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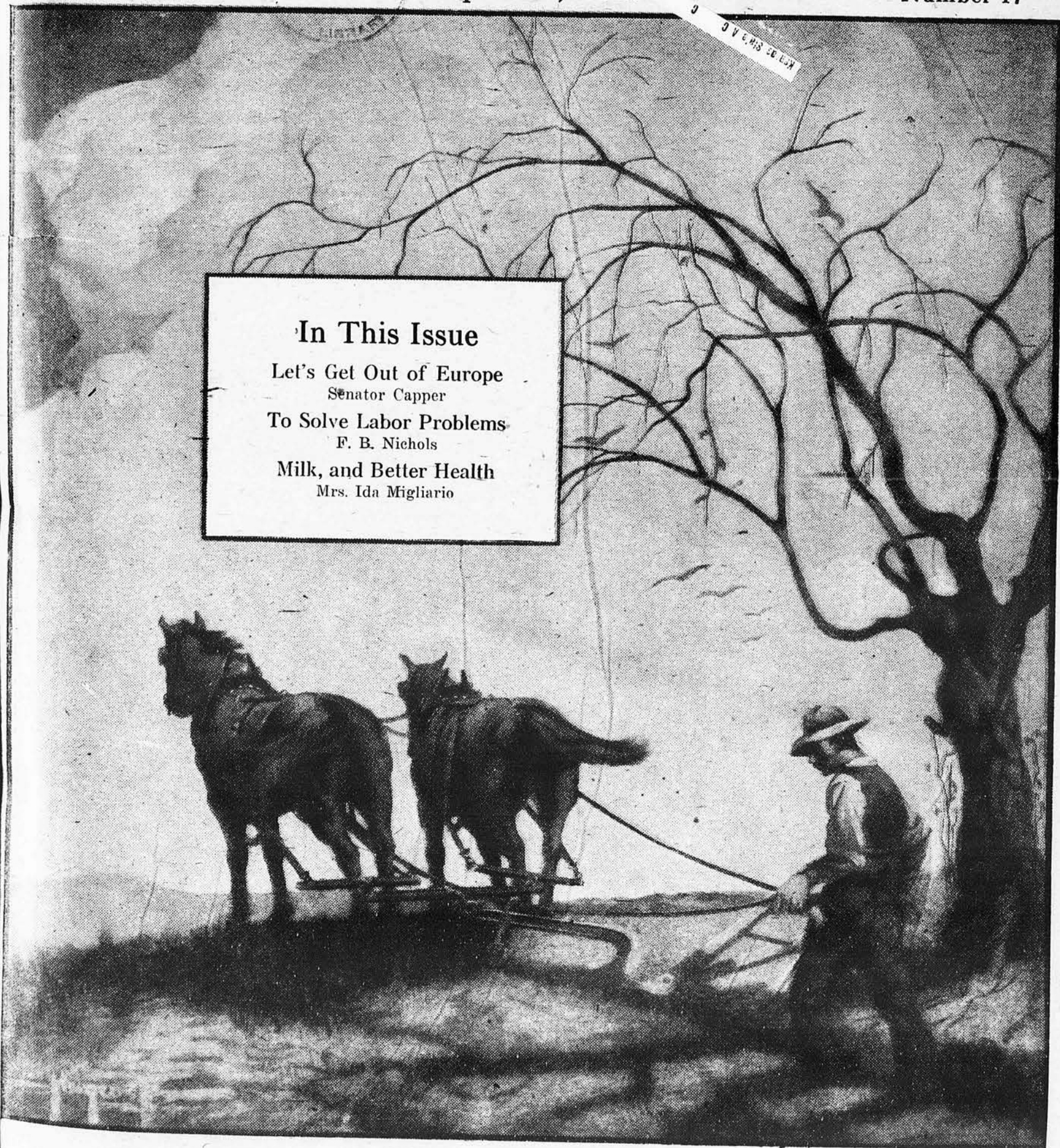
Number 17

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F. B. Nichols

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## Growing Greater Mileage On Desert Land

On several thousand acres in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, this company today is producing the finest variety of commercial long-staple cotton in the world.

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This actual photograph shows former desert land in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, now producing the finest variety of commercial long-staple cotton obtainable

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In six years nearly 400,000 have found their answer to the motor car question in a Maxwell.

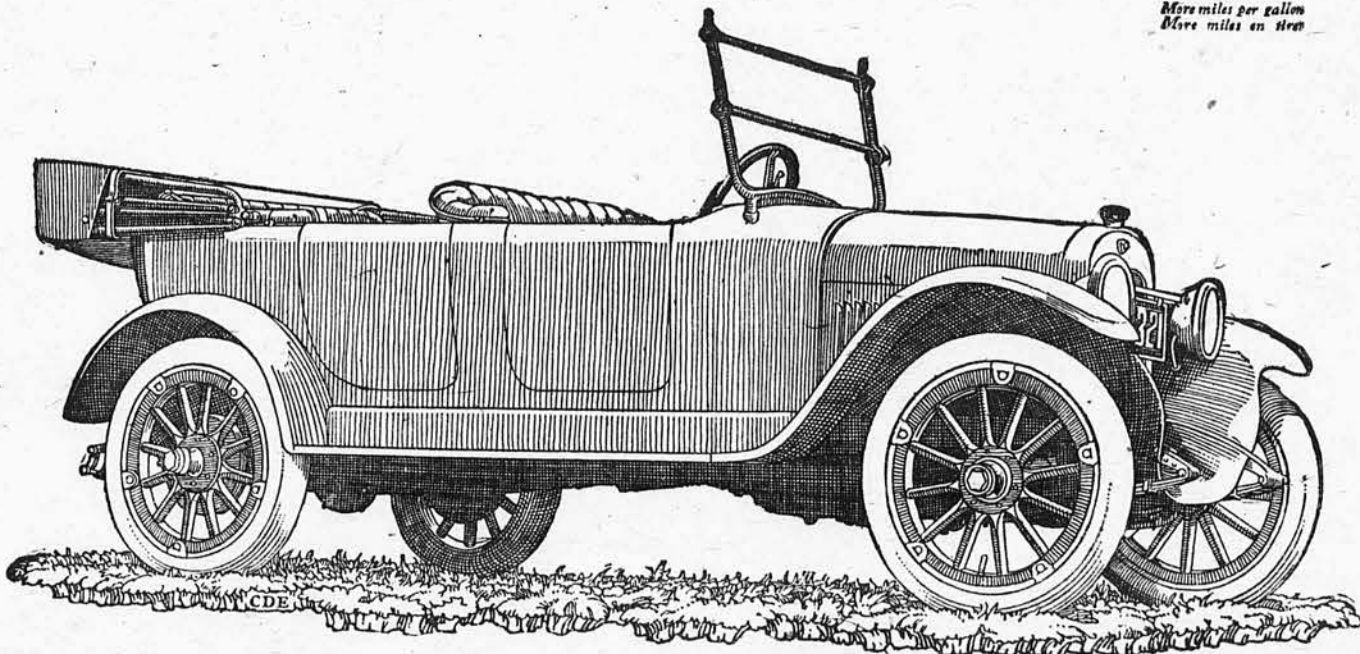
This year 100,000 Maxwells are being produced.

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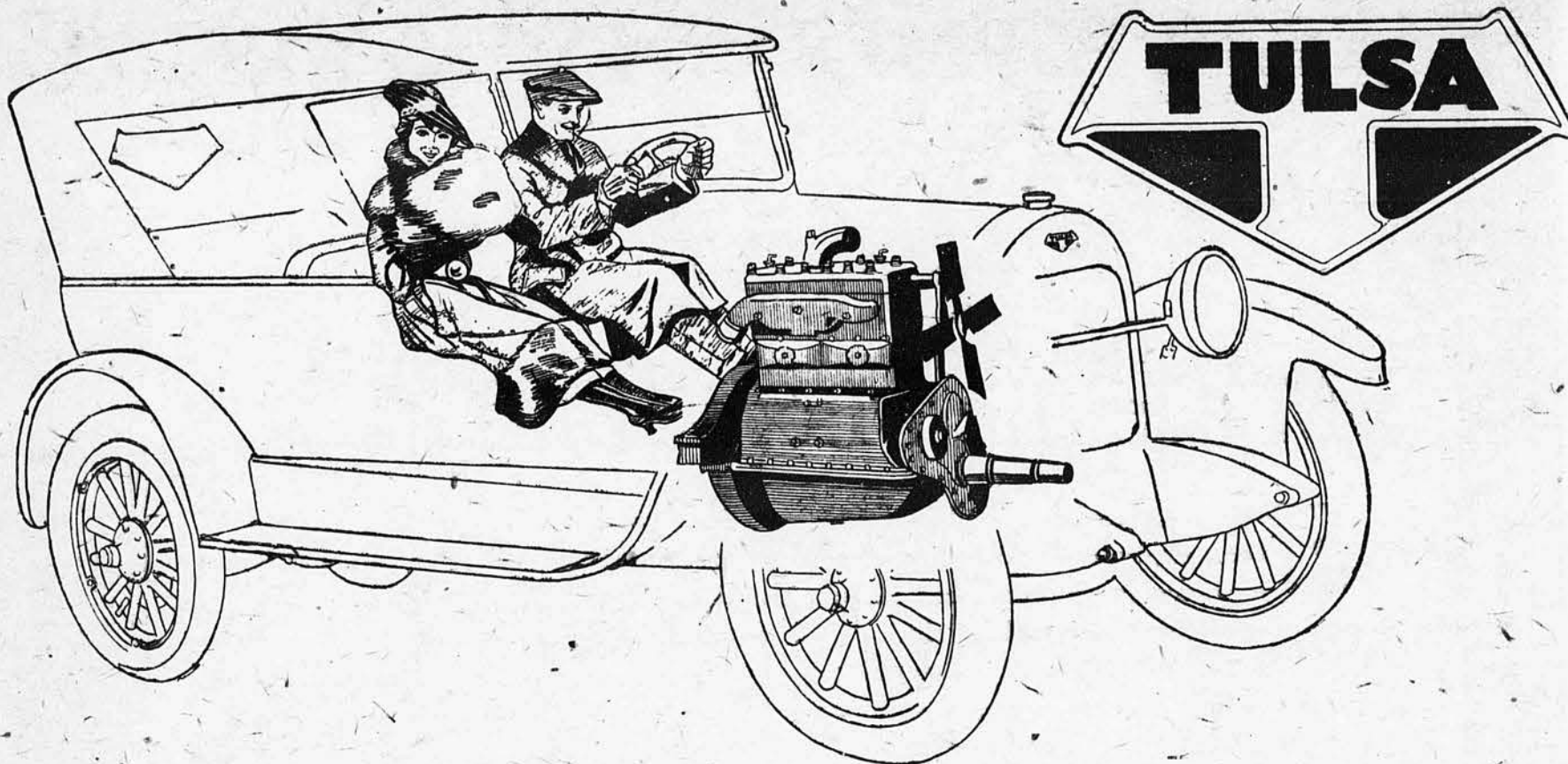
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The judgment of our designing engineer in selecting the "H-S 4" motor has been corroborated by engineers designing some of the most expensive cars in America; and by the unfaltering performance of the TULSA, driven by this plant of superabundance power.

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"The Pick

of the Field"

# The TULSA



## Milk, and Better Health

*The Schools of Marion County Have Been Very Successful in Aiding in the Growth of the Children*

By Mrs. Ida Migliario

**D**O YOU like to drink milk at school?" Miss Cora Gui, public health nurse of Marion county, asked of the first and second grade children in the Lost Springs school. "Yes'm," replied one little boy, "only they don't give me enough of it." "I don't like it very well but I drink it anyway, because the teacher and the doctor said it would make me strong," said a little girl.

"How much did you gain the first month you drank milk at school?" Miss Rena Faubion, state specialist in milk utilization, asked of the children in district No. 14. "I gained 10 pounds," quickly said one of the boys. "I gained 3," spoke up another. And so the answers came from all over the room.

Marion is a pioneer county in Kansas in attempting to correct the abnormal physical conditions of its school children in the rural and small town districts by providing them with a pint of milk a day to drink at school. Such a step came about in rather an unusual way.

During the war Dr. J. J. Entz of Burdick, Marion county, devoted a great deal of his time to public health work. In this way he proved the value of a health supervisor, and the county commissioners employed him as county physician. The Red Cross, which has placed 35 county nurses in the state, sent Miss Cora Gui to Marion county to act as public health nurse. When making out the program for the year, Dr. Entz and Miss Gui decided that one of the most important pieces of work they could do was with the school children. So they arranged to make a health survey of all the children attending rural schools and those in towns of not more than 500 population.

### Results the Survey Showed

It took Dr. Entz and Miss Gui just four months to complete the survey. During that time they visited 125 districts and examined 3,704 children. As nearly as they can tell they missed about 400, and that came about thru the children being absent the day their school was visited. In making the survey the doctor and the nurse carried with them all of the necessary equipment for weighing, sizing and examining the children. All of the work was done in the schools for they had the co-operation of James A. Ray, county superintendent, and his teachers.

When the children were examined their ages were taken, also, and by comparing the results of the examination with a standard chart showing the correct weight and height for every year, Dr. Entz and Miss Gui were able to tell whether the child was under-weight or over-weight. During the examination it was possible to detect such physical defects as bad tonsils, adenoids, eye strain, and so on. Thus these two health supervisors were equipped with information concerning the health of the majority of the school children in Marion county.

After having made the actual examination it was then necessary to compile the data, which really shows some startling results. Of the 3,704 children examined 69 per cent were under-weight, 19 per cent over-weight and only 12 per cent were normal.

A little later Dr. Entz gave a talk before the state conference of social workers telling of the survey and its results. Mrs. Mary McFarlane, director of home economics in the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, heard Dr. Entz and told Miss Faubion of the results of the work of the doctor and the nurse. Miss Faubion wrote to Dr. Entz and told him of the interest the college felt in his work and that she would like to co-operate with him in whatever way he wished. It was finally arranged

**M**ILK has a higher food value than is appreciated generally, especially for children. A great increase in its use is needed, especially in the country, where it can be obtained so easily and cheaply. The principles demonstrated in the Marion county test should be considered carefully in every community in Kansas interested in this good work.

to have a meeting of all who were interested and discuss the possibility of having the children drink milk at school.

Miss Jessie Hoover, national specialist in milk utilization, and Miss Faubion met with Dr. Entz, Miss Gui, Mr. Ray and R. F. Olinger, county agent. The milk specialists explained the value of milk and the possibilities of its correcting abnormal conditions if taken systematically between meals. As a result of this conference it was decided to recommend milk as the food which would bring about the corrections needed, and a plan of work was outlined which sounded practicable.

Miss Faubion remained in Marion county four weeks and during that time visited 30 schools, presenting the plan of work and asking for the co-operation of the teachers, parents, school boards and children. The plan as presented was that some way be provided so the children could have milk to drink at school at regular intervals and thus all would see by actual experiment whether milk would prove itself to be the wholesome, complete food that the majority of people believe it to be. It was suggested that the children be weighed at the beginning of the experiment, and at the end of every month thereafter, to keep accurate data on the conditions. Of the 30 schools visited five agreed to try the plan. Four of the schools were in the rural districts and one was a small town school. The trial was to be with the first and second grade children only.

The funds for this experiment were supplied in one of three ways. In some instances the school had money on hand which could be used for buying bottles, bottle caps and straws. In one instance the school board agreed to provide the supplies and in the other schools the parents gave to the cause all that was required.

In district No. 14 half pint bottles, bottle caps and straws were purchased for the children and they were asked to bring the milk from home every day. At 10:30 or just before the morning recess the children drink  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk and again just before the afternoon recess. In this school the smallest gain in weight for the first month was 3 pounds, and one lad gained 15 pounds. Miss Gui weighed the children every time and there was no difference in the scales used.

Another interesting feature in connection with these demonstrations of the value of milk is the fact that the children who are over-weight are losing, one over-weight youngster in this district having lost 2 pounds during the first month. This probably is caused by the child not being so hungry when reaching home, and thus he is not eating so much rich food between meals as he did before this privilege was accorded him.

The children in the Pilsen school are well satisfied with their experiment for they are showing gains in weight from 1 to 2 pounds a month. And one little boy who was 20 pounds over-weight is losing at the rate of a pound a month. These little first and second graders drink milk just before recess from half pint bottles, and they use straws. They likewise bring their milk from home. In a few instances in this school there is a shortage of milk at home and the children are denied the privilege of bringing milk to school. This is quite a disappointment to them for after having become accustomed to a wholesome drink between meals they now get very hungry for it.

### Successful Demonstration

At Lost Springs the school board took up the idea with enough interest to agree to buy all of the supplies and provide the milk for the children. The board purchased a tin cup for every child in the first and second grade; a large pan in which the cups of milk can be carried to the children and in which the cups can be washed; an electric hot plate on which water may be heated; a teakettle and a dipper. These supplies cost the board members \$21, but they were not willing to stop there and so made arrangements to buy the milk for the children and have it brought to school for them. This progressive school board is buying  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of milk every school day at a cost of 40 cents a gallon and having it delivered to the school house.

The eighth grade girls take turn about in serving the milk to the little tots. A while before recess the teakettle is filled and placed on the electric grill so there will be plenty of hot water. The girls dip the milk from the can and fill the cups. The teacher carries the pan of filled cups to the children and gives every one one half pint of milk. The little tots' eyes just sparkle when they see the milk coming and they drink it with such eagerness that one wonders how they ever got along without it before the demonstration started. After the children have finished drinking their milk they take the empty cups to the pan and the eighth grade girls wash and put them away.

It takes but a few minutes to accomplish this and the results show how worth while it is. The teachers tell of how much less eating of sweets there is during the recess and they say they practically never hear the children speak of being hungry.

Our future generations are to be made up of the boys and girls who are in school today and the home-makers need to look to their physical condition. If Marion county has found means of giving children in school proper nourishment certainly other counties can do equally as much if they try.



The Children in District No. 14 Drink Milk From Bottles Thru Straws: It Has Been Helpful in Promoting a Higher Standard of Health.



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T. A. McNEAL, Editor

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

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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE are a great many things in nature that I cannot understand and to be frank about it, which I can see no use for. Now for example there is the chinch bug. Why the chinch bug? And if there is a why then why so many of her?

The life of a chinch bug is short but it is a busy one and from the viewpoint of the bug it must be a life full of care and interest and excitement. A female chinch bug starts out in the spring time blithe and gay and during the short crowded year of her life, less than a year in fact, she rears a family of 50,000 or 60,000 children. I give these figures as supplied by an authority on entomology who says he counted the children. I have a sneaking notion that he is a liar but I cannot prove it. All I have to say is that any man who will spend his time taking a census of a chinch bug family will get no sympathy from me. Perhaps he asks none.

You never can tell what will please some people. If a man likes to while away his time counting chinch bugs that is his business, but I don't care to room with him. My understanding also is that when only 3 weeks old or such a matter, the female chinch bug is not only a mother but a grandmother and by the time she is an aged and gray Maggie, that is, when she is about 9 months old she is a great, great, great, great grandmother and when it comes to descendants the sands of the seashore have little or nothing on her. If there were not a rather high mortality rate among chinch bugs she could hold a family reunion at which there would gather something like 18,976,730,000 direct descendants.

And here again the question arises, Why? What possible good purpose is served by the chinch bug? Every year the chinch bug family destroys enough grain to pay for building a hard surfaced road half way across the continent. And what compensation is there for the loss? None so far as I am able to discover.

Then there is the Hessian fly. The Hessian fly is not so much of a family bird as the chinch bug, but at that is no slouch as a family raiser. I presume that one loving pair of Hessian flies will in the course of a season raise a family of 15,000 to 20,000 and they will do several million dollars' worth of damage. The question again comes up, why the Hessian fly?

Also pursuing the subject further, Why the mosquito? It scatters disease and increases profanity. Nothing will do as much for its size to take the joy out of life as the mosquito. She wouldn't be quite so bad if she would just bite without singing about it. Her song as she prepares to suck your blood adds insult to injury. There used to be an impression that the mosquito was a scavenger. We know now that there is nothing to that excuse for her being. In addition to being a totally useless nuisance she is a menace to human life and health. When you think over the number of useless and worse things there are in the world, we almost wonder whether we haven't been laboring under a mistake as to where we are. Maybe this is hell and we never have found it out.

I may say here that I have a friend who comes into the office every once in awhile who has a refreshing certainty about things that I almost envy. He is no hide bound standpatter either. The fact is that he is a cheerful radical and has a whole outfit of ideas that seem to me to be brand new. He believes thoroly that he understands psychology and knows where God is located. He also tells me with full and complete assurance that the world entered upon a new age in the year 1912 and since that time we have been in the age of Aquarius. This Aquarius you remember is the water bearer among the collection of "gents" and "animals" which make up the signs of the zodiac.

This aquarian age, according to this friend of mine, is the age of love altho so far there has been more hell raised than during any other period of time of like duration. This fact however does not shake the faith of my friend in his theory. These wars are just a hang over from the old age which is now passed. It is really delightful to have a theory like that and believe in it.

I have another friend who believes implicitly that he can converse with the spirits of the de-

parted at will. He gets a great deal of satisfaction out of his theory and I cannot see that it does him any harm. I do not believe that he talks with the spirits of the departed at all, but neither I nor any one else in my opinion can prove that he is not right, so why try to shake his belief?

However, all this is a digression and in no way provides any answer, or throws any light on the question: Why the chinch bug; why the Hessian fly and why the mosquito? I might of course add a number of more or less pertinent whys; as for instance; why the house fly; why the bed bug, why the louse? But the discussion is useless; one gets nowhere. There are a lot of questions which can't be answered; a lot of things which can't be explained, and a good many of them I may say in passing, have to do with the farm and farm life.

## Why Land is High

A SUBSCRIBER at Fredonia, F. C. Monroe, writes me giving his opinion about land prices and the reasons for the same. "Cash rentals," he figures, "prior to the war netted the land owners around 3 per cent on the investment. The United States statistics show that for each 10 year period from 1870 to 1910 there was an average increase of land values of approximately 33 1/2 per cent. This would be equal to 3 1/2 per cent a year plus the 3 per cent rental, making a total average income for the 10-year period of 6 1/2 per cent which is equal to the income on any other conservative investment during that period.

"Cash is the greatest of cowards. Safety first is its motto and the safer the investment the lower the returns. Land is the only article that cannot be overproduced as its manufacture ceased many ages ago. The Irish father gave good advice to his son when he told him to buy land as God is not making any more land, while more babies are being born every day.

"Now as to the safety of land investments: At the beginning of the war men were valued at \$10,000 each. A, let us say, has his cash in government bonds; B has his in a home or business buildings; C has his in stock of goods, while D has his in a tract of land. At the end of the war A may find his bonds worthless; B's buildings may be all gone; C's stock of goods may be burned, stolen or destroyed, but D's land remains as it was. In the end his investment has proved to be the safest.

"Another factor in fixing the price of land is what is called human nature. In the majority of city-raised men there is an instinctive desire to own land and live away from the man-made cities and as soon as one finds himself on Easy street he sets out in search of land to satisfy his inherited desire. Five hundred to \$1,000 an acre land looks cheap to him. And then it is not a business transaction with most of these city land buyers. It is the satisfaction of an inherent longing.

"Human nature plays a part too in the matter of holding land. Let a lord or duke or even an American land holder get ever so hard up and the chances are that he will not sell his land. He will mortgage, borrow, rent cheaply for rent in advance, but he will nearly starve before he will sell his land. All these elements go to increase the price of land."

## Why They Leave

SO FAR as I know James Glover of Harper county may not be the father of the rural high school idea, but he is the first man in Kansas to seriously advocate it. That being the case his ideas concerning the best way to keep the boys and girls on the farm are interesting. He says that many of the young people leave the farms because they are sent to the towns to finish their education. They become accustomed to the order, cleanliness and activity of the town and when they go back to the slovenly farm home with machinery standing about the house, where there should be a clean yard, hens and hogs running about where there should be flowers and pretty shrubs, they see

too great a contrast and a disagreeable one.

That thought was what suggested the township high school. Bring the school to the children, make it vocational and adapted to the locality; teach them how to make a better living and do it scientifically. If a field is not yielding so well as formerly, teach the young men how to analyze the soil and find out just exactly what it lacks. If the hogs or cattle are ailing the young men should have enough veterinary skill to enable them to tell what is the matter and they may be able to save the stock. Teach them how to keep their school grounds in order and thereby become accustomed to order and beauty. They will soon see the need of practicing it at home and thereby make a home for themselves rather than for cattle and hogs. The right kind of boys and girls are a better investment than cattle and hogs tho they may not bring in so much money.

Just a little illustration to show the power of suggestion which Jim Glover has in mind. In a certain Kansas village the principal of the school succeeded in interesting his pupils in planting and caring for flower beds in the school yard. In a short while he noticed that flower beds were appearing all over the village and they were all patterned after the flower beds in the school house yard. The pupils had gone home and suggested to their parents that they would like to have flower beds. The parents, especially the mothers, became as much interested as the children and as a result the village was beautified.

You may legislate till the cows come home and abuse the profiteers till your throat is sore and plead with the boys and girls to stay on the farms till you are hoarse, but it will amount to nothing unless a plan can be devised to make the farm both attractive and profitable.

## Farmers Not Benefited

I HAVE noticed a great deal of sop lately from some of our agricultural institutions about the great boon the Easter storm has been to the farmers," writes Ernest McClure, of Greeley, Kan. The practical farmer is not sending out these reports. The recent storm may have helped wheat, but a good gentle rain would have done more good and the cold was a bad thing. Frank Pyle, a real orchard man, that is a man with a real orchard, says: "The storm killed practically all of my apples. I won't have 100 bushels on my place. It killed about all the peaches, too, all the plums, hurt the strawberries and set back the early vegetables. The grass was getting tall enough for cattle to graze, but the cold cut the tops off the bluegrass, clover, alfalfa and set back the prairie grass fully two weeks. Cattle are still on dry feed. The recent snow has done much damage to stock; a severe storm of this kind so late in the season always is bad for stock and crops.

"The cold weather killed many little chickens and many incubators refused to hatch; lambs also suffered severely. The housewives who handle the chicken and garden end of the farming all will say that the last storm caused them loss.

"We do not wish to be pessimistic but these reports are so often wrong that real farmers have no confidence in them. These agricultural guides may have their place but what we need is a real farm department conducted by those who know what farm life is.

"The tax commission," continues Mr. McClure, "will probably give the farmers a taste of what the proposed tax amendment to the Constitution will do to them before the amendment is adopted. It is said by a county official that the railroads sent a man to each county to investigate real estate sales amounting to more than \$1. Whether the tax commission was influenced by the report of this investigation or whether this railroad employe ever saw the tax commission or not is to be conjectured. Our opinion matters little but it seems strange that the railroads would do this, and if they did, for what purpose was it done?"

"It may be a coincidence, but a re-assessment



of real estate was requested immediately after this investigation. It is rumored that the tax commission intends to readjust the balance of the 125 counties to the re-assessment of all counties which obeyed the request to re-assess. If this investigation did take place, and a hearing was given on it, were the farmers represented at the hearing?

"The tax commission may have acted on its own volition, but this seems strange when just two years ago it proposed the present law to re-assess real estate every four years, and this is the first even numbered year that should be passed over since the law passed. The only thing that will prevent a readjustment upward of farm real estate values for taxation this year will be the probable effect that such a move will have on the vote on the proposed taxation amendment. This readjustment upwards of real estate will be the first improvement seen in classification for taxation. The second improvement will be a revision downward of all industrial and invisible personal property. Do you wish to try it?"

### Desires No Military Man

A SUBSCRIBER at Plains, Kan., asks, "Will it do any good for just a common, ordinary every day citizen, a blunt farmer, a man who has but one vote and controls no other, not even his wife's vote, yet a man who must pay his share of whatever taxes are levied, who constantly must submit to the constantly increasing cost of things he has to buy and who must obey all the laws that are made—will it do any good I wonder, for such a citizen to say what he thinks about the kind of man we ought to have for President and some other things."

"Will any of the gentlemen who go to Chicago or San Francisco to name the big ones to be voted for in November, ever read the letters in Passing Comment or in other papers? Will they give any more notice to these voices of the people than they would to the chirping of the cricket on the hay stack? I believe we can make them hear if enough of us make a noise and make it loud enough and keep it up."

"The Weekly Kansas City Star says there is no serious objection to Wood in this state. The objection certainly exists and if it is not serious it is because it is not organized. Let us organize it. Let all who oppose the nomination of General Wood, or any other compulsory training candidate tell the delegates to Chicago where they stand on this question and the objection will at once become serious. . . . There is one good and sufficient reason why the people of Kansas are opposed to the Wood nomination. It has been expressed a good many times in the simple statement that he is a military man; that is, he stands for the compulsory military training idea. There can be no fight on the personality of the candidate. General Wood served his country well and is deserving of his country's praise, but the people of Kansas are too sound headed to allow their judgment in a matter so important to be warped by any feeling of gratitude or personal friendship. They understand the gravity of the situation. They understand that if they would prevent this octopus from fastening its tentacles on the country, the time to act is now."

"But will we act or will we sit indifferently by? Will we before it is too late express our sentiments so loud and plain that all the world can hear and understand, or will we do as we have done in the past and after it is too late, blame someone else for a fault that is our own?"

"We know the danger. We have the power to do something to prevent it. Let us do it."

Good advice. No political convention of a party that hopes for success will fly in the face of public opinion if the members of the convention understand what public opinion is.

### Who is Running Kansas?

THE Republicans of the Eighth Congressional district in their meeting at Newton last week to select delegates to the national and state conventions, saw fit to pass a strong resolution against compulsory military training or the support of any candidate who favored such a policy. This does not suit the Kansas City Star which editorially denounces these Republicans and demands that the Republicans of the state line up for its favorite candidate and for compulsory military training.

Both the Senators from Kansas and all of the representatives, Republican and Democrat alike, voted or will vote against compulsory military training. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the people of Kansas regardless of party are against it. I have so far seen but one private soldier who was over in France and saw service there, who is for it.

Apparently about all the advocates of the policy are the swivel chair soldiers who saw no actual service, the men who hope to get soft jobs as a result of the adoption of the policy, the big business interests who have dodged and

will continue to dodge as much as possible of their taxes, but who desire a military despotism to protect their holdings, the profiteers who have gathered millions as the result of the war, and the papers like the Kansas City Star which cater to these interests.

The question is, have the people of Kansas sense enough to know what they wish, or should they surrender their own judgment to that of the editor of the Kansas City Star? In one thing, however, it must be acknowledged the Star makes a point. It says and very truly that there is not much sense or consistency in pretending to be for General Wood and against compulsory military training.

In the minds of the people General Wood's candidacy rests on his advocacy of compulsory military training. For a good while after his name began to be mentioned as a possible candidate he talked little else. So far as I know he has not changed his opinion. If he is nominated at the Chicago convention the platform may as well have a plank in it favoring compulsory training, for the people of the country generally will understand that by nominating a candidate who favors that policy the party is committed to it.

For the Republicans of Kansas to follow the lead of the Kansas City Star would be so far as this state is concerned, political suicide. The Star never has been able to control an election in its own city. The fact that it favored a candidate usually has been sufficient to insure his defeat. It makes no impression on the political sentiment of the state of Missouri, but it has the audacity to undertake to dominate the politics of the state of Kansas.

### Taking it Too Seriously

A READER writes me insisting that in his opinion things are rapidly going from bad to worse and that a general smash up is just ahead. Well, brother, you may be right. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. I have no power to lift the veil of the future and see what lies beyond it. But it is just possible, brother, that you are taking yourself and everything else too seriously.

I have lived now quite a number of years. During these years I have heard from time to time a great deal of talk and read a great deal about impending crises. Several times I have been assured that the nation was on the very brink of irretrievable and overwhelming disaster, but some how or other things never did come out as bad as the forecast. If they had I probably would not have been here at this writing. Possibly before now I would have been engaged in the peaceful occupation of twanging the tuneless strings of a golden harp or else walking unhappily over red hot cinders.

The worst never happened. I have a sort of blind faith that the worst isn't going to happen now or in the near future. It is only fair to say that as the worst never happened, so the best pictured by the thoro optimist never happened either. The world never has been anywhere near as good as it might be nor as bad as it was possible for it to be. It often has seemed to me that there are enough fools and criminals and narrow headed bigots in the world to ruin two or three worlds but somehow or other in spite of them the world manages to roll along.

There are grafters big and grafters small. There are fools in high places and thieves in places of trust. I sometimes think that nine-tenths of us have less sense than God gave geese. In a land of supposedly equal opportunity we permit a few to gobble up about all the opportunities there are in sight. We fondly imagine that we are running the country, but as a matter of fact most of us have about as much hand in it as a setter pup has in controlling the movements of the planets.

Millions of suckers are eagerly swallowing the bait dangled before their eyes by wily grafters who toil not neither do they spin anything except the lies with which they bait their hooks. We growl a good deal about conditions but continue to gather drift wood on the shores from the river which belongs to us as well as to the person who takes the greater part of the drift wood as his share of the business enterprise. It really does look sometimes as if things would go to smash, but somehow they just don't. I don't know why.

So, perhaps, dear brother, you are taking yourself and also everything else too seriously. Fortunately in spite of all his foolishness and selfishness and ignorance, speaking collectively and individually, there is a good deal of good in man. If it were not for that fact hell would certainly be to pay. So we go on enduring a good many things that might be remedied, paying vast sums in the way of taxes and seeing half of the sum paid in either stolen by thieves or wasted by incompetents. We have seen hundreds of useless offices created. We have the power to clean 'em out and reduce government expenses state and national by half, but we don't do it. We do a lot of grumbling but that

is about as far as it goes. The taxes continue to get higher and higher and as we pay we wonder when it will get to the point where we will have to hand over to the tax gatherer all of our accumulations and then wonder what has become of them. We might remedy it, cut down expenses and exercise economy, but we don't, and in spite of us the world still rolls round and the government still endures. So do not take either yourself or the general situation too seriously.

### The Overall Movement

FASHION is all-powerful. Just let it become fashionable to wear overalls and 99 per cent of the people will fall for it. If someone would start the fashion of going bare-footed and could gather enough following to make it popular you would see judges of the supreme court going down the street with bare trilbys. If the leaders of fashion should get enough following to make it popular to go around without hats you would see men of all shades and volume of hair going along the street without lids. But while the general effect will be to cheapen clothing it will also start another lot of profiteers in business. Since the overall fad started the price of overalls has doubled. It costs as much right now to get a pair of overalls as a good pair of pants used to cost.

I am interested in the experiment. I am always interested in human fads whether they are sensible or foolish. This present fad has rather more sense in it than a great many popular fads and there is considerable good that may come out of it. People have gone crazy about spending money. Prices have been outrageous it is true and yet there never has been a time when anyone had to pay the top prices.

The people could have swatted the profiteer if they had set out in earnest to do it. The fact was that the average citizen did about all he or she could do to encourage the profiteer. Low priced goods, that is low priced as compared with the common run of prices, went begging for customers and merchants discovered that if the price was marked up on an article it sold more readily.

### Get Out of Europe

IT IS our important business to keep out—entirely out—of Europe's family row, into which the war finally has degenerated. We still have 19,000 American soldiers on duty in Europe. The time has passed when this country should be compelled to keep American boys in Europe to perform police service.

The place now for every American soldier in Europe, is home—as fast as ships can get him here. This government should recall at once every American in uniform from foreign soil, lest thru our presence there and in spite of ourselves, we become involved in these new and old entanglements and be forever after a part of them.

If the cure is to be permanent, the sicker the old world gets of wars and warriors, the better. And it is even now as sick of both as the boy who has dined too heartily on green apples.

We are lingering far too long on the scene of action. At this stage of the game Europe is no place for an American soldier. Instead it is our place to come home, and come instant. We can take no part in the feeble squabbles and the foolish rivalries over which these bankrupt and tottering states are now quarreling among themselves. It is our business to keep entirely and strictly aloof from their family fusses. We have led the European horse to the trough of liberty and reason, but we can't make it drink. We can only be thankful and hopeful if it smells the water. We must leave the rest to nature and instinct.

Having nothing left to fight for and no quarrel with anybody, and wishing none, we should come home, home where there is important work to do for every native and adopted son.

In behalf of humanity's common cause, at huge cost to ourselves and neglect of our own affairs, we have spent the best part of two years and strained every national resource to end a great war that was consuming Europe. The results have been so disastrous and far-reaching to our own national life that the people and the country are now seeking eagerly for positive men with leadership—for administrators with plans and programs and ability to carry them out—to get us out of the ditch.

The important vital thing just now is peace and readjustment at home, and a long, long farewell to Europe. Bring the boys home. Bring them home to stay.

Washington, D. C.



# To Control Tuberculosis

*By Prompt Action it Will be Possible to Eliminate This Disease From the Livestock Herds of the Middle West*

By John A. Kiernan

**T**HE ELIMINATING of tuberculosis from livestock is important not only from an economic standpoint, but also because a considerable percentage of tuberculosis in the human family, especially among children, is due to the consumption of infected milk or other dairy products from tuberculous cows. It is proper for the state governments to expend funds for the maintenance of tuberculosis sanitariums for the care of persons afflicted with that disease, and likewise it is important to use vigorous measures to check the marketing of germ-laden milk. While it is true that proper pasteurization of milk destroys the living organisms of tuberculosis, a large part of the milk consumed daily is not pasteurized, and some of the milk so treated is not always made entirely safe.

If tuberculosis were similar to foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, swine and sheep, which causes rather spectacular symptoms, it would arouse immediate alarm among livestock owners, who would insist on its eradication; but because it is generally slow in developing and its symptoms are not easily recognized from the general outward appearance of the animals, many persons believe that it does comparatively little damage among livestock. Contrary to such opinions, however, the loss from tuberculosis is one of the heaviest taxes imposed on our livestock industry, amounting, probably, to at least 40 million dollars a year in the United States.

In every state there is some tuberculosis among cattle and swine, the degree varies considerably. In some states it probably exists quite extensively, the percentage varying from 5 to 30 per cent of the cattle population, while in certain others investigations indicate that less than 1 per cent of the beef and dairy cattle are tuberculous.

## A Source of Danger

The tuberculous cow is the greatest source of danger to healthy cattle. Any reacting cattle not promptly removed from the herd constitutes a source of constant infection.

Tuberculous cattle, sooner or later, begin to give off the germs of the disease. These germs escape by the mouth, nose, and bowels, in the milk, and other discharges. The discharged germs are carried in the air for a time until they fall to the ground.

Animals in adjoining stalls may take in the germs in the feed they eat and thus contract the disease. Continuous water troughs in barns containing diseased cattle are a source of danger. Drinking holes containing material from infected animals are likewise dangerous.

Failure to clean and disinfect the premises occupied by the diseased cattle constitutes another source of danger. Infected milking tubes and the practice of feeding calves with raw milk from tuberculous cows are other means by which tuberculosis spreads in a herd.

Records kept by the Meat Inspection Division show the great financial loss caused by tuberculosis every year. They also indicate how widespread tuberculosis in cattle and swine is in the United States, as the establishments in which the diseased animals were slaughtered are in all parts of the country. More than that, only about 65 per cent of the cattle and swine, it is estimated, are slaughtered in establishments under federal supervision, so that about 35 per cent of these classes of animals slaughtered in the United States do not appear in these records. It is known also that the percentage of tuberculosis is greater in the unspected animals.

When animals are "retained" by the federal inspectors on account of tuberculosis it means that some evidence of the disease is discovered and the carcass is placed aside for further examination. If the disease is found to be so slight as to render the undiseased portion of the carcass fit for food, the

diseased area is removed and the remainder is passed. It will be noted that such is the case in most carcasses retained, but some loss occurs for the reason that the diseased portions found unfit for food would have a considerable value if healthy.

In the animals that are retained and when the disease is not extensive enough to cause condemnation of the entire carcass, the disease is in most cases in the early stages. Had the animals been permitted to live for possibly only a short time longer, the disease would have progressed until all the carcass would have to be considered diseased. In others the lesion of disease has become surrounded by tissue that "locks it up" and prevents it from spreading to other parts of the body. Such a condition, however, is likely to change at any time during the animal's life and allow the disease to enter other parts of the body, and also to be

to be noted in the disinfection of pastures, paddocks, and barn lots. The organism may live for months, however, when it is protected by dry manure and other materials which form a crust over it and prevent its destruction by the sun's rays. It is of extreme importance, therefore, to clean and disinfect thoroughly all barns, stalls and other enclosures which contain tuberculous animals before healthy ones are again placed in them.

While it is necessary for the germs of tuberculosis to be introduced into the body of the animal before the disease can be produced, there are many conditions or accessory causes which make animals fall victims to tuberculosis.

Animals which are fed on non-nutritious feeds, as well as those that have too little feed, become weakened constitutionally and lose the power to resist the invasion of the organisms.

## Methods of Eradication

**C**ATTLE OWNERS who do not know whether tuberculosis exists among their animals should ascertain the fact by having them tuberculin tested and physically examined by a qualified veterinarian. In many cases thousands of dollars and very valuable breeding animals might have been saved by taking up tuberculosis-eradication work in time. Three main projects comprise the general campaign of eradication, as follows:

1. Eradication of tuberculosis from purebred herds of cattle.
2. Eradication of tuberculosis from circumscribed areas.
3. Eradication of tuberculosis from swine.

It is important to eradicate tuberculosis from purebred herds of cattle at the earliest possible date because the spread of the disease is greater among such animals than among grade cattle. The reason is plain; purebred animals are shipped extensively to every part of the United States for breeding purposes. A purebred bull or cow may be shipped from Maine to Texas, or from Washington to Florida. If it is diseased and is introduced into a healthy herd, it not only fails to fulfill the purpose for which it was intended—the upbreeding of the herd—but it actually causes heavy damage by spreading the disease to healthy animals.

The breeders of purebred, registered cattle fully appreciated these facts when, together with the livestock sanitary officials of practically all the states, they adopted the accredited-herd plan, the principles of which are that herds found to be free from tuberculosis on two successive annual tests are placed on the Honor Roll, and a certificate is given to the owner by the state and the federal government. The certificate entitles animals of that herd to be shipped interstate without further tuberculin testing for one year. This plan is becoming well known to breeders throughout the United States.

The methods of eradicating tuberculosis from grade herds are, of course, the same as for purebreds. No owner can rest assured that his herd is free from tuberculosis unless it has been properly tuberculin tested. To make a satisfactory test all the cattle should be in normal condition and, so far as practicable, the cattle should be stabled under usual conditions and among usual surroundings. Feeding and watering should be conducted in the customary manner, with the exception that feed and water should be given only after the temperature has been taken. Careful physical examination of every animal should be made before or during the application of the test. If animals react to the test they must be separated from the rest of the herd without any delay.

carried out of the body and endanger all other healthy cattle and swine.

On the farms from which these animals came, some of the remaining cattle and swine probably are affected with tuberculosis, or will be if permitted to remain there for a sufficient time. Knowing this danger, state and federal officials, when the identity of the animals can be established, trace back as many of the shipments of diseased animals as possible, and thru the co-operation of the owner try to exterminate the disease on that farm.

The direct and primary cause of tuberculosis is a rod-shaped germ which can be seen only with the aid of a microscope of high magnifying power. The presence of this germ in the bodies of human beings or livestock is necessary to produce the disease. The germs of tuberculosis also may be grown artificially in proper material at a temperature of about 98 degrees F.

Outside the bodies of animals the organism is not capable of reproducing itself. When exposed to the direct rays of the sun it dies quickly—a fact

Stabling animals in dark, poorly ventilated, and dirty barns helps to spread tuberculosis among the stock whenever the germs are present. Introducing a tuberculous animal is almost sure to give the disease to healthy animals in a short time. If the healthy animals drink water from the same trough or bucket the tuberculous animal uses, and if that animal is coughing up tuberculous sputum, all the animals are in serious danger of infection. Any condition that produces constant strain upon the systems of animals, such as the continued forced lactation periods of dairy cows, renders them fit subjects for the development of tuberculosis.

The tuberculous cow is the greatest source of danger to healthy cattle, and inasmuch as it cannot be determined just when that animal becomes a "spreader" of the germs, unless daily microscopic tests are made of the discharges from the body, and the milk is also examined microscopically, it is unsafe to keep it with healthy cattle. No cattle from outside sources should be

introduced into a healthy herd until they have been tuberculin tested and found free from the disease. Unquestionably more healthy cattle acquire tuberculosis by coming into contact with affected animals than in any other way. It has been observed frequently that cattle which stand on either side of or face tuberculous animals in barns are the first to contract the disease.

Cattle may become infected by picking over manure infected with the germs of tuberculosis. Hay, straw, or any other feed contaminated with the germs may give the disease to animals that consume such material.

Water holes and creeks into which infected milk or the washings from infected milk cans have been dumped also may be a source of the infection. The teat siphon or milking tube, in a number of instances, has been the medium by which the disease has been conveyed from one animal to another. Calves contract tuberculosis by nursing, even for a short time, cows whose udders are affected. Calves also become infected frequently by drinking milk from diseased cattle isolated from the main herd. To be safe for feed, milk from such cows should first be heated to a temperature of 145 degrees F. and held there for at least 30 minutes, but as this method requires considerable attention to assure proper heating, boiling for a few minutes is considered a better plan.

The tuberculous cow is not only a menace to other cattle but also is the commonest source of infection to swine. In some parts of the country, especially where there are whole-milk creameries and skimming stations, feeding mixed skim milk to swine is a common practice. In that way the skim milk from one farm may be fed to hogs on another. Thus it is possible that milk from a few tuberculous cows may set up the infection among swine on many farms.

## Germs Transmitted Thru Milk

Milk is a good medium for the development of the tubercle bacilli, and swine seem to be extremely susceptible to tuberculosis. Numerous instances are on record, also, in which the whole milk is separated on the farm, the cream shipped, and the skim milk fed to swine. Consequently one tuberculous animal that is passing the germs in the milk secretions may give the disease to any or all of the animals to which any of the milk is fed. Investigations made by the Bureau of Animal Industry show that in practically every instance where tuberculosis exists among cattle, and swine are kept on the same farm, some of the latter are tuberculous. Eradication of tuberculosis from cattle, it is believed, will greatly reduce its prevalence among swine.

Another common practice of feeding is to let hogs run with cattle in the feed lots or pastures. If the cattle are tuberculous and the feces contain the germs of tuberculosis, in all probability the swine will contract the disease. Swine may contract tuberculosis also by eating parts of the carcasses of infected cattle, swine, or poultry. Other sources of contamination are infected sputum from human beings, and the feeding of uncooked garbage containing the germs of tuberculosis. Tuberculous swine, like diseased cattle, may also infect one another.

It must be understood that tuberculosis is a disease which often gives no indication of its presence by external symptoms. Yet persons skilled and experienced in dealing with the disease among animals frequently are able to detect certain abnormal conditions which lead them to pronounce the animal as probably affected with tuberculosis. A generally run-down condition, accompanied with a cough, is often considered to be an indication of tuberculosis but is not a conclusive symptom. When tuberculosis is suspected it is always advisable to apply the tuberculin test without delay. This is the most practicable and satisfactory test that can be made by anyone.



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# What are the Birds Worth?

*A Careful Study on Kansas Farms Indicates They Have a Considerable Value in Destroying Weeds and Insects*

By Bessie Douthitt

**W**HEN I asked the question two years ago, "What are the birds of Kansas worth?" my colleagues, realizing I wished to learn what commercial value the birds were to the state, and not how much money the Kansas birds possess, replied very pointedly:

"Go and find out."

"From whom?" I asked.

"From the birds," they replied. And I've done that very thing. For the last two summers I have spent more than a month walking thru Kansas, shooting birds, counting the crop contents and preserving the gizzards in alcohol for microscopic examination to determine exactly what Kansas birds eat, whether they eat insects and weed seed or fruit and grain. The first summer I walked from Lawrence to the exact center of the state. Last summer I walked from Lawrence to the Oklahoma line. In the next two summers I shall walk thru two other sections of the state. The results of this inventory of the crops and gizzards of some scores of Kansas birds should demonstrate their commercial value.

On my first trip I was accompanied for a part of the journey by one of my students in ornithology at the University of Kansas, where I am an instructor. We put on khaki dresses, the only ones we were to wear for several weeks, and started forth one hot August morning. Our only possessions consisted of a very small knapsack apiece, containing the absolute necessities, a camera, a small shot gun and a dissecting set. Our first stop for a meal was at Menoken. A country store near the road suggested the purchase of a few eatables, but no, the woman there insisted that we should rest while she prepared a real dinner. She opened for us the door of Kansas hospitality and kindness, and no one thereafter ever closed it. Thruout the trip there was always a welcome, an interest, a desire to help, and not once an act of discourtesy from anyone.

## Some Interesting Facts

After dinner we tramped on down the hot, dusty road—it had not rained for weeks—until late afternoon. Then the birds had ceased activity and further hunting was useless. So we sat down under a tree and began to count the crops. This meant removing the crop of every bird and counting the seeds, insects or whatever it contained and tabulating the result in this fashion: Dove No. 4, field near Zeandale, 9 a. m., 27 grains of wheat, 272 sunflower seeds, 200 alfalfa seeds and 93 smartweed seeds.

The gizzard was then removed and tagged, and preserved for later counting. This work always ended our day's labor and left us free to seek lodging for the night. We hoped to obtain lodging at a farm house our first night, but a passing car halted and for the twelfth time that day we were asked to ride. For the first time we accepted. We went to Rossville, to sleep, so we believed, but alas, in summer Rossville never sleeps. In noise it excels Chicago, for along the Golden Belt the tourists rolled on all thru the night, the cars stopping for short intervals in front of the hotel and with snorts and then chugging, on again.

Just before daybreak we were up and ready for our breakfast, but again alas, Rossville does sleep at early breakfast time. We rattled the door of a restaurant until a yawning man opened it and after some urging consented to fry us an egg apiece and make some coffee. He seemed not to mind our departure in the least and we were equally glad to be off down the road toward St. Marys.

On every side the birds were busy feeding and singing. It is no easy task for a lover of birds to suddenly still a wonderful melody and to see the songster fall. It leaves a feeling of regret and all day long those notes are missed from out all the rest. But scientific interest conquered sentiment

and so a few of the songs were hushed.

At noon a man on the way to Funston picked us up. We were near Wamego and since it was Saturday, we decided to spend Sunday there. It was rather an unlucky ride, however. The driver in speeding along failed to see a small gully in the road and before I knew what happened I'd made a very intimate acquaintance with a rib in the car's top. That man certainly had an eye to business. He was an undertaker.

That afternoon and evening we hunted along the Kaw River and brought our first week of survey to an end. Sunday we went to vesper services in the city park. It did, indeed, seem strange to have only a khaki dress for such an occasion but the congregation with one accord gave us a cordial greeting.

Monday again found us out about our business, 12 miles before noon, and neither one aware of the distance. Most of it had been stepped off to the

value of the knowledge thus to be gained. His observation had brought forth good conclusions on his part. As he said the English sparrow at times is a pest, especially in the scattering of chicken mites about the place, but even that did not wholly condemn it, for he had noticed sparrows feeding on the alfalfa weevil and canker worms. The farmer was right, as stomach analyses that summer and the following season showed. The English sparrow is a destroyer of grasshoppers, and weed seed. It is a grain eater, and, while a part of the grain is waste, some of it is taken from the field. A few of the records of the crop contents will show best its food. Sparrow No. 1, two grains of wheat; No. 2, 10 grains of Sudan grass; No. 5, empty; No. 6, five oat grains; No. 14, six kafir and 12 foxtail seeds; No. 22, 26 wheat grains and three caterpillars, and so on. An overabundance and its prolific habits render it a doubtful character but it still

a round face and blue eyes wise beyond their years. After a close survey of me he decided to follow. Finally I joined my companion and we three found a cool spot overlooking the Smoky Hill River and sat down to rest. For the first time our little chap began to talk.

As I said before, the analysis of gizzards is not complete, but so far it shows a large amount of insects and weed seed in crop and gizzard of English sparrows, doves and the two black birds known as Bronze Grackles and redwings. It is true the birds had been feeding on the kafir, too, but then it had not rained in weeks and there was little else for the birds to feed on.

This brings to notice the fact that there are exceptional times when even a beneficial bird may do injury, and that in considering their work one must know their habits at other times and under different conditions. During this trip I found in the crops of doves, a species generally considered as harmless, contents largely composed of wheat. At this season the grain was undoubtedly waste, but in the following summer the doves were killed during harvest, the birds being shot off the shocks, and again it was no uncommon occurrence to count 150 grains of wheat in a single crop. This did not mean, however, that the doves were harmful because they were not numerous enough. But if this were not the case, the damage they might do would to a large extent be overlooked when other examinations showed findings of various weed seeds to the extent of 7,500 in one crop. This at once classes it among the first as a weed seed destroyer.

## Our Most Valuable Assets

The rest of the trip was continued in much the same fashion. From Marquette we walked to Geneseo; then we began the backward trail. At Hutchinson my companion left me and from there on I traveled alone. Nevertheless, hospitality and kindness came to me in double measure. In homes of wealth and homes of the poor I received the best. One wealthy farmer placed his car and time at my disposal. And there was the tin-can dump man living on but \$6 a week. In his home I found a happiness that surpasses understanding. He and his mate were near the end of the sunset road of life and there in a tiny home made up largely from things from the dump they were happy, each the idol of the other and contented in every way.

All of this is not a scientific statement of my investigations. Indeed, it was not meant for such. That is to come later. It is a declaration of my faith in the folks of Kansas and an appreciation of their aid in helping me to find the truth. And this truth may be thus simply stated:

The birds of Kansas are among the most valuable assets. Nature has so endowed birds that they are the most efficient checks against the insect pests of field and orchard. Its rapid digestive system fits a bird for consuming quantities of animal food. If a young man ate as much as a young robin in a day he would consume 17 pounds of beefsteak. But this is not all, many birds are destroyers of weed seeds; in short, there are only a few species that can be classed as really harmful. In other cases where harm comes it is due to an overabundance of the species.

After all the final verdict stands that birds deserve our protection and consideration. Attractive houses and nesting sites should be provided; feeding stations where in winter the birds can find a living should be erected; wild fruit should be allowed to grow and above all the education of young folks in the knowledge of these creatures and their ways is imperative. For after all surveys like the one just related may bring some cold facts before the eyes but it can never teach the real value as well as the living birds show us from year to year.

## A Need for More Trees

BY RAY YARNELL

**O**N THE Western prairies of Kansas in the Buffalo grass country, in many communities, small patches of trees dot the upland. The patches are either square or oblong and the trees are set in rows.

These little patches of trees are all that remain to identify the timber claims of early days. Thru drouth and heat and cold they have struggled to perpetuate the wisdom of the men who sought to conquer the treeless prairies.

To obtain a farm a man promised to plant a certain acreage to timber. Before he could obtain a title the trees had to be planted and growing. Thousands of trees were set on rolling Western upland. Thousands perished but other thousands lived.

The treeless prairie of Western Kansas no longer exists. Trees grow there today almost everywhere.

Kansas can use more trees. Every farm should have some. Eventually every farm will have some. Patches of timber should be found along every creek and stream. Communities can and should have groves suitable for summer picnics.

The great forests of the world are being depleted. Daily thousands of trees which have taken many years to grow fall under the assaults of the saw or the ax. In the far Northwest the forests are being driven farther and farther away.

Always and everywhere there are uses for wood. Most houses are built of it. Lumber is used in machinery. The farm wagon is made largely of wood. The fence post was once part of a tree.

Because the treeless Kansas prairie is famous and its sod has housed pioneers is no reason why it should be perpetuated. The beauty of the prairie can best be appreciated from the shade of a few friendly trees. Trees are the frame in which the prairie picture is brought out most effectively.

Cows and horses love the shadow of green foliage. There they can find rest and protection from heat. The music of leaves and wind is always pleasant.

Kansas has a wonderful opportunity today to make timber history.

tune "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and other war songs. Singing is a form of happiness and happy people do the best work and so we resolved at the start to stay happy and to make others be likewise. We found only one person with a grouch and it was so funny that we finally succeeded in making him laugh about it. And what do you suppose it was all about? He was a railroad station agent, and when I first asked my question he growled. We laughed and told him he was taking it rather hard. This response surprised him and he caught the contagion of the laugh. The day before an elderly woman had waited in the station a long time. Finally he asked her what she was doing, and she had said "None of your business." Just the same he had made it his business 24 hours and acquired a grouch.

The noon hour found us near a most interesting farm called Limberlost, with signs "No hunting allowed." It appealed to us as did the smell of country ham and so we decided to ask for dinner. Again we were favored and after the noon meal the family asked us to remain over night. This we did, because the farmer gave us free range for hunting; he realized the

needs more investigations and a comparative estimate of its worth formed before judgment is passed.

It was with reluctance that we left Limberlost farm. We had found warm friends, but we felt sure that on ahead others would be just as kind. The next night found us at Ogden. In our hunting that evening we came upon a watermelon patch. The owner was on guard and he treated us to the finest melen in the lot.

From there we went to Junction City, there we heard rumors of destruction of kafir by the birds. So bright and early we tramped out to the fields near town to catch the birds feeding. There we found sparrows, largely English, with only one or two of another species, blackbirds, the Bronze Grackle, the redwing and the cowbird flying in and out of the kafir. I at once mounted guard, but soon discovered that the birds had been fired at so often that they scarcely lighted before they again took wing. In a short time the owner appeared to cut the corn but on seeing me standing guard he decided to leave it another day providing I would spend my day there.

Then along the dusty road came a lad of 5 years, barefooted, fat, and with





Illustration shows silos and milk house covered with Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing; Other buildings with Everlastic Shingles.

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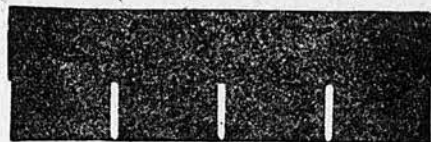


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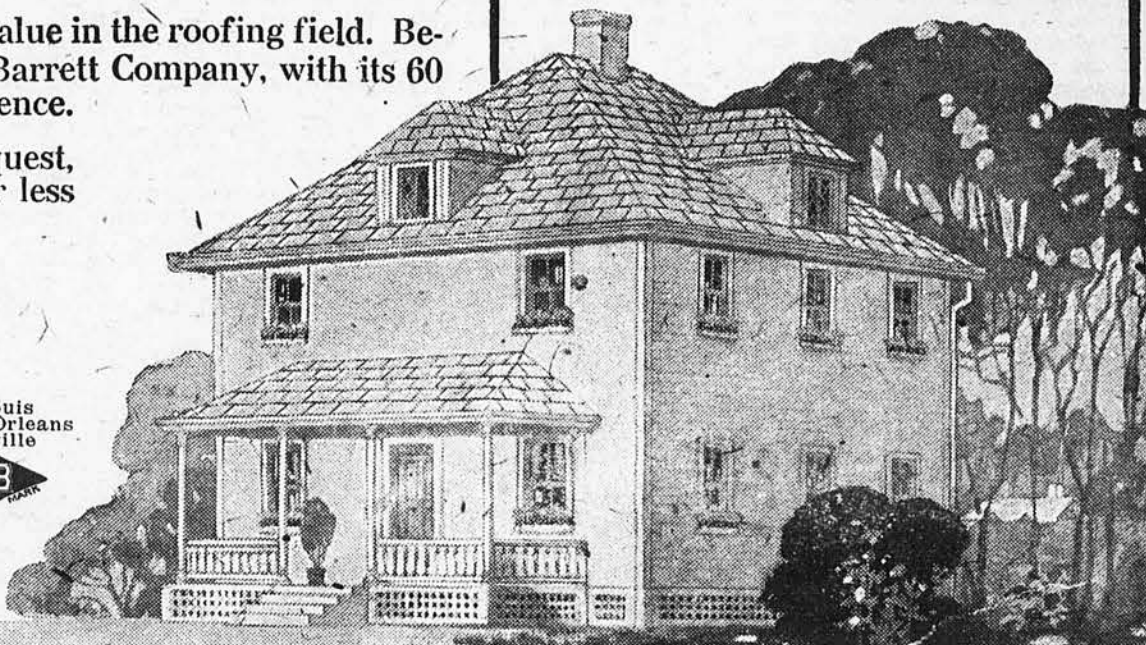
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# To Solve the Labor Problems

*Considerable Progress Will be Made in Kansas in Eliminating the Heavy Abnormal Demand for Hired Hands in Harvest*

By F. B. Nichols

**H**OW CAN the rural labor troubles be solved? Will it be possible in the immediate future to get enough help on Kansas farms to allow normal production?

One hears these questions time after time in farmers' meetings, in talking with farmers, and in letters from every part of the state. Producers are not satisfied with the labor situation today, and many have a very pessimistic belief in the future. It is obvious that the supply of competent hands is not adequate today, and that the quality is not satisfactory to most of the farm owners. What can be done about it?

## No Improvement Soon

Well, I believe that the main thing is to consider a few of the fundamentals first. Of these the most important probably is that we can expect no great improvement soon. With a shortage of 14 million men killed or seriously injured as a result of the Great War which loss has been transferred promptly from Europe to the farms of America because of our close commercial relations, it is not to be expected that there will be any sudden increase in the supply of labor. There may, fortunately, be some progress made in developing a higher standard of efficiency. Farmers are paying good wages to efficient men, and this is having a beneficial effect.

But there are not enough men available in Kansas to do the farm work. That being the case—and it is admitted by almost everyone who has made a study of the situation—it is plain that

the solution must rest in the developing of methods which will allow the help available to produce better results. We must get away from the use of seasonal labor to as great an extent as possible, by reducing the huge acreages of crops which require a great amount of help for short seasons, and by the establishing of systems of diversified cropping which will allow the profitable employing of men all thru the year.

In other words, good crop rotations and real livestock farming are needed in Kansas. They are essential in solving the abnormal farm labor troubles with which we are confronted. The

abundant supply of cheap, seasonal labor which formerly was available for the wheat harvests of this state will never again be seen by this generation. Future farming must be planned with this in view in every instance.

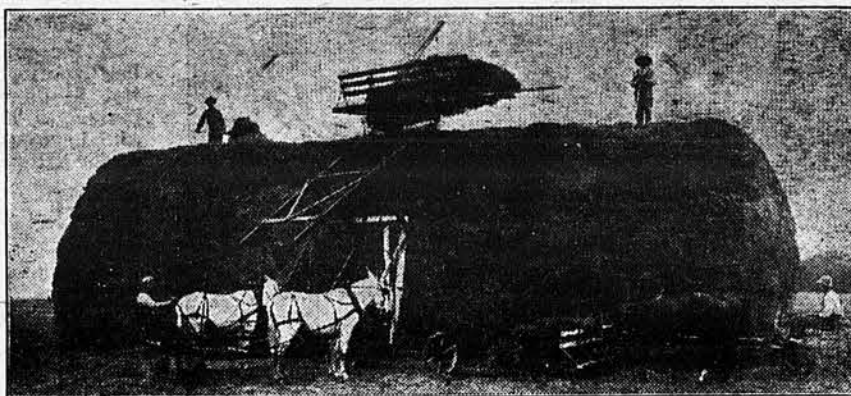
If diversified methods are used, which will allow the profitable employing of men the year around, it will be possible to use married hands to a greater extent, and in this will be one of the leading solutions of the problem. If more reasonably good houses for married hired hands were available on Kansas farms it would be possible to get many families which are not hav-

ing a very happy time of it, in these days of high prices, to move to the country. The cost of living is so high in the cities that the family which has only an ordinary income is having a difficult time in "getting by." Many persons are not getting enough nourishing food; they are in a good condition to listen to the farmer who desires to hire them if he can provide proper living quarters for their families.

## Good Homes Will Help

If good homes are supplied for these married men, and an effort is made to "play up" the advantages of country life, large numbers of the underpaid men of the villages may be moved back to the country. In most cases these men have had farm experience and they would not require a great amount of educational work before being able to do all ordinary farm work. Such men should be allowed a large garden, some fruit, a lot for hogs, the milk from a cow, and all such advantages which the country has. It costs a farmer little or perhaps nothing to be liberal in such matters, and it does much to make the hired hand satisfied with the change he has made. Such advantages frequently will tend to more than overbalance a desire for larger wages.

Then the machinery should be provided for the most efficient possible use of the help which is available. It is a mighty fortunate thing that power farming has been so well developed. It will aid much in solving the abnormal help situation with which Kansas farmers are confronted at this time.



The Use of Labor Saving Machinery and the Employing of Married Hired Men are Two Solutions of the Farm Labor Shortage.

## Study of Modern Homes

*Farmers in Atchison County Recently Visited Some of the Places Where Many Good Conveniences Had Been Installed*

By Mrs. Ida Migliario

**I**F COUNTY livestock tours are beneficial why will not a home convenience tour be equally so? That was the foundation on which Miss Ellen Batchelor, home demonstration agent of Atchison county, built her plans for a study of the modernized homes of that county.

In making arrangements for such a tour Miss Batchelor presented her ideas to homemakers in attendance at community organization meetings and found out from them just what they would like to know about modernizing farm homes. It was evident that water supply systems were first in the minds of those who had not modernized in any way, and it also developed that of those who had started modernization the water systems were the first to be installed. These two facts fitted together nicely for those who were ready to install such systems were anxious to find out from those who had used them just which ones were the most satisfactory.

When the news spread about the county that a farm home water supply tour was to be held March 18 and 19, farm folks who had independent light systems and electric appliances in use in their homes called Miss Batchelor and asked if she would not like to list their home on her tour. It was not long until the list included heating systems and small labor saving devices, and so the committee decided to call the study a home convenience tour.

Three motor cars filled with homemakers started from Atchison at 8:30 on the morning of March 18 and drove to the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Nelson. There several other homemakers and their families joined the crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson live in a home which was built 50 years ago, and during the last two years they had put in several modern conveniences. The floors in this home were of the type in use at the time the house was built. Wide, rough, unevenly laid boards are

difficult to care for and almost impossible to make attractive even when covered with carpet. Mr. Nelson purchased oak veneer and laid over the old floors. The veneer is only 1/4 inch thick and came in the narrow strips of the hardwood floors that are laid now-a-days. By laying the veneer crosswise over the old boards the floors are practically dust proof and they are very warm. Of course this made a much less expensive floor than all hardwood would have been.

Mrs. Nelson likes the oak veneer. She says it is easy to keep clean and always appears attractive. She uses a floor oil polish and mop on all of the rooms and it requires but a few minutes to remove the dust. The floors in the kitchen are covered with veneer, too. The kitchen walls are finished with varnished tile paper, and Mrs. Nelson spoke of liking it because of being able to clean the walls with a damp cloth. A kitchen cabinet is another appliance which Mrs. Nelson lists as a labor saver because everything she wishes to work with is right at her

finger tips on all possible occasions.

Electricity has been put into this home and it not only supplies the house and barns with lights but it also furnishes power for ironing. Mrs. Nelson expects soon to use it for washing. As yet she does not own a vacuum cleaner but she rents one occasionally.

Mr. Nelson put in a simple and inexpensive system which supplies water for kitchen use. It was interesting to stand aside and listen to owner talk to owner about the appliances, and it was almost impossible to get the crowd started to the next home on the list.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Langan have done some remodeling on their home and have been able to utilize space which was wasted. The living room in this house opened off a long hall. The hall was dark and difficult to clean and so it was decided to cut out the partition on the living room side. As a result of this the living room is not only larger but it also is much better lighted. An unused door between the kitchen and another room was closed up and shelves built in so that Mrs.

Langan has some extra cupboard space which she finds very convenient.

Running water is another convenience. The water is pumped into a large tank which rests on a concrete tower and gives sufficient pressure for household use. As yet there has been no system built for the disposal of sewage, but a chemical closet is included in the bathroom equipment. The pipe of the closet goes into the chimney and so there is good ventilation. Mrs. Langan says they empty the closet once a week, but it can go for three weeks without there being any odor. The chemical recommended by the company which makes that particular type of toilet is used for disinfecting the contents.

One of the smaller labor savers which Mrs. Langan is especially proud of is her dish drier. This is a wire rack with rests for different sized dishes. The rack stands in a pan in such a manner as to hold the dishes up from the water. When the dishes are washed they are placed in this rack and rinsed with scalding water. Upon standing they dry, clean and lintless. The silver is placed in a wire basket so it can dry in the same manner. When Mrs. Langan brought out her drier several homemakers in the crowd said: "There comes my stand-by." Others, who did not own one, asked for the name and the address of the manufacturer, due to the enthusiastic praise by the users of this helpful little apparatus.

A vapor stove for summer use and a work table on casters are used and highly recommended by Mrs. Langan.

From the Langan home the crowd, which had grown considerably, proceeded to the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Handke. This is a completely modern home of the cottage type, made comfortably warm by the heat from a pipeless furnace. Mr. Handke had been using both wood and coal in the furnace and he likes the



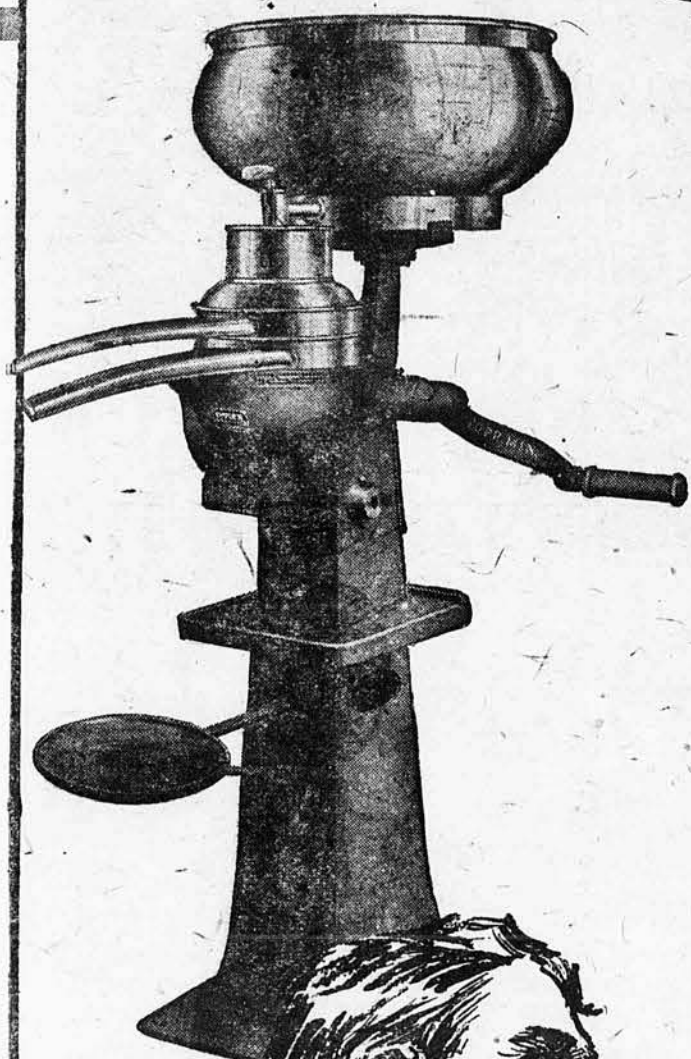
The Country Home of Mrs. Rosa Herzog in Atchison County, Which Has Modern Conveniences That are Very Helpful.

(Continued on Page 46.)



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The Separator with the **MILLION DOLLAR BOWL**



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# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Sister Janie's School Chum Says She Enjoyed Her Visit Immensely But Buddy Would Like to Know Was It Billy or Janie That Interested Her Most?*





## Senator Capper's Washington Comment

IT IS gratifying to know that at last an effort is to be made to compel the war profiteers to disgorge. Uncle Sam will not meekly submit to the highway robbery by which the builders of the army cantonments filched 78 million dollars from his pockets, if Attorney General Palmer follows the advice of the House of Representatives and sues to recover sums aggregating this amount from the profiteering contractors. He may even go farther and prosecute criminally some of the grafters, a resolution advocating such a course having been introduced in the House.

The House committee on War Expenditures after a long and painstaking investigation has found that losses by fraud in the construction of the 16 national army cantonments—totals from 30 to 50 per cent of the cost of the various camps. Camps and hospitals built during the war cost approximately 1,200 million dollars, and of this sum the committee estimates that 78 million dollars is recoverable. The losses by fraud at the individual camps ranged from \$3,346,172 at Camp Travis, Tex., to \$7,243,149 at Camp Lee, Va. Camp Funston, Kan., was in the halfway class, the loss there being estimated at \$4,451,897.

Losses due to waste and extravagance amount to far more than those directly attributable to fraud, and for these losses the cost plus system is held chiefly to blame. Responsibility for this class of losses is placed by the committee on Newton Baker, Secretary of War, who approved the contracts both as head of the War Department and the council of national defense.

### A Bonus for Soldiers

When one contemplates these immense losses due to waste, extravagance and graft, and the huge sums made by army contractors and civilian profiteers while the boys were fighting in France, it is difficult to have patience with those who would withhold a bonus to the fighting men on the ground that the country cannot afford it. The money wasted in the war would have paid the soldier bonus and left a handsome sum over. I am glad to say that Congress is going to enact soldier benefit legislation, and I hope a scheme can be devised to get most of the money to pay the bill from the people who got rich out of the war and from profiteering since the war. Great profits have been covered up in many cases by means of huge stock dividends of corporations. Some plan of taxing these surplus profits into the United States Treasury for the benefit of the service men must be devised.

Personally I favor the four-fold plan of the American Legion and I am sure legislation along this line or one very similar will be passed by this Congress. A system of compensation for every soldier, sailor and marine of at least \$1 a day for every day in service, the formation of a corporation to issue bonds and lend money to them for buying homes in town or country, and an opportunity for vocational education are among the methods suggested, thus giving the service man an option.

### Place for Economy

There is no denying that this will mean an immense sum of money, but then Congress will have to make it up by economizing in other directions. I feel there is an obligation to the soldiers on the part of the government that cannot be ignored. One good way to meet this is to cut out the river and harbor graft. Senator Curtis and I both voted against the proposed Senate increases in the River and Harbor Bill, favoring the reduced appropriations made in the Bill as it passed the House. I hope to see the champions of smaller appropriations for this purpose win out in the conference between the two Houses.

### Uncle Sam's Navy

Our Navy expenditures also are getting clear out of bounds. I believe in a strong navy, but we are going too

strong in this direction. Congressman Mondell, Republican leader in the House, pointed out that the appropriation of 425 million dollars carried in the Navy Bill this year, exceeds by 120 million dollars Great Britain's proposed naval expenditures. As a result when the building program thus provided for is completed Great Britain's navy alone of all the nations will be comparable with ours. So far as Japan is concerned, she is clear out of the running, with but four dreadnaughts to our 17 and 10 more building. No longer will the jingoes be able to stimulate navy expenditures with cries of the "Yellow Peril." Japan is now finding it difficult to get steel even for the building of merchant ships.

### Militarism Defeated

Universal compulsory military training has met utter defeat for this session. In this desirable result the petitions and letters from the agricultural sections of the Middle West had a great influence with members of Congress. Petitions signed by more than 100,000 farmers of the Southwest were presented by me to the Senate just before the question came up for discussion. The defeat of universal military training at this session does not mean that the fight is at an end. It is true the opposition in the Senate finally grew so strong that the universal compulsory training adherents themselves withdrew the proposals, but a part of this opposition is due merely to political expediency. Some Senators on both sides opposed compulsory training wholly because they did not dare favor it with a Presidential election coming on. After the election is past the compulsory training adherents will seek supporters among such Senators and a strong fight to establish such a system will be made at the next session of Congress.

I fought the compulsory system both in the Military Affairs Committee and in the Senate, not alone because I knew that the people of Kansas are overwhelmingly against the system, but because I am opposed to it on principle. It is unAmerican and undemocratic. I favor a strong national defense, including a well-equipped army, a strong National Guard and an up to date navy and air-service, but I am unalterably opposed to Prussianizing our military system and to grafting a Prussianized militarism on to our American army organization. Such a system is destructive of our free American institutions and must never be tolerated in free America.

### Presidential Possibilities

As the time for the Republican national convention approaches there is more and more uncertainty as to the outcome and I have heard more talk in Washington in the last few days of the possibility of a dark horse candidate being nominated. The names most frequently heard in this connection are Allen of Kansas, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Coolidge of Massachusetts and Sproul of Pennsylvania. Three of these—Allen, Coolidge and Sproul—are governors. Governor Allen's name is heard quite as frequently as any of the others. There is also much talk of Governor Allen for vice president, especially in the event that General Wood is nominated for President. Governor Allen's strike record has won favorable comment among the political leaders of the East. Senator Lenroot is in no sense an active candidate, but his name likewise is frequently mentioned as a dark horse possibility.

### The Peace Resolution

The Peace Resolution passed by the House will, if passed by the Senate and signed by the President, restore this country to a condition of peace in its relations with Germany. I favor this resolution because I think it is of prime importance that this country get back to normal conditions in its relations with the rest of the world. Everybody knows that the war is over except in name. The Senate majority

offered the President an opportunity to obtain formal peace in the usual manner by agreeing to the treaty of peace with American protective reservations. The President saw fit to command his followers in the Senate to reject this plan of restoring peace. Now he has another plan offered him.

The other belligerent nations are again trading with Germany and the Peace Resolution presents a plan for putting America on an equal footing with them. If the President declines to take advantage of this opportunity, he will for the third time have kept us out of peace, just as four years ago he took credit for keeping us out of war. It would have been much better to have taken the treaty with the Lodge Americanizing reservations, especially as England and France had signified that the reservations were acceptable to them, but since the President would not consent to that plan, Congress has done only its duty in presenting another plan for his approval. It is senseless that this country should be kept in a condition of nominal war 18 months after the armistice was entered into, and the people be compelled to labor under the disadvantages of the special war legislation which was intended to be repealed with the cessation of hostilities.

### Reimburse Wheat Men

A Bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Tincher and in the Senate by myself to reimburse persons who had wheat on hand in 1917 when Mr. Hoover's Food Administration marked the price down 60 cents a bushel overnight. This was plain confiscation, and if the government is to adopt the policy of reimbursing persons who lost money by reason of necessary war acts, farmers who had 60 cents of the market value of their wheat confiscated are as much entitled to such reimbursement as anyone else.

I do not expect this Bill to pass during this session of Congress, and it may never be passed. The measure was brought about in this way. Recently a number of large grain dealers and elevator men appeared before the House Agriculture Committee and represented that they had lost large sums of money by reason of having great quantities of wheat in storage at the time the government arbitrarily fixed the price 60 cents below the market price. Mr. Tincher and I decided that if the government was to pay these grain dealers for the losses they had suffered by the action of Mr. Hoover's Food Administration, it might as well be understood that we would demand like consideration for the farmer who had grain on hand at the same time and lost just as heavily as the dealers. There is no more reason why the government should reimburse the elevator owner who had wheat in his elevator than he should the farmer who had wheat in his bin out on the farm, 2 or 3 or 5 or 10 or 20 miles away. So we introduced the Bill putting the farmer on the same basis as the elevator owner; if one is to be paid, let the other be paid.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.



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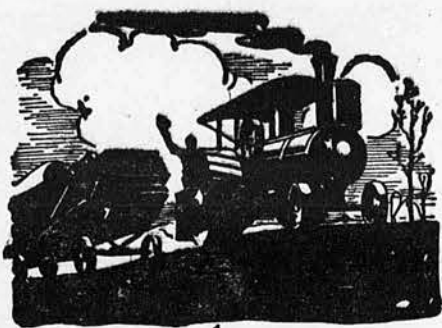
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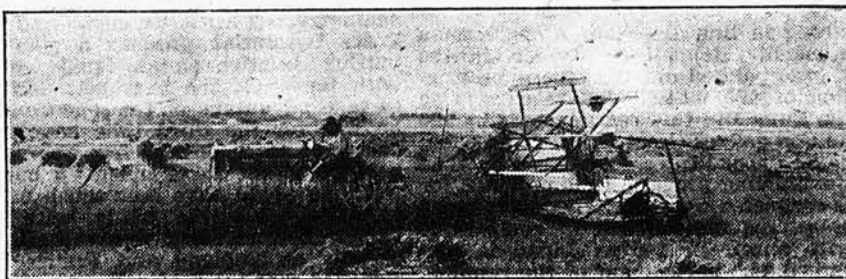
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# No Profits in Wheat Crop

Many Kansas Farmers Lose Money Raising Grain

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



MANY persons in the East and especially in most of the large Eastern manufacturing cities during the past year have been unjustly accusing Western farmers of profiteering in wheat and other food products, but recent investigations conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college and by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, to determine the cost of production of wheat, show that much of it was produced at a loss rather than a profit. The investigations conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college clearly demonstrated that when the yield was less than 12 to 13 bushels to the acre no real profit could be expected. These investigations will be continued by the Kansas State Agricultural college during the present year on a more elaborate and thorough scale that will bring out much additional information that will be of interest to everyone.

### How Reports Were Gathered

The Kansas state board of agriculture, thru J. C. Mohler, its energetic and efficient secretary, has also conducted an extensive investigation which shows that a large portion of the wheat crop of 1919 was produced at considerable loss to the farmers of the state. Special importance attaches to this report on account of the pre-eminence of Kansas in wheat production, since in 1919 Kansas produced one-fifth or 20 per cent of the winter wheat crop of the United States.

The report is a summary of state-

ments of farm facts by farmers which were collected by the Kansas state board of agriculture in December, 1919, by means of a questionnaire mailed to farmers whose names were obtained from the files of the office of the board and thru 460 local organizations of the Grange and the Farmers' Union, 35 county agricultural agents, and 102 rural bankers. The 2,040 wheat growers from whom statements were received represent every county in the state, both landowners and tenants, and small as well as large producers. Their aggregate experiences in wheat growing in Kansas cover 31,792 years; and the combined area of their farms is 491,062 acres.

The board in its investigations endeavored to show clearly the factors of material weight in the cost of producing wheat and their application to wide areas of the state, rather than to give minute analyses of single farms or small groups of farms. The report shows the cost an acre rather than the cost a bushel, because the acre cost is less affected by the yield than the cost a bushel. The cost was determined for the crop of 1919 only, but much of the data obtained will be useful in computing the cost in future years.

### Loss is 43 Cents

The average cost of producing an acre of wheat in Kansas for the crop of 1919 was \$25.20 and the average return an acre was \$24.77 on that portion of the crop marketed by December 1, 1919. From this it appears that on 66 per cent of the wheat the return was 43 cents an acre less than the cost of production for the state as a whole. In the central section or the principal wheat belt the cost exceeded the return by \$1.52 an acre when only expenses that may be exactly determined are charged against the crop.

In the eastern division the cost an acre was \$33.75 and the return was \$33.60, thus showing a loss of 15 cents an acre. The only section in which there was a profit was the western division where the cost of production was \$18.60 an acre and the return was \$20.46 an acre, thus showing a profit of \$1.89 an acre.

In commenting on the losses, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, says: "The losses reported really do not show the full extent of the loss because it is impossible to express in exact figures and to include in the expense account certain factors by which the wheat grower is materially affected. If the return from the crop had been exactly equal to the cost as computed in the investigation, the farmer would have received possibly 5 per cent interest for the use of capital represented by land, buildings, and equipment used for wheat. He would have received the going wage of a farm hand for his labor, or for the greater part of the time devoted to wheat amounting to \$55 a month and board. He would have received a compensation of \$2.50 a day for his services as manager for the time devoted to wheat averaging 97 days besides giving him sufficient allowances to cover necessary repairs and replacements, and one-third of his house rent. He also would have received some protection against crop failures thru charging to the acres harvested the cost of seed and seeding for acres that are on the average abandoned annually. However, nothing is allowed the farmer for the loss of the fertility of his soil, nothing for idle time due to the seasonal character of his vocation, nothing in the nature

of overtime allowances for long working days during the busy seasons. It is evident that it would be difficult to evaluate these charges against the crop. It has been estimated that the depletion in soil caused by a wheat crop in this state is \$7.29 an acre of which only \$3.03 may be recovered by plowing under the straw.

"The farmer's return from a wheat crop is mainly in cash and broadly speaking, in a lump sum, while many of the expenses incurred in its production do not call for cash expenditures or may be deferred. For these and other reasons the cash balance in a wheat grower's hands in the fall cannot be taken as a measure of profit.

"The fact that a farmer is not necessarily 'out of pocket' in cash to the full extent of his loss on this crop, because in his capacities as a capitalist, a manager, and a laborer a considerable portion of the charges against the crop are payable to the farmer himself, does not make the loss less real or less serious. When the food supply of the country is maintained without a reasonable return for the use of the capital required, or compensation for the skill expended, or a just wage for labor, farmers sustain a loss. There must be a real and a substantial profit—not merely a December appearance of profit—if the needs of consumers are to be satisfied. Liberal production will not be continued at a loss nor without the stimulus of profit."

### Production Cost \$1.99 a Bushel

M. Mohler's report shows that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat for the entire state was \$1.99; for the eastern division, \$2.07; for the central division, \$2.09 and for the western division, \$1.69. The average yield for the eastern division was 16.4 bushels an acre; for the central division, 12 bushels an acre and for the western division, 11 bushels an acre.

The items entering into the acre cost of production of wheat in the eastern, central and western divisions of Kansas were distributed in the following respective amounts: Use of land and buildings, \$9.73, \$7.27, and \$3.15; use of machinery, \$1.90, \$1.62, and \$1.23; cost of seed, \$2.92, \$2.44, and \$1.72; seedbed preparation, \$3.92, \$2.77, and \$2.14; harvesting, \$4.38, \$3.32, and \$2.49; threshing, \$5.17, \$3.63, and \$3.22; hauling to market, 92 cents, 67 cents, and 99 cents; insurance, 33 cents, 60 cents, and 76 cents; fertilizer, \$1.15, 75 cents, and 14 cents; interest on seedbed and seed 52 cents, 40 cents and 30 cents; crop risk 78 cents, \$1.25, and \$1.87; correction for rent, 62 cents, 3 cents and 85 cents; management, \$3.08, \$1.39, and \$1.12. Adding these respective amounts we have the gross cost an acre for the eastern division \$35.42, for the central division \$26.14 and for the western division \$19.99. After deducting credit for straw and pasture of \$1.67 for the eastern division, \$1.54 for the central division and \$1.39 for the western division a net acre cost is shown of \$33.75 for the eastern division, \$24.60 for the central division and \$18.60 for the western division.

### Largest Gains in the West

It will be noted that the average acre cost of production tends to decrease from east to west, mainly because of the lower value of the land, more extensive methods, and lighter seeding. Threshing costs were 31 1/2 cents a bushel in the eastern division, 30 1/4 for the central division, and 29 1/4 cents a bushel in the western division. Many other interesting points were brought out in the report but our limited space will not permit us to enter into a discussion of all of them at this time. The report demonstrates clearly that Kansas wheat growers are not profiteers and that the enormous wheat yields produced by them during the Great War were grown from patriotic motives rather than from the stimulus of any great profit that came to them. Now that the Great World War has closed farmers must be permitted to make a reasonable profit on their wheat, livestock, and other farm products or they will be compelled to produce only enough for their own use and devote the rest of their time and energies to things that will insure them greater and more reasonable profits.

Rural truck express routes from the larger cities are rapidly putting inland towns on the same basis as railroad towns.

## Health and Economy Rule Your Table Cup

when you make your meal-time beverage

## Instant Postum

Its rich coffee-like flavor satisfies and its freedom from any harmful ingredient, such as the coffee drug caffeine, makes it a better drink for young and old.

There has been no raise in price and the high quality of Postum is always maintained.

**"There's a Reason"**

Made by POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY  
Battle Creek, Mich.

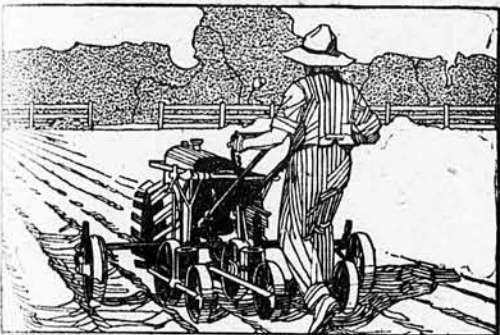




"Beating the Game" is an interesting little booklet full of valuable information you will be very much interested in. We have a copy ready to mail to you if you just fill out the coupon and mail today.



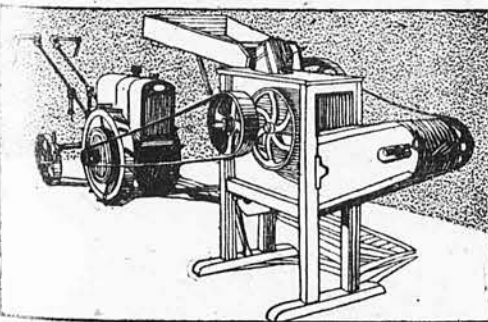
Discing can be done faster and at less expense with the Utilitor



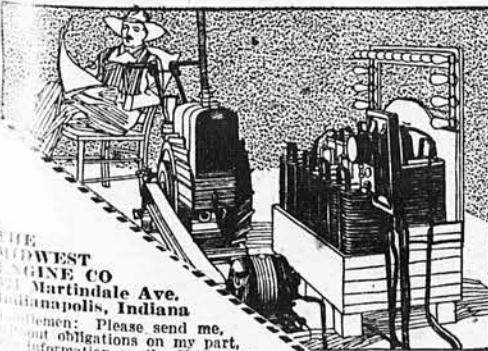
A Utilitor and three-row gang seeder will drill or hill 35 different kinds of seeds



The Utilitor has no equal for one-row nursery truck garden or berry cultivation



One of many belt uses: Operating corn sheller



This farm lighting unit, Utilite, is made especially for the Utilitor.

## You Simply Can't Farm Under Present Conditions to the Best Advantage Without a Utilitor

Farmers are making **REAL MONEY** by using their brains and letting the Utilitor do the work. This whole UTILITOR proposition is purely a matter of **DOLLARS and SENSE**. To show a Profit on your farm you must make more money and **SPEND LESS**.

By working **TWENTY-FOUR HOURS** a day, if need be, at a cost to you of approximately **FIVE CENTS AN HOUR** for "gas" and oil, the Utilitor cuts farm wages in half,

saves horse feed, and shaves your table expenses by ridding you of a lot of **HUNGRY "HANDS."** It does all that one good strong horse can do **PLUS** all that one good gasoline engine can do. It is made by the Midwest Engine Company—one of the strongest and fairest factories in America—a factory that absolutely guarantees the Utilitor to **DO** its work properly. This guarantee is **IRON CLAD** and means exactly what it says.

# MIDWEST UTILITOR

### The Safest and Most Practical Orchard and Fruit Worker Yet Devised

The Utilitor is especially well adapted for work in orchards. We offer a disc, spike tooth harrow, spring tooth harrow and a set of cultivating tools, any of which are suitable for orchard cultivation. With our hitches a wide range of adjustments for these various tools is possible. The Utilitor is only 36 inches high, permitting cultivation beneath low hanging branches much closer to trunks of trees than is possible when horses are used. There is no danger of the Utilitor nipping fruit and branches. It is so easily controlled that the operator need have no fear of injuring trunks of trees, surface roots or branches as is the case with horse cultivation.

### Cuts Expenses to the Bone and Does Better Work for The Truck Gardener

A number of implements which we recommend for use with the Utilitor

are especially adapted to the truck gardener's use. The three row gang seeder permits the drilling or hilling of 35 different kinds of seeds in rows varying in width from 9 to 36 inches. Our one row cultivator and disc are adapted for cultivation both astride and between rows, for the Utilitor has a vertical clearance of 8 inches and a horizontal clearance of 10 inches between the bull wheels. Equipped with cultivating rims the Utilitor is 18 inches wide, so it may easily pass between the rows of larger crops. Our three row cultivator is designed to cultivate the crops planted with the three row gang seeder. With our set of cultivating tools a number of combinations can be arranged for various kinds of cultivating, both deep and shallow, astride or between rows of different widths.

### The Utilitor Will Thoroughly Motorize Your Farm

The Utilitor is a portable gas engine for driving belt machinery requiring not over 3 horse power. Remember this machine will move from job to job under its own power.

It is the untiring friend of man and woman. It gladly helps lift the burden of work around the house or barn yard. Some of the belt uses of the Utilitor are, operating corn sheller, cream separator, washing machine, churn, and charging batteries for an electric lighting set. It can also be used, in conjunction with a cart, to feed stock or haul one horse loads around the place.

No self-propelled farm equipment designed in recent years offers a wider range of usefulness in the field or on the belt than a Utilitor.

### DEALERS

The Utilitor is the most active merchandise on the market today because farmers **NEED** it 365 days out of the year. Our selling plan is so complete and thoroughly financed that we are positive our plan will interest you. Territory is being rapidly allotted. **WRITE FOR OUR SELLING PLAN TODAY!**

**MIDWEST ENGINE COMPANY, Indianapolis, U. S. A.**

## Dependable Power

THE MIDWEST ENGINE CO.  
221 Martindale Ave.  
Indianapolis, Indiana

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation on my part, information on the Utilitor as asked below:

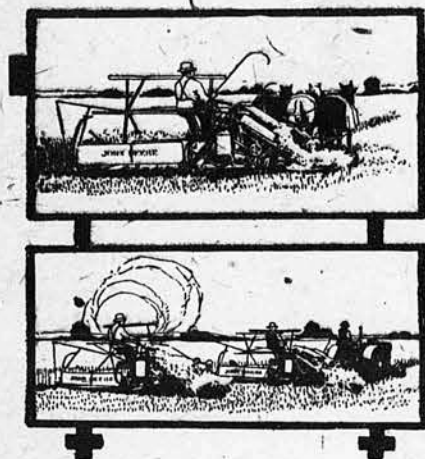
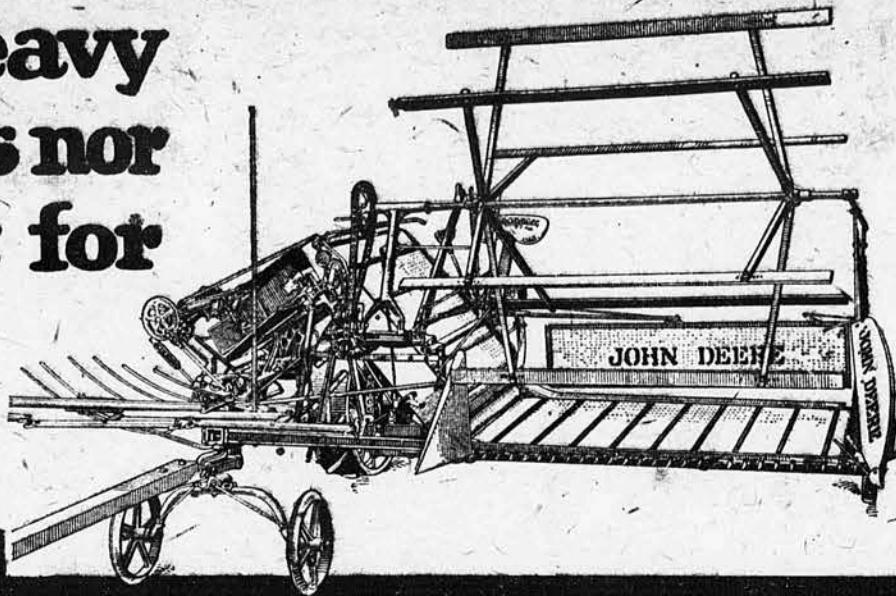
☐ Booklet "Beating the Game" ☐ Who is my nearest dealer?

If you will give us the information requested we will be better able to show you how the Utilitor fits your particular problem.)

Town.....acres. I have under cultivation.....acres.  
I am raising..... Nature of soil.....  
Slope?..... Rolling?..... Hilly?.....  
Name.....  
City..... State .....



## Not too Heavy for Horses nor Too Light for Tractors



**W**HEN you buy a John Deere Grain Binder you have assurance of two important things. It is an exceptionally light draft binder for operation behind your horses, and it has ample strength for most severe operation behind your tractor.

### JOHN DEERE GRAIN BINDER

Because of its great strength—ability to stand twists and strains in severe conditions—the John Deere is easy on the horses. Don't overlook this important quality. The rigid construction prevents the working parts from getting out of alignment. The drive chains, the drive shafts, the sickle, and canvases all run true—no binding to cause heavy draft. This construction also prevents excessive wear and breakage even in the roughest, hilliest land.

In many other respects, also, the John Deere is a better built binder. Its main bearings are self-aligning. It has a stronger main frame; better built wheels; more rigid platform; greater capacity; a better constructed and a more dependable binder attachment.

Its bundle carrier is easy to operate, and because of the adjustments provided, the carrier can be kept in easy working order during the life of the machine.

Its Quick Turn Tongue Truck is distinctive. The axle of the truck is flexibly mounted. The wheels hold to the ground, taking off side draft

from the horses, and keeping the binder running straight. Square turning is another advantage of this truck.

The John Deere Binder is regularly equipped with Quick Turn Tongue Truck for operation with horses. Special tractor hitches can be furnished. The change from horse to tractor operation is quickly made.

You will get real satisfaction from the John Deere. You will find it an exceptionally profitable binder investment. It will give you more years of dependable service, and the cost for upkeep will be lower.

#### A Big Harvester Book For You Free

This fully illustrates and describes this binder and other John Deere harvesting tools. An interesting and profitable booklet for you to have. Write today. Drop a card to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet GB-411.

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

## Aspirin

Name "Bayer" identifies genuine Aspirin introduced in 1900.



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

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

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Also larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

## "A Word to the Wise" says the Good Judge



You want real chewing satisfaction.

A little of the Real Tobacco Chew lasts so much longer than the old kind.

You don't need a fresh chew nearly as often—so it costs no more to chew this class of tobacco.

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

### Put Up In Two Styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

## Classified Ads Get Results

### And Capper Knows

Senator Arthur Capper made a masterly plea in the Senate the other day for the farmer. There is no man in Congress today who has better knowledge of the conditions of farm life than has Senator Capper, for while he is not a practical farmer, he studies the farm problems all the time, and has been in such close touch with the farmers of Kansas that he knows not only their conditions, but their needs and demands as well. In his speech he uttered some truths that the whole country should heed, for if we do not, there is trouble ahead. Among the many pointed things Senator Capper said, here are a few:

"The farmers, during the war, were made the goat by lawmakers, middle men and profit hogs.

"While the hog market has fallen nearly half, in recent months, retail prices of pork have continued to climb.

"The United States is heading toward bankruptcy in its beef cattle supply.

"The average income of the American farmer is less than one-half the average wage of a carpenter, a bricklayer or a painter.

"Farmers sold their potatoes for \$1.50 a bushel, but the consumer is now paying \$4 a bushel for those same potatoes.

"You can't hand the young men of farms a supply of inflated atmosphere about the beauties of farm life, and then ask them to produce hogs at a loss of \$5 to \$6 a hundred and make any impression upon them.

"Unless substantial rewards are given for farm work, a food shortage is inevitable.

"To help agriculture we must curb food gamblers and stock exchange sharks. As a start in a constructive program let us first eliminate profiteering, encourage co-operation and take up a study of the land question with a view to making life not only profitable but enjoyable on the farm."—Lawrence Gazette.

### Lilac Time in Kansas

The lilac is known and grown generally because of its hardiness, richness and freedom of bloom, its delicate fragrance, handsome foliage, good habit, vigor, healthfulness and easy culture.

Grown singly or in masses its effect on the lawn is always pleasing and satisfactory, and every one who possesses a lilac bush or bushes feels that he has something valuable, that will give a good return regularly every year. The older the bush is, providing it has been taken proper care of, the better the yield of flowers. And this is desirable—all things do not improve with age. Oftentimes we see bushes flowering profusely under the most adverse conditions, having been neglected and even abused at times.

The lilac may be employed advantageously in a variety of ways: for hedges, screens, massing, for shutting out objectionable views and hiding unsightly buildings—or, when planted alone, it makes a good bush, grows rapidly, flowers profusely, has a good, thick foliage, is free from insects and always appears well.

A lilac needs little pruning, except that occasionally the knife may be employed to keep the plant in good shape. It is a good plan to remove the faded blooms at the end of the flowering season.

As the lilac starts to grow early in the spring it is best to plant early. It endures bad treatment but responds quickly to care, and the blooms are greatly improved on plants which have received proper attention.

### To Aid Motor Truck Routes

An excellent bulletin on How and Where to Establish Motor Truck Routes has been issued by the Firestone Ship by Truck Bureau, Akron, Ohio. This gives the results of a careful survey of the motor truck routes of the country, with the essentials required for success, as indicated by this study. Every man who is interested in motor transportation should have a copy; it may be obtained free from the bureau.

Kansas should double its acreage of alfalfa as soon as possible.



# The Small Tractors Lead

Most Buyers Prefer Machines of Average Cost

BY CHARLES EDGARS

**T**HRASHIN' machine! Here comes a thrashin' machine!" Thus a small boy heralded the wonder and in a minute a score of children were racing down the street of the small town where I lived. Being too old to join in the mad race, I nevertheless walked out to the street and for the first time viewed "in the flesh" a tractor with an internal combustion engine. That was more than a decade ago and what a tractor it was.

Larger than most of the steam traction engines, it was capable of pulling five or six plows, but it had to have room. A short turning radius was not one of its advantages; it was built for big areas, and incidentally was owned by the largest landholder in our county. The consensus of opinion was that no other man in the county could afford to use one.

## Most Popular Size

And in that county today are more than 200 tractors, owned in part by the men who scoffed at that first unwieldy machine. But in a decade the tractor has become a different "animal." The horse, we are told, was once the size of a dog, but by centuries of development became the 1,800-pound draft animal of today. The tractor in less than a score of years has passed thru the same development, backward. And the question naturally follows: Why the small tractor?

The question of the right size tractor to buy vexes nearly every farmer who has decided upon power farming. Shall it be a 12-20 or a 30-60? In a large measure his success with the tractor depends upon his answer. It is not my purpose to attempt to answer for him, but to discuss a marked tendency in tractor construction and buying, and to point out in a limited way the reasons for this tendency.

Go to the warehouses of your local dealers, to those of state distributors, or to the fields of your neighbors and you will find the small or medium-size tractor predominating. Here and there will be found the giant machine rivaling in size the largest steam traction engine, but they are few and far between on the farms of the Mid-West.

## Demands of Average Farms

Of the six machines participating in the Winnipeg Tractor Demonstration in 1908, three were capable of pulling three bottoms; one could pull five and two drew six. In 1911 the ratio had changed until there were only two pulling three bottoms, while 24 were rated to pull more; three of the number being 10-plow tractors and six rated for eight bottoms. In 1912 not a single machine rated for three bottoms took part in the demonstration, but this year at the National Tractor Show in Kansas City, the smaller machines outnumbered all others.

That there is a place for the large tractor cannot be disputed, but is that place on the average farm?

The first thing that a farmer naturally considers is the initial cost. Few men, especially those making their first tractor purchase, care to put from \$3,500 to \$5,000 in a machine. It must pay big returns to warrant the investment, and the farmer has not figured the returns from his machinery as closely as has the manufacturer. The difference in cost is illustrated by a group of Minnesota farmers, 87 of whom own 3-plow machines and 10 using 4-bottom or larger. The 87 paid an average of \$1,450 for their tractors, while those with 4-bottom machines paid \$1,950 and those operating six plows paid an average of \$2,600. And so we see the first reason for the 3-plow tractor.

The next consideration, as I see it, is the amount of work the machine will perform. Most men do not care to invest in a tractor unless it will plow more than four horses can, and as a general proposition it may be said that the 3-plow machine does this. Not only does it handle a bigger load, but it does the work faster and is not affected by the heat. In fact, it works better in hot weather.

Now it might be urged that we carry

that argument to a logical conclusion and say that therefore he should buy a 6-plow machine, which would do the work even faster. But here enter the factors that each man must decide for himself. Is his acreage great enough, and his individual fields large enough to warrant the additional expense. The 3-bottom machine usually has a short turning radius which saves time on turns and allows close plowing near fence lines.

And plowing is only part of the tractor's work. The machine that will pull three plows will operate the ensilage cutter, the grinder, the wood saw and the small thresher. Would it pay to use a larger machine for these tasks?

The element of labor cost always enters into the discussion of the proper size of tractor. In general it can be said that the labor cost is constant and that it costs no more to operate a big machine than it does a small one. In road work, or in big acreage work, it would seem that herein the big-tractor men have a very valid and important

refutation of the small-tractor men's argument to use two or three small machines instead of one large one. With the present cost of farm labor, this element must always be considered. But on the farm of medium size the labor cost must be weighted against the possibilities of the machine for various tasks, and hence is not of prime importance. Its chief importance is that it makes up a considerable part of the hour cost of operation.

The hour cost and the cost of plowing an acre are important. From 200 farmers operating tractors, it was found that the average hour cost of operation was 94 cents for a 2-plow machine, \$1.24 for a 3-plow machine, \$1.52 for a 4-plow machine and \$2.13 for one pulling six plows. It is readily seen that the hour cost varies directly with the size of machine and the figures do not mean much until translated into the terms of accomplishment and cost. For these same machines it was found that the 2-plow machines plowed 1 acre at a cost of \$1.58, the 3-bottom machine at a cost of \$1.55, the 4-plow machine at a cost of \$1.52, while the 6-plow tractor did the work for \$.63. And that shows another reason why most men buy the medium-size machine.

Another element which many farmers consider is traction. Some favor

(Continued on Page 48.)

## Be An Expert In Autos and Tractors

Earn \$90. to \$300 a month or start a business of your own. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by practical experience with tools on modern automobiles and tractors. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diplomas given. First and largest mechanical school in the Southwest. Illustrated book "The Way To A Better Job", explains everything. Write for free copy.

**Bartlett's**  
Wichita Auto & Tractor School  
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## FACTORY-TO-RIDER

**SAVES YOU MONEY**  
Buy direct and save \$10 to \$20 on a bicycle. **RANGER BICYCLES** now come in 44 styles, colors and sizes. Greatly improved; prices reduced. **WE DELIVER FREE** to you on approval and 30 days trial, actual riding test. **EASY PAYMENTS** if desired, at a small advance over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices. **TIRES**, lamps, wheels, parts, supplies at half usual prices. Do not buy a bicycle, tires, or sundries until you get our big free Ranger catalog, low prices and liberal terms. A postal brings everything. **HEAD CYCLE COMPANY** Dept. T 177 Chicago



## Specially Designed for the Fordson Tractor

**A**GRICULTURAL engineers and designers of motor driven farm machinery have proved that better results can be secured from tractor operation by using equipment specially designed for the make of tractor employed.

For the Fordson tractor, there has been specially designed the Little Giant tractor belt—and thousands of farmers have found that it is the most satisfactory belt to use with the Fordson. If yours is an average farm, over 40% of your tractor work should be belt work. Your tractor can be used every month on some kind of belt driven machinery, thus giving you a greatly increased return from your investment in the tractor as well as getting the work done quicker, better and more profitably.

The Little Giant tractor belt is endless and

is built of four-ply of extra weight, highest grade canvas, specially treated to increase its toughness and wearability. The Little Giant Belt, because of its extra stitching on the edges, is practically free from the effects of edge wear. Because of its special design the Little Giant belt will run straight and true, always.

Its slip-proof grip makes possible the delivery of full power of the Fordson to the belt machine and the full benefit of satisfactory performance of thresher, sheller, grinder, ensilage cutter, hay-baler and other power driven machinery.

Your Fordson dealer has a stock of the three lengths of Little Giant belts—50 ft., 75 ft. and 100 ft. If he hasn't, write us direct.

## United States Rubber Company

Chicago, Ill.  
Distributed by

WATSON TRACTOR CO., Wichita, Kan.

G. W. O'MALEY TRACTOR CO., Kansas City, Mo.

For sale by all authorized Fordson Dealers



## Weeds are Like Flies



A WEED is like a fly. Give it a good start, and before you know it, you have hundreds, thousands, millions—instead of just one! We kill the flies to protect ourselves against diseases that they so readily spread; we kill weeds to save our crops from being smothered. "Swat the weed" should be just as popular a slogan as "Swat the fly."

And when it comes to killing off weeds, there is no more efficient tool than an **International Corn Cultivator**. Because these cultivators are furnished with *adjustable bearings*, making it possible to take up all play from wear, it is easy to keep the cultivator close against the corn row.

This is practically impossible with a cheap, flimsy cultivator that has only *bored bearings*, because there is no provision to take up wear. As a result, after the cultivator has been used a short time, the wheels wobble badly and every time they strike a bump or rock they twist to the side instead of riding straight over the obstruction, causing the cultivator to dodge into the nearest corn hill with disastrous consequences. If, to avoid this, the cultivator gangs are set closer together a strip of weeds will be left along the corn rows on each side. Rely on **International**.

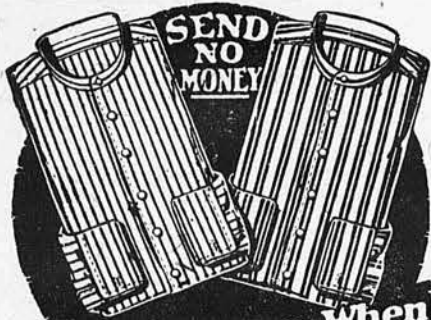
There are other desirable features aside from the adjustable bearing, which are sure to interest you in **International Cultivator** design and construction. See your **International** dealer about these cultivators the next time you are in town.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA

U.S.A.



**SEND NO MONEY**  
**Pay Mailman When Shirts are Delivered**  
**BOTH FOR \$3.98**

In order to prove to you that we are giving values in wearing apparel that you cannot duplicate elsewhere, we will send you two or more of these high quality Percale shirts without a cent of money down—just send name and address, giving size and color wanted—we will send them to you by Parcel Post prepaid. On arrival you pay the mailman our low introductory price of Only \$3.98 for two. If on examination you don't find these shirts to be the best value you have ever seen—if you are not delighted with your bargain, return them at our expense and we will refund your money.

These handsome negligee dress shirts of striped fine Percale are made in coat style. Cut full and well made. French double turn back cuffs—pearl buttons—laundry perfectly—attractive colors. Choice of white with blue stripes, white with lavender stripes or white with black stripes. Sizes 14½ to 17. While our stock lasts, we will sell two for only \$3.98. Order by No. 118A901.

**THE HOWARD LUX CO.**  
Dept. 116, Sweetland Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio



**TIRES** 1/3 LESS

Perfect new tires, all sizes, non-skid or plain, fabric or cord. Prepaid on approval. \$9.00 to 10,000 Miles Guaranteed. Catalog Free. Agents Wanted. Service Auto Equipment Corporation. 308 Service Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## FEED!

100 lbs. Brooks Best Calf Meal.....	\$ 6.00
500 lbs. Brooks Best Calf Meal.....	28.75
100 lbs. Brooks Best Meat Mash.....	\$ 4.50
500 lbs. Brooks Best Meat Mash.....	21.25
100 lbs. Brooks Best Chick- Starter.....	\$ 5.50
500 lbs. Brooks Best Chick- Starter.....	26.25

The above prices F. O. B. cars Ft. Scott, Kansas, for local shipment, if your Dealer can't supply you.

Brooks Best Calf Meal will raise calves at one-fourth cost. One pound of calf meal is equal to a gallon of the cow's whole milk.

Brooks Best Meat Mash is a dry mash feed, composed of dried milk, meat scraps, etc. It makes hens lay—thousands of poultry raisers are using it.

Brooks Best Chick- Starter is the food for baby chicks for the first 8 weeks. It contains meat scraps, dried milk, grain meals, etc. Ask your Dealer. If he can't supply you, we will ship at above prices on receipt of your check.

**Brooks Company**  
MANUFACTURERS

Fort Scott, Kan.

## Increase Your Wool Clip

Shear with a machine and not only get 15% more wool the first season but leave a smooth, even stubble that grows more wool the next year. You lose money by shearing with hand shears. Machine shearing is easier and doesn't scar the sheep. Get a Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine. Spot pays for itself. Price \$19.25. Send \$2—pay balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

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

## Farming in Western Kansas

ON THE basis of six years' results, the Ft. Hays Experiment station discourages the growing of the widely advertised Schrock kafir. The seed is bitter like that of the sweet sorghums, and therefore of but little feeding value. The fodder is of good quality, but several standard varieties of equal quality excel it in tonnage. In fodder yield, Schrock kafir's six-year average was exceeded 21 per cent at Hays by Pink kafir, and 50 per cent by Red Amber sorgo.

### Choice of Row Crops

The sorghums have become such an important factor in Western Kansas agriculture, especially if livestock is kept, that good farming demands that they be included among the crops grown.

The purpose for which the sorghum crop is desired should determine which one to grow. If silage only is wanted, Red Amber is one of the best and surest sorghums for Western Kansas. The grain of Red Amber is bitter and consequently has little feeding value, but it often can be sold for seed.

If grain is primarily desired for feeding purposes, feterita or milo can be grown, but as a forage proposition

these two varieties are of low value, due to pithy stalks. Feeding tests have shown that pound for pound ground feterita, milo and kafir have practically the same feeding value as corn for fattening swine, when supplemented with shorts and tankage. Since corn cannot compete with the grain sorghums a larger acreage of the latter is justified.

Some farmers desire a general purpose crop which will give a good quality of both forage and grain. Pink kafir or Dwarf Blackhull kafir have proved satisfactory. In the extreme western portion of the state Freed sorgo generally is better adapted for this purpose because of its earliness and ability to withstand drouth. Freed sorgo, however, does not always give the highest yield in comparison to other sorghums under favorable conditions, but under unfavorable conditions it will often outyield them. In a general purpose crop the largest yield of both forage and grain cannot be expected, and in a dry year only the forage may be obtained.

The following table is a six year average of the acre yields of five of the leading sorghums for Western Kan.

(Continued on Page 23.)

## Among Colorado Farmers

INVESTIGATIONS by the Colorado Agricultural college are beginning to show that the shrinkage of livestock when shipped to market can be reduced greatly. The most important thing is a comfortable car and not much crowding. The next thing is to have the animals well fed and contented when they are loaded and until they are sold at the terminal market. In other words, plenty of feed and water and comfortable quarters are most important.

"Some farmers," says R. W. Clark, livestock specialist for that institution, "ship regularly with little or no shrinkage, while others at all times have enormous shrinkage."

### Dry Farming Near Bloom

My way of farming a dry claim in Colorado is to begin early in the fall to prepare the land for the next year. Sometimes this is difficult on account of the land being dried out and too hard to plow up easily. I find it the best policy to use plenty of teams to pull the plow, and to break the ground at least 10 inches deep as early in the fall as possible before the snows fall and the ground begins to freeze. After plowing the land, I harrow it as good as I can to break up the clods. Then I run a roller over it to finish breaking the clods, and harrow it again, running east and west. I leave the land in this condition all winter to catch the winter snows and store moisture for the next year's crop. Deep breaking can be compared to a reservoir—the deeper it is the more water it will hold—for the deeper the ground is broken the more moisture it will store. Early in the spring I begin to harrow the ground, making a dry mulch to hold the moisture and kill the young weeds. I harrow the ground as it needs it until planting time. Then I take a combination lister and drill and lay off the rows for planting. The lister furrows catch all the rains and run the water to the roots of the growing crop. As the rains here that make our crops are all local showers, it is important to list and plant in deep furrows.

I generally begin my planting about May 15, and find that Schrock's kafir does better than anything I ever have planted. It yields much more seed than milo or other varieties of kafir. Milo and Pink kafir also do well here.

The Tepary bean is a good crop for this country. I planted a few last season as a test and got about 200 pounds from ½ acre, and the grasshoppers ate the beans around the edges of the field. I can sell the beans I raised at the

store here for 12 cents a pound. The Early Long Pod bush peanut does well here, but no other variety I have ever tried yields satisfactorily. The larger varieties will not mature before frost, and the Spanish peanut does not yield well. The Early Long Pod bush variety matures before frost and yields about 40 large, well filled pods to the hill, and all pods mature uniformly. The Kleckley Sweets and Tom Watson watermelons did well for us last year. Some melons weighed 30 pounds and they all tasted delicious. Okra does well, and Bliss Everbearing peas bore last season from early spring until frost came. Blackeye cowpeas do well here also, and yield an abundance of well-filled pods.

I find that in breaking the sod to raise a crop of cane for feed the same year, the land must not be broken later than April 1 to make a good yield, and the breaking must be followed closely with the harrow to conserve all the moisture possible. In the latter part of May it can be laid off in rows 18 inches apart with a big shovel plow, and followed with a planter. If the season is favorable, there will be a great deal of good feed grown on the sod. The crop will need no more cultivation. The seeds must be planted thick enough to make the stalks small, but not too thick. The stock will clean every bit of it up when feeding on it.

I recommend that all kinds of feed such as cane and kafir stalks be run thru a feed cutter and fed in a trough so there will be no waste. Stock seems to like this way of feeding the best, too. The feed cutter soon will pay for itself in the saving of wasted feed.

Bloom, Colo. G. G. Buttler.

### Consolidation Pays Well

C. G. Sargent of the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo., presented motion pictures and slides of the consolidated schools of Colorado recently before the national conference on rural life. He showed that in buildings and equipment they equal the best city schools.

"The enrollment in the consolidated schools of Colorado is from 50 to 100 per cent greater than it ever was in the old schools," Mr. Sargent said. "The teachers compare favorably with those in city schools and in many of the consolidated districts every teacher is a college or normal school graduate. Transportation has been successful from every standpoint whether in the mountains or the valleys and our roads are no better than those of other states."



# Financial News for Farmers

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**M**ONEY is becoming dearer and dearer. Serious tension prevails in money markets. Funds for financing business enterprises are difficult to obtain, as banks are long on loans. Interest rates are still advancing. With these conditions prevailing, farmers and stockmen of Kansas owe it to themselves to refrain from attempting to borrow money except for absolute needs. Farmers and stockmen also owe it to themselves and to the country to refuse to be tempted to speculate and to conserve their liquid resources instead.

An announcement was made last week on financial markets of two new offerings of United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. One issue, dated April 15, and maturing July 15, was offered by the government to the public on a 5 per cent basis. Another issue, running for six months from April 15, was offered to yield 5 1/4 per cent. A year ago packers and other large merchants were able to borrow money at 5 1/4 per cent interest. Today the government of America, the strongest and richest in the world, must pay 5 1/4 per cent interest on loans which it needs to meet its expenses in addition to the income from taxes. The United States government never before paid so high a rate of interest on its borrowings. The government has not suddenly become charitable to money lenders. It found no success in offering loans at 4 1/4 per cent, so raised the interest rate in an effort to bring money out of a tight or strained money market.

Money is becoming dearer partly because of enormous speculation. The public does not seem to be willing to stop speculation. "Prices will never go down," salesmen eager for commissions on real estate, stocks and other commodities are saying to a public feverish for speculation. And they have already loaded up the public and are still loading it up to an extent which has absorbed so much money and brought so heavy an increase in loans at banks that it is now difficult to obtain additional loans.

## Government Bonds Slump

One result of the serious money situation is a slump to sensationally low levels on Liberty and Victory Bonds. These bonds were never before so low. The Victory 4 1/4 per cent issue, due in 1922 and 1923, is quoted at \$96.08 at this writing, or on better than a 6 per cent basis. The Fourth 4 1/4 per cent Liberty Bonds are down to \$86.76, or at a price yielding the buyer more than 5 1/2 per cent.

While Liberty and Victory Bonds have declined sensationally, the market for stocks in New York and the trade in stocks at other points is not so weak. This is a curious situation. Prominent bankers believe that the reason for the relatively better showing on stocks in Wall Street last week as compared with government bonds is not the claims of great prosperity and great profits. Wall Street is looking ahead to the days when profits will be smaller and prosperity not so general in view of tight money. Bankers who study conditions closely say that the British government is holding up prices in Wall Street while it unloads millions in American stocks it bought up from its subjects during the war. It is said agents of the British government are helping to manipulate the market to assist in making good sales. The feverishness of the American public for speculation makes this possible, but the tightness of money is holding the blind bulls in check. The British government is selling the stocks to raise money with which to pay off the 500 million dollar Anglo-French loan which becomes due in the United States October 15.

The position of the market for stocks is such that those planning to buy will do well to wait. Above all else, do not buy any new oil stocks. There are too many fakes being sold in Kansas.

Europe is not doing anything to improve fundamental conditions in the money markets of the United States. The Bank of England, it is true, has raised its discount rate to 7 per cent. The rate had been 6. This is partly to

bring about deflation. By the way, it shows that the 6 per cent discount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States are not so high. The foreign exchange rates continue weak on the whole, with the lira and the franc at new low record rates. The British pound sterling is easy, around \$3.97. The lira has been as low as 4 cents and the franc as low as 6 cents, against the parity of 19.3 cents. The German mark is quoted around 1.70

altho it sold up to 2.02 cents the past week on the open market.

I hear in financial markets that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, the Union Pacific and other lines are about to bring out new issues of securities at high rates of interest. These sound railroads need money for purchasing equipment and for other improvements. As the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads paid 7 per cent to investors on the notes and bonds they sold, the other lines will pay fully as much or more. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Missouri sold an issue of 25 million dollars of 7 per cent notes last week on a basis which yielded the investors buying them 7.60 per cent interest annually. These were five-year notes with callable features.

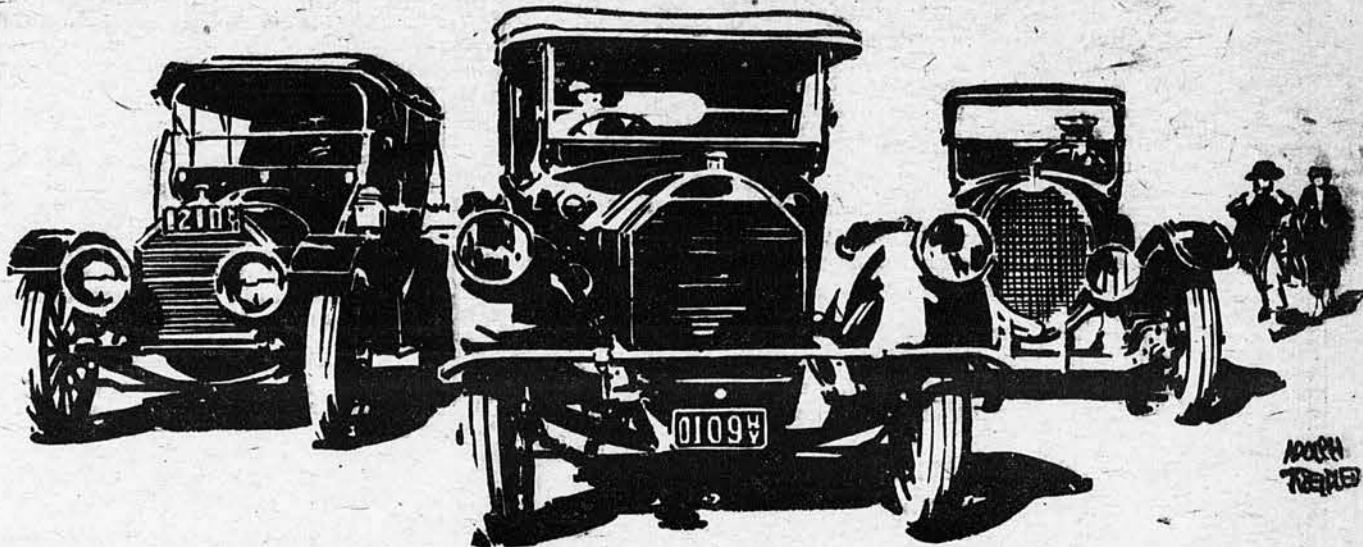
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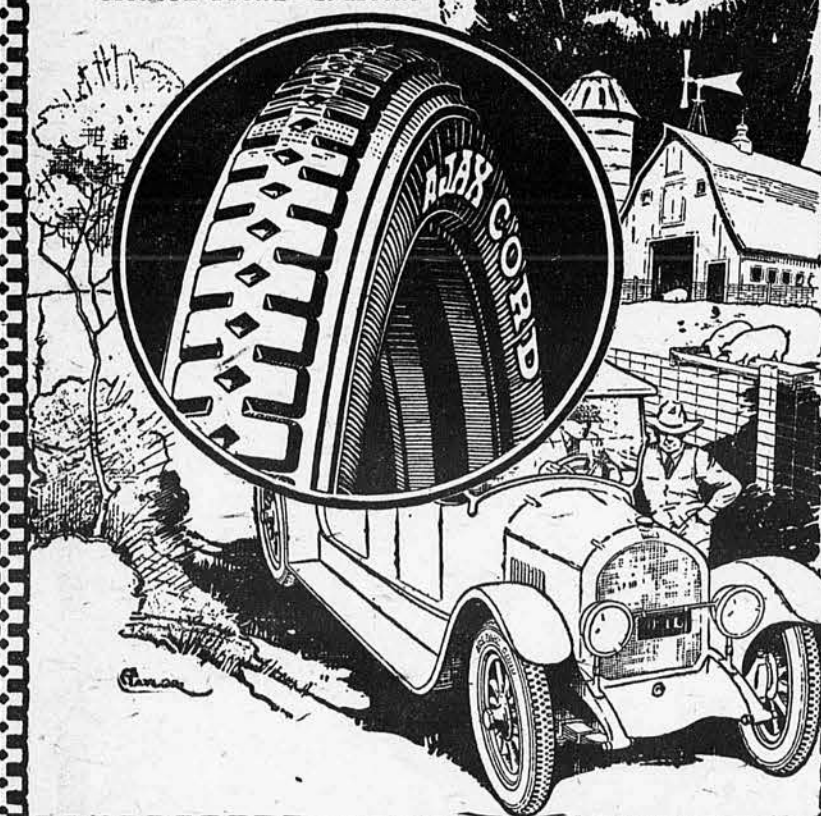
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## Kansas Farm News Notes

**A** CARLOAD of Jersey cattle was recently purchased in Jackson county by W. O. Yankey for shipment to Iowa. Mr. Yankey was commissioned by his neighbors to select and purchase these cows. He was greatly assisted in making his selections by the records of the cow testing association, which has been in operation in Jackson county for some time. The sale was made thru the Kansas Jersey Cattle club.

### Good Yield of Kafir

Nine acres of kafir threshed recently by A. M. Jordan of Riley county yielded 396 bushels, or 44 bushels to the acre. The threshing outfit received \$60 for 4 hours' work.

### Farm Implements Tied Up

Approximately 200 carloads of farm machinery needed at once in putting out the spring crops are tied up in Kansas City by the switchmen's strike. Fully a million dollars worth of tractors and various tillage implements are in the yards ready for delivery thruout the Kansas City trade territory.

### Store Serum Locally

Vaccine and serum for both black-leg and hog cholera will be stored in Wellington by the Sumner County Farm Bureau. This distributing station is located in the H. A. Keeneke drug store. The products will come from the state laboratory and will be sold at reasonable prices. It is the purpose to keep fresh vaccine and serum available for emergency use.

### Sale at Free Fair

Plans to hold a sale in connection with the free fair to be held at Belleville next fall are being made by the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association. The Republic county free fair is expected to be a big event for this part of the state. E. A. Cory of Talmo, president of the fair association, reports that he has made arrangements to offer some substantial premiums for boys' and girls' club work.

### Modern Homes in Pawnee

"On at least 100 farms in Pawnee county the houses are now lighted by electricity," said A. L. Stockwell of Larned recently. Electricity is also used for operating washing machines, vacuum cleaners, churns and other household equipment. "We also operate our silage cutters by electricity and use it for pumping," said Mr. Stockwell. These various improvements reduce the amount of drudgery and make farm life more attractive.

### Big Return from Rough Feed

Cane, stover and straw have little or no commercial value, but these feeds when utilized by cattle have brought returns varying from \$10 to \$40 an acre at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station. These feeds classed as wastes or by-products of wheat farming, have played an important part in the production and maintenance of beef cattle at the Hays station. The results obtained serve to emphasize the value of diversified farming in the wheat belt. The sorghums will grow anywhere that wheat will grow, and the station tests show that even with the heads removed kafir makes good silage which can be used with straw to maintain a cow herd. The station tests show that the

addition of a little cottonseed cake or alfalfa hay greatly improves duration. In emergencies Russian thistle hay may be substituted for alfalfa, as was demonstrated on the station farm last year.

### Livestock Bureau Organizes

The Kansas Livestock Bureau, created by the legislature at the special session, recently met in Topeka and organized by electing J. O. Evans of Asherville chairman and J. H. Mercer secretary. Harry Darby of Kansas City is the third member of the bureau. Packers, stockyards managers, livestock commission merchants and traders under the jurisdiction of the bureau will be notified to make applications for licenses to do business in Kansas. A hearty spirit of co-operation is being shown by the traders and others at the Kansas City, Wichita and St. Joseph yards.

### Farmers Use Employment Agency

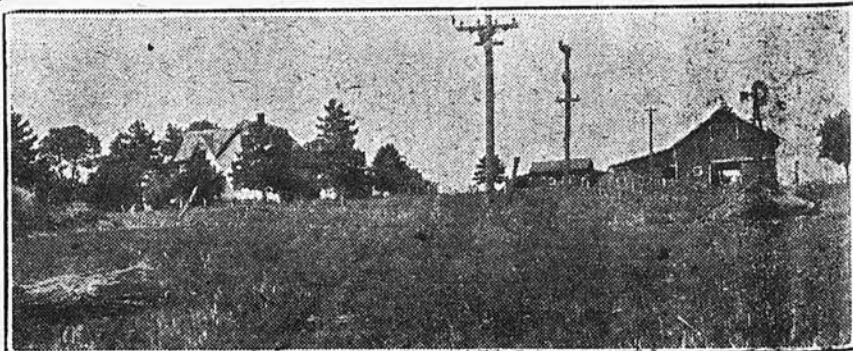
Nearly one-third of the business of the state free employment bureau, under the supervision of J. M. Gilman, is with farm hands. In one week Mr. Gilman reports 349 applicants for jobs. Places were found for 183. In all, 289 were referred to employers seeking men. Prospective employers listed 310 jobs with the six state agencies of the bureau. More than a fourth of these jobs called for farm hands. In all, 113 men applied for jobs as farm hands and 51 men were located on farms. The Kansas City agency reported 44 men looking for farm jobs and 49 farmers seeking help, and 35 men were placed on farms during the week. The Wichita agency led in the number of men placed, finding jobs for 56 out of 73 men who applied for jobs during the week.

### Greenwood Enlarges Farm Bureau

Six hundred and fifty new members were obtained in the farm bureau campaign recently conducted in Greenwood county. Only about half of the county was covered. Fully 90 per cent of the farmers visited became members of the bureau. Community meetings are being held thruout the county to organize the local programs. Plans are under way for conducting a calf club in the county, distributing Hereford, Shorthorn and Holstein calves to boys and girls between 10 and 18 years old who may desire to enter the club. L. M. Thrall of Hamilton is secretary of the bureau and W. W. Wright, county agent.

### Delay Turning Out Bulls

Experience in beef cattle management at the Hays Experiment station indicates that cows bred too early frequently lose their calves when feed shortage occurs or storms come in late winter or early spring. Dr. G. W. McCampbell, in discussing improved management to reduce production costs at the recent Cattlemen's Round Up, pointed out that these losses might be materially reduced by keeping the bulls up until June 15 or July 1. In many localities the bulls go to pasture with the cows from April 1 to May 1. This brings the first calves in February or March, or even earlier. He urges stockmen to change their methods and reduce calf losses by not turning the bulls on pasture before June 15 or July 1.



This is a Farm Home Near Abilene, Kan., That is Lighted with Electricity. Every Farmer Can Easily Install Such Service.



## Farming in Western Kansas

(Continued from Page 20.)

sas in comparison with corn as grown at the Ft. Hays Experiment station. The results are conclusive enough to form a basis of what may be expected as the average yields include both favorable and unfavorable sorghum years.

	Tons silage	Bushels grain
Red Amber	10.4	18.6
Peterita	6.5	21.7
Dwarf mife	8.3	19.6
Dwarf Blackbull	8.0	17.9
Fred sorgo	5.7	15.8
Corn	4.6	10.7

Should the maximum yield of both silage and grain be desired a good combination would be to plant a part of the land to a high yielding sweet sorghum, and the other portion to the best grain yielding variety for the particular locality.

## Beautifying the Farmstead

Beautifying the Farmstead is the title of the new Farmers' Bulletin No. 1087 which is brimful of good suggestions on the subject. Farmers interested in the bulletin may get it by writing to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Suitable plants are necessary to unite the parts of a farmstead into a pleasing, homelike whole. Trees are used for windbreaks, as frames for the buildings, or a background for them, and to give shade. For Western Kansas conditions such hardy trees as Green ash, hackberry, American elm, Kentucky coffee tree or the Russian wild olive have been found by experience to withstand our climate. If evergreens are desired Chinese arborvitae, Red cedar and the Dwarf juniper may be used.

Shrubs are needed in abundance to hide the foundation lines of buildings, support their corners, give reasons for turns in drives or walks and to screen unsightly objects. Perhaps no shrub in the Plains region will answer the purpose better than the tamarisk. A wealth of pink blossoms is borne on the slender branches from May until September which blends beautifully with the delicate green of the foliage. No Kansas home should be without some of these plants. They are easily grown, and when allowed to grow naturally require no care after the first two years.

## Row Alfalfa Does Not Pay

It was hoped at one time that the acreage of alfalfa in Western Kansas might be increased profitably by planting it on upland in rows 24 to 42 inches apart, and cultivating as for other row crops. This method of seeding has, however, been disappointing. At best it is but an interesting experiment to be tried only in the western fourth of the state and on a limited scale.

Row alfalfa has been given a thorough trial by some of the best farmers. Among these are A. E. Weaver of Bird City; J. H. Flora, D. H. Ikenberry and J. R. Mohler of Quinter; W. E. Young of Wallace; A. Yale of Grinnell, and J. C. Plummer of Johnson. Some of these men obtained favorable results at first, the yields ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons an acre in favorable seasons. The usual experience after the first year or two, however, was discouraging, and most of the fields were plowed up within five years. The alfalfa responded very little in dry seasons to even the best cultivation. No profitable seed crops were reported. Russian thistles and other weeds tended to fill the space between alfalfa rows. Grasshoppers also were destructive.

Mr. Flora said that he got larger returns an acre from Sudan grass last year than from row alfalfa in the five preceding years. It takes too much time and tillage to start row alfalfa and keep it. As Mr. Plummer said, it has to be "nursed." With a 30,000-acre ranch to manage, Mr. Plummer had no time for a crop that required nursing.

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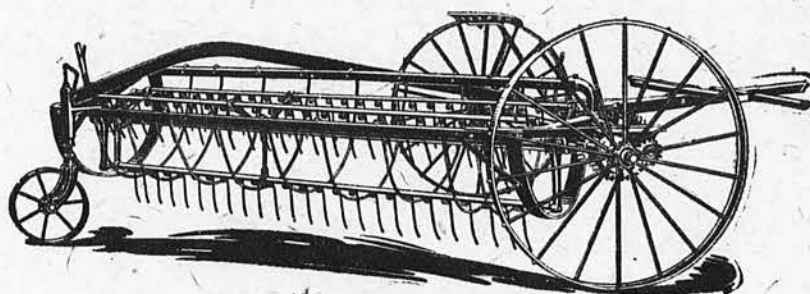
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can be had only if it has been cured so it retains its natural color and full feeding value. It must be cured by the air—not by the sun. A side delivery rake should be used because it makes a light fluffy windrow through which air circulates freely.



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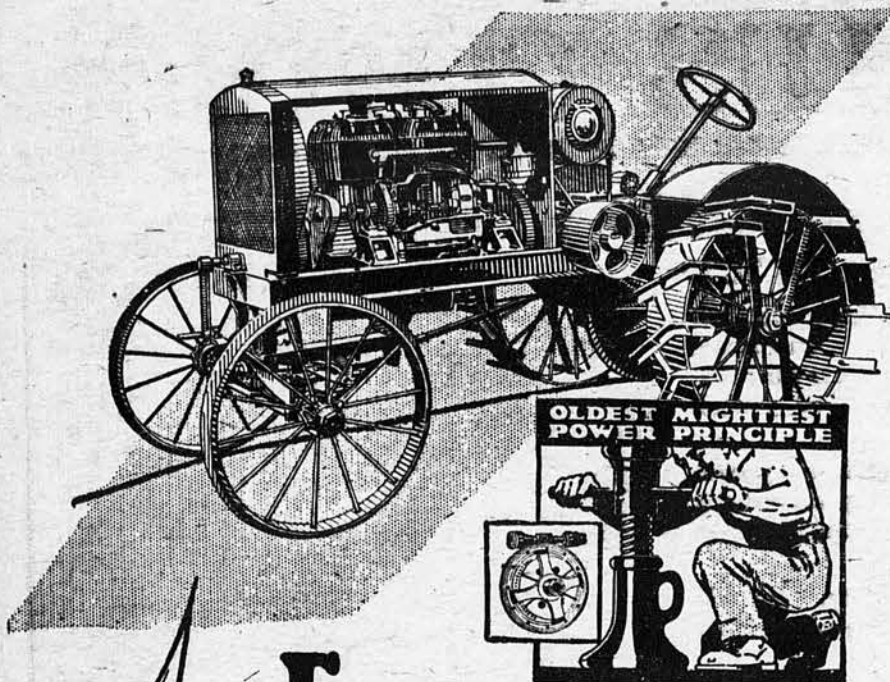
broadside and rakes them clean, whereas a right-hand rake strikes the butts of the stalks and scrapes through them. This is only one of several features that make the "Champion" your best buy. Ask the B. F. Avery dealer to show you this rake.

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## Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

**THE PROBLEM** of selecting a pulley will always be before us until belt speeds are definitely agreed upon by all manufacturers. If we had one and only one belt speed for farm machinery the proper size pulley for a certain machine would indeed be easy to calculate. In such a case the revolutions a minute multiplied by the circumference would equal the belt speed. Stated in another way, the belt speed divided by the revolutions a minute would equal the circumference of the pulley. One-third of this last result will give the size of the pulley for all ordinary purposes.

### A Standard Belt Speed

Even if there is no general agreement between engine builders and builders of other farm machinery, it is entirely feasible for the farmer to adopt a standard for himself and when he contemplates the purchase of a new engine or other machine that is belt driven from an engine, he need only inquire concerning its proper rotative speed and by applying the rule stated he can specify properly the diameter of the pulley. Most manufacturers will supply any reasonable size pulley with their machine when it is specified before purchase. With these conditions properly met there is but little doubt that there will be far less cause to complain of the motor or engine that does the driving, or the quality and quantity of work done by the machine being driven. As a standard belt speed, it can be said that the farmer will make no mistake if he selects one of 2,300 feet a minute, as set by prominent engineers.

### A Few Suggestions

It is of course, recognized that with a large quantity of machinery already on the farm a considerable outlay of money and time may be necessary to meet a standard as suggested, therefore we will conclude this article by giving the common rules for determining diameters and speeds.

To find the size of the driven pulley, multiply the diameter by its revolutions a minute and divide this result by the rotative speed a minute at which the driven pulley is to run. To find the speed at which a certain pulley will run when connected to a certain engine proceed in the following way: Multiply the diameter of the engine pulley by its rotative speed a minute and divide this quantity by the diameter of the driven pulley.

To find the proper speed of the driving pulley in order to run a certain machine with a given pulley at its correct speed, proceed in the following manner: Multiply the diameter of the driven pulley by its rotative speed and divide this quantity by the diameter of the driving pulley.

### To Find Diameter of Pulley

To find the diameter of the driving pulley running at a given speed and driving a machine whose pulley, size and speed are known. Multiply the diameter of the driven pulley by its rotative speed and divide this quantity by the speed of the driving pulley.

A word at this time would be proper in order to indicate that the rotative speed of an engine or motor, while it may be shown on a brass name-plate, is not its true rotative speed. There are many comparatively small things that might cause a considerable speed change in an engine, or in the case of an electric motor, an unsuspected voltage drop will influence its speed. It is therefore again suggested that a small

hand revolution counter costing in the neighborhood of a couple dollars will be a great satisfaction to the farmer who is interested and has to deal with machinery.

### Questions and Answers

All farmers who have inquiries concerning the operation of tractors, gas engines or other machinery that they desire to have answered may have them answered thru this department free of charge.

### Cyclopedia of Gas Engines

Can you tell me where I can get a complete cyclopedia of gas and oil engines? Also send me a list of all makes of farm tractors and questions asked stationary and traction engineers.

Alton, Kan.

Replying to your inquiry, I do not recall any book that would be more suitable for your purpose than "Traction Farming and Traction Engineering" published by Frederick J. Drake and company, Chicago, Ill. This book describes the gas engine with its accessories and then gives specific information on different types of tractors. I do not know the price of the book but I am reasonably certain it does not exceed \$2.

If you are contemplating taking an examination for stationary operating engineer, it is possible that you may also require knowledge of steam engineering. If you wish information on this point let us know and we will endeavor to give you proper information.

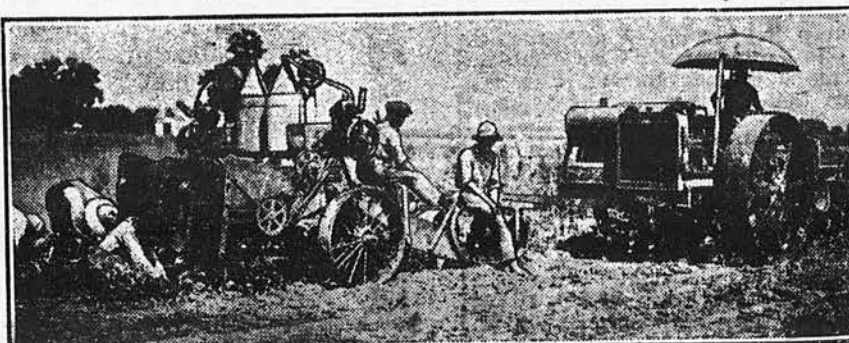
### Home Tanning of Skins

When it is desired to preserve the skins of wild animals which have been shot or trapped, these may be tanned either with the hair on or off, as desired. Hair can be removed from hides by soaking them in tepid water made alkaline by lye or lime. The following recipe for a tanning liquor is supplied by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture: To each gallon of water add 1 quart of salt and ½ ounce of sulfuric acid. This mixture should not be kept in a metal container. Thin skins are tanned by this liquor in one day; heavy skins must remain in it longer. They may remain in it indefinitely without harm.

When removed from this liquor, the skins are washed several times in soapy water, wrung as dry as possible, and rubbed on the flesh side with a cake of hard soap. They are then folded in the middle, hung lengthwise over a line, hair side out, and left to dry. When both surfaces are barely dry, and the interior is still moist, they are laid out over a smooth, rounded board and scraped on the flesh side with the edge of a worn flat file, or a similar blunt-edged tool.

In this way an inner layer is removed and the skins become nearly white in color. They are then stretched, rubbed, and twisted until quite dry. If parts of a skin are still hard and stiff, the soaping, drying, and stretching process is repeated until the entire skin is soft. Fresh butter or other animal fat, worked into the skins while they are warm, and then worked out again in dry hardwood sawdust, or extracted by a hasty bath in gasoline, increases their softness.

The acreage of the sorghums is increasing in Kansas.



When Writing Advertisers Mention This Paper



# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

ON THE Saturday before Easter rain fell nearly all day here but passengers on the train passing here said that a short distance north of us it was snowing. Our portion of the snow fell on the morning of Easter Sunday, so we did not get as much as that part of the state lying to the north. But the 3 inches which did fall blew from the bare fields into the east and west roads and because of this we had something no one expected—roads blocked by snow in Eastern Kansas with the month of April well started on the first week. However, the freeze that followed caused the damage, rather than the snow.

## Peach Crop Ruined

Good judges say we will have a few peaches but the outlook seems to me to indicate another year of buying from California if we eat any of that fruit. The buds which have not opened at this date, April 10, still show the embryo peach as being green but the bud outside has been browned by the freeze, so I do not expect much from it. Pears and plums are also gone but we still have a show for apples and cherries, altho many think those will be a failure too. Oats had made a rank and thrifty growth and the top inch or more of the plant was browned by the freeze but below that it seems to be all right.

## Oats Probably Uninjured

It sometimes happens that wheat, sown in the fall in dry soil, will not grow until the next spring. In such a case it is known that if the wheat is to make a good crop, it must have one or more good freezes after the plant is above ground. If that holds true with wheat, why should the freeze harm oats, which are of much the same nature? Of course, the oats do not look so green and thrifty as before the freeze but so long as the main body and roots of the plant are unharmed why should not a check help the oats just as it helps spring wheat? I cannot answer those questions just now but perhaps a little later in the season will be able to do so. The moisture which came before the freeze was a help to the wheat and, as nearly as I can recall, it now looks about as well as it did in the early spring of 1918. In that year, with much less of promise than we had in 1919, we raised a larger yield of much better quality than we did in 1919. The season between now and June 20 will tell the tale of the wheat crop in Eastern Kansas.

## A Burden for Borrowers

Among other things, the proposed amendment would permit the putting of a registration tax on mortgages in lieu of all other taxes. This, it is urged, would permit a lower rate of interest. I used to think so and did think so until I read Governor Stubbs's veto of a bill to put a registration tax on mortgages and release them from the tax rolls. The fact is, virtually all money lent on real estate mortgages comes from outside the state and is not subject to taxation here. If you put a registration tax on mortgages the money lender will make the borrower pay it, as sure as fate. His interest rate would not be reduced and he would in addition have to pay the registration tax. That real estate mortgage taxation does not now hurt the borrowers is shown by the fact that money is plentiful here at 6 per cent. If by any form of taxation you raise that rate, the borrower will have it to pay and not the lender.

## Farm Work Delayed

Little or no field work was done in this locality during the last week. Following the rain and snow of Easter the fields dried slowly and it was not until the very last of the week that a few plows were started in the driest fields. One of the jobs on this farm was the smoking of the remains of "Steve," the hog which was sacrificed in February to provide our meat for the coming summer. That butchering was a job which I hated about as bad

as any job I ever tackled. When it was over I swore that never again would I make a pet of a pig which had to go that way. The hog is a much maligned animal. If given decent treatment, and enough to eat the hog is an affable, good natured, happy fellow always ready for a visit with whoever comes to see him. The hog can stand prosperity; if he is well fed and cared for he is like the model man in the song "He never cares to wander from his own fireside." Unlike the human race he does not take a time of plenty and prosperity to grouch and growl or to kick because good things are not made better by the exertion of some other person.

## Kansans Respect Soldiers

A Kansas City paper, which has the deserved reputation of being one of the best newspapers in the country, is a strong advocate of compulsory military training and can see the advocates of the system followed in this country from its foundation as nothing but cowards. In fact, it accuses most of the people of Kansas as being "afraid of the American uniform." No doubt the man who wrote that was ashamed of it as soon as he saw it in print. I have talked with scores of soldiers of the American Army who served in France and they were, without exception, opposed to compulsory military

training. I wonder if the man who wrote the lines I have quoted from the Kansas City paper would like to face these soldiers and accuse them personally of being "afraid of the American uniform?" Every representative of Kansas in the National Senate and House opposes compulsory training and in this they more nearly represent a united sentiment, regardless of party, than on any stand they take on any other question.

## Proposed Tax Amendment

As to the proposed amendment to the state constitution permitting property to be taxed at different rates I find most farmers opposed to it. I know that I am. Those in favor say it would put on the tax rolls property which now escapes, because the assessors cannot find it. They say they would put a low rate on such property and that would lead the owners to list it for taxation. My idea is, that a man who can hide property under the present law to escape a rate equal to that paid by others, would hide it under any law. In other words, a man who will falsify his tax statement in order to escape paying \$3 in taxes would falsify just the same to escape paying \$1. If the proposed amendment carries, it opens a wide way for the single tax; I am aware that many men are in favor of the single tax but you don't find them in the country. If I thought the proposed amendment would put property, which now escapes taxation, on the tax roll at a fair rate I would be in favor of it and would run the risk of single-tax but I cannot see how it will do it except at so low a rate that the returns would be scarcely worth counting.

# DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

## Kills Lice on Poultry and Stock

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

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

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

1 lb. 30c, 2 1/2 lbs. 60c (except in Canada)

Dr. HESS & CLARK  
Ashland, Ohio



When writing advertisers mention this paper.

# FEDERAL Double Cable Base Tires



Federal Black  
"Traffic" Tread

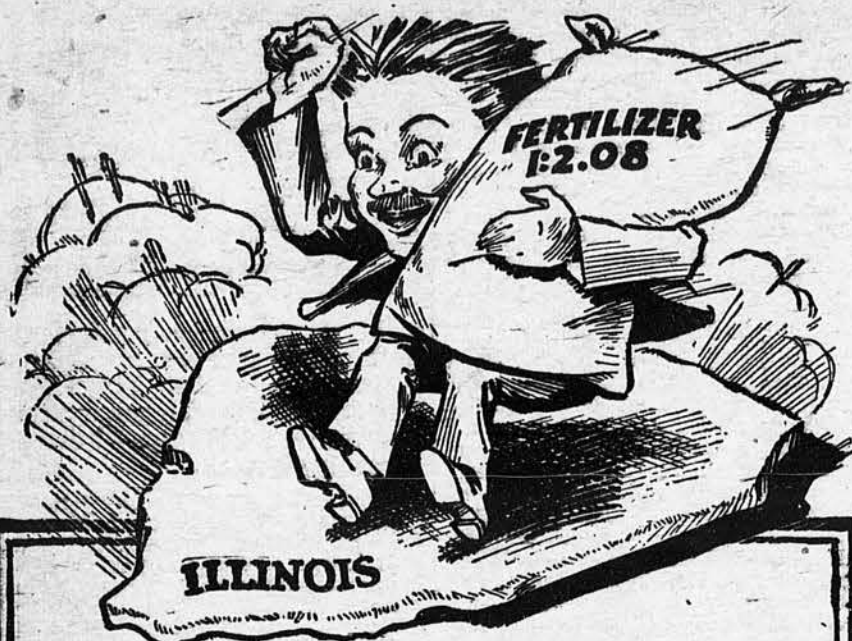
TO the car owner, who takes the tire question seriously, the common sense of Federal Tires appeals with telling force.

The Double-Cable-Base, exclusive with Federal Tires, entirely eliminates unnecessary rim-wear—tube-pinching—rim-chafing—rim-cutting—blow-outs above the rim.

Put Federal Tires on your car and get the excess mileage that all Federal tire users enjoy.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY, of Illinois, Factories, Cudahy, Wis.  
Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods





## Ross Lands in Illinois!

When A. B. Ross announced last fall that Ohio and Pennsylvania had proved new fertilizer principles, it was startling. Now he shows that 17 years' experiments on Illinois farms support his theories. Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins' life-work—The Illinois System—while very good, is shown to be not the best. Read in

## The Farm Journal

for May how every Illinois soil, from best to worst, shows better returns from mineral fertilizers than from lime, raw phosphate rock, and "crop residues." Don't fail to read these sensational fertilizer facts. And these other articles too:

### Only One Good Tractor

In spite of the claims of manufacturers, there is only one good tractor—and that is the one that fits your farm. It must be big enough, and not too big. It must replace enough horses to pay, and not be so big that it eats up work and stands idle much of the time. The question is, how to apply these rules—and that is precisely what this fine illustrated article in the May issue will tell you.

### Five Kinds of Concrete Tanks

As long as milk is mostly water, the water supply for stock is vitally important, and here are plans and illustrations for five kinds of tanks that are practical, durable, easily made, and relatively cheap.

### Bonds, Mortgages, or More Land?

With farm land prices ballooning, mortgages demoralized, and bonds dirt cheap, what is best to buy? Which investment is soundest right now? Which will be most valuable in ten years? It takes a long head to figure this thing out, and a man with just such a head tells in May what he thinks is the best thing to do.

### Pure-bred Pedigreed Scrubs

In this splendid illustrated article, M. G. Kirkpatrick shows that an animal must stand on his own feet. No matter who his parents were, no matter how blue-blooded his ancestors, he must make good himself or go to the discard. After all, scrubs are scrubs, no matter who the breeder is.

### Killing Disease Germs in the Soil

Sometimes the ground must be sterilized to rid it of diseases, particularly for gardens and truck farming. This new method has proved effective and practical. Illustrated.

### May Be Your Last Chance—Two Issues Free

Send a Dollar Bill right away, and get the May and June issues free, and a 4-year subscription from July to June, 1924. It may be your very last chance at this rate. Money back any time you ask. Your newsdealer will sell you a May Farm Journal, worth \$5 at least, for 5 cents.

The Farm Journal, 125 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

### "Cecelia" Now Far Ahead

All long-distance egg records are broken by the famous Farm Journal Wyandotte hen, "Cecelia No. 219." The excellent Cornell and Purdue Leghorn entries are left so far in the rear that there is "nothing to it." Read in May about this great performance, and get the cash figures showing that some modern egg-farm theories are all wrong.

### Cold Pack Methods Explained Once More

For new housewives or those who have had no luck with cold pack canning, here are the rules again; follow them exactly and you can't fail. A valuable canning time-table given. Lots of illustrations.

### More Formulas, Recipes, and Tables

In May come more standard formulas and rules—how to make a fireless cooker; how to freshen up woollens; how to estimate shingles.



### And These Articles Are as Good or Better

Plant Kafir Where Corn Fails  
A Home-Made Two-Wheel Auto Trailer  
Growing and Using Sudan Grass  
—Illustrated  
Prize Farm-House Plan for the South  
—Illustrated  
Getting Action on Roads  
Top Prices for Fleeces—Illustrated  
Now Is the Time to Quit Renting  
Little Horses for Little Farms—Illustrated  
Paint Keeps Your Credit Up  
and many others.

## For Our Young Readers

### Children Always Like a Real May Day Party

BY BIDDY BYE



THE first day of May is Miss Spring's birthday. It's the signal for everybody to come out of doors and romp on the new green grass and gather wild flowers and laugh and sing, and be generally joyous.

Boys and girls, especially, enjoy a May party with its glorious chance to dance around the May pole, to make and fill and hang May baskets and to have the year's first outdoor party.

Guests from 8 to 10 years enjoy it most, perhaps, the children much younger, or much older, enjoy such a party, too. Invitations should be sent out written on cards, or rolled up and tucked among wild flowers in tiny baskets made of colored cardboard. The young host or hostess should deliver them, hanging them on the doorknobs at the homes of guests.

As the guests arrive each is given a ruffled hat or cap of crepe paper, to represent a flower, and informed that his name for the afternoon is the same as his hat flower. A tally card and pencil is given each child and every time he forgets and answers to his real name instead of his flower name he must put down a mark against himself on the card. As a prize, at the end of the afternoon, the child who has fewest marks for forgetting receives a flower-trimmed basket filled with small packages of various seeds, and the one who forgets most, a small book on "How to Know the Wild Flowers."

A real May pole may be put up on the lawn. A pole 8 feet or 10 feet high will do. It should be painted white or wrapped in white cheesecloth, and long streamers of cheesecloth in many hues make excellent "weavers." Let the May pole dance be repeated as often as it holds the interest of the guests, and end it with the choosing of the May queen and king by having a ballot box trimmed with flowers in which are placed the real flowers of the varieties represented by the paper caps of the guests. The first girl to draw a flower to match her own cap is the queen and the boy with similar good luck is king. Prepare crowns of fresh or artificial flowers and have a triumphal march and formal crowning for the royal pair of Mayland.

For luncheon serve "buttercup" sandwiches made of hard boiled eggs chopped fine and "rose and violet" sandwiches made by tinting cottage cheese with a little candy coloring matter. A "sweet pea" salad is made of canned peas mixed with fresh cucumber, nuts, and mayonnaise dressing. After the salad and sandwiches, serve "rose" (fresh strawberry ice cream) and sunshine cakes.

### Do You Know the Birds?

These are the days that make us long to tramp thru the meadows and thickets to visit with our winged friends. Many are already seeking nesting places for the season, and while they hunt, they sing and chirp among themselves in a way that makes us thankful it is spring and good to be alive.

Every morning there is a newcomer, whose cheery calls tell of bursting leaf and blossoming bud. The clear, melodious song of the cardinal may be heard. The meadowlarks are selecting the best spots on the ground where they can begin their nests. The clear, varied whistle of this bird is very sweet, as it sits on the top-most branch of the tree and welcomes the day. The sociable little woodpecker may be heard tapping the dead wood for insects, or boring holes in the apple tree to attract insects to the sap. Chickadees are numerous.

These happy little birds have been here all winter and are now seeking holes in stumps for their nests. Flocks of gentle-voiced cedar waxwings are passing thru the country. The shy mourning doves may be seen on dry plains and moist woodlands. An occasional black bird sits in the tree top near water. The male bluebird has been announcing spring since the first of March. An occasional restless catbird and a noisy blue jay may be seen.

The building of a few bird houses will make closer neighbors of the birds. Many will show their appreciation of this protection by establishing their summer homes in the boxes. Others that prefer the swinging boughs, sturdy tree forks, or grassy meadows as the foundation for nests in which to rear their young, will feel safer and more welcome when they see your invitation, in this form, to spend the season with you.

There are many birds that summer with us. If we will but look and listen as we go about our work and play the next few months, we may learn many things about them. We would be glad to have our young readers tell us briefly of experiences they have had in studying birds and the things they have learned.

### Mother's May Basket

I asked my father to help me plan  
A lovely May Basket for mother.  
Said he, "Since you ask it, I know, dear, the  
basket.  
That will please her more than another."

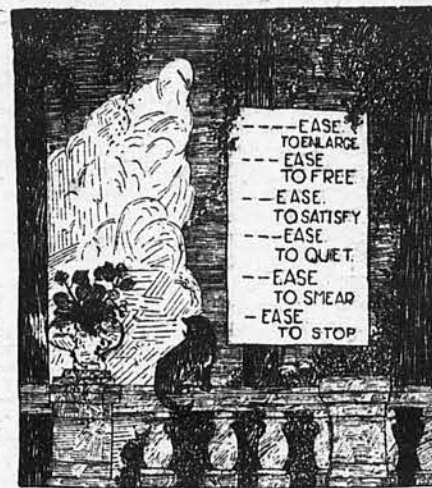
"Just gather and weave the magic strands  
Of purest love in your heart.  
Into a basket, a wonderful basket,  
That years will not crumble apart."

"Then fill with sweet little pansy thoughts  
From memory's fair garden bed;  
With bright daisies, too; deeds, kind and true,  
And some tulip kisses red."

"Now twine the vine of two little arms,  
More clinging than any other;  
And you'll hold in part, little golden heart,  
A fitting May Basket for mother."  
—Irene Judy.

### What are the Words?

Fill in the spaces to complete the words which mean to enlarge, to free, and so forth. When you have completed your answers, send them to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and



Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls answering correctly.

Solution April 10 Puzzle: Farm implements: Plow, harrow, cultivator, rake. The prize winners are: Sylvia Weethee, Harlan, Kan.; Harold Anderson, Agenda, Kan.; Jonathan Hilgenberg, Ellinwood, Kan.; Ida Ebersole, Garfield, Kan.; Edward Wohlgenuth, Cummings, Kan.; Helen A. Swehla, Wilson, Kan.

## Classified Advertisements

### Reach

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

### Classified Buyers



# Protect the Fruit Trees

Hunt the Borers and Continue the Spraying

BY S. W. BLACK

THE TIME of the year now has arrived when the peach tree borers should be dug out if you expect your trees to live and bear fruit in the future. To those who are familiar with the depredations of the borer and the methods of suppressing them these words will not be necessary, but to the novice or the beginner in the family orchard business, some words of caution and explanation may not come amiss. The peach tree borer does his damage by boring just under the bark at the surface or just below the surface of the ground. The evidence of his existence is the presence of a gummy substance exuding from the tree just at the juncture of the roots with the surface of the ground. By scraping the dirt away, these evidences become very apparent. With a dull knife or a piece of an iron barrel hoop, carefully scrape the gum from the surface of the tree and trace the path of the borer by the discolored bark.

By the use of a sharp pointed knife blade, the worm or borer can be traced into the depths of his gallery. Cut away carefully the dead bark until you find the worm. If his passage way extends too far up into the wood or too deep into the tree a small wire with a barb filed in the end may be thrust up until it will come in contact with the worm. By a skillful twist of the sharpened wire you may impale him and drag him from his hiding place. He will be found to be a flat headed borer of the grub type varying from 1/4 to 1 inch in length. His head is dark yellow or brown which gives to him the name of the brown headed peach borer. A great many remedies have been suggested for ridding the trees of these pests but the one given is the only one that may be relied on implicitly. The hot water treatment, the coal tar remedy and the various paints and washes have been of no avail against the ravages of this worm in the states where peach orchards are a great commercial asset. The Arkansas State Agricultural college has made a very thorough trial of all of the suggested remedies and recommends the method I have given.

## Keep Hunting for Grubs

These worm hunts should be conducted at least twice each year, once in the spring and again in the fall. It is at these times that the worms come to the surface. In the heat of the summer and in the cold of the winter they seek shelter in the depths of the wood or under the ground at considerable depth. This work should be done in the next two weeks. Be sure to dig the earth away from the base of the tree to a depth of 6 or 8 inches and about the same distance from the tree in all directions. Get down on your knees and "dig in." When you have caught several of the borers put them in a bottle, show them to your neighbors and tell them that there is the animal that is ruining their peach trees. Keep everlastingly after the borers until there are no more left in any of your trees. If they are numerous in your trees as they will be if they have not been dug out before, it will seem that you are about to let your trees be ruined. Do not stop on that account. It is surprising how much digging a tree will stand and not suffer injury. Be careful not to cut away the healthy wood and bark but go after the worms until you have eradicated them from your trees. If the trees are otherwise healthy they will stand a great deal of cutting and boring and the wounds will heal over by next fall.

Now that it is almost certain that the peaches were killed by the last heavy cold spell it will be a temptation to stop the hunt for the worms. Do not permit yourself to be lulled into such a lazy, listless idea. The worms will work just as hard on the trees when there is no fruit crop as they will when the trees are loaded. Eternal vigilance is the price of good fruit.

This leads me to say that the necessity for spraying your trees is just as great, now that it is almost certain that there will not be much of a crop,

as it would be if the promise of a big crop were certain. Rig up your spray machine, mix up your sprays and apply them just as religiously as you would have done if you were certain of a bumper crop. This is the only way that you can ever get the best of the diseases and pests that are ruining your orchards.

After you have thoroly and efficiently dug all of the worms out of your peach trees, heap up the dirt around the trees at least 15 inches high, perhaps 20 inches would be better. This will force the moths to lay their eggs high up on the trees and the work of digging out the worms next fall and spring will be much less because you will not have to kneel down and stand on your head to reach them.

If you are certain that your trees will not bear fruit this year, it will be a good time to give them a severe

trimming. Cut back the long, slim limbs pretty short and give the trees a chance to send out young fresh growing wood. If the trees are properly sprayed and attended to, this young vigorous wood will bear good fruit another year and for several years in the future under ordinary conditions.

It might be said in passing that much of the damage done the peach trees during ordinary spring freezes, grows, out of the weakened condition of the trees brought on by the borers at the roots of the trees and not altogether by the cold. A healthy tree will stand much greater extremes than one weakened by disease or the borers.

Get out your knife and wire and go to work in earnest. By so doing you can have just as excellent fruit in the future as your fathers used to raise on these Western prairies in the past.

The development of Kanred wheat by the Kansas Experiment station is one of the very encouraging examples of what is possible in plant breeding.

Co-operation among farmers is developing on a satisfactory basis in Kansas; it is aiding greatly in making farming more profitable.

## Protect Your Fordson Radiator



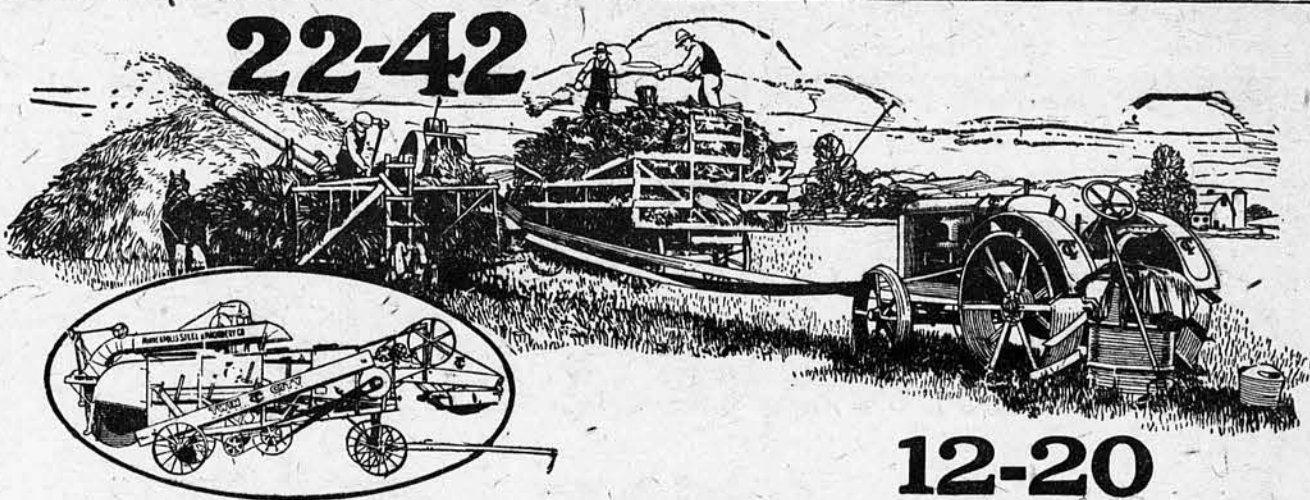
Your unprotected radiator is constantly in danger of punctures from standing cornstalks in fields and from brush or sharp weeds at the end of furrows. Save yourself all trouble, loss and expense of radiator damage by protecting your Fordson with the

### COFFMAN RADIATOR SHIELD FOR FORDSON TRACTORS

Rigidly constructed of solid steel bars, 3-16 inch thick—will last as long as your tractor. Does not impair the cooling efficiency of radiator. Easy, simple and quick to attach—just remove the four bolts. Finished battleship gray. Weighs 24 pounds. Don't take the chance—\$10 buys the complete Shield—order one today. COFFMAN MANUFACTURING CO. Box B, Keota, Iowa

## FREE TRIAL

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



# The Twin City "Team of Steel"

With this individual or "community" outfit you are ready to go into the field when you want to; it will handle the threshing steadily, thoroughly and quickly without the bother of a crew, and more than that, *it saves all the grain.*

The TWIN CITY Thresher keeps six teams busy, it can't choke or slug, and it delivers the full crop of grain cleaned, weighed, and tallied, ready for the bin or flour mill.

With the crops stored and fields clear, TWIN CITY farmers are ready with the dependable power of their "12-20" tractor for the fall plowing—for the success of another season.

And the TWIN CITY "team of steel" will give the same service year after year, because they are built for lifetime service.

### Special Features of the All-Steel Twin City 22-42 Thresher

Auxiliary Tailings Cylinder (with delivery direct to grain pan) where tailings are rethreshed; adjustable sieves; cylinder and wind-stacker mounted on Hyatt Roller Bearings; all bearings outside, and accessible with thresher in motion; all steel construction; Skewed Disc Spreader; Pickering Governor on low-set feeder; larger separating area than any thresher of equal size.

### Special Features of the Twin City 12-20 Tractor

Sixteen-valve-in-head Engine, burns kerosene perfectly; removable cylinder head and walls; crankshaft counter-balanced and drilled for force feed lubrication; accessible clutch; transmission direct on both forward speeds, and mounted on Hyatt Roller Bearings; gears drop forged, steel cut, heat treated and running in dust-proof oil bath.

3 Sizes  
22-42, 28-48 and 36-60

4 Sizes—12-20, 25-45,  
40-65 and 60-90

TWIN CITY COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Selling Products of MINNEAPOLIS STEEL & MACHINERY COMPANY

BRANCHES:  
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Distributors: Frank O. Renstrom Co.—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton, Oakland, and Sacramento, Calif.  
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Southern Machinery Co.—Atlanta, Ga. R. B. George Machinery Co.—Dallas, Houston, Amarillo, San Antonio, Texas, and Crowley, La.  
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# TWIN CITY

## 12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine



# SAMSON

## Heavy Duty Horse Power for Draw Bar and Belt.

Horsepower—*plenty of it*—stripped of all unnecessary dead weight! Horsepower for draw bar and belt! At the right price—for both first cost and upkeep! That's what every farmer wants. That is what the designers, engineers and producers had in mind when they developed the SAMSON MODEL M TRACTOR.

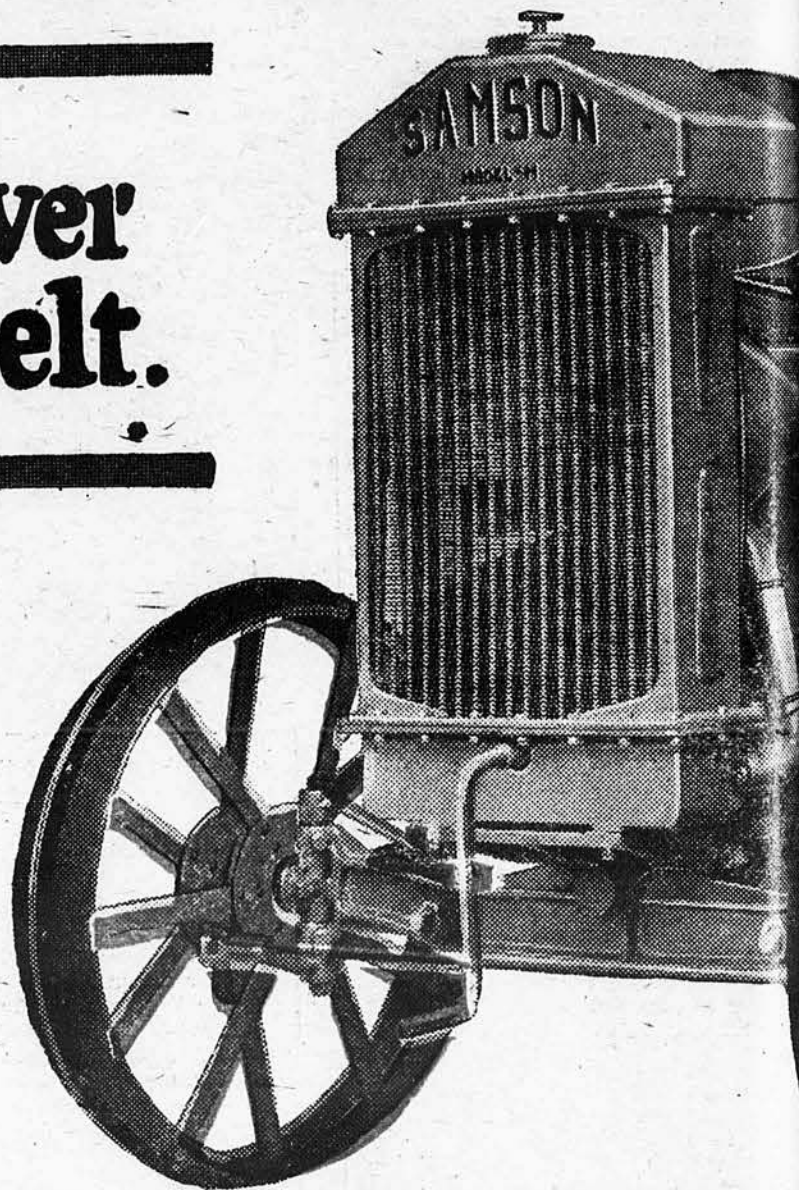
You want a tractor that will take the place and perform the duty of a barn full of horses, without costing you a fortune or a big part of your crop to buy and maintain. That is exactly the kind of tractor you get in the SAMSON MODEL M.

It's the last word in modern, down-to-the-minute tractor construction. It is not like the average "I" beam and channel steel frame tractor that weighs so much that it takes a large amount of its power for self-propulsion. It is a close-coupled power unit all by itself from radiator to rear wheels.

Every working part is enclosed and protected against dust, mud or rain. It has no lost motion, for it is built and lubricated throughout like a \$3000.00 automobile, insuring great efficiency, ease of operation, maximum length of life and service. The price—the unheard of figure of \$840.00—is due to correct designing, engineering and quantity production.

The even distribution of weight, compact unit design, and low center of gravity, give the SAMSON great stability, making it hug the ground and preventing all danger of rearing up and tipping over.

The SAMSON MODEL M is the one tractor you should look at before you buy a tractor of any make or kind. It's not too heavy, it's not too light. It is accessible, easy to operate, dependable and sure.



## Booklet Sent FREE!

Ask your dealer for a demonstration of the SAMSON MODEL M or write today for FREE booklet which gives you a comparison in figures showing the cost of maintaining the SAMSON MODEL M compared with horses. You will be surprised at these figures. Horseflesh is an expensive luxury—to say nothing of the chores three times a day, every day in the year, and the drudgery they cause you.

Every farmer should have a copy of this instructive book. Sent FREE!

**SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY, 104 Samson Avenue, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN**

*Division of General Motors Corporation*

*Manufacturers of Samson Trucks, Samson Passenger Cars, Samson Tractors and Samson Farm Implements*



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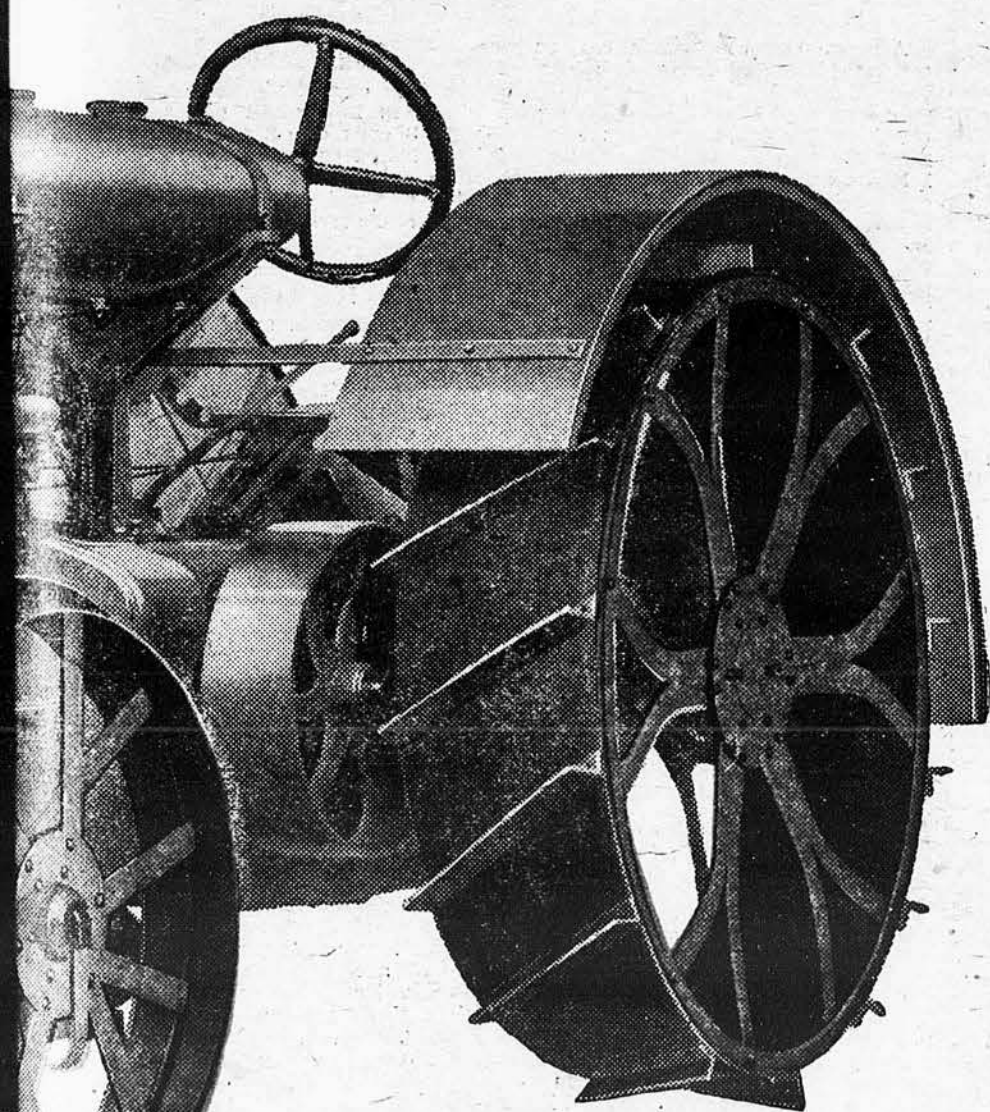
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**\$840**



# With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash  
— EDITOR —

## Salads are Needed in the Spring to Build up the System

**I**T ISN'T a tonic that we need in the spring to keep us from having that "tired feeling"; it's more fruit and vegetables in the diet. We need more food containing mineral substances to clear the blood and to furnish the body with building material and fruits and vegetables are the best body-regulating foods known.

Besides serving fruit and vegetables as they are, many delicious salads can be made with them to vary the menus. Some of the favorite ones that Kansas women make are given below. Why not try some of them on your family?

### Strawberry Salad

Use  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups hulled strawberries, 1 tablespoon of lemon juice, 3 tablespoons of sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of orange juice, 1 egg yolk, 1 small banana and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of whipped cream. Rub the egg yolk smooth with the sugar, add orange and lemon juice and cook in a double boiler until thick. Chill, and fold into the whipped cream. Turn the berries into a salad dish and mix lightly with the fruit dressing. Garnish with slices of bananas. Mrs. L. I. Scott.

Franklin Co., Kansas.

### Lettuce Salad

Shred the desired amount of lettuce and mix with green onions cut in thin slices. Pour over this a good salad dressing and add slices of hard boiled eggs. Mrs. R. G. Cameron.

Labette Co., Kansas.

### Mustard Salad

Wash the required amount of young tender mustard and cut it up very

fine. Sprinkle with salt and pack in a bowl. Add 1 cup of vinegar to the grease in which ham has been fried, let boil up and pour over the mustard. Garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs. I also prepare lettuce in this way, or lettuce and mustard. L. M. C.

White Co., Arkansas.

### Egg Salad

Cut hard boiled eggs in halves lengthwise, mix the yolks with minced sardines, ham or chicken, season to taste with salt, pepper and prepared mustard, a little vinegar and thick cream. Return to the egg whites, and serve on lettuce leaves.

Mrs. A. E. Horn.

Cloud Co., Kansas.

### Apple and Celery Salad

Use hearts of lettuce stalks and carefully make an opening in the center of each heart. Fill these openings with uncooked apples cut into little cubes and fresh celery cut into dice, then drop in among the leaves enough French dressing to season all. On the top of each lettuce heart lay a large cube of orange. Lydia Smyres.

Cherokee Co., Kansas.

### Favorite Salad

Wash and drain 1 head of lettuce and arrange in a salad dish. On it lay 1 orange separated into sections and seeded. Chop 6 maraschino cherries and sprinkle over the oranges with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of peanuts or almonds. Mix the juice of 1 lemon with 2 tablespoons of salad oil, and a little salt and sprinkle over all. Beat the white of 1 egg very

stiff and add gradually  $\frac{1}{2}$  glass of currant jelly until the mixture is a delicate pink. Put this in molds around the salad and serve at once, ice cold. Mrs. Henry Sierling.

Pawnee Co., Kansas.

### Birds' Nest Salad

Wash and crisp large tender leaves of lettuce, then shred finely and arrange in nest form. Make little balls from seasoned cottage cheese, then roll in finely chopped parsley. Place these balls in each nest and dress all with sour cream dressing.

Lydia Smyres.

Cherokee Co., Kansas.

### Banana and Orange Salad

Arrange crisp lettuce leaves on a serving plate and fill with slices of oranges and bananas. Marshmallows may be added if desired. Cover with the following salad dressing: Mix the juice of 1 orange, the juice and pulp of 1 lemon and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of vinegar, add 1 cup of boiling water and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar, then allow to boil 5 minutes. Beat the yolks of 2 eggs, add 3 tablespoons of cold water and stir in 2 tablespoons of flour until smooth. Then pour into the boiling mixture and cook until clear. E. H. Windhorst.

Edwards Co., Kansas.

### Cabbage and Celery Salad

Shred an equal amount of cabbage and celery, add salt and a few drops of onion juice. Just before serving, mix with a cream salad dressing and arrange on lettuce leaves. A good cream salad dressing is made as fol-

lows: Work to a fine mash the yolks of 4 hard boiled eggs, season with a teaspoon each of salt and mustard and 3 tablespoons of vinegar. Thoroughly blend and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cream and the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff, a little at a time until the whole mixture is smooth. Add a pinch of white pepper.

L. M. C.

White Co., Arkansas.

### Cabbage Salad

Mix together  $\frac{1}{2}$  head of cabbage, shaved and chopped, 1 small bunch of celery, 1 cup of chopped nuts and 3 or 4 large apples, and pour over all a good salad dressing.

Mrs. H. H. Neff.

Linn Co., Kansas.

### Cottage Cheese Salad

Cut  $\frac{1}{2}$  can of pimentos and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of olives into small pieces and mix with 3 cups of cottage cheese, and 3 hard boiled eggs. If too thick, add a little sour or sweet cream. Garnish with whipped cream and hard boiled eggs, and serve on lettuce leaves.

Mrs. J. B. Fridley.

### Pineapple Salad

Mix a medium sized salad bowl of uncooked apples, cut fine, with 1 cup of pineapple and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of English walnuts, cut fine. Pour over all the following salad dressing: Beat 1 egg light, add a pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar, a dash of pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of butter and 2 tablespoons of vinegar. Let boil up and add 3 teaspoons of sweet cream. Mrs. C. L. Cooper.

Reno Co., Kansas.

# Making a Cake in One Minute

**T**HE ESPECIALLY prepared cake flours on the market today may not be placed only on the list of labor savers for they also are expense savers. Since the homemaker may supply her emergency shelf with inexpensive prepared flours it is not necessary for her to deny her family pancakes or sweet cakes because eggs and butter are high in price.

Prepared pancake flour has been on the market long enough to prove its value as a time saver. It requires but a few seconds to add water to the flour and by vigorous beating, preferably with a Dover egg beater, one can have a light, toothsome, griddle cake.

It requires some practice to secure the best results with most of the prepared flours. As a usual thing the homemaker who is experienced in cooking will not be satisfied with the consistency of the batter. Prepared flours need to be made into much thinner batters and doughs than those made in the usual way and often housewives will be tempted to make the mixture too thick. As a result the recipe will be a failure. So it is well to follow the directions to the letter even tho they are very unlike one's usual recipes.

### Muffins and Waffles, Too

Quick muffins and delicious waffles are always a pleasing variety to any breakfast menu. Prepared pancake flour lends itself very readily to the making of them. Because muffins and gems, as well as waffles, are a little richer than griddle cakes, it is necessary to add egg and a little butter, but not nearly so much is required as when making them in the usual way.

The sweet cake flours that are finding their place on the store room shelves of farm homes are relieving the expense of cake making and likewise proving their value in helping out with a meal plan when unexpected company arrives. One can buy the flour in any flavor she desires, in-

cluding devil's food. It is not necessary to use sugar, flour, shortening, eggs, baking powder, flavoring or milk; they are already in the flour.

All the homemaker has to do is to add water. Again one has to use care in the addition of water. The dough needs to be thinner than that of the usual cake. If these cakes are baked in a moderate oven, they brown beautifully; they are very light and feathery.

A pound package of prepared cake flour will make an average sized three layer cake. If one wishes to make a ribbon cake, she can use alternate layers of white and devil's food. Delicious drop or cup cakes may be made instead of layer or loaf cake. Thus one can secure pleasing variety in kinds of cake even tho a prepared flour is used.

### Pastry Flour for Cakes

Another of the flours found on the market which has done a great deal toward perfecting cake making, is the pastry flour. A flour which has a large amount of starch in it will make a more tender cake than a flour which has a large gluten content. The gluten is necessary when making bread for it gives to the dough its elasticity, but in cake making elasticity is not so essential since cakes do not have to be kneaded. Pastry flour has had some of the gluten removed and those who have become accustomed to using it realize that their cakes are much more

tender than when they used ordinary flour.

One can reduce the gluten content and increase the starch content of wheat flour by substituting 2 level tablespoons of cornstarch for 2 level tablespoons of flour. This will increase the tenderness of the cake but it will not give as pleasing results as pastry flour.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

### You May Borrow a Library

Has your boy or girl ever come to you on a rainy day, or on a cold winter evening with this question, "Mother, isn't there something else in the house that I can read? I almost know all my books by heart."

Boys and girls in Kansas do not need to read their books again and again in order to have something to read. The Kansas Library Commission is eager to supply them with just the books they enjoy reading the most, and with books that are instructive as well as entertaining. There are also books of interest to men and women to be had for the asking.

The libraries consist of books of fiction, travel, nature, poetry, animal life, agriculture, history, biography, and books on many other educational subjects. Fifty of these books are sent with each library, and the charge is only \$2, which is to defray the cost of transportation. The books may be kept six months, and an extra charge of 25

cents a month is made for every month that the books are retained after the first six months.

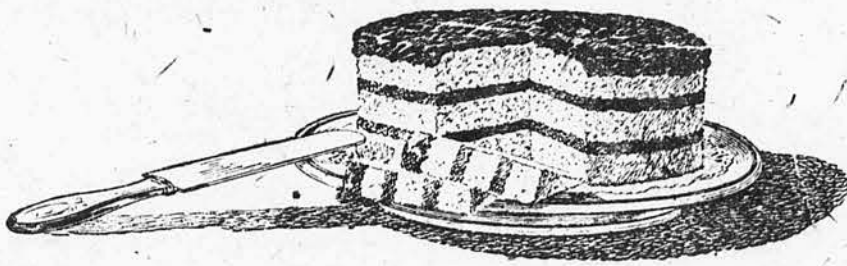
The number of libraries sent out during the year ending June 30, 1918, was 1,556, or 77,800 books. Of this number, 635 were sent to schools and high schools, and 600 to reading clubs. Many of these clubs consisted of a few neighbors in some lonely country district, and others were in little towns. Many Granges, farmers' unions, ladies' aid societies, Sunday school classes, Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls also have had the traveling libraries. The public libraries of the state used 118 of them.

If you belong to a community club why not suggest to the members that the club order a library? If you are studying some phase of agriculture, home economics, or current events you may get books along those lines. If the members would prefer something light and entertaining to read while they are resting in the evening after a hard day's work, or while the baby takes his afternoon nap, they may order books of poetry or fiction.

### Good Books for Children

Perhaps you would like to have your children read the best books but do not feel able to buy them yourself. No better books can be found than are sent out by the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission. You can do nothing better for your children than to provide them with good reading material.

When ordering your library, give a list of the books you would prefer, and if the Commission hasn't these books, and cannot get them, they will send something similar. If no information is given as to the books or class of books desired, the selection is made by the secretary. Send the \$2 with your order, and address it to Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, Secretary Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, State House, Topeka, Kan. Florence K. Miller.





## Farm Home News

When we sold potatoes and exchanged them for sugar, it was our intention to buy northern grown potatoes for use this spring. As a rule, they are firmer and more like a newly ripened potato than the home grown ones are. We used the remaining large potatoes and, at planting time, inquired the price of northern potatoes. They were priced here at \$4.80 a bushel. That price made the small potatoes look worth paring.

In our pile of small potatoes, the Irish Cobbler variety is still firm and smooth. The Early Ohio are badly wilted. A potato grower who thinks he knows the whys and wherefores of potatoes says such wilting is due to one of two causes—either too warm a cellar or too late a date for digging. If possible to dig potatoes when they are ripe and to store them in slatted bins in a cool dry place, it should be done. The result, the grower says, would be a product as good as northern potatoes. We look for northern grown potatoes to become cheaper. They have been high all winter in the northern states because the extremely cold weather prevented northern growers from opening storage cellars. The deep snow also prevented the farmers from hauling their products to towns. With the coming of spring there and the completion of their own planting, we expect a decline in price.

Meantime, we are making the best of the little potatoes. About the best method of serving them we find is to pare and slice and boil until tender in a little salted water. The water should be nearly boiled away when the potatoes are cooked. If much is drained off, one can plainly see the loss of potato. We add pure cream to more than cover the slices and serve with thickening, as a rule. A neighbor uses a large iron skillet. She scrubs the small potatoes with a brush, boils them until they are tender in salted water and then bakes them slowly in the skillet on top of the stove.

We think a good horseradish sauce goes a long way toward adding zest to the tiresome sameness of early spring meals. The grated horseradish may be only soaked in vinegar to be good. It may be added to chopped beets as a relish or beaten into sour cream and mixed with salad dressing of a sour cream.

For us, the northern grown watercress is the best of spring relishes. This grows a green mat over the spring branches. Doubtless, if we had a never failing spring, we could grow the plant here and enjoy it as much in the very early spring. Later, it becomes too hot and peppery. The nearest substitute we have found for watercress is pepperglass and it is not a good substitute. It lacks the crisp freshness of the water plant.

Our school meeting was one of the most successful meetings, from the standpoint of attendance, we have ever attended. The last day of school program had much to do with attracting the crowd. Perhaps the most attractive part of that program was the dinner. As a drawing card, a good dinner has pulling powers that are difficult to equal. In each school district in this county, one person was asked to advocate the voting of an appropriation sufficient to provide one hot dish to serve with the children's cold lunches. The comparison of our crowd at the dinner school meeting and the usual crowd or few in attendance was a telling argument for a warm dinner. The warm lunch dish was adopted but no definite part of our \$1,500 appropriation was set aside for it. Probably a mothers' meeting with the teacher will work out plans and ask for money needed to carry the plans into effect.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

### A Book for Young Mothers

A very practical book which has recently been added to the young mother's available library is "Natural Food and Care for Child and Mother," by Mrs. Susan Harding Rummel. There is in each chapter a sensible discussion of the many questions that arise concerning the prenatal care of the child, as well as the care of the infant.

The author states her aim as being:

"To furnish mothers in all circumstances with an easy, rational system of feeding and caring for the child, eliminating as far as possible the artificial, and thereby assisting motherhood to become simpler and more pleasurable, as it was intended to be."

There is a helpful arrangement of the subject matter. The busy mother does not always have time to read a book thru in order to find the answer to a question that is puzzling her. Mrs. Rummel has been thoughtful of this fact and has chosen for the chapters the stages of infant development. The information given comes directly under the printed questions as they have been asked by untold numbers of young mothers, and any help sought from the book can be found readily.

Young mothers wish many times for some source of information concerning the preparation for the coming of the infant. They feel the need of instruction about the baby's bath, the care of the eyes, the mouth, or perhaps the scalp. In a chapter called "Care of the Infant's Body," questions are asked and clear, concise answers are given.

Artificial feeding, weight, growth, and normal development of the baby from 1 to 10 years is given in questions and answers. In fact the book has been highly recommended by many physicians. It is published by Rand McNally and Company of Chicago, Ill., and is priced at \$1.60 net.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

### Dress of Gingham or Voile

9632—Ladies' Waist. The collar of this tub silk waist is of white. It may be buttoned over to give a higher neckline if desired. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9607—Girls' One-Piece Dress. Waist length panels of plain material grace this little frock of dotted Swiss. The dress underneath hangs in one piece



from the shoulders. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9631—Ladies' Dress. This dainty frock closes at the side front. In accordance with fashion's latest demands the sleeves are short and the neckline oval. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

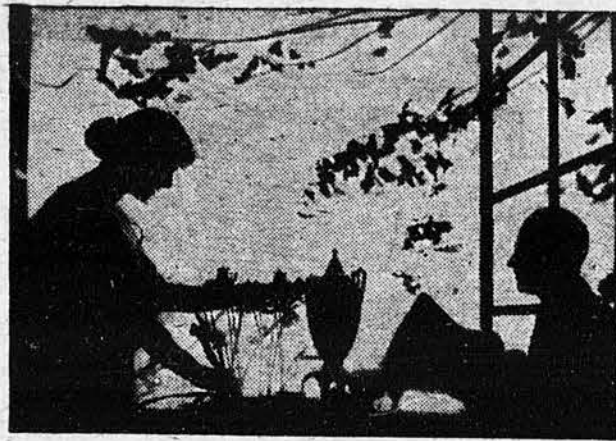
### Bread Sponge Cake

Bread sponge cakes are a favorite food with us, and they are inexpensive and easily made. Save 1 cup of sponge when making light bread and add 1 egg, 1 cup of sugar and ½ cup of lard. Mix together then dissolve 1 teaspoon of soda in a little water and add to the mixture. Beat until light, then add 1½ cups of flour and 1 cup of raisins. Mix well and beat until smooth. Put in an oiled pan, let rise until light and bake in an oven just hot enough for bread baking.

Lydia Smyres.

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It is the same as Grandmother had also,—the one kind of silverplate that has been preferred for more than seventy years. You know it by name—so does everyone else.

But not always will you be shown the 1847 Rogers Bros. silverware, if you just ask for "Rogers". Ask your dealer for it by its full name. Then you can be sure you have bought the highest quality.

Illustrations of other patterns may be had by writing for "R-75". All leading dealers sell this fine silver.

International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn.

The Family Plate for Seventy Years

MADE BY

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Cromwell Pattern

Teaspoons \$8.00 per dozen

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Splendid Sicilian Mohair cloth. Looks like silk. Skirt gathered at back with double shirring. Wide, detachable belt. Fancy trimmed pockets finished with imitation buttons and buttonholes. Silk fringes trimmed pockets. Exact copy of very costly model. You will be proud to own this stunning skirt and amazed when you see what a bargain it is. Just compare it with what you see at stores. Choice of Navy Blue, Black or Gray. Comes in all sizes. No extra charges. Give waist, hip and front length. Price \$4.98. White Voile Waist Free. Order No. BX14773.

### 1 White VOILE WAIST With Each Sicilian Skirt

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See if you can match this dainty waist anywhere for less than \$2.25. Made of good quality voile with fronts embroidered in attractive design. The wide sailor collar is silk hemstitched all around and front of waist is daintily hemstitched to correspond. Full length sleeves finished with turnback cuffs. Closes in front with pearl buttons. Elastic waistband. Sizes, 32 to 46 bust. Be sure to state size. Only one free waist to a customer and the supply is limited. Order today. Send coupon only—no money.

Offer Made to Further Introduce This

### Great Mail Order House

You simply must see our sensational, really wonderful bargains before you can realize how we can save money for you. That's why we make this unbelievable offer of the bargain price on the season's most beautiful skirt and the free waist with it. We want you to know more about us and our unparalleled bargains. NOW send no money, just the coupon and we will send the smart stylish skirt and the free voile waist. Only one free waist to each person will be sent with skirt.

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Chicago, Ill.

Send the Sicilian Mohair Skirt No. BX14773 and the free white voile waist. When they arrive, I will pay \$4.98 for the skirt; nothing for the white voile waist. If not satisfied after examination, I will return both and you will refund my money.

Skirt Measurements { Waist.....in. Length.....in. Hip.....in. Color.....  
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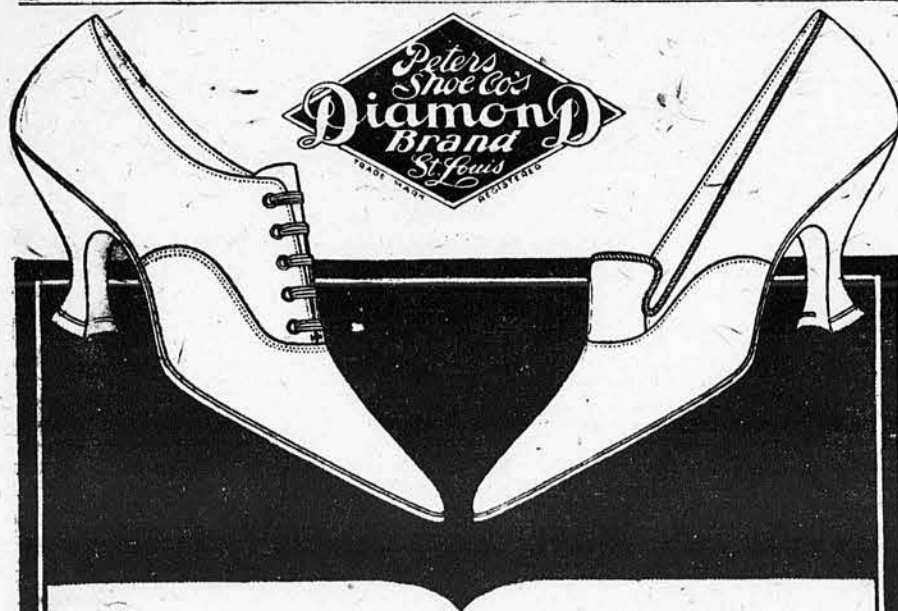
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## College Girls Real Cooks

Manhattan Students Learn to Prepare Meals

BY MABEL R. BENTLEY



One of the Small Kitchens Showing Senior Girls at Work Preparing One of the Noon Meals They Will Serve to Guests.

IT IS 12 O'CLOCK in the dining room of the home economics hall at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The little tables are neatly arranged for guests. In the small kitchens the girls have been busy all morning preparing the meal, careful that not one detail in buying, cooking or serving is neglected.

The guests are assembled upstairs in the office of one of the home economics instructors. Senior men with shaking knees are wondering how they will manage their unaccustomed tasks of serving. Bachelor professors are eagerly anticipating this little social break in the day's routine. Home economic instructors are busily attending to the last details of seating arrangement.

The guests come in. A shuffling of chairs and they are seated, four at a table, including a home economics instructor who sits at each table to criticize the girl's work. The student hostess, supposed to be responsible for the direction of the conversation, searches vainly for a topic, until in despair she launches the weather.

The food is tempting, and after a few minutes the senior man discovers there is no roasted fowl to tear asunder and his heart rises to its normal place. The grave professor helps out manfully with the conversation. The home economics instructor, if she is making criticisms at all has nothing critical in her attitude and the stiffness disappears.

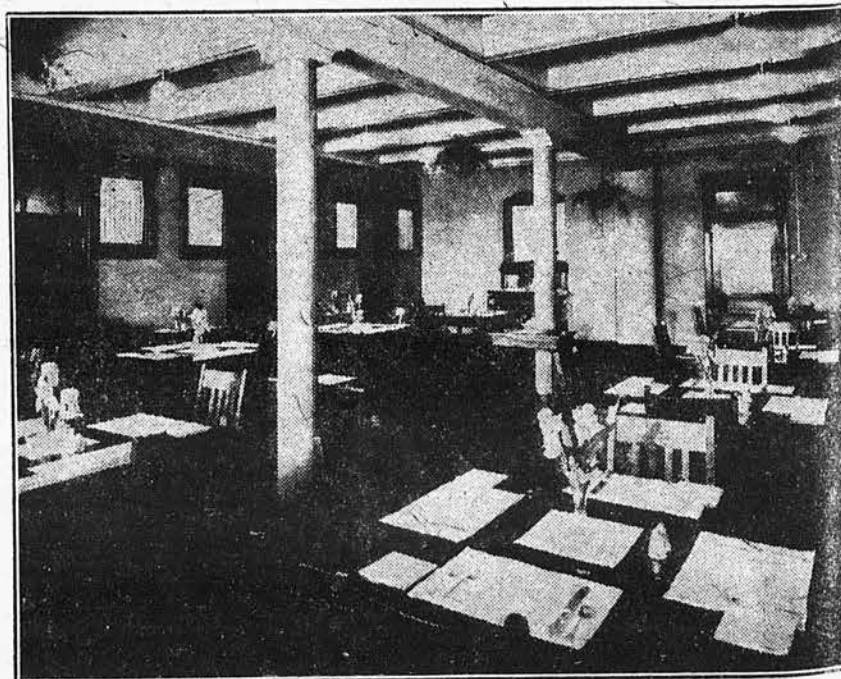
By the time the salad course is served, good cheer is abounding, and before the dessert has vanished hearty

laughs may be heard in the room. Everyone is enjoying himself. The departing guests say to themselves, "These dinners aren't such formal affairs as I had imagined. I believe I'll go again tomorrow if there is room for me." The hostess smiles happily as she thinks, "Dinner work isn't so bad after all."

This is part of the course in dietetics known as dinner work. It lasts three weeks for every group of senior girls. It consists of selecting, preparing and serving five noon meals a week or 15 meals in all. The girls are divided into groups of three, for each kitchen and each group prepares a meal for four persons. Every girl takes her turn for a week acting in the capacity of cook, waitress or hostess.

As cook, the girl does her own marketing and planning of menus for the meals to be served, on a certain specified sum of money. To learn to stay within the stated amount of money is one of the objects of the course. To plan menus with a view, not only to economy, but to secure a pleasant combination of foods and preserve a balanced ration is one of the most important of the girl's problems. The meal is criticized with regard to selection, preparation of food, its appearance and service.

Both formal and informal luncheons and dinners are served. The plan of service is suited to the form of meal served. This varies so that the waitress learns both elaborate and simple forms of table serving. At two meals every week, the serving is done in ordinary family style.



Dining Room at the Kansas State Agricultural College Showing Proper Arrangement of Tables for a Meal to be Served by Students.



These meals cost on an average of about 30 cents for each person served. This amount is seldom exceeded. Quite often the cost is a little less. The following is an example of a menu used for a formal dinner, which is the most expensive meal served.

Grape and Cherry Cocktail  
Roast Beef Mashed Potatoes  
Buttered Cauliflower Gravy  
Lettuce Salad with Bread Sticks  
Cherry Ice Cake Coffee

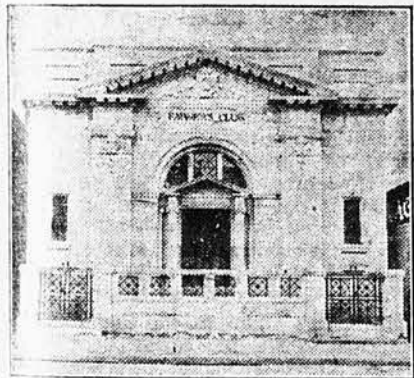
The girls do this dinner work in addition to their other college work. The work is not easy but they feel amply repaid for their work in that they gain valuable experience in planning of menus, marketing, preparation of food and serving. In addition they gain the social poise that comes only with knowing how to do things correctly.

"It wasn't easy," says one of the senior girls, as she folds up her white apron for the last time, "but it was worth all the work many times over."

### A Woman with a Vision

One of the great women of our country who was reared on a farm and is now spending her time trying to better farm conditions is Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Washington. Her work as an educator was given national recognition in July, 1919 when the National Education Association elected her president. Her services have been requested to help teach the women of America about the value of the intelligent vote, and she has been made a member of the executive committee of the Woman's Division of the Republican National Committee.

The average woman knows more about the business of being a good



One Rural Center of Recreation.

mother, than men dream," Mrs. Preston said. "Women will give intelligent comprehension to the problems of this nation in 1920. They will vote wisely next November."

Mrs. Preston has spent much time studying the problems of the rural schools. She realizes that two-thirds of the children in America are the product of the small town and the country. She knows that this two-thirds possesses as much right to a good education as does the one-third in the cities. "Take care of the little red school house," she says, "and you will find you have taken care of many of the so-called rural problems."

Not only does Mrs. Preston believe in well equipped rural schools but she believes its teachers should be comfortable and well taken care of. It was she who established the teacher's cottage plan which has been adopted or is in the process of being adopted by most of the states in the Union. The teacher's cottage is a neat little bungalow where the teacher makes her home. It is equipped with every convenience and the teacher can have a member of her family live with her.

The community center which is doing so much to keep boys and girls on the farms is another of Mrs. Preston's ideas. "Community centers where spelling bees, music and debates may enliven the hours mean the vitalizing of community life," Mrs. Preston said. "They develop talent, bring out hidden abilities and go a long way toward making good citizens."

Mrs. Preston always has been very much interested in politics and was the first woman to be elected to a state office in the state of Washington, and one of the three women to be so honored. She has held her office since 1913, being re-elected in 1916. Incidentally she believes that the right use of the ballot is the best friend of the country school.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### Angel Food Pudding Recipe

Please print a recipe for angel food pudding in the Service Corner.—Mrs. J. J. O., Kansas.

Beat together thoroughly 2 eggs, 1 cup of powdered sugar, 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, then add 1 cup of broken walnut meats and 1 cup of dates. Pour into a baking dish, set it in a pan of boiling water and bake about ½ hour. Let it cool, still standing in the water, chill, and serve with whipped cream.

### Whiten Piano Keys with Alcohol

The keys of my piano are becoming yellow. How can I whiten them?—M. E. R., Douglas Co., Kansas.

To whiten piano keys, rub them with chamois or flannel that has been dipped in alcohol. Ammonia water is also a whitener.

### What Shall the Bride Wear?

Is it correct to be married in a suit and should the jacket be worn, and a hat and gloves? Who should send the wedding announcements, and when should they be sent? Are the persons receiving announcements expected to send gifts?—Miss M. H., Kansas.

It is quite correct for you to be married in your suit. You may wear the jacket or not, just as you choose. If you wear the jacket the hat and gloves should be worn. Without the jacket,

they would look out of place. The wedding announcements are sent out by the bride's parents after the ceremony. They are merely invitations to call upon the bride, and the persons receiving them are not expected to send gifts. It is not necessary to send announcements when invitations for the wedding are sent out.

### To Remove Stains from Matting

Will you please tell me how to remove stains from matting?—Homemaker.

Matting that has been badly stained may be cleaned by washing with a solution of oxalic acid in the proportion of 1 ounce of acid to 1 pint of water. Apply to the stain with a stiff brush, use as little of the solution as possible, and afterwards wipe off with a dry cloth. Care must be taken to throw out the water immediately after using, as oxalic acid is a deadly poison.

### How to Shrink Gingham

What is the best way to shrink gingham?—Mrs. E. H. N., Cherokee Co., Kansas.

Soak the gingham in water to which salt in the proportion of ½ cup to every 2 gallons of water has been added. Then dry the gingham, dampen and iron it in the usual way. The salt is added to the water to set the colors so the gingham will not fade.

There is an excellent interest in good roads in Kansas in most localities. A considerable increase in road building is to be expected when the price of building materials is lowered.

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**No Money Down!**

Catalog tells all—write. **Caution!** U. S. Bulletin 231 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. It cannot vibrate. Can't cause currents in cream. Can't remix cream with milk. The Melotte has won 244 Grand and International Prizes.

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Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

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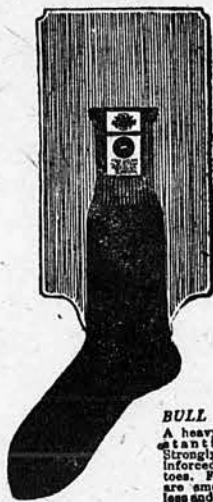


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A heavy and substantial sock. Strongly double-reinforced heels and toes. Feet and toes are smooth, seamless and even.

## Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



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

### Answer Next Week

In a letter received last week the writer says: "Please be sure to give me an answer in the next number of the paper. This is very important to me." Every week I get a number of letters that express this desire that an answer be given in the very next issue.

To save you from disappointment I may as well tell you that in nine cases in ten this is impossible. The next issue of the paper is probably ready to go to press when your letter gets to me. I can't even promise that your reply will go in the following issue. Nor can I assure you that it will be printed in the paper at all. If it is just a matter that concerns you, and no one else, the chances are that it won't be printed, because space is limited and the few letters that can be answered in the paper must be those of general interest.

But you can get an answer, very quickly, on any matter concerning health, by the simple process of putting in with your letter an envelope addressed to yourself and stamped. I suppose the reason you have neglected this is because you think that I don't answer letters personally. But I do. It is part of my business. And it is much better for you than depending upon an answer thru the paper. About the only letters coming to me that I do not answer are those in which the writer does not even give name and address.

should put on a clean suit of underwear and socks and this underclothing should be worn day and night until treatment is complete.

If the ointment has been rubbed in thoroughly it will only need one daily application for each of the two following days. At the end of four days take a thoro bath with castile soap and hot water. Dry comfortably and then dust the skin with starch powder.

Now be sure that all clothing that is put on is thoroly sterile. Also be very particular about the bedding. Clothing that cannot be boiled can be sterilized by baking. This treatment, if properly done, is a sure cure.

It happens, sometimes, that patients get an overdose of sulfur, causing so much irritation that they think they are still troubled with itch. The remedy for that is to stop treatment and apply a healing ointment.

### Nasal Catarrh

Please advise treatment for chronic nasal catarrh.

I suppose there are thousands of persons in Kansas who would like to be cured of chronic nasal catarrh but very few are willing to pay the price.

That is not because so much money is demanded but because the price is in living a natural life 24 hours of the day. This is practically impossible so most of us continue to suffer.

There are a few things that any person can do for protection against catarrh. Dress sensibly for all seasons. Avoid long continued chilling of the skin. Adapt yourself to a cool rather than a warm atmosphere and become accustomed to it. Avoid breathing the dry, superheated air of warm offices and theaters; also avoid such an atmosphere in your own home. Eat moderately but keep the body well nourished. Keep up activity of all excreting organs, especially the skin, kidneys, and bowels. Sleep in the open air.

I have no medicine to recommend for catarrh. It may well be that certain of you who suffer from it might benefit by one or more medicines; but each individual would have a different case.

I might add that nasal catarrh, as borne by the ordinary patient is more of an annoyance than an illness. It seems to be quite compatible with good health in other respects. It never "runs into consumption." The chief danger it presents is that it may impair the hearing, which is a serious matter.

The very offensive catarrhs, with much purulent discharge and foul odor are different. They are usually due to the presence of dead tissue or some foreign body in the nasal cavities. Such a case demands treatment by a nose specialist and is usually promptly relieved.

Mrs. B. B.: There is no danger of using too strong a solution of boracic acid, as even the saturated solution is harmless. The usual mixture is 1 level teaspoon of the powder to 1 pint of water.

Mrs. C. M.: There is some constitutional trouble with your baby to account for bad teeth at 14 months old. It may be that she has not been getting the necessary mineral salts. Now that she is old enough to digest a more liberal diet the trouble may improve. But I think you should have your doctor examine her very carefully.

### Questions and Answers

I have been rather surprised at the number of persons who have written to me about treatment for the itch or scabies. Before the war itch had become rather uncommon. It would seem that the returning soldiers must have brought back some of this infection, tho it was not the itch-mite but the body louse that caused the great unpleasantness of life in the trenches.

Many persons write me saying that the regular sulfur treatment does not cure their cases. I think this is because proper preparation is not made for its application. In order to kill the itch-mite, the ointment must reach it, and it cannot do this unless all scabs and crusts and dirt are scrubbed away.

Let the first step in the treatment be vigorous rubbing of the entire body, except face, with green soap. Be especially particular to rub between the fingers and around all the bends and joints of the body. Rub thus for 20 minutes.

The second step is a hot bath for 20 minutes, continuing the rubbing with soap and brush.

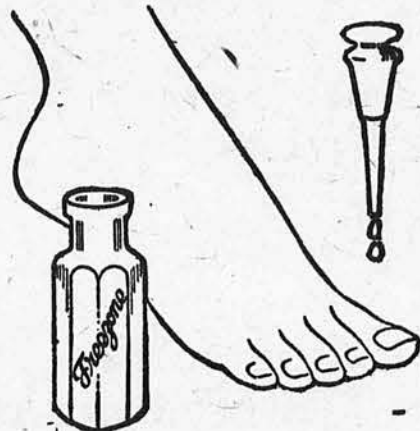
Next dry the body with a rough cloth, rubbing vigorously. After that apply the ointment to the entire body except face and scalp. This should take about 15 minutes so that it may be rubbed in well.

The strength of the sulfur ointment must depend upon the patient. Some persons are very susceptible to its influence and their skins are easily irritated. In such cases the strength must be reduced.

After the patient is anointed he

## Lift off Corns with Fingers

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



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

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

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From Now Until

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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.

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Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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

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## Tom McNeal's Answers

### Will of an Estate

In Missouri 22 years ago a man died leaving no will and there were 11 children all over age except four. None signed the deed to this land except the oldest boy who was appointed guardian over the younger children. Could the children who never signed the deed have a chance of receiving their part of the estate yet? The widow received a child's part. On her death is she permitted to will it to three children, the three younger boys? N.-N. S.

Each one of these 11 children was entitled to his or her share of this estate. No one had a right to sign away their interest in the same. But a question arises which I cannot answer, not knowing the facts. You say the original owner of the estate died 22 years ago. Now the undisputed occupation of the land for a period of 15 years might vest title in the possessor so that if someone had possession of this land for that length of time and his right of possession was not questioned by any of these heirs, they are probably not in position now to claim it, having slept on their rights by allowing so long a time to elapse. Of course, if they have continuously made claim to this estate, then the statute of limitation would not run, and they would not have a right to claim the estate.

2. The widow is allowed to will her share as she pleases.

### Forage Crops on Rented Land

1. Can a renter sow forage crop in the fall after harvesting one crop from the land? If the renter can sow a forage crop, can he hold feed lots until May 1st when lease reads from March 1st to March 1st following year?

2. A does repair work and furnishes material for B's auto which is taken by C for default in payment for mortgage on the automobile. Can A recover from C? READER.

1. If a renter sows forage crops in fall with the consent of the owner, he would have the right to enter upon the land and harvest such crop, but would not be permitted to retain possession of the place by reason of that fact. If his lease reads from March 1 to March 1 of the following year.

2. Unless A filed a lien on the automobile he could not look to C for his pay. He would have to collect from B, the original owner of the automobile, for whom he did the work.

### Homestead Lands

Are there any homestead lands in Colorado? What does it cost to homestead there? How many months in the year does a married man have to live on his homestead? HOMESSEKER.

There are large areas of land in Colorado open to homestead. A great many of these lands are to be homesteaded under what is known as the grazing law. The homesteader can take 640 acres of these lands which are arid lands and not supposed to be suitable for agriculture. There are, perhaps, some lands in Colorado that are suitable to agricultural purposes, still open for homesteads, but there is not much of this kind of land.

For full information as to lands that are still open to homestead in Colorado, their location, and conditions required, you should write the United States Land Office at Washington, D. C.

### When Can a Girl Marry?

When can a girl marry? Can a girl marry before she is of age? If so, when is she of age in Kansas? 2. Is there any harm in marrying a boy from 7 to 12 years older? If so, what harm is there? KANSAS GIRL.

The probate judge is not supposed to issue marriage licenses to minors without the consent of their parents or guardians. If he does, however, and the marriage takes place, the mere fact that the persons marrying were under age does not invalidate the marriage. A girl in Kansas is of age at 21.

2. It depends, in my judgment, on the girl or boy. The mere fact that there was a difference of age that you mention would not of itself make marriage a failure. Possibly 12 years is rather too great a disparity in the ages, but even that depends on the age of the girl and boy. As to what harm might result, you are going too deep into psychology for me.

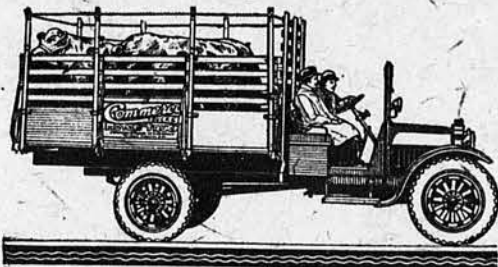
### Reading Contest

Where can I obtain reading suitable for a county reading contest? J. F.

If you will write to Mrs. Adrian Greene, Topeka, Kan., who has charge of the state circulating library, she may be able to supply you with such books as you need.

# Commerce TRUCKS

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Stock Rack with Watertight Underbody

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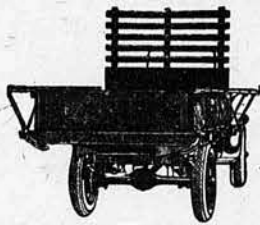
Sixty per cent of the Commerce Truck output for the past 2 years are working today on the farms of America. Commerce Trucks are manufactured to farm specifications by a 10 year old truck manufacturer, who has continuously specialized on trucks of 1 to 2 tons capacity.

The Commerce chassis is sold fully equipped with Electric Lights, Impulse Starter, Spotlight, Bumper, Windshield, Horn, Tools, Front Fenders, etc.

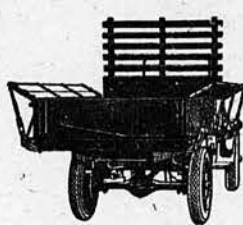
The report of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture just issued states that 90% of the trucks in use by farmers are of Commerce capacity 1 to 2 tons. In all motor truck tours into the farming districts that Commerce Trucks have participated—they have made perfect scores.

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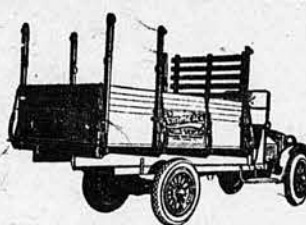
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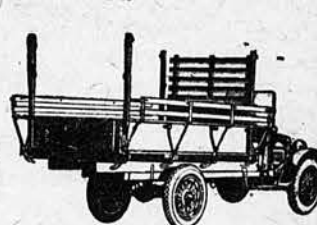
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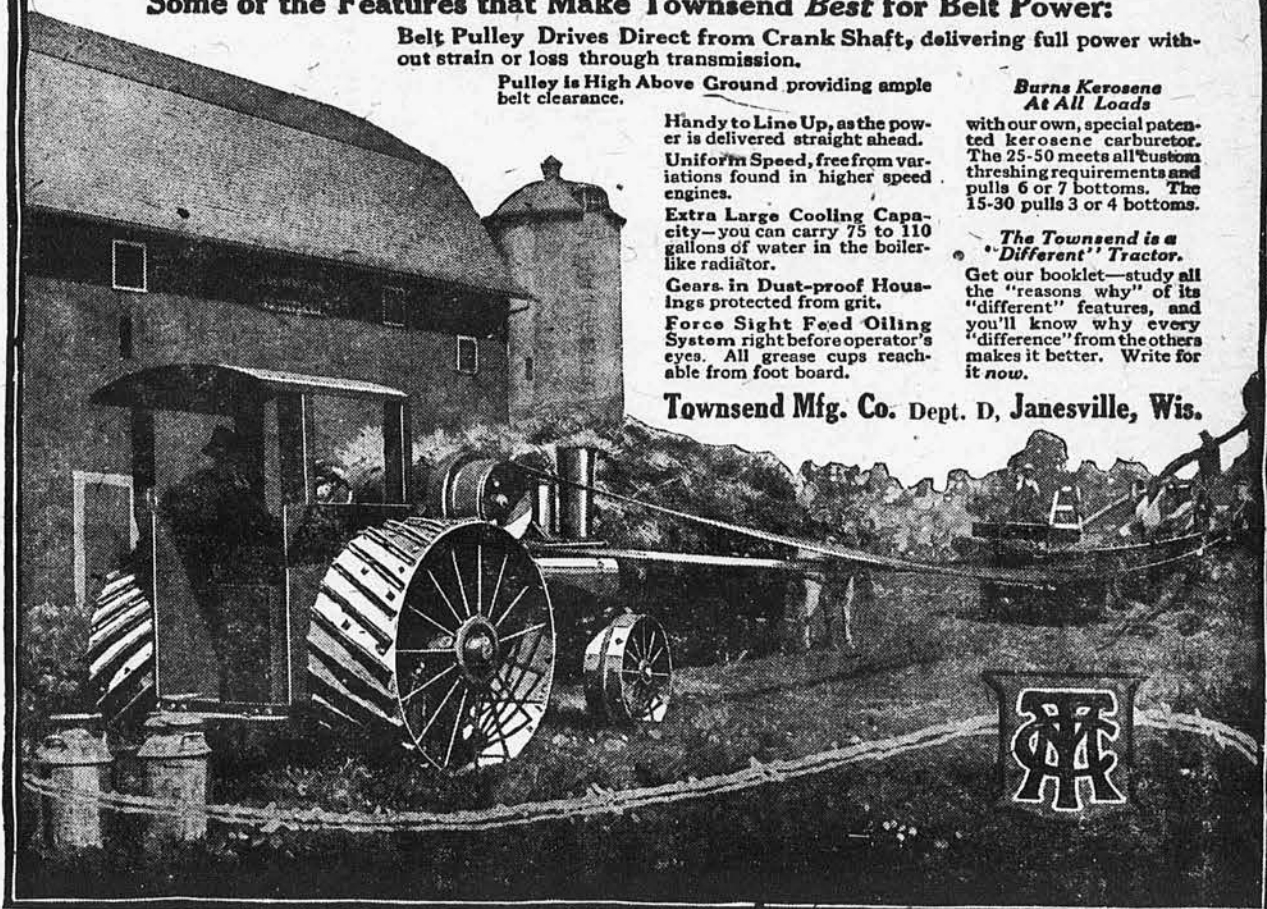
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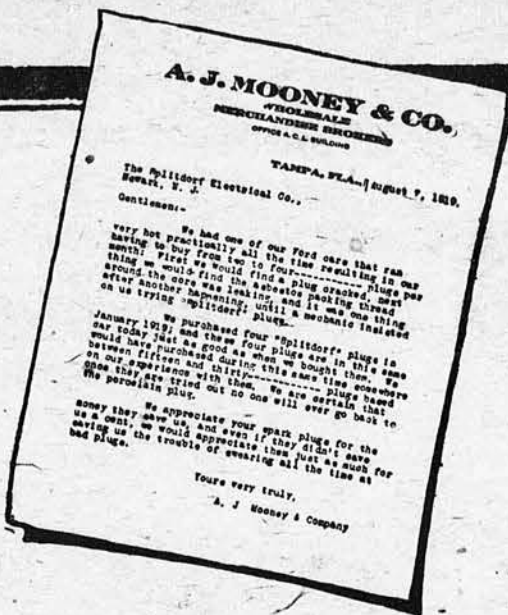




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are the one absolutely necessary Ford improvement. They do all these things for you because they transfer the braking strain from the transmission to the rear wheel drums, where it ought to be. 25,000 Ford owners will tell you that Peed Brakes end chattering, grinding and skidding and insure a smooth, vibrationless, strainless stop when and where you want it without damage to tires or mechanism.

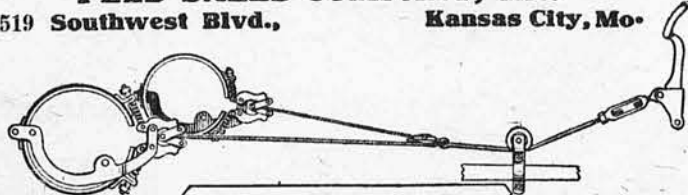
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## With the Capper Calf Club

What About the Care of Your Calves?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

NO BOY OR GIRL in the state is happier than I am. My calves came yesterday and they certainly are dandies—a great deal better than we expected. They show careful breeding by being well built, big boned and with fine-shaped heads. That's the way Harriet Boyle of Osage county feels since her contest calves reached her, and every Capper Calf club member who has been fortunate enough to obtain calves feels the same way.

But how are you taking care of those fine calves? It's mighty important that they get the right start. Didn't you ever go off somewhere visiting for a few days, then come home all played out and nearly ill? It was because everything was strange—food, water, conditions and surroundings. Well, when these little calves, especially those that have been shipped quite a distance, reach their new owners they need specially good care, at least for some time, for they're in a strange place. Express company men are not inclined to be any too careful in giving calves proper care and feed, and several club members have found it necessary to watch their calves' feed carefully for a few days. A bad case of scours will keep calves from developing and growing as they should. I remember that my father was an excellent hand at raising calves, and it was seldom that we lost a calf. At the first sign of scours he would cut down the feed of milk to about half of normal and would mix into every feed an egg or two. Of course, all grain was discontinued at the same time. This treatment seldom failed to straighten out the calves. Nearly everyone has his own method of treating ailing calves, and any method is all right if safe and effective. Nearly every issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze contains some valuable information about the care and feeding of calves. Look for it and read it.

### Enter Calves Up to May 15

The club manager has had a fine lot of interesting letters from calf club boys and girls in the last few days, and I hope club members will keep up the good work. Many members, tho, are having a great deal of difficulty in locating contest calves. It isn't possible for me to tell you definitely where you can get calves of any breed, but I am doing all I can to get in touch with breeders. Because of the difficulty in finding calves, tho, I am going to extend the time in which contest entries may be made to May 15, instead of May 1. This will make no difference in the chances other members who have entered calves have to win, for I plan to have the contest work last for just six months, regardless of the time the calves are entered. Remember, too, in hunting calves, that animals as old as 2 months may be entered. They must be heifers, tho, both of the same breed, and at least three-quarters purebred. Let's hustle out now and get our entries.

Clara Long of Clay county says there still are difficulties to be overcome after calves are found. "I finally found two calves for the contest," writes Clara. "One is Lady Omaha Johanna Segis, and the other is Duchess Canary Netherland. They are both registered. They certainly are pretty, too. The first one I got we had to bring home in the surrey. The man who owned the second calf was asking \$100 for it, but as I had paid \$55 for the first I told him I couldn't give more than \$70 for this one. He said since I am in the Capper Calf club I could have it for that price. We started after it one day, but got stuck in a snowdrift and had to go back home. We went two days later, and finally got thru, altho it was very muddy and snowy. We put the calf in a crate on the back of the buggy. Coming home we had to go up such a steep hill that the weight of the crate pulled off the back of the seat, and the calf, crate and all went tumbling in the mud. I surely was glad to get her home. Papa says I surely will

get a prize this fall because he never saw such nice calves as mine. I am going to have them vaccinated next week."

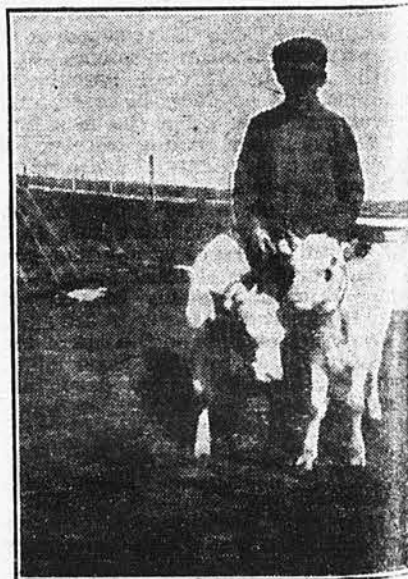
Clara had "some" time, didn't she? Here's an interesting letter from Kenneth Graham, away out in Russell county. "I have one calf already," writes Kenneth, "and have two more located, so am sure to get the other in time for the contest. I am entering Holsteins. We raise Holsteins but do not have any heifers of the right age. I hope there are more Russell county members, but have not heard. I am going to do my best to win a prize. For the last few years we have been taking prizes in the calf club at the Russell County Fair."

Kenneth has his wish, for there are four hustling boys enrolled in Russell county, and I'm sure they have the pep. Talking about pep, tho, that Meade county trio is going to make itself heard this year. "I am going to see what a small hand printing press and supplies would cost," writes Clarence Utz, "and if not too much I am going to put the proposition before the other members that we buy one and start a small newspaper, which of course would boost Meade county clubs."

### Let's Have Club Papers

That's a good idea, Clarence, and I am heartily in favor of seeing club papers published. It seems to me that in the many counties where the calf, pig and poultry membership is large there is a fine opportunity to get out a really worth while publication. I think, tho, that the best way of handling the printing of the paper is that suggested by one of the Capper Poultry club girls over in Missouri. Her club is issuing a paper regularly, but instead of having it printed or having one girl do all the writing, each member contributes a certain amount of news or whatever she desires to put in the paper and makes as many copies of her contribution as there will be issues of the paper. These copies are sent to the county leader, who adds her contribution and makes up the paper. In this way a paper is gotten out without much expense and no special work for any member. Don't you think it's a good stunt? It's only one of the many interesting things in store for Capper club members at their joint meeting this summer.

But say, how do you like the looks of Amos Bazil of Coffey county and his two fine Ayrshire calves? Amos has the honor of being the first Capper Calf club member to send in a picture of himself and his calves. Unless I'm badly mistaken, tho, other pictures will be on hand very soon, for club members are exceedingly proud of their entries and want to show them to their teammates over the state. "What do you think of my contest calves?" asks Amos. "I think they're surely dandies. They look better every day, and are doing fine."



Amos Bazil and His Ayrshires.



## Farm Questions

Address all inquiries intended for this column to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Authority of Drainage Board

1. If it is known that members of a drainage board hired the engineer when organizing the district, have fewer acres in benefit district than they should and the rate per cent is lower than others similarly located, what is the remedy?

2. If secretary and treasurer have received payment of money for drainage and have issued no receipt for same, what should be done about it?

INTERESTED LANDOWNER.

This law requires each supervisor before entering upon his official duties to take and subscribe an oath that he will honestly, faithfully, and impartially demean himself in office as supervisor and that he will not neglect any of his duties. The inquiry infers that the drainage board has violated its oath of office and that the members could be ousted by legal procedure.

Under the second inquiry relative to the payment of money for drainage taxes with no receipt given, let me say it would not be good business for any taxpayer to pay the tax against his property without getting a receipt of the payment. This is just good business sense. However, if money has been paid, the landowner still has protection under Section 8 of the drainage law which reads in part as follows: "Said board may adopt a seal with a suitable device and shall keep a record of all its proceedings open to inspection of all the owners of real estate in the drainage district. At each annual meeting, the board shall make a report of what work has been done and shall annually publish a statement of its receipts and expenditures in a legal newspaper, printed, published, and of general circulation in the county in which said district was organized."

The interested landowner has a right to require of the district officials the opportunity to inspect their records and from these records, he would be able to find a report showing what taxes have been paid to the officers of the district. This interested one should remember that the supervisors are elected by the landowners interested in the district and if it is found that the board is not trustworthy, then steps should be taken when new supervisors are elected to get men for the drainage board who are reliable and dependable.

H. B. Walker.

Please tell me how to get cream to sour in the winter without its tasting old. Can you get all the butterfat by churning sweet cream?

A SUBSCRIBER.

It is the general belief that you can get a more exhaustive churning by churning sour cream than by churning the cream when sweet. That is, you will get more butterfat from the cream by churning it in a sour condition than when churning it while sweet. During the winter time when cream is slow to sour the best way to put it in a sour condition is either to use a starter or to hold it at sufficiently warm temperature so that the lactic acid bacteria will develop. If the cream is held at 70 degrees F. from eight to 10 hours before churning, it ought to be in good condition to churn. Holding it at this temperature for the length of time mentioned should not cause it to have an old flavor.

J. B. Fitch.

### Cost of Pork

What would it cost to produce 100 pounds of pork, live weight, with corn chops at 3½ cents a pound?

H. V.

Corn chop alone would be a very unsatisfactory ration for the production of pork, but a splendid ration when properly balanced with tankage. We have been able to produce pork at \$12.60 a 100 pounds with tankage at \$100 a ton and corn at 3½ cents a pound. Both were fed in a self feeder by the free choice method.

C. W. McCampbell.

### Best Soil for Tulips

I am thinking of trying to start some tulips and I wish you would tell me what kind of soil is best adapted to tulips.

Benner Springs, Kan. M. R. S.

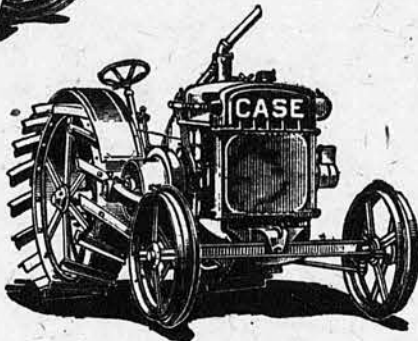
Try them in soil having plenty of humus, and well drained so that the bulbs will not remain in water during the growing season. Keep the soil in good condition and keep the weeds pulled out.

J. W. Wilkinson.



Case 22-40 Kerosene Tractor

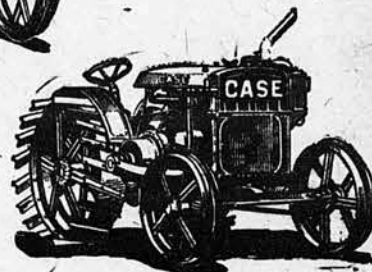
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## Capper Pig Club News

Here are the Boys Who'll Lead the Fight

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

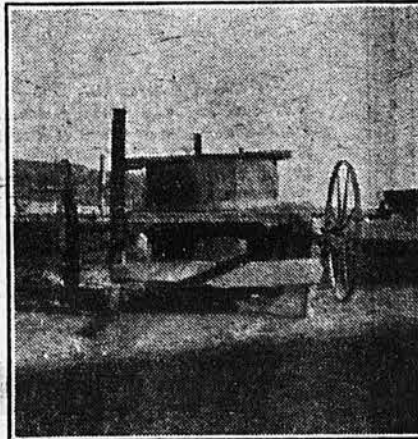
**A**RE county leaders appointed yet? That's the question which has been coming the way of the club manager many times in the last two or three weeks. Like everybody else, the club manager has been exceedingly busy, but at last the list of boys who have been honored with the position at the head of their county clubs is ready. The boys themselves already have been notified, and enthusiastic plans are being made all over the state

boy who had the misfortune to lose his entire contest litter. Most boys gave the closest attention possible to their sows, but some losses were unavoidable. Last year we had a rule that contestants who lost all their litters thru no fault of their own could enter another sow in the contest if one were obtainable, or could breed for a later litter and drop record keeping until about a month before time for the sow to farrow again. That's fair, isn't it? We'll have the same rule this year, and I feel sure that with such an opportunity there will be no "quitters."

Our first insurance loss for 1920 has been paid. Harvey Odgers of Washington had the misfortune to lose his contest sow just a few days after the pigs were farrowed. The amount allowed on his loss was \$75. Almost any club member would rather have his sow than that much money, but I'll wager Harvey is exceedingly grateful to the Capper Pig club mutual insurance plan which has kept him from being in debt with no contest entry.

How many Capper Pig club members are planning to raise feed themselves to feed their sows and pigs? Olin Coleman of Anderson county is one of the hustling chaps who's planning to do it, and I'd like to hear about the plans of other boys. "I had to stop school to help papa farm," writes Olin. "Papa has rented me a piece of ground to raise corn on to feed my sow and pigs. He said I could have it for this summer's work. You can bet I was in for it." Write and tell me your pasture plans, too, for the other fellows will be glad to know what you're doing.

Perhaps Capper Pig club members don't realize it now, but it's a fine thing to live near a real neighbor, one who is willing to help when you're in



Elwood Shultz's Slop Cart.

for the race that promises to be one of the hottest the Capper Pig club ever has known.

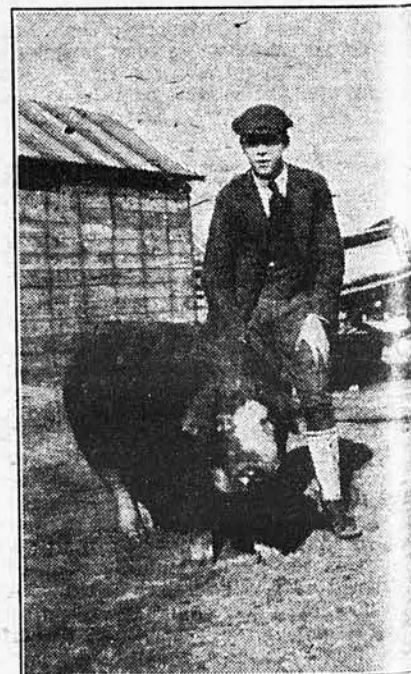
Did you ever stop to think what a difficult task it is to appoint county leaders? I've put a great deal of time and thought on the problem this year, and I feel confident that every boy chosen will prove that the votes of his teammates and the confidence of the club manager are not misplaced. But of course, you're eager to know who the boys are, so here's the list:

COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Allen	Hardin Lineback	La Harpe
Anderson	Fletcher Lowry	Kincaid
Atchison	George Bishop	Muscotah
Butler	Raymond Ball	Potwin
Cheyenne	George Zielke	St. Francis
Clay	Orlin Hardesty	Idana
Cloud	Ernest Newingham	Concordia, R. 4
Coffey	Edward Osman	Lebo
Douglas	Frank St. Clair	Lecompton
Edwards	Orville Ford	Lewis
Finney	Henry Jones	Friend
Gray	Edward Hoskinson	Montezuma
Harper	Samuel Eberhardt	Harper
Jackson	Fred Dunn	Soldier
Jefferson	Elwood Shultz	Lawrence, R. 3
Johnson	Fred Rausch	Lawrence, R. 6
Leavenworth	Kenneth Adamson	Easton
Linn	Loren Ungeheuer	Centerville
Lyon	Daniel Eckel	Bushong
Mitchell	Wayne Ewing	Beloit
Morris	Howard Scott	Council Grove
Morton	Forest Brown	Wilburton
Nemaha	Lloyd Cashman	Vermillion
Ness	Ellis Morley	Ness City
Osage	Carl Dewey	Barclay
Phillips	Floyd Paramore	Logan
Pottawatomie	Bartley Caffrey	Fostoria
Rawlins	Henry Gillespie	Ludell
Reno	Gilbert Shuff	Sylvia
Republic	Theodore Thomas	Narka
Rice	Herbert Hays	Sterling
Riley	James Hanlin	Manhattan, R. 8
Rooks	Floyd Blauer	Stockton
Shawnee	Chester Longbach	N. Topeka, R. 4
Sherman	Day Rush	Edson
Stafford	George Hagerman	St. John
Stevens	Gilbert Harris	Hugoton
Sumner	Sylvester Barbeau	Wellington, R. 7
Wallace	Leroy Satterfield	Weskan
Washington	Melick Kasha	Washington
Wilson	William Dewey	Chanute, R. 2

Club members who fail to hear from their county leader by the last of the month should write the club manager about it. I hope a meeting will be held in every county this month. Any county leader failing to hold a meeting in May will be reduced to the ranks and another leader appointed, unless he can give an excellent reason for his failure.

I can't believe any parents who have permitted their boys to join the Capper Pig club are going to be unreasonable about giving them time to attend one monthly meeting. I do not favor holding meetings oftener than that. Any team can keep pep flowing freely with one monthly meeting and plenty of correspondence with one another and the club manager. Let's get started with a jump. We're going to have something exceedingly interesting in the contest this year, but I'll tell you about that later.

Since that Easter blizzard I've been hearing some exceedingly hard luck stories, and I feel mighty sorry for the



Mervin Moore and His Poland Sow.

difficulty, and who is glad to share with you any helpful ideas he may acquire. Our club boys are one big family, and what one learns should be shared with others. Elwood Shultz of Jefferson county believes in this, so is showing you the slop cart he made. "The other day I took my slop barrel and fixed it on wheels, like a cart," wrote Elwood. "Now I run it up to the house and mother puts all of her table slop in it, then I add some shorts and have some mighty good slop. Having my slop barrel on wheels makes it easier to slop the hogs."

Also, I want you to meet a hustling Ellsworth county chap, Mervin Moore, with his Poland China sow. Mervin is another club member who's in the game to make a real success of it. You'll hear more from him later. Let's have a picture of yourself and your contest entry.



# Crops To Plant for Bees

Apiarists Can Easily Increase the Honey Yield

BY J. H. MERRILL

WHEN the owner of a cow wishes to provide sufficient pasturage for this animal, he can estimate the amount of land that will be required to raise the amount of food necessary to provide that cow with nourishment thruout the season. Having made this estimate, he can then plant whatever crop he decides, put a fence around the pasture, and everything has been provided for in the line of food. The fence will keep the cow in the pasture, and at the same time will prevent other animals from getting in and taking that which was not originally intended for them.

However, in the case of providing pasturage for bees, the question is not so easily solved, for several reasons. First, it would be impossible to estimate the exact amount of acreage which should be planted in order to provide enough food for any given number of bees. Second, bees are no respecters of fences, and not only would the bees for which the pasturage was intended avail themselves of the opportunity of feeding there, but it would be equally open to all other bees in the community. In other words, it would not pay to plant crops with the sole idea in mind of their serving as sources for honey.

## Pollen Also Needed

It would be much better in locating an apiary to select, if possible, a location which is already provided with plants which supply both nectar and pollen, for it must be borne in mind that not only nectar-producing plants are necessary, but we must also have pollen-producing plants. In choosing this location, one should be careful to see that there is a continuation of food supply thruout the summer. If there are only one or two honey plants which provide nectar in any great amount, it might be that the period between the flows of honey would be so long, and the honey-flows might be so short that the bees would consume during the period of drouth all of the honey which they stored during the honey flow. It is always possible, however, to improve any location in the matter of honey plants, and probably the best way to do this would be to join with the farmers in that community and encourage them to plant forage-crop plants that will at the same time provide nectar. Prominent among this class of plants would be alfalfa, clover, Sweet clover, alsike and buckwheat, because plants should serve a dual purpose of being both forage and honey plants. The beekeeper who would contribute toward the purchase of seed to encourage his neighbors in the planting of these dual-purpose crops would be well paid for his investment.

Some of the sources of honey which particularly apply in the early spring are the elm trees which provide pollen while the soft maples supply both nectar and pollen. These are followed by the dandelion, which is one of the most valuable plants from the beekeepers' standpoint that we have, because it blooms so early in the spring and provides an abundance of pollen which is so necessary for brood rearing. The fruit bloom in those sections of the state where fruit is produced provides nectar for brood rearing. Most of the nectar supplied by this class of flowers is consumed in rearing brood, and it is rare that any surplus is stored from this source. After the fruit bloom comes the White clover bloom in those parts of the state where clover is found. This is a very valuable source of nectar, and it is at this time that the beekeeper should put on his supers so as to enable the bees to store the large surplus which they should gather from White clover.

## Yellow Sweet Clover

Of the Sweet clovers, the Yellow Sweet clover blooms about three weeks earlier than the White Sweet clover, and in a great many parts of the state there is a dearth of bloom between the time of the appearing of the fruit bloom and the White Sweet clover bloom. Those sections, however, where the Yellow Sweet clover is found do not suffer from this dearth. Conse-

quently, beekeepers should urge and assist in seeing that all the waste places in their neighborhood are seeded to Yellow Sweet clover. It is possible to purchase this seed individually, or better still, to obtain the seed thru your local beekeepers' association, then at the meeting of the association, plans can be made for sowing different portions of the country so that the seed will be wisely distributed.

The White Sweet clover which is found so plentifully along the roadsides and waste places thruout the state is valuable, if not the most valuable honey plant that we have. As White Sweet clover has proved to be a valuable forage plant, everything possible should be done to encourage its wider and more abundant distribution. Alfalfa does not produce honey everywhere that it is grown. In the drier sections of the country, and especially irrigated portions, it is an abundant producer of nectar. However, in the more humid sections it does not yield any nectar. Wherever alfalfa will not yield nectar, alsike should be grown

and will be found valuable both as a forage plant and as a nectar-producing plant. Corn, altho it probably does not produce any nectar, is very valuable as a pollen-producing plant.

The foregoing plants are the ones from which our chief source of light honey is produced. In the fall of the year, heartsease, asters, and other fall-blooming plants usually produce an abundance of nectar. The amount that will be obtained from a fall flow cannot be counted on safely because of the danger of an early frost. The heartsease honey varies in color in various parts of the country. In some places it is light, while in other places it is very dark. Heartsease does not need to be planted, neither do asters, as they will appear themselves in sufficiently large quantities to be of use if the season is at all favorable.

It has been estimated that in order to produce 1 pound of honey it is necessary for a bee to make several hundred thousand trips to the field. This, of course, means that a large number of plants must be visited in order to bring in a single pound of honey, and it will be seen that it would not be profitable to sow crops solely for the nectar which they would produce. However, as stated above, if the nectar-producing plants can also be used as forage crops, then they will be useful to both the stockman and the beekeeper.

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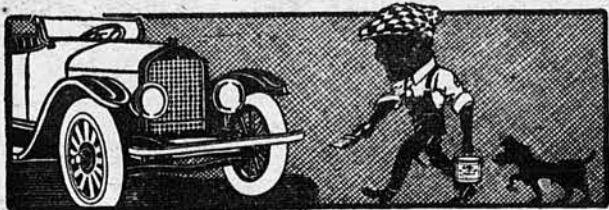
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# Good Rains Improve Crops

## Kansas Farmers Expect Good Yields This Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

**K**ANSAS farmers are rejoicing over the good rains that fell in practically every section during the present week. The average for the state will be more than usual for this time of the year. A few sections reported scattering hail storms but no serious damage resulted to any of the field crops. Some injury resulted to strawberries and other fruits. The rains put the ground in good condition and will give wheat, barley, oats, rye, alfalfa and pasture crops a good start. Good yields of oats and wheat now seem reasonably certain. The prospects for early potatoes and early gardens are also very satisfactory.

Considerable corn has been planted in Southeastern Kansas and if the weather is favorable farmers in nearly every part of the state will be planting corn next week. An increased acreage in alfalfa, sweet clover, Sudan grass and other hay crops is expected. On account of the shortage of farm labor many farmers are planning to buy new improved haying machinery which can be operated with fewer men than the older machinery in use heretofore.

### Increased Kafir Acreage

An increased acreage in kafir, milo, feterita, cane and other forage crops is expected if the season continues favorable. Good seed of the sorghum and legume crops is scarce and high in price. Much inferior and worthless seed is on the market and it is becoming more and more apparent that Kansas needs a pure seed law that will protect the interests of farmers. Many instances have been reported where farmers have been compelled to pay \$25 to \$30 a bushel for alfalfa of a poor and doubtful grade. Some Kaw Valley potato growers report that it has cost them from \$60 to \$75 an acre for seed potatoes.

The high prices paid for apples, peaches and other fruit last fall and this spring have created an increased interest in orcharding and as a consequence many farmers are planning to start small orchards this spring. Every farm should have a few apple, plum, pear, cherry and peach trees. To these might very profitably be added a few strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry plants, and some grape vines.

### Big Demand for Machinery

Farmers in every part of the state are complaining of a serious shortage of farm labor which is handicapping them greatly in planting their spring crops. It is also very difficult to get new machinery as well as repairs needed for the old machinery already on hand. There is in many places an urgent need for plows, planters, cultivators, listers and disk harrows which the local implement dealers cannot supply. Part of this trouble of course has been due to the strikes of railroad men which have tied up shipments of machinery to the local dealers. Hundreds of carloads of machinery destined for Western states have been tied up in Chicago and St. Louis on account of the railroad strike.

Farmers also are complaining about the high cost of clothing and manufactured articles of food. The recent hikes in the prices of sugar have proved especially irritating. The feeling is becoming general that farmers must receive better prices for their farm products if prices for other things are to continue high. A recent report made by J. C. Mohler shows that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Kansas last year was \$1.09 and that in most cases this entailed an actual loss of 43 cents a bushel. Unless better treatment is accorded to farmers in the near future they will plan to produce only enough crops for the needs of their own families and those living in cities may have to go hungry. However, farmers are organizing associations in every part of the country for mutual protection and they expect soon to be able to set their own prices and to protect themselves against the merciless gouging by profiteers. Kansas crop conditions in general are now considered quite satisfactory and good yields are expected. Local conditions over

the state are shown in the following county crop reports:

**Brown**—Farmers are plowing for corn, but the ground is almost too wet to work. Oats is up and looks well. It was damaged some by the frost. The snow has melted. Pastures are unsatisfactory as the weather is too cold for them to grow well. Wheat has a good color, but the growth is small. Farmers fear there will be a scarcity of help, and the prices asked by labor are almost prohibitive. Eggs are selling for 34c; cream 58c.—A. C. Dannenberg, April 17.

**Cherokee**—The Easter storm of rain, snow and freezing did much damage to fruit, oats, grass and early gardens. Peaches, plums and pears, and the few strawberries that survived last summer were in full bloom before the blizzard. Wheat prospects are very poor and many farmers sowed part of their fields to oats. All stock feeds are high. Seed potatoes sell for \$4.50; eggs, 35c; seed corn, \$3.50; butterfat, 60c.—L. Smyres, April 10.

**Cheyenne**—We had a 5-inch snow on the night of April 3, and a heavy rain which turned to snow fell April 10. Twelve inches of snow fell in 12 hours on April 11. Quite a number of cattle, and a few horses that were caught away from shelter, perished. Roads were impassable and traffic was held up for two days. Wheat is satisfactory, and the ground is soaked to a good depth. Prospects are bright for a good crop of wheat. Wheat is worth \$2.40; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 65c.—F. M. Hurlock, April 15.

**Clay**—Peach trees are in full bloom, but apricots are frozen. Farmers are filling their barns with hay and alfalfa, and disking corn ground. Some are planting corn and working roads, which are in satisfactory condition. Wheat is improving and oats have come up again after being frozen recently. Wheat is selling for \$2.60; oats, \$1; hogs, \$13.50; hens, 29c; butterfat, 69c; eggs, 34c.—P. R. Forslund, April 17.

**Crawford**—Weather is warming, but everything is backward. Fruit is nearly all killed by late freezes. Wheat is growing a little, and prospects are poor. Oats was damaged by frost, but is coming out all right. Some stock has been turned on pasture. Some farmers are planting corn.—H. F. Painter, April 18.

**Dickinson**—Weather is cold and raw this morning. We had a big snow storm April 3 and have had several hard freezes since. Peaches that were almost in bloom were killed, and livestock suffered greatly. Wheat is doing well, and oats are in good condition. Grass is becoming green. Farmers will plant corn next week if it turns warmer.—F. M. Losen, April 17.

**Edwards**—Wheat that was not damaged by the high winds during March is growing very well. We had a very high wind April 11 and 12, and a little rain and snow fell, but not enough to do much good. Spring crops are unsatisfactory.—L. A. Spitz, April 17.

**Elk**—Weather has been blizzardy since Easter. Grass is growing and many cattle are on pasture. The season price for pasture ranges from \$6 to \$8. A good many farmers are planting corn. Mill feed is scarce. Kafir is worth \$1.60; cream, 60c.—Charles Grant, April 17.

**Ellsworth**—The high winds of March did great damage to wheat, and some fields were entirely destroyed. Soil is drifted the worst in many years. Twelve inches of snow fell April 3 which supplied plenty of moisture. It is not all melted yet. Wheat and barley are making a good growth. A large acreage of oats and barley has been sown. Farmers haven't planted any corn yet. Wheat is selling for \$2.64; oats, \$1.25; corn, \$1.85.—W. L. Reed, April 17.

**Franklin**—Wheat has started well and oats are satisfactory, altho the freeze of April 4 cut them to the ground. There is plenty of moisture now. Some farmers are plowing corn ground and planting will start soon. The acreage will be small. A number of farmers report fruit as badly damaged by the severe freezes. Others believe it has not been damaged.—E. D. Gillette, April 17.

**Geary**—We have been having winter weather, and the blizzard of April 3 and 4 was the worst storm we have had this winter. Over a foot of snow fell and it drifted badly. Roads were impassable. Old settlers say it was the worst snow that ever fell here at this time of the year. A number of losses of livestock have been reported, and all early fruit is killed. Other crops may be damaged where they were not covered with snow.—O. R. Strauss, April 17.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Volunteer and protected wheat looks good. The Easter storm was hard on wheat sown on bare ground. Most of the spring grain seeding is done, and the fields that were sown early are up. Some farmers have begun to list corn. Owing to the abundance of volunteer wheat and the mild winter, it took but little feed to winter livestock, so plenty of rough feed is left. Livestock is in excellent condition. A number of sales have been held, and good horses sell well. Cows bring from \$80 to \$100; butterfat, 59c; eggs, 35c.—John Aldrich, April 16.

**Gray**—The snow and rain of April 17 supplied some much needed moisture, and started all vegetation. Some stock still is on wheat pasture. Much livestock was brought in to winter on wheat and other feed; most of it came thru the winter in good condition. Quite a number of sales were held this spring, and good prices were received for stock.—A. E. Alexander, April 17.

**Greenwood**—Weather is cool for this time of year. Wheat is thin and not making a satisfactory growth. Oats looks well. There is plenty of moisture in the ground. Pastures will be late. Some farmers are planting corn, but most of it will be planted next week.—John H. Fox, April 17.

**Haskell**—Weather is windy and dry, and wheat is growing slowly. Some oats and barley are up. Livestock is in good condition. Grass and weeds are starting, and some gardens have been made. We had a light shower April 10, followed by high wind and snow.—H. E. Tegarden, April 17.

**Linn**—Late sown wheat is unsatisfactory. All fruit has been killed by recent freezes. Oats is growing well. Very little corn has been planted yet. There will be a shortage of teachers here next term. Some young women in this county have gone into the



chicken business. Only a few sales have been held. There is plenty of moisture in ground, and weather is warm today. Flour is worth \$3.50; wheat, \$2.25; coal oil, 20c; sugar, 20c; potatoes, 10c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, April 17.

Miami—All vegetation is making a very slow growth. Oats are satisfactory, but wheat fields are beginning to get green. Some farmers are becoming short of roughage and have turned cattle on grass. Plowing for corn is well under way. The pig crop will be the shortest on record.—F. J. Haefele, April 18.

Mitchell—Wheat is responding to the few days of spring weather and farmers are able now to tell how much of it must be plowed up and seeded to oats or barley. Many farmers are drilling oats or barley into the thin spots. We need a good, soaking rain as the big April blizzard left many dry spots.—W. A. Oakley, April 17.

Nemaha—All work was suspended for two days after the Easter snow storm. Ground is clear now and roads are dry, smooth and hard. Farmers are busy, and will plant corn soon. Early gardens are coming up.—A. M. C., April 17.

Neosho—The snow and blizzard and the freezing weather damaged wheat and some fields will be plowed up. Oats are satisfactory. All flax that was sown early is frozen and has been reseeded. Some potatoes rotted in the ground. Peaches and pears were in full bloom at the time of the blizzard but are frozen now. Corn will be planted soon. Farmers still have some wheat on hand. About one-fourth of the farmers here have quit raising hogs. Corn is worth \$1.60; potatoes \$1.75; sugar, 25c; eggs, 32c.—A. Anderson, April 17.

Osage—The condition of wheat is about 75 percent, but no fields will be plowed up. A small acreage was put to oats. Corn and kafir will be the main crops. The use of Sudan is increasing. Pastures are slow because of last year's drought. A small crop of potatoes will be planted as seed is very scarce. Recent rains have put soil in good condition for cultivation, and have given grass a good start. Oats are satisfactory. Favorable weather may raise the wheat estimate. Feed is plentiful. Corn, \$1.65; cream, 62c.—H. L. Ferris, April 17.

Pottawatomie—Weather has been excellent for spring work the past week. Oats are sown, and some fields show the effect of the hard freeze of April 6. Ninety per cent of the growing wheat is satisfactory. Alfalfa is growing well and grass in pastures is getting green. It needs rain badly. Considerable kafir and leterita will be planted this spring. Corn is worth \$1.70; oats, \$1.10; butterfat, 57c; butter, 55c; eggs, 36c.—F. E. Austin, April 16.

Pratt—Wheat that was not blown by the wind storms recently is growing a little now. Farmers are planting corn. Oats are in an unsatisfactory condition. Farmers believe fruit has been killed. The horse and mule market is low.—J. L. Phelps, April 17.

Rawlins—We have been having plenty of rain for past three weeks, and crops are growing well. There is plenty of feed and pastures are getting green. Livestock is doing well. Brood sows are scarce and few pigs will be raised this spring. Eggs sell for 28c; butterfat, 60c.—A. Madsen, April 17.

Republic—The high winds of March damaged the wheat at least 40 percent, also some oats. Whole fields of both crops were blown out of the ground and off the field. A good many farmers are sowing oats on the damaged fields, and some will be left for corn. Everything is very backward, and the severe blizzard of Easter froze all vegetation. Wheat is worth \$2.60; corn, \$1.50; oats, 55c.—E. L. Shepard, April 16.

Riley—Snow drifts are melting and roads are better. The snow did not do the fields much good as it all drifted into fences and roads. Oats are greening again after having frozen down. Plum, pear, and peach blossoms were frozen but cherries and apples are not damaged. Not much farm work is being done as it is so muddy. Eggs, 36c; wheat, \$2.40; corn, \$1.60.—P. O. Hawkins, April 10.

Rooks—Farmers are preparing ground for corn planting. Wheat is in excellent condition. A good many sales have been held, and prices are good. Cream, 57c; eggs, 32c; sugar, 25c; steak, 40c; fat cows, 6c; hogs, 10c; cured meats 30 to 40c.—C. O. Thomas, April 14.

Saline—The snow has melted now. Much wheat was damaged by dust storms, and all early fruit is killed by the freezes. Spring crops are doing well, but gardens are backward. Some cattle have been taken to pastures on account of the shortage of feed. Much wheat is being marketed. Some corn has been planted. Wheat \$2.50; corn, \$1.75; oats, \$1; potatoes, 30; butterfat, 61c; eggs, 33 to 35c.—J. P. Nelson, April 17.

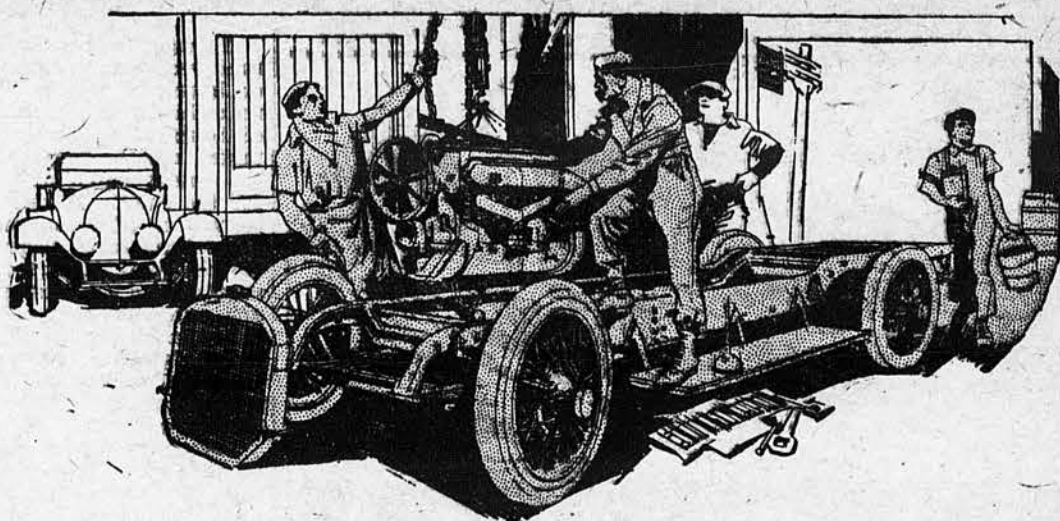
Thomas—A good rain which fell the night of April 10 ended in a blizzard on April 11. Altogether about 2 inches of moisture fell. Wheat is starting well. A large per cent of fall plowed ground has been sown in barley. Farmers are preparing ground for corn and feed. Some cattle were lost in the storm of April 11, but they are doing well now. Wheat is still being pastured here. Wheat is \$2.50; barley, \$1.95; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 35c.—C. C. Cole, April 16.

Washington—Damp, cool weather prevails. Roads are dry in most places. Farmers are disking for corn, plowing, hauling manure and fixing fences. Preparations are being made to drill for oil, and most of the material has arrived. Land prices are soaring, and oil leases are being sold for good sums. Eggs are worth 35c; cream, 63c; potatoes, 35.50; corn, \$1.65.—Ralph B. Cole, April 16.

Wichita—No moisture has fallen for some time. Most barley fields have been sown. There will be a large acreage of corn and spring crops put in. Grass is becoming green and stock is in satisfactory condition. Eggs are worth 33c; potatoes, \$5; flour, \$3.60.—Edwin White, April 10.

### Advertisements Guaranteed

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



## Which of these troubles has injured your engine?

Scored cylinders, burned-out bearings, fouled spark plugs, played-out piston rings, worn cam shaft, loose wrist pins, sticking or pitted valves

**R**EPAIR shops all over the United States report that these seven common troubles are responsible for 90% of all delay, "layups" on the road, and repair expense.

Yet each of these troubles can usually be prevented. Each of them is due chiefly to improper lubrication.

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Under the intense heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F.—ordinary oil breaks down. Large quantities of sediment are formed which have no lubricating value and which thin out the remaining oil.



Ordinary oil after use  
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Excess carbon is formed, valves are pitted. The oil film fails to hold. Cylinders and pistons are scored by metal-to-metal contact. The engine over-heats. Bearings burn out. This is the toll taken by sediment in your oil.

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Drain oil from crankcase and fill with kerosene. Run engine very slowly on its own power for thirty seconds. Drain all kerosene. To remove kerosene remaining in the engine, refill with one quart Veedol. Turn engine over about ten times, then drain mixture of oil and kerosene and refill to the proper level with the correct grade of Veedol.

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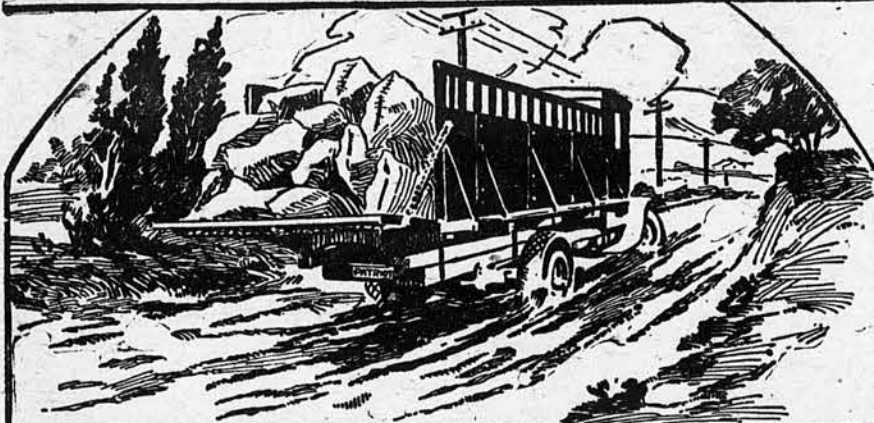
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Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings 'em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit roup, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well. You will lose hardly more than 5 or 10 chicks out of every hundred—if—right from the start—you will feed

### OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

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A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.



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Dear Sir:—Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 63c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 43, Waterloo, Ia., for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

### Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 63c for box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept 43, Waterloo, Ia.

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### First Care of Baby Chicks

BY F. E. FOX

A large number of baby chicks die each year due to chilling, over-heating or improper feeding. To successfully rear chicks, they should not be fed for 48 hours after hatching as the yolk is taken into the body cavity just before the chicks hatch and serves as food for the chick. If this yolk is not absorbed, as often happens when chicks are fed too soon, there is bound to be trouble. At the first feeding one should supply sand or commercial chick grit and water. If sour milk or buttermilk is available, it may also be given. Milk alone right at first sometimes causes intestinal disturbances and for this reason it is best also to give the chicks all the water they will drink.

For the first feed one has the choice of hard-boiled eggs mixed with rolled oats, Johnny cake, or cornbread, a good commercial chick feed, a milk mash or growing-mash, or a mixture of finely cracked grains that can be secured at a reasonable price in your locality. Little chicks should be fed little and often for the first two weeks. One should avoid wet, sloppy feeds as they are likely to cause bowel trouble.

As soon as the weather will permit, the chicks should be let out upon the ground where green feed is available. Green feed, milk and eggs are health builders. At least one of these is absolutely necessary to grow normal chicks and all are desirable. The lack of these protective feeds causes stunted chicks and enormous losses each year. The hen reared chick has the advantage over the incubator chick usually in this particular.

The following feeds have been found satisfactory: Rolled oats and dry bread crumbs; Johnny cake composed of 2 cups cornmeal, 2 cups sour milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 teaspoon of soda; a commercial chick feed of good wholesome grains, not musty and free from weed seed; and a milk mash or good commercial growing mash. Also use a mixture consisting of 50 pounds of cracked corn, 25 pounds of cracked wheat, and 25 pounds of hulled oats. Another good mixture consists of 25 pounds of cracked corn, 25 pounds of cracked kafir, 5 pounds of millet, and 45 pounds of cracked wheat. After the first week in addition to the grains, one can supply a dry mash consisting of 25 pounds of bran, 25 pounds of shorts, 25 pounds of cornmeal, and 5 pounds of alfalfa meal, 5 pounds of bonemeal, 15 pounds of sifted meat scraps and 2 tablespoons of salt. If the chicks are confined, sand or grit and green feed such as clipped ends of sprouted oats, alfalfa, cabbage, lettuce or carrots should be supplied.

One should avoid getting the brooder too hot, 95 degrees is sufficient the first week and should be gradually decreased each week until 70 degrees is reached. However, the outside temperature should always be the guide as to how rapidly the temperature can be lowered. Chilling causes enormous losses and invariably results in bowel trouble. One should keep the chicks comfortable and fix boards in the corners of the brooder house so the chicks can't pile up.

### A Good Sale of Mules

Twenty-four head of mules were sold recently in a public sale on the farm of Edward Washington at Manhattan for more than \$6,000. The two animals in the accompanying illustration sold



These Mules Sold for \$710.

for \$710. This sale was some indication of the general interest in mules in Kansas. Quality animals will always bring a good price, even if prices are sometimes reduced on some of the poorer grades by temporary depressions in the market.

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## SAVED 700 CHICKS

Gentlemen: I am 63 years old and have been raising poultry since I was seventeen. I never had much trouble except with White Diarrhea and sometimes I have lost my entire incubator hatch with this dread disease. Five years ago, a friend told me what IOWITE Chick Tonic had done for her so I sent for two 52c boxes and I want to say the result was wonderful. I raised 700 chicks that spring and did not lose one. I did not even have a droopy one in my flock. I have used Chick Tonic now for five years and would not be without it.—Mrs. H. E. Blythe, Unionville, Mo.

### Send No Money

Do you want to save YOUR little chicks? Just write Mr. Wight, saying "I want to try Chick Tonic." He'll send you three 52c boxes. You pay the postman \$1.00 and postage. The extra box is FREE. IOWITE Chick Tonic is absolutely guaranteed—your money back if not satisfied. Send to  
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You have 90 days to try the OTTAWA and you are protected by my liberal ten year guarantee. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Cash or Easy Terms—make engine pay for itself while you use it.

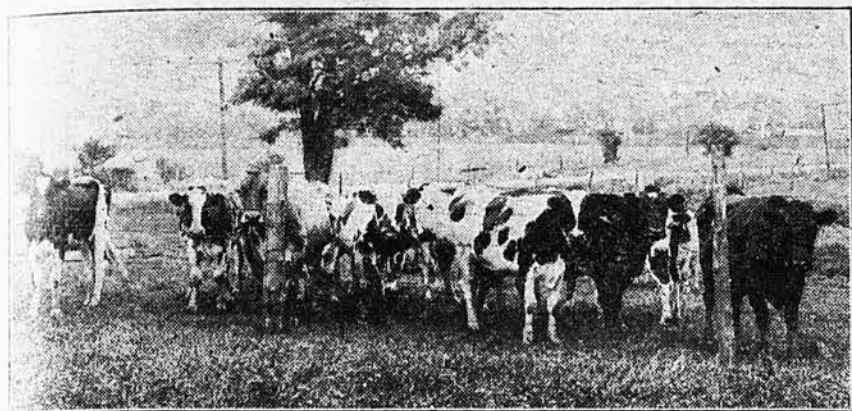
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# Buy Dairy Sire With Care

Efficiency and Greater Production are Essential

BY E. B. PITTS



**E**FFICIENCY or more production for every cow and more economy in production to match the high land values and cost of labor and equipment and cost of feed is the most vital need of the dairy industry today. The average production of the average cow expressed in terms of milk and butterfat cannot be called good. In fact it is poor, and what man likes to conduct a poor business?

Dairymen may be divided into three classes:—Those who fail and eventually go out of the business, those who eke out a bare existence, and those who succeed.

## Quality Always Counts

Invariably the success of the progressive dairyman is dependent on the quality of his cows. He climbs to freedom from financial worry over the backs of high producing cows. He knows that high milk producing ability is an inherited character and that he must carefully select his breeding stock to the end that all animals born in his herd possess that ability.

The greatest aid in creating efficiency in the dairy herd is the dairy sire with a strong milk producing inheritance. Such a sire adds to the milk producing ability of the future herd. A poor sire gets his own kind and decreases production. An increase in milk production decreases costs while a decrease in production increases costs.

Since the milk producing ability of the future herd is dependent upon the sire, great care should be used in his selection. He may be selected by one of two methods:

1. Select a sire that has already demonstrated his value thru the milk quality of his heifers. Such a sire will transmit the same good qualities as long as he lives. Proved sires unfortunately are not plentiful for most of them are slaughtered while still young.

2. Select by pedigree or ancestry. A bull inherits the milking qualities of the cows that contributed to his inheritance and passes these same qualities to his heifers. His heifers resemble his ancestors, which will make a careful examination of these ancestors and their milk record necessary to the improvement of the future herd.

Galton's law in breeding shows that an animal receives 50 per cent of its characteristics from its immediate parents, 25 per cent from its grandpar-

ents and the remaining 25 per cent from the earlier generations.

This makes it necessary that a bull be selected from closely related animals of proved high milk producing and transmitting qualities.

Select from an ancestry that is uniformly good in production rather than from one that has one sensational animal with the others of ordinary quality.

A good sire often will increase butterfat production in his heifers 100 pounds of fat above that of the dams. In a herd of 20 cows giving 10 heifer calves the butterfat yield would thus be increased 1,000 pounds above that of their class when these heifers come into milk. This at 50 cents a pound gives \$500 additional income the first year.

This would be duplicated the next and succeeding years and there would also be other heifers coming into milk, making possible the replacing of the entire original herd with better cows. Many Western bulls are now demonstrating their value in the herds of their owners, but there is room for many, many more in the herds of Western dairymen. The average yearly production of the Western cow is probably not far from 200 pounds of fat. By following a good breeding practice this average yield could be doubled within a few years.

The cost of a good sire should deter no dairyman from getting the use of one in his herd. Only the rich man can afford to use a poor sire.

## Value of Bull Associations

If the price seems high one can purchase in partnership with a neighbor or organize a bull association with a group of neighbors. These associations provide the service of a first class sire at a nominal price.

There is promise of a splendid future herd for the dairyman if he follows up-to-date methods in breeding and handling his herd.

If he would progress, however, he must always keep in mind the fact that the milking ability of his future herd is dependent upon the good judgment he is showing at the present time in his breeding operations.

Select a good sire now and ever be on the lookout for a better one to replace him when the time arrives.

Soil erosion does considerable damage in Eastern Kansas especially.



A Period of Prosperity in Purebreds Makes More High Class the Sires Available for Farm Use and Thus Augments Production.

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Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
305A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS**  
"The Fruit Jar of the Field"  
Early orders insure your having your silo when you need it. Send for Catalog No. 5.  
**W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Macomb, Ill. Chattanooga, Tenn.

**SEED CORN**  
Large Yellow Dent, Commercial White, and Corn-Planter corn. Guaranteed 98% germination. All hand-picked, nubbed, tipped, shelled and graded. \$3 per bu., sacks free. Write for samples and catalog on all field and garden seeds. Whitaker Bros., Paola, Kan.



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18.....	2.28	7.60	34.....	4.08	13.60
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## EMPLOYMENT

**YOUNG MARRIED MAN WITH DAIRY EXPERIENCE** wishes position by year in dairy. C. M. Carver, Winfield, Kan.

**ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, OVER 18**, willing to accept government positions. \$108.33. Write immediately. Ozment 167, St. Louis.

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

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM HAND.** Steady employment. General farming. State wages and qualifications first letter. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

**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.

## 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** paged 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.

**POSTAL BRINGS FREE BOOKLET—ALL** about patents and trademarks and their cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 732 8th St., Washington.

**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. Loag, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**"HOW TO WIN" IS THE STORY YOU CAN** get by addressing postcard to Abner Davis, Ft. Worth, Texas.

**FACTORY—A FACTORY WITH PRODUCTION** oversold must be enlarged. If you can help finance this enlargement, and would be interested in a return of 10 per cent on your investment, with an increased return as the business grows, write National Investment & Loan Company, 614 Orear Leslie Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**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

**SILCO, 220-TON GALVANIZED STEEL.** Priced to sell. Mrs. T. C. Conklin, Mulvane, Kan.

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

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS, CARLOTS.** D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—GOOD WALNUT AND BURR** Oak posts. W. E. Hoskinson, Vinland, Kan.

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

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

**FOR SELF ADDRESSED ENVELOPE AND** ten cents coin I will send you a formula for the most wonderful hair tonic ever made. M. Flakin, 3846 Connecticut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**FENCE POSTS, FORTY CAR LOADS** Catalpa F. O. B. Caney, Kan. No. 3, 8c; 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.

**DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR** land, and get better crops? If so try Ducommun's Victory Plant Spur and see what it will do for your field. Easy to apply. Send for information. Ducommun Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

**ROOF PAINT, 2,000 GALLONS, ASBESTOS** roof paint, guaranteed to stop leaks and wear five years, \$1 a gallon. We also have the famous Never Crack Brand House paint at \$2 a gallon. Hawkeye White Lead \$9 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. here. Bargains Railroad Salvage, 722 E. 12th, Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINERY

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

**GRAIN BLOWERS, ELEVATORS AND** cleaners, one operation. C. F. Erbert, Ellis, Kansas.

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

**ONE DEERING HARVESTER THRESHER.** One 15-27 Case tractor. W. H. Schaman, Ness City, Kan.

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

**12-20 HEIDER 3-BOTTOM PLOW, CHEAP,** or trade for truck or touring car. Jacob J. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

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

**25 H. P. NEW HUBER ENGINE, 36-62** Minneapolis separator, John Deere 10-bottom 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 Firmus L. Carswell Mfg. Co., 1822 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

**WE HAVE FOLLOWING MACHINERY** priced for quick sale: 26-24 Case separator complete, nearly new; 30-48 Advance separator; 32-56 Reeves separator; 30-inch Peerless separator; 18 horse power Advance steam; 13 Nichols and Shepherd steam; 12-25 Model R Waterloo Boy; 12-25 Model N Waterloo Boy; 8-16 Mogul tractor; Bates steel mule, old style, single creeper; 6-bottom Oliver engine plow, two sets shears, A-1 shape; 2-bottom Janesville; 3-bottom Case; 3-bottom La Cross. Green Bros., Lawrence, 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 Motorcycle Dealer in Western America, Denver, Colo.

## WANTED

**WANTED—28-INCH SEPARATOR, STEEL** one preferred. Must be in good condition. Write, J. W. Shean, Route 2, Spearville, Kan.

## TRACTORS

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

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO BIG BULL** tractors. Two Case engine gangs. Roy Warnoch, La Crosse, Kan.

**MOLINE TRACTOR #18 NEW, BEST OF** shape. Too small for my farm, \$1050. Frank Veach, Sedgwick, Kan.

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

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

**RUMELY OIL-PULL 25-45, GOOD CONDI-** tion, \$1,500. For immediate sale. 36-60 Rumely Ideal separator, cheap. J. A. Bergquist, Smolan, Kan.

## 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

**SUMAC CANE, \$3.50 CWT. SACKS FREE.** H. Gardiner, Leedey, Okla.

## SEEDS.

**SUDAN GRASS, \$12 CWT. SACKS EXTRA.** Fred J. Fraley, Bogue, Kan.

**SEED CORN, CHOICE EARS ONLY, LAP-** tad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

**SUDAN SEED, ELEVEN DOLLARS CWT.** Sacks free. Andrew Harper, Severy, 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.

**BROOM CORN SEED, EARLY DWARF,** satisfaction guaranteed. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

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

**SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 15c POUND,** my station. Herman Schulze, Route 3, Sedgwick, 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.

**BLACK AND RED AMBER CANE SEED** for sale, \$1.25 per bushel. Earl E. Palmer, Brewster, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED, CHOICE PURE NEW** crop. Priced reasonably. Samples. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

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

**KANSAS ORANGE CANE, EXTRA GOOD,** re-cleaned, \$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.

**SMALL AMOUNT HAND TIPPED, GRADED** Golden Beauty Seed Corn, \$5 bu. F. O. B. Mulvane, Kan. J. S. Brown.

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

**WHITE KAFIR SEED FOR SALE, GERM** test 94. \$3 per hundred, sacks free. A. J. Schwertfeger, Minneola, Kan.

**HILDRETH 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.

**HOME GROWN PEDIGREED BROOM** corn seed. U. S. Government endorsed. Write Fanning Broom Corn Seed Co., Oakland, Ill.

**BLACK, RED, AMBER AND SUMAC CANE** seed, \$1.40 bushel. White, pink, Schrock kafir, \$1.60 bushel, sacked. V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

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

**CHOICE CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS,** carefully selected from best sources. Try my \$1 special, family collection. John Pickens, Soldiers Home, Calif.

**GREAT AMERICAN DESERT SEEDS, TIME** tried, drought tested. Cane, kafir, milo, millet, etc. Grown high altitude without irrigation. Write your needs. Blackman, Hoxie, Kan. "95."

**SEEDS—RED AND BLACK AMBER AND** sourless cane. Also Schrock kafir. All \$1.50 per bushel, sacked, F. O. B. Ensign. Samples free. Farmers Grain and Supply Co., Ensign, Kan.

**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. Assaria, Kan. Thos. L. Olson.

**SUMAC CANE SEED. PRODUCES A** heavy crop of fine, sweet forage that does not sour. Pure re-cleaned home-grown seed, \$2 bushel, F. O. B. Russell, sacks free. Reference, Farmers State Bank, John McAllister, Russell, Kan.

**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.

**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, re-cleaned seed, 25 cents pound, postpaid. Frazier Bros., Coffeyville, Kan.

**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.

**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, darso, 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, Mulvane, Kan.

## TOBACCO.

**TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF, CHEWING,** pound, 50 cents; smoking, pound, 45 cents. Mild smoking, pound, 40 cents. Postage prepaid. Charles Goff, Tarboro, 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.

**TOBACCO—AGED KENTUCKY LEAF** chewing or smoking, 75 cents pound; \$1.50, \$3.50 delivered. Sample 10 cents. Quality guaranteed. Bollinger & Sanderson, Mayfield, Ky.

## FOR THE TABLE.

**PINTO BEANS, 100 POUNDS \$6.50. SAT-** isfaction guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

**HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA,** very fine, 60 pounds, \$14; 120 pounds, \$27. Light amber, \$13 and \$25. Best W. Hopper Rocky Ford, 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 BESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN** honey, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

**HONEY FOR SALE—NORTHERN ROCKY** Mountain extracted, the best produced. 120 pounds only \$24. F. O. B. here. (25c 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.

**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.

**SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE AND TO-** mato plants \$2 per 1,000. All varieties. Quick shipments. Big orders, special price. Dorris-Kinsley Plant Company, Valdosta, Ga.

**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.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS, POSTPAID, 100,** 50c; 500, \$2; 1,000, \$3.50. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph, Yellow Yam. Satisfaction guaranteed. Holdenville Nurseries, Holdenville, Okla.

**SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL** and Porto Rico. Disease free. Treated for black rot. Ready April 1st. \$3.50 per thousand, cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Company, Idabel, Okla.

**CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, 100,** 50c; 200, 85c; 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.

**TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, ALL** varieties, open field grown. Prompt shipment. 200, \$1; 500, \$1.75; postpaid, \$3, express, \$2 thousand. Sweet potato plants, \$2.50 thousand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special price large lots. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

## PET STOCK.

**CANARIES, GOLD FISH, PARROTS, SUP-** plies. Catalog free. K. C. Bird Store, 1411 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

**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 Rabbiteria," 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 handling of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

## ANDALUSIANS

**THOROBRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS, EGGS** for hatching \$9 per hundred, \$2 per 15. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

## ANCONAS.

**SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.25;** 100, \$6. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

**PURE BRED ANCONA EGGS, \$5.50 PER** 100. George S. Hamit, Speed, Kan.



## ANCONAS.

FANCY SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$6 hundred. Robt. Williams, Holcomb, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$1.50 16; \$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.  
 MY "ANCONA DOPE" TELLS WHY WE quit all other breeds. It's free. 16 eggs, \$2 prepaid. A few utility cockerels left. Pages Farm, Salina, Kan.

## BRAHMAS

FELCH LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS, \$1.50 16. Harry Thomas, Scranton, Kan.  
 THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$2. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.  
 THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED AND Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks, fifteen cents, prepaid. J. E. Bibens, Kincaid, Kan.  
 BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, 16c; Barred 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 VARIETIES, via prepaid parcel post. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.  
 BABY CHICKS—PURE S. C. WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, 17c. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, 18c; prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.  
 YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, \$9 for \$89. From Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.  
 DAY-OLD BABY CHICKS, LIVE DELIVERY guaranteed. Black Langshans, 25 cents; R. I. Reds, 20 cents; Buff Orpingtons, 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.  
 BABY CHICKS—WYANDOTTES, WHITE and Silver Laced; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, twenty cents each. R. I. Reds, both combs; Barred Rocks; Leghorns, White, Buff and Brown, eighteen cents each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.  
 YOUNG'S DAY-OLD CHICKS—WHITE Rocks, 20c; Buff Orpingtons, 18c; Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 17c; White Leghorns, 16c; 50 postpaid. Live delivery. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.  
 DAY-OLD CHIX—BARRED AND WHITE Rocks, 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—SINGLE COMB BROWN and White Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Catalog free. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Box 4, Augusta, Kan.  
 BABY CHICKS, HIGHEST GRADE, BEST Laying strains, pure bred stock. White Leghorns, \$20 per 100; Brown Leghorns, \$22; Barred Rocks, \$23; Buff Orpingtons, \$24. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

## CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$2, 15. CHAS. Adams, Newkirk, Okla.  
 DARK CORNISH EGGS FROM WINTER laying strain, setting \$2.50; 100, \$14. Inquiries answered. L. Stafford, Republic, Kan.

## CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15, \$3; POSTPAID. H. Vandergrift, Parsons, Kan.

## DUCKS

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, \$3. A. PURDY, Canton, Kan.  
 BARRED ROCK AND INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Chicks, 20c. E. Nester, Scranton, Kan.  
 FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, prize winners. Eggs, \$2.15. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.  
 ENGLISH PENCILLED RUNNER DUCK eggs. Heavy laying strain. 13, \$1.25; 100, \$12.50. Mrs. Cameron Smith, Durham, Kan.  
 TRY SETTING OF WILD MALLARD DUCK eggs. Help propagate these birds. Will set very tame and not fly away. Orders filled as received. Fertility guaranteed. \$5 for 14. L. B. Hills, Highland, Kan.

## EGGS.

EGGS FROM EXHIBITION BARRED Rocks, one setting, \$3; two settings, \$5. Frank McCormack, Washington, Kan.  
 WHITE GRANT, THE WHITE LEGHORN Man at Elk Falls, Kansas, 10,000 hatching eggs and chicks to offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
 COLLINS' POULTRY FARM, LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 1, Topeka, Kansas.  
 PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize-winning stock. Fishel strain direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100; set per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

## EGGS.

RINGLET STRAIN PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, 100, \$7. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.  
 BARRED ROCK EGGS, UTILITY \$8 PER hundred, \$5 per 50; \$2 per 15. Special matings \$5 per 15. Order direct from ad. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTES, KEELER STRAIN, pure white, stay white. Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Head of pen first cock at Kansas City, 1919. Eggs, both kinds, \$2. R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kan.  
 COOK'S STRAINS, SHOW WINNERS. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Eggs, \$2 15; \$10 100. Mammoth Toulouse geese, 30-lb. stock. Eggs, \$1 each. Viola Branc, Netawaka, 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; \$5 per 50; \$10 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.  
 EGGS—GUARANTEED, FROM PURE White and Black Langshans, 15, \$2.50. Range White, 15, \$1.75; per hundred, \$8. S. C. Anconas, Sicilian Buttercups, 15, \$2. 80% fertility guaranteed. Parcel post. Mrs. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kan.

## GEESSE

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 25c each. Veral Balla, Walnut, Kan.  
 PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, FINE eggs prepaid \$2.50. Arthur Blanchat, Runnymede, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, guaranteed, \$4 per 10. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kansas.

## HOUDANS.

HOUDAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 50, \$5. HENRY Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

## HAMBURG.

ROSE COMB SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG eggs, \$1.50 15; \$10 100. M. Hoeft, Lenexa, Kan.  
 EXCELLENT LAYERS, NONE BETTER. Pure Rose Comb Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, \$2.25 per 15; \$11 per 100. Leland McKittrick, Wilson, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 100, \$7. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kan.  
 BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$11. B. White, Arlington, Kan.  
 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. Giesel, 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 SCORING, best laying strain. Guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.  
 BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, GOOD LAYERS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Letha Gildewell, Hallowsell, Kan.  
 BLACK LANGSHAN PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$2, 15; \$8, 100; baby chicks 20 cents each. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.  
 YOU ARE ALWAYS IN TOUCH WITH quality Black Langshans at the home of Ollie Ammond, Netawaka, Kan. Eggs, \$10 100; \$2 15. Save this ad.  
 EXTRA FINE THOROUGHBRED BLACK Langshans. Eggs from hens weighing ten pounds; cockerels, 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$4.65; hundred, \$18; postpaid. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

## LEGHORNS

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 100. JOHN Linke, Raymond, Kan.  
 S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Geo. Biles, Dover, Okla.  
 S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.  
 BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6.50 100. Mrs. Mason Ford, Goff, Kan.  
 ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Mary Rose, Paola, 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.  
 S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. EGGS \$6.50, 100; \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Willard Hill, Milo, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, 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.  
 SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, 100, \$7. George Dorr, Osage City, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per 100. Mrs. W. H. Stradley, Uniontown, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. F. W. Smith, Route 3, Mound City, Kan.  
 PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7. A. Dorr, Osage 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 BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, 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.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100, farm range. E. G. Blaske, Winkler, Kan., Riley Co.  
 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. Fieda 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; \$2, \$2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.  
 ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—EGGS, 6 cents April and May. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 2, Kanopolis, Kan.  
 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$6.50 per 100. Mrs. G. E. McCandless, St. John, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, Barron strain, farm bred, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Will Wilcox, Ford, Kan.  
 PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Kulp's laying strain. 100 eggs, \$6.50. Mrs. Ida Shigley, La Harpe, Kan.  
 HARRIS' BEST STRAIN LEGHORN chicks, \$18 100. Eggs, \$9 100; \$2 15. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.75; 100, \$7. Wm. Pittinger, Blaine, Kan.  
 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 LEGHORNS, prize winners. Eggs, \$8 per 100. Mrs. Harry Melgren, Osage City, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, famous layers and true buff, \$7 per 100. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Green, Kan.  
 PURE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS HEAVY laying strain. Eggs, \$8 100. Chicks, \$18 100. Mrs. Nellie Ekart, Manhattan, 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, Onida, Kan.  
 PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Extra fine stock, \$6.50 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kansas.  
 EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, \$8 100; \$4.50 50; \$2 15; 260 egg strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.  
 IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 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. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.  
 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per 100. Extra good layers. Free range. Mrs. Nell Wilcox, Route 1, Ford, Kan.  
 FRANZ FERRIS WINTERLAY STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns. 15 eggs, \$1.50 prepaid. Arthur Blanchat, Runnymede, Kan.  
 LARGE ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS. 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.  
 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.  
 BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, winter layers, not boarders. Baby chicks. Eggs. Catalog free. Royal Oaks Poultry Farm, Cabool, Mo.  
 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.  
 YOUNG'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Year round layers. Farm range. Eggs, 108 for \$6. Chicks, 18 cents. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.  
 YESTERLAID 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 LEGHORNS, from America's most famous laying strains. Eggs, range, \$7 hundred; per, \$2 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, R. 3, Fredonia, Kan.  
 STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns, choice range flock, even buff. Winners and layers. Eggs, prepaid, 30, \$2.50; 50, \$4; 105, \$7. Mrs. J. L. Dignan, Kelly, 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.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$10 per hundred, delivered. Strictly Tom Barron strain. Sold over 4,000 eggs in January and February. Harry Givens, Manhattan, 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.  
 ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, IMPORTED stock all matings for egg production. 16 years in business. Leghorns with national reputation, booklet free, tells how we make poultry pay. Eggs, chicks. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

## LEGHORNS

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.  
 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 WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Foundation from Ferris Yesterlaid. Closely culled range flock. Heavy layers, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 100; all prepaid. C. L. Glossmire, Amoret, Mo.  
 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, FOUNDATION from Young Ferris Yesterlaid, 200 to 288 egg lines. Closely culled. Free range eggs, \$8 per 100, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. O. Wiemeyer, Route 1, Anthony, Kan.  
 WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from eggs direct last spring from Ferris, Frantz and Tom Barron's strain. Trapped stock of 230-288 eggs. 100 eggs, \$8. Mrs. Perry Dietrich, Clay Center, Kan.  
 YESTERLAID STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, mated with Ferris 260-egg trap nested stock. \$8 per 100. Extra with each 100 order, securely packed. Prepaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.  
 EGGS—(D. W. YOUNG STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns from pen No. 1) farm range, \$7 hundred. Panned exhibition quality picked by Hogan system, \$5 setting. Guaranteed all round year layers. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, 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. Could book a few more orders for chicks, \$20 per 100. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Buhler, Kan.  
 PURE YESTERLAID 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.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS YESTERLAID strain direct, the greatest laying strain in existence. Can furnish choice eggs for hatching from the best we have at \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.  
 MINORCAS.  
 PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas, eggs, \$7 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.  
 ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, two settings, \$3.50 by parcel post prepaid. E. M. Moody, Moodyville, Kan.  
 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, 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 1000 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.  
 S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.50, 15. Mrs. John A. Curry, Elmont, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$8, 100. Mrs. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.  
 PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 8 CENTS apiece, farm range. Russell Ware, Cawker, Kan.  
 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.  
 SINGLE COMB B. ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 per setting; \$6 per hundred. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.  
 BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15. All pens headed by first prize males. J. L. Taylor, Chanute, Kan.  
 WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, KELLER strain \$5 per hundred. Fred Alexander, Wilsonville, Neb.  
 WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, BEST LAYING strain, rest of season, 15, \$2. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.  
 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7 hundred. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.  
 BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1, 15; \$5, 100; baby chicks, 18c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kans., Route 4.  
 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, Bancroft, Kan.  
 COOK STRAIN PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpington eggs, 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Baby chicks, 25c. Big bone. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.  
 EGGS FOR HATCHING, BY SETTING OR by hundreds from prize winning Buff Orpington chickens. Orders booked now. W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.  
 WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.  
 S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, STANDARD bred. Owen's males direct. 15, \$2.25; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. All range birds. Average weight cockerels 11 pounds. Excellent winter layers. 75% fertility after tenth day test. Book orders ahead. Always rushed. J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS,** Humboldt, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, 60, \$5.50, LYDIA Mo-** Anulty, Moline, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$2 15; \$8 100, MRS.** John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, NORA** Lamaster, Halowell, Kansas.

**FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS,** H. C. Mays, Manhattan, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 PER SETTING,** O. G. Haessler, Enterprise, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$8 100, PRE-** paid, Jas. Updegrave, Byron, Okla.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 100, MRS.** Jefferson Dunham, Little River, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, SELECTED, \$1.50** setting; \$8 100, Vera Basye, Coats, Kan.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EGGS, \$10** hundred, Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kan-  
sas.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, 6 CENTS, CHICKS,** 18 cents, Mrs. John Hoonbeck, Winfield, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, PRE-** paid, Mrs. Aug Christiansen, Brewster, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—BIG RANGE** flock, \$18 per 100, Kelley & Wiley, Cam-  
bridge, Kan.

**PARK'S PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15,** \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$10, Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS, 15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$7;** prepaid, Mrs. Fred Smith, Route 6, Em-  
poria, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, "ARISTOCRAT"** sires direct, \$7 hundred, W. T. Campbell, Kincaid, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS,** \$1.75 15; \$7.50 100, Mrs. Lewis G. Olson, Dwight, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, SELECT FARM RANGE,** bred-to-lay, 15, \$2; 100, \$7, Cora Landis, Abilene, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50** 15; \$4.50 50; \$8 100, W. T. Holligan, Emmett, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING** stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4, Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

**GOLDEN ROLL PLYMOUTH ROCKS, STOCK** and eggs for sale, \$5 setting, A. J. Wad-  
dell, Wichita, Kan.

**PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, SPLEN-** did layers, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred, Stella Lamoree, Garden, Kan.

**FINE PURE BRED FISHEL WHITE ROCK** eggs, good layers, \$8, 100; \$2, 15; H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS, WHITE ROCK** cockerels, eggs, \$2.50 up, H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM SPLENDID** mating, \$3 to \$5 per 15, Mrs. Mattie Gillespie, Ark City, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$10,** Chicks, 22 cents each; 100, \$20, Edith Courter, Wetmore, 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, Partridge, Kan.

**ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET** Barred Rock eggs, \$2 per 15; \$7 per 100, Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

**PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS** nine shows, 15, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8, Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE BARRED ROCKS, \$7** per 100; \$2 per 15, Fine cockerels, \$5, Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS—PENS, PARK'S STRAIN,** \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100, Range, \$7.50 100, Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.

**"PREPAID" BARRED ROCKS, "RING-** lets" eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7, Quick service, E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

**PURE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED, FARM** raised flock, Eggs for setting, \$1.25 per 15; \$7 per 100, H. E. Stucky, Moundridge, Kansas.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FINE** Barred farm flock, \$6 per 100; \$3.50 per 50; \$1.25 setting, Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EX-** clusive breeding, Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6, 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, Con-  
cordia, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, BE ONE** of my satisfied customers, Eggs, prepaid, 110 each; \$5 per 50, Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

**BETTER BARRED ROCKS, THE SAME** old price, Eggs, 100, \$6, Pens of pure Bradley stock at \$3 to \$5 per 15, Lee Under-  
hill, Wells, 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.

**PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS,** Cockerels in use purchased direct from George Beezy, \$2 15; \$10 100, Mrs. Harry Steele, Wamego, Kan.

**BIG TYPE WHITE ROCKS, PRIZE WIN-** ner strain, Fishel males direct, Eggs, \$8 per 100; \$5 per 50; \$1.50 per 15, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—GOOD LAYERS,** also and barring, Utility, 100, \$6.50; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50, Choice pen, 15, \$3, Mrs. S. VanSoyes, Oak Hill, 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.

**WHITE ROCKS—26 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY,** Extra trap nested exhibition quality, Free circular, Guaranteed eggs, \$3 setting, Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED** Rocks, Eggs, mated pens, 15, \$5, Utility, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7, Day old chicks, 20c each, Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, 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, Marys-  
ville, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**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; \$3 100; pre-  
paid, Cockerels, \$5 each, Chas. Black-  
welder, Isabel, Kan.

**THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLETS,** trapnested, bred-to-lay, Each pen headed by prize winner cockerel mating egg record 240, 15, \$2; 50, \$6; 100, \$10; prepaid, E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, HIGH GRADE** Thompson hens headed by pure E. B. Thompson males, Eggs, \$7 per 100; \$4 for 50, Baby chicks, 20 cents each, Emma Mueller, Route 2, Box 15, Humboldt, Kan.

**ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET** Barred Plymouth Rocks, Trap nest record 208 to 268 eggs per year, \$5 per 15, Baby chicks 50 cents each, A. L. Hook, Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

**D ROCK BREEDERS, MY STRAIN** won 16 prizes at last two January Kansas City shows, great layers, practically non-setters, eggs \$2-55, 15; send for mating list giving prices and particulars, Geo. Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**S. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 PER SETTING; \$7** 100, Mary Smutz, Linn, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS, \$7 HUN-** dred, Brad Linville, Raymond, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PURE ROSE COMB REDS \$6** hundred, Mary Shields, Barnes, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred R. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50** per 15; \$7 100, Downie McGuire, Para-  
disa, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred DARK REDS, ROSE** Comb, select farm flock, Eggs, 50, \$5; setting, \$1.75 delivered, Satisfaction guar-  
anteed, Howard Vail, Marysville, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, LAYING** strain, Eggs, \$10 per 100, Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS, 15 EGGS \$2; \$9, 100,** Safe delivery guaranteed, M. E. Hawkins, Mound City, Kan.

**PURE BRED R. C. REDS—EGGS, 100, 8** dollars, Chicks, 20c each, Mrs. Frank Murphy, Mankato, Kan.

**LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY** Reds, Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100, Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

**R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, LARGE DARK** red birds of excellent type and quality, Descendants of Chicago Coliseum winners, \$3 15; \$15 100, Extra fine mated pens, \$5 15, A. J. Meyer, Powhattan, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS, CULLED FOR COLOR** and laying eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$8 100, Mrs. J. W. Nevins, Arrington, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS, RICKSECKER** strain, selected, free range, heavy layers, \$3 setting, Robt. Murdoch, Lyndon, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred R. C. R. I. REDS, BRED** for size, color, and laying, Setting, \$2, \$7 hundred, Edward Schafer, Leon, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM DARK** red, egg laying strain, \$1.75 per 15; \$8 100; prepaid, Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

**SELECTED RANGE ROSE COMB REDS,** dark without smut, Eggs, \$2 setting; \$10 hundred; prepaid, H. Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

**HATCHING EGGS FROM THE FAMOUS** C. P. Scott 200-egg strain, \$10 per 100; \$6 50; \$2.50 15, Mrs. M. W. Scott, Route 5, Topeka.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** Setting, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8, Selected range flock, Fertility and safe arrival guar-  
anteed, A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. REDS, GOOD COLOR,** no smut, Splendid layers, Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8 100; prepaid, J. W. Hamm, Hum-  
boldt, Kan.

**EVEN DARK ROSE COMB RHODE IS-** land Reds, Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8, Chicks, 22c each; 100, \$20, Walter Baldr, Deerhead, Kan.

**LARGE, DARK, RED, HEAVY BONED** good scoring Rose Comb Reds, Guar-  
anteed good laying strain, Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

**MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS, FIRST** prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City, 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10, H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

**VELVETY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red eggs, 15, \$2; range flock 100, \$8, Bour-  
bon Red turkey eggs, 11, \$5, Mrs. Mina Johnson, Route 1, Erie, Kan.

**BARGAIN—IN THESE RED SINGLE COMB** Rhode Island Reds, To give room, turned pens with range, \$7, 100, Order mating list, J. A. Boekenstette, Fairview, Kan.

**SELECTED RANGE DARK RED ROSE** comb eggs, extra good stock, \$10 per 105; \$2 per 15, Satisfaction guaranteed, Mrs. Florence Broadbent, Corning, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED,** Range flock, We have tested nine years for egg laying qualities, Eggs, \$2 15; \$3.50 30; \$10 100, Henry Lenhart, Route 2, Hope, Kan.

**CAREFULLY PACKED HATCHING EGGS** from prize winning stock S. C. Reds, White Leghorns, \$3 per 15, Two settings or more prepaid, R. P. Krum, Stafford, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FIN-** est stock, guaranteed \$8 per 100, Also Bourbon Red turkeys, Toulouse geese, Runner ducks, Free catalog, Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOR-** ous, farm raised, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers, Winners at big Free fair, \$3.50 to \$10 each, Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

**HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION EGG** strains," Single and Rose Comb Reds, Show winning, non-setting, developed lay-  
ers, Red breeding bulletins and mating lists on request, Robert Harrison, "The Red-  
man," Station C, Lincoln, Neb.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES,** Eggs, \$6 100, Mrs. Peter A. Johnson, Hal-  
stead, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

**BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, WYCOFF** Bros., Luray, Kansas.

## WYANDOTTES.

**BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, GEO. KIT-** tell, McPherson, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER 100,** Lois Hills, Meriden, Kan.

**PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8** hundred, James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 PER** 15, postpaid, Orvel Sharits, Newton, Kan.

**ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS,** \$7 per 100, John J. Klein, Peabody, Kan.

**CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE** eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10, Etta Shannon, Lewis, Kan.

**"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES,** Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10, Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

**CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE** eggs, \$4 50; \$7 100, Mrs. Will McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE,** \$6 per 100, Mrs. Emma S. Arnold, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.75, 15; \$9,** 100, Good fertility, Chicotts Poultry Farm, Mankato, Kan.

**REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** farm range, \$7 100, Pen, \$3 15, Homer Fleury, Concordia, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** from good laying strain, \$1.50 15; \$5 100, A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

**EGGS FROM MY BRED-TO-LAY WHITE** Wyandottes \$4.48 prepaid; \$7 per 100, S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS,** \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100, Mrs. W. S. Hef-  
felfinger, Effingham, Kan.

**LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7, Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100, Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, FAMOUS FOR** eggs and show birds, For egg bargains, write, L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-** ing, From record layers, Catalog free, Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** Barron English and Plock's strains, 15, \$2; 100, \$8, A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

**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, 23 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. Schibler, Minneapolis, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S EN-** glish and Stevens' American, world's great-  
est laying strain, 100 eggs, \$10 prepaid, 15, \$2, Guaranteed 60 per cent hatch, H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

**QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dottes, Martin-Keeler strains direct, Noted winter layers, 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9, Satisfaction, safe delivery guar-  
anteed, Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

**PURE BOURBON RED EGGS, \$6 DOZEN,** E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

**PURE BOURBON RED EGGS, \$5 SET-** ting, Jessie Davis, Zeandale, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, \$5** per 12, Mrs. M. Miller, Sharon, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$4 9,** prepaid, Mrs. Charles Mills, Plainville, 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.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$4.50** per 9, Chenoweth's White Feather Farm, Gove, Kan.

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, GOLD BANK** strain, 50 cents each, Mrs. Middleton, Route 2, Chetopa, Kan.

**EGGS FROM BIG TYPE GIANT BRONZE** turkeys ("Goldbank" strain), \$1 each, Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS,** Goldbank strain, 50c each, Standard bred, Mrs. Willis Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

**STANDARD BRED WHITE HOLLAND** turkey eggs, Setting eleven, \$4.50, Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

**EXTRA THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, Eggs from 25 lb. hens, tom, 50; \$1.35 each, Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50c** each, Orders filled at once or checks re-  
turned, Ewing White, St. Francis, Kan.

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS (SIRE 1ST** prize winner Madison Square 1920), Eggs, \$9 setting, "Ringlet" Barred Rocks, \$8 hundred, White Pekin ducks, 12c each, Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

**GOLDBANK STRAIN BRONZE, 33 POUND** young toms, 22 pound pullets, Excellent markings, 10 large eggs, \$10; flock B, \$5, All fertile, Now ready, Circulars, George F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, FANCY** pigeons, J. J. Paula, Hillsboro, Kan.

**1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES, FREE** book, Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

**R. I. REDS, V. LEGHORNS, SETTINGS,** \$1.50; 100, \$8, Mrs. A. C. Crozier, Garnett, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICE** birds; Buff Orpington duck eggs, the all purpose duck; white guinea roosters, \$2; trios, \$5, Mrs. Charles Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

**NON-FERTILE EGGS, PIGEONS, BROIL-** ers now at a premium, Ship direct for best results, The Copes, Topeka.

**PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM-** pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis, We furnish coops and cases for ship-  
ping poultry and eggs to us, Write for prices, Agency for Buckeye incubators and brooders.

## A Study of Modern Homes

(Continued from Page 12.)

combination. The hot water tank is connected to the furnace and affords plenty of hot water in the winter. How-  
ever, since the furnace is not in use for several months and Mrs. Handke does not use the range for cooking dur-  
ing the summer it was decided to in-  
stall a kerosene heater. Mr. Handke made special mention of the efficiency of the heater. He said that when he comes in from work in the summer he lights the heater and by the time he is ready for his bath the water is hot. Another point which Mr. Handke ap-  
preciated was the fact that it took only 2 gallons of kerosene to operate the heater all last summer.

## Power Plant in Basement

The basement of this home is very interesting because of the electric light plant which is installed therein, and the electric motor which pumps water for household use. Mrs. Handke not only enjoys the use of the electric lights but she also says she has com-  
pletely turned her washing and iron-  
ing over to electricity. She expects to purchase a vacuum cleaner soon.

The large dining room in the Handke home was a scene of much merry-  
making during the noon hour. Every home-maker who had joined the crowd had with her a well filled basket, the con-  
tents of which were arranged on the dining room table and lunch served cafeteria style. During the hour the men folk discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the different systems they used. Those who were con-  
templating installation had ample opportunity of getting the information they desired.

Homemakers discussed with home-  
makers the convenience of the differ-  
ent household appliances, and it was a great summing up of the morning's work. Mrs. Harriet Allard, home convenience specialist from the extension department of the Kansas State Agri-  
cultural college, gave an interesting talk concerning labor saving appliances, and she was able to point out that where money is spent for such ap-  
paratus a good investment is made.

A long drive was then made to Mrs. Rosa Herzog's home. Here a gasoline engine operates the water system and gives excellent satisfaction. Beside the kitchen sink and the bathroom equip-  
ment there is a lavatory on the back porch, which has both the hot and cold water faucet. The men folk wash there and Mrs. Herzog says that in the summer her back porch is a regular summer resort.

## The Laundry Room

The laundry room is built just off the back porch and has several rather unique features. There is a floor drain which saves a great deal of lifting and carrying of heavy tubs. The laundry stove is placed on a cement foundation so it is at a convenient height for Mrs. Herzog to work over. A built-in woodbox can be filled from the outside. This means quite a saving of work for there is no dirt and trash to be swept up after the box has been filled. With the use of wall clothes lines the laun-  
dry room can be converted into a dry-  
ing room when weather conditions are such that clothes cannot be hung out-of-doors.

A pipe furnace has served for heat-  
ing this large home for some time, and the rooms have been kept comfortably warm without difficulty.

Sometimes March storms interfere with plans, and because of an unusu-  
ally severe storm it was necessary to discontinue the tour at this point. The homes which were to have been visited because of their interesting and practical conveniences were those owned by Sam DuBois, John Weike, William Dooley and John Schletzbaum, of the St. Louis community; William Weike and Frank Weishaar of Nortonville; Edward Cook of Effingham; A. P. Bishop and C. E. Miller of Muscatine; and A. D. Huff and George Scholz of Lancaster.

There was so much interest in and so much help gained from the tour so far as it could be made that there has been a request sent to Miss Batchelor to continue the study in future tours.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES.

THE BEST MILK AND BUTTER PRODUC-  
tion in the world, La-Mo-Pep. Write for particulars. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.



## Real Estate Market Place

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

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

### Special Notice

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

#### KANSAS

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

210 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. \$25,000. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

240 A. nice level land, good buildings, \$65 acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

210 ACRES Harper County, Okla.—Improved. Near town and railroad, \$7200. Terms. Chase Agency, Severy, 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 20,000 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.

WRITE FOR LIST of Lane county choice wheat lands, from \$15 to \$35 per acre. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

160 ACRES, all tillable except 15 acres; half creek bottom alfalfa land; fair improvements. \$10,400. Box 38, Thayer, 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, 127 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, 50 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

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

THREE HUNDRED ACRES WHEAT FREE. The 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 list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

TRADE FOR FARM: A good auto and accessories in good location. Give full description and price of farm in first letter. Webster-Henderson Mot. Co., Jct. City, Ks.

FOR SALE 320 A., extra good Lane Co. farm in German settlement, improved, good water, good location. Terms on part. Box 165, Attica, Kansas.

FOR SALE—320 acres choice Wakarusa bottom farm, \$200 per acre. Will take up to \$2000 trade in land or city property. A. L. Rumold, Dillon, Kansas.

160 ACRES, Jewell Co., 5 1/2 mi. Jewell, 15 acres alfalfa, 90 acres crop, balance pasture. \$7,000. Good terms, small trade. R. Townsend, Randall, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—160 a. within 3 1/2 miles of Ute, good neighborhood, 70 a. in cultivation, balance grass—unimproved. \$10,000. Terms. No trade. Write. J. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kan.

150 A. BOTTOM FARM, 1 mile from Catholic church and school, good improvements, never failing water, good town. \$110 acre, also other good ones. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

140 ACRES first class bottom land, well improved, midway between Osage City and same on old Santa Fe Trail. Price \$25 per acre. E. Doty, Agt., Burlingame, Kan.

220 A. IMP. improved farm, 160 acres in cultivation, rest in pasture. Price \$22.50 per acre. Terms on half. 150 acres wheat goes for \$1000 if taken at once. Clyde Atkinson, Owner, Plains, Kansas.

200 A. 5 MI. TOWN, 1/2 mi. school, 100 a. alfalfa, 50 a. wht., 1/2 goes, 8 room house, 30x44 with granary and mow. Place all right for quick sale. Address, Roy C. Beard, Sublette, Kan.

100 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles from church, 1/2 mile school, 82 acres alfalfa, 45 acres valley land, 18 acres pasture, 5-room house, barn 36x38. Price \$10,000. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

#### 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 Satanta, 1 mi to school. Every acre choice level sandy loam. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, 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 per cent. 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.

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.

160 ACRES of Jackson Co. land, fairly good imp. 2 1/2 miles east of Delia, Kan. 60 acres of wheat, all goes to purchaser; 25 acres of pasture; good spring; new cave. Price \$85 an acre. C. S. Kelly, R. R. 2, Horton, Kansas.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. 400 acres; close town; 200 acres grass, remainder cultivation. 9-room dwelling; two large barns. Splendid bargain. Two small farms for sale. Immediate possession. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS. Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

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. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

GET A WHEAT CROP THIS TIME. 160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from town, 90 acres good land in cultivation, 70 acres of fine wheat all goes, fair improvements. Price only \$55 per acre, with good terms. Write for new land list free. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn, 135 acres hog light, 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.

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.

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.

GOOD 80 ACRES of upland on Kaw Valley Interurban; less than 1/4 mile from Quinlan station, 10 miles from state university, 2 miles from town; 2 good wells; good 7-room house and other buildings; 25 acres of pasture, 35 acres of wheat, balance in alfalfa and timothy, price \$175 per acre. Write or phone. Roy Pierce, Linwood, 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.

FINE 280 ACRE FARM, two sets improvements, one extra fine consisting of fine large house, large barn, two silos, double corn cribs, granaries, cattle, hog and sheep sheds, feed lots with cement feeding floors, chicken houses, machine shed, windmill and supply tank with water system. A large portion fenced hog light. 50 acres alfalfa, 35 acres pasture, 5 mi. to market. An ideal farm and a fine home. Address Enderud & Tate Real Estate Co., Scandia, 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. R. 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.

#### KANSAS

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE OR TRADE. J. E. Stehr, Ensign, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Fine improved farm located 110 miles southwest Kansas City, three miles from thriving town of 1,000; 160 acres of very fertile well watered land; 110 acres of wheat and corn land and balance in pasture and hay; large 7-room house; big barn, windmill, stock sheds and granary; close to good school on good roads and within 1 mile of the best producing oil wells in this belt; possession can be given at once. Write for particulars. W. C. Thornton, LeRoy, Kansas.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek. 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000. 2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Forrester, Wichita, Kansas.

#### OKLAHOMA

WRITE FOR LIST of farms in the corn and wheat belt of Okla. \$25 to \$50 per acre. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

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.

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# The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**E**XCELLENT prospects for seedling extensive areas in feed grain crops this spring are turning the attention of Kansas and other Southwestern producers to the outlook for prices on the new crop rather than on current markets. Planting activity is on a general scale in Kansas and over a wide producing territory in the Middle West, and it is probable that record areas will be devoted to spring crops. Naturally, the country is analyzing markets of the future, and the question uppermost in the minds of farmers who are now laying the groundwork for record harvests is, What of the course of prices in the new crop year?

Of course, new crop developments wield considerable influence on the current market, and, as the season advances, the fluctuations in prices for corn, oats, the sorghum grains, alfalfa, barley, rye and other commodities will be affected by weather conditions. At the present time, for instance, market interests are following with unusual interest the developments pertaining to the growing crop of wheat. The action of handlers in the trade is based to an extent on the character of the advances on the condition of the growing plant. It is important, therefore, that producers observe crop prospects carefully in their dealings on markets, either as buyers or sellers of the various commodities.

## Situation Is Critical

Domestic conditions in the next year are uncertain, of course. Transportation difficulties are expected to play as important a part in the trend of prices as in recent months. Large crops, which are now the prospect, may be produced, but if equipment of railroads is not sufficient to move the harvests to markets or into domestic commercial channels, the effect of large production would be offset. To a very great extent, the abnormal strength of markets today is the result of the serious transportation situation, with particular reference to shortage of cars, motive power, and congestion of traffic. Wheat stocks in the country are far above normal for this period of the year, yet prices are ap-

proaching the \$3 level in Kansas City. Were it not for the strained rail situation, the writer would strongly urge Kansas farmers to market their surplus wheat. And the same is true of the corn market and of the hay trade. Improvement on a very large scale is not anticipated in the new crop year, tho the return of roads to private hands will aid transportation in a measure.

It has been the history of past wars that prices suffer a sharp decline immediately after the ending of hostilities, followed by a sharp advance to record levels, and later succeeded by another period of depression, recovery from which is usually slow. History is more or less repeating itself in the

## New Wheat Level

Red winter wheat has reached the highest level of the crop year, and hard winter varieties are approaching the \$3 level again in Kansas City. Still higher prices are in prospect, but the producer who holds his grain at this time, so close to the new crop season, is in a very hazardous position. Cars may not be obtainable a little later in the season and forced carry-over into the new crop may be witnessed. So, it seems, efforts should be made to market wheat now.

present era. Already two cycles of the post-war price trend have been witnessed, the sharp decline which followed the termination of hostilities and the remarkable rise in prices which has not entirely culminated at this time. The next important cycle, on the theory of price developments in the past, will be downward.

## Wheat Prices Advance

But history does not always repeat itself in every respect. Unfavorable crop developments in the United States, in the Old World, in Argentina or in some other foreign producing country may so alter the world supply situation as to maintain prices on an abnormal level. In this connection, it is interesting to note that some students of the wheat trade already are venturing the opinion that prices for the bread grain in December, or six months after the expiration of the government guarantee, will be higher than the \$2.18 minimum in Kansas City. This belief is based on the present outlook for a crop insufficient to meet domestic and foreign breadstuffs requirements. Fundamentally, the price outlook is bullish, but whether technical conditions will bring about the decline remains to be seen.

Markets the past week were overshadowed by the tie-up caused by the strike of switchmen in Kansas City and elsewhere over the country. Price changes reflected local demand and supply conditions, being governed by the success of carriers in moving cars into the market as well as switching for outgoing shipment. In the wheat market the price changes reflected more than a local condition, much of the buying having been based on the activity of export interests in seeking the bread grain. Prices for wheat advanced to a nominal top of \$2.90 a bushel in Kansas City. Hard winter and dark hard gained 5 to 10 cents a bushel, premiums more than the government basis amounting to as much as 70 cents a bushel. Red winter wheat sold at the highest level of the crop year, with nominal quotations up to \$2.78, an advance of about 12 cents a bushel.

Not that a break in wheat prices is probable soon, but the writer considers the time opportune for marketing the bread grain. Prices may hold up for some weeks yet, but the approach of the period for the termination of the government guarantee and the outlook for a movement late in May or in early June, which usually marks a readjustment of values, places the

farmer who is holding wheat in a very hazardous position. Exporters continue strong bidders for wheat, paying up to \$3 a bushel for No. 2 hard or red winter at the seaboard. If the strike of switchmen were settled millers would come into the market, which would mean keen competition for the foreign buyers.

## Corn and Oats Irregular

Price changes in the corn and oats markets were irregular, tho tending upward as a whole. Car lots of oats again established a new record, with sales of the white grade at \$1.07 a bushel; the general trade being 2 to 3 cents a bushel higher. In the speculative market, oats for May delivery sold above 98 cents, also a record figure. Corn reached new ground for the crop year in the future market, but cash prices were irregular, inability to make shipments because of the strike causing an easier tone. Settlement of the strike, it is generally felt, might cause a temporary sentimental downturn, but the effect would be bullish in the end, as receipts are not expected to be sufficiently large to meet the heavy accumulation of buying orders.

Indicative of the serious effect of the strike is the fact that daily receipts of hay the past week amounted to about 10 cars, compared with a daily total before the labor difficulty of about 300 cars. The small receipts filled only the local requirements. Some hay was sold direct from interior points to consuming sections, but this business was carried on with difficulty.

## The Small Tractors Lead

(Continued from Page 19.)

the big machine because of its weight and the size of its wheels. I have seen a man look at a relatively light machine with considerable power and pass it by because he believed it could not deliver its power. This is generally a fallacy, as any standard machine is heavy enough and has large enough wheels to get at the traction it needs. The tract-laying types have the maximum amount of traction surface, and the wheel types get it with lugs on the wheels.

To sum up, it may be said that two-thirds of the farmers are using machines of small and medium size because they require a smaller initial investment, and because they will do more tasks on the farm at a less cost than either the very small tractor or the big tractor. The returns tractors pay are directly in ratio to the number of hours they work, and the tractor of medium size in general can put in more hours a year than those of any other size.

## SOMETHING DIFFERENT

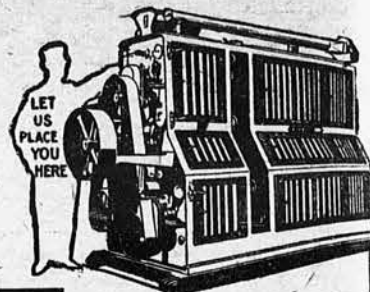
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WANTED to hear at once from owner of farm for sale or rent. H. Atchley, Wamego, Kan.

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# The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**S**HEEP and lambs are approaching, if they have not already passed, the peak of high prices for 1920. To operate in the market for further advances is not a safe undertaking. First, prices are at a very high level. Recent sales of lambs up to \$20.50 at Kansas City were within 50 cents of the record price of 1919 and only \$1.25 below the highest figure ever reached, which was in April, 1918. Sheep have been on a parity with lambs. Only four of the last 25 years have witnessed a higher market in Kansas City for lambs in May as compared with April. Only three of the past 25 years recorded higher prices in June than in the month of May. The July prices have been lower than in June in 17 of the last 25 years.

Every recession of 10 cents a pound in the market value of wool will mean a drop of \$1 or more a hundredweight

## Sheep and Lambs at Top

Market conditions favor early sales of sheep and lambs intended for shipment this season. Delay in selling lambs and sheep may carry the stock into the period when heavy supplies from the range states depress prices. It is doubtful if further advances are recorded. The action of prices in past years, together with the influence of the present banking situation, indicates that declines are more likely in the market.

in the quotations on sheep and lambs on the Kansas City yards. Sheep salesmen are agreed on this point. It is emphasized by the fact that shorn lambs sold at \$17.50 in Kansas City last week, while wool lambs of the same quality brought \$20.50. Fine wool is quoted as high as 65 cents a pound on the Kansas City market. The trade on this grade displays a good tone, but the fact that prices are so high, while consumers are rebelling against the cost of clothing, should make for cautiousness as to the future of the market. The trade in coarse wool is at a low level compared with the fine wools. If a period of economy is forced on the country thru tight money and depression in business, the wool market in general may develop a different aspect.

Kansans who have spring lambs and sheep which they are planning to sell should lay the groundwork for marketing as their stock is ready for packers. Lambs should be sold as they reach weights between 60 and 65 pounds. The Kansas sales should be completed by July at the latest in order to avoid competition from the large runs of Western range sheep and lambs. When the choice Western stock moves, the natives from Kansas and neighboring states lose popularity and usually sell at discounts.

As the season for the sale of grass sheep advances, it is only natural to find lower average quotations than the markets pay when fed stock out of feedlots is moving. The lighter fleeces on the sheep are another factor. But the period of grass sheep marketing is one generally marked by the greatest abundance of mutton. Texas has already inaugurated her marketing of grass sheep. California is making sales. Arizona will follow by the opening of June if not in the latter half of May. When August comes sheep markets receive runs from the West in large volume, altho September and October are the months of heaviest shipments from the great range states of the West.

Texas probably will provide the greatest competition during May for the sellers of sheep and lambs out of Kansas. Estimates indicate that Colorado, which has lately been the principal source of supplies in the sheep barns of the leading markets, has sold all except 10 per cent of the number of lambs she put on feed last year.

Kansas feeders have fared well in their lamb and sheep feeding operations in the season now coming to a close. The remainder of the season should be favorable for them, and the net result will doubtless be an expansion in feeding next season if there is any encouragement from feed harvests. The breeders in Kansas who raise market lambs and sheep should enjoy profitable prices on their sales, but they will lose if they delay marketing or permit their holdings to mature late.

## Interesting Comparison in Prices

Light on the position of the lamb market today as compared with other years may be gained from looking back at the record of top prices in the month of May. In May, 1919, the top price for lambs on the Kansas City yards was \$19.85. In May, 1918, the top was \$20.75. In this month in 1917 the top was \$20.55. In 1916 the best price was

only, \$12.45. In 1915 the top was \$11.35. In 1914, the May top on lambs was \$9.60. With wool so high, it seems that only a panic can bring the market back to the top of May, 1914, which preceded the outbreak of the European war by two months.

Sheep and lambs have thus far failed to participate in the readjustments witnessed on cattle and hogs because the Great European War did not give American mutton markets any impetus from export buying as in the case of beef and pork. The war gave wool a tremendous boost. The world supply situation in wool has not recovered from the deficit created by huge war consumption. When that recovery will be witnessed cannot be foretold, but it is coming. Sheep and lambs will feel it in lower prices made necessary by declines in the value of wool and pelts.

The serious tightness of money is receiving careful consideration from sheep trade interests. It will undoubtedly be a damper on trading on ranges the coming season. On cattle markets the effect of the money situation is already evident in a sharp reduction in trading in cattle on Texas ranges for movement to Kansas. The money situation may depress wool by limiting the operations of dealers. This is a factor which adds to the desirability of making early sales in Kansas.

## Kansas Steers Bring \$14.75

All markets for livestock were upset last week by the strike of railroad switchmen. Erratic price changes were witnessed on the very small receipts. The week was one of the dullest in total business the Kansas City yards ever experienced, for practically all lines were forced to refuse to accept shipments on account of inability to switch cars into the market. Packers naturally reduced their stocks of meats, but the fact that fed animals were forced to remain on farms or at feeding stations offset that influence on prices. Shippers caught by the strike early lost much money thru a severe break in prices. When the packers found they needed stock, shippers who came in a little later in the week or who had refused to sell at big losses enjoyed a spurt. But the condition of the trade cannot be measured in any respect by the action of the trade last week. Horses and mules were neglected because of a lack of shipping facilities.

F. H. Meenen of Clifton, Kan., sold on the Kansas City yards last week a load of 17 steers, averaging 1,610 pounds, at \$14.75. They had been on full feed for six months, receiving a ration of corn and alfalfa. Mr. Meenen had carried the steers for nearly two years, and reported that he came out about even on the deal. This is a more encouraging report than the great majority of feeders of cattle can make on current markets.

All shipping restrictions so far as the zone system is concerned have been removed on livestock in Kansas and other states of the Southwest. This means that no part of the state will be forced, as in the past year or two, to come to the Kansas City yards with stock on specified days. This is a favorable development for the livestock industry of Kansas. The experience of producers with the restrictions under the zone system was discouraging to the dreamers who believed more stable markets would be witnessed.

## Galloway Breeders Organize

A Kansas Galloway breeders' association was organized at Hays, April 9 with a charter membership of about 30. John P. Reilly of Emmett, Kan., was elected president, Frank Messerve of Ellis, vice president, and Ed Frizzell, Jr., of Larned, secretary-treasurer. A meeting of the executive committee at the national Galloway association, called by E. E. Frizzell of Larned, president, was held the same day. Among the officers and directors present were H. Croft, Medicine Lodge, Kan.; O. H. Swiggart, Salisbury, Mo.; Isaac Lincoln, South Dakota, and R. W. Brown, secretary, Carrollton, Mo. It was decided to hold subsequent meetings of the Kansas association at the call of the president in connection with other livestock meetings. There are more than 100 Galloway breeders in the state. It was pointed out at the meeting that more than one-third of all the registered Galloways in the United States are in Kansas.

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the original big producers

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. S. 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

### 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  
SPEER & 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  
(Riley County)

### OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

### Old Original Spotted Poland

Sept. males \$25 each. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

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 bone and breeding.  
T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

## THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

### of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

**FOR BUYERS:** When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

**FOR SELLERS:** Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

To be sure of starting or stopping your advertisement with any certain issue, have your instructions reach us ten days before the date of that issue.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

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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.

## Duroc Boars and Gilts

For Sale—15 fall boars ready to use, 15 fall gilts well grown, priced \$65.00. First check or draft gets choice, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sired by Pathfinder's Ideal, Pathfinder's Wonder and Orion King. 150 early spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin. Write or come and see my herd.

O. W. LONG, MAITLAND, MISSOURI.

## Big Type Boars

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; immuned. Double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

## ORION DUROCS

Spring pigs and yearling boars. Best blood lines. Select quality. Immune to cholera. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced right.

W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.

## Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, II-lustrator and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID REPLOGLLE, 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.

## Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Extra good spring boars sired by Uneeda High Orion the grand champion. One of these took first at Wichita. Also fall boars by Neb. Col. Chief. All immuned, guaranteed.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

## Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring gilts and tried sows bred for April farrow to Uneeda King's Col. Graduate Pathfinder and Uneeda High Orion, Jr. 15 top fall boars priced to sell.

Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, 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.

Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

## CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS

either sex \$35. 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.

## Bargains in Open Gilts

Ten September gilts and two July gilts. Also a few September boars, prices right if you take them quick.

JOHN A. CURREY & SON, ELMONT, KAN.

## VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

August boars and gilts, immuned; weanling pigs (8 to 10 weeks old) after May 1st, registered at \$15 up. Pathfinder's Orion Col., Sensation and other big type strains. Satisfaction or your money back.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

## Gilts Practically All Sold

but we have a few good fall boars sired by Uneeda High Orion our Grand Champion boar. We are practicing these to sell. We also have one yearling by the same boar that is going to make a real herd boar. We will sell him worth the money.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

## SPRING AND FALL BOARS

Big stretchy fellows ready for immediate use. Sired by Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion, Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Grimson Wonder. Immuned. 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)

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## Start Right With

## Silver Hamshires

Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING AND BREEDING PEN. For sale—Bred sows and gilts, also boars, one or a carload. Buy by mail. "Silver guarantee" back of every hog. Drop postal card today for price lists.

Wickfield Farms, Box 55, Cantril, Iowa

F. F. Silver, Prop.

## MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write

WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

## WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. E. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

## The Farm Crisis

Two very interesting addresses recently made, one by Major General Leonard Wood and the other by Senator Arthur Capper of the United States Senate, called the attention of the American people to the coming crisis on the farm. The increasing number of farmers who are leaving the farm and coming to live in the town and city, is alarming.

In the last analysis, the farmer holds the key to life. Food production is absolutely necessary for every human being. Great cities do not exist on account of their skyscrapers or the millions in their banks. They would be deserts and howling wildernesses unless the farmer kept pouring food into them. The question of farm tenants taking the place of original farm owners is also a serious thing, because the tenant is not inclined to raise the amount or quality of food which the owner would produce.

Several things might be suggested in the way of remedy for the trouble which may sometimes grow into large proportions. First, the farmer should have shorter hours of labor. He is not an organized part of labor and never has been, and perhaps never can be; but each farmer should intelligently know how to bring his labor within a reasonable standard of time. When I was a boy and worked on a farm, I got up before daylight and finished the chores by lamplight. It was a 14- to 16-hour day. An 8-hour day for farmers is not feasible. They themselves say so, but a 10- or 12-hour day ought to be enough to do all that is necessary if the work is properly planned.

## Hours are Too Long

One reason why men do not wish to work on farms is on account of the long hours. If they move into a city and join a union, they can cut their time down to 8 or 10 hours.

Second—the farmers will continue to leave the farm and move into the city unless they can be assured of high prices for their products. During the war they served with great patriotism, but while the government rewarded with great bonuses many forms of labor and many organizations of capital, the farmer did not come into his rightful share in the way of remuneration. In spite of \$2 wheat and \$24 hogs, and \$15 cattle, the remuneration for the farmer was not in proportion to what he did. The young man will not go to the farm or stay on it, unless he can be assured of a fair profit for his labor.

Third—Better equipment should be put on the farm and kept there. Farmers' wives are the majority of the inmates of the insane asylums in many cases. With some very notable exceptions, they have not been furnished in the kitchen with the same standard of tools which the farmer himself has on the farm, but even the farmer works with an imperfect equipment.

The most perfect equipment ought to be possible in the hands of those who are supplying the world with its daily bread.

## Government Aid Needed

Fourth—Education along the line of making farmers should be greatly increased and stimulated by the government. We have some fine agricultural schools, but not half enough. State universities should be seconded by great schools of agriculture which will turn out trained professional farmers, raising the standard of the calling itself. Farming is not the business of the common laborer; it is a skilled profession calling for brains even more than muscle. The state ought to take account of that fact and turn out a large army of professional farmers who are not only willing to work the soil but eager to do so, and also with a knowledge of how to do it.

Fifth—The ownership of the land by the farmer who lives on the soil is another great thing which is imperatively needed. The tenant in the nature of the case will not do the work that an owner will do. The alarming number of tenants who are taking the place of owners of farms ought to call attention to this fact.

When once we understand that food cannot be produced ignorantly or with insufficient tools and especially by ignorant or careless men, then we will do all in our power thru legislation and education to keep men on the farms who own the land, and who can cultivate it to the best advantage.

In all this there is more than the economic question. It is the question of the survival of the race, if those who are the tillers of the soil are finally going to abandon their work and become city people.

The life of the world is in the hand of the man who holds the plow and drives the reaper and prays to God for the rain to make the daily bread by which all humanity must live. Charles M. Sheldon in Christian Herald.

## Aggie Students Visit Farms

Twenty-six Kansas State Agricultural college students, accompanied by Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, soil specialist, and Prof. R. E. Grimes, farm management specialist, spent a day last week visiting farms about Wichita. The party was met by county agent E. J. Macy, and others, with automobiles. Among the farms inspected were the Carp hog farm, the H. K. Mountz seed corn farm, the Holstein farm of B. R. Gosney, the Mason orchard, Herman Garrett's Galloway ranch, the Poland China farm of E. E. Miller & Son, L. A. Sumner's alfalfa farm, George Appleman's Holstein farm and the diversified farm of F. Lambky.

## Public Sales of Livestock

## Holsteins.

Apr. 26—Breeders consignment sale, Ottawa, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
May 8—C. A. McNeill, Columbus, Kan.  
May 11-12—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

## Jersey Cattle

Apr. 26—Robt. W. Barr, Independence, Mo., B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr.  
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' Ass'n, 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

Apr. 28—Sumner County Ass'n, W. A. Boys, Co. Agt., Mgr., Wellington, Kan.  
Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Sale at Concordia, E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.  
May 5—A. B. Campbell, Geary, 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' Ass'n. 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, Clio, Iowa, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.  
June 16—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.  
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.  
Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.  
Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.  
June 1—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.  
June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Hereford Cattle.

Apr. 26—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, C. G. Steele, Sec'y, Barnes, Kan. Sale at Blue Rapids, Kan.  
May 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs.

Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Aug. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Supt., Swine Dept.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Apr. 29—Sisco & Doegsghlag, Topeka, Kan., at Fair Grounds.  
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

## Southard's Postponed Sale.

32 bulls averaged .....\$332  
145 females averaged ..... 274  
177 head averaged ..... 286

In spite of the rain and snow on Sunday preceding J. O. Southard's postponed Hereford sale at Comiskey, Kan., Monday, April 12, a large crowd gathered from all over the country and the sale was held with the above results. Two sons of Monarch sold for \$2,000 each, going to J. C. Gorley, Eskridge, Kan., and J. H. Baskin, Greeley, Kan., respectively. Breeders of Herefords were there from four states and it was a good sale considering the handicaps it has had to contend with in the form of blizzards and blockaded roads.

## Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

P. J. Deane, Hays City, Kan., is an extensive breeder of Hereford cattle at that place who is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He is offering 40 bulls, 15 to 30 months old, and 20 heifers, yearlings, that are very choice. Write to Mr. Deane for further descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Ottawa, Kan., is conveniently reached and the big Holstein sale there Monday, April

## 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 growthy weanling pigs at \$15.00 each sired 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. DOWNE, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

## 75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Poland

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immuned; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

## FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in a choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. They weighed up to 200 pounds on March 15th. Write us for description and price.

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

## REAL POLANDS AT FARMER'S PRICES

Choice gilts of Big Bob Wonder and Big Timm breeding bred to Hiltzer Orange Model by the \$10.00 Orange Model. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Sheridan's Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at right prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, 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 &amp; Vincent's Poland Chinas

Gilts and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few red sows. Herd sires are Sterling Buster and Sterling Timm, two of the breed's best boars in Kansas. The hogs we are offering are good both in individuality and in breeding and are priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KAN.

## BIG TYPE 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

## 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.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Bell M. 2121 Res. W. 5089

## P.M. GROSS

Auctioneer

1033 BROADWAY

Kansas City, Mo.

## W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address

818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

## JOHN D. SNYDER

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales

Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

## WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Enclosed find check as per statement. Sale went fine, had nice day and cattle brought good prices. Got lots of calls for catalogs from your paper. Am well pleased.—J. P. Ray, Lewis, Kan., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. April 5, 1920.



26, should attract every breeder of Holsteins that wants to buy purebred Holsteins. There will be 80 head sold. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is the sale manager. You do not have time to write for the catalog now but go anyway and get one after you arrive there.—Advertisement.

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays City, Kan., start their Hereford advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In it they offer 50 extra choice yearling two-year-old bulls and 150 that are around yearlings. Also 20 nice yearling heifers that would be great for some calf club. If you are interested write them today.—Advertisement.

McKay Brothers, who recently moved their herd of Holstein cattle from Waterloo, Ia., to Caddo, Colo., are offering some good bulls for sale at this time. These include both youngsters and bulls which are ready for service. These are from A. R. O. dams, many of whom are prize winners. Their prices are reduced for the next thirty days and if you need a good Holstein bull, it might pay you to write them.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., Riley county, is a well known breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas and is starting his advertisement again in the Spotted Poland China section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In it he offers some choice September and October boars ready for service. Also a few nice gilts that are now bred or that he will breed to your order and hold until safe. Also gilts sold open. Carl Smith is one of the pioneer Spotted Poland China breeders in the West and you will make no mistake by giving him an order for anything you need.—Advertisement.

#### Kansas Angus Association Sale.

The Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association will hold their first show and sale at the Topeka fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., Tuesday, May 4. The offering will include consignments from the good herds of Kansas and will include cattle with as good individuality as could be purchased farther east. As this is their first sale the consignors do not expect high prices but hope to advertise their herds and the real value of their cattle thru this sale. Write to Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., for your copy of the catalog.—Advertisement.

#### A Shorthorn Special.

Harry T. Forbes, Cedar Heights, Topeka, Kan., has something special in the Shorthorn section this week. He is offering two young bulls, pure Scotch, 20 and 22 months old, and some choice young cows with calves at foot and rebred. Those who know Mr. Forbes and his splendid herd of Shorthorns will be interested in this offer. If you are going to buy such a bull you better investigate this offer at once. If you need more Shorthorns of real quality of breeding and individual merit you will be interested in this three in one proposition. Write him for descriptions and prices and still a better way would be to go to Topeka and see for yourself.—Advertisement.

#### Tried Angus Herd Bull For Sale.

In the Angus section of this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze appears the advertisement of Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Kan., Russell county. These breeders of Angus cattle offer for sale their great herd bull, Stockton Knight, five years old and weighing in good flesh, over a ton. He is intensely Blackbird breeding and a wonderful sire and sold because they can't use him longer. They also offer four younger bulls from yearlings to two-year-olds. The breeding is fashionable and they will be pleased to give you any information about the breeding and the individual merit of either bull by return mail if you will write them at Luray, Kan. on the Lincoln branch of the Union Pacific and conveniently reached on morning and evening trains. Write them today if you want to buy a good bull.—Advertisement.

#### N. W. Kansas Shorthorns.

Next Wednesday, April 28, the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association will hold its second annual spring sale at Concord, Kan. Consignments have been accepted and cataloged from 23 herds belonging to this association and 80 cattle are now cataloged and all ready for this big sale. The sale will be held in the sales pavilion across the street from the Barrons hotel. The evening before the sale the annual banquet will be held and all those interested in Shorthorns are invited to attend and bring their friends. The morning of the sale at 9:30 the association's business meeting will be held. E. A. Cory, the efficient sale manager, has been a pretty busy man for the last two months getting things lined up for this big spring sale and believes that the buyers are receiving in this sale more than a square deal from the consignors who have consigned cattle that they would rather keep and in just ordinary condition. These sales always afford bargains and if you want good honest breeding cattle grown on Kansas farms by Kansas breeders you better be at this sale. Come the night before for the banquet. Headquarters at the Barrons hotel.—Advertisement.

#### Leavenworth County Holsteins.

Leavenworth county Holstein breeders are organized for the purpose of raising more and better Holsteins and letting the outside

know more about the quality of Holsteins indorsed and bred in that splendid dairy county. Their annual spring sale will be held in the sales pavilion, Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 11, 12 and 13. On May 11 they will sell 120 high 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 carload of these heifers will be sold as a car lot for the benefit of anyone wanting to bid on that number. The purebreds, 150 strong will be sold on Wednesday and Thursday, May 12 and 13, and is an offering affording a wonderful opportunity to buy what you want at auction in a sale safeguarded by a liberal 60 day retest. There will be cows in milk and cows and heifers just fresh or to freshen soon and a dandy string of heifer calves with very desirable bred and open heifers. It is a big surplus sale 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.

#### 350 Shorthorns to Select From.

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays City, Kan., Ellis county, are among the older and better known breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas. More than 20 years ago they established one of the strongest herds in the West on their big ranch at Plainville. Shorthorn breeders over Central Kansas know of this big herd and of its winnings in many of the big county fairs over that part of the state. Their big Shorthorn breeding farm just west of Plainville has been the home of this big herd for years and the herd now numbers over 350 head, mostly the get of splendidly bred bulls of the best of Scotch breeding and out of foundation cows and their daughters. Because of the fact that they are the owners of what is very likely the largest herd of registered Herefords in the state they are closing out the Shorthorn herd entirely. They desire to disperse the entire herd at private sale if they can. Their advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They prefer to sell them for prices less the public sale expense in lots to suit the purchaser. There has never been and probably never will be such an opportunity for the man that wants to start in the Shorthorn business as this big dispersal at private sale affords. Not that they will be sold at bargain counter prices but because of the quality of the offering and because it is the breaking up of a big breeding herd and not a speculator's sale of odds and ends that he has assembled for some quick profits. Practically all of these cattle were bred and raised on this big farm and have been grown under conditions that insure their future usefulness to Kansas farmers. They will be priced at fair prices and sold in lots to suit the purchaser. Look up the advertisement in this issue in the Shorthorn section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write them at once for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

#### BY J. T. HUNTER

Henry S. Voth, Route 2, Goessel, Kan., is offering good big weanling Poland pigs at \$15 each. These are sired by three good herd boars, Seward Buster, Daylight Joe and Orange Lad. Mr. Voth can furnish unrelated trios or new blood for his old customers.—Advertisement.

#### Last Call Sumner County Shorthorn Sale.

Sumner County Shorthorn Association sale will be held Wednesday, April 28, at the city gymnasium, Wellington, Kan. 14 bulls and 36 cows and heifers will be sold. Most of the offering will be bred to or sired by such bulls as Cumberland Diamond, Master Martial, Hamlet 604974, and Orange Goods. Thirteen of the best Shorthorn breeders in the county are consigning to this sale. If you write at once you might get a catalog in time before the sale. Better go anyway whether or not you have time to get a catalog.—Advertisement.

#### Four Jersey Bull Calves to Sell.

Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan., handles registered Percherons and Jerseys in addition to looking after his farm. At present he has no Percherons for sale but will sell four of his Jersey bull calves. These calves are by Oakland Sultan 2nd, a son of the 1907 grand champion of the Island of Jersey. The dams of these bulls are registered and high producing cows. These bulls are six months old and in good flesh and are good prospects for herd headers. Write today to Mr. Lill. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Shropshire Ewes for Sale.

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., has for sale about 30 high grade Shropshire sheep. Most of them have February lambs at side, a few are yet to lamb and some are open. The dams are by registered bucks and out of high grade ewes and the bucks used on these ewes are registered. These sheep are in good flesh and priced right for quick sale. Mr. Smith is increasing his herd of registered Durocs and finds that his regular farm work coupled with looking after his Durocs compels him to dispose of his herd of sheep. Mr. Smith has two good Duroc boars for sale. They are by a son of Pathfinder, are immuned (double treatment). Mr. Smith recently purchased a fine boar to head his herd. He is an Orion Pathfinder born last September and bears all the marks of being a real herd boar. Excepting these two boars mentioned Mr. Smith has nothing more to sell at present but plans to hold a sale this coming autumn. For information concerning these sheep or Duroc boars write to Mr. Smith. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Dales Will Sell Jacks and Jennets.

E. W. Dales, Eureka, Kan., has for sale 3 Jacks and 7 Jennets. The herd header is Barr's Bryan, a mighty fine Jack. Here are a few of his measurements from which the reader can see for himself that he is a good individual: ear spread 3 1/2 in.; heart girth 79 in.; height, 15 hands (standard measure); weight 1150 (has weighed 1250); foreleg 1 1/2 in.; knee, 1 1/2 in.; cannon, 9 1/2 in.; hind cannon, 11 in.; exceptional good feet and action. This Jack is registered in the American Breeders' Association, Columbia, Tenn., as well as in the Kansas City Association. There are two two-year-old Jacks also for sale by this sire, three Jennets by Kansas Chief, the world famous Hinnemarr Jack as well as three other good Jennets and a good weanling out of a dam by Kansas Chief. Mr. Dales would rather sell this offering in one lot but would consider disposing of them individually. These Jacks and Jennets are priced to move and those interested should communicate with Mr. Dales very soon. When writing please men-

## STAR BREEDING FARM 100 Herefords At Auction

From one of the oldest and best herds in Kansas. The fruits of 25 years of breeding experience go in

## Sam Drybread's Sale Independence, Kansas, Wed., May 12

50 head of good growthy yearling heifers. Some of them show yard material. A fine place to get heifers for a calf club. Heifers by Roehampton 1st and Judge Fairfax. 15 young bulls. Herd bull prospects and good rugged farmers' bulls. 35 cows and heifers from 2 to 6 years old, about half of them with calves at foot. Balance well along in calf. Calves at foot and cows bred to the great herd bull, Roehampton 1st 433359. Some of the attractions: 1 extra good 5-year-old daughter of Perfection Fairfax Hampton Lass; a 2-year-old show heifer by Roehampton 19th springing to service of Roehampton 1st; a yearling show heifer by Col. Rupert. For catalog address

## SAM DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS

Sale at Independence, Kansas.  
Auctioneers—Snyder, Newcom, Rule, Fieldman, S. T. Morse.

## Herefords For Sale

We have for sale six 3-year-old bulls of Anxiety 4th breeding; ten 2-year-olds by Lewis Fairfax 522709 and out of Anxiety 4th-bred dams; 13 yearlings by Lewis Fairfax and 9 coming yearling bull calves of the same breeding. Also pricing 18 coming yearling heifers by Lewis Fairfax.

J. C. Darr & Son, Farm 15 mi. southwest Emporia, Plymouth, Kansas

#### 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. Goerndt Bros., Aurora, Kansas.

Quit Farming D. S. Polled Hereford bull, Polled Echo 14th, for sale cheap; dark red; well marked; good disposition; 3 years old.  
J. P. CORNER, LEWIS, KANSAS

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS.

## Polled Shorthorns 175 in herd.

Young halter broke bulls for sale.  
J. C. Banbury & Sons,  
Phone 2803, Plevna, Kan.

## 10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.  
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

**POLLED SHORTHORN BULL**  
For Sale—Polled Shorthorn bull, Modern Sultan 2d X751547. Two registered HOLSTEIN bulls one year old. Prices reasonable.  
C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kansas

**POLLED SHORTHORNS**  
3 reg. bull calves. John Berneking, Isabel, Kan.

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



## MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.  
J. D. MARTIN & SONS  
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

9 months to 2 years old; 1 exceptionally heavy boned 3-year-old. These bulls sired by Blackbird Invincible, a McHenry 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.)

#### HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred character and proper conformation. Unimpaired but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

## PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs  
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominoe by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,  
Mora E. Glendon, 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. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabaunsee 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 Borchard breeding.  
OTTO OLSEN, HORTON, KANSAS.

## Anxiety Herefords

40 bulls, 15 to 30 months old. 20 heifers, 10 to 12 months old.  
Anxiety-Disturber breeding.  
P. J. DEANE, Breeder, HAYS CITY, KAN.

## QUALITY HEREFORDS

8 bulls ranging from 1 to 2 years old. Splendid individuals; choice breeding. These bulls will please you. Mansfield & Jennings, Quality Hill Stock Farm, Princeton, Kansas.

## Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

#### 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 lamb at side. Herd sires are registered. R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas.

## FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.  
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

## RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Best bulls used in the herd were from the breeding stock of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Grubbs.  
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a choice young bulls, cows and heifers.  
Bathoran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

**For Sale** Registered Red Polled yearling bulls and heifers.  
L. H. POULTON, TURON, KANSAS.

**RED POLLS**, Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.  
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.



# Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders Fourth Annual Sale

270 Head in this big three days' sale. 120 high grades—150 Pure breeds. 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 breeds 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. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper 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.

## On May 8, Columbus, Kansas McNeill's First ANNUAL SALE

**40—Purebred Holsteins—40**

Six Bulls, balance extra high-class registered cows and heifers of the very best blood lines.

Korndykes Rag Apples Pieterjes Hengerweld's  
Pontiacs Colanthes De Kol Gertens Mercedes  
and all good lines.

Long distance and big milkers. All tuberculin tested. No finer herd any place. Write for details and catalog.

Col. D. L. Perry and other prominent auctioneers will sell this fine stock to the highest bidder. S. C. Lindsey, Sales Manager.

**C. A. McNEILL, COLUMBUS, KANSAS**  
Member Kansas and National Association.

## 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

## 50 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Coming two year old by good registered bulls of A. R. O. backing and out of good heavy producing dams, most of them bred to calve in October. These heifers are 7/8 and 15-16 pure blood. They are in good thrifty condition carrying good flesh and are ready to go out on grass and make good money for the buyer, dehorned and selling at price to move quickly because pasture is limited. Communicate at once.

**GEORGE M. NEWLIN, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS**

tion Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze  
—Advertisement—

### The Great Opportunity

It will be a wonderful experience just to look over the exceptionally fine Lookabaugh offering at Watonga, Okla., Friday, May 14. This offering will be a picked group from the greatest Shorthorn herd in the Southwest and unsurpassed by any offering presented anywhere in this country. The chief aim of H. C. Lookabaugh in this production sale is to send out far and wide herd material of high breeding worth. Much improvement in livestock business has taken place in recent years and Mr. Lookabaugh has been largely responsible for Shorthorn development in the Southwest. He thinks, eats, sleeps and drinks Shorthorns. Greater improvement is going to come in the next ten years than has come in all previous years. The very fact that the reliable farmer who proposes to buy purebred cattle can get not only a loan from his banker but encouragement to buy is a self evident fact that raising purebred cattle is one of the safest business ventures. Now is the time and the opportunity to get good seed stock at the Lookabaugh sale.—Advertisement.

### 50 Great Shorthorns.

A draft of 50 outstanding home bred and imported Shorthorns from the herds of Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan., will be sold in the Forum in Wichita, Kan., Saturday, May 15. This offering includes five bulls and 45 females. Fifteen of these Shorthorns have been selected from Mr. Robinson's recent importation, while he is also consigning ten head from the good herd he has developed at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm. Mr. Salter's offering is headed by the great bull Missie's Last, a bull known wherever Shorthorns are bred. He is but a fitting head to the outstanding array of females which will follow him thru the ring. Mr. Salter is selling three members of the aged herd that was first at Denver and at Wichita. Lady Supreme was grand champion at the last International and will prove a big feature in the sale. In fact, a description of the good things to be offered, would require a description of every animal listed. The advertisement in this issue gives much valuable information. For a detailed description of the offering, however, you will want the catalog which you can get by addressing Park E. Salter, Fourth National Bank Building, Wichita. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

### Foundation Shorthorns.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has been striving during his whole life as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle to produce Shorthorns really suitable to use as foundation stock for the great herds of the future. That he has been successful in producing this class is acknowledged by all fair men who have had the opportunity and pleasure of seeing his herd. Many herds have been started thru the use of a great bull. Mr. Lookabaugh, however, has gone the custom one better by using not only great bulls but females of equal quality. A year ago, the Shorthorn breeders of the world said that this sale would never be equalled. Those who have seen the cattle which he will offer May 14, acknowledge that this year's offering possesses an even greater measure of breeding worth than the cattle sold a year ago. To the man who is considering the founding of a herd, this sale will be of untold value from the educational standpoint. For the man who already has a herd of Shorthorns, the sale will offer foundation animals capable of improving his herd, regardless of its quality at this time. The catalog of this sale is in itself a chapter in Shorthorn history. Write H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., today, mentioning this paper and get the copy he has for you.—Advertisement.

### A. B. Campbell's Shorthorns.

The cattle listed for this sale offer an attractive opportunity for selection, both for the breeder in making an addition to his herd or to the beginner for laying the foundation of one. Mr. Campbell is not a new breeder, he has been breeding and raising Shorthorns of individual merit in Oklahoma for a number of years. Ever since the birth of the first registered Shorthorn on his farm he has striven to produce animals of such quality and conformation that they will suit the most exacting buyer. His past sales while consisting of a reliable and desirable line of cattle do not compare with the offering that will go thru his coming sale on May 5. The female section of the offering carries several outstanding individuals and the bull division has also some material that many breeders would do well to place in their herds. Many of the females will sell with calf at foot or safe in calf to sires of proven worth and used because of their type most desired by the breeder of today. The Campbell offering can be given a recommendation that should attract buyers from most any point. It will pay you well to get the catalog, study it, then see the cattle on sale day if you are thinking of purchasing this spring. Address all communications to A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.—Advertisement.

### Take the Short Cut

One of the best known Shorthorn breeders in Kansas in relating how he got into the purebred business said that he had raised grade cattle for several years, using grade bulls as herd sires but was persuaded by a purebred breeder to attend a registered Shorthorn sale and there bought a bull at a figure so high that he was very regretful after he thought him he was very regretful of the purchase. When the calves sired by this bull began to come and grow out they showed up better than those sired by the grade sires. The difference was so marked that he saw the success of the herd sire lay in his individuality alone or if blood really did tell, so another well bred that this man decided to try another registered bull was purchased at a good figure and it was observed that his influence was markedly favorable also. That convinced the man and he proceeded to get into the raising of purebred Shorthorns and rapidly as he could by buying the best that he could afford to buy. This Shorthorn breeder's experience is repeatable and the outlook for registered cattle is better than at the time when he went into the business. The farmer planning to raise good Shorthorns might well profit by this Shorthorn man's experience and take a short cut and start at once to raise good Shorthorns. The time is right and the opportunity is right here. The Salter-Robinson Shorthorn sale at the Forum in Wichita, Saturday, May 15

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## 20 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

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 worth the money.

**F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, 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 and largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontine Beauty de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 2587.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address **H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas**

## 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**

## 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.**

## A Few Holstein Bull Calves

for sale. Good individuals, nice color and the best of breeding. **Russell & White, R. 6, Independence, Kan.**

## FOR HIGHLY BRED 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 at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. **Holsteins of Sun Crest Farm, E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn, Wisconsin**

## Twenty-Five high grade Holstein cows for sale; also three registered cows.

**G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

## HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, created for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.

**Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin**

## THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Well bred; well marked; one yearling. **Daniel Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas**

### JERSEY CATTLE.

**Hillcroft Farms Jerseys** headed by Jersey Fair, the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a registered Meritson of Raleigh's Fair, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 88 tested granddaughters and 100 tested sons. Choice blood and vestal. Reference to nearest M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

**FOR SALE** Choice registered Jersey bull, grandson of "Hood Farm" and "Hood Farm" sire of 68 R. M. cows. Also five Duroc sows, with their litters. "Orion Cherry King" "King Cols." breeding. High class. Registered farm, must sell.

**S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES** sired by Oakland's Sultan, 2nd, \$50.

**PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, 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.**

**CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES** Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finest strains and Armour strains.

**ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.**

**Ayrshire Bulls** best of breeding and records. 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; 60 selected females all ages.

**Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas**

**REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, COWS or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.**



gives wonderful opportunity for the prospective or active buyer to get some of the best seed stock offered anywhere. Each animal in the sale is worthy to stand as a foundation for a purebred herd.—Advertisement.

### Three Days for Important Use.

Most of the sound arguments in favor of making a start in the registered cattle business will apply to any proven breed. It happens, however, that in the near future there will be three Shorthorn sales in Kansas and Oklahoma, and these sales are of national importance. They are the sales of H. T. Blake, Duncan, Okla., May 13; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., May 14; and Park Salter and J. C. Robinson, Wichita, Kan., May 15. The reader should turn to the advertisements of these sales in this and recently preceding issues of this farm paper if he has not already read them, and read these advertisements and note what is offered in these sales. You may not be planning to buy registered cattle at this time, yet you can get some very valuable information by just reading those advertisements, and if you are really interested you can get more and better ideas about the offerings at these great sales by writing to each breeder for a catalog of his sale. These men are among the biggest Shorthorn men in the United States. Their herds are widely and favorably known, and it is an absolute fact that some of the finest Shorthorns will be offered in this three day circuit of sales as will be found anywhere in the United States. Wonderfully fine matrons, heifers and bulls will be offered in these sales. Some of these cattle will command too high figures for most beginners or farmers but there will be a number of animals sold that, while excellent in individuality and breeding, will come within reach of anyone really determined to have a good herd and ready to make the start. It is a time to get some of the very best Shorthorn blood that the country affords. Nothing of mediocre quality will be offered in these sales, and the buyer can rest assured that regardless of what he pays he has secured a valuable animal. It will be a wise plan for anyone who can do so and who is putting, or expects to put, time and money to the business, to set aside the days of this sale circuit, and attend the sales. First read the advertisements in this and preceding issues of this farm newspaper and then send for catalogs. Then go to the sales. It will be an educational, as well as a business trip.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

### Nebraska's Top Holsteins.

The Lancaster County Holstein breeders will hold their first annual sale on May 7 and 8. They are selling 120 head of high class individuals and great producers from the various herds of the county. These have been selected with great care by the sales committee. The entire offering is tuberculin tested and sells with a sixty day test guarantee. Here is an unusual opportunity to buy really desirable Holsteins. These breeders are selling 70 A. R. O. cows and heifers. A large number of these cows will be fresh sale day and a number fresh soon after, with some twenty head to be fresh early in the fall. There will be 25 very attractive heifer calves from six months to a year old which is an opportunity to secure calves for calf club work. Breeders wanting a herd bull can make a good selection from this offering. The Lincoln Commercial Club is putting on a banquet at the club rooms at 7:00 P. M. to which all sale visitors are welcome. If you want the best in Holsteins plan to attend this sale. For catalog write O. H. Liebers, Sales Manager, 210 North 11th Street, Lincoln, Neb.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

C. Shobe & Son, Appleton City, Mo., are offering some exceptional values in fall heifers and gilts. These heifers are a clean well-grown bunch priced to sell and are sold under the usual Shobe guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. Look up their advertisement in this issue and get in touch with them if you need a fall heifer or can use a good fall gilt.—Advertisement.

### The Home of Great Producers.

C. S. Nevius & Sons, the well-known Shorthorn breeders of Chiles, Kan., have announced June 1st for their twelfth annual Shorthorn sale. On this date, they will offer to the public, forty head of Shorthorns consisting of 35 females and five bulls. 20 head are from the best Scotch families—Cherry Blossom and Orange Blossom foundation; the Marr Emmas, the Wimples, Secord, Marsh Violets, Victorias, Pavorias, and others. The offering is a useful lot of well bred cattle. They are the best offering ever sold from the Nevius farm, and they promise to be one of the best offerings of Shorthorn cattle to be sold in any sale in Kansas. This firm has bred the same families of cattle on this farm for 20 years. They have sold breeding cattle to start herds in fifteen states and they have always gone on and made good in their new homes. Emma S by Searchlight was bred by C. S. Nevius & Sons. She is the dam of Lady Supreme, the great show heifer that won grand champion at all the leading shows last fall. Emma's Valentine, the dam of Emma S, is still owned by C. S. Nevius & Sons. Emma S is owned by H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan., and is one of the best producing cows on the farm. The sale lots will mostly be bred to or have calves at foot by Golden Searchlight and Good Valentine by Emma's Valentine by Prince Valentine. The catalogs are now in print and they are full of interesting history of the Nevius Shorthorns. Please send for one today. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

### Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo., one of the reliable Shorthorn breeding firms of Missouri, have announced June 16 for their annual Shorthorn cattle sale. On this date, 50 head of high class Scotch cattle will be cataloged and offered to the public. The entire offering will be bred to the two great bulls, Diamond Baron and Acorn Supreme. Diamond Baron is well known among Shorthorn breeders as he has sired many good things that have stood at the head in many shows and sold at the top prices. Acorn Supreme is one of the most promising young herd bulls we have had the pleasure of seeing in the past year. Among the attractions in the offering are two choice heifers by Diamond Baron, five by Village Flash, one choice heifer by Cumberland Marshall with a heifer calf at foot by Diamond Baron; one attractive Allen bred Golden Chain cow bred to Diamond Baron and also one of her yearling heifers by Rosewood Sultan 2d; and three Augusta heifers, one by Selection, an international grand champion. The entire offering is a useful lot of well bred cows and heifers bred to good bulls and are just right to make money. They promise to be one of the best

# Lancaster County Holstein Breeders

## First Sale SEMI-ANNUAL SALE Sale

State Fair Grounds

Lincoln, Neb., Friday and Saturday, May 7-8

120 head foundation Holsteins— 25 cows fresh soon after sale date.  
selected by sale committee. 20 early fall cows.  
70 A. R. O. cows and heifers. 16 bulls of outstanding individuality.  
44 cows fresh by sale date.

Tuberculin Tested with a 60-Day Retest Guarantee.

Extraordinary opportunity to procure foundation stock of Breeding, Individuality, Production. Sale starts promptly at 10 A. M. each day. Haeger, Mack, Little and Wood in the Box

### Additional Attraction

25 Pure Bred Heifer calves from 6 mos. to 1 yr. will be sold to help supply Calf Club demand.

Write for Catalog.

O. H. Liebers, Sales Mgr.

210 NORTH 11th ST., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA  
J. Cook Lamb represents the Copper Publications.

### BIG FEATURE

Banquet and Pep Meeting. Holstein banquet at Lincoln Commercial Club at 7 P. M. All sale visitors welcome. By courtesy of Lincoln Commercial Club.

## Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

### Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

### Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 22.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

### Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

### Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS—Bull calf, born Nov. 10, 1919, 15-16 white, straight individual. Sire, Johanna McKinley Ormsby Burke, 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis. Dam, a splendid daughter Woodcrest Sir Clyde and out of a 33.35-lb. cow. First check for \$150 takes him. CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

### The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING PONTIAC JOHANNA, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

### P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

### EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

With the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

### SPRING BARGAINS

Young A. R. O. cows, some fresh milking 50 to 85 lbs. One from 44-lb. bull Johanna McKinley Segis (dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers). Herd t. b. free for 4 years. Cows good condition, mostly white, very typy. Write Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

### W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

### J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrummer Ormsby, 31.11 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

### W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

### C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

### Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

WALTER SMITH, Pres. Topeka, Kan.

HARRY MOLLHAGEN, Vice-Pres. Bushton, Kan.

MARK ABILDGAARD Sec'y-Treas. Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr. Herington, Kan.

### SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pieter Ormsby Mercedes. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

### Geo. L. Allgire, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

### J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry.

### Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For Sale—3 heavy grade springers; 1 young heavy milker, fresh, registered.

### Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.40 lbs. butter in 7 days, 106.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

### Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale \$200. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

### Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

### PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five records to average over 34 lbs. Young bulls, show individuality, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABBETHA, KAN.

### HAMM HOLSTEINS

We always have something to sell. Just now some splendid young bulls, dams have milked 84 to 91 lbs. per day. Our young sire Gerben Ormsby Lad, a real bull. J. W. HAMM, Humboldt, Kan.

### C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

### Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-32.63 for dam and sire's dam. H. B. COWLES, 698 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

### We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Liliac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

### Shunga Valley Holsteins

SPECIAL—An 11-month-old grandson of the famous 37-lb. century sire King Segis Pontiac. An extra fine individual nearly white and ready for light service. IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

### THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater #10981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

### Albechar Holstein Farm

For Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred to our great herd sire, King Korn-dyke Daisy Sadie Vale. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

### Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

### SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

### BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

### Applemann Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. ccws and 30-pound bull.

### Registered HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production. B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

### AL Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

### Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

### Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1066 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

### Sir Aaggie Korn-dyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 6 dams, nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision. Chas. P. High, Derby, Kan.

### Two Choice A. R. O. Heifers for Sale

due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire. FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention This Paper



# Annual Sale of Shorthorns

**Alfalfa Glen Stock Farm,  
Geary, Okla., Wednesday, May 5**

**40 Head Well Bred, High Class Cattle**

All richly bred and possessing the type that will do much in placing you in the ranks of established Shorthorn breeders in the Southwest.

**Tappy females** are listed including daughters of that sire of sires and for many years at the head of the herd, Whitehall Memory. Many of the cows will have calf at foot or safe in calf to the two present herd bulls, Fair Acres Stamp and Baron's Excelsior. See these bulls then their get and you will appreciate their worth as real bulls.

The tribes represented are Orange Blossom, Nonpareil, Missies, Princess Alice, Meadow Beauties, Duchess of Gloster, Mary Ann of Lancaster, Lovelies, Secrets, Diamond 31st and Victorias.

The six bulls in the offering include four by Whitehall Memory, these bulls vary from 15 to 22 months in age. They are all herd header prospects in good flesh.

All cattle sold subject to 60-day retest. Write for catalog now as this ad will appear but once. Address,

**A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.**

Auctioneers—Herriff and Others.

**50 Angus Bulls 50 Angus Bulls**

## Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association Hold their First Show and Sale

**Topeka Fair Grounds,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS, TUESDAY, MAY 4**

Our best breeders are consigning their best bulls from the best of bloodlines. Kansas bulls have taken the lead in producing fancy and show steers. As this is our first sale we do not expect high prices—but wish to get our breeders and bulls advertised.

These bulls are not overfed nor pampered but are in first class breeding condition, are acclimated and right in every way for Kansas and the Southwest farm and ranch work and many are fit to head the best of breeding herds.

Why go east and pay "hundreds" for a bull and "thousands" for his pedigree—when we can sell you the same bull for the same "hundreds" and give you his pedigree.

**For catalog address Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

Auctioneers—C. M. Crews, Topeka; Homer Rule, Ottawa.

**E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Iowa, American field representative.**

**50 ANGUS BULLS 50 ANGUS BULLS**

## Shorthorn Dispersal

(Private Sale)  
Herd Established 20 years.

65 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**

**SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS**  
and females. Popular breeding.  
Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kansas

## 1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan.  
Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

**TOMSON BROS.**

Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

## Scotch and Scotch Topped

bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. Some real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. or Rock Island trains.

**Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.)**

## FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

**HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.**

lots of cattle to be sold in any sale in Missouri this year. The catalogs are now in print. They are nicely illustrated and give complete pedigrees of the sale offering and the Ogden herd and are interesting to read. Please write early for catalog and watch for sale advertisement in later issues of this paper.—Advertisement.

### Shorthorns That Breed On.

It will be remembered by a number of Shorthorn breeders that the great breeding Shorthorn cow, Emma S., was bred and raised on the C. S. Nevius & Sons farm at Chiles, Kan. This cow is now owned by H. Holmes of Topeka, Kan. She is the dam of the great show heifer, Lady Supreme, that won the grand champion honors at all the western fairs last fall. Emma's Valentine, the granddam of Lady Supreme, is still owned by C. S. Nevius & Sons and is one of the good producing cows on the farm. C. S. Nevius & Sons will hold a sale at the farm June 1 and offer to the public 40 head of valuable cows and heifers bred to good herd bulls or with calves at side. They are real working cattle, the kind that make money for the purchaser. Cattle sold from the Nevius & Sons' farms always go out and breed on. We know of several herds that have started with seed stock from this herd that have gained a prominent place both as breeding and show herds. The catalogs are now in print. They are interesting and valuable to farmers and breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Please send for one today and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

If you need a real herd bull see H. M. Hill of La Fontaine, Kan. Those bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie bred cows are the kind you will want when you see them.—Advertisement.

M. C. Howard of Hammond, Kan., can furnish you a Polled Shorthorn bull that will add size, feeding and milking qualities and dehorn your calves. What more do you want in a bull? They are priced worth the money.—Advertisement.

The cattle that go in H. C. Lookabaugh's "Production Sale" at Watonga, Okla., on May 14th, undoubtedly constitute one of the most valuable offerings of Shorthorns that have ever gone thru a sale ring. The catalog is finely illustrated giving you an opportunity to study both the individual and the breeding. Get your copy and study it. It is both instructive and entertaining to any breeder of Shorthorns and will convince you of the real value of this offering as foundation stock. When writing for catalog please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

### Long Distance Holsteins.

The first annual sale of purebred Holsteins to be held by C. A. McNeill, Columbus, Kan., May 8, will feature 40 purebreds of outstanding merit, six are bulls and the balance cows and heifers of best blood lines. The individuals and families represented are all big milkers with the long distance characteristic emphasized. All the cattle have been tuberculin tested. These cattle have not been fitted especially for this sale but are in good working condition.—Advertisement.

### Are Your Cattle Profitable?

On Wednesday, May 12, Sam Drybread of Elk City, Kan., will sell 100 head of good useful cattle at Independence, Kan., to the breeder who wants something good to add to his herd. This sale is of especial interest as Mr. Drybread is selling a number of that kind. A number of show cows and heifers will be offered including one 5-year-old cow by Perfection Fairfax; one yearling show heifer, a granddaughter of Perfection Fairfax; the 2-year-old show heifer, Hampton Lass by Roehampton 19th, heavy in calf to Roehampton 1st; one good yearling show prospect by Col. Rupert; and a number of other extra good ones. The whole offering is composed of mighty good useful cattle. They are the kind that are making money for Mr. Drybread and will make money for you. Mr. Farmer, if your cattle are not making you any money, don't quit raising cattle. The fertility of your farm depends to a large extent on them. The right answer is to raise better cattle—the kind that will show a profit. You will find that kind in this sale. Be at Independence, Kan., May 12. For catalog address Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.—Advertisement.

### Bred Gilts For Sale.

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., is advertising a choice lot of late spring gilts for sale. Bred for May and June farrow. These gilts are the right kind of big type Poland Chinas—the same good type and breeding that the Deming Ranch has been showing and consistently winning with at many of the state fairs for the past four years. They are the real big hogs with quality; the kind that make good under ordinary farm conditions. There is no doubt but the Deming Ranch owns one of the greatest herds of Poland Chinas in the United States. There are now about 650 hogs of all ages on the farm. The herd is very strong in the blood of their premier sire, Big Bob's Jumbo. Big Bob's Jumbo was grand champion at three state fairs in 1917 and since that time has probably sired, more prize winning hogs, many of them champions and grand champions, than any other boar living. As a sire of breeding and show hogs he has proved to be almost a class by himself. Besides Big Bob's Jumbo, the other boars in service are Dividend 364245 by Cook's Liberty Bond (undoubtedly Dividend is one of the best boars by this noted sire) whose pigs are proving to be the kind that any farmer or breeder will want. Double Receiver 599102 is by Receiver's Wonder and out of Big Maid, grand champion sow of Oklahoma in 1916; the Kansas Yankee is a promising prospect by The Yankee, recently sold for the world record price \$40,000; Ranch Special 356913 and Deming Special 356919 by Big Bob's Jumbo are out of Liberty Orange Maid the Deming Ranch grand champion sow of 1919; the Kansas Guardsman 390031 is by The Guardsman, litter mate of The Clansman and Big Jones again by Big Jones. This string of great herd boars mated with the great lot of sows have produced what Mr. Sheldon considers the greatest lot of spring pigs ever farrowed on the Deming Ranch. H. O. Sheldon, supt. of the swine department, and for many years one of the good hog men of the Southwest, has never been a follower of the fads and fancies of the hour but has continually kept his ideal of the best kind of a hog to produce. The hog that makes the most pork for the least feed. How well he has succeeded, those who have seen the Deming Ranch herd at the fairs can testify and those who have visited the ranch can testify that there are many more of the same kind at home. Mr. Sheldon has announced a sale of bred sows and

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

**H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.**

## 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.

## C. W. TAYLOR

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.  
Village Heir 492859 by Imp. Villager and Victor Dale 716848 by Maxwalton Rosedale in service.  
Some choice young bulls for sale.  
**Abilene, Kansas, Dickinson County**

## 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**

## Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.  
Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

**W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.**

## New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows.  
**MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS**  
Mitchell County

## 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**

**ROAN REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL**  
9 months old, from a Scotch sire. Price to sell. Chas. Hothan & Son, Scranton, Kansas.

## PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 1 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old.  
**J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.**

## FOR SALE

10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 12 months old at reasonable prices.  
**H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS**

**For Sale** One registered Shorthorn bull, roan, 13 months old. Sired by Prince Valentine 4th.  
**M. C. HAMAKER & SON, R.2, Scranton, Kan.**

gilts as well as boars and open gilts for August 25. In the meantime if you want some extra good bred gilts or a boar he can supply your wants. Write H. O. Sheldon, supt. of swine department, Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. Or better still visit the ranch and see how one of the best and biggest herds in the United States is handled and what they produce.—Advertisement.





In the Heart of a Great Shorthorn Circuit—

J. H. McMahon, Shreveport, La. .... May 11  
H. T. Blake & Son, Duncan, Okla. .... May 13  
Salter & Robison, Wichita, Kan. .... May 15

**I Will Sell Forty-four Scotch Cattle at  
Watonga, Okla., Friday, May 14**

which men who know freely acknowledge to possess an even greater measure of breeding worth than the cattle which went through my sale of last May. The sole object of this breeding establishment, based on the solid use of bulls of great breeding strength in conjunction with females as well qualified to be the mothers of great calves as I have been able in all my experience either to collect or produce, is to supply cattle equipped for foundation uses. Of such is this offering made up.

**Our space in the last issue was devoted to the Herd Bulls selling.  
The Following Table Tells the Story of the Females in the Offering:**

LOT	FEMALES	COLOR	CALVED	SIRE	DAM	FAMILY	REMARKS
9	Fairy Queen 24th	Roan	Jul. 20, 1915	Duke of Gloster	Fairy Queen 16th	Fairy Queen	Oct. roan b. c. by Maxwalton Commander
10	Rosewood Emma 3d	White	Oct. 28, 1917	Missie's Last	Sycamore Emma 4th	Marr Emma	Mch. roan b. c. by Maxwalton Commander
11	Pleasant Violet 2d	Roan	Apr. 21, 1917	Fair Acres Sultan	Glenwood Violet 3d	Marsh Violet	Bred to Pleasant Sultan
12	Pleasant Acres Mysie	Roan	Sept. 30, 1917	Fair Acres Sultan	Bellwood Queen 3d, Lot 124	Mysie	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
13	Pleasant Avon Violet	White	Sept. 12, 1918	Snowbird's Sultan	Princess Violet 3d, Lot 18	Marsh Violet	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
14	Pleasant Graceful	Roan	Jul. 13, 1918	Snowbird's Sultan	Imp. Broombank Graceful, Lot 61	Graceful	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
15	Pleasant Violet 5th	Roan	Jul. 7, 1919	Snowbird's Sultan	Princess Violet 4th, Lot 21	Marsh Violet	Open
16	Sultan's Missie Rose	Red	Jul. 6, 1919	Snowbird's Sultan	Missie Rose 2d, Lot 98	Missie	Open
17	Pleasant Bud	Roan	Sept. 20, 1918	Lagender Lord	Archer's Rosebud	Rosebud	Dec. red c. c. by Rubertas Prince
18	57th Duch. of Gloster	Red	Jul. 9, 1919	Lookatonga Sultan	52d Duch. of Gloster, Lot 94	D. of G.	Open
19	Juliette's Caledonia	Roan	June 1, 1919	Imp. Caledonia	Juliette, Lot 53	Jealousy	Open
20	Lady Marengo 9th	Roan	Mch. 25, 1919	Imp. Caledonia	Lady Marengo 8th, Lot 41	Lady Douglas	Open
21	Caledonia Lancaster	Roan	May 27, 1919	Imp. Caledonia	Imp. Mary Anne of Lancaster, Lot 78	M. A. of L.	Open
22	Caledonia Coleen	Roan	Mch. 30, 1919	Imp. Caledonia	Coleen 8th, Lot 146	Bruce Averne	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
23	Lord's Missie	Roan	Mch. 16, 1919	Roan Lord	Edgecote Mint	Missie	Open
24	Lord's Lucinda	White	Apr. 3, 1919	Roan Lord	Imp. Lucinda 2d, Lot 75	Laura	Open
25	Pleasant Bloom	White	Mch. 21, 1919	Fair Acres Sultan Jr.	Genesee 2d	Bloom	Open
26	Commander's Primrose	R. & W.	Aug. 25, 1918	Maxwalton Commander	Primrose Bloom, Lot 118	Primrose	Bred to Pleasant Sultan
27	Avondale's Butterfly	Red	Aug. 28, 1917	Avondale's Choice	Pinegrove Butterfly 2d, Lot 86	Butterfly	Bred to Pleasant Look Sultan
28	Pleasant Rosemary	Red	Mch. 29, 1918	Pleasant Dale 4th	Dale's Queen, Lot 89	Rosemary	Bred to Proud Lord
29	Pleasant Leaf	White	Jan. 6, 1919	2d Fair Acres Sultan	Mapleleaf 2d, Lot 42	Secret	Open
30	Pleasant Diamond	Roan	Mch. 20, 1919	2d Fair Acres Sultan	Diamond Joy 2nd, Lot 102	Diamond	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
31	Violet's Cumberland 2d	Roan	Mch. 28, 1916	Fair Acres Stamp	Violet's Cumberland	Violet Cloud	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
32	Clementine's Beauty	R. & W.	Sept. 29, 1917	Royal Victor	Clementine 4th	Clementine	Red b. c. by Fair Acres Sultan Jr.
33	Miss Butterfly	Red	Dec. 14, 1916	Searchlight Jr.	12th Butterfly of Valley Grove	Butterfly	Jan. red b. c. by Imp. Bapton Corporal
34	Rosewood Spry	Roan	Jan. 3, 1917	Missie's Last	Fragrant Spry	Secret	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
35	Rosewood Primrose 2d	Roan	Mch. 10, 1919	Rosewood Jealousy	Rosewood Primrose, Lot 120	Primrose	Open
36	Strong's Sibyl	Roan	May 18, 1918	Pleasant Dale's Choice	Knight's Sibyl	Sibyl	Bred to Maxwalton Commander
37	Pleasant Emma	Roan	Feb. 4, 1918	Watonga Searchlight	Sycamore Emma 7th, Lot 136	Emma	Bred to Pleasant Look Sultan
38	Type's Primrose	White	Dec. 30, 1917	Type's Marquis	Primrose	Primrose	Bred to Pleasant Sultan
39	Pleasant Emma 2d	Red	Mch. 4, 1919	Prince of Quality	Sycamore Emma 7th, Lot 136	Emma	Open
40	Diamond 63d	Roan	May 12, 1917	White King	Diamond 53d, Lot 135	Diamond	Open
41	Lady Vivian	Roan	Apr. 2, 1917	Lord Lysie	Fley Butterfly 4th	Butterfly	Roan c. c. by Imp. Lothian Marmion
42	Empress Royal	Roan	Mch. 25, 1919	Baron Cup	Empress Eugenie, Lot 143	Princess Royal	Open

Your presence sale day will be my pleasure. Sale catalogues ready for those who wish them.

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.**

## Park Place and Whitewater Falls Shorthorns

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Will be sold in the Forum in **Wichita, Kansas, Saturday, May 15, 1920**

**Fifty Home Bred and Imported Cattle—5 Bulls; 45 Females  
The Salter Cattle**

Irrespective of the character of the cattle sold by Mr. Salter last spring, this is his best offering.

The bulls number two. Missie's Last represents a most attractive opportunity to procure a sire of known qualifications. He is backed by the blood of Whitehall Sultan and other sires of note, and is favorably known throughout the Southwest as a strong breeding bull. A cow that rivals all others for the top of the Lookabaugh sale is his daughter.

The other is Emblem, Jr., a December senior calf by Imp. British Emblem, that stood 4th in class at the American Royal and defeated only by Lookabaugh's Claret Commander, on the recent spring circuit. He is large for his age, weighing over 1,400 pounds, and has so many things to recommend him that he is a candidate to go to the head of some good herd.

Lady Supreme, a most popular grand champion, sells a daughter of Sultan Supreme and out of an "Emma" dam, in calf to Emblem, Jr., to calve following the International. Anyone who goes into the show ring next season without reckoning on competition that will come from this heifer as a two-year-old will be overlooking one of the very chief contenders.

She is followed by one of the most appealing matrons that has been offered in years, Miss Snowbird Sultan, by Snowbird's Sultan, and out of a Duthie "Bonnie Belle" dam. In breed character, correctness in type, great wealth of flesh and milking propensities she is truly a wonderful cow. Sells with an attractive white heifer calf by the \$17,250 Fair Acres Sultan, Jr., calved en route to the Denver Show.

The open heifers include a red and a white by Imp. Bapton Corporal, both Marr "Emmas" and one of them a show heifer; a roan "Butterfly" by the same sire; a red by the \$5,050 Choice Goods; a roan by Dale Challenger by Double Dale; and a roan by Missie's Last. Pleasant Gloster is a daughter of Snowbird's Sultan, that stood well up in her class as a senior calf last year. She is a great attraction.

There is a daughter of Fair Acres Sultan, in calf to Imp. British Emblem, among the bred heifers.

The array of breeding cows include some matrons of extreme breeding value, good individually, of the most attractive breeding, and most of them in calf to Imp. British Emblem, that has proven such a worthy assistant to Imp. Bapton Corporal.

For further details consult the catalog. Several of the entries will be illustrated.

## The Robison Cattle

Mr. Robison's contribution to this sale includes two bulls and thirteen females, six with calves at foot, out of his recent importation, being in fact the most salable cattle in more than fifty head.

The bulls are a pair of last spring calves, Kinchtry Ensign, a red by Kingston of Edgecote out of a dam by Collynie Cupbearer, and Roan Marshall, a roan by Collynie Marshall by Collynie Golden, out of a Killbean Beauty dam by Cluny Prince. These bulls show clearly the effect of a hard trip, but there is great outcome in either of them.

At the top of the cows stands Sweet Fragrance, a white just turning four years, bred by William Duthie, sired by Knight of Collynie and out of a Fragrance dam by Cullisse Broadhooks. Will calf within two weeks of sale day to a Duthie-bred bull. Opportunities to procure cows actually bred by Duthie are rare in this country and this opportunity being wrapped in a cow of evident value should be keenly appreciated.

The cows with calves at foot, since arrival in this country, are: Village Diamond, a daughter of King of Diamonds, with a red bull calf; Bright Gem, a daughter of Collynie Bright Star, with a red bull calf by Pressman, a Buttar-bred bull, this cow being winner of third in the Crier show as a yearling; Strowan Countess, a roan by Dunglass Guardsman with a roan bull calf by Balthayock Ramsden; Snowdrop, a white by Uppermill Musician, with a roan heifer calf by Gloaming Star a Duthie-bred bull; Snowflake, a white from the Durno herd, sired by Sittytton Yet, with a roan heifer calf by Collynie Cruiser; and Strathearn Rose a roan by a son of Cupbearer of Collynie, with a red heifer calf by Gloaming Star.

With but one exception these cows are all young, with first or second calves. Four heifers sell open.

The balance of the offering includes some home-bred cattle, and among their number will be four admirably bred Marr "Clara" heifers, all half-sisters. Three of these are open, the other being bred to the Robison herd bull Dale's Renown, a son of Avondale. There are four Mysie heifers, all daughters of Public Opinion, a Canadian son of Masterpiece by Ben Wyvis. These are in calf to Dale's Renown. There is a group of three Roan Ladys, all coming two years, in calf to the same bull. Others are a Gladiolus heifer by a grandson of Choice Goods, a daughter of Minerva's Marshal by Proud Marshal, and another by Count Marigold by Count Avon.

Quite naturally the American cattle are in the better sale condition. The imported cattle are just from quarantine and in contrast are lacking in flesh. This Robison group will be much admired. Illustrations will be found in the catalog.

**FOR CATALOGS ADDRESS PARK E. SALTER, 4th National Bank Bldg., WICHITA, KANSAS, AND MENTION THIS PAPER**

Auctioneers: Jones, Herriff, Newcomb, Burgess, Hunter, Morton, Smithhisler.  
J. T. Hunter represents the Capper Farm Press.



# MOLINE

## The Universal Tractor

**D**OES all field work—including cultivating, harvesting and belt work. One man operates both the tractor and the implement. The operator sits in complete safety in the usual place—on the seat of the implement.

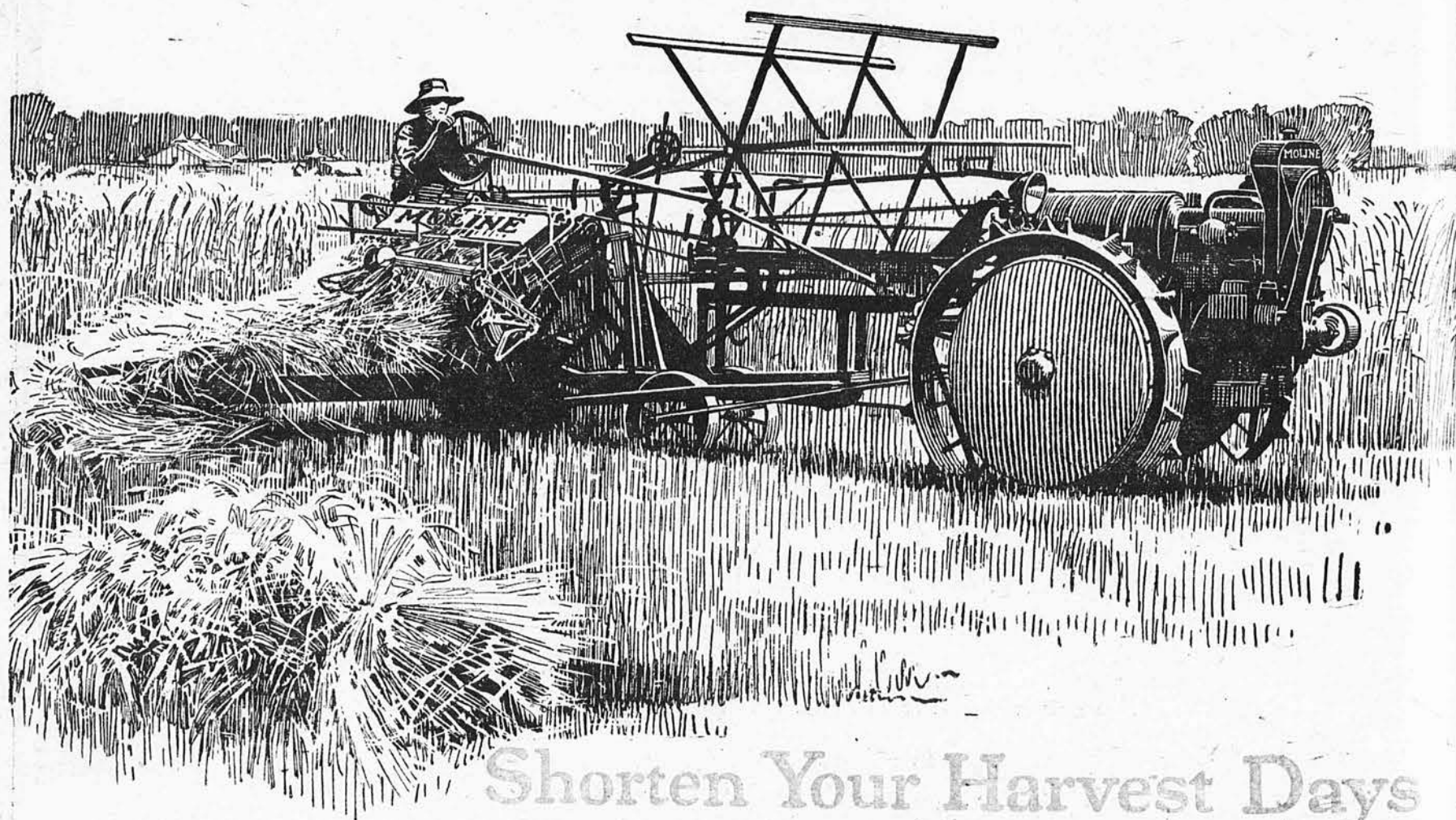
The work is always in plain sight—no looking backward. Tractor and implement form one unit—can back and turn short.

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