Japan

Japan, like all the rest of the world is having industrial troubles because of war-tainted currency, scarcity of raw materials and high wartime wages. Japan profited hugely during the war, but now with munitions shipments eliminated, with cheap money in much of its markets, with labor high and raw materials scarce and with the Chinese boycotting Japanese goods Nippon is having hard sledding. The balance of trade has changed, too, and the Japanese imports now are exceeding their exports.

### Foreign Influence on America

The Japanese situation exerts a direct pressure on American industry and commerce, just as do conditions in Europe and the rest of the world. Pretty much the same financial difficulties face them all. Almost simultaneously with the United States government bidding for funds with Treasury certificates at 5 per cent for three months and 5 1/4 per cent for six months, the highest rate ever paid by the government, the Bank of England raised its rate from 6 to 7 per cent and Continental banks and banks in India and the Orient made similar advances. All of them need money badly to pay government debts and to rehabilitate their industries and commerce and all are striving, more or less, to curb speculation, reduce inflation and put the money where it will do the most good. For example, England, which is trying hard and pretty successfully to whip up on production needs better money in the markets she is selling to. She is grabbing all the cash trade possible and

accepting time payment only when absolutely necessary. England would go much further in taking a big share of the world's trade right now but for the "automatic tariff" that cheap money erects in many of the countries where she sells.

The same "automatic tariff" faces America in its trade with Europe. For example, a European farmer, badly needing livestock, cannot buy a very ordinary American milk cow. The animal would cost him \$2,000 to \$4,000 by the time it reached his farm, chiefly owing to the fact that his own country's inflated currency is so cheap.

Within the last two months English financiers have done much to bring the pound sterling to a higher mark. Before the war the pound was worth about \$4.86 and was stabilized at \$4.75 during the war. A year ago it began to drop, when governmental influence was removed, and in February hit apparent bottom at \$3.15. Skillful nursing since then brought it up to \$4.06 1/4 April 5, from which figure it has since fallen off slightly, dropping 4 cents during the recent stock exchange scramble. The growing strength of the pound sterling has again given England the financial lead in Europe, French and Italian rates of exchange having recently fallen off again. Every cent that England can manage toward equalizing exchange rates in America makes a big saving to her in paying off debts to America.

### Imports Increasing Rapidly

European imports to America are increasing rapidly every week, altho to no alarming extent. Prominent in foreign goods offered here are jewelry and works of art. Large shipments of hides furs and cotton goods also are being received and Denmark is making heavy shipments of dairy products to New York to take advantage of the high prices there. One indication of the disparity in markets is the fact that several shipments of goods have been received from Europe, being commodities that had been shipped from this country, but that could be sold at a greater profit by reshipping to the advancing American market than to sell in Europe. Tin and rubber, which are controlled by the English, are coming in increasing quantities, while Italy recently sent large shipments of silk and cocoons.

### See Easier Money Ahead

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which is a favorite among investors, recently issued 50 million dollars in 7 per cent 10-year bonds. Other roads that are preparing to float bonds also are said to contemplate short-time loans, replacing them with long-time issues when money is easier. High rates for money are having an appreciable effect on real estate deals and loans thruout the Middle West as banks here are showing a disposition to confine loans sharply to essentials.

### Strike Not Very Harmful

The "outlaw" switchmen's strike, now apparently dwindling out, had small effect on the financial conditions. Its greatest harm, perhaps, has been to delay deliveries of many badly-needed commodities, chiefly steel. The steel companies, already far behind in their orders, were compelled to close down many mills and the work of getting back to normal production probably will cause more loss of time than the direct tie-up by the strike.

### Who Wants a Ship?

American shipping interests and the United States shipping board again are trying to find some way of financing companies to take over about 2,000 ships the government built or took over from private interests. Again scarcity of money and high rates of interest are an obstacle, as in every other undertaking. The government has, not including ships seized from enemy countries, about 250 wooden cargo vessels, a few—less than 20—concrete ships, and the others are steel cargo carriers.

The sorghum acreage is increasing.

### Church Gains are Small

It had been observed in most of the churches during and after the war that there was a decided falling-off in interest in religious matters. It was more difficult than ever to get the men to come to church, and even the women were running off after false gods and worshipping at the altar of mammon. Now the figures for Protestant church membership for 1919, just reported by Dr. H. K. Carroll, the statistician, confirm this unsatisfactory situation.

The total increase in membership in the Protestant denominations for the year was only 56,000, against an average increase in the last 10 years of nearly 800,000. This was the smallest increase in 30 years. Some of the leading denominations suffered the heaviest losses. Among these were the Methodists, who lost about 70,000; Methodists South 16,000; Northern Presbyterians 32,000; Presbyterians South 9,000; Disciples 18,000; Northern Baptists 9,000; National Baptists 35,000; United Presbyterians 3,000; Cumberland Presbyterians 2,000; Norwegian Lutherans 3,000.—The Pathfinder.

### Good Fences Check Waste

(Continued from Page 18.)

fenced. It would be cheaper in many cases to put up temporary fences around such fields. Again, if the period of restriction be very temporary, then stock can often be more cheaply herded without fencing.

The land occupied by any fence is considerable. This is true particularly when consideration is given to the loss of crops coming from the turning of teams at the ends of the rows. This item of maintenance is worthy of careful thought.

### Separate Lots

The question of having sufficient lots is overlooked on many farms. I have visited farm after farm during the past year where it was necessary to have livestock running together that should have been separated. Here I have reference not only to different classes of livestock but also to livestock in the same class. Under ordinary conditions, I feel that it is far better, if at all possible, to have the different kinds of livestock such as milk cows and beef cows, in different lots and pastures; horses in their own pastures. In fact, few of us have all of the lots that we actually need. If more lots were available, there would be a greater opportunity for a proper differentiation in the rations fed to the different kinds of stock in each livestock class, and also in the method of handling livestock; all of which would tend to bring an increased profit. In this class, the matter of temporary fencing for lots or permanent lots is the same as the fencing on the other parts of the farm. A limited number of permanent lot fences, but these well constructed, with other temporary lot fences will usually bring the best returns.

### Arrangement of Gates

I believe that farm gates are generally too heavily constructed. It is difficult enough to keep gates of light construction on hinges much less great heavy gates. I have quit using 1 by 6's for wood gate construction and am using 1 by 4's. I find that these lighter gates are just as effective as the heavier ones and are far easier to keep on hinges. It is true that many gate hinges are knocked off because there are no good posts for the gates to swing against. Why do farmers overlook this important point when putting in good gates? Regular wire fence gates may be cheaper in the end. I have not used the wire gates long enough to make a definite statement as to the comparative values of wood and steel gates.

### Swat the Roach

The Minnesota State Agricultural Experiment station, St. Paul, Minn., has issued a bulletin declaring war on the cockroach pest, giving several ways and means of destroying this hateful insect. We had suspected that there was a skeleton in the historical closet of this bug. Vernon R. Haber of the Minnesota Experiment station makes it all clear that this household pest is in fact the German cockroach.



## Farming in Western Kansas

**S**PRING wheat has not been a profitable crop in Kansas, except in the extreme Northwestern part of the state. It matures later than winter wheat, does not root so deeply, and is more likely to be injured by rust, hot winds and insect pests.

In the two-year test at Colby, spring wheat has been decidedly more profitable than oats, but less profitable than barley. In the six-year test at Akron, Colo., spring wheat has proved more profitable than oats but there is little or no advantage as compared with barley. At Manhattan, barley and oats have produced more than three times as many pounds of grain as spring wheat. At McPherson, oats have produced about 50 per cent more than spring wheat, and barley about 75 per cent more than spring wheat. In the 12-year test at Hays, the yield of oats and barley is more than double that of spring wheat. Also at Garden City spring wheat has produced decidedly less grain than either oats or barley, altho none of these grains have given profitable yields.

The experiments show conclusively that where winter wheat fails, oats or barley, or some other spring crop, will give more profitable yields than spring wheat, except possibly in extreme Northwestern Kansas. Even in this section barley is a more nearly certain crop and, on the average, will prove more profitable than spring wheat.

### Planting the Sugar Beets

If the seedbed has been thoroly prepared, the principal factors to be considered in connection with planting sugar beet seed are the time and depth of planting, the quantity and quality of seed used, and the distance between rows. The seed should not be put into the ground until the soil is warm enough to produce a quick germination and a rapid subsequent growth. Nothing is to be gained by putting the seed in the ground before the soil has reached the proper degree of warmth. Indeed, if the seed lies in the ground when the conditions are not right for germination it is likely to rot, and even if it does not rot, the resulting plants, when they do finally develop, usually will be weak and unsatisfactory.

The desire to give the plants every advantage of a long season often leads to the mistake of planting too early. Almost invariably plantings that are made when the temperature conditions for germination and growth are right give the best results in tonnage and quality, and the beets sometimes mature in advance of the earlier plantings. On the other hand, the planting should not be delayed until the moisture has escaped from the seedbed.

The seed should be planted just as shallow as is consistent with quick and uniform germination. The depth of planting will vary, therefore, with the nature of the soil. The seed should always be put into moist soil and the soil should be capable of holding its moisture long enough to produce germination. In some cases these conditions will be met by planting the seed 2½ inch deep, while in other cases it may be necessary to plant 1½ inches deep. It is questionable whether it is ever wise to plant more than 1½ inches deep for the reason that the beet seed proper is comparatively small and the young plant must be able to get thru to the light by using the reserve plant food in the seed. If the depth is too great, either the food supply will become exhausted before the plant breaks thru the ground or it will become so nearly exhausted that the plant will be weak and spindling.

The drill should be provided with press wheels, which exert a firm, even pressure on the soil directly over the drill row. A firm soil acts like a lamp wick and draws the moisture up from below. This emphasizes the importance of having a good supply of moisture in the soil below the seedbed as well as in the seedbed itself. If the pressure of the press wheels is not sufficient to bring the moisture up to the seedbed, the roller, preferably the corrugated roller, will be found useful. Care must be taken to have the ground in just

the right condition when planted, so the action of the drill shoes and press wheels will not destroy the flocculent and friable condition of the soil. If this condition is destroyed, the capillary movement of the soil moisture is impossible and it matters little whether the seed is planted deep or shallow, for the resulting stand will be a disappointment.

Having examined the soil and noted its flocculent condition and the distance to the moisture from the surface, the next point should be to plant all the seed at a uniform depth. The importance of this will be apparent when one considers the operation of thinning the beets. Only two conditions are necessary in order to plant at a uniform depth. First, the surface must be smooth and firm, and, second, the drill shoes must each stand on the same

level. The drill can best be set in this respect by standing it on a smooth surface before it is taken to the field.

To get a good stand of beets, which is the first requisite of a satisfactory crop, plenty of seed must be used, so there will be no gaps or spaces of more than 10 or 12 inches in which there are no beets. Usually about 15 pounds of seed an acre will be sufficient if solid-row planting is practiced. As a means of conserving seed and avoiding the labor of blocking, hill planting is being tried with considerable success in several localities. A reasonable standard of germination and freedom from dirt is required of all beet seed before it is purchased; hence, the only remaining factor to be considered in determining how much seed to plant is that of the size of the seed balls. In general, the smaller the seed balls the greater the number of germs a pound and consequently the smaller the number of pounds required. For solid-row planting about 15 pounds of seed should be sufficient for a good stand, assuming that the seed is up to the standard in germination and capable of producing strong plants.

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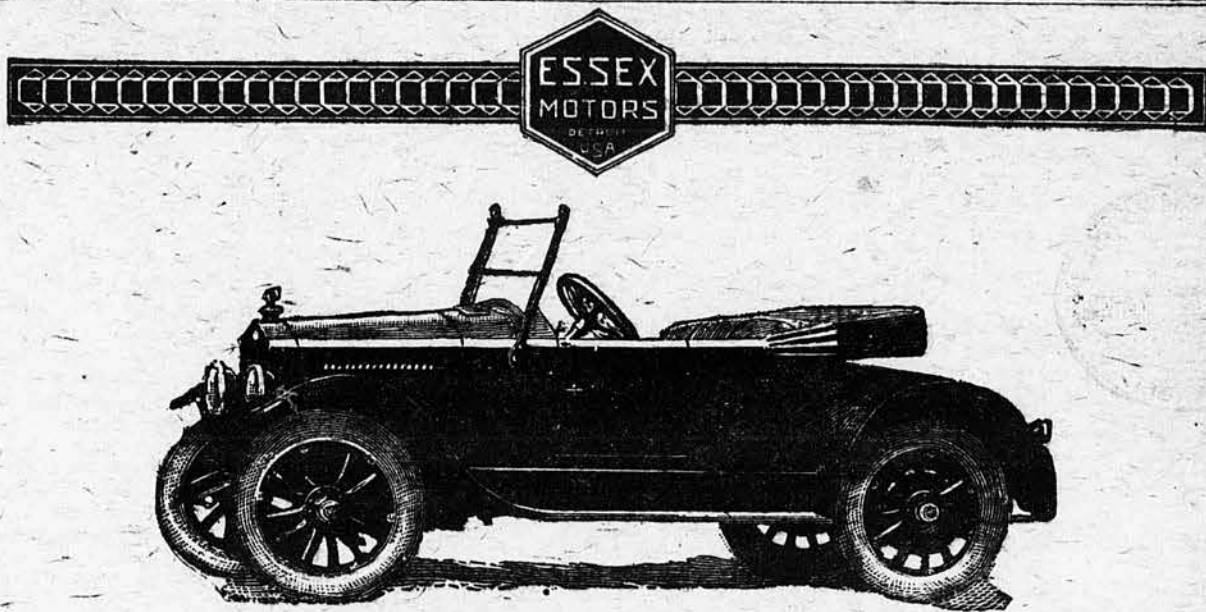
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## Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

ON ACCOUNT of the great familiarity of most farmers with the common mower, it may be considered that nothing need be said concerning its care and proper adjustment. However, when it is considered that even the small and insignificant trifles affect in a very material degree the satisfactory operation of the mower, a little attention to details will be found very advisable.

Perhaps, in its first season the mower will make a clean cut provided of course, the sickle received its proper care in grinding and is maintained in adjustment. As the mower, however, is subject to more and more use, the resulting wear in the various parts, such as in the pawls, the transmission, the pitman and in the bearings will either cause poor alignment in the cutter box or as the knife does not start promptly, clogging of the guards will sometimes result.

Modern mowers have adjustments at various points for taking care of wear and these should be religiously looked after if good results are to be had and if long delays are to be avoided. It is safe to say that the small amount of time necessary to make adjustments will be considerably less than the time that will be required at a later time if these are neglected. Where wear is excessive it may in many cases be more advisable to replace the part entirely than to make further adjustments.

### Care of Gears

The proper operation of the various gears is an important item and should receive occasional attention.

Where the gears are exposed they not only are subject to the usual friction of one tooth rubbing upon the other, but dust and dirt increase this friction to a very great extent and materially shorten their life, besides giving less satisfactory operation during their use. The remedy for such a condition is obvious. Either when making a purchase of a new mower see that the gears are enclosed or else make an effort to see that no foreign matter accumulates between the teeth of the gears. An occasional replacement of a worn pinion will be found very advisable at times. The pinions, since they run fastest, are most subject to wear.

On a mower which the writer worked on recently the gears were not only enclosed, but were also designed to run in a bath of oil. This certainly reduces wear to a minimum if reasonable precautions are taken to clean out this transmission case at intervals and fresh oil is used to replace the old oil.

While the cover is off of the transmission case and rivets for the guards or sections are about, see that none of these small troubles find their way into this case, to be at some later time ground between the teeth of the gears. This hint applies to any small tools or other items.

If a chain drive is used, it must be remembered that too loose a chain may cause clogging, or it may leave the sprockets entirely. Too tight a chain is also objectionable as it will result in excessive friction and increase the draft. A chain drive, without any protection is a source of danger to the operator, besides resulting in more absorption of power than other forms.

Bearings should of course, not be slighted and should receive their proper share of attention. As bearings on all farm machinery are more or less similar, the care of bearings will be discussed in a general article at a later date.

After the transmission receives whatever attention it needs, the pitman attachment to the sickle should be considered. If for any reason the pitman rod is replaced with one that is shorter or longer than the original one, the guards and sickle sections will not center properly and will result in uneven stubble. Another cause for non-registering is poor adjustment of the drag bar. Shortening or lengthening the drag bar will center properly the guards and sections.

If the hinge pins become worn the cutter bar will lag behind resulting in heavy draft due to excessive friction in the pitman connections and may actually result in breakage. Different methods are used to align the cutter bar. One method that is very satisfactory makes use of the fact that the hinge pin is set eccentrically in another pin and by rotating slightly this latter pin the adjustment is affected. The proper alignment is had when the cutter bar is set slightly ahead of a line of sight on the pitman.

### The Wearing Plates

The wearing plates if badly worn will result in poor contact between the ledger plates and the sickle sections. Bent or distorted guards will result in the same difficulty. In the former the remedy will be apparent. In the latter a hammer may be necessary to bring back the guards to their true form.

The clips that hold the knife down must not be too loose as a poor quality of work is sure to result but do not be too zealous to correct this by hammering the clips down tight and causing excessive friction.

The sickle should be kept sharp at all times as to do otherwise will give results that are not satisfactory either to yourself or to horseflesh.

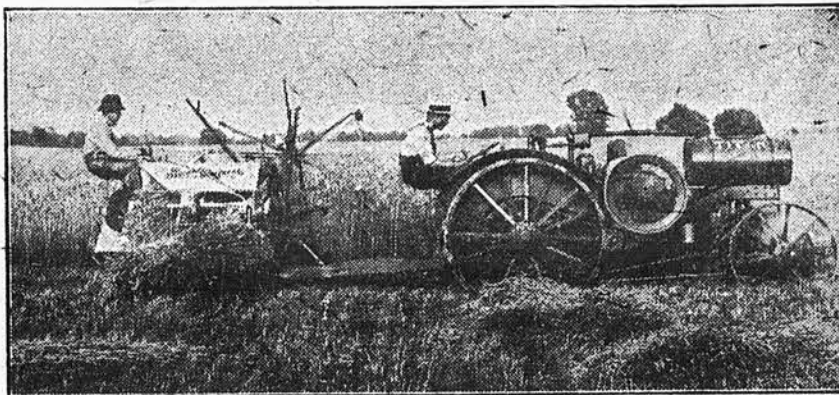
It is a poor provider who does not have on hand at all times a few of the necessary rivets, sickle sections, guards and other small parts, so that a trip to town will be saved during a busy period.

Lastly the mower deserves a certain amount of care even when it is not required for use in the field. It is not essentially different from any other piece of machinery and therefore is not improved by being left for the deteriorating effect of the elements out in the open.

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### The Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus *Bacterium Pullorum* transmitted through the yolk. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives. Intestinal Antiseptics to kill the germs should be given as soon as the chicks are out of the shell. It is much easier to prevent than it is to cure.

### How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 63c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Ia.

### Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 63c for box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Ia.

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# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WHEN I reported our oats crop as starting out April 1 better than any other we ever had raised I suggested that "well begun was half done." Then came the freeze of April 5 and I thought that morning I could go still further and report a finish right there. But the oats were not killed altho the tops were badly browned and today, April 17, they are again making the field look green despite much cold weather. Wheat is looking well altho held back by the cold. If we have normal weather until June 20 we will have at least an average crop of wheat. Peach trees which had not blossomed on April 5 are now coming out in bloom but good judges say there is small show of the bloom producing fruit.

## Wheat is Doing Well

Some express the fear that the cold weather has held wheat back until it will ripen so late that the hot weather of July 1 will damage it. I do not think there is much danger of so late a harvest here. No matter what spring conditions may be, when June 20 arrives wheat is usually ready to harvest or nearly so. I believe that a fairly dry May would be better for the wheat here than if that month should prove as wet as it sometimes does. But we can stand much more spring moisture in this part of Kansas than we usually get; while there is plenty of moisture in the top soil for the crops the sub-soil has received no water and those who have wells supplied from deep veins report no more water than before the spring rains arrived.

## Tractor Speeds Up Plowing

Our plan is to start the corn planter immediately and, if the weather will permit, to keep on with the work until the whole field of 70 acres is planted. The ground is all plowed and the tractor is now at work on it pulling a tandem disk with a harrow hitched behind, thus doing at one operation what formerly took three. Really, we are double disking the ground because we can do it in the time a single disking used to take; if it were not for the tractor, one disking and a harrowing is all it would get. The double disking leaves the ground in much better condition than a single disking; no matter how careful one may be, a single disking leaves the ground more or less ridged while the double disking leaves it perfectly level.

## About School Levies

I have, within the last week, received two inquiries for the method used in this school district in building a new school house by direct tax instead of issuing bonds. Both inquiries say they have been informed that the law makes no provision for raising building money in this way and in one instance a county attorney informed our inquirer that our method of raising money was against the law. I am not a lawyer and so cannot pass on that question but I do know that we went ahead and in three levies raised the price of a new school house and built it and we never heard a word of being outside the law; and furthermore, we are not now saddled with an issue of bonds.

## How We Raised the Funds

When we built our new school house, about five years ago, we took thought of a new building beforehand and the year before operations started a special meeting was called and a building levy amounting to one-third the proposed cost was made. The next year another levy was made and the building begun. This left us one levy short of paying out but a neighbor who was district treasurer kindly took the matter in hand and obtained private money at 6 per cent with which we paid our bills. Then at the next meeting we raised another—the third—levy and paid our debt and the school house was paid for and no one felt it. Because we took that method we have not been paying

bond interest or expecting to have to pay it for the next 10 or 15 years. If the law does allow it I believe a good plan just now is to pay all building costs as soon as possible in order to take advantage of our present 50-cent dollars. If a district bonds and pays up in 10 or 15 years they may have to pay their bill in 200-cent dollars.

## Hydraulic Rams

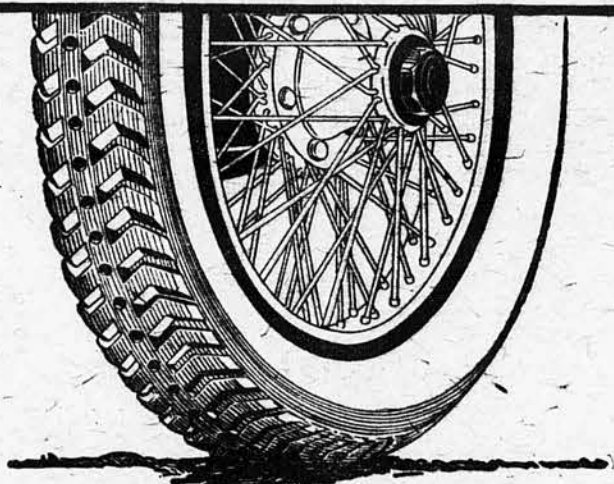
From Burdette, Kan., comes a question regarding hydraulic rams which I do not feel able to answer fully. This inquirer has a spring 100 feet lower than the house; this spring has a fall to the creek bed of about 3 feet and a flow of 3 inches. Where I am a little in doubt is in regard to the volume of the flow but if it is meant that the flow is enough to fill a pipe 3 inches in diameter I will say it is a splendid one and should provide enough to enable a ram to send a large volume of water to the house. It is usually said that a ram with a fair fall will send thru a pipe about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the water which flows thru it. The rest of the flow is required to run the ram. The fall

named—3 feet—is small but perhaps a pit can be dug and the ram installed in it and by so doing get more fall. In the East all the rams I ever saw at work were installed in a pit to keep them from freezing in winter. A question is also asked as to the size of flow pipe needed to carry water to the house and if it is best to bury it. By all means bury it and below the frost line. The larger the pipe, the easier it is to force water thru it but pipe is very costly today and the matter of size would soon mean a heavy increased cost if the pipe was of any length. I suggest that probably 1-inch pipe is large enough. It is well to take such questions as this to the engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., as its specialists are qualified there to give exact answers. I imagine that few hydraulic rams are in operation in Kansas. In very few localities are to be found springs with fall and volume enough to operate one successfully.

## A Tiling Bulletin

"Tile Drainage on the Farm." Farmers' Bulletin 524. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is an excellent source of information on tiling and draining wet fields and patches on the average farm.

The application of acid phosphate has paid well on many alfalfa fields in Eastern Kansas.



# 15,000 miles per tire in constant tests

Men are everywhere telling remarkable tales about mileage on Miller Tires.

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But these are not average conditions. They are usually oversize tires, well cared for, under-loaded.

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Millers will increase your mileage. Records taken in Boston, on hundreds of cars, show an increase of 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

We have in late years nearly doubled our mileage by perfections in the Miller Tire.

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## OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

It beats all others. Beats the hen. It saves the little ones—practically all of them. Contains wheat, oats, beef, meal, and enough "Cryso-co" to provide plenty of grit for the baby chicks. Get it of your dealer.



THE OTTO WEISS CO.  
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W. H. Graham of Middleton, Mo., says in an actual test that \$30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of \$420. Hundreds of others from coast to coast say the same thing.

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Is the title of a little booklet that tells all about Milkoline (buttermilk made better for feeding) and how when fed according to directions it costs but 2¢ a gallon. Makes hogs and poultry digest their feed—saves time and money. Ask for free copy of booklet and our thirty day trial offer.

MILKOLINE MFG. CO. 406 Creamery Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri.

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## Tread Patented

Center tread smooth, with suction cups to firmly grasp wet asphalt. Geared-to-the-Road side treads mesh like cogs in dirt.





# With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash  
—EDITOR—

## The Secret of a Successful Party Lies in Keeping Things Moving

**O**UR COMMUNITY has given many successful parties. The fun begins as soon as the guests arrive, when we choose partners for dinner. We try to use a new method for this each time. We hung up a curtain in the opening between two rooms at our last party. The men went into one room and the women into the other. A slit about 2 inches long was made in the curtain thru which the men stuck their noses. The women on the other side of the curtain had chosen numbers, and No. 1 tried to guess to which man the first nose belonged. If she failed to guess correctly, No. 2 had a chance, and so on until every man had his partner for dinner.

### An After Dinner Game

At the dinner table, before the dessert was brought on, the guests were told to pull on a ribbon beside their plates, on the end of which was a folded paper. A rhyme was written on this paper which was to be recited with appropriate gestures. For instance, one of the guests drew the verse, "Roses are red, violets are blue, sugar is sweet and so are you." At the word "you" she pointed to the minister, which of course created lots of merriment.

After dinner the men were lined up on one side of the room, and the women on the opposite side. The men were given questions and the women answers, written on slips of paper. Every man in turn stepped up to the lady opposite him, shook hands with her, and without laughing, asked her his question. She was to give her answer, also without laughing. If they failed to do this, they had to go to the foot of the line and try it again. The questions and answers were funny, and were mixed up so that they came out ridiculously.

Another game which we often play is on the order of the potato race. The guests arrange themselves in couples, and start from a given point. The couples join hands and hold a knife in the other hand on which is balanced a nut or a cranberry. They march to a wall opposite, bump their foreheads three times, turn around, and march back to the starting place without dropping the berry or nut. Very few couples will succeed in doing this.

### Let the Guests Earn Money

This game is much fun, also. Make some paper money, pennies, nickels and dimes, and tell the guests they must earn the money with which to buy their lunch. Arrange four or five tables or booths, at which they can earn their money. Set up some photographs or cards at one table so that they can be tipped over easily. Give three paper bags, blown up with air and tied, to each guest in turn, and let him throw them at the cards, trying to knock them over. For each card that falls, the player gets 10 or 15 cents. At another table, have a peanut race. Give each player five or six peanuts on a knife, and have him walk quickly to a certain place and back again, each peanut remaining on the knife netting him another 5 or 10 cents. At another table have a stuffed Kaiser. Give the players three potatoes and tell them that hitting the Kaiser in the eye will bring them 5 cents; in the nose, 10 cents, and in the mouth, 1 cent.

After they have earned all the money possible, give them small slips of paper and pencils, tack up a few menus in plain sight and tell them to write out their order for lunch. The menus are in puzzle form in this way: No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 5c; No. 3, 3c, and so forth. The guests make out their order according to the money they have, not knowing what they are ordering. The menu in the kitchen reads, No. 1, bread; No. 2, cheese; No. 3, apples, and so forth, but the guests are given a crust of bread, a sliver of cheese, and a slice of apple, and so forth. When they see their plates their faces will fall, but the regular lunch should be served later.

Floating cloud is a lively game. The players seat themselves in a circle with one person in the middle. A handkerchief is thrown from one to the other, the center player trying to touch the one throwing the handkerchief while he has it in his hand. If the handkerchief falls to the floor the center player must watch and touch whoever tries to snatch it before he throws it to someone else. If he succeeds in touching anyone, that person takes his place in

winter when the mercury slips down below zero they hurry out to empty the scraps without any wraps and often illness results. In the summer the garbage can on the back porch serves as a continuous dinner party for the flies in the surrounding neighborhood.

Of course the scrap container is placed on the back porch because it has been such an unsightly piece of apparatus for so long a time and the immaculate housewife does not want it

running in and out, and walking back and forth across the room.

Among the types from which to choose are the galvanized cans with the tight fitting lids. These can be purchased in small sizes and are just as easy to keep sweet and clean as any other utensil. Then there is the white enameled garbage can with the toe-lift lid. It is indeed a big help to homemakers for it does away with back bending to lift and replace the lid. All they have to do is to place the toe on a small lever and with a little pressure the cover will spring up. Then, when the pressure is released the lid will drop back into place.

If one should care to disinfect or deodorize the contents she will be able to find a type which has a powder can in the top of the lid. This can has a perforated bottom and when the cover is lowered powder will sprinkle over the scraps. This might not be desirable if one wished to feed the scraps but of course the use of the powder is entirely optional.

It would be a fine thing for homemakers to save themselves steps and avoid exposure in extreme temperatures by dignifying the garbage can and making it a part of the attractive equipment of the kitchen.

—Mrs. Ida Migliario.

### Which Type are You?

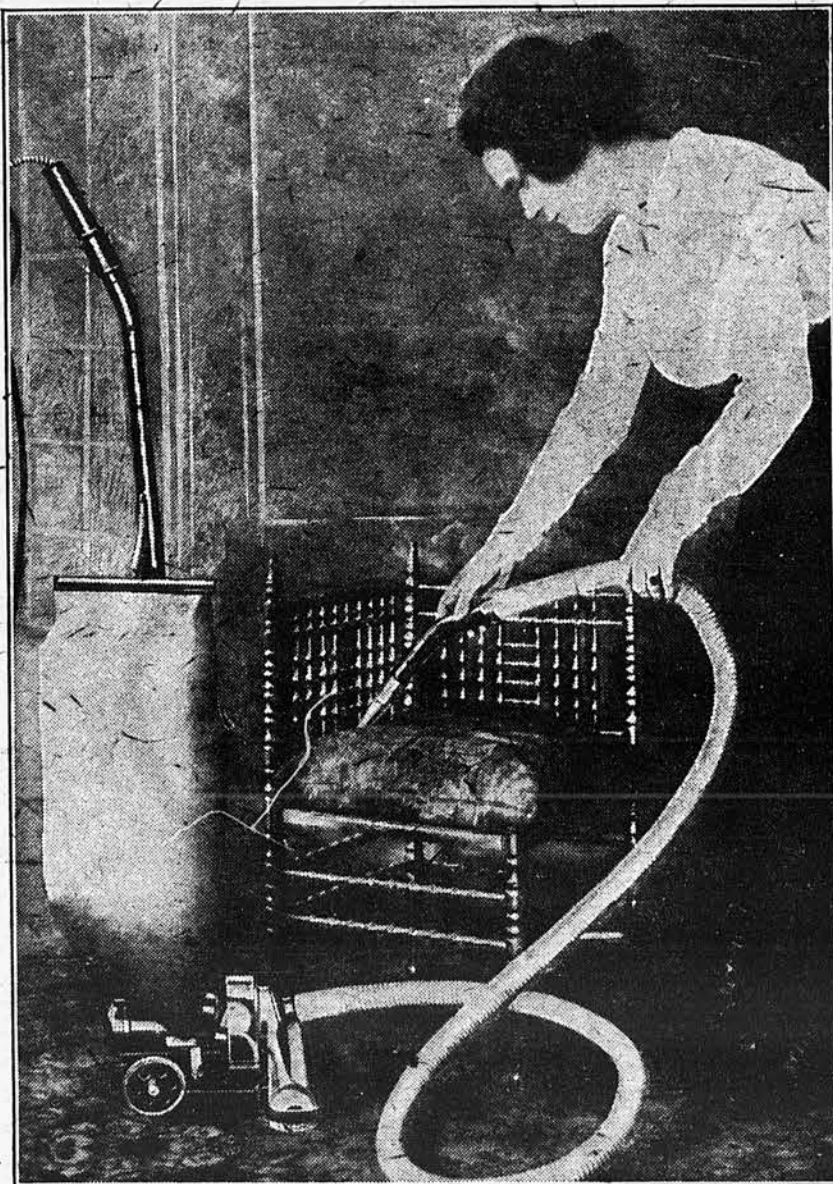
The mother is the heart of the home. There are many kinds of mothers, but there are two types which include all kinds. The first type never ceases to thank God for the little ones entrusted to her care. She realizes that "life is more than meat," and that these little folks are endowed with minds and souls that are to be trained for time and eternity. As soon as the children begin to observe and ask questions, she is never too busy or tired to talk to them, play with them, read to them, or tell them stories. She teaches them many things about flowers, birds, stars and nature.

When the boys and girls are old enough to go to school, this mother drills them upon the words and numbers in their lessons. She guides them thru the intricacies of long division, fractions and decimals; hunts the house over from cellar to garret for points for the composition, and shows them how to weave them into a story. She is never so happy as when helping with a play that daughter has composed, and never complains if it takes most of the furniture for scenery. She hears the young folks stumble over their Latin vocabulary when she is longing to do something for herself. She is interested in all their school and college life and is never afraid of the expense of spreads, or parties, and at these parties is the gayest of the gay.

### Plays With Her Children, Too

The children are taught early to work so that mother can join them in their activities. Instead of saying "go" to Sunday school and church, she says, "come." She rejoices with them in all their joys and sympathizes with them in their woes. When these children go out to make their way in the world they are not freakish by having just book lore, but are broadminded and many-sided.

The other mother loves her babies, but in another way. She spends hours on fluffy ruffles that the child doesn't know or care about; she is absorbed in her round of household duties, and her horizon is bounded by kettles, pots and pans. She often spends her leisure straining her eyes and nerves in making miles of lace when she could buy a pretty edging for a few cents a yard. She is whiny and nervous and the words most often on her lips are, "No, you can't," or "Don't do that." Instead of home being the happiest place in all the world, it becomes a place of wrangling and discontent, and the children are always wanting to go some place



## Use Vacuum Cleaner for Furniture

**I**F YOU have a vacuum cleaner it is a very simple matter to clean the upholstered furniture, draperies, mattresses, and such things in your home for an attachment may be bought for the cleaner which will draw the dust right out of them without any beating or heavy work of any kind. The illustration shows how simple the operation is. The dust is drawn into the large bag instead of being scattered over the room, which is another big advantage.

the center and he joins the players in the circle.

The secret of a successful party lies in having all the games ready before the party and then keeping things moving. Change games before the guests have a chance to get tired of any one of them.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.

Barton Co., Kansas.

### The Dignified Garbage Can

Poor old garbage can! Can anyone think of any piece of necessary household equipment that has caused more trouble than the container that is used for holding waste scraps of food?

Many housewives cause themselves a lot of extra walking by keeping the garbage can on the back porch and in the

in her kitchen. But why need the garbage can be repulsive? It is simply the scraps of food which are not eaten that are placed in it.

In general it is because the garbage can usually is so horrid looking, all bent and crooked, lined with grease and decaying particles of food and happily one does not need to have that type of container. There are just as attractive garbage cans on the market as there are meat roasters.

It is possible to purchase a can suitable in size for one's needs and at the same time one that can be kept in the kitchen conveniently. There are types which fit under the sink, beneath the table or in a corner. Some homemakers use cans small enough to stand on the work table and find they save much



The mother poses as a martyr because she works so hard and is so loving and her children do not appreciate her.  
Let us hope that all mothers will wake to the fact that  
Home's not merely four square walls,  
Home is where affection calls;  
Home's not merely roof and room,  
Home is where the heart can bloom.  
—Mrs. Ford Robinette,  
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

### Growing Sweet Peas

Any ordinary garden soil will suit sweet peas, provided the following points are observed:

First—The ground should be drained so the soil be of such a nature that in season of excessive rains the water will not lie and so cause the roots to rot, or start mildew among the plants.

Second—The seeds should be planted in such a position that no excessive shade shall interfere with the sturdy growth of the vines, as too much shade encourages a spindly and weak vine, with few, if any, flowers.

A start should be made in the fall by reaching the soil to a depth of from 1 to 3 feet. Should the subsoil be poor, it would be absurd to bring it to the surface, but it should be broken up, turned over, and mixed with any old garden refuse or stable litter. Place a good layer of half decayed manure between the second and top spits (spade full), adding a good dressing of bone meal as the work proceeds. The top spit should be filled in as roughly as possible, and left so all winter, that the frost, snow, and rain may have a better chance of exerting their mellowing influences upon the soil. Should the under spits be very light, it should be taken out of the trench and replaced with soil of heavier substance.

If the land is very heavy, with a clay subsoil, long stable litter and rough material from the garden rubbish heap should be incorporated with the subsoil which is broken up, as this will help materially to drain and sweeten the trench, and stable manure, and sweepings, and wood ashes will help to lighten the top spits, adding bone meal as recommended above.

Where the sweet peas are to be planted in rows the trench should be taken out 2 feet wide and the rows should be 5 feet apart.

Those who have not the conveniences, or, perchance, think it too much trouble—for the pot method of sweet pea culture, should plant the seeds as early in the spring as soil and weather conditions will allow.

A small trench or furrow about 4 inches deep should be taken out and the seed sown evenly, using about 1 ounce seed to a 15 foot row—covering with 1 inch of soil. After covering make surface soil fairly firm and finish by putting a good dusting of soot over the row, as this will keep away insects.

When the seedlings are about 2 inches high, thin out the young plants, leaving one to every 6 inches, as this will be found quite sufficient to give on a good thrifty row, allowing the air and light to circulate freely among the growing vines, giving more room to the roots, feeding and deep searching roots, the natural results being larger flowers, longer stems, better color, and more flowers.

As the young vines grow, the soil should be hoed up to them on either side, thus strengthening the plants and keeping them in an upright position, while the slight trench thus made on either side of the row is of great benefit when watering the plants during dry spell, or, on the other hand, it acts as a natural drain in carrying off the superfluous moisture during a very wet period. The rows should be staked now, as it is of great importance that the young vines be supported from their earliest stage.

### Vacuum Sweeper Her Friend

I have had some experience with a vacuum sweeper in the last year. Before I got it I wore myself out every time I swept the house with a broom. Now that is all over. I can clean the whole house in a little while with very little physical labor. The sweeper cleans so much better than a broom. I go over my rugs with a broom and then go over them with the vacuum sweeper and get a great lot of dust and dirt. The sweeper takes the dirt right out of the rugs and also from under them.  
Mrs. A. N. Spohn.  
Wilson Co., Kansas.

### The Everlasting Songs

Who teaches the birds to sing  
Joy songs that we hear at morn?  
Whence come the crickets' notes  
In their evening songs forlorn;  
Or the lay that the plowman sings  
Down the rows of waving corn?

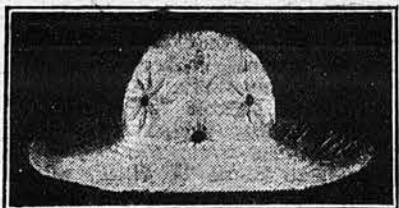
Trees whisper the songs to birds,  
The grass—tells beetles below,  
While sun and wind make them loud  
and strong  
Or temper them sweet and low;  
The plowman sings the song of earth  
As he marks how the good crops grow.

Oh, the trees, the grass and the wind,  
The earth, the sun and the rain,  
Teach the songs that know no tongue  
And never are sung in vain;  
That have lived thru the ages past  
And will live thru the ages again.  
—C. E. S.

### An Inexpensive Sport Hat

With the coming of the warm days of spring our thoughts turn once more to the selection of suitable hats. A very attractive one for picnics, and other outings or for everyday wear about the yard is the one illustrated. It is made of a common wide brim straw hat such as can be bought at any dry goods store.

First decide on a color scheme for the hat. It may be made to match a sweater or any article desired. Then purchase 15 cents worth of worsted in the colors desired. Short lengths may be had at any art needlework shop. Make a blanket stitch all around the edge of the brim, taking first a



long stitch and then a short, and making the longest stitches extend about 1 1/4 inches from the edge of the hat and spacing all of them about 1/4 inch apart. The blanket stitching adds a neat finish and a touch of color to the hat.

Embroider the crown of the hat in large daisy shaped flowers in the colors chosen. Make a simple eight petal flower on four sides of the hat and fill in the space between them with a three-petal flower. Take long stitches with the worsted to form the petals and then fill in at the sides with shorter stitches to give the proper shape. The centers of the flowers may be made from small circles cut from a scrap of black velvet, or they may be embroidered with black worsted or ordinary black darning cotton. The hat is completed by lining it inside with any white cotton material.

A pretty hat can be made also by coloring the straw with hat dyes and then embroidering it in a different shade of the same color. Instead of the blanket stitching the edge of the hat may be bound with colored ribbon about 1 1/2 inches wide.

Alice Urquhart Fewell.

### From a Farm in the Hills

Did you ever watch a hen feeding her little brood? She is busy all day long, finding a morsel here and there in great variety but only a little at a time. That is nature's way of feeding chicks and should be imitated in raising incubator chicks, only they must be encouraged to do their own hunting and scratching. I feed them in the litter often but not too much at a time.

When pin feathers are troublesome in cleaning fowls for the table, rub the skin vigorously with a slightly moistened lump of coarse salt.

If the tops of children's stockings are reinforced with pieces of tape or sateen where the grip of the supporter comes, they will last longer and will not tear out.

Did you ever wonder why your children were more respectful, even deferential to your parents than to yourself? You will say it is the result of precept which may be true in a measure. But after one shoulders the responsibilities that come with maturity, his own attitude toward his parents becomes more reverent and respectful and children are quick to notice and imitate.

A warm soapstone makes a good iron stand.

The striped beetle is the worst en-

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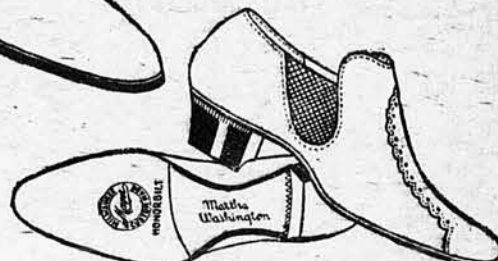
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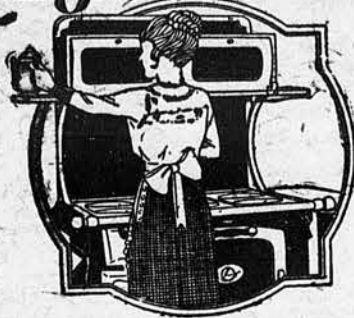
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emy of vine plants. His ravages may be checked by spraying with a solution of arsenate of lead.

Make a surprise box for the little folks for Sunday afternoon. Save up pretty pictures, bits of bright colored cloth, paper or ribbon and little odds and ends, put them in the box and when the children grow restless give them the box and a pair of scissors and watch them enjoy themselves.

Being short of material for pie filling recently and having a few canned sweet potatoes on hand, I decided to try an old-fashioned Southern sliced sweet potato pie, using the canned potatoes instead of freshly boiled ones. The result was a most delicious dessert. This is the recipe: To 1 cup of pared and sliced sweet potatoes that have been boiled until tender, add ½ cup of sweet cream, 4 tablespoons of sugar and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Place in a pie pan lined with rich paste, sift a small quantity of flour and a little salt and nutmeg over the filling, put on a top crust and bake the same as a fruit pie.

When I first thought seriously of buying my wheel hoe, I planned to purchase only the cultivating attachments as I imagined the implement complete with drill would be too much for my pocketbook. The family used their influence in favor of the drill and now after three years' use, if it were necessary for me to part with either, I would give up the hoe in preference to the drill. When I think of the back-breaking work of planting garden in the old way, I say, "Never again for me!"

Good equipment in poultry yard or garden often pays for itself many times over in one season, and it is poor economy to do without needful conveniences on account of having to spend a few dollars.

Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Chase Co., Kansas.

### Here's the New Tie-On Blouse

9628—Ladies' Blouse. This fascinating blouse of the tie-on type features a novel sash arrangement on the sides. The sleeves are cut in one with the back and front and are elbow length. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9617—Ladies' and Misses' Combination. Row upon row of fine Val lace makes the yoke of this combination.



The lower section is gathered to the latter and is in envelope style. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9612—Girls' Dress. The collar of white organdie extends into a huge sash which ties in a butterfly bow at the back. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

## Farm Home News

Soap making seems to belong with spring work. Perhaps that is because there is so much of it needed in cleaning houses and furnishings. We tried one of our club member's suggestions this week. In making soap from cracklings, rinds and unrendered grease, she weighs out 4½ pounds of grease for each 12-ounce can of lye she uses. She dissolves the lye in water in an iron boiler and puts the grease in it in the evening. By soaking in the lye overnight, the grease is largely "eaten" by morning so that very little boiling is required. The water is not measured but enough added to keep the grease covered. The mixture is boiled until it is as thick as sirup. A small amount tried in a

### The May Letter Box

April prize winners are Mrs. T. H. Adamson, Montgomery Co., Kansas, the \$2 prize and Mrs. Fred Johnson, Anderson county and Mrs. W. E. Bietz, Russell county, the next two prizes.

For May a prize of \$1 will be awarded for each of the two best letters received from women giving their experiences with summer labor savers such as oil stoves, fireless cookers, electric irons, and so forth. A prize of \$1 also is offered for the best three pudding recipes received from readers.

Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by May 25.

saucer will generally harden as soon as poured out. We had fed most of the cracklings to the chickens but we had the hard rinds from which fat had been cut to make lard. They made excellent soap. We can think of no way they could have been put to better use.

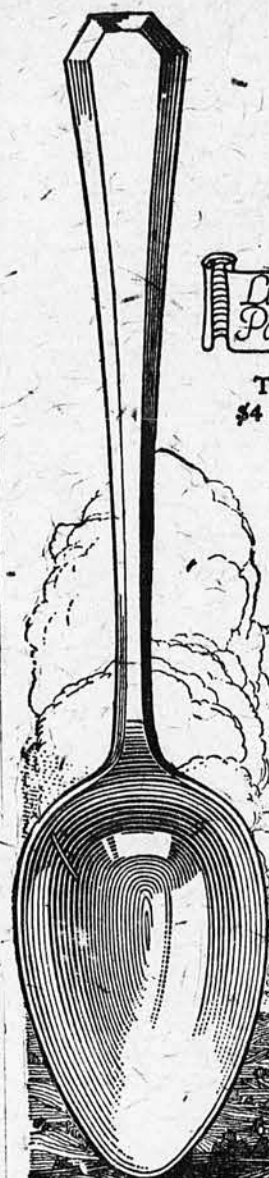
The largest young chickens are ready to caponize. If all of the 200 we have of that age were as large as the largest, we should probably be tempted to sell them. The quoted price for 1½ pound broilers is 65 cents a pound. A very small chicken, at that price, would bring as large a return as many a large hen has brought. The young chicks that may be sold at such advantageous prices will doubtless net more than they will if kept until full grown. We have started out this spring with an ambition to raise 100 capons. For this reason, we invested in a good many Plymouth Rock eggs. The young cockerels may be distinguished from the pullets at a very early age. Our flock seems to be mostly pullets. We have had capons for years, a few at a time, and used them largely for our own table. The last one so used would have brought \$4.20 on the market at the time he was killed. They were then quoted at 35 cents a pound. They are 4 cents higher now. We have an idea that we can raise 100 capons as easily as 100 hens and, with the same amount of feed, make them net returns of two or three times as much.

There is no very good reason why some one member of each farm family should not fit himself or herself to caponize the young cockerels. The tools required may be purchased for less than \$5. Probably the best ones are made in our own state or, at least, patented by a Kansan. Veterinarians often do the work and some poultry buyers send men out who will caponize any number of cockerels. The old time charge was 10 cents a bird. This may be doubled now. It is better to be prepared to do the work at home as it is seldom that a farm flock is all of one age. There is one correct time for the operation. If held until a visiting operator arrives, many cockerels would be too old.

Fighting young roosters are a nuisance on the farm. They deteriorate with age. If sold for breeding purposes they seldom bring more than a capon would if sold by weight. He is peaceful, quiet and contented. He makes the best use of all the food he eats. It looks as if it were poor management to keep a number of young

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roosters thru the winter and eat or sell them in the spring at half the weight and for half the price a capon would bring. He might be used as a brooder for young chicks and then fattened and sold for much more than the rooster would bring.

A visitor who had recently been a guest at a dinner where Flemish rabbit or hare was served says the product is as good meat as he has ever eaten. He stated that the flesh was white like the breast of a chicken but much more tender. It was this gentleman's idea that more farm boys ought to raise these rabbits for the sake of their purses and for the family table. Many farmers are realizing the children's need of ownership in something on the farm for increasing the interest in all things and for making the farm life appeal to them. With young children, the ownership may not extend over more than a hen and chicks, a pig or a calf. The chance to develop business ability should be given as the child grows.

We think a very wise plan for those who can do so, is that of one farm family near here. Each of the three children in high school has a purebred white-face heifer. The increase in the herd is expected to help to defray the young peoples' college expenses. They have had other livestock and the proceeds have been placed to their credit. The best and safest solution of the farm help problem is the farm family—but they must be well treated or farm life will hold little charm.

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

### Fruit Peeler a Big Help

I enjoy reading the page for the homemakers and get many helpful suggestions from it, so I am glad to pass on any which I think might benefit someone else.

Among the helps which make housework lighter is the fruit peeler. The housewife who never has used one does not realize what a help it is. The peeler I use has a rotary blade and can be used for apples, peaches or pears. It is very simple, and even a small child can operate it. The cost of a peeler is small enough so every housewife can afford one. Mine cost but \$1.70 a year ago.

I can peel a good-sized pan of fruit in a few minutes which would take at least 30 minutes to peel by hand. During the busy canning season when time is especially precious, the peeler is even more appreciated.

Mrs. F. G. Davidson.  
Reno Co., Kansas.

### Phonograph to Teach Music

There will be a phonograph in every school in California soon if the plans of the State Board of Education of that state are carried forward. "In no other way," says Dr. Margaret S. McNaught, Commissioner of Elementary Schools, "would it be possible to make the study of music so universal—even democratic—as can be accomplished by the use of the phonograph. With this invention even the latest grand opera can be brought to the door of the most distant school room. In connection with the installation of the instruments in the Golden State schools, it is planned to make careful selection of the records to be used, and distribute them by a method similar to the movie exchange. This will make it easy for even the smallest and poorest-equipped school to keep abreast of the growth of the musical art.

### Fish to Vary the Menu

**Creamed Tuna**—Make a white sauce as follows: Melt 2 tablespoons of butter and add 2 tablespoons of flour, salt, pepper and paprika to form a paste. Then stir in 1 cup of water and ½ cup of milk mixed together. Cook until smooth and creamy. Flake 1 can of tuna and add to the sauce. Serve on rounds of toast. This will serve 4 persons.

**Salmon Loaf**—Mix 2½ tablespoons of flour and 1 beaten egg together, add ½ cup of water and ½ cup of milk. Cut green pepper into tiny cubes and add. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter and add with 1 can of salmon, flaked, 2 cups of cracker crumbs and seasoning to taste. Bake in a greased baking dish 30 minutes.

Why not grow a larger farm garden?

## Women's Service Corner

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

### Reception for Bridal Couple

I am planning to give a reception soon for a bride and groom. Should the couple remain in their room until the guests have arrived? What would you suggest for refreshments? I should like to serve a three-course luncheon.—E. O. R., Cherokee Co., Kansas.

The bride and groom should be on hand to help receive the guests as they arrive. For the first course of your luncheon it would be nice to serve chicken sandwiches, pickles or olives, and a patty shell made of pie crust and filled with creamed peas. For the second course, serve a salad and wafers; and ice cream and cake, with perhaps some mints or candies, for the third course.

### Can Peas by the Cold-Pack Method

How can peas be canned by the cold-pack method? Can they be canned in glass jars with glass tops? Is it all right to use self-sealer cans?—Mrs. L. D. G., Council Grove, Kan.

Peas should be canned the same day they are brought from the garden. Shell the peas and blanch in live steam 5 to 10 minutes. Dip quickly in cold water. Pack immediately in hot glass jars or tin cans, and add boiling hot water to fill the containers. Add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Place

rubbers and caps of the jars in position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. Sterilize 180 minutes in a hot water bath, 120 minutes in a water seal outfit, 60 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure or 40 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure. Remove from the container; tighten covers; invert to cool, and test the joints.

Yes, both the glass jars with glass tops and the self-sealer jars can be used in cold-pack canning. If you are using the glass top jars, when ready to sterilize put the cover in place, the wire over the top and the clamp up. The jar must not be sealed tight until after sterilizing. If the self-sealer jars are used, the cap must be put on the jar and the clamp put in place before sterilizing and then left until the jar is cold. The cooling of the food seals the jars airtight.

### Furnishing the Living Room

"Will you please tell me the best color and material for curtains and overdraperies for my living room? It is a north room with east, north and west windows. What would be the best colors for the walls and rug? My furniture is oak.—A Reader.

I suggest that you use browns, tans and yellows in your living room. These are what are called "warm colors" and are especially good for north rooms where the sun does not shine brightly. You might finish the walls in a light or yellowish tan and the ceiling cream color. For the curtains, thin scrim, voile or net in cream color may be used with overhangings of golden brown or brown

with a yellowish green or orange figure. The overhangings should be darker than the wall tones and harmonize with them, either by contrast or relation. When figured paper is used overhangings should be plain; with plain walls, they may be figured material, providing there are not too many other figured articles in the room. The colors in the rug may be browns, greens or tans. If the walls are plain it is practical to have the rug figured, but the design should be very small.

### Acknowledging An Introduction

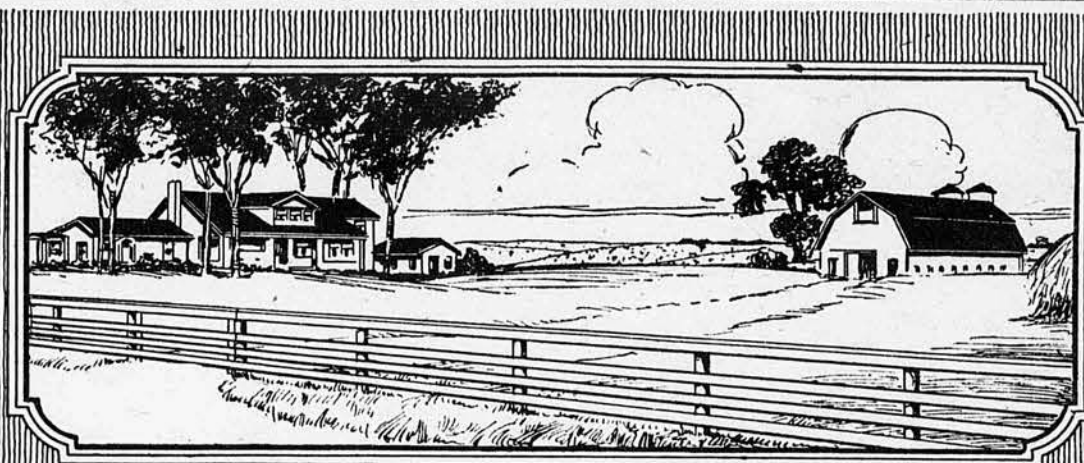
What is the best way to acknowledge an introduction? Is "I am pleased to meet you," considered good form?—A Reader.

Do not say "I am pleased to meet you" if you can think of any other expression. It is not incorrect but almost everyone says it and it expresses no individuality. It is enough to merely repeat the name of the person to whom you are being introduced. However, if you are the hostess and wish to show especial cordiality, say, for instance, "I am very glad to meet you" and say it as if you meant it.

### Colors for the Brunette

When is a girl of age in Oklahoma? I have dark brown hair, heavy eyebrows and lashes and a dark complexion. What colors should I wear?—W. O.

A girl is of age in Oklahoma when she is 21. You should be able to wear cream, pure white, chestnut, golden, navy blue, old rose and shell pink.



## Make the Old Place Like New

THE years lie light on roofs and walls that are kept young by Sewall's Paints. You can freshen the home place, outdoors and in, and add looks and value with Sewall's Paint Products. When you buy paint, ask your dealer for

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For Every Possible Use. A special kind of Sewall's Paint is made for every exposed surface about your place, outdoors and indoors. The Sewall Line is one of the most complete lines of highest quality paint products on the market.

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ESTABLISHED 1877  
SEWALL PAINT AND GLASS CO.  
MANUFACTURERS  
Kansas City







**Live Dealers  
Recommend Oil Stoves  
Equipped With KEROGAS Burners**

Advantages of the KEROGAS Burner in perfecting the operation of oil stoves are so fully demonstrated that live dealers everywhere now handle and recommend one or more makes of KEROGAS-equipped oil stoves. The KEROGAS Burner makes an oil stove act like a gas range. It virtually duplicates the cooking efficiency and instant heat control of the best type of gas range.

With the KEROGAS Burner you can have instantly any degree of heat required—quick, slow, intense or simmering—by simply turning a control wheel. This spells efficiency and economy—you cook better without waste!

Burning common kerosene or coal oil, in combination with air, the KEROGAS Burner produces a clean, powerful, double flame—a flame within a flame—concentrated directly on the cooking vessel. "Scattered heat" means waste that detracts from cooking results and adds to fuel cost. The KEROGAS Burner mixes a large proportion of air with the oil it burns. This special aerating process insures not only a highly concentrated flame, but also a substantial fuel saving—as air costs nothing! KEROGAS Burner is built of simple construction. No complicated parts to require adjustment. Made from one piece of genuine brass; rust, leak and "fool-proof."

Ask your dealer to show you a demonstration of the magic KEROGAS "flame within a flame."

DEALERS' NOTE: The best jobbers are prepared to supply various excellent brands of oil stoves equipped with the KEROGAS Burners.

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It's a splendid oven. Try one.




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The Gump Family now in book form. Over 260 Cartoons drawn by the well-known cartoonist "Sidney Smith" as they appear in the daily newspapers. Get the book while they last and travel the rough and rocky road of matrimony with ANDY and MIN. It's a Great Book, Wonderful.

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GEO. COBB, Sec'y, 31 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.  
Please send me at once, six pictures to distribute so that I can get the book of the "Gump Family."

Name .....

Address .....

## For Our Young Readers

### Bobby Goes Adventuring with the Reward King

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

**B**OBBY was snugly tucked in bed and just ready to go to sleep when he half opened one eye, and saw something that made both eyes pop wide open with surprise. On the foot of his bed sat the funniest little old man you can imagine. He was very short and very fat, and his jolly round face was perfectly smooth, except for the laugh wrinkles. He wore a bright green suit with knee trousers; his waistcoat and stockings were yellow, as were his pointed shoes and peaked hat. He carried a large covered basket in each hand.

He started to jump out the window when he saw Bobby was awake, but



Bobby Hopped Out of Bed

one of the baskets caught on the sill, and Bobby hopped out of bed and caught the tail of his coat.

"Come back, please," Bobby begged. "Come back and tell me who you are." The little old man laughingly turned back and sat down on the floor to rest.

"Well, well," he said, "for years I have been going to see the children at night and this is the first time I ever was caught. I am the Reward King, and I go from house to house and reward the children as they deserve. Now, I was a little puzzled about you, and since you have caught me I will let you choose your own reward. You were very good today so I will let you decide whether you would like a nice dream or a chance to go on an adventure with me."

"Oh, I would much rather go with you," cried Bobby.

So the Reward King told him to take hold of one of the baskets and they were soon flying thru the air to the next house. There they found a little girl who had been kind. She had let another little girl play all day with her best doll—so the Reward King said. He raised the cover of one basket and took from it a beautiful dream doll. He placed it in her arms, then quietly stole away followed by Bobby.

"How did you know she had been good?" Bobbie asked. "Can you watch all the children all day?"

#### Each Child's Record is Kept

"Oh no indeed," laughed the Reward King, "but Sister Daylight can, and she gives me a long list every evening with each child's record on it. Here I have a little boy who ate six doughnuts at supper when his mother told him to eat only one, and I will have to reward him accordingly."

He took a sprightly little imp from the other basket and placed it on the little boy's stomach. There it jumped up and down and prodded the boy with a sharp pitch fork. The boy turned and moaned in his sleep.

"Oh, it's hurting him," Bobby cried. The Reward King looked serious. "Yes it is," he answered, "but his mother told him it would and he kept right on eating, so I guess that is what he wants."

At the big house on the corner they found four children asleep—a big boy, a big girl, a little boy and a baby. The Reward King consulted his list.

"Ah, I see the big boy took a ball from the little fellow and hit him on the head. So I will give the little boy a beautiful dream ball and the big boy shall have what he deserves, a little imp to hit him on the head. This lit-

tle girl stayed away from a party to tend the baby for her sick mother. I will give her a beautiful party, and baby shall have a fairy to play with."

Bobby glanced back as they left the room and saw the fairy dancing on the baby's bed, and saw the little imp hitting the big boy again and again.

Next they found a little girl who had refused to wear her rubbers when her mother had told her it was too wet to go without them. Two little imps were left to stick their sharp spears into the child's throat, causing her to turn and twist in her bed.

"She will have a sore throat by morning, and I wonder if she will realize that her disobedience is the cause of it," said the Reward King.

On they went from one house to another. One boy who had lent his tricycle to a playmate was given a ride on a fairy pony. Another who had refused to go to bed early was given sleepy drops that would surely make him late to school the next day. I couldn't tell you all the rewards Bobby saw handed out that night, but when the Reward King left him on his own window sill at daybreak, Bobby had determined he never would deserve any of those bad rewards.

#### The Redbird's Return

When I awoke this morning,  
The sun was shining brightly,  
And right upon my window sill,  
A redbird hopped most sprightly.

"Where did you come from, pretty bird?"  
I asked him, rather weary,  
"Far from the bright warm Southland,"  
His voice was sweet and cheery.

"We traveled south when winter came,  
And spent the cold days gaily,  
When spring returned, we northward flew,  
But rested always dally."

"We're here again, the whole bird flock,  
To start anew our nesting,  
And not until our homes are built,  
Will we again be resting."

"I'm glad you came once more," I said  
"I hope you find it cheery,"  
With one clear note did he reply,  
And flew away quite merry.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

#### These Words Begin with "C"

The first word in this puzzle is formed by placing "c" before the word meaning stone, thus: rock with "c" before it forms a vessel, crock. See if you can form the other words in the same way. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the



first six boys or girls who send in correct answers.

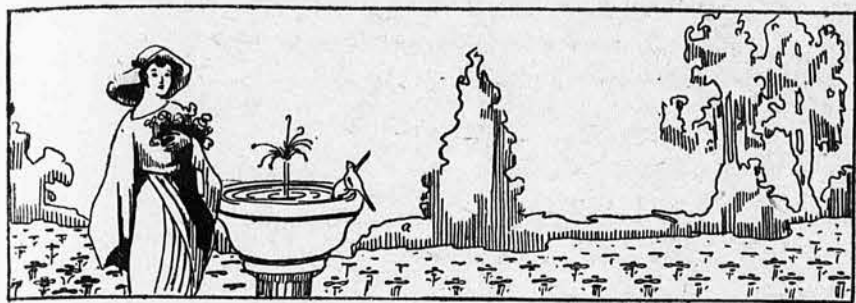
**Solution April 17 Puzzle**—A saying: No horse was ever so lazy that it would not run away. Prize winners are: Carl O'Leary, Vesper, Kan.; Lawrence De Laney, Salina, Kan.; Donald Johnson, Kirwin, Kan.; Jennie Schwab, Partridge, Kan.; James Howard Nichols, Goodland, Kan.; Charles Hawley, Felt, Ida.

Doubtless the Lord might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but he never did.



# Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



A SHORT time ago the editor of this paper sent me an inquiry from a reader. He said that it had been addressed to the financial editor but seemed to be a question of disease rather than finance. As a matter of fact it was a question that related to both, and it led me to wonder whether there is ever a question of disease that is not also a question of finance.

## Cost of Disease

In the old days of ignorance when we accepted typhoid fever as a "visitation of God" there were occasional attempts made to figure its cost. The average disability of a working man during an attack was figured at 100 days. Labor was not so highly paid then so this was put in at \$200. To this was added \$100 for the expense of medical attendance and \$100 for nursing and extras so it was estimated that each case of typhoid fever in a male adult cost at least \$400.

It was nothing at all, in those days, for even a small community to have 50 cases of typhoid fever in a year, so it was dolefully agreed that this "visitation of God" cost the average small place about \$20,000 a year, and that to that sum must be added \$4,000 for each adult death.

In late years some very ordinary physicians have so educated the people in taking care of themselves and their households that the scourge of typhoid has pretty well disappeared. If it shows its head to any marked extent nowadays we conclude that someone has blundered. We don't say so much about "the visitation of God," nor have I observed that anyone has given much credit to those very ordinary physicians for saving this \$20,000 a year.

Typhoid fever is only one of the diseases that has had its claws trimmed by the quiet, effective work of the every day physicians of your community. Scarlet fever does not rage as in the old days, even diphtheria is nothing like so rampant.

But there is still plenty of disease and no matter what its kind it has a financial side. It costs good, hard money. Don't think that it costs you nothing because you have been lucky enough to keep well so far. It costs you money to have your neighbors disabled.

## How It Affects You

If Jake Smith is laid low with malaria and help has to be hired to do his work, that means that you will pay more for help when you try to get it. If Bill Jones is so crippled that his family has to apply to the county commissioners for support, a portion of what is granted comes out of your pocket. So don't run away with the idea that your finances are untouched by disease in others.

And then, you may get something, some day, yourself, if it lingers around very long.

So I think it is a pretty well proved fact that disease is always a financial question, and I believe that a mere trifle of observation will convince you that it is a mighty good investment of your money to pay doctors and nurses to keep it out of your county.

## Questions and Answers

Readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to make free use of this department and all inquiries in regard to health and sanitation in the farm home will be answered free of charge but postage should be

enclosed when a personal reply is requested.

## Remedy for Snoring

Please say whether there is a cure for snoring during sleep. B. B.

There are a great many cures for snoring but few of them work in the confirmed snorer. In a young person it always pays to have a careful examination of nose and throat. It may be found that enlarged nasal turbinates, crooked septum or some other

defect impedes free breathing thru the nose. Enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths may be a cause. These things can be corrected and break the habit in youth. But in the adult person it is doubtful whether good results will follow. Many persons only snore when lying in certain positions. They can be awakened and started off on their quiet side. A very good remedy is a sleeping porch—for the snorer's exclusive use!

Mrs. A. M. W.;

Calomel is a good medicine when it is needed and a bad one at other times. It never should be taken except when prescribed by a physician so I shall not give you directions for its use. I suppose there are more people who do themselves damage with calomel than with any other one medicine.

## Sweaty Feet

My feet sweat so badly that I'm writing for advice. Have tried bathing them and changing hose often. It makes no difference what kind of shoes I wear, whether my feet have plenty ventilation or not, they sweat even in coldest weather. They have a very offensive odor, and the "sweaty substance" is a little sticky. Some tell me to use a foot powder to stop it. Others say not to do that as it is a poison in the system that had to work its way out. What is your advice about the case? What can be done for it? A LADY READER.

The offensive odor is caused by decomposition of the perspiration. The use of a powder will not cause the retention of any poison in your system.

Of course you must not use any powder that is itself poison and that you might absorb thru the skin. It will be safe to dust finely powdered boracic acid between your toes and into your stockings and shoes. Before making the application bathe the feet in very hot water.

## Chewing Bread and Meat

Please state in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze which is the easier digested, bread or meat. My husband tells the children to chew their bread a long time and at the same time he tells them that meat doesn't need to be chewed as thoroughly as bread. He says that meat will digest as quickly as bread with half as much chewing. If he is right why is a child given bread and butter instead of meat before they can chew properly?

MOTHER OF FIVE.

There is some truth in your husband's remarks. Mastication does more for bread than for meat because the ptyalin of the saliva actually begins the process of digestion in bread while it does not change meat at all. It is very essential that bread be thoroughly chewed. On the other hand we must not slight the mastication of meat because the gastric juice of the stomach acts upon it much more quickly if it is finely divided.

A child should not be given bread and butter before it can chew properly.

A Simpson Reader:

I am sorry but I cannot answer your questions thru the paper. Send me a self-addressed envelope.



# Champion

## Dependable Spark Plugs

## 80% Tractor Equipment

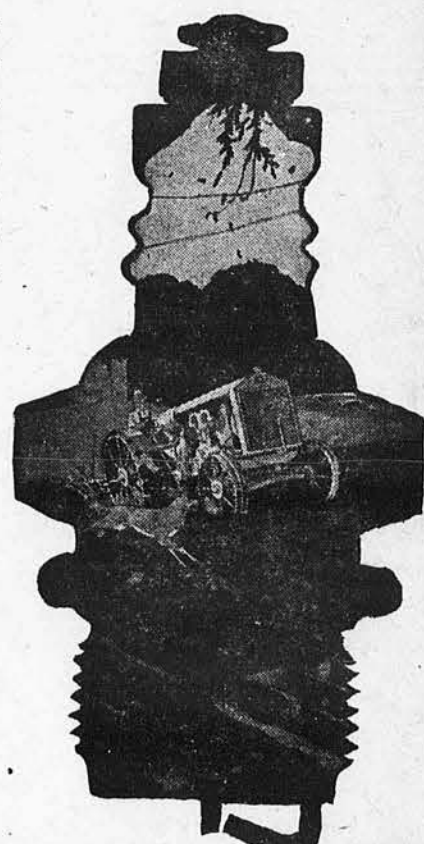
WORKING under full load ten to twelve hours at a stretch, the tractor gives spark plugs their most severe test. It means sustained power and terrific engine heat.

Champion Spark Plugs with their famous No. 3450 Insulators are so universally recognized as the plugs best adapted to fit these unusual conditions of shock, heat and temperature changes that they have been chosen as factory equipment on 80% of all the tractors being built today.



There is a Champion Spark Plug for every type of motor car, truck, tractor, motorcycle and stationary engine. Order a set from your dealer today.

Be sure the name Champion is on the Insulator and the World Trade Mark on the Box



Champion  
Spark Plug Company  
Toledo, Ohio



## How Much Grain Do You Lose Between Field and Thresher?

To avoid loss of grain from shattering, many farmers have adopted grain-tight racks for hauling to stack or thresher—a step in the right direction. But what about grain lost from shattering while passing through the binder or damaged while in the shock?

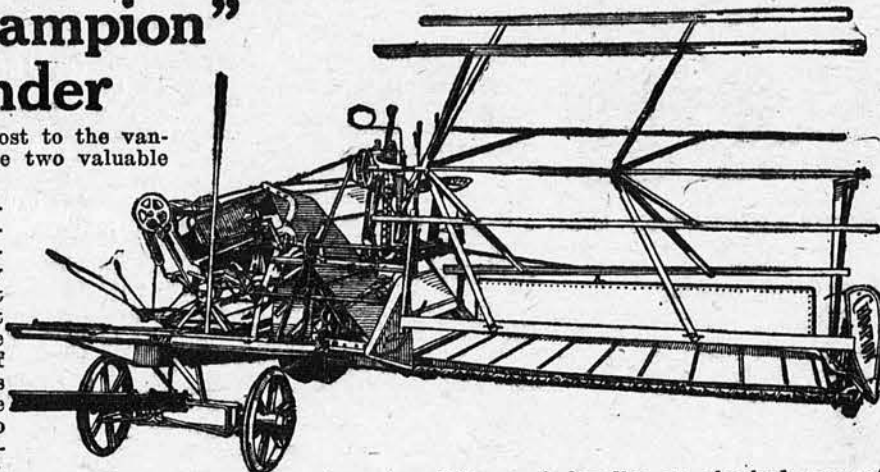
### "The Champion" Binder

reduces this loss almost to the vanishing point by these two valuable improvements:

**FORCE FEED ELEVATOR** that automatically adjusts itself to light or heavy grain in different fields, or in different parts of the same field. The flow of grain to the packers is continuous and the grain is handled so gently there is practically no shattering.

**RELIEF RAKE** prevents trash from gathering on the inside end of the cutter bar. You don't have to leave your seat to remove trash or carry a stick for that purpose.

In operating most binders, weeds catch on the inner corner of the cutter bar and retard the butts of the grain, allowing the heads to be elevated first; so, instead of having a smooth bundle with heads all at one end, you have a bunch of



grain. When such bundles are shocked some of the grain heads are in contact with the ground, causing them to sprout or rot.

The Relief Rake on the "Champion" keeps trash cleaned away and prevents grain being dragged through uncut. The kicking motion of the rake straightens the grain so it travels up the elevator in proper position.

FOUNDED 1825

**B. FAVERY AND SONS**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

INCORPORATED 1877

### Letters to a Farm Girl

Dear Elsie—It was fine of you to write and tell me that you read with interest my letters to your brother Robert. It was gratifying, too, to hear that you did not consider them "preachments" but rather constructive suggestions of real value. I'll confess tho, Elsie, that I was just a little surprised to have you ask me to help you build a foundation for success in life.

There are two vital reasons why I am interested in girls—my own two daughters. Just yesterday Aileen was our "sunshine baby," cooing for pennies and striped candy. Today she is 18, a young lady—cooing for dollars and chocolate.



Aileen Margery Case

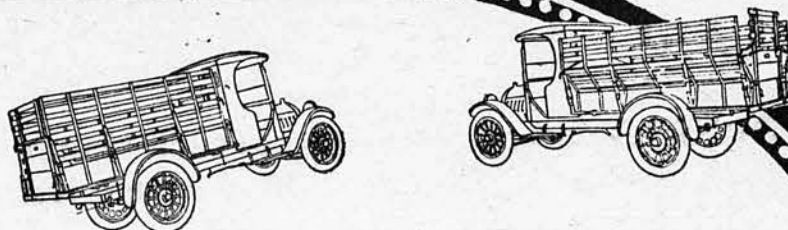
So many of our boy readers enjoyed Mr. Case's series "Letters to a Farm Boy" that he has decided it would be only fair to write the same kind of a series to the farm girl. He is just as much interested in girls as boys for he has two of his own. Aileen Margery, as you will see by the picture, is now quite a young lady. In this first letter of the series to farm girls, Mr. Case gives "faith" as the first stone in the foundation for success in life. The second letter will follow soon.

Elizabeth has just turned 3 with all the cunning wiles of the baby of the home but even at this tender age one can vision the possibilities of life. Somewhere between these two, Elsie, you are climbing the stairway of womanhood but if that stairway is to stand, the foundation must be strong.

You will remember that Robert's foundation contained the stones of faith, integrity, industry, education, courage, loyalty, determination and perseverance. All these are necessary, too, for your foundation but to these rugged rocks we shall add other success stones as essential but perhaps more pleasing to the eye. There will be but one duplication and we shall place it first as we did for him. That stone is "faith." Not only must a worth while foundation for success be built upon faith in Christ but no woman can go far who too does not have faith in man and womankind. From the beginning of time the faith of woman has transcended that of man. It was a woman who "treasuring these things in her heart" gave us a Savior.

Sometimes tho, Elsie, the bud of faith is nipped by the chilling frost of unbelief. It is so difficult to understand why wrong doing is permitted and seemingly rewarded with prosperity instead of punishment. But, believe me, the wrong road no matter how long has but one ending, and punishment in the end is sure. So keep your faith in Him and in your home and in those you love. Bar the door of your heart against doubt and unbelief and in the years of mature womanhood you will be glad that you did so. No, this is not a "preachment" but the first stone must be deep laid in the mortar of understanding and of trust. Until we talk of the second stone, goodbye.

Sincerely your friend,  
John Francis Case.



## 8 trucks at one cost

Farmers need eight different kinds of trucks. But what farmer can afford to buy eight different trucks?

Very few. So we have met the farmer's needs. Here you see pictures of the 8 in 1 truck body.

Suppose you have the 8 in 1 body in the position shown here in the top picture. In one minute a small boy can change the body to one of the seven other positions.

### 8 trucks in 1

These pictures show how 8 in 1 can be used as a special grain-tight body; a flat rack with scoop board up from grain-tight body; a flare body; a hog and poultry rack; a stock rack; a flat rack above grain body with scoop board down; a flared rack; and a basket rack. So folks say 8 in 1 does wonders.

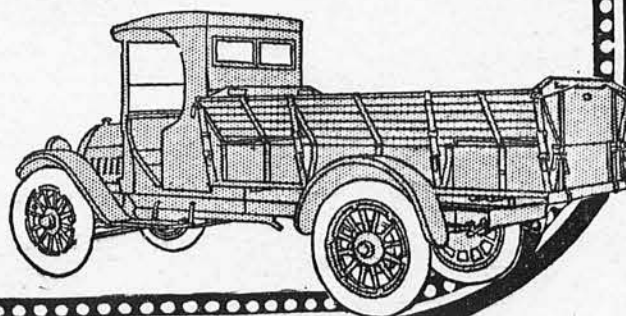
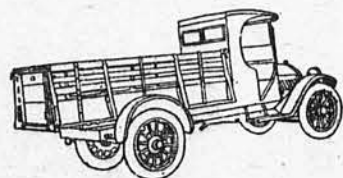
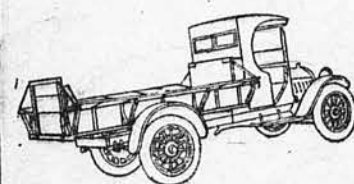
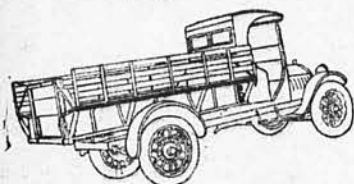
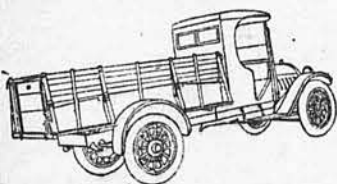
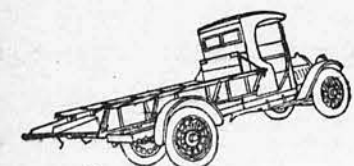
Yet it costs no more than an ordinary body.

So necessary is the 8 in 1 American Convertible Motor Truck body that we profoundly believe all motor trucks would use it were it not for our valuable patents, which give us the exclusive privilege.

These priceless patents are No. 788487, No. 917960, and No. 1066937. Thus all can see that the American Wagon Company alone is permitted to make the 8 in 1 truck body.

We sell 8 in 1 to dealers and distributors. Some of them put 8 in 1 on their own chassis. If you do not know what nearby dealer can show you an 8 in 1 body, write us. We will tell you who he is, and we will send you a free book that tells exactly how 8 in 1 works.

American Wagon Company, 1004 Lincoln Ave., Dixon, Ill.







Students at Work in the Grain Judging Contest: Excellent Results are Being Obtained in the Crops Instruction at the Agricultural College.

### A Contest in Grain Judging

BY MILTON S. EISENHOWER

By making 797 points out of a possible 1,000, J. B. Myers of Milton won first in the second annual grain judging contest at the Kansas State Agricultural college. He was given a cash prize of \$20 offered by the Kansas Crop Improvement association.

W. R. Horlacher of Colby placed second by scoring 776 points and was given a \$12 cash prize. E. P. Mauk of Hilldale, Okla., won third by making 762 points and was given a cash prize of \$5. The second and third prizes were given by the Kiod and Kernel Klub, composed of senior students in agronomy.

The grain judging contests are very popular. The best men will be given a chance to enter the grain judging contest held in connection with the International Livestock Show at Chicago.

Several farm journals have taken a keen interest in the grain judging contests. Among these are Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and Copper's Farmer. The Kansas Crop Improvement association, the Kiod and Kernel Klub, George T. Fieldings' Sons of Manhattan, Mangsdorf Seed Company of Atchison, and the Barteldes Seed Company of Lawrence furnished cash prizes.

In judging small grains, with a possible score of 500, the first three men placed as follows: S. L. Copeland, Hutchinson, 362 points, \$10 prize; O. B. Hoff, Kansas City, Mo., 356 points, farm journal subscription; J. F. Brown, Toronto, 346 points, farm journal subscription. Eleven other men made more than 325 points in judging small grains.

In judging sorghums, with a possible score of 300, S. A. Watson, Endora, made 275 points and was given a \$10 cash prize; R. E. Clegg, Altoona, 272 points, farm journal subscription; Miss Luella Schaumburg, La Crosse, who is specializing in agronomy, 271 points, farm journal subscription. Miss Schaumburg was the only girl who entered the contest. Fourteen other students made more than 250 points in judging sorghums.

A corn judging contest with a possible score of 200, was won by C. A. Thresher of Jetmore. He made 169 points and was given a \$5 prize. R. H. Lush of Altamont won second with 166 points and was given a spray pump. George Gemmell of Manhattan placed third by making 164 points. His prize was a subscription to a farm journal. Nine other men made better than 160 points in judging corn.

### A Gain With Sorghums

Reports of county assessors of Colorado show 255,605 acres devoted to grain sorghums in 1919. Ten per cent added to this because of the incompleteness of the reports gives 281,165 acres as the area devoted to grain sorghums in the state. Reports received by the co-operative crop-reporting service indicate that approximately 53 per cent of this, or 149,000 acres, was harvested for grain, with an average yield of 14.5 bushels an acre, while the remainder of the crop was cut for silage or forage or was hogged off or abandoned.

This is by far the largest acreage of grain sorghums ever reported for the state, the area found by the census bureau in 1909 being but 11,971 acres. In addition to this there was approxi-

mately 106,000 acres devoted to sweet sorghums, most of which was harvested for forage. The census bureau found but 101,721 acres of all crops cut for forage in 1909, whereas in 1919 the area was apparently about 387,000 acres, comprised chiefly of sorghums, but including some corn, Sudan grass and other smaller crops.

The popularity of the sorghums in the non-irrigated districts of Eastern Colorado is best shown by the rapid increase in the acreage devoted to these crops in these counties in the last 10 years. Altho it is impossible to determine from the census report what was the acreage in sorghums in 1909, it is safe to say that there has been an increase of fully 500 per cent in the acreage devoted to all sorghums in the state since that time.

### The Call of the Prairie

I have stood on the peak of the mountains,  
And gazed thru the clouds below,  
I have climbed them in sunny weather,  
To find at the summit, snow;  
And I love them, yes, I love them,  
For their power speaks out to me,  
But I have a love far greater,  
For the prairies broad and free.

I have walked down the streets of cities,  
At the busy hours of day,  
And have watched the mad crowds rushing,  
As they went on their busy way;  
I have marveled at worlds of business,  
Which have tried the souls of men,  
Then I've turned with eyes of longing,  
To the silent plains again.

I have strolled down the beach by the ocean,  
Watched the waves roll in and break,  
Have been charmed by the soft still moaning  
That the ocean alone can make;  
Then I was entranced, enraptured,  
As I felt the spell of the sea,  
But the magic call of the prairie  
Spoke deeper than waves to me.

The prairie is wide, untrampled,  
And Her folk free-hearted and fair,  
She calls me thru Her silent beauty,  
I find true happiness there;  
The mountains call in their splendor,  
As does the restless sea,  
But the prairie speaks thru Her people,  
And sends out Her welcome to me.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

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## Away With the Weeds

(Continued from Page 8.)

least give an opportunity to provide a few unpleasant surprises for the weeds at harvest time. But still the number of men who are growing a larger acreage of corn or the sorghums than they can possibly care for properly probably is larger than usual. Woe be unto some of the corn fields if there is a wet spring.

The main solution of the weed problem with these intertilled crops is good cultivation. And the only practicable way to bring this about is for every man to study with a little more care the methods used by the best farmers in the community, who have been the most successful in reducing weed damage by good cultivation. It is a fact, as almost every farmer will admit, that there is much poor cultivation; in some communities it is appalling. Men start into cultivation, even in little corn the first time over, with the apparent idea that they are engaged in some sort of a race. They seem to be out for an acreage record, which they obtain without any regard for the real fundamentals of cultivation. As a result they stay a long way from the corn, and create an ideal condition for the weeds which are in the rows; actually the cultivation helps them about as much as it does the corn. It is no wonder that they thrive so well.

### Good Cultivation

On the other hand, however, the man who really knows cultivation goes slowly, and effectively. But few weeds are left after he has gone down a row. He gets them about all. Quite naturally he does not get over a large acreage in a day, but his work stands. He is the man with the clean field when the last cultivation is finished. May his tribe increase!

In speaking of fighting weeds in corn, C. C. Cunningham, who has made a study of this in the fields in all parts of the state, said:

"Weeds that are just germinating or that have not yet obtained a good root-hold on the soil are very easily killed by light cultivations such as can be accomplished with the harrow or the weeder. A good harrowing at the proper time is often the cheapest and most efficient way of controlling weeds during the first stages of growth of the corn. The harrow or the weeder also can be used to advantage in breaking up a crust caused by a heavy, dashing rain.

"The harrow is used but little on listed corn, mainly for the reason that the lister cultivator, an implement admirably adapted for use in cultivating corn planted in lister furrows, can ordinarily be used as soon as the corn needs attention. This implement, if properly adjusted, is very efficient in eradicating weeds, and also does good work in stirring the ground. Ordinarily the lister cultivator is used twice—once with the disks set to throw the soil away from the corn, and once with the disks set to throw the soil to the corn—altho an extra cultivation throwing the soil either out or in is sometimes advantageous. It is important that the cultivator be set to kill or cover all the weeds in the row, as those which escape during the early cultivations cannot, as a rule, be destroyed or covered later. This applies equally to all early cultivation of corn, regardless of the method of planting or the kind of implement used."

### To Absorb Moisture

A writer suggests that in cultivating sorghum: "The principal purpose is to kill the weeds. If the ground is crusted by heavy rains, cultivation to break this crust is advisable. Otherwise considerable moisture may be lost by run-off or thru evaporation. More cultivation than is necessary to kill the weeds and to keep the surface soil in condition to absorb moisture usually does not pay. Many weeds may be killed by good preparation of the ground and by disking and harrowing before planting. The rotation of crops also reduces the damage from weeds. Proper attention to these matters will greatly reduce the amount of cultivation necessary.

"During the early stages of growth the spike-toothed harrow often can be used to advantage on sorghum planted in furrows. Sorghum planted on the surface in the usual way is likely to be injured seriously by harrowing, especially if the soil is wet.

(Continued on Page 40.)

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# The Crop Outlook Improves

## Kansas Wheat Will Yield 97 Million Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

**R**AINS FELL over a large part of Kansas during the week, but more moisture is needed in the southwestern part of the state. Soil conditions in the eastern part of the state are very good. In the northeastern portion of Kansas the subsoil has been thoroughly soaked. From an inch to 4 inches of rain fell in the eastern counties of Kansas, while in the Kaw valley hail storms were reported from many localities. Cool cloudy weather prevailed during a large part of the week. Altho it was unfavorable for early gardens and fruit it was an ideal week for the wheat crop.

According to a recent report made by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture there are now 7,391,716 acres of growing wheat as compared with 10,758,000 acres in 1919. This is about one-third less than the crop of 1919 and the growing condition is 78.4 per cent as compared with 99.32 per cent for last year's crop. About 8,951,834 acres of winter wheat were sown last fall, but about 17.4 per cent of this amount was made worthless by the unusually dry weather in the winter and the high winds and storms of last month. Very little damage by insects has been observed anywhere except in Cherokee and Labette counties where serious infestations of the Hessian fly have been reported. A yield of 97 million bushels of wheat is expected.

### Spring Work is Satisfactory

Spring work is going forward satisfactorily altho somewhat delayed in certain sections by weather conditions. Corn planting is well along in the southern section, with plow and disk work in every county.

An increased acreage in corn is being planted in the eastern two-thirds of the state. Oats and barley were sown in good time and conditions have been favorable since. The condition of alfalfa is slightly below normal for this time of year, averaging 89 per cent, the first growth of the hay crop being retarded somewhat by freezing weather during the early part of this month.

In the Kaw and Cottonwood River valleys corn planting has been started on a small scale, but the cold is holding back this work. Practically no potatoes are up as yet and alfalfa and pastures are very backward. In the southwestern part of the state about one-third of the corn has been planted, but the ground is cold.

Preparation of seedbeds for corn planting has been going forward in the north-central part but no planting has been done as yet. Farther south planting has started on well prepared beds and in the south-central portion practically all of the corn has been planted in good condition with some of the early fields already showing growth. There will be a good acreage of the sorghums especially in the south central section of the state. In the Arkansas Valley the potatoes are still being planted and some fields are up showing good stands. Alfalfa and pastures have started a better growth during the past week, especially in the south portion. Not much planting of crops has been done in the southwestern part, the fullest farming operations being delayed because of lack of moisture.

### Outlook for Fruit

The extreme Easter freezes did a great deal of damage to early fruit of all kinds, especially pears, peaches, plums and apricots. Apples apparently were not seriously injured and unless unfavorable weather comes later there will be plenty of cherries and some late peaches.

Reports indicate a decided falling off in the numbers of beef cattle for pasture, 68 counties reporting decreases of 20 to 30 per cent, the average decrease in the Flint Hills country being 28 per cent.

Shipments to markets have been held up during the past week on account of strikes at market centers, causing embargoes by railroads. Shearing of sheep is in progress and the lamb crop has been good this season. Throughout the grazing country there is a decided decrease of cattle to be turned on grass

this spring on account of the poor prices being received and stockmen appear skeptical as to the future in this respect. Conditions have been favorable for the spring pig crop, altho it is perhaps 25 per cent under last year's output.

Local conditions of spring crops and the progress of farm work are shown in the following reports from our county correspondents:

**Atchison**—Weather has been wet and stormy for the past three weeks. Much damage has been done by washing and hail. Oats are up, and wheat is in good condition. Farmers have not been able to work in the field for the past three weeks, and are repairing fences and doing other odd jobs. Some farmers have part of their corn ground prepared. There probably will be some fruit in parts of the county, but some was killed by the freeze the first of the month.—Alfred Cole, April 23.

**Barber**—Dry weather continues, and no moisture has fallen for two weeks. Not much farming has been done. A heavy frost almost every night keeps grass from starting, and rough feed is very scarce. Volunteer wheat, and wheat sown on ground that was not stirred last fall are the only crops that are satisfactory. Livestock sales are numerous, and all livestock brings satisfactory prices.—Homer Hastings, April 23.

**Bourbon**—This is the coldest, windiest and most backward spring we have had for some time. Wheat is in very poor con-

dition, and about 50 per cent of it has been plowed up. A great deal of oats has been sown, but it is coming up slowly. Farmers are plowing for corn, and some have planted it. Bluegrass is satisfactory, and some livestock is on pasture. The calf crop is large, but pigs are scarce. Dairying is booming, and trucks are going in every direction after milk for the condensary at Fort Scott. Eggs are 34c; butter 50c.—G. A. VanDyke, April 24.

**Chautauqua**—Farmers are planting corn. All feed is scarce and high. Wheat is in poor condition and oats are frozen out badly. Hogs are scarce, and low in price. Prospects are discouraging for farmers. Corn-chops, 34; shorts, \$3.50; bran, \$2.85; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 30c.—A. A. Nance, April 24.

**Cherokee**—We have been having hard winds and cool weather, and heavy rains and hail have fallen in parts of county. Oats and wheat are making a slow growth but grass has started well and farmers are turning out livestock as feeds are very high priced. The late freezes did much damage to fruit, early potatoes and gardens. Seed potatoes are \$6; eggs, 35c; hens, 38c; butterfat, 68c.—L. Smyres, April 24.

**Clay**—Farmers are disking and listing for corn. Wheat was damaged more by the March dust storms than indications were at first. Late sown wheat is not growing as it should, but pastures, gardens, oats and alfalfa are making satisfactory growth. Wheat is selling for \$2.60; flour, \$3.40; hogs, \$12.50; hens, 29c; potatoes, \$6; butterfat, 59c; butter, 60c; eggs, 30c.—P. R. Forslund, April 24, 1920.

**Cloud**—Weather is cool and spring is backward, but we have plenty of moisture. Wheat and oats are satisfactory. Grass has started well, but very few cattle are on pasture. No corn has been planted yet. A large acreage of millet and cane will be sown. Alfalfa is making a rapid growth. Farmers believe fruit has been winter-killed. Poultry is doing well, and there is a large demand for young chickens. Young pigs are scarce.—W. H. Plumly, April 23.

**Cowley**—Weather is dry and windy. Late sown wheat has been reduced to 40 per cent of a crop. Some fields were blown out entirely and have been planted to corn. Oats

are in good condition, and about the usual number of acres was sown. Cattle are going to pasture but grass is very poor. Hogs are scarce. Eggs are worth 35c; hens, 31c; butter, 50c; potatoes, \$1.50; bran, \$2.75; mill run \$2.85.—L. Thurber, April 23.

**Edwards**—Wheat is in poor condition, and was damaged by the high winds in March. Almost all wheat fields in Western Kansas are backward, except when under irrigation.—L. A. Spitz, April 17.

**Elk**—We have had ideal spring weather the past week, and corn planting is under way. Texas cattle have begun to arrive for the Flint Hill pastures. The charges this year are \$10 to \$13 a head. Some apples and other fruit seem to have survived the Easter blizzard. Wheat and oats look well, but all vegetation is growing slowly on account of the cool weather. Eggs bring 35c; butterfat, 57c; flour, \$3.70; potatoes, 10c a pound.—D. W. Lockhart, April 24.

**Ellsworth**—Wheat is growing well, and some corn has been planted. Grass is backward because of the cool weather. Oats and barley are satisfactory. There is plenty of moisture in the ground, and it is raining today. Farmers who have wheat on hand, are marketing it rapidly at \$2.70, the top price.—W. L. Reed, April 24.

**Finney**—Weather is very dry and we need rain badly. We have had a great deal of wind here, and some wheat is blown out. Farmers have begun spring work, and most gardens are planted. Cattle are healthy. Butter is 55c; eggs, 33c.—Max Engler, April 23.

**Gove**—Weather has been cold for the past two weeks. No crop has made much growth except wheat and barley which are in good condition. Wheat is rank for this time of the year, and some farmers believe it will get too tall. Livestock is doing well and brings good prices. We had a heavy rain April 23 and 24. Farmers are hauling old wheat and corn to market. Very few public sales have been held. Gardens are backward. Corn is \$1.55; wheat, \$2.75; potatoes, \$6; cream, 57c; eggs, 33c.—Newell S. Boss, April 24.

**Graham**—There is plenty of moisture in ground, and the subsoil is wet to a good

(Continued on Page 47.)

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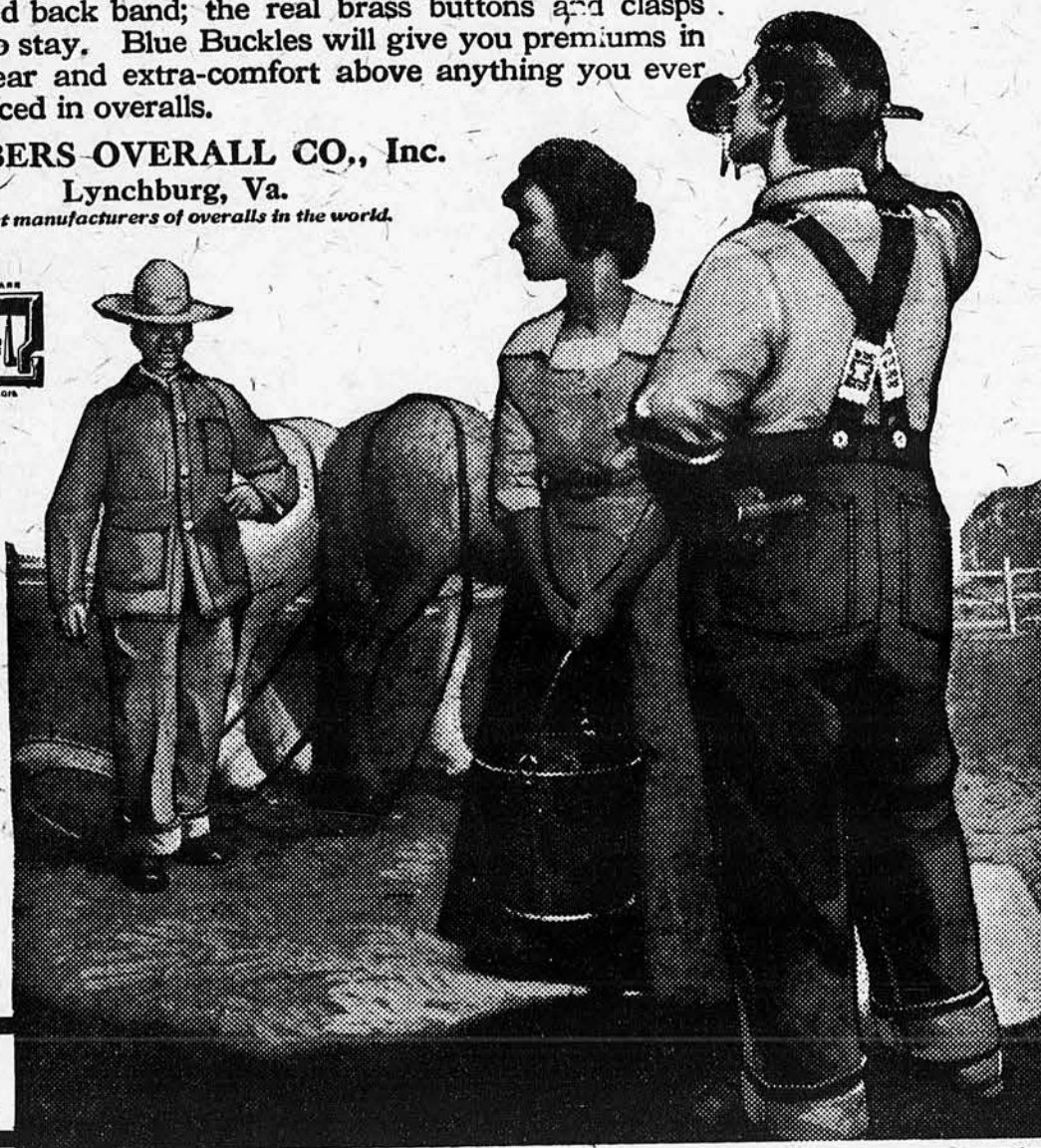


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## Away With the Weeds

(Continued from Page 38.)

cially if a heavy steel harrow is used. An ordinary corn cultivator may be used after the sorghum is too high to harrow. Six-shovel cultivators are considered better than those with only four shovels. Listed sorghum usually is cultivated with the lister cultivator, such as is used for corn. The lister cultivator is used twice, first with the disks set to throw the soil away from the plants, and second with them set to throw the soil to the plants. An extra cultivation is sometimes advantageous, throwing the soil either in or out. The cultivator should be set to kill or cover all the weeds in the row, as those which escape the early cultivation are difficult to destroy later. This applies to all early cultivation of sorghum, regardless of the method of planting or the kind of implement used.

"The proper depth of cultivation depends on the time when the work is done; usually 2 or 3 inches deep is best. While the plants are small, and before the roots occupy the space between the rows, the ground may be stirred deep with good results. Deep cultivation early is often necessary where the ground has been single listed without any previous preparation, as it is important that the ridge between the row be loosened thoroly. After the roots spread thru the soil it should not be stirred to a depth of more than 3 inches, preferably less. Practically all tests show that deep cultivation at this time does more harm than good."

In other words, the big thing in fighting weeds with the intertilled crops is care in cultivation, especially at first. It would be a mighty fine thing in Kansas if there were a larger appreciation of the work of the successful farmers along this line. Almost every community has men who are known far and wide as good cultivators; their corn usually is clean when cultivation is finished. Why not make a careful study of the best methods used in your community?

## For Better Farming Methods

(Continued from Page 12.)

ture in high schools is one of the best and surest means of improving agriculture in Kansas or in other states. It gets at the boys who are to be the farmers of tomorrow. It opens their eyes to new methods and gets them in the habit of studying things out for themselves and seeking the knowledge that others possess.

"I am thoroly convinced that the boys who take this course will realize the value of more livestock in Kansas, that they will seek always to build up better livestock, and that as a result they will have a potent influence in improving the partially depleted productivity of the soil in many sections of the state."

"Agricultural training in the high school is obtained by the boy when he is in the most receptive state. Knowledge received during this period remains longest in his mind. It will always play a determining part in his action in the future. This means that every boy who studies agriculture here will be a better farmer because he will remember and apply the knowledge he obtains from his practical school experience."

"During the next few years I anticipate that vocational agriculture will be much more generally taken up and that it will not be long before it will be a vital part of education in Kansas, especially in rural districts. Vocational agriculture centers the interest of the boys in the farm and keeps them from the cities."

C. E. St. John, superintendent of public schools, is an earnest advocate of vocational agriculture and working with him he has E. C. Funk, principal of the junior high school and J. F. Gilliland, principal of the senior high school. C. S. Huey, head of the vocational industrial work, is said by his associates to be one of the very best shop instructors in the state.

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# How To Raise Dairy Calves

Nourishing Feeds Insure Normal Development

BY A. P. SPENCER



**R**AISING dairy calves with skim-milk and milk substitutes is practiced very generally in well established dairies. It is altogether too expensive to feed whole milk except to very young calves, unless they have exceptional value, and it is useless to expect half starved under-nourished ones to develop into good productive cows. A normal development of bone and muscle can be had only by feeding sufficient nourishing feeds to keep the calf healthy, develop its bone and muscle, and produce enough fat to keep the body in good vigorous condition. A young animal should never stop growing. It is not only detrimental to the growth of the animal, but it takes more time to develop the cow that has been stunted when a calf.

If fed on whole milk a calf will need at least 2 gallons of milk a day or 60 gallons a month. Even at 40 cents a gallon this would amount to \$24 a month. In many places now it is 60 cents a gallon or more.

## First Aid and Care

A young calf should be permitted to remain with the mother for two or three days, or even longer if it is weak or the cow's udder is swollen. The calf's stomach is small and it will nurse often, taking only a small amount of milk. This is nature's way of feeding young animals. The first milk or colostrum is easily digested, laxative, very nourishing and is the best food for the calf whether it nurses or is fed from the pail.

A strong, robust calf can be taken from the mother immediately and never permitted to nurse. This is a general practice with many of the best dairymen. When a young calf is pail-fed it should be fed three or four times a day at regular intervals.

For the first 10 days it should receive whole milk. Two quarts fed three times a day is sufficient for the average calf. For a larger one, 3 quarts at a feeding may be needed. Each calf must be fed individually, a certain amount and not be given as much as it will consume. After 10 days the whole milk and skimmilk can be mixed together, feeding one-third skimmilk and two-thirds whole milk. Continue this for four to six days when a half of the whole milk can be substituted with skimmilk. At the end of three or four weeks the whole milk can be omitted entirely. By making these changes gradually, the calf's digestion will not be disturbed. In changing to the skimmilk, the amount should be increased as the calf grows.

## Milk Substitutes

Milk substitutes are very generally used for feeding calves more than 2 weeks old. They cannot be used without some care and the calf must become accustomed to them by gradually shifting from the milk to the substitute. Most of the commercial calf feeds are made from a mixture of clean ground grains, linseed oil meal and wheat by-products. The oil meal in these is very necessary as it contains vegetable fat which takes the place of the butterfat of the milk and makes the food laxative. For young calves it is best to cook this, making it into a thin gruel so that it will readily mix with milk. Good results are obtained by using pure linseed oil meal or a mixture of equal parts, by measure, of

linseed oil meal, sifted oats chops, and good wheat shorts. Low grade flour can be used in place of the shorts, or high grade peanut meal substituted for linseed meal. This mixture will be somewhat laxative, probably too much so for some calves. If it proves too laxative or not palatable one must reduce the amount given until the calf is thoroly accustomed to it. Once the calf gets well started there is seldom any trouble.

Beginning with 1 pint at a feed the amount can be gradually increased and the skimmilk reduced, and when the calf is 6 to 8 weeks old can be taken entirely off milk and fed on boiled milk substitutes.

## Feeding Grain

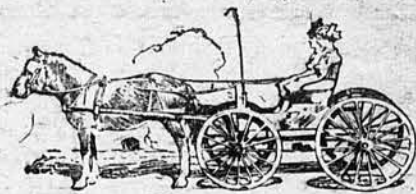
When the calf is about 2 weeks old it will begin to eat. If a small amount of grain is placed in a box and kept before the calf it will be only a short time before it begins to eat regularly. A quarter of a pound or less each day will be sufficient for 10 days or more and this can be gradually increased, giving the calf all it will clean up. The appetite for solid feeds should be developed slowly, and not by omitting the milk or gruel in order to force it to eat the dry feeds. The gruel or milk feeding should continue until the calf is 4 or 5 months old. Calves will eat most grains that are fed to dairy cows, but the best results have been obtained by feeding principally cornmeal or whole corn. A good mixture can be made with 7 pounds cracked corn, 2 pounds wheat bran, and 1 pound peanut or linseed meal. This should be given twice a day and the manger cleaned out before a fresh supply is placed in the trough. When the calf is 3 or 4 months old it can depend pretty largely on the grain and less on the milk feed, but the two should be fed together. This should give the calf a good start and when 6 months old it may be taken off liquid feed and fed entirely on solid feed. Each calf must receive individual attention. They should be fed separately from a pail or bucket and the milk should be weighed or carefully measured. The feeding utensils should be scalded each time after feeding and kept clean. The calf should have access to fresh water and salt, should have a clean and comfortable shelter and should not be exposed to rain or bad weather.

## Feeding Roughage

Calves will begin eating grass, green forage, hay or silage when 2 weeks old. They will consume about the same weight of roughage as of grain. This roughage should be supplied just as regularly as the grain feeds. Roughage to the calf gives bulk to the feed and satisfies the normal appetite. It also develops the digestive organs and makes the calf less dependent on the milk or gruel feed and makes it less subject to indigestion and scours, when any change of feed or any irregularity arises. Well cured hay, good silage, or good pasture will reduce the cost of keeping the calves and will develop them in a normal way. However, coarse moldy hay or fodder, sour rancid silage or dried-up pasture are poor feeds for dairy calves, or other animals, and should be avoided.

In feeding silage a grain feed can be mixed with the silage to advantage. A normal calf should have all the good roughage it will eat.

# Name the Presidents



## FOUR GREAT MEN—WHO ARE THEY

Can you name the four Presidents? This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Who are they? Try and name them—it will be great fun. If you can name the four Presidents, send in your answer at once together with the coupon, and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

## 3 Shetland Ponies Free

Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle are to be given away ABSOLUTELY FREE. These are exceptionally pretty ponies, and as gentle as can be. All trained to ride and drive. Say to yourself, "that pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—no obligations, but you must send in the coupon TODAY.

## Every Club Member Rewarded How to Join Club

As soon as you send in your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you four big packages of beautiful, appropriate post cards to distribute on my special 25c offer. Everyone wants these beautiful post cards. They are the newest on the market. When distributed you will be an honorable member of the Pony Club, and you will receive a 46 page book of MUTT AND JEFF free and postpaid, as an extra premium for joining the Club. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon right now—TODAY.



## Mail Coupon Today



E. McKenzie, Pony Man, 700 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me four packages of Post Cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

Name .....

St. or R. F. D. ....

Town ..... State .....



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

Stem Wind Stem Set



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

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

Name .....

Address .....

## Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

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

## 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. The Household, Dept. F.P.4, Topeka, Kan.

## Presidential Campaign Offer Daily and Sunday Capital

**\$3.50 From Now Until November 15 \$3.50**

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 \$3.50.

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 political news is unexcelled and unbiased. Mail your check. Do it now.

DAILY CAPITAL, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$3.50 for which send me The Daily and Sunday Capital until November 15, 1920.

Name .....

Address .....



# FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

## TABLE OF RATES

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

## Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received at the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

## EMPLOYMENT

**MEN OVER 17 WANTED—RAILWAY MAN.** clerks, \$110 month. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 15, Rochester, N. Y.

**WANTED. GOOD CAPABLE WOMAN TO** assist with general house work on a farm. \$40 per month. Good place for right party. Mrs. W. G. Wilson, Garfield, Kans., Bx. 55, Route 2.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS EARN** from \$110 to \$200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM 17. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

## AGENTS

**\$30 A DAY SELLING POWERENE. EQUALS** gasoline at 5c. The equivalent of 20 gallons—express prepaid, \$1. Box 424A16, Santa Rosa, Calif.

**MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO** washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnston, O.

**\$25 A DAY EASY. ABSOLUTELY NEW** idea for agents. Exclusive territory. No deliveries. Samples and complete information free. Card Shop, Bk 54, Aurora, Ill.

**SELL TIRES DIRECT TO CAR OWNER.** 30x3 non-skid, \$11.75. Tubes, \$2.25. Other sizes in proportion. Guaranteed 6,000 miles on liberal adjustment basis. Big commissions paid weekly. Experience or capital unnecessary. Auto Tire Clearing House, 1544 West 15th, Chicago.

**AGENTS, \$100 WEEKLY. AUTOMOBILE** owners everywhere wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. Saves ten times its cost. Sensational sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. \$26 sample outfit and Ford car free. Write quick. L. Ballway, Dept. 286 Louisville, Ky.

**AGENTS, AT LAST, GREATEST LOW** priced washing machine invented, \$50 weekly demonstrating new marvelous Cascade washer. Pressed, dirt driven out of clothes by live steam in a few minutes. No pounding, no rubbing. Child can operate. Creates big excitement everywhere. Demand enormous. Write quick for demonstrating machine. Sheer Co., Dept. W, Quincy, Ill.

## SERVICES OFFERED

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

**PHONOGRAPH RECORDS EXCHANGED.** Trade old for new. Write us. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

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

**PATENTS, BOOKLET FREE. WATSON E.** Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

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

**VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR** young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

## WANTED

**WANTED—POWER CANE MILL. E. L.** Elarton, Argonia, Kans.

**WANTED, ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP-** pies. E. M. Moody, Moodyville, Kans.

**WANTED—A SECOND HAND TRANS-** planter. Address N. Brown, Emporia, Kans.

**WANTED TO RENT—PASTURE OR HAY** land for the summer, 160 acres or more. Will pay 1/2 cash in advance. M. D. Lewis, Route 4, Conway Springs, Kan.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

## FOR SALE

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

**ITALIAN BEES, RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs, Poland China pigs. Miss Lulu Goodwin, Mankato, Ind.

**FOR SALE—MY HOUSEHOLD GOODS,** surgical instruments, tools, barn fixtures. Dr. Roby, 2101 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

**REMOVE LIME AND SCALE FROM GAS** engine, my secret, \$1. A hot engine means money out for you. Lloyd Kelley, Council Grove, Kan.

**MOORE'S PURE LINSEED OIL PAINT.** \$4.95; Security, \$3.65; Para, \$2.65; Barn Paint, \$1.45. Write us for prices on anything in the paint line. Missouri Paint Co., 1327 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**FENCE POSTS. FORTY CARLOADS CAT-** alpaca F. O. B. Caney, Kan. No. 3, 80; No. 2, 11c; No. 1, 19c; select 25c; extras 30c. 8 ft. corners, 50c. Other posts six and one-half feet. L. Dorn, Winfield, Kan.

## AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

**HAVING DISCONTINUED RUNNING AN** oil station I have several barrels of good automobile oil left which I will sell at 50c a gal. f.o.b. Hesston, in bbl lots. W. W. Fowler, Hesston, Kan.

**AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND SUP-** plies, Nationally advertised, sold to members at 25% reduction. Become a member. International Consumers' Association, Dept. 115, Rochester, Indiana.

## MACHINERY.

**ONE TON TRUCK, STARTER, GOOD TIRES.** S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

**STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. TWENTY** horse Avery \$250. S. J. McBride, Conway Springs, Kan.

**AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR. 27x42** in running order, cheap. F. M. Simon, Colwich, Kans.

**ONE DEERING HARVESTER THRESHER.** One 15-87 Case tractor. W. H. Schamam, Ness City, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE OR TRADE. GAAR-SCOTT** outfit. Wanted Avery or Rumely gas. Clyde Bell, Hoxie, Kans.

**1240 HEIDER 3-BOTTOM PLOW, CHEAP,** or trade for truck or touring car. Jacob J. Hebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

**FOR SALE—AVERY THRESHING OUT-** fit. 20 h.p. 36-60 Separator. Belton-Roadenbaugh, Rte 2, Newton, Kans.

**FOR SALE—TWENTY HORSE STEAM** engine, Nichols-Shepherd separator, ready for the field. J. Hoover, Greenleaf, Kan.

**RUSSELL 36-60 SEPARATOR, ALWAYS** shedded, good belts. Extension rims for 30-60 Oilpull. P. W. Blomberg, Falun, Kan.

**26 H. P. NEW HUBER ENGINE, 36-62** Minneapolis separator, John Deere 10-bot- tom plow. All in good repair. J. H. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

**CONCRETE MIXERS, ALL SIZES, FROM** \$85 to \$2,500. Write for catalog and prices. The Firman L. Carswell Mfg. Co., 1822 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE—TWO 18 HORSE POWER** steam engines. One 32 inch, one 28 inch Case separators with self feed, weigher, and wind stacker. Address J. O. Tulloss, Sedan, Kan., for details.

**WE SPlice RUBBER BELTS, LIKE FAC-** tory job, make light thirty foot extension feeders, rebore cylinders and turn pistons. Call for supply catalog. Richardson Machine Shop, Cawker City, Kan.

## MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS.

**USED AND REBUILT INDIANS, EXCEL-** sions. Harleys. Overhauled and tested by experts. Guaranteed and shipped on approval. We save you big money. We furnish bank references. Send stamp for free list. Floyd Clymer, Dept. 9, Largest Motor- cycle Dealer in Western America, Denver, Colo.

## TRACTORS

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO BIG BUL-** l tractors. Two Case engine gangs. Roy Warnock, La Crosse, Kan.

**30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, NEW** style. 36-64 new Century Aultman separator and extension. All in good shape, has run 95 days, price \$4,000. V. E. Britt, Solomon, Kan.

**EMERSON TRACTOR AND THREE BOT-** tom plow, A-1 condition. Would trade for 22 to 26 inch separator in as good a shape or take good Ford as part pay. Chas. A. Wise, Lawrence, Kans.

## TRACTORS

**WRITE FOR CATALOG OF WISCONSIN** 16-30 tractors. Wisconsin Farm Tractor Company, Newton, Kans.

**14-28 HORSE POWER RUMELY TRACTOR** with disc and four-bottom plows. Good condition. S. F. Langenwalter, Halstead, Kan.

**30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR** Nichols and Shepard (Red River) 36-60 separator for sale, new outfit. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

**FOR SALE CHEAP. TWO FORDSON** tractors good as new. One Bull tractor in good running order. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—12-25 CASE TRACTOR WITH** self-guide; 4-14 LaCrosse plow; \$800. Will trade for car or truck. Earl Clevenger, Kingsdown, Kan.

**FOR SALE—30-45 HOLT CATERPILLAR** Tractor and 8-bottom John Deere Plow. Priced for quick sale. Write for price and description. A. E. Karnes, Ponca City, Okla.

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

## SEEDS

**WHITE CLOVER SEED. 20c LB. MRS.** Crail, Nuclea, Colorado.

**SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, \$4 CWT. FRED** Santee, Pretty Prairie, Kans.

**RECLEANED SUDAN, \$14 CWT. SACKS** free. Lloyd Ringland, Sedwick, Kan.

**SEED CORN, CAREFULLY GRADED, \$3.** Sample. Robert Wallace, Stafford, Kan.

**SUDAN SEED, \$12 CWT. SACKED, CASH** with order. W. J. Pieratt, Hartford, Kan.

**BLACK AND RED AMBER CANE SEED,** \$1.60 bushel. J. M. Shannon, Garden City, Kan.

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

**ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$13.50 PER** bushel. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 15 CENTS** pound. Samples free. S. A. Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

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

**TEXAS SUDAN SPECIAL, JOHNSON FREE** Seed \$10 cwt. here. Thwaitt Seed Co. Gouldsburg, Texas.

**THE SENSATIONAL CORN, BLAIR** White, Early and big yielder. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.

**KANSAS ORANGE CANE, EXTRA GOOD,** recleaned; \$2 bushel, sacks 30c. R. B. Williams, Kennett, Kan.

**SEED CORN, OLD RELIABLE YELLOW** Dent, butted and tipped, \$3 F. O. B. C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kan.

**IOWA SILVER MINE SEED CORN,** shelled and graded, \$3 bushel. J. W. Henry, Route 2, Hoxie, Kan.

**HILBRETH YELLOW DENT SEED CORN,** \$3 per bushel, shelled and graded, F. O. B. E. O. Hollenbeck, Wetmore, Kan.

**POPCORN SEED, WHITE PEARL,** shelled, cleaned. Eight cents per pound. Order now. E. F. Tinker, Salina, Kansas.

**CARLOAD OF ORANGE AND BLACK** Amber cane, \$1.25 bushel. Recleaned, ready for seed. Herbert Dycke, Ness City, Kan.

**STANDARD BLACK HULL KAFIR SEED** for sale. Germ test 94%. \$3 per cwt. Sacks free. A. J. Schwertfeger, Minneola, Kansas.

**BLACK, RED, AMBER AND SUMAC CANE** seed, \$1.40 bushel. White, pink, Schrock kafir, \$1.60 bushel, sacked. 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, Mul- linville, Kansas.

**BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, PURE** hand gathered recleaned seed, \$2 f.o.b. Russell, sacks free, sample mailed. John A. McAllister, Russell, Kan.

**CHOICEST HULLED WHITE SWEET** clover, \$31 hundred, express prepaid. A-1 yellow, \$25 hundred, prepaid. Fine on thinned wheat. John Lewis, Madison, 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.

**SUDAN CORN—ONLY 200 BUSHELS OF** this new feed for sale. Last year yielded 55 bushels seed, 6 tons fodder, per acre without rain. Excellent fattening qualities. Fine for silage. Germination 97%. \$5 per bushel, F. O. B. Anasaria, Kan. Thos. L. Olson.

**SUDAN SEED—WHEELER'S IMPROVED** seed. Purity 100%. Germination 97% test in seed laboratory, Manhattan, Kan. Weight per-measured bushel, 50 pounds; 20c pound. Sacks 70c each extra. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan. Cash with orders.

**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.

**BLACK SEEDED STANDARD BROOM** corn seed, \$7. Oklahoma Dwarf and Standard Hegari, \$6; White and Red Dwarf straight neck maize, \$7; cream and red dwarf maize, white, pink, red and Schrock kafir, feterita, dargo, red and black amber, orange, sourless and red top canes, \$5; Sudan, \$15; Golden millet, \$7.50; common, \$6; African, \$10. All per 100 lbs., freight prepaid. Express, \$1.50 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

## SEEDS.

**ORANGE AND WHITE CANE SEED, \$2** per bushel, sacked. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

**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.

**ALFALFA SEED, \$35. SUDAN GRASS,** \$12.50. Amber cane, red or black, \$2.50; Sumac, \$2.75; Kafir, \$3; Golden millet, \$2; 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.

**FANCY HAND PICKED, TIPPED AND** butted shelled seed corn. Boone County White, Imperial White, Iowa Silver Mine and Reid's Yellow Dent. All \$3 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b. Wamego. Raised here and test 98% to 99% at our K. S. A. C. Slow freight service. Order now and will ship at once. Wamego Seed and Elevator Company, Wamego, Kan.

## TOBACCO.

**TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF. CHEWING.** pound, 50 cents; smoking, pound, 45 cents. Mild smoking, pound, 40 cents. Postage prepaid. Charles Goff, Tarfork, Ky.

**SELECT HOME GROWN BURLEY TOBAC-** co, chewing and smoking, 75c pound, parcel post prepaid. The tobacco that has made Kentucky famous. B. Vaughan, Custer, Kentucky.

## FOR THE TABLE.

**PINTO BEANS, 100 POUNDS \$6.50. SAT-** isfaction guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

**OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE-** cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 45c gal.; 60-gallon barrels, 40c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

**"THE BEST" 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.

**HONEY FOR SALE—NORTHERN ROCKY** Mountain extracted, the best produced, 120 pounds only \$24. F. O. B. here. (20c pound.) Send payment with order. Delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Billings, Mont.

## PLANTS

**GARDEN PLANTS, ALL KINDS, POPULAR** prices. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

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

**POTATO PLANTS—GROWN FROM FIELD** selected potatoes. 1,000, express collect, \$3. Tift Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, PROGRESSIVE** everbearing, \$2 per 100; \$8.50 plants postpaid. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

**FIELD'S PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING** strawberry plants, \$2 per hundred, delivered. J. O. Halfhide, Junction City, 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—CABBAGE AND TOMATO** plants, \$1 per hundred; 200 or more, 75c a hundred. Postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramount St., N. Topeka, Kan.

**FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000** postpaid, \$3; 1,000, express collect, \$2.50. Tomato plants, 500, postpaid, \$1.50; 1,000, express collect, \$1.75. Tift Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

**POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY** Hall, Bunch Yam, Southern Queen, Triumph, Doolley 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 E. E. MOORE, 51 S. VAL-** ley, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kan., on the 19th day of April, 1920, one blue male colt, one year old, value, \$25. William Beggs, County Clerk.

**TAKEN UP BY FRED STOCKING WHO** resides in Jefferson township, Chautauqua county, Kansas, on the 26th of March, 1920, one red yearling steer, no marks or legible brands. J. R. Marsh, Justice of the Peace.

**TAKEN UP BY LESTER ADAMS WHOSE** residence is Gove county, Section 26, township 13, range 28, postoffice, Gove, Kan., R. P. D. Route A, on the 19th day of March, 1920, one black horse, white hind foot, weight about 750 pounds, value, \$4. E. E. Baker, County Clerk.

**TAKEN UP BY J. E. FRIESEN, 11 MILES** northwest of Chmarron, Gray county, Kan., March 10th, 1920, four head of horses described as follows. One black gelding, coming three years old, small white star in forehead and white spot on right hind foot. Valued at \$75. One black mare, coming three years old, left hind foot white, valued at \$75. One bay gelding coming two years old, valued at \$50. One bay mare coming one year old, white spot in forehead, valued at \$50. No marks or brands except given above. H



## PET STOCK.

**FLEMISH GIANTS, THE MEAT PRODUCERS.** Had best display of Flemish in last Topeka show. Young light greys of both sexes, 3 to 4 months, 5 to 6 pounds, \$4 each. Elliott S. Humphrey, 1524 Harrison, Topeka, Kan.

**REGISTERED NEW ZEALAND REDS.** The kind that wins and produces winners. See list of Topeka winners in this issue. 5 months old stock, the winning kind, \$5 each. Write for details. W. B. Wolfe, 1193 Brooks, Topeka, Kan.

**RAISE RABBITS FOR US. WE SHOW YOU** where to market all you raise at \$4 to \$25 each. Remit \$5 for large, illustrated, type-written print on one side of paper, "Course in Rabbiculture," which remittance also applies on purchase of pair Belgian Hares, including contract. Co-Operative Supply Company, Department 80, St. Francis, Wis.

## POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

## ANCONAS.

**ANCONA EGGS, \$7 PER 100, PREPAID.** Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.25;** 100, \$6. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

**FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$6** 100. Robert Williams, Holcomb, Kan.

**PURE BRED ANCONA EGGS, \$5.50 PER** 100. George S. Hamit, Speed, 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., Route 5.

**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

**FELCH LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS, \$1.50** 15. Harry Thomas, Scranton, Kan.

**THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT** Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$2. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY** chicks, J. D. Lundene, McPherson, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns, 16c; Banded Plymouth Rocks, 18c, cash with order. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS PREPAID \$18 TO \$25 PER** hundred. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minors, Brahmas, Leghorns. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

**500,000 BABY CHICKS, 20 LEADING VARI-**eties, via prepaid parcel post. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.

**YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE** least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, \$90 for \$89. From Colwell Hatchery, Smita Center, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS FROM BIG BONED ROSE** Comb Red Hogan tested hens, mated to males from winners in National egg-laying contests, \$19 100, prepaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

**DAY-OLD BABY CHICKS, LIVE DELI-**very guaranteed. Black Langshans, 25 cents; R. I. Reds, 18 cents; Buff Orpingtons, 18 cents; 18 cents. H. C. Ross Chicken Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—STANDARD** bred Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, best laying strains, free delivery, reasonable prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farm, Columbia, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS, SINGLE COMB BROWN** Buff and White Leghorns, \$16 per 100, postpaid, live delivery. Pure bred farm flocks, range raised, heavy laying strains. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**YOUNG KIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS—WHITE** Rocks, 20c; Buff Orpingtons, 18c; Brown Leghorns, 16c; Banded Rocks, 17c; White Leghorns, 16c; 50 postpaid. Live delivery. Youngkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**DAY OLD CHIX—BARRED AND WHITE** Rock, Rose and Single Comb Reds, 18c; Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, 16c; left overs, 15c each; by mail prepaid, guaranteed alive. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED, HEAVY** laying strains. White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, and R. I. Reds, (both combs); \$20 per hundred. Leghorns, White, Buff, and Brown, \$18 per hundred. Carefully inspected and selected. Live arrival. Berry and Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kans.

## CORNISH.

**DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$2, 15, CHAS.** Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

## CAMPINES.

**SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15, \$3; POST-**paid. H. Vandergrift, Parsons, Kan.

## DUCKS

**PERKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1, \$1. EMMA** Longen, Winkler, Kan.

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 11.** Wm. Holligan, Emmett, Kan.

**TRY SETTING OF WILD MALLARD DUCK** eggs. Help propagate these birds. Will fly very tame and not fly away. Orders filled as received. Fertility guaranteed. \$5 for 14. L. B. Hills, Highland, Kan.

## DUCKS

**FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER** ducks. Eggs, 13, \$1.50. Mrs. Edith Wright, Route 3, St. John, Kans.

**FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER** ducks, prize winners. Eggs, \$2 15. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.

**ENGLISH PENCIL 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, \$6. Frank McCormack, Washington, Kan.

**WRITE GRANT, THE WHITE LEGHORN** Man at Elk Falls, Kansas. 10,000 hatching eggs and chicks to offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**MODLIN'S POULTRY FARM, LARGEST IN** the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM** prize-winning stock. Fishel strain direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100; selected pen, \$3 per 15. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kansas.

**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.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (PENNSYLVANIA Poultry Farm stock direct),** where every hen is trapped every day of the year, and with a 297 egg record. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kans.

**EGGS—GUARANTEED, FROM PURE** White and Black Langshans, 15, \$2.50. Range White, 15, \$1.75; per hundred, \$8. S. C. Anconas, Sicilian Buttercups, 16, \$2. 80% fertility guaranteed. Parcel post. Mrs. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kan.

## GEESE

**PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, FINE** eggs, prepaid \$2.50. Arthur Blanchat, Runnymede, Kan.

## HOUDANS.

**HOUDAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 50, \$5. HENRY** Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

## HAMBURG.

**EXCELLENT LAYERS, NONE BETTER.** Pure Rose Comb Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, \$2.25 per 15; \$11 per 100. Leland McKittrick, Wilson, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

**PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2;** 100, \$8. Dewey Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS,** \$8 100. Orlett Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS—EGGS,** \$8 100; \$1.75 15. Sarah K. Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

**"KLUSMIRE" IDEAL BLACK LANGSHAN** eggs. Write for list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

**PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2.** Parcel Post prepaid. David Council, 1151 Duane, Topeka, Kan.

**BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, GOOD SCOR-**ing, best laying strain. Guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, GOOD LAY-**ers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Letha Glidewell, Hallowell, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHAN PRIZE WINNERS.** Eggs \$2, 15; \$8, 100; baby chicks 20 cents each. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

**EXTRA FINE THOROUGHBRED BLACK** Langshans. Eggs from hens weighing ten pounds; cockerels, 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$4.50; hundred, \$14; postpaid. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

## LEGHORNS

**S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 100. JOHN** Linke, Raymond, Kan.

**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6.50 100.** Mrs. Mason Ford, Goff, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6** 100. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** 108, \$7. J. A. Reed, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1** for 15; \$5 per 100. Eva Duvall, Concordia, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** eggs, 100, \$6. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** 100, \$6; postpaid. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

**WORLD CHAMPION LAYERS. MATING** list free. Wilson's Buff Leghorns, Holton, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS.** Eggs, 100, \$7. George Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** \$5 100. Mrs. F. W. Smith, Route 3, Mound City, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS,** 100, \$7, postpaid. Jos. F. Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.

**THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn eggs, \$7 100. C. E. Johnson, Sparks, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** \$7 100. Young strain. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, Kan.

**WINTER-LAY—BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN** strain, Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard, bred to lay and do it. Flock of 160 laid 146 Jan. 17. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

**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.

**FOR SALE, WORLD'S BEST SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 500 for \$98. Ferris, Young and Smith strains. Hens pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

**S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS OF 220** to 297 laying strain. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$8.50 per 100, or \$9 prepaid; \$5 per 50; \$2 per 15. Baby chicks after May 1st, \$30 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6 100.** Mrs. Geo. Biles, Dover, Okla.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$6 100, farm range. E. G. Blaske, Winkler, Kan., Riley Co.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn eggs, \$5.50 100, prepaid. C. Nesselroad, Attica, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG-**horn eggs, \$5.50 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kans.

**PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS,** free range, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Walter Christopher, Milford, Kan.

**OHIO GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS, SINGLE** comb, extra layers. Eggs, 100, \$6. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** eggs 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6, prepaid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN** eggs, \$1 per setting, \$6 hundred. A. Charbonneau, Concordia, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN** Leghorns, eggs, 100, \$6; 32, \$2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—EGGS,** 6 cents April and May. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 2, Kanopolis, Kan.

**FERRIS BEST STRAIN LEGHORN CHICKS** \$18, 100. Eggs \$9, 100. \$2, 15. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kans.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** 100, \$6. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** \$8, 105 prepaid, satisfactory hatches. Mrs. Warren Beatty, Protection, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, STATE** winners. Until further notice, eggs, 5c each. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS,** \$1.25 for 15; \$6 for 100. Mrs. R. J. Logan, Carlton, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS** from prize winning stock \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. George Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

**HILLCREST SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horns, prize winners. Eggs, \$8 per 100. Mrs. Harry Melgren, Osage City, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** eggs. Extra fine stock, \$6.50 100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** 100, \$6.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Green, Kan.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR** hatching. Extra quality, \$7 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED** exclusively 17 years. Real layers, eggs \$6 hundred. Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.

**S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS, FRANTZ** Wychoff females, English males, \$7 hundred. E. F. Slater, Route 1, Brookville, Kan.

**R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, VIGOROUS** stock, winter layers, free range. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Blue Grass Stock Farm, Oneida, Kan.

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE AND** Brown Leghorns, \$7, 100; \$4, 50; \$2, 15; 260 egg strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

**IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEG-**horns, averaged 288 eggs each per year. Eggs, chicks. George Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRON** strain. Pedigreed stock. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Sadle Luncford, Mapleton, Kan.

**LARGE ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEG-**horns. Selected eggs from selected stock, \$3 per setting of fifteen. Henry Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, EGG-A-**day line. 48, prepaid, \$3.50; \$9 per 144. Eggs any day. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

**YESTERLAI SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horns. Heavy winter layers. Eggs selected, 100, \$7 prepaid. Carl Elliott, Duquoin, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.** Eggs \$8 per 100; \$4.25, 50; \$2 setting. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

**RYAN'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK** Brown Leghorns, eggs prepaid, 105, \$7; 150, \$10; 300, \$18.50. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

**EGGS FROM YOUNG-HILLVIEW STRAIN.** Single comb White Leghorns, Quality guaranteed. 100, \$7, prepaid. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kans.

**S. C. W. LEGHORNS, TRAPNESTED, HIGH** egg producing exhibition quality, second to none. Eggs \$5 per 15. J. R. Ramsey, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** professionally culled. Orders promptly filled. \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100, postpaid. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

**STILL LAYING, STILL PAYING, PURE** bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, 100, \$7.50; 50, \$4; setting, \$1.50, prepaid. Mrs. Bert Brickell, Marion, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 222** to 266 egg lines. Bred 24 years exclusively. Eggs, prepaid express, 10 cents each. Gorsuch Poultry Farm, Olathe, Kan.

**YESTERLAI STRAIN SINGLE COMB** White Leghorns. Heavy laying strain, selected eggs for hatching, \$8 per 120; \$4 per 48. W. H. Morris, Leocompton, Kan.

**PRYOR'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-**horns, from America's most famous laying strains. Eggs, range, \$7 hundred; pen, \$2 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, R. 3, Fredonia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS** for hatching. Foundation from Ferris Yesterlaid. Closely culled range flock. Heavy layers, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100; all prepaid. C. L. Glossmire, Amoret, Mo.

**YESTERLAI 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.

**PURE D. W. YOUNG STRAIN SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, heavy layers, blue ribbons and silver cup winners. Eggs from range flock, \$10 per 100. Pens, \$5 per 15 up. Could book a few more orders for chicks, \$20 per 100. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Buhler, Kan.

**PURE YESTERLAI FERRIS SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns. Two of best laying strains in U. S. Selected eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100. Ten extra with each hundred order. By P. P., securely packed, prepaid. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, proprietor, Rossville, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, FOUNDATION** from Young Ferris Yesterlaid, 290 to 288-egg lines. Closely culled. Free range eggs, \$8 per 100, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. O. Wiemeyer, Route 1, Anthony, 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, Chilwee, Mo.

## MINORCAS.

**PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB** Black Minorca eggs, \$7 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorca eggs, 8 cents each. Fertility guaranteed. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

**CLAUDE HAMILTON STRAIN SINGLE** Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs, postpaid, \$7 100; at farm, \$6 100. S. T. Croner, Garnett, Kan.

**GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorcas and Ferris strain White Leghorns, eggs and baby chicks. Catalog free. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, FIRST AND** second pens headed by 9 pound males from C. A. Spickerman. One is a \$100 cock. Eggs from these pens \$5 per 15. Third pen headed by two fine cockerels from Denver, eggs \$3.50, 15. L. F. Edinborough, Eastonville, Colo.

## ORPINGTONS.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$6 100, MRS.** John Theiler, Hooker, Okla.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** \$8, 100. Mrs. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2, 15 POST-**paid; \$7, 100. Mrs. W. J. Barnes, Oswego, Kans.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, EXTRA CHOICE** stock, \$2.50 15. Beth Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECT STOCK,** \$8 100; \$1.50 15; prepaid. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

**KELERSTRASS \$30 MATING WHITE OR-**pington eggs, \$5.25 per 100. Thelma Zook, Columbus, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15.** All pens headed by first prize males. J. L. Taylor, Chanute, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, BEST LAY-**ing strain, rest of season, 15, \$2. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS,** \$2 setting; \$8 hundred; prepaid. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WINTER** laying strain 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; baby chicks \$15 per 100. Mrs. Ola Kaupp, Dennis, Kan.

**FAMOUS BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, COOK,** Byers, Sunwick, Owens strains. Settings, \$1.50; hundred, \$9. J. G. Wilcox, Banoroff, Kan.

**COOK STRAIN PURE BRED S. C. BUFF** Orpington eggs, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Baby chicks, 25c. Big bone. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

**GUARANTEED PURE BRED BUFF OR-**pingtons, fifteen years breeding. Range eggs, \$8 hundred, \$5, 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kans.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-**around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 713 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS,** Humboldt, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, NORA** Lamaster, Hallowell, Kans.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 PER SETTING.** O. G. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FINE PURE BRED FISHBEL WHITE ROCK eggs, good layers, \$8, 100; \$2, 15; H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

EGGS FROM STANDARD DARK BARRED Rocks, egg type, fine birds, \$3 per 15. Omer Perreault, Clyde, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, 12 YEARS. Eggs, \$1.35 per 15. Parcel post paid. William Love, Fairbridge, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

"PREPAID" BARRED ROCKS, "RING-lets" eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Quick service. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST BLOOD lines, \$3 to \$5 per 15. 1/2 price after May 1st. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EX-clusive breeding. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCK FINE PURE BRED EGGS, fertility guaranteed, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50; prepaid. Mrs. D. A. Rogers, Concordia, Kan.

BETTER BARRED ROCKS, THE SAME old price. Eggs, 100, \$6. Pens of pure Bradley stock at \$3 to \$5 per 15. Lee Underhill, Wells, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE vigorous, bred to lay strain, \$1.25 per set-ting; \$6.50 per hundred. Mrs. Wm. Garrolds, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, GUARANTEED pure; \$2 per 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Few cock-erels 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, Kan.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. Cockerels in use purchased direct from George Beouy. \$2.15; \$10 100. Mrs. Harry Steele, Wamego, Kan.

BIG TYPE WHITE ROCKS, PRIZE WIN-ner strain, Fishel males direct. Eggs, \$3 per 100; \$5 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS KANSAS City, Denver, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs, 15, \$7.50; 30, \$14. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM one of the greatest winning and laying strains. \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Send for circular. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

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.

GRANDVIEW WHITE ROCKS—TRAP nested strain, state show winners 1920. Eggs, pen, \$5.15. Range, \$2.15; \$3.10; pre- paid. Cockerels, \$5 each. Chas. Black- welder, Isabel, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLETS, trapped, 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.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS FROM 200 egg trapped strain. Range with Mittingford roosters, eggs 100, \$6; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.25; Pen, Parks Pedigreed, 15, \$3. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, HIGH GRADE Thompson males, Eggs, \$7 per 100; \$4 for 50. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Box 15, Humboldt, Kan.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from good laying strain, \$1.50 15; \$8 100. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, FAMOUS FOR eggs and show birds. For egg bargains, write, L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, CAREFULLY SE-lected, winter layers, eggs \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER LACED WYAN- dotte eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.50. Chicks, 25 cents. Lawrence Blythe, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.50 per setting, postpaid. Jacob Lefebvre, Havens- ville, Kan.

REGAL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE hens and cockerels. Some state winners. Quitting business, everything for sale. Mrs. J. Schieber, Minneapolis, Kan.

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## TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 30c EACH. Chas. Currier, Guy, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED EGGS, \$5 SET- tling. Jessie Davis, Zeandale, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c each. L. E. Johnson, Liberal, Kans.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, \$5 per 12. Mrs. M. Miller, Sharon, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 40c each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$5 eleven. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kansas.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, GOLD BANK strain, 50 cents each. Mrs. Middleton, Route 2, Chetopa, Kan.

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## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, FANCY pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

R. I. REDS, W. LEGHORNS, SETTINGS, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. A. C. Crozier, Garnett, Kan.

## National Fanciers' Meet

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

The second annual spring show of the Topeka Branch of the National Breeders' and Fanciers' Association was held during the week of April 19 to 24. This year the show exhibited a greater tendency toward the ultimate utility of rabbits and cavy than ever has been seen in a pet stock show in the West. The rabbit entries, about 225 in number, were almost wholly of the three leading meat and fur breeds, the New Zealand Reds, the Rufus Red Belgians and the Flemish Giants.

Rabbit breeders are coming to a greater realization every day that if their business is to be permanent it must be based on a solid foundation of legitimate profit. To this end the foremost breeders of the country have started a campaign to develop each breed toward an ultimate goal of food and fur. The breeds which a few years ago were seen predominating the shows because of some pet fancy are now conspicuous by their absence.

## Three Valuable Types

Three distinct types are recognized as of great economic value today and the three breeds most nearly approach- ing the ideals are being shown and de- veloped to a greater extent every year. The Rufus Red Belgian is the sports- man's type. It is extremely racy in type and the smallest of the three breeds mentioned. As a quick developing fry- ing rabbit it is a leader. The bone is very small, the growth quick and the meat good in both texture and flavor.

The New Zealand Red is probably the most popular breed at this time. As a breed it represents an early de- veloping type of good size. The meat is practically the same as that of the Belgian, the bone somewhat larger and the growth faster. Furriers claim that the New Zealand pelt takes dye better than that of any of the other breeds and this is an important feature as rabbit skins are taking a greater part in the world's fur market each year.

The Flemish Giant is the largest of the three breeds reaching a mature weight of between 15 and 18 pounds. Their development is rapid and when killed for fryers they put as much meat in the pan as any of the other breeds tho they put a greater amount of bone in at the same time. The fur of the Flemish, especially of the solid colored varieties is in good demand and is classed next to that of the New Zealand for taking dyes.

## Bright Future for Rabbits

Rabbit breeders feel sure of their future as the meat of the domestic rab- bit is fully equal to that of chicken and comes from an animal that will touch no food which is not absolutely clean. The cost of raising is less than the cost of raising poultry and the production of meat greater for a given length of time. Of course breeders cannot affirm that rabbits ever will take the place of poultry for the breed has yet to be found which will lay an egg. As a companion business with a flock of poultry of any of the egg lay- ing strains, however, they make the one best bet. The rabbits produce the meat and the hens make use of the spilled grain and the dead carcasses which would otherwise be wasted.

The judging was handled very sat- isfactorily to all concerned by the Na- tional Judge Reed B. Storms of Kansas City. After the show Judge Storms made a short talk to the exhibitors in which he made the statement that it would be unnecessary to send to Cal- ifornia for breeding stock as long as Topeka rabbits were kept up to their present high standard. As a parting remark he stated that Topeka rabbits such as those in the show were super-

## POULTRY WANTED.

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for in every way to the ones he had seen on exhibition in California or shipped east from there.

About 100 cavy were on exhibition and much of the interest of the show centered around their cages. The cavy has proved of great benefit to the human race thru its use in the labora- tory try-outs of serums, vaccines and similar products eventually destined for use in the treatment of human ail- ments. The type shown today is larger and more robust than the types seen a few years ago yet retains the susceptibility to the action of disease- producing germs which makes it val- uable as a laboratory animal.

## List of Awards

The special awards of the show fol- low:

Special award for biggest display of rab- bits, W. B. Wolfe, Topeka, Kan.  
Special award for biggest display of cavy, J. F. Petrik, Jr., Topeka, Kan.  
Special award for best display of rabbits, W. B. Wolfe; second best display, W. A. Smith, Topeka.  
Special award for best display of cavy, J. F. Petrik, Jr.; second best display, J. L. Innes, Kansas City, Mo.  
Best display of Flemish Giants, E. S. Humphrey, Topeka.  
Best display of Rufus Red Belgians, J. A. Wolfe, Topeka.  
Best display of New Zealand Reds, W. B. Wolfe.  
Best doe and litter, any variety, W. B. Wolfe on New Zealand Reds.  
Best buck in show, any age, W. B. Wolfe, on baby New Zealand Red; second best, Dr. R. S. Hoagland, Hutchinson, Kan., on senior steel Flemish Giant.  
Best doe in show, any age, W. A. Smith on senior New Zealand Red.

## To Increase Egg Production

The history and development of the use of artificial light to increase win- ter egg production is exhaustively set forth in a book recently published by the Reliable Poultry Journal Publish- ing Co., Quincy, Ill. The book is made up of special articles relating the early experiments along this line and telling in detail the experiences of poultrymen and the results they accomplished. Actual figures are given regarding feed- ing and egg production. The book as- serts that the lengthening of the work day for the hen by supplying artificial light in the chicken house is an actual benefit because it enables her to secure sufficient food to keep her warm and in top condition. The health of chick- ens where artificial light was used to prolong the work day was improved. The book is fully illustrated, including 10 color charts. The price is \$1.50.

## Beautifying the Farm Home

"Beautifying the Farmstead" is the title of the new Farmers' Bulletin 1087, just issued by the Division of Publi- cations, U. S. Department of Agricul- ture, Washington, D. C. This bulletin by F. L. Mulford is the best hand- book ever issued on the cleaning up, brightening up, and beautifying the lawn and grounds, as well as the gen- eral bettering conditions of the country home. This bulletin should be in the hands of every farmer.

## 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 dif- ferent. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is pub- lished in the heart of the greatest agri- cultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru elim- inating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be pro- gressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a depart- ment 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 Cap- per'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 af- ford to miss a single copy.

The man production of the farmers of the Middle West is higher than that in any other large agricultural region.



# The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**A**FTER an almost uninterrupted advance the past 10 weeks, the trade is questioning the stability of corn at its present level. The coarse grain has had an upturn of approximately 45 cents a bushel from the low point in the forepart of February, one of the most spectacular advances ever witnessed in the cereal. At the time prices were around the low point, it is recalled that consumers in Kansas and other Southwestern states were urged thru these columns to enter the market for their later requirements, the trade having developed a very strong undertone. Considerable quantities of corn were bought on the rising market, but at the recent high levels hesitancy to make purchases has become more noticeable. The consuming trade apparently considers values too high, and sentiment of this character has spread. There is good reason for the change in sentiment.

Current prices for hogs and cattle, into which animals the bulk of the corn goes, should be the basis for the value of the grain. And hogs and cattle have not followed the rising tendency of corn. Nor have other feed-stuffs as a rule followed the rising action of corn prices, having been more directly affected by livestock values. Realization of such a situation is one of the important bearish factors in the corn trade. Another important influence in the weaker position of the market is the more acute financial situation, which is having an indirect effect in increasing the offerings of corn. Country bankers, who in many instances have loans outstanding on corn, are urging their customers to sell in order to liquidate their borrowing account so far as possible, owing to the tightness of money.

## The Corn Situation

The first important halt to the rising tendency of corn was witnessed in Kansas City the past week. The speculative market suffered a reaction of 8 cents a bushel in a single session, and closed the week with net losses of about 10 cents. Carlot prices were slightly lower, with the range of values at \$1.60 to \$1.72 a bushel, compared with \$1.61 to \$1.73 the preceding week. Restrictions on both the incoming and outgoing movement of corn to market because of the switchmen's strike placed prices on more or less a fictitious basis. Elevator interests and dealers are unable to make immediate delivery on purchases, and, because of the uncertainty in the strike situation, buyers are inclined to hold off.

Extreme bearishness in the corn market is not desirable, nor is there basis for radically bullish sentiment. Unless hogs advance to a considerably higher level, the corn position will weaken, and lower prices may be witnessed. Feeders who must go into the open market for corn should buy in small quantities and not accumulate a surplus, at least not for the present.

## New Wheat Level

The \$3-level was practically reached on wheat the past week, No. 2 hard winter selling at \$2.95 a bushel, with choice dark hard, none of which arrived, quoted nominally at \$3. Premiums over the government basis amounted to as much as 80 cents a bushel. Gains for the week amounted to 3 to 7 cents a bushel on hard winter and dark hard and 3 to 6 cents on red winter, the soft variety selling up to \$2.83 a bushel, a record level for the 1919-20 crop. Wheat prices have been advancing steadily for some weeks, being about 50 cents a bushel up from the low point of February, and a slight reaction from the current level would not be surprising. But it would be merely a temporary downturn, and farmers are still urged to market their remaining holdings of wheat. It is too close to the opening of another crop year to continue holding wheat, particularly with the close of the present crop year to witness the expiration of the government guarantee. If cars are available, now is the time to market wheat. It may go higher, but the chances for loss are greater than the

possibility of additional profit.

Exporters continued active buyers of wheat, paying around \$3.06 a bushel, basis Eastern seaboard points, or about \$2.84 in Kansas City, for No. 2 hard or red winter. Slight weakness in sterling exchange tended to reduce buying, but this was not generally felt. Exporters are taking large quantities of wheat in preference to flour, tho the latter is at a sharp discount under the raw grain, this indicating the need for material to allow free operations of milling plants abroad. Demand for flour is improving, and sales are on a more liberal scale than for weeks. This will be felt favorably in the wheat market. Abnormal strength of the oats mar-

## Bear Situation in Corn

Market operators are disregarding the light movement of corn from the country, at least for the present, and the fact that the coarse grain is above a parity with hogs, a vital price factor, is proving bearish. Producers would gladly sell corn at current levels, but, being unable to obtain cars, they are feeding on a large scale to hogs. Purchases of corn in large quantities are not advisable at current price levels.

ket is reflected in the very small net losses in the speculative trade compared with the sharp downturn on corn. Oats for May and July delivery declined little more than a cent a bushel, with May at 95 cents, and July at 85 cents. Not only is the visible supply situation in the oats market extremely bullish, but even the invisible, including farm and country elevator stocks, also makes for strength. Important declines in oats are improbable. The cash market

ranged from 1 cent to 4 cents a bushel lower, but strike conditions were a restricting influence. The cash market is more than \$1 a bushel on most grades.

The strained position of carriers is operating as a serious check on the market for sorghum grains. Tho the largest crop on record was produced in Southwestern states, including Kansas, the amount moving to market is extremely light. Farmers are eager to sell, but they cannot obtain cars to dispose of their holdings. Similarly, scratch feed manufacturers of the East and Southeast also are eager for offerings, but inability to make shipments has brought the market almost to a standstill. In face of weakness in corn, the sorghum grains advanced about 5 cents a hundredweight, the market holding around \$2.35 to \$2.40 in Kansas City.

Bran and shorts have weakened somewhat, but offerings for immediate shipment still are scarce and command record prices, around \$53 a ton for bran, and \$58 a ton for gray shorts. Were the strike of switchmen settled, the market doubtless would display considerable weakness, for mills would operate on a more liberal scale and offerings available for consumptive channels would increase sharply. Bran for May shipment is available at \$47 a ton, a discount of \$5 under the spot market, and June offerings may be had at \$44. A break in bran and shorts at any time would not be surprising. Business in corn adds to the bearishness, and with the pasture season at hand, the trade is unwilling to carry stocks.

Much hay, which normally would be moving marketward, is being held back in the country because of strike conditions, and if cars can be obtained later, a heavy movement may be witnessed. For the present, a strong demand prevails from the South, Southeast and East. Scarcity of timothy and high prices demand for the tame hay are resulting in liberal buying of prairie by the South, that section seldom if ever before having turned to the wild forage. Canada also is a buyer of Kansas prairie, a shortage of forage forcing the Dominion buyers to the Southwest for supplies.

# Why Start With Purebreds?

## Answers to Some Questions That Beginners Ask

BY JAMES T. HUNTER

**F**ARMING is the oldest business, the biggest business, and the most essential business in the United States, and someone has said that it is the only business in which one can lose money year after year and still continue in business.

With the rapid increase in land values in recent years accompanied by a corresponding increase in cost of feed, labor and machinery, the farmer is beginning to see that he must make every acre produce and produce well, if he is to get good returns upon his investment, and that he must market his productions in the most advantageous way possible.

Investigation has proved that continued grain farming diminishes the productivity of the soil. Rotation of crops postpones to a considerable degree the inevitable loss of soil fertility, but in any system of crop rotation certain elements are bound to be used up and a depleted soil is the result. The only remedy is the purchase of expensive fertilizers or placing livestock on the farm.

Livestock farming not only maintains and builds up soil fertility, but crops are more completely utilized and in turn marketed on the hoof, resulting in saving of time and labor. Beef cat-

tle are considerably fewer in number than they were a few years ago. A farmer who is so situated that he can handle a few more cattle might well consider buying some good ones. Statistics show that in 1900 there were 600 beef cattle in the United States to every 1,000 persons, and in 1919 there were but 350 head, making a 50 per cent reduction in 19 years. It is going to take some time to make up this cattle shortage.

Quite a percentage of men who raised grade cattle the last year lost money, but the percentage of men who raised purebred cattle and lost money was small. Just think this over: Have your neighbors who have been raising purebred cattle and giving them at least ordinary care been losing money?

Many farmers would like to raise registered cattle, but because of their lack of knowledge of pedigrees or individuality, or both, hesitate to start with purebred animals. A safe way to start is to buy a few bred cows or heifers and grow in experience as the herd increases in numbers. When it comes to considering pedigrees and individuals with a view of selecting a registered animal, one should first consider the individual. If the animal measures up to his idea of conforma-

tion, type and size, then the pedigree should be examined. There can be scrub pedigreed cattle as well as scrub grade cattle, but if you have before you a good animal in individuality with a good list of proved ancestors for several generations back, you can reasonably expect the animal to reproduce itself in its get.

## Choosing the Breed

The question as to what kind of registered cattle to raise is sometimes hard to decide. The important things to consider in this connection are: what breed do you like best, what breed is the best for your purpose and what breed is the most popular in your section of the country?

Few persons can afford to raise cattle for the fun of it, but if you have a fancy for one breed more than other breeds, other things being equal, you will be happier in raising that kind. However, one of the most successful and widely known livestock men of Oklahoma often says that he is not following his fancy, but is raising the breed he has chosen because he is convinced that in consuming grain, hay and forage, animals of this breed bring him larger returns for what they eat than animals of any other breed. Ordinarily it is wise to raise the kind of cattle most commonly grown in the community. The farm should not be an island of one kind of cattle surrounded by farms on which some other breed will be found. A breeder may get along fairly well if he has a good herd of well known individuals, but with the support and co-operation of his neighbors he can succeed to a greater degree. Other matters do enter into the selection of a breed, but the matters just mentioned should receive first consideration.

It is quite true that it costs more to enter into the registered cattle business than to start with grades, but once having entered into it, the farmer will find that under ordinary conditions where he is compelled to farm with one hand and raise registered cattle with the other, so to speak, the registered cattle thrive better than did his grades, that the demand for registered cattle steadily is increasing and that they bring him markedly higher prices than grades of the same age. Finally, it costs no more to raise a registered animal than a grade; it is just the higher cost of starting with registered cattle that holds the average farmer back.

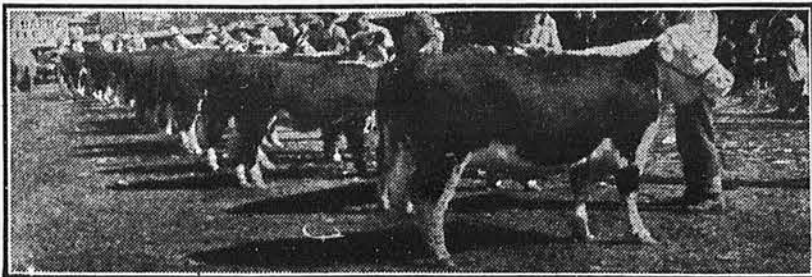
## Buy Good Bull

The most common practice in starting with registered cattle is to select the females first and then select the bull to suit the herd, after getting a sufficient number of females to justify purchasing a bull. When it comes to selecting a herd bull, one should select, as nearly as possible, the type sought in the selection of the females of the herd, so as to maintain uniformity of the offspring and bring a closer approach to this ideal. However, the bull should be strongest, if possible, in those parts where the females are weakest.

A cow is the dam of but one calf in the herd, but a bull is the sire of all the calves. Because of his extensive influence on the herd, the herd bull should be just as good as the new breeder can possibly afford to buy. In fact, the price of the herd bull should be of far less consideration than the price of the cow. The buyer should not be satisfied with a cheap bull, but when he pays a good price he should buy a good bull.

One of the biggest reasons today why more farmers are not raising registered cattle is because many of them have seen the get of some registered bulls which they have observed are not much better, if any better, than some calves sired by a good grade bull. If more breeders of registered cattle would use the knife as needed, instead of sending out scrub pedigreed bulls just because they can put the papers on them, there would be more satisfied little breeders and eventually more satisfied big breeders.

A young man should think a long time before entering into the mad economic struggle of the cities. The best opportunity today except for well trained specialists who know how to do some type of city work efficiently is in the country.





## Real Estate Market Place

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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.

CHEAPEST LAND in Kansas. Churches of all denominations. Klingberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kansas.

80 A. IMP., pump irrigated farm, produced \$3,000 alfalfa last year. \$250 per a. W. D. Luke, Owner, Scott City, Kansas.

150 ACRES, good improvements, well watered, 4 1/2 miles town Anderson Co., lays well, good terms, a bargain. Box 54, Colony, Kan.

160 ACRES, all tillable except 15 acres; half creek bottom alfalfa land; fair improvements. \$10,400. Box 38, Thayer, Kansas.

GOOD IMP. FARMS and ranches in Lyon and Greenwood counties, have some trades. Write for prices. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

160 ACRES, imp., 3 1/2 mi. to Mahaska, 120 a. cult., bal. pasture and grass. Priced to suit you. Joe Sagar, Mahaska, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A 320-ACRE CHASE CO. FARM. Half in cult., balance pasture. Fair imp., 5 miles shipping. Price \$13,000. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

MAKE A FINE DAIRY FARM 130 acres near Emporia, one-half bottom land, good buildings, \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES WHEAT FREE Two half sections, both improved, level, close to town. \$40 per acre. Terms. Possession. Joe F. McHugh, Owner, Grigsby, Kan.

RANCH BARGAIN—400 a., 5 miles out, improved, 200 a. wheat, barley, corn. Special price for 60 days, \$22.50 per a. Terms. Write for land list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

TRADE FOR FARM: A good auto and accessory business in good location. Give full description and price of farm in first letter. Webster-Henderson Mot. Co., Jnet. City, Ks.

FOR SALE 320 A., extra good Lane Co. land in German settlement, improved, good water, good location. Terms on part. Box 165, Attica, Kansas.

160 ACRES, Jewell Co., 5 1/2 mi. Jewell, 15 acres alfalfa, 90 acres crop, balance pasture. \$7,000. Good terms, small trade. J. R. Townsend, Randall, Kansas.

BIG INTEREST ON MONEY Invested in Nemaha county, Kansas. Choice farms. Reasonable prices with good terms. Write. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kansas.

THREE CHOICE QUARTERS, \$25 per acre, terms on half; in Seward County, 3 mi. south Sataunta, 1 mi. to school. Every acre choice level sandy loam. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—160 a. within 3 1/2 miles of Ulica, 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.

FARM AND RANCH, \$26.00 per a., 960 a., 8 miles town. Fair improvements, 75 per cent good tillable land, 160 acres fine growing wheat, 35 acres alfalfa, nice never failing spring creek. Terms on one-half, 6 per cent interest. E. M. Ensign, Owner, Healy, Kansas.

### KANSAS

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.

IMPROVED 160-ACRE FARM, one mile Ottawa. All tillable, splendid home proposition. Belongs to heirs. Priced right for quick sale. Write for description and booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 4 miles from town, well improved. Price \$100 per acre with 1/2 of crop. 40 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Garnett. Price \$5,000. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Spring Valley ranch, 640 acres, 9 miles west of Wakeeney, 11-room house, large barn, good improvements. For information write or see. M. J. Nulton, Collyer, Kansas.

REAL BARGAINS—TAKE YOUR CHOICE

160, 320 and 400 a. Rush Co. farms, near town, must sell in 30 days. Owner leaving state. Small cash payment, bal. ten yrs. 500 a. good wheat. I. E. Miller, Alexander, Kan.

200 ACRE FARM, 4 miles N. W. Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan., 6 room house, 2 good barns, 40 a. wheat, 125 a. cult., 75 a. pasture and mow land, 1 1/2 miles oil well drilling. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

107-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.

147 ACRES first class bottom land, well improved, midway between Osage City and Burlingame on old Santa Fe Trail. Price \$225.00 per acre. L. E. Doty, Agt., Burlingame, Kan.

320 ACRE improved farm, 160 acres in cultivation, rest in pasture. Price \$22.50 per acre. Terms on half, 150 acres wheat goes with it if taken at once. Clyde Atkinson, Owner, Plains, Kansas.

320 A., 5 MI. TOWN, 1/2 mi. school, 100 a. cult. 50 a. wht., 1/2 goes, 8 room house, barn 36x44 with granary and mow. Place all fenced. Priced right for quick sale. Address, Roy C. Beard, Sublette, Kan.

100 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles town, church, 1/4 mile school, 32 acres farm land, 45 acres valley land, 13 acres pasture, 5-room house, barn 36x38. Price \$8,000. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

160-ACRE OIL FARM, rich tillable land, 1 mile from shipping point, 4 miles Chanute, Kan., on county road. Oil royalty nets owner about \$100 month, still drilling. Owner needs cash. Price \$125 acre. Write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, 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.

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.

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall \$100, 80 acres, 2 1/2 miles good town, good improvements, school on land, lays well, some alfalfa. Possession now for quick action. \$100. Write for list. Diekey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE cattle or dairy ranch. 520 a., well imp., with 6 and 2-room house, good big barn, 30x40 hog house, 20x30 implement shed, 30 a. enclosed 5 ft. woven wire and cross fenced, 175 a. cult., can grow alfalfa, living water, shallow wells. At \$50 per a., \$10,000 cash, bal. on good terms. A. L. SEELEY, Pratt, Kansas.

1280 A. in Mitchell County 1/2 in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, a good stock ranch and priced to sell. Address J. E. Wear, Barnard, Kansas.

**The Bargain Counter**

Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains.

THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for loan list No. 907. Certificates of \$25 and up, also for saving investors. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

**Sumner County, Kan. Wheat and Alfalfa Farm**

315 acres, every foot good level black alfalfa land, 225 in wheat, prospects good for big crop, 1/2 goes to purchaser; possession August first, 1920. \$125 an acre if sold this month. 1 1/2 miles from R. R. station, 4 1/2 from good town 12,000. G. R. DAVIS, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

### KANSAS

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE OR TRADE. J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn, 135 acres hog tight, 50 acres wheat, half goes with farm, plenty of water and timber. Price \$100 per acre. Want smaller farm or income. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.

550 ACRES 2 miles Lawrence, well improved, 160 acres wheat, 70 meadow, 40 spring crop, 280 bluegrass pasture. Everlasting water. Possession including wheat April 1st. Will sell 100 bred cows, 100 hogs, 20 registered Shorthorns, all farm equipment. Hosford & Arnold, owners, Lawrence, Kan.

A SURE WINNER—160 acres, smooth rich land, well improved, 4 miles town. Lane county, Kansas; 50 acres fine wheat, 33 barley, all goes; possession now. Price only \$40 per acre, good terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, 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.

160 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, 40 acres wheat, 15 acres alfalfa, 6 acres timber, balance corn ground. Well improved, \$175 per acre. A bargain. Also 80 acres, good improvements, good 7-room house, 15 acres alfalfa. Price \$14,000. Wm. La Coss, Perkins Bldg., Lawrence, Kan.

480 ACRES \$27.50 PER A. 175 acres growing wheat in good condition goes with place. One mile from rural route; one-half mile to M. E. church; underlaid with fine sheet water; all smooth. Terms. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

80 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 4 1/2 miles town, 40 acres farm land, 10 acres alfalfa, 10 acres prairie hay meadow, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, 6-room house, barn 36x42, other buildings, water, close to school and church. Price \$7,000. \$1,500 cash, balance 6%. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kansas.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value. 200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek, 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000.

2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 mi. Longdale, \$5,000, terms. Otto Loeser, Owner, Longdale, 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.

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.

FARM HOMES in Sunny Oklahoma, 160 acres 5 1/2 miles out, 120 in cult., no sand, 6 rm. house, well improved, pure water, bearing orchard, school 40 rds., \$8,500, 1/2 cash. Many other choice bargains from \$3,200 to \$29,000 per quarter. Illustrated literature and new map free. DeFord & Cronkrite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—Low priced farms. Stuart new farm bulletin just out with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., Inc., DeQueen, Arkansas.

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.

CALIFORNIA 300,000,000 ACRES free government land in U. S. Send for free descriptive circular of our book "The Homeseeker" which tells you how to acquire this land, or send \$2.00 for book direct. The Homeseeker, Dept. 104, Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO 90 ACRES irrigated alfalfa and fruit land, all or part on 20 YEARS TIME. E. P. OLMSTED, PENROSE, COLORADO.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

COLORADO 160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat, alfalfa and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.

NORTHEAST NEB. farm bargains. Recently ber, we are in the surest crop section of Neb. No crop failures. Large list, 40's, 50'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.

### 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.

STOCK FARM—Must sell 640 acres, 4 miles town, school truck, telephone, 100 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land. One mile living water. \$20 per acre. Terms. Mrs. Laura Fancake, Owner, Deer Trail, 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.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

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.

Best Lands I own 7,000 acres of the best farm land in East Colorado. Corn, wheat, kafir, etc. See our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts—now. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

TAKE A HUNCH FROM US AND get in on this wave of prosperity now coming to the Eastern Colorado Farmer. Send for folder and lists.

Wolf Land Company Yuma, Burlington, and Stratton, Colorado.

DELAWARE FARMS AND HOMES where life is worth living. Moderate prices, genial climate, productive lands. For information write. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

FLORIDA FREE FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents acre monthly gives farm in our Home Colony. Your money given back from profit of our sugar and stock farms. Free booklet. Ideal American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla. Short time special offer.

MASSACHUSETTS GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

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

LISTEN! Improved 55 a., 10 in fruit, \$1500, \$500 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Missouri.

MUST sell, 58 1/2 town, \$115, crops; 80, 1 mi. \$65, terms. S. J. Neher, Owner, Jasper, Mo.

VALEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

THREE A-1 farms for sale. For particulars address the owner. W. H. Scott, Golden City, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

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

NEBRASKA 160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat, alfalfa and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.

NORTHEAST NEB. farm bargains. Recently ber, we are in the surest crop section of Neb. No crop failures. Large list, 40's, 50'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.



# The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**HEAVY LOSSES** are being taken by feeders of cattle at Kansas City and other markets. A few days ago I saw a bunch of heavy cattle from Kansas sell on the Kansas city yards at \$12.25. They had been in the hands of the feeder who carried them for practically a year, and cost \$12.25 last spring. For nearly six months they had been on a ration of corn, alfalfa and cake. The addition of the feed, a portion of which was bought at extremely high prices, did not prevent a sensational loss, for the selling price of the cattle was \$2 below the first cost instead of being at least \$2 higher, which ought to have been the margin. The estimates on losses, on fed

cattle on current markets range from \$30 to \$100 a head.

Unfortunately, consumers of beef are not obtaining the advantage in prices in their purchases of steaks and other cuts to which they are entitled in view of the break in cattle. The statement is made that neither packers nor retail butchers have reduced prices to the level which ought to prevail for consumers.

Chicago took the lead in hammering cattle prices last week. The market there dropped as much as \$3.50 a hundredweight, or \$40 on a 1,200-pound steer, one of the most sensational declines in history. At Kansas City last week prices fell \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight. True, the fact that the railroad strike continued had a restricting influence on the demand, but it also checked the movement. What would have happened had no strike restricted the trade? Many feeders and commission men discussed this question. The majority of answers were to the effect that declines would also have been recorded.

## Feeders Outbid Packers

At Kansas City the top prices last week were \$13.85 on yearling steers and \$13.65 on heavy steers. Yet a feeder buyer paid \$12.30 for steers to go back for feeding purposes, outbidding the packers. So long as the market has buyers of this class, and it has had them for months, there is no basis for expecting that losses from feeding operations will reduce the supply of fed cattle available for packers to a material extent. A year ago fed steers sold up to \$17.50 in May. There was complaint then, too, of losses, but the June top broke to \$16. On fed cows at the close of last week the top was only \$11, against \$14.50 a year ago. Veal calves fell to a top of \$15. Stockers sold largely between \$8 and \$11. Stock cows and heifers between \$7 and \$8 offered the best opportunity for grazing, but no branch of the stocker and feeder market was on a bargain basis from the standpoint of buyers.

## Hogs Show Declines

Feeders of hogs lost proportionately as much money as cattle feeders on markets last week. Packers raided the market in Kansas City, and prices receded fully \$1 a hundredweight. This is a serious decline, and carried the bulk of sales to practically the low level of the year. The best price at the close was \$14.25, or \$1.75 lower than a month ago. There was an increase in receipts, while outside order buyers were handicapped by railroad embargoes. It was also stated, as in the cattle market, that packers were having difficulty in obtaining refrigerator cars, but the fed stock was taken at the serious declines. European trade developments were not favorable to the market, but the current domestic demand, together with the prices paid for pork products by American consumers, warranted a better market, in the opinion of many hog salesmen. But the salesmen had no other outlets, and sold at the sharp declines. Stock hogs were in moderate demand, and sold at premiums of as much as \$1 over fat hogs. In May last year hogs brought as much as \$21.10 a hundredweight. In other words, a 200-pound hog was worth about \$14 more last May than at present.

Sheep and lambs did not follow cattle and hogs downward, but holders displayed a wise policy in making sales and pushing stock in feedlots to maturity. Colorado lambs sold at a new high top for the year, \$20.85, while shorn lambs brought \$18.50. Spring lambs sold at \$21.75. Wool ewes were quoted up to \$15.50, with clipped ewes around \$12.

Horse and mule trade was at a standstill on account of the disrupted railroad conditions, but dealers reported a steady tone on prices.

## The Crop Outlook Improved.

(Continued from Page 39.)

depth. Growing wheat is in excellent condition. A large crop of barley and oats was sown. Much corn is being shipped out. Livestock is healthy. Farmers will begin to list for corn April 28. Eggs are 34c; cream, 60c;

hogs, \$13; corn, \$1.50; potatoes, \$5.—C. L. Kohler, April 24.

**Hamilton**—April has been very dry and windy, but a good soaking rain is falling now. The loco weed is growing abundantly here, and stock is eating it greedily. It is causing thousands of dollars of damage to cattle and no remedy has been found to cure cattle that eat it. Many public sales have been held, and everything sells for satisfactory prices. This has been a backward spring, and little farm work has been done. Labor is high and scarce. Potatoes are 10c and 12c a pound; sugar is higher; alfalfa hay, \$25 to \$30; corn, \$2.95 a cwt.; maize, \$2.—W. H. Brown, April 24.

**Hodgeman**—The snow which fell during the two blizzards the first part of this month drifted, and was not of much benefit to wheat. One-half inch of rain fell April 18, and wheat is growing now and is well rooted. Barley and oats are coming up. Cream is worth 80c; eggs 33c.—W. B. Severs, April 23.

**Kearny**—We have had several showers the past week, but not enough rain has fallen to soak the ground. Alfalfa has made a satisfactory start, but the weather is too cold for it to grow very much. The ground is too wet for planting.—Cecil Long, April 24.

**Linn**—Many high winds have blown recently and the ground is cold. We have had only a few warm days. Little corn has been planted. Oats and grass and some gardens are growing. Much wheat ground will be put in other crops. Seed potatoes are so high that the acreage will be reduced greatly. Some farmers are anxious to ship baled hay but cannot get cars. Stock will be turned out on pastures soon. Potatoes are 6c; corn, \$1.60; oats, 80c; timothy hay, \$20; prairie hay, \$14; butter, 49c; eggs, 36c; flour, \$3.50.—J. Cline-Smith, April 24.

**Marshall**—We have had plenty of rain, and wheat that was not damaged by dust storms is doing very well. The snow storm of April 1 was the worst we have ever had at that time of the year. The ground is too wet to work, and not much corn will be planted until the end of the month. Oats are coming up well, and alfalfa is starting satisfactorily. Pastures still are short, and not many cattle have been turned out yet. We still have plenty of feed. Corn is selling for \$1.60; oats, \$1.05; cream, 60c; eggs, 35c; hens, 80c.—C. A. Kjellberg, April 19.

**Morris**—We have plenty of moisture, but the weather is too cool for most crops to make a good growth. Wheat is small, and windy days still sweep clouds of dust from the fields. Oats and pastures are growing well, and some farmers have turned cattle out. Ground is in good working condition, and is being prepared for corn, but it is too cool to plant it.—J. R. Henry, April 24.

**Pottawatomie**—Weather the past few days has been excellent for farm work, and much corn has been planted. Alfalfa is making a good growth. Some herds of cattle have been turned out on pasture. The price of feed is going higher. Corn is worth \$1.80; corn chops, \$4; bran, \$2.50; shorts, \$2; eggs, 33c; butter, 53c; hens, 31c.—F. E. Austin, April 24.

**Rice**—Weather has been cold and damp, but wheat is doing well under the circumstances. We cannot estimate the damage done until warm weather comes. Oats are not growing satisfactorily. Some farmers have started to plant corn. Most livestock is not doing very well, and pastures are growing slowly. Public sales are numerous.—George Buntz, April 17.

**Riley**—Farmers are preparing ground for corn, but none has been planted yet. The usual acreage will be put in. Oats are coming up satisfactorily. Most wheat fields are in good condition and growing well. The crop has been estimated at 85 per cent. Pastures and meadows are getting green. Eggs sell for 37c; corn, \$1.75; seed corn, \$3.50; wheat, \$2.65; bran, \$2.85; alfalfa seed, 30 to 35c.—P. O. Hawkinson, April 24.

**Saline**—A soaking rain is falling today. Farmers are preparing to plant corn, but the soil is a little too wet. Many cattle have been taken to pasture. Grass is small, and this weather is unfavorable for gardens. No potatoes are up. The cool weather is excellent for wheat and barley. Wheat was damaged by the dust storms, but very little had to be plowed up. Horses and cattle are bringing better prices at sales. Milk cows sell for as high as \$160. Most berries will make a good crop. Wheat is \$2.65; corn, \$1.85; kafir, \$2.65; butter, 56c; butterfat, 61c; potatoes, 10c to 22c; eggs, 35c to 37c.—J. P. Nelson, April 24.

**Stafford**—Weather is cloudy and rainy now, but has been dry. Hard land is showing the effects of the dry weather now. Planting has begun, and ground is in satisfactory condition. Some alfalfa fields are totally destroyed by the worms of last spring, while no damage has been done in other fields. Oats are not growing very much. Wheat is \$2.65; corn, \$1.60; hogs, \$12.50.—H. A. Kachelman, April 24.

**Stevens**—We had a severe snow storm April 4, and another the following Sunday, but they made very little moisture. Wheat on stubble needs rain badly, but fields on summer fallowed ground are in good condition, and almost ready to joint. Prospects for oats are poor. Cattle are not doing very well, and feed is scarce. Grass is getting green, but it is too short to pasture. Eggs sell for 40c; butterfat, 62c; butter, 50c; maize, \$2.05.—Monroe Travers, April 24.

**Wabaunsee**—Farmers are preparing for planting time, and are plowing and disking. Pastures are in good condition, and some cattle are being shipped in to feed on them.—A. H. Reynard, April 24.

**Washington**—Weather has been clear and cool. Field work has started again after being delayed for a few days on account of rain. Pastures are slow in starting, but cattle have been turned out on account of the scarcity of roughness. Corn is selling for \$1.70; flour, \$3.50; seed potatoes, \$6; cream, 63c; eggs, 35c.—Ralph B. Cole, April 23.

**Woodson**—Spring began with cool and windy weather, and local showers and hail fell frequently. The ground is too dry for wheat to make much headway. Oats are satisfactory but grass is growing slowly. Not much feed is left. Potatoes are coming up. Some corn has been planted. Alfalfa has begun to grow again, after having been frozen recently. Flour is \$3.60; sugar, 26c; potatoes, 10c; shorts, \$2.90; bran, \$2.75.—E. F. Opperman, April 22.

**Wyandotte**—The condition of wheat has been estimated as 90 per cent. Oats are up and growing satisfactorily. Potatoes are planted. Pastures are good and we have had sufficient rainfall for them. Farmers believe the peach crop has been reduced to half, but cherries, pears and grapes have not been damaged.—A. C. Espenlaub, April 20.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

### Special Sale on Bred Gilts

Gilts bred to farrow in May and June. Also a few outstanding boars, a few yearlings and fall boars. Everything priced to sell.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN. Address H. O. Sheldon, Supt., Swine Dept.

### 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

### Big Type Poland Chinas

Good Growth weanling pigs at \$15.00 each shipped by the following boars: Seward Buster, Daylight Joe, and Orange Lad. Will sell trios not related. Pedigrees furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

### 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 bodied, prolific Poland China hogs. Write for description and prices.

A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

### PEDIGREED POLAND PIGS

Boar pigs at weaning time by Black Buster and out of A Wonderful King sow. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mark D. Lewis, Conway Springs, Kansas

### 75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Poland

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; improved; 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.

F. 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 Big Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at right prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carleiro, 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.

### BEAVERS BIG BONED BOARS

Good stretchy Poland China fall boars; full brothers to the first and reserve champion sow at the 1919 state fair. Sired by Kansas Giant; others sired by Big Bob Standard by Bob Wonder.

Edmund R. Beavers, Route 2, Junction City, 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.

### EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD FALL BOAR

Strictly big type; weight 175 pounds; out of Timm's Superba and by an extra good Kansas Giant boar. Guaranteed to please, first check for \$50 gets him.

EDGAR HARTMAN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Weanling pigs out of big 2-year-old sows and by Big Orphan Wonder. Write your wants.

F. M. SIMON, R. 2, COLWICH, KANSAS

### 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

### 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

## NEW YORK

**MONEY MAKING FARMS** in N. Y. state. Crops, tools, stock, good buildings for less than \$100 per acre. Catalog free. Lewis Farm Agency, Est. 1896, 580 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

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**LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY**, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

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T. C. SPEARMAN, Santa Fe Bldg., Blythe, Texas.

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**FOR RENT**—3,760-acre ranch in Logan county, Kansas; fenced and cross fenced; 160 acres alfalfa land, fine stand on 130 acres; 160 acres of excellent cultivating and balance pasture; 3 sets of improvements; south fork of Smoky Hill river runs through ranch. 1,000 acres adjoining may be leased. Logan County Land & Loan Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

**FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE** the greatest investment in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Equity in 452-acre farm, 10 miles northwest of Springfield, Ill. in cultivation. Incumbrance \$26,000. \$150 per acre. A. B. Lamb, Owner, Coffeyville, Kansas.

**FOR SALE** or will trade furniture and undivided store Allen, Kan., for small farm. A. Lyon Co., Kan., will exchange for farm. 160 Lyon Co., Kan., sell for city property. Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PROFITABLE LANDS**—Crop payment on farms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. Montana, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon. Free literature. Say what interests you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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**ARE YOU GETTING** the business you can handle? If not, get it at small cost by running ads in the Great West Weekly. The Great West Weekly of the Great West with a circulation of a million and a quarter readers. Copy free for the asking. Only 8c each week. Send in a trial ad now and we are thinking about it. Copper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

#### Grandsons of ORION CHERRY KING

Big husky spring yearlings, their dams by Potentate and John's Colonel Orion. Also fall boars by our herd boar, Pretty Valley Redeemer, that are real prospects. If you want the top blood of the breed at farmers' prices, write us today for description.

PRETTY VALLEY FARM, GYPSUM, KANSAS

Ross M. Peck, Prop.

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Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings. And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immured. Priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

#### WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immured, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

#### Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immured; Orion, Illustration and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

#### McCOMAS' DUROCS

Big type fall boars, Pathfinder and Sensation breeding. Classy boars for the breeder and farmer.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.

#### THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

#### Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

BREEDERS OF DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

#### Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Extra good spring boars sired by Uneda High Orion, the grand champion. One of these took first at Wichita. Also fall boars by Neb. Col. Chief. All immured, guaranteed.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

#### Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring gilts and tried sows bred for April farrow to Uneda King's Col. Graduate Pathfinder and Uneda High Orion, Jr. 15 top fall boars priced to sell.

Geo. W. Mueller, Route 3, St. John, Kansas

#### Wooddell's Durocs

15 top 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.

#### VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

August boars and gilts, immured; weanling pigs (8 to 10 weeks old) after May 1st, registered at \$15 up. Pathfinders Orion Col. Sensation and other big type strains. Satisfaction or your money back.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

#### CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS

either sex \$10. 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 Uneda High Orion, our Grand Champion boar. We are practicing those 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 Gand. Potentate's Orion. Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crinson Wonder. Immured. Priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, 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. F. Wells, Formoso, Kan. (Jewell County)

#### BLUE HOGS.

#### BLUE HOGS

Shipments desired the coming summer should be booked at once. Now shipping spring orders. These hogs are actually blue in color. They are large, growthy and prolific. Write for information. Mention this paper.

Blue Hog Breeding Co., Wilmington, Mass.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

#### Hampshires of Type

25 bred sows and gilts. Herd boars in service: Byergo's King 61985, Tip Tipton 35417, Byergo's Giant 55995, Lookout Midway 32929. Spring gilts will weigh from 375 pounds to 325 pounds. Everything well bred, good backs and good feet. Heed to farrow from last of April to 1st of June. Also have a few fall boars.

EMMET BYERGO, BARNARD, MO.

#### 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 list.

Wickfield Farms, Box 35, Centerville, Iowa

F. F. Silver, Prop.

#### MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immured hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

#### WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

#### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

#### OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED POLANDS

The kind that have the bone, length and spots. We can furnish anything from baby pigs to choice herd boars, at the right price, on a money back guarantee if not satisfactory. Address

SPIER & ROHRER, OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

#### Big Boned Spotted Poland

Choice September and October boars for sale ready for service. A few gilts bred or open.

CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

(Biley County)

#### OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your trial order to CEDAR BOW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A prize-winning Spotted Poland boar, two years old. Also August and September boars. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kansas.

#### REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Pigs for sale. Good stock and breeding.

T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

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My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

#### "THRU KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE."

You wanted to know what I thought of Mail and Breeze advertising. Well the amount I spend shows that I think it is good. I feel that the Mail and Breeze is the best way to reach the new breeder and the farmer buyer. The Mail and Breeze and the local advertising is what made the bulls sell.

I have always had very good success from my ads that I have given the Mail and Breeze. During my 27 years of breeding registered Herefords I have always had to buy bulls to supply my customers, the most of whom are brot to me thru my ads in the Mail and Breeze.

—FRED R. COTTELL, breeder of Hereford cattle, Irving, Kan.

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Holsteins.

May 8—C. A. McNeill, Columbus, Kan.  
May 11-12-13—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

#### Jersey Cattle

May 3—Oklahoma Breeders' Sale, Muskogee, Okla., B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr.

#### Angus Cattle.

May 4—Kansas Angus Breeders' Assn., Topeka, Kan., Johnson Workman, Secretary & Sales Manager, Russell, Kan.  
May 4—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Topeka, Kansas.

Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

#### Shorthorn Cattle.

May 5—A. B. Campbell, Gentry, Okla.  
May 7—F. C. Barber & Son, Skidmore, Mo.  
May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
May 15—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. Sale at Wichita.

May 20—Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale at Ft. Scott, Kan. W. E. Buell, Mgr.

May 26—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., C. W. McCampbell, Sale Mgr.

May 29—W. Preston, Donald, Okla., Iowa, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

June 16—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.

Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.

Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan. Mgr.

June 1—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chillicothe, Kan.

June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Hereford Cattle.

May 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

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.

July 27—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Oct. 21—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

May 20—L. C. Lauterbach, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

#### Sale Reports

##### Kansas Herefords Popular.

The Kansas Hereford breeders' association with its big membership and its annual spring and fall sales is doing much to popularize Kansas Herefords with Kansas farmers. That Kansas farmers are not awake to the opportunities afforded in these big semi-annual sales is quite evident. In the big spring sale at Alma, Friday and Saturday, April 16 and 17, 150 head of Herefords consigned by members of the association sold for an average of \$200. Of the 150 head nearly 100 of them were bulls; mostly young fellows of breeding age with a few tried herd bulls of real merit. These bulls sold for prices ranging from \$150 to \$350 with a few around \$500 and a \$760 top. They were of a good quality and real herd headers. These bulls were picked from this big offering of bulls in goodly number. Farmers and small breeders should have been at this sale in greater numbers. The consignments had not been fitted as is usually done and a few were really not in good condition to sell but the majority of the offering was in the best of breeding form. Well known breeders took the bulls, with a few exceptions at prevailing prices realizing the opportunity to grow them out and sell them at a more opportune time at good profits. Breeders and farmers in the territory should attend these semi-annual sales and secure these bargains afforded in these surplus bulls consigned by the best Hereford breeders in the country.

##### Kansas Holsteins Average \$245.

The Kansas Holstein Guarantee sale at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., Thursday, April 22, was well attended by breeders

from Kansas and a few from Oklahoma and Missouri. The general average was \$245 and on 67 head including a lot of bull calves that sold far below their value because there was no demand for bulls that were not ready for immediate service. The young heifers sold fairly well but the demand was for more cows that would freshen right away or that were just fresh. However, it was a good sale and the consignors were well pleased with it. There were many bargains in the sale as is always the case. Sale manager, Ben Schneider was on the job all the time and had compiled a nice catalog and had everything in ship shape for the sale. The top was \$650 paid by W. H. Mott for a daughter of Canary Butter Boy King, She and two other daughters of this bull were consigned by Ben Schneider. Among the prominent breeders present who made purchases were W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Fred Ball, El Reno, Okla.; C. D. Bailey, Warsaw, Mo.; A. C. Schroeder, Meriden, Kan.; A. Samuels, Topeka; A. A. Alsbaugh, Fall River, Kan.; St. Mary's college, St. Marys, Kan.; Dr. Branch, Marion, Mo.; Chas. Brock, Nortonville, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.; F. B. Davis, Montezuma, Kan.; W. C. Rexall, Topeka; Frank Welter, El Reno, Okla.; C. L. Bingham, Topeka; Bailey & Thomas, Topeka; G. W. Fredendall, Lexington, Mo.; W. P. Thornton, Green, Kan.; Thompson & Loveling, Topeka. The consignors were all well known Kansas breeders selling under the strictest kind of guarantee as to health of the cattle. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., on the block and Frank Regan, Valley Falls, Kan., in the ring.

##### Carroll County, Mo., Angus Sale.

41 cows, average.....\$203.50  
13 bulls, average.....\$183.45

The Angus breeders of Carroll County held a very successful sale at Carrollton, Mo., on April 21. The cattle were presented in splendid breeding condition and were a much better lot of cattle than is usually found in most association sales. No sensational prices were recorded, yet the averages were very fair and low enough to permit of very liberal competition among farmers and breeders. Buyers took them promptly at the figures listed in this report and the total returns were very satisfactory to all the consignors to the sale. Below is a representative list of the sales:

Lot	Name	Price
1	Fred H. Rowald, Carrollton, Mo.	\$300
2	Newall Fish, Hale, Mo.	1,025
3	F. C. Rowald, Carrollton, Mo.	500
4	Newall Fish	275
5	H. F. Chapple, Carrollton, Mo.	125
6	J. E. Branneman, Norborne, Mo.	150
7	J. E. Linton, Hale, Mo.	150
8	G. M. Menton, Carrollton, Mo.	165
9	C. A. Done, Carrollton, Mo.	80
10	E. Hannabugh, Carrollton, Mo.	125
11	N. E. Darby, Carrollton, Mo.	120
12	Fred Ranzel, Norborne, Mo.	100
13	Fred Wilmouth, Richards, Mo.	260
14	Fred C. Rowald, Carrollton, Mo.	435
15	C. M. Beard, Bogard, Mo.	200
16	Smith & Edmond, Tina, Mo.	105
17	Forest Harper, Carrollton, Mo.	95
18	R. E. Turpen, Carrollton, Mo.	180
19	Grover C. Martz, Kirksville, Mo.	140
20	J. E. Branneman, Norborne, Mo.	140
21	J. E. Rha, Carrollton, Mo.	105
22	Albert Pierson, Tina, Mo.	610
23	R. D. Turpen, Carrollton, Mo.	160
24	Carl Rowald, Carrollton, Mo.	200
25	Heidreich & Son, Utica, Mo.	200
26	C. F. Shape, Norborne, Mo.	200
27	Frank Derringer, Hurdland, Mo.	200
28	E. A. Purth, Huntsville, Mo.	125
29	H. F. Chapple, Bosworth, Mo.	80
30	Fred Wilmouth	120
31	J. S. Settle, Carrollton, Mo.	125
32	J. S. Reld, Carrollton, Mo.	160
33	W. G. Ritters, Higginsville, Mo.	260
34	G. W. Rodgers, Carrollton, Mo.	175
35	G. W. Lenton, Hale, Mo.	120
36	Archibald & Daniels, Carrollton, Mo.	190
37	Dan Wright, Carrollton, Mo.	135

##### Nelsons Have Good Sale

Breeders were in attendance from many states to buy the good cattle that S. A. Nelson & Sons of Malcom, Nebraska, had to offer. It was one of the largest crowds of breeders to attend any of the Shorthorn sales this season. The females sold at an average of \$940.00 per head. The bulls made an average of a little over \$650.00 per head. The herd bull Imp. Lovely Knight

## 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 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:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

OFFICE AND TERRITORY MANAGERS:

E. S. Humphrey, Main Office, Topeka, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.  
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T. St., Lincoln, Neb.  
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
S. T. Morse, E. Okla., S. E. Kan., and S. W. Mo., 517 West 3rd St., Joplin, Mo.  
Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo., and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.



went to E. W. Childs of Ashland, Nebraska, for \$2,500 which was far below his value. Below is a list of buyers:

FEMALES

Lot.			
13	R. N. Marshal, Olaf, Iowa.....	\$1,400	
14	H. C. Barber, Skidmore, Mo.....	2,000	
15	Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	1,650	
16	Will Stephens, Malcolm, Neb.....	1,825	
17	Dr. Nauman, Craig, Mo.....	1,075	
18	A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Neb.....	1,500	
19	John Christ, Skidmore, Mo.....	2,325	
20	F. W. Retzlaff & Son.....	750	
21	Harmon Wilkinson, Holden, Mo.....	1,100	
22	Geo. W. Retzlaff, Walton, Neb.....	1,625	
23	Howard North & Sons, Lancaster, Kan.....	1,450	
24	H. E. Walker, Lincoln, Neb.....	825	
25	Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	850	
26	Harry Hopley.....	650	
27	Fred Eggers, Roca, Neb.....	775	
28	Calvin Duncan, Blue Springs, Neb.....	725	
29	I. W. Ross, Shelton, Neb.....	825	
30	W. Prichard, Avoca, Iowa.....	700	
31	W. O. Sherry, Murdock, Neb.....	425	
32	J. R. Colville, Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	600	
33	A. E. Helmer, Byron, Neb.....	425	
34	Jans. Christianson, Dannebrog, Neb.....	425	

BULLS

E. W. Childs, Ashland, Neb.....	2,500
S. F. Miller, Hohnesville, Neb.....	450
H. E. Walker, Lincoln, Neb.....	
Henry Gigemyer, Murdock, Neb.....	475
I. A. Pierson, Malcolm, Neb.....	300
C. D. Tike, Pleasantdale, Neb.....	900
J. A. Prokes, Schuyler, Neb.....	400
Chas. Slipskey, Tobias, Neb.....	550

Shallenbarger & Andrews' Shorthorn Sale.

The Shallenbarger and Andrews sale was largely attended, many buyers being there from other states. They found the offering well up to their expectation. The offering was sold around a thousand dollar average which was considered by many of the big breeders not the real value for the quality of the great offering that was sold. F. R. McDermund was one of the large buyers, taking many of the high-class Shorthorns out of Nebraska. The offerings from the two herds of cattle were sold in the one day. Following the sale, Messrs. Shallenbarger and Andrews gave a splendid banquet for their guests, about 200 being present. Below is a representative list of the sales:

FEMALES

Lot No.			
38	F. R. McDermund, Kansas City, Mo.....	\$2,150	
40	A. F. Cordell, McCook, Neb.....	650	
42	Noel Moore, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	500	
44	A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Neb.....	1,000	
46	Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	775	
48	J. E. Ryons, Stockville, Neb.....	500	
50	E. M. Smith, Tobias, Neb.....	800	
52	S. A. Nelson, Malcolm, Neb.....	1,125	
54	F. R. McDermund.....	800	
56	J. Crist, Maryville, Mo.....	700	
58	Charles Plagerman, Eckley, Colo.....	1,125	
60	Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.....	975	
62	H. E. Walker, Lincoln, Neb.....	925	
64	D. F. Huckfelt, Holstein, Neb.....	425	
66	Howard Reese, Elmer, Neb.....	800	
68	Bert Moore, Bartley, Neb.....	525	
70	G. F. Bert, Bartley, Neb.....	675	
72	R. L. Huskins, Republican City, Neb.....	450	
74	Thieson Bros., Osmond, Neb.....	400	
76	O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo.....	1,200	
78	O. D. Gardner, Bloomington, Neb.....	700	
80	S. A. Nelson, Malcolm, Neb.....	425	
82	Calvin Duncan, Blue Springs, Neb.....	400	
84	E. A. Knott, Elwood, Neb.....	1,250	
86	J. J. Banka, Indianola, Neb.....	300	
88	C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Neb.....	350	
90	Instein & Labotta, Arapahoe, Neb.....	1,225	
92	M. Patterson, Arapahoe, Neb.....	1,275	
94	Geo. Sayer & Sons, Cambridge, Neb.....	1,350	
96	R. A. Humion, Cambridge, Neb.....	875	
98	R. Castle, Republican City, Neb.....	525	
100	W. Johnson, Red Cloud, Neb.....	725	
102	T. Humphrey, Culberson, Neb.....	625	
104	G. Kraschel, Harlan, Iowa.....	600	
106	Miller Bros., Dannebrog, Neb.....	600	
108	C. Barber & Son, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,450	
110	M. Marshall, Holly, Iowa.....	725	
112	H. Christ, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,700	

BULLS

S. Fuers, Alma, Neb.....	2,775
Henry Kupers, Humboldt, Neb.....	1,000
Ben Mathews, Morrisonville, Ill.....	675
Bert Shunkard, Red Cloud, Neb.....	650

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Angus Bulls of Quality.  
Next Tuesday, May 4, is the date of the Kansas Aberdeen-Angus breeders' association sale of 50 bulls at the fair grounds, Des Moines, Kan., consigned by Kansas breeders. This is the first of a series of Kansas sales which will be held semi-annually or annually as the demand seems to warrant. Kansas Angus bulls have been taking the prize producing steers. The Kansas Angus breeders' association proposes to get behind the great breed as they never did before. The young breeders in the state are awake to the opportunity of pushing their favorite breed and things are going to happen in the show ring and in other ways that demonstrate the value of the great beef breed. Johnson, W. J. Russell, Kan., is the secretary and is in charge of the sale next Tuesday. George Porteous, Lawrence, Kan., is his worthy assistant and has two Angus breeders need no introduction to Kansas Angus breeders. The evening before the sale a banquet will be given for breeders and their friends at the Omaha chamber of commerce club rooms. You appreciate the "Doddies" be at this meeting.—Advertisement.

Leavenworth County Holsteins.  
Leavenworth county Holstein breeders are preparing for the purpose of raising more and better Holsteins and letting the outside world know about the quality of Holsteins raised and bred in this splendid dairy county. Their annual spring sale will be held in the sale pavilion, Leavenworth, Kan., on Wednesday and Thursday, May 11 and 12. On May 11 they will sell 120 head grades consisting of cows, in milk and fresh or to freshen soon and a fine lot of two-year-old heifers bred to good bulls. A large lot of these heifers will be sold as yearlings for the benefit of anyone wanting a bid on that number. The purebreds, 150 head, will be sold on Wednesday and Thursday, May 12 and 13, and is an offering of a wonderful opportunity to buy what is a liberal 60 day retest. There will be a large lot of cows and heifers just fresh or to freshen soon and a dandy string of open heifers. It is a big surplus sale

# STAR BREEDING FARM



## 100 Richly Bred Herefords At Auction

The Results of Sam Drybread's 20 Years of Breeding and Improving. To be sold in the new sale pavilion at

## Independence, Kansas Wednesday, May 12

50 Yearling Heifers—Just the Thing for Calf Clubs 35 Females From 2 to 6 Years Old. Half of them with calves at foot (Some attractive 3 in 1 propositions here), the balance well along in calf. Most of the cows of breeding age are bred to and the calves are sired by the great breeding bull ROEHAMPTON 1ST 433534. Some real attractions are listed including: Hampton Lass by Roehampton 19th and heavy in calf to Roehampton 1st; an extra good 2-year-old by Echo Lass and bred to Roehampton 1st; a show heifer by Sir Horace Fairfax; 2 heifers by Col. Rupert by Prince Rupert; a bull by Don Perfect; 4 yearling bulls by Roehampton 1st; 4 by Romeo, a Beau President Brigadier bred bull; and one by Col. Rupert.

These are good practical cattle. Several of the females are of show yard quality. All are good cattle that will make money on Kansas farms under farm conditions. Come to Independence May 12. This will be the first sale in the new \$10,000 sale pavilion. Be there. Bring your friends. For catalog address mentioning this paper.

## Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kansas

Auctioneers, Snyder, Rule and Newcom.

S. T. Morse represents The Capper Farm Press.

### POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

#### Polled Herefords

Polled Harmon, who stood first in his class at the Nebraska state fair when showing against horned Herefords, heads our herd. If you are interested in a high class herd bull or a farm or ranch bull investigate our offering. We price our offer reasonable and guarantee all animals. We solicit correspondence and invite inspection and you may rest assured that here you will find modern Herefords with everything but the horns. Reached at Aurora on Santa Fe or Clyde on Rock Island. Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kansas.

### HORSES AND JACK STOCK

#### 3 PERCHERON STALLIONS—3

Two year olds. Two by Farfait and one by Kansas Boy. Strong clean boned, good feet, chest, etc., with plenty of style, action and pep. Guaranteed absolutely sound and good breeders. Priced to move. Photographs and copies of pedigrees furnished on request. A. H. TAYLOR & SON, Sedgwick, Kan.

#### EWING BROS.' PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. McKnes 106646 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1398231 herd header. Stock for sale.

EWING BROS.  
1438 12th St., Great Bend, Kansas  
R. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

#### Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Ia.

#### 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.

ONE FOUR-YEAR-OLD JACK and two jennets for sale; Mammoth stock. Ezra Stephen, Genda Springs, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

#### Boys' Baby Beef Book

\$3,400 in cash prizes for boys and girls feeding Aberdeen Angus calves.

35 gold wrist watches for girls showing Doddie grand champion calves; open face watches for boys. Grand champions in Minnesota, Iowa, Oklahoma, Texas, Florida and South Dakota state contests last year were Aberdeen Angus. Write for "Boys' Baby Beef Book" for offers and stories of winners. American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Ass'n 817 C Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

#### 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.

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

9 months to 2 years old; 1 exceptionally heavy boned 3-year-old. These bulls sired by Blackbird Invincible, a MoHenry bred bull and Black Educator sired by Black Woodlawn a grand champion and a sire of grand champions. Can ship on U.P., R.I. or Santa Fe. W. H. Hollinger & Sons, Chapman, Kansas

#### 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.

#### STOCKTON KNIGHT 209141

five years old, wt. over a ton. Splendid breeder. We offer him and four younger bulls from 12 to 24 months old. Write for descriptions and prices. Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Kan. (Russell Co.)

### SHEEP AND GOATS

SHROPSHIRE EWES AND LAMBS For sale—50 purebred Shropshire ewes with lambs by their side for sale. W. W. Hamilton, Nickerson, Kansas

HIGH GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, bred, open or lambs at side. Herd sires are registered. R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas.

FOR SALE: Milk goats. Interested send stamp. J. E. DAVIS, ROUTE 5, COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

### HEREFORD CATTLE.

#### Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred character and proper conformation. Unfettered 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 Dominator by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address: Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan. (Pottawatomie county)

#### Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

#### 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. J. E. BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabunsee County), 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

#### Hereford Bulls

Seven registered yearlings for sale. Beau Mischief and Beau Blanchard breeding. OTTO OLSEN, HORTON, KANSAS.

#### Anxiety Herefords

40 bulls, 15 to 30 months old. 20 heifers, 10 to 12 months old. Anxiety-Disturber breeding. F. J. DEANE, Breeder, HAYS CITY, KAN.

#### Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.



# Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders Fourth Annual Sale

270 Head in this big, three days' sale. 120 high grades—150 Pure breds. Drafts from the best herds in Leavenworth county with a few outside consignments. All inspected and cataloged with the purchasers' interests in mind.

Sale in pavilion, rain or shine,  
Leavenworth, Kan., May 11, 12, 13



May 11. 120 high grade cows and heifers. 75 cows that are in milk or heavy springers. A splendid string of bred two-year-old heifers and 50 dandies sold open. Special. A car load of two-year-old heifers will be sold as a car lot.

May 12 and 13. On these dates 150 Pure breds will be sold. The offering will consist of cows and heifers in milk and heavy springers with a fine lot of open and bred heifers and a nice lot of heifer calves. Just five young bulls but they are choice.

This is a Kansas sale backed by Kansas breeders who intend to hold these annual sales each spring. Everything will be sold subject to a 60 day retest. There is plenty of fashionable breeding and real backing to be found in this big catalog. Write for it today. Address

**W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.**

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. A. D. McCullough, Tonganoxie, Kan. Murray and Shouse, Leavenworth, Kan. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Copper Farm Press.

Splendid railroad facilities. 20 trains daily into Leavenworth. Interurban cars from Kansas City hourly.

**HEADQUARTERS IN LEAVENWORTH, NATIONAL HOTEL.**

Leavenworth's big commercial club and the Leavenworth farm bureau invites you to this big three days' sale.

## YOUNG BULLS

Registered Holstein-Friesians

4 Ready for Service—6 Ready for Service in 3 months

All of them by either 40 lb. or 30 lb. bulls and out of either tested or untested dams. If you want a bull you cannot overlook this opportunity.

Special prices on younger bulls of similar breeding. Write us for extended pedigrees.

**Farm Colony, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks**

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas



Convert Roughage into  
Dairy Products with  
Purebred Holstein  
Cattle

Cows that convert the roughage of your farm into the best of milk, butter, veal and beef are worth more to you than cows that are particular about their food. If you sell your milk for direct consumption, to a cheese factory, or condensary, of course, you won't consider any other breed. When it comes to butter, bear in mind that the separator shows that the Holstein cow still leads. If you have any young stock you need all that extra skim milk.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information to any Dairyman.

**The Holstein-Friesian Association**  
292 Hudson Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont

**THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS**  
Well bred; well marked; one yearling.  
Daniel Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas

## 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 do Kol Segl. 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segs and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

## HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN FEMALES

For sale on account of feed shortage. 12 well marked cows from 2 to 8 years old; milking and some rebred to purebred bulls; are large with well developed udders. Also 3 heifer calves. These cattle are heavy producers but I am short of milk producing feeds. They are bargains for the man who has the feed. One or all priced right.

**W. R. CROSBY, SHELDON, MISSOURI**

## 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.

## 20 Young Cows and Heifers

High grades, milk as high as 65 pounds per day. Government tested. If you want good ones, come and see this herd. Closing out all grades in our herd.

**J. W. HAMM, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.**

and a good place to buy cattle worth the money and that will double in value before the summer is over. The catalog is ready to mail and can be had by addressing W. J. O'Brien, sale manager, Tonganoxie, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., write that the demand for Polled Shorthorns was never better. Their herd of more than 175 purebreds enables them to have a surplus at all times. They endeavor to keep fifteen good bulls in the sale barns at all times. The four bulls at the head of the Banbury herd are as good as will be found in any one herd in the state.—Advertisement.

## Imported Scotch Cattle at Your Door.

Even in these days of unusual demand for good registered cattle it must be evident even to the casual observer that singular and special recognition is being accorded the Scotch bred Shorthorn everywhere and those farmers and breeders of Kansas and the Southwest who want the very best seed obtainable should congratulate themselves for having the opportunity to pick this seed right at home at their very doors. In the Salter-Robison sale at the Wichita forum, Saturday, May 15, Mr. Robison will have in this sale 15 head of real Scotch cows that he has picked from his herd of Shorthorns recently imported from Scotland.—Advertisement.

## Young Man Who Raises Good Pigs.

Mark D. Lewis, Conway Springs, Kan., has some exceptionally fine Poland China pigs for sale at weaning time. These pigs are sired by Black Buster, one of the greatest breeding boars the breed affords. They are out of a Wonder King sow, also a well known line of breeding. Mr. Lewis has no brood sow of mediocre quality in his herd. All are good ones that he has selected because of their wealth of individuality and breeding. And these sows have been mated to some of the best breeding boars of this part of the country. Mr. Lewis uses good judgment in selection of head sows and knows how to grow out good pigs. Anyone planning to buy a good boar pig will do no better than to take up this matter with Mr. Lewis. An inquiry mailed to him will receive immediate attention. Address Mark D. Lewis, Conway Springs. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## G. M. Shepherd's Durocs.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has right now some good big last spring and summer boars to sell. They are ready for service. Some are sired by Pathfinder Jr. and others by Greatest Orion. These boars are stretchy, heavy boned, good arched backs, and exceptionally well legged. These boars will improve the size and feeding qualities of most herds in the country. Mr. Shepherd needs more room for his spring pigs and is pricing these boars at prices to move. He has in addition to these boars some exceptionally nice gilts, most of them strongly Pathfinder bred and in pig to Shepherd's Orion Sensation, a worthy son of the 1919 National grand champion Duroc boar. Right now on Mr. Shepherd's farm he has a Pathfinder bred gilt with a litter by the Sensation boar. This litter came March 4 and the pigs weigh better than 30 pounds each and are over 14 inches high. This is sufficient proof of the worth of these gilts bred as they are. A letter to Mr. Shepherd will bring immediate response. Write him. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Reputation of the Breeder an Asset.

The superiority of the H. C. Lookabaugh Shorthorn herd was not attained by imitation. In building up this herd Mr. Lookabaugh has been a leader, not a follower. He has constantly looked forward rather than backward. He has thought less about the recorded achievements of the past than about the possible achievements of the future. Definite conception of his duty as a progressive Shorthorn breeder will be concretely manifested in his annual sale at the home farm at Watonga, Okla., May 14. The Lookabaugh sale offering possesses in a marked degree the desirable qualities of individual excellence and richness of breeding that make for permanent improvement of Shorthorn cattle. Into this sale offering have gone the highest type of cattle to be found anywhere in America. They have all the essential qualities for rendering efficient dependable service under all the widely variable farm conditions under which they will naturally be placed when they go out from the May 14 sale. The cattle in the Lookabaugh sale offering are products of a breeding farm whose renown has gone out to all parts of America. This renown in itself will prove to be a valuable asset in case the buyer comes to sell the originals or the progeny of cattle purchased in the Lookabaugh sale ring.—Advertisement.

## Bargains in Imported Shorthorns.

J. C. Robison's consignment to the Salter-Robison sale at Wichita, Kan., Saturday, May 15, will comprise 15 Shorthorns from his recently imported herd of 52 head that he purchased last fall in Scotland. These cattle will improve the Shorthorn blood of this part of the country as they go out to farmers and breeders of Kansas and the Southwest. Buyers will find these imported Shorthorns in not quite so good flesh as might be expected at a sale of this quality, but that will be thru no fault of the cattle. They are doing well at this time and will keep on doing well for the buyers but the long and rough trip from Scotland so shortly preceding their entrance into the sale ring has given Mr. Robison too short a time to put back the flesh and condition they had when they left Scotland. Mr. Robison's misfortune in this matter will be the buyer's opportunity. A catalog obtaining the pedigrees of these recently imported Scotch Shorthorns will prove interesting reading matter to those who will want to look over this pedigree containing new blood for this country. The catalog will contain some cuts of these in the sale, Park Salter-Robison tributing the catalogs for the Salter-Robison sale. Write for one. Address Park Salter, 4th National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Good Things in Shorthorns.

Among the good Shorthorns offered at the Salter-Robison sale at Wichita, Kan., Saturday, May 15 will be the following: Missie's Last, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan and out of an Imported Missie cow that was bred by that great Scotch Shorthorn breeder, Wm. Duthie; Emblem Junior, a bull that is a concrete illustration of what can be done by careful mating. Park Salter

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### 20 HEAD

of 15-16 high-grade Holstein heifers. All have registered sires and dams that have records from five to 80 pounds of milk per day. Beautifully marked and great prospects. Priced with the money. F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

## 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 each. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.

**FOR HIGHLY BREED HOLSTEIN CALVES**  
Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Sale delivery guaranteed. Write.  
Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

## GRADE HEIFERS

Nicely marked; from extra good dams at \$24 each on cash at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. "Holsteins of course" Sun Crest Farm, E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn, Wisconsin

**Twenty-Five** fresh and springing high grade Holstein cows for sale; also three registered cows. G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES**  
\$1-\$25 pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Hillcroft Farms Jerseys** headed by Queen Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Registered Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 14 tested daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bankers. M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES**  
sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.  
PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

## POLLED SHORTHORNS.



## Polled Shorthorns

Some of the Best of the Breed. One of the largest herds. Four herd bulls perhaps not equalled in any one herd in the state. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.

**J.-C. BANBURY & SONS,**

Phone 2803 Plevna, Kansas

## 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

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

## LINDDALE FARM AYRSHIRES

Fifteen head of Registered Ayrshire females for sale. Five advanced registry cows. Two now on test. Part to freshen soon and part in milk. Two bred heifers and three heifer calves. Can also furnish a non-related bull. Write for prices and particulars.

**JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.**

**Ayrshire Bulls** Choice individuals. Write for price and other information. Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, 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 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 69 females all ages.

**Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas**

**REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS** cows or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

## FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two yearling 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. Prices and descriptions, or better come and see the herd bulls used in the herd were from the country of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiley, Chas. Guff & Sons and Greenmiller.

**GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS**

## Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

**Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas**

## For Sale

Registered Red Polled yearling bulls and heifers. I. H. FOULTON, TURON, KANSAS

**RED POLLS.** Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.

**Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas**



# Last Call, Salter-Robison Shorthorn Sale Wichita, Kan., Saturday, May 15



## All Above Included in Sale

The three females above have show records and the two bulls, Missie's Last and Emblem Jr., are both outstanding herd bulls. Special attention is called at this time to the fifteen IMPORTED cattle consigned by J. C. Robison—six cows, with calves at foot; one Duthie bred cow, heavy in calf; several IMPORTED heifers; three IMPORTED bulls, and also three Marr Claras. For catalogs wire or write

**PARK E. SALTER, 615 4th National Bank Building, WICHITA, KANSAS**

The Circuit—May 11, McMahon Stock Farm, Shreveport, La.; May 13, H. T. Blake & Son, Duncan, Okla.; May 14, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; May 15, Park E. Salter, Wichita, and J. C. Robison, Towanda, at Wichita, Kan.  
J. T. Hunter represents The Capper Farm Press.

selected this bull's dam when a heifer as a good breeding to mate with British Emblem and Emblem Junior is the first calf sired by that great bull and this calf is one of his best get, Lady Supreme, whose name and fame are known far and wide among Shorthorn lovers who have attended the shows and fairs in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas the past year and have seen Lady Supreme exhibited in the show ring. She is truly a wonderful appearing female. Miss Snowbird Sultan with calf at foot by the \$17,250 Fairacres Sultan Jr., and finally Pleasant Gloster, a Duchess of Gloster by Snowbird Sultan are two that those who attend the sale should notice quite carefully. Turn to the Salter-Robison advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and look at the group of those just mentioned. However, it is recommended that you send to Park Salter for a catalog which not only contains the pedigrees of Shorthorns listed for sale but also contains cuts of individuals. Address Park Salter, 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Remember the Interstate Shorthorn breeding sale to be held at Ft. Scott, Kan., on May 15. For catalog describing this good group of cattle address W. E. Buell, Sales Manager, Neola, Kan.—Advertisement.

### Important Poland Sale Coming.

H. O. Seldon, superintendent of swine department, Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., has announced August 25 as the date for a sale of extra good bred sows and gilts as well as some open gilts and choice spring boars. This sale from one of the best and largest herds of Poland Chinas in the United States will be a strictly choice offering and one of the most important sales of the year. Many of our readers have seen the great lot of pigs that the Deming Ranch has exhibited at the leading state fairs. This is the kind of hoes you will have a chance to buy at this sale. Not in show fix of course but the same high quality, individuality and breeding. Full particulars will appear later in this paper. In the meantime get your name on the mailing list for a catalog.—Advertisement.

W. S. Dowell & Son, of Craig County, Oklahoma, have recently purchased of H. M. Hill, Wilson County, Kansas, some strictly high-class foundation Shorthorns, consisting of a Master of the Dales bull, a rich roan yearling bull, out of a Hanna bred cow, a yearling cow that has proved a producer of extra good ones. This bull, Mr. Hill reared as one of the very best herd bulls and was sired by Master of the Dales. Along with him go two daughters and a granddaughter of Master of the Dales out of the best Collynie bred cows at Sycamore Springs and carrying much the same combination of breeding that produced the grand champions—Lespedeza Collynie and Lady Supreme. These valuable animals along with the good herd already on their farm will make the Dowell herd well up among the best herds of Oklahoma.—Advertisement.

### Last Call Drybreed's Sale.

Those interested in good Herefords should be completing their plans for attending the Drybreed Hereford sale in the new sale pavilion at Independence, Kan., May 12. Mr.

Drybreed has one of the good herds of Kansas and has been raising and selling Herefords for 20 years. This offering of 100 head will contain a number of very valuable animals. Several that are good enough to fit for show purposes and all are high class well bred cattle, the kind that are needed on many thousand farms of Kansas to replace grade cattle that are no longer profitable. The extreme high prices of feed and labor are making better cattle imperative if farmers are to keep cattle. The fact that cattle are necessary for keeping up the fertility of the farms makes it imperative to keep them. The only sensible answer for the Kansas and Oklahoma farmers is better cattle. The established breeder who wants to add to an already established herd, the farmer who wants some foundation stock, the calf club boys, all can find what they want in this sale. Get the catalog. Address Sam Drybreed, Elk City, Kan., but remember the sale is in the new sale pavilion at Independence, Kan., May 12. Be there.—Advertisement.

### To Aid in Curing Hides

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1055, which gives detailed directions for skinning, curing and marketing country hides and skins, may be obtained free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

### 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.

### 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**

**FOR SALE** A nice bunch of Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 20 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.  
**Hill Bros., Smith Center, Smith Co., Kansas**

**SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS** and females. Popular breeding.  
**Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kansas**



### Shorthorn Prize Appropriations Over \$100,000.00

The prize appropriations for the year 1920 have been very materially increased over last year's appropriations. They embrace Calf Clubs, Baby Beef Clubs, Cow and Calf Clubs, County Fairs, Association Sales, State District, and Interstate Fairs, and National and International shows. Write this office for special information regarding the scope of the prize awards. Never was such an amount of money offered as prizes by a cattle breeders' association. Ask for literature.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### Park Salter's Shorthorns

A number of Scotch bulls for sale, real herd header prospects; reds, whites and roans; sired by grand champion Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem. Also some good useful bulls to move quickly at very reasonable prices. High class Scotch females for sale at all times.

**Annual Spring Sale  
May 15**

**PARK E. SALTER**  
615 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.



### Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

**H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.**

### Type's Goods for Sale

I am reserving 25 splendid heifers by this great bull and offer him for sale. He is four years old, deep red, weight 2,175; sold fully guaranteed. Also five young bulls, females, cows with calf at foot and bred back. Heifers bred and open. Scotch and Scotch topped.

**S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.**

### A GRANDSON OF AVONDALE

by Maxwalton Rosedale and a wonderful sire. His daughters old enough to breed and herd too small to keep two valuable herd bulls. You can't beat this chance. Five young bulls from 8 to 12 months old.

**Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas**

### FOR SALE

10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 12 months old at reasonable prices.  
**H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS.**

### PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 2 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old.  
**J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.**

### Shorthorn Dispersal

(Private Sale)

Herd Established 20 years.

85 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**

### REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Nicely Bred Bulls, 11 to 23 months old, reds, roans and whites. Sure to please in quality and price.

**I. T. Richardson, Emporia, Kansas**





*The Fisk ideal: "To be the best concern in the world to work for—and the squarest concern in existence to do business with."*

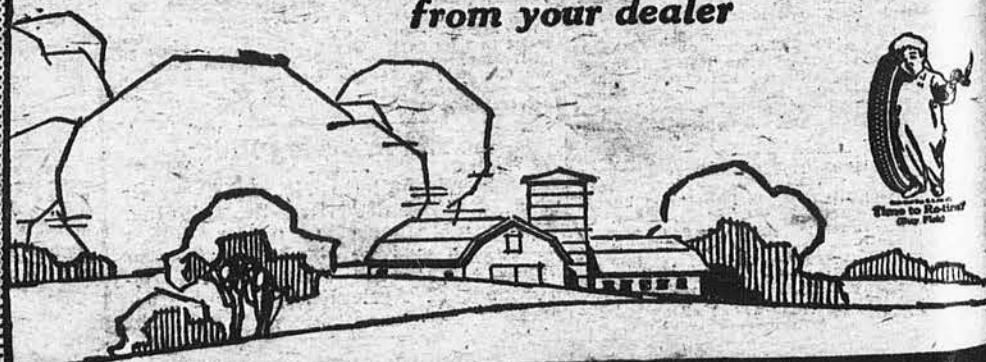
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