

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 13

Why Not More Alfalfa?

KANSAS should be growing twice as large an acreage of alfalfa as it now has. Instead of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million acres, we should have $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, or more. This increase is not needed on every farm, but it would be helpful on a considerable proportion of places, and the legume should be planted on many farms where it is not now growing. There is a special need for a larger acreage of alfalfa on upland soils; the tendency in some communities has been to plant it on the richer fields. While it is true that the yields will be smaller on the poorer land, the effect from the fertility standpoint will be decidedly worth while in increasing the future returns.

Fortunately for the men who wish to plant this crop, the price of alfalfa seed is low. This fact, coupled with the desire which most men have of reducing the grain acreage, will aid greatly in getting the big planting which is coming. It is realized quite generally that more attention must be paid to soil fertility problems, and the crop rotations of the future on most Kansas farms are going to be much more efficient than in the past, which will be helpful in getting larger grain yields later when these crops are planted.

The increasing acreage of alfalfa should be of advantage in boosting the livestock business of Kansas. Alfalfa ought to be fed in most cases on the farm where it is grown, and the manure saved carefully and returned to the soil. This will conserve the maximum amount of fertility. Only a part of the beneficial soil improving effect of alfalfa will be obtained if the crop is sold as hay.

Probably the larger part of the big alfalfa acreage planted in Kansas in 1921 will be sown in the fall, altho the planting this spring will be much larger than usual. A considerable part of the fall sown acreage will be on land that has produced a spring grain crop. It is important that farmers should decide what fields will be sown very soon, so the necessary seed can be obtained, and so the maximum care can be taken in preparing the seedbeds.





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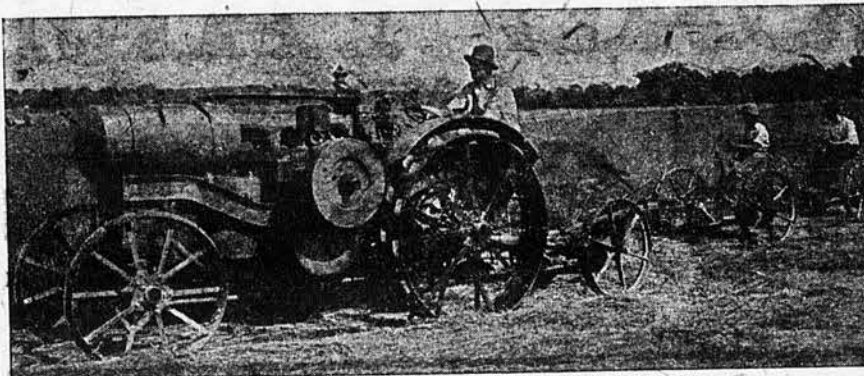
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Service To Tractor Owners

The Free Repairs Are Not Always the Best

BY FRANK A. MECKEL



SERVICE in the tractor business often is confused with "free service," and when judged from this angle it means for the manufacturer and dealer nothing more than an added and very undesirable expense. To the research man and the mechanical engineer it means an excellent opportunity to discover the faults of any machine with a view to improvements, and to some farmers it means "something for nothing."

Many Different Views

Tractor service to many means the repair of a broken down motor or the replacement of defective parts. This is considered a fault on the part of the manufacturer and the guarantee covers it. This is one kind of service, but there are several other kinds which we do not see on the surface, but which should be incorporated into the sale of every tractor placed on a farm. There are several distinct methods which the manufacturer can employ in dispensing his service, aside from repairing defective machines.

The very first item of service which a manufacturer of a tractor can give to the farmer is quality in the machine itself. The better he makes the machine, the less trouble it will give to the user, and in this way he is selling or giving the very best kind of service right with the machine at the time of sale. This is service which is not accompanied by delays and thus is of the most valuable sort.

The second item of service to the farmer is that the manufacturer adapt his machine to meet the requirements of the purchaser. Too many machines are sold simply for the sake of the profit involved in the sale, and too little attention has been given to whether or not a farmer can use a machine to good advantage. This accounts in a large measure for the large number of apparently good tractors rusting away in fence corners. Reliable information regarding the capabilities of the tractor should be given every purchaser at the time of the sale. This will do away with misunderstandings in a large measure.

Good Operators Essential to Success

The third item of service is that every manufacturer or dealer shall make it a point to see that every farmer receives thoro instruction in the operation of the machine he buys. This is often a delicate matter with many farmers, for they do not wish to display their ignorance regarding a tractor, and they would rather take a chance on operation than admit that they did not know much about it. Here they are wrong and this has been to their own disadvantage, for it has given many an unscrupulous dealer a loophole. When every tractor is sold with a good preliminary course of instruction in operation, there will be more satisfied tractor users.

The fourth point of service to the tractor user on the part of the dealer or manufacturer is the item of maintenance. Too many idle tractors hurt the business and it is the duty of the man who sells the machines to see that they are kept at work returning interest on the investment. Every dealer, no matter where he is located, ought to keep adequate supplies of spare parts for the tractors he sells. In this way, he is performing a great service to the man who suffers a breakdown in a busy season. The dealer ought to have available, a good mechanic, or he should be a good one himself. There is a difference between a good mechanic and the average garage man—a wide difference. A good mechanic

understands his business and is able to make proper repairs and adjustments, while the average garage man is not, altho he thinks he is, which makes him all the more dangerous.

The fifth item is the matter of charges for services rendered. Formerly, free service was given with every tractor; especially in case of breakdowns. The free service failed due to the fact that too many persons are inclined to ride a free horse to death. No doubt, a certain amount of free service should be given. Many dealers give a book of coupons, every coupon being good for a certain number of hours of free service, and charges being made for new parts if the time of the guarantee has expired. This is based on a plan of division of the expense, and no doubt, this is the most logical plan of all.

The sixth item, and one which is coming, to be more and more appreciated, is the standardization of parts. In the standardizing of parts we will eventually approach the standardization of tractors, and when tractors are more or less standardized farmers will be able to compare more intelligently one machine with another of a different make.

The standardization of bolt and screw threads alone will be a great boon to the dealers and the entire tractor industry. With standardized threads on bolts, a man can get a bolt of the proper diameter and know that the thread will fit where he wishes to use it.

How Prices Can be Reduced

Standardization will also mean that manufacturers will be able to operate more economically, carrying smaller inventories and smaller stocks of various models, and when they get to the point where they can operate more economically, they will be able to cut prices and give the farmer the benefit.

The last item of service is the policy and good name of the company and of the dealer who handles any particular tractor. A machine bearing the written guarantee of a company known to be sound and substantial, honest and fair in all of its dealings is worth 10 times as much as the most alluring kinds of promises from a mushroom concern which has sprung up over night. The dealer who takes the trouble to call occasionally on a farmer in the field and inquire about the tractor, and advise him on certain things regarding its operation or care is the man to whom you should turn your business. There are too many "order takers" in the tractor business. The man who makes a study of the machine which he sells and who can discuss any part of it intelligently with you is the wide-awake dealer who has your interest as well as his own at heart, and he is the man who will serve you best in the long run.

Seasoned Firewood is Best

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Announcement

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

March 26, 1921

Arthur Capper, Publisher



Vol. 59 No. 13

Grain, and a Living Profit

Farmers Who Met March 15 at Topeka Believe Larger Returns are Possible if the New Marketing Systems are Adopted

By F. B. Nichols

A NEW epoch in co-operation among Kansas farmers began March 15 at Topeka. Representatives of all of the agricultural organizations of the state met to consider the grain marketing plan prepared by the Committee of Seventeen. It was approved. There was a general belief that we at last have a system which will place the marketing of grain on a more logical and profitable basis.

Final consideration will be given to this plan at a meeting of delegates from all of the grain producing states April 6 at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago. Kansas is entitled to eight delegates; the representatives chosen were F. O. Peterson, Burdick, Kansas Farm Bureau; Barton Needham, Lane, master of the Kansas State Grange; T. M. Jones, Garden City, Farmers' Equity Union; R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Farmers' Union; J. B. Brown, Larned, Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' association; A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas Wheat Growers' association; H. W. Avery, Wakefield, Kansas state board of agriculture; and W. B. Loomis, Williamsburg, representing grain elevators not connected with the state associations.

The meeting was called to order by Ralph Snyder of Oskaloosa, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau and a member of the Committee of Seventeen. John L. Boles of Liberal, of the Farmers' Equity Union and also a member of the Committee of Seventeen, was elected chairman. R. E. Lawrence of Hutchinson, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' association, was elected secretary. The first speaker was W. G. Eckhardt, of the Illinois Agricultural association and a member of the Committee of Seventeen. He explained the plan in detail.

Three Necessary Elements

As Mr. Eckhardt showed, there are three fundamental elements in the proposed plan: the grain grower, the local co-operative elevator company or grain growers' association, where there is no local co-operative elevator, and the National Sales Agency. So far as the producer goes, his part is to sign an agreement to deliver all of his grain to the local elevator or the local grain growers' association for five years, and pay a membership fee of \$10.

The relationship of the local elevator or grain growers' association to the National Sales Agency, as outlined by Mr. Eckhardt, will be to sign a contract with the Central Sales Agency, agreeing to deliver all grain received from farmers who are members of the National Sales Agency to that sales agency for sale, for a five-year period.

It may ship its grain to the Central Sales Agency on consignment, in which case determination of time and place of sale will rest with the local elevator company or grain growers' association. The sales association will sell the grain to the best possible advantage, when received, and remit the proceeds, less selling costs, to the local elevator company or grain growers' association. It may pool its grain with the grain of one or more other similar farmers' elevators or grain growers' associations. Such pools may cover any desired territory, time, and kind of grain. All pools involving more than one locality will be under the direction and management of the Central Sales Agency and the time and place of sale will be determined by that association, provided a committee of attorneys will endorse that as legal. Money for advance payment on pooled grain will be supplied by the sales association. When all the grain in any pool is sold, the balance due the local elevator

An Era of Action Has Come

THE clear cut and definite plan for grain marketing which was presented to the delegates at Topeka met with unanimous approval. The farmers present came to the conclusion that at last the producers have a system which will give them control of their grain until it is finally sold to the general trade, and which also will increase the profits of the growers greatly. All the Kansas farm organizations were present, and all selected delegates to the Chicago meeting, one to every organization.

It is evident that the time for action with farm co-operation has come. The issue is placed squarely up to every grain grower. Unless this system is "put over" co-operation among farmers will be put back many years. We must make a success of this movement, or, in good forceful army English, "pipe down" on the possibilities of a united effort of farmers.

company or grain growers' association will be paid to it, based on the average price received for that kind, variety and grade, and less necessary handling and selling costs.

The Central Sales Agency will be governed by a board of directors, the number of which has not yet been decided. These directors will hire a manager, department heads and other employees, and will direct the business policies of the association. Directors will be elected as follows: Every local community will elect one delegate for every 100 members or major fraction thereof. These delegates will represent the membership at an annual meeting to be held in every congressional district. The Congressional district meeting will elect one delegate to the annual national meeting. This delegate will cast one or more votes at the National meeting, depending either on the number of members represented or the amount of surplus grain produced, or both. The National meeting will elect the board of directors of the National Sales Agency.

The National Sales Agency will have charge of the sale of grain, of the experts in grain marketing who will be hired, and of the subsidiary corporations which will be organized. These will include a warehousing corporation, an export corporation, a finance corporation, selling companies, and a service department to collect accurate reports in regard to the movement of grain and of crop conditions generally. In other words, the plan is for complete centralization of power, in just the same way that all big companies operate, under control of the directors who will be farmers and will be elected

by farmers. There probably will be 31 directors.

C. H. Hyde, Alva, Okla., of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union and a member of the Committee of Seventeen, spoke briefly in favor of the bill. As he showed, it does not scrap the existing system of farmers' co-operative elevators but makes them an integral part of the grain marketing plan. It will not be necessary to secure contracts covering a large percentage of the grain of the United States before the sales association can begin to operate.

Grain can be handled at first with almost no change in present methods. While the greatest results will not come until later, when a large portion of the grain is under the direction of the National Sales Agency, the immediate benefits will be great. Farmers will be on the inside of the grain marketing system, instead of outside. They will be able to make their influence felt at once in minimizing and finally eliminating the unfair practices which work so greatly to their disadvantage. By directing grain movement over the shortest and cheapest routes a tremendous saving in freight and other handling charges can be made.

A way is provided for the development of grain pooling as rapidly as this is found to be desirable, without staking the success of the movement on a rigid pooling plan without other alternatives. Financial difficulties are guarded against by the provisions for a strongly financed, farmer-owned finance corporation. The success of the plan is not dependent on special or class legislation.

C. H. Gustafson, Lincoln, Neb., of the Nebraska Farmers' Union and the

chairman of the Committee of Seventeen, delivered the principal talk of the afternoon. "History has repeated itself countless times," he said, "in proving that when the farmer's back is broken nations which they were sustaining, fall. Never before in history have the farmers been united in their efforts. We have failed miserably in our former organizations so far as effecting National relief is concerned, simply because every organization has devoted its efforts to fighting some other one. I admit we have made progress in effecting local improvements. But the time has come when we must work for the good of farmers all over the country.

"I am 6 feet tall. I represent the actual grain transferred on the boards of trade of the country. Place beside me a man 360 feet tall and built in proportion and you can conceive the enormous trading in phantom grain. When we forget our small bickerings and develop one big organization there will be nothing left for these boards of trade to do—and they are too lazy to produce the grain themselves.

"Under the plan of the committee the local elevator or co-operative association will not lose its identity, nor will its business or its capital be subverted to the National organization and controlled by the National organization. The whole plan is based on individual memberships and contract selling.

"A farmer who belongs to a co-operative elevator can take out a membership in the National Grain Growers' association. He can contract his wheat direct to the association and only the physical handling of that grain will be affected by the local elevator. However, if the local organization or its elevator, whatever it is organized with or for at present, joins the National association as a unit, the elevator can do the contracting for the sale of the grain to the National organization.

An Association Open to All

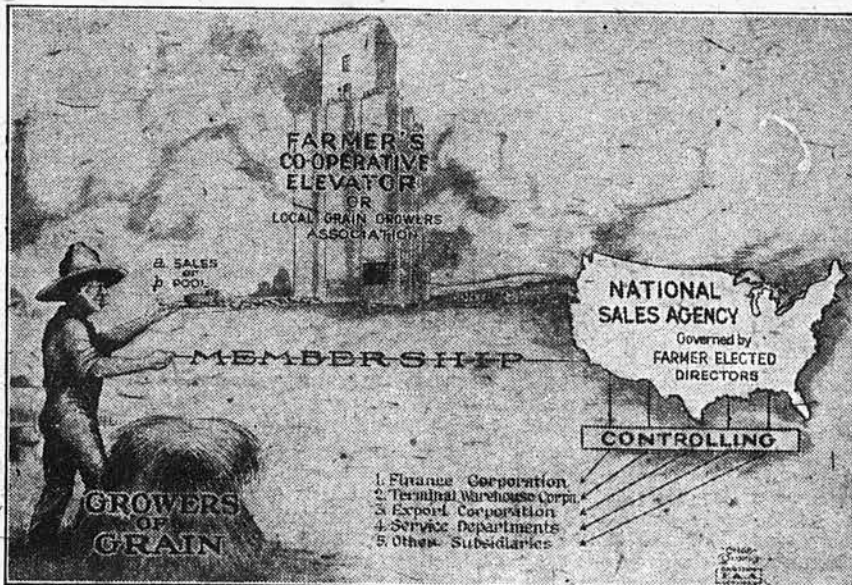
"Two farmers can form a local of the National association. There is only one restriction to the other extreme, and that is that any farmer who grows grain can join the association in his own marketing territory. No one will be ridden out of the organization. It must be open to all. Grain can either be contracted individually or pooled. The elevator can handle the contracts if it is a part of the association or can handle the grain for farmer-members who have individual contracts if it is not aligned with the association.

"There is only one trouble with the present local co-operative organizations. They haven't got beyond the local elevator yet. We must go farther—even into the great grain markets of the world. There can be no limit or turning back. To fail now is to break the back of the farmer and leave him to his ruin thru the speculators and the concentration of buying power.

"It is a man to man proposition. The buying power, foreign especially, is now in one man's hands. We must put our entire selling power into one man's hands and let him meet this buyer and bargain it out. If our man won't take his bargain he must take ours or he can't buy.

"There is no restriction on the usefulness of the co-operative elevators or societies as they now exist. The plan as presented was drawn up by representatives of all these organizations and so made that they all fit into it. The local co-operative elevator fits into the National Sales Agency scheme and so on clear down the line.

"The control is not vested in the
(Continued on Page 6.)



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

RECENTLY a mob took two representatives of the Nonpartisan League, J. Q. Stevic and A. A. Parsons, out into the country not far from Ellinwood and after handling them roughly and inflicting upon each of them very considerable bodily injury compelled them to take off their clothes and applied a coat of tar to each and then compelled both of them to lie down and roll in the grass.

A little before that J. R. Burton, a former United States Senator, and a man by the name of Wilson, who had gone to Ellinwood to make speeches in the interest of the Nonpartisan League were com-
 pelled to leave the town and the county. So far as the report states, no physical violence was attempted in their case. For an outrage of this kind I have no excuses to make and cannot express too strongly my condemnation.

If the Nonpartisan League is as bad as its most bitter opponents say it is, it is no worse than the mob which perpetrated this outrage. To begin with a mob is cowardly. There is no pretense of fair play. It is an attack by many on a very few. It isn't a fair standup fight where the fighters meet on equal terms.

In the second place a mob is the very essence of anarchy, all pretense that the mobbers are acting from patriotic motives is without foundation. Real patriotism is a love of country with all that it im-
 ples. Our country or Government is simply the embodiment of law and lawful methods to direct and control the conduct of persons and property. Mob law is a repudiation of governmental authority and the substitution of illegal and unregulated force for the orderly processes of law. If mob law is justified then government has failed and is no longer entitled to respect or patriotic devotion.

The question of whether the Nonpartisan League is a good thing or a bad thing is not an issue in this case. The only real question is whether we are to have law and order or anarchy. Unfortunately in our country, it seems to be almost entirely safe to join a mob. Our statutes provide punishment for crimes of this sort, but the cases where the punishment is administered are so rare that I cannot just now call one to mind.

Wherever mob law is encouraged it grows in extent and brutality, until as savage treatment is accorded where only trivial offenses are even charged, as in the case of really serious crimes. I hope that the members of this Barton county mob will be apprehended and punished, but I have very little reason to hope for this. It is common right now to hear men who say they are loyal and law abiding citizens not only excusing but actually defending the action of this mob. I apprehend that there will be some investigation but that is probably all it will amount to.

The American Farmer

THIS is the fourth article written by W. F. Ramsey, of Beloit, on the development of the American farmer and his influence on our civilization and political and educational institutions. In this article he gives special attention to prohibition and woman suffrage. "Prohibition," says Mr. Ramsey, "is one of the record achievements of the human mind. It is really a triumph of mind over matter. It was the rural states of Maine and Kansas that led in this great movement. Maine adopted the first crude prohibitory law in 1846. It was not until 1880 that Kansas placed it in its constitution, the first state in the Union to adopt constitutional prohibition. Neither of these states at that time had any large cities. The county option idea took root in some other states, but it was always the rural counties which tried out the plan.

"Even in Kansas for years after prohibition was placed in our constitution and on our statute books the mayors and councils of many of our towns were in the saloon business and many of the first families in our cities and towns were teaching their children by example, if not by precept, to be law breakers. These persons would look you in the eye and state with the utmost gravity: 'You can't legislate morals into people.' And yet prohibition did that very thing.

"Up to the time that rural free public schools were established, the mothers of the human race were for the most part the ignorant half of humanity. They had almost no rights that man was bound to respect. When the farmer-girls began to attend school with their brothers they had to edu-

cate the boys to respect them and they did. In the fight for woman suffrage the farmers were, as usual, in the fore-front of the struggle. In 1914 Kansas and every state to the west of it, with the exception of New Mexico, had adopted woman suffrage.

"Today more girls graduate from high schools than boys. There are said to be 7,000 chautauquas held in this country every summer and 5,000 lecture courses every winter and at all of them the women outnumber the men in the matter of attendance. When our fathers organized the rural district school for the first time an educated motherhood for the entire Nation became possible. The intelligence, the assured political and economic position of women, is sure to react on the whole future of the human race. Give to humanity 10, 20, 30 generations of educated, thoughtful, happy mothers and there will be a world transformed. At present we have no conception of the possibilities of the human race. It is a biologic law that thobreds are only produced thru the female line. Every great man had a great woman for his mother. As the Arab proverb states it, 'When the child leaves the mother's womb the gate of gifts closes behind it.'

"For the first time we have rendered possible the development of the female line of thobreds. We have begun to educate the children a hundred years before they are born. They will in time have the right kind of grandparents and great grandparents. The environments of the race will be civilized. There will be a widespread, harmonious development of personality, a race free from taint of alcohol, narcotics and venereal disease and without inherited fear or hatred. Nurtured in an atmosphere of liberty and ordered law they will be able to develop to a larger degree than ever before their power of originality.

"Personality is the child of liberty and law; every step forward is founded on some preceding step and every step in turn makes the next step possible. Right there is the secret of the farmers' influence on this Nation. The farmers constitute the only class that retains a shred of the old apprentice system which was the industrial support of the world. Our children are not under masters as was the case under the old apprentice system but are the daily and hourly companions of their parents, absorbing lessons of hope, courage and faith; the knowledge of the farm and field, of stock and growing crops. Many a country-bred boy of 18 has become a liberally educated farmer, acquiring an education that would be priceless to the son of a millionaire.

"The farmer's family living remote, largely isolated, loaded up to their eyes in work, so busy that they have very little time for talk; narrow along some lines but also intense because of their isolation, impress themselves, their hopes and ideals on the coming generation as city families cannot do.

"The American farmers have become a most astonishing combination of wise conservatism and intelligent radicalism. Possessing economic independence, they have developed intellectual self-reliance without intolerance. Three country-bred boys, Andy Jackson, Andy Johnson and Abe Lincoln became Presidents of the United States. Two more, Garfield and McKinley, are almost in that list. Not one city-born pauper was ever so honored. Only one city-born boy—Theodore Roosevelt—ever was elected President. At least three-fourths of the Presidents of the United States have been sons or grandsons of farmers. Does history show in any age another line of rulers the equals of our American Presidents?"

Our Inheritance Laws

A WOMAN reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze writes me: "I wish to call attention to the unfairness of our inheritance laws in Kansas." Here reference is to the law which provides that in case of the death of a wife, who does not hold property in her own name, the surviving husband takes all, to do with it as he pleases, while in case of his death before that of his wife, she only gets half and his children get the other half.

This statement is in error to this extent. The husband if he chooses might will all of his share of the estate to his surviving wife and cut the children out without anything. However the statement of this lady reader is correct in that if the

husband dies without a will half of his estate in Kansas goes to his surviving wife and half to his children while as I have said, unless the wife has a record interest in the property or has property in her own right the children get nothing; the surviving husband takes all.

What she demands is that the husband and wife be considered as equal owners of whatever property may be accumulated during the time of their married life together. This is in my opinion entirely just and should be enacted into law. It often has been said that the laws of Kansas are, perhaps, the most fair to the women among the laws of the various states of the Union. That is, perhaps, true, but does not excuse the legislatures of this state from correcting any injustices that still exist.

Take the case of the pioneers, the men and women who came out here and took up homesteads and laid the foundation for a great state. Certainly the wives of those pioneers had as much to do with building the frontier homes as their husbands. In fact they had to endure greater hardships and very often greater labor. They had to endure the lonesomeness, the deprivation of society and social life which means more to a woman than to a man.

Where a pioneer succeeded, at least half of his success was due to his wife. There is no reason in the world why she should not have been considered by law as an equal owner of whatever property they accumulated and in case of her death her share of the estate should be distributed in exactly the same way as in the case of her husband's death.

Still it must be admitted that we have come quite a distance in the way of recognizing the rights of women since the old common law of England was in force, as it was for many years in many of the states. The old common law did not grant to a married woman any property rights whatever. Whatever she had when married went to her husband. He had a right to dispose of it as he saw fit without consulting his wife.

Of course a great many husbands were much better than the law even then. Some of them had to be, for even then there were many men who never rose above the position of second lieutenants in their own households, while the wife was in chief command. There were, however, many masculine tyrants who regarded their wives as little better than slaves, household drudges whose highest duty it was to serve their husbands and masters. Now that the women have been granted the full right of suffrage if they do not get what is justly coming to them it is their own fault. My judgment is that they are going to get it.

Theory and Practice

REVOLT seems to be spreading thruout Russia. I say seems to be, for the reason that it is not safe to make any positive statements in regard to that country, but the admissions made by the bolsheviks on the one hand added to the claims made by the revolutionists, the sum total being divided by two gives a quotient that spells trouble for the rule of Lenine. It is reported on what seems to be very good authority that the bolshevik sympathizers not long ago deported from this country to Russia, are taking a rather active part in the revolution. This may seem rather strange but it is not. They necessarily found when they got over there that conditions were far from satisfactory. They declare that the bolshevik rule is tyrannical and that it undertakes to compel everybody to work. Some of the birds deported from this country would most strenuously object to that kind of government. If they are working now under compulsion it is probably the first time they ever worked in their lives. No wonder they are dissatisfied and ready to join the revolutionists.

What the outcome will be may be determined within a few weeks. If reports of defection in the Red army are true, then the Government of Lenine and Trotsky will soon fall. If the bulk of the army remains loyal the result is still in doubt with the probability that the revolution will not succeed.

Some one is sending me a bolshevik paper published in New York called "Soviet Russia." The publication is interesting because its statements of conditions in Russia are so different from the reports contained in the Associate Press dispatches.

In the issue of March 12 which lies before me is what purports to be the speech of Nikolai Lenin before the eighth Soviet Congress. You may be surprised to learn as I was that the Soviet Government has had already seven Congresses and is starting on the eighth.

In this speech as reported, there is no indication of discouragement or defeat. Evidently Lenin is a man of nerve, whatever else may be said about him, and keeps a stiff upper lip no matter what the conditions by which he is surrounded. His opening sentence contains the following statement: "The policy of the Entente, which is directed toward military intervention and the military suppression of the Soviet Government, is continually suffering defeat. We are continually drawing into our policy of peace an ever growing number of states that are undoubtedly hostile to the Soviet Government."

Continuing he says: "All the neighboring states have learned already the lessons of the past. After three years they have all been forced to see that when we manifest the most conciliatory and peaceful spirit, we are at the same time ever ready in a military sense and that every attempt to involve us in war will turn against our enemies and they will get worse terms than those they might have obtained without war. This is not a mere threat, but has been proved by facts."

Following the speech by Lenin is one by Krzyzanowski, the leading engineer among the bolsheviks. Krzyzanowski is 40 years old. During the reign of the Czar he was banished to Siberia where he remained for three years. In his speech he outlines a big plan for the electrification of Russia. His scheme in short is to establish a number of electrical stations and connect them for the purpose of supplying power for running the railroads, manufacturing plants and other similar enterprises. As one reads the speech of this engineer with unpronounceable name, you might imagine that Russia is rapidly developing industrially, but during the course of his talk he makes the discouraging admission that all these things might be but are not even started yet.

On another page of the publication mentioned is a speech by Leon Trotsky. While Leon talks in a lofty manner it seems to me as I read it that there is a vein of pessimism running thru it. Evidently the situation is not altogether to Trotsky's liking. He starts out in the following way: "The fight with bureaucracy and procrastination has become, as I have already said, a very popular cry in our ranks, where bureaucracy is now regarded as an epidemic introduced from the outside which is to be fought with vigorous measures."

There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of strong measures against sabotage; but to say that procrastination, slovenliness and negligence on the part of the Soviet organizations is nothing but maliciousness or, putting it mildly, bureaucratic indifference to business in hand, betrays a complete failure to understand the very essence of our difficulties. . . . In reality what we are dealing with is not a disease contracted from without, or mere sabotage on the part of the officials, but something far deeper, viz., the acute pains of adolescence."

All thru the speech are admissions that the Soviet Government is not running smoothly. For example here is a quotation: "When we investigate carefully the work of any Soviet institution dealing with things material, such as cloth or labor, we are forced to the conclusion that its work proceeds within the very narrow limit of procrastination on the one hand and arbitrariness on the other. . . . Procrastination springs from the fact that the ruins of the capitalistic institutions are interlarded with the incomplete and badly co-ordinated Socialistic institutions." "Our accountancy offers one of the most glaring examples of the discord and inco-ordination between the various branches of Soviet state and the industries."

The whole speech is filled with criticisms and complaints. Evidently Trotsky is not feeling entirely hopeful nor happy. This is significant, for Trotsky supplied about half of the brains of the real Soviet Government and when he gets discouraged the situation must be rather desperate indeed.

Too Much Generosity

JUST before the armistice the impression was general that the American troops would be given the task of taking the powerfully fortified town of Metz. The fortifications about this city are said to be the strongest in Europe and it is a relatively small force

ads.
an camp one of the other about the next "I understand," he is going to have the s that he will take e half of his men." with attention but e said that, did he? ss, isn't he?"

Answers

s Farmer and Mail to have legal ad-make inquiries on whatever service we of charge, but the resent will not make e replies.

ons to soldiers and

their widows from the Civil War taxable, that is when it isn't used at once but is accumulated?
2. Is the interest from Government bonds taxable when it is accumulated? M. L.

1. So long as it remains merely as pension money it is not taxable, but supposing that a pensioner would permit his pension money to accumulate and buy a farm with it or some other piece of property the property would be taxable.

2. The same rule would apply to Government bonds that applies to pension money. The bond is not taxable and the holder is not taxable on the income derived from the bond unless the interest amounts to more than \$5,000 a year, in which case the excess over \$5,000 would be subject to income tax. This does not apply to the first issue of Liberty bonds or to the old issues of bonds, but does apply to the second, third, fourth and fifth issues of Liberty bonds. But if the holder of Government bonds invests the interest on his bonds in land or other taxable property he would pay taxes on that property just as other owners of similar property are required to pay taxes.

A marries a widow with two small children, then there are born to them two children. The man had some land, but has sold it all and has money invested in both of their names. If one or both should die, would the first children share with the last two, the first not being this man's children? If they would, not share equally, how could it be arranged so they could? MRS. L. G. W.

The property is now what is known as a joint estate and it belongs equally to the husband and wife. In the event of the death of the husband without will, three-fourths of this estate would go to the wife and one-fourth of it would go to his children, that is, the two children born to the last marriage.

If the wife should die first, the same rule would apply, only the conditions would be reversed. If both of these people die without a will the children by the last marriage would have the advantage as they would share equally the estate of their father and mother while the children by the wife's first marriage would only inherit her share of the estate.

Is state highway commissioner an elective or appointive officer? W. C. P.
Appointive.

A has rented B's farm for six years. On March 1 in the beginning of the seventh year, he sold his wheat and gave up his lease to C, who was accepted as a renter by B. A had been keeping the hedge cut during the six years he lived on the land, except about a mile during the last year. Now B is trying to make A cut all the hedge. C has not cut a stick. Can A be made to cut all of the hedge, if B accepted C as a renter? J. D.

No. Under our law A could not transfer his lease without consent of B, but B having taken C as a renter, his relations with A cease, A could not be compelled to cut this hedge during C's tenancy, unless there was some contract to that effect made during the time that A was the tenant.

Charges More Than Traffic Will Bear

NOWADAYS it costs apparently nine times as much for a hog to travel as it costs a man. For shipping a hog 14 miles by express, from Peabody to Marion F. B. Feltingham, one of my Kansas correspondents, recently paid \$3.92. Passenger fare for the same distance is 42 cents.

The most pressing question in the United States at this moment, and the greatest obstacle in the way of a return to normal conditions and the restoration of business, is the high cost of transportation.

A farmer in one of the great hay-producing regions of Nebraska writes me:

We have hundreds and hundreds of tons of hay ready to ship, but because of the low price and high freight rates we cannot get expenses out of it and are compelled to let it rot on the ground.

A car of grain shipped from the Panhandle to market at an expense of \$525 brought the producer \$475. Out of that he had to pay more than \$100 for threshing the grain and of course sold his produce at a loss.

Texas and Florida truck farmers have shipped produce to the New York market and received nothing in return but a bill for balance due on freight and commission charges, so reports the New York market commissioner.

The freight and commission charges on a car of lettuce for which a truck farmer received \$339, cost him \$491. It costs as much to ship California oranges as it does to grow them.

Western livestock men tell the Interstate Commerce Commission the existing rates will ruin them if continued. Michigan's iron mines report to the Commission that they can no longer afford to pay the new rates on ore, and must close the mines if they don't get relief.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is buried under petitions for lower freight rates from big business concerns. But the man who is hit harder than anybody is the farmer. He is the Nation's greatest freight-payer. He pays freight both ways. He gets it both going and coming.

With corn selling around 25 to 30 cents a bushel in farm communities, farmers are obliged to pay from 5 to 10 cents a bushel for shucking, 5 cents for shelling, and the increased freight rates to mar-

ket. What they have left won't buy a sack of table salt.

A potato raiser at Nimrod, Minn., writes me that to ship 100 pounds of potatoes to Chicago costs him 60 cents. What he has over that to pay for his labor and investment in raising and digging and hauling 100 pounds of potatoes, is just 35 cents.

Mr. A. G. C. Matter writes me from Colony, Kan.:

I am just in receipt of returns from a car of good prairie hay, good enough for the queen's choicest cows or the king's racing stables. This hay sold for \$16 a ton in Chicago and by the time it gets to the consumer probably will cost him \$20 to \$25.

After deducting freight, war tax, and the commission for selling the hay, I get \$4 a ton.

It cost me \$6.50 a ton to bale this hay, it cost me \$1.25 to put it into the barn, and \$1 a ton to load it on the cars—a total of \$8.75.

The taxes on the land will be about 50 cents an acre, and counting 6 per cent on say \$50 land, would make a total of \$12.25 a ton for this hay before I could be charged with profiteering.

In other words I would have gained \$4.75 a ton had I never cut the hay but left it in the field.

When railroads get more for hauling farm products than the producers are paid for them, it is evident that freight rates are relatively too high. And that is chiefly what is the matter with the railway situation at the present time.

As a means to rate reduction, an important help undoubtedly will be found in reducing the costs of operation. That is true of any business but is especially true of the railroad business.

As in every business, and especially the railroad business, profitable returns are the fruit of expert and unremitting efficiency and economy in management.

It is also true of the railroad business, as it is of any other business, that it is entitled to a fair return. The roads cannot be expected to give good service and maintain equipment unless they can earn a fair return. No business can be operated successfully or efficiently without such a return.

I favored returning the railroads to private management and competition, because under Government operation the roads were milking the Treasury of millions of dollars to pay dividends, under an agreement which put no premium on efficiency and service and no penalty on waste and extravagance. "We all know the result."

The roads now have their fate in their own hands. Unless they can put traffic charges on a live and let live basis, and that very soon, a return to Government operation or ownership will be inevitable. And neither the people nor the shippers wish this to happen any more than do the railroad managers. Certainly neither the country nor the Government should take up any new burdens at this time nor embark on any epochal experiments, except under compulsion.

The people have paid the railroads nearly 1 billion dollars within the last few years by way of a Government guarantee. On top of that they have paid higher rail rates, amounting to from 50 to 83 per cent. These rates almost absorb the farmer's grain, also a large percentage of his livestock; they have absorbed the decrease in the price of lumber; they have helped in many ways to demoralize the business of the country and to prevent its recuperation. And with all this the roads now are stalled on the up-grade; they are not making expenses; not getting any new business.

The chief reason is that with other values coming down and with farm prices at bedrock, the roads are charging more than the traffic will bear. This means that as long as present rates are maintained the roads will not be able to do enough business to maintain themselves.

How is this policy going to get them, or anybody else, anywhere? The railroads are reported to have nearly 1/2 million cars now idle. During January, the greatest railroad system in the United States, the Pennsylvania, lost 1/4 million dollars a day in reduced traffic. This is the kind of business that high freight rates are creating for the railroads. It is expensive business for everybody.

Nothing is going to be gained by maintaining railroad rates at a point which makes the railways too expensive for the people to use.

The country now is suffering from what is merely another form of car shortage, for altho the roads still are inadequately supplied with rolling stock for normal times, rates are so prohibitive that we cannot use the cars we have. Therefore while railroads and the people suffer, commerce and business stagnate and the roads face bankruptcy—all because of this crushing embargo placed on the Nation by its transporting system.

It is not much wonder that the counter revolution in Russia, the German reparations, the Colombian treaty, the war between Panama and Costa Rica, the Island of Yap and the National debt, all put together, are worrying President Harding and his Administration much less just now than the railroad situation in the United States.

Recently a great meeting of shippers and state officials from all parts of the United States held a traffic conference in Chicago with members of the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations, to consider these grave transportation conditions and to try to find a way out. It is not only those who pay freight bills that are interested, but all the people, for this has become a welfare matter as well as a matter of economics.

The way out is to encourage the people to use the railroads by making it possible for them to ship goods and travel; to give business a chance to create more business.

There is no profit in rusting rails for anybody.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

THE Jewell County Poultry association, which was formed early in the winter by poultry raisers co-operating with W. W. Houghton, county agent, held a meeting recently and decided to hold its next annual show the first week in January in 1922. A committee composed of M. L. Weseman, Mankato; Mrs. C. F. Warren, Mankato; D. A. Porter, Mankato, and W. W. Houghton, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association, to be voted on at the next meeting. It was decided to put out a directory next spring, giving all of the breeders of purebred poultry. This decision was reached after County Agent Houghton reported that he had dozens of calls for hatching eggs, but was unable to fill them because of the fact that he did not know the names of all of the poultry raisers in the county. Officers elected for the coming year were M. L. Weseman, Mankato, president; C. F. Warren, Mankato, vice president; G. C. Jordan, Mankato, secretary; John Ferguson, Mankato, treasurer.

Comanche Boosts Poultry Industry

A number of poultry and baby chick meetings were held in Comanche county March 17 and 19 by N. L. Harris, poultry specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college, and E. L. Garrett, county agent. It was impossible for Mr. Harris to spend more than two days in the county so Mr. Garrett scheduled five meetings a day for each of the two days. A limit of one hour was set for each meeting.

Club Workers Study Costs

The Morris County Farm Bureau is planning to form several calf, pig, and garden clubs for the boys and girls of the county, according to Paul Gwin, county agent. All of those entering the clubs will be required to keep an accurate account of their business. This, Mr. Gwin believes, will prove a valuable asset to the child in later life. One of the greatest failings of farmers at the present time, he says, is the fact that they do not keep records of their operations and do not know whether they are profitable or unprofitable. The boys and girls in the calf and pig clubs will also be taught the best methods of handling and feeding their animals.

To Make Better Farmers

About 300 boys and girls in Comanche county have signified a desire to take up club work this summer, according to E. L. Garrett, county agent. Mr. Garrett is urging parents to let the boys and girls sign up their cards and join the clubs. He says that this is the best means of getting the boys and girls interested in the farm and helping them to prepare themselves for life on the farm instead of making preparation for going to the city as soon as an opportunity permits.

To Promote the Beef Industry

The Hereford breeders of Southeastern Kansas held a meeting in the Montgomery County Farm Bureau office recently and planned to hold a Hereford sale in the new sales pavilion at Independence, about May 10. H. D. Plummer of Longton, was chosen to manage the sale. It was voted to give \$75 in cash premiums for the best entry in different classes. Hays M. Coe, county agent, will be judge. The breeders

State Farm-Bureau Items

Contributed by County Agents

realize, Mr. Coe says, that their livestock will not bring as high an average as it would have brought a few months ago. They are willing to take whatever is offered and keep the breeding of purebred stock before the public at all times, he says.

Poultry Worth \$400,000

The value of poultry and eggs produced in Coffey county doubled in the two years from 1918 to 1920, according to J. H. McAdams, county agent. In 1918 Mr. McAdams says, the value of poultry and poultry products was \$199,119. In 1920 it had jumped to \$398,807. Mr. McAdams in the time he has been in the county has given a great deal of attention to poultry production. His work in the culling work of the past year was outstanding, according to N. L. Harris, who had charge of the work in Kansas.

Independence to Have Holstein Sale

The Holstein breeders of Southeastern Kansas will hold a consignment sale in the sales pavilion at Independence, about April 20, according to Hayes M. Coe, Montgomery county agent. In connection with this sale there will be a students' judging contest. Mr. Coe has been instructed to buy a silver loving cup to be given as a prize to the high school team winning first place in the judging contest. Other prizes also will be given. One of the big features of the sale is that all of the consignments probably will come from accredited herds. Practically all of the breeders in this section who do not now have accredited herds are making application for a Federal tester in order to get their animals on the accredited list. W. H. Mott of Herington will be sales manager at the sale to be held.

Reno Interested in Club Work

The boys and girls in Reno county wish to get into club work, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. There is demand for a poultry and a calf club at Haven, Mr. Smith says, and the boys and girls at Pretty Prairie desire a calf club. Mr. Smith has asked Nevels Pearson, state club leader, to come to the county to help with the organization work. The clubs will not be organized unless assurance is given that they will be kept up, Mr. Smith says.

Poison Bait Rout Prairie Dogs

A gopher-prairie dog poisoning campaign was held in Sinclair township in Jewell county recently by W. W. Houghton, county agent. The first demonstration was held on the farm of Dan Kershner, west of Lovewell. Mr. Kershner had a prairie dog village covering about 15 acres. The dogs were spreading rapidly from his farm to that of a neighbor. A gallon of poisoned oats was used in the forenoon. In the afternoon the county agent and L. C. Swihart of Lovewell, visited the farm and saw only one live animal in the whole village. There had been dozens of them that morning. A large

number of dead dogs were found. Mr. Houghton estimates that about 90 per cent of the prairie dogs die below the ground. At a gopher poisoning demonstration on the Rollie Ballard farm about 50 persons were present. This included the agricultural class of Sinclair township high school. In the evening a meeting was held in Lovewell and a community organization was formed. L. C. Swihart was elected chairman; J. T. Marr, vice chairman, and L. E. Schuler, secretary.

To Market Potatoes Co-operatively

The potato growers in the Kaw Valley near Topeka are signing up to sell their crop thru the Kaw Valley Co-operative Potato Growers' association, organized by the growers with the aid of Kansas State Farm Bureau. At a meeting held recently in Topeka 80 per cent of the crop grown in Shawnee county was signed up. Every man who signs up must give a \$500 guarantee to dispose of his entire crop thru the association.

Wyandotte Campaign is Successful

In the recent membership campaign of the Wyandotte County Farm Bureau 57 members were obtained in the Bonner Springs community. The soliciting in that community was done by H. F. Rice, a farmer living near Olpe in Lyon county. The Wyandotte county farmers who acted as drivers for Mr. Rice were J. J. Baker, Herman Theden, P. F. Bowser, J. D. Penrad, Charles Taylor and Paul Mize.

Leavenworth Bureau Enrolls 566

The membership campaign put on recently by Leavenworth County Farm Bureau resulted in obtaining 566 members. This was better than had been anticipated, according to I. N. Chapman, county agent. Many farmers were missed, according to A. M. Dunlap, captain of solicitors, because they were not at home when the solicitors called. Mr. Chapman says the membership will grow during the coming year.

Shawnee Organizes Calf Clubs

A Shorthorn calf club to be affiliated with the Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders' association is being planned by County Agent F. O. Blecha. An effort will be made to get 25 members for the club. The members will be financed by the Shorthorn Breeders' association. Plans are being made to make a tour of the county later in the year, stopping at all the farms where Shorthorns are bred.

Poultry Schools Make Big Hit

The first county poultry school to be held in Kansas was put on at Columbus recently by N. L. Harris, poultry specialist of the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college, co-operating with the Cherokee County Farm Bureau and the Cherokee county high school. The school was held in the auditorium of the high school and lasted four days. Sessions were held from 8

o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The forenoon sessions were for the high school students and the afternoon sessions for adults. The roads were almost impassable, but so many people flocked in to attend that the auditorium was filled to overflowing every afternoon. One man rode 14 miles thru bad weather to attend. At the close of the session the decision was unanimous that Cherokee county must have another school next year.

Rice County Farmers Get Busy

Rice County Farm Bureau, organized recently, now has 320 members. Walter B. Adair, Smith-Hughes teacher of the Reno county high school, has been employed as county agent, and Miss Virgie Hunter as office assistant. A committee has been instructed to purchase a Ford car, a typewriter, and other equipment for the Farm Bureau. The county commissioners have appropriated \$1,500 for the remaining 10 months of 1921. A. F. Kiser of Geneseo, is president; George Worth of Pollard, vice president; Charles M. Hodgeson, Little River, secretary-treasurer. Leslie Bush, Little River, is delegate to Kansas State Farm Bureau. Other members of the executive board are: N. F. Troy, Little River; W. P. Jennings, Little River; E. E. Monroe, Lyons; W. A. Conner, Mitchell; D. W. Grady, Alden; Dan Keeley, Sterling; Willis Edgar, Sterling; Carl Lenk, Chase, and J. C. Vincent, Alden.

Grain, and a Living Profit

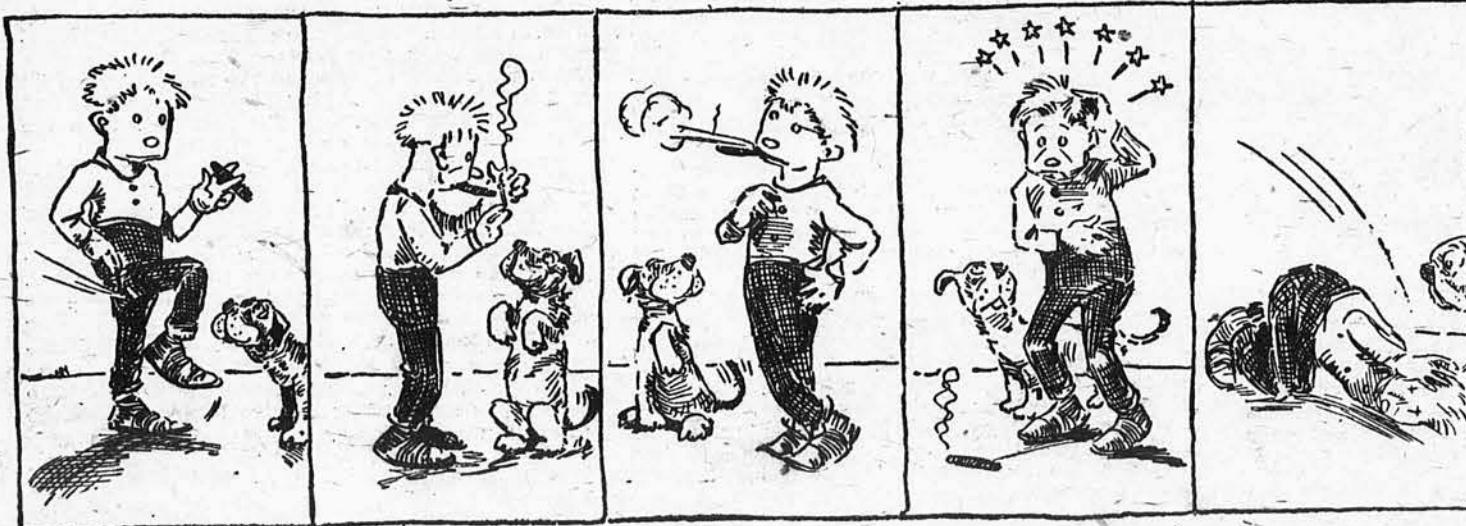
(Continued from Page 3.)

National agency—it is vested in the membership. The farmer individually who belongs to the association has the vote that controls."

Senator Capper told of the growth of agricultural legislation at Washington, and expressed a belief that more progress would be made in the new Congress. William A. Bibb, director of the Near East relief, spoke briefly of the great need for food in the Near East. The meeting passed a resolution expressing approval of the plan for Kansas farmers to give 100 carloads of grain for this cause.

The members of the Committee of Seventeen who formed the plan are: Chairman, C. H. Gustafson, Farmers' Union, Lincoln, Neb.; vice-chairman, A. L. Middleton, Farmers' National Grain Dealers' association, Eagle Grove, Ia.; treasurer, William G. Eckhardt, Illinois Agricultural association, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Anderson, Equity Co-operative Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.; C. A. Bingham, Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich.; P. E. Donnell, Farmers' Grain Dealers' association of Missouri, Waco, Mo.; John L. Boles, National Farmers' Equity Union and the Farm Bureau, Liberal, Kan.; C. V. Gregory, Agricultural Editors' association, Chicago, Ill.; William Hirth, Missouri Farmers' Clubs, Columbia, Mo.; C. H. Hyde, Farmers' Union, Alva, Okla.; Dr. E. F. Ladd, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.; Dr. George Livingston, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.; H. R. Meisch, Farmers' National Grain Dealers, Argyle, Minn.; Ralph Snyder, Farm Bureau, Oskaloosa, Kan.; L. J. Taber, Grange, Barnesville, Ohio; Clifford Thorne, Farmers' National Grain Dealers' association, Chicago, Ill.; and Don Livingston, Director of the Bureau of Markets, South Dakota, Pierre, S. D.

THE HOOVERS—To Smoke or Not to Smoke—Buddy Says Never Again





You Don't Know How to Handle Manure

But Ross knows! "Unless you handle manure just right," he says, "it means a crop loss of \$2.66 a ton." Ross tells you what to do. Again, The Farm Journal leads in practical farming, starts another sure-fire fertilizer series—helps you make that "Good Living and 10%." Get the new idea, plain and straight, in the April issue! That coupon below will bring it and other good things.

\$52 an Acre for a Crop of "Weeds"

They did it last year up in North Dakota on 67,000 acres. This year they are tripling their acreage. Dr. W. J. Spillman's article, "Sweet Clover Has 'Arrived,'" in The Farm Journal for April will open your eyes. He tells you how you can build up your farm with a new rotation, fatten your stock cheaper, and make money from "Weeds." Don't miss it!

Canning for Pleasure and Profit

Farm women, make money! Store up good things for next winter. Make your plans now! Grace Viall Gray, authoress and national canning authority, helps with a fine article in The Farm Journal for April. Every woman needs it.

Have You Money to Burn?

Over 70% of the farm money that goes up in smoke could be saved. You ought to know how. This article in The Farm Journal for April tells you what to do to save your property and profits. Read it twice—it's worth it!

Power and Light at Your Finger Tips

It is easy to get electricity on the farm. "Our Folks" say so—they tell all the things they make it do. Don't miss this article in the April Farm Journal for the price of a whole year's subscription. It will help everybody.

"White"—A Story by Edwin L. Sabin

Guns, wolves, buffaloes, cow ponies—the stir of a fight to the death! It's a gripping, thrilling Western story—read it in The Farm Journal for April—by the famous author of "Circle K." Farm Journal stories are worth reading.

Other April Features—Hundreds More Throughout the Year

Killing Quack Grass
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It was a bluff; but it worked. If Gibbs had gone without speaking, Cranston would have known no sleep that night. But the man became more fawning.

"Go on. Blat it out," Cranston ordered. "Or else go away and let me sleep."

"I'm tellin' you, fast as I can," he went on, almost whining. "I went to the cabin, just as you said. But I didn't get a chance to search it."

"Why not?" Cranston thundered. His voice reechoed among the snow-wet pines.

"I'll tell you why! Because some one else—evidently a cop—was already searchin' it. Both of us know there's nothin' there anyway. We've gone over it too many times. After a while he went away—but I didn't turn back yet. That wouldn't be Jim Gibbs. I shadowed him, just as you'd want me to. And he went straight back to the body."

"Yes?" Cranston had hard work curbing his impatience. Again Gibbs' eyes were full of ominous speculations.

"He stopped at the body, and it was plain he'd been there before. He went crawling thru the thickets, lookin' for clues. He done what you and me never thought to do—lookin' all the way between the trail and the body. He'd already found the brass shell you told me to get. At least, it wasn't there when I looked, after he'd gone. You should've thought of it before. But he found somethin' else a whole lot more important—a roll of papers that Hildreth had chucked into an old pine stump when he was dyin'. It was your fault, Cranston, for not gettin' them that night. You needn't've been afraid of any one hearin' the shot and catchin' you red-handed. This detective stood and read 'em on the trail. And you know—just as well as I do—what they were."

"Damn you, I went back the next morning, as soon as I could see. And the mountain lion had already been there. I went back lots of times since. And that shell ain't nothing—but all the time I supposed I put it in my pocket. You know how it is—a fellow throws his empty shell out by habit."

A Pleading Tone

Gibbs' eyes grew more intent. What was this thing? Cranston's tone, instead of commanding, was almost pleading. But the leader caught himself at once.

"I don't see why I need to explain any of that to you. What I want to know is this: why you didn't shoot and get those papers away from him?"

For an instant their eyes battled. But Gibbs had never the strength of his leader. If he had, it would have been asserted long since. He sucked in his breath, and his gaze fell away. It rested on Cranston's rifle, that in some manner had been pulled up across his knees. And at once he was cowed. He was never so fast with a gun as Cranston.

"Blood on my hands, eh—same as on yours?" he mumbled, looking down. "What do you think I want, a rope around my neck? These hills are big, but the arm of the law has reached up before, and it might again. You might as well know first as last I'm not goin' to do any killin's to cover up your murders."

"That comes of not going myself. You fool—if he gets that evidence down to the courts, you're broken the same as me."

"But I wouldn't get more 'n a year or so, at most—and that's a heap different from the gallows. I did aim at him."

"But you just lacked the guts to pull the trigger!"

"I did, and I ain't ashamed of it. But besides—the snows are here now, and he won't be able to even get word down to the valleys in six months. If you want him killed so bad, do it yourself."

This was a thought indeed. On the other hand, another murder might not be necessary. Months would pass before the road would be opened, and in the meantime Cranston could have a thousand chances to steal back the accusing letters. Perhaps they would be guarded closely at first, but by the late winter months they would be an old story, and a single raid on the house might turn the trick. He didn't believe for an instant that the man Gibbs had seen a detective. He had kept too close watch over the roads for that.

"A tall chap, in outing clothes—dark-haired and clean-shaven?"

"Yes?"

"Wears a tan hat?"

THE VOICE OF THE PACK

A Story of the Western Forests

BY EDISON MARSHALL

(Copyright, 1920, by Little, Brown and Company.)

"That's the man, you may be sure." "I know him—and I wish you'd punctured him. Why, you could've taken those papers away from him and slapped his face, and he would not have put up his arms. And now he'll hide 'em somewhere—afraid to carry 'em for fear he meets me. That's failin'—the tenderfoot that's been staying at Lennox's. He's a lunker."

"He didn't look like no lunker to me."

"But no matter about that—it's just as I thought. And I'll get 'em back—mark my little words."

To The Trapping Grounds

In the meantime the best thing to do was to move at once to his winter trapping grounds—a certain neglected region on the lower levels of the North Fork. If at any time within the next few weeks, Dan should attempt to carry word down to the settlements, he would be certain to pass within view of this camp. But he knew that the chance of Dan starting on any such journey before the snow had melted was not one in a thousand. To be caught in the Divide in the winter means to be snowed in as completely as the Innuits of Upper Greenland. No word could pass except by a man on snowshoes. Really there was no urgency about this matter of the evidence.

Yet if the chance did come, if the house should be left unguarded, it might pay Cranston to make an immediate search. Dan would have no reason for supposing that Cranston suspected his possession of the letters; he would not be particularly watchful, and probably would pigeonhole them until spring in Lennox's desk.

And the truth was that Cranston had reasoned out the situation almost perfectly. When Dan awakened in the morning, and the snow lay already a foot deep over the wilderness world, he knew that he would have no chance to act upon the Cranston case until the snows melted in the spring. So he pushed all thought of it out of his mind and turned his attention to more pleasant subjects. It was true that he read the documents over twice as he lay in bed. Then he tied them into a neat packet and put them away where they would be quickly available. Then he thrust his head out of the window and let the snowflakes sift down upon his face. It was winter at last, the season he loved.

He didn't stir from the house, that first day of the storm. Snowbird and he found plenty of pleasant things to do and talk about before the roaring fire that he built in the grate. He was glad of the great pile of wood that lay outside the door. It meant life itself, in this season. Then Snowbird led him to the windows, and they watched the white drifts pile up over the low underbrush.

When finally the snowstorm ceased, five days later, the whole face of the wilderness was changed. The buckbrush was mostly covered, the fences were out of sight; the forest seemed a clear, clean sweep of white, broken only by an occasional tall thicket and by the great, snow-covered trees.

When the clouds blew away, and the air grew clear, the temperature began to fall. Dan had no way of knowing how low it went. Thermometers were not considered essential at the Lennox home. But when his eyelids congealed with the frost, and his mittens froze to the logs of firewood that he carried thru the door, and the pine trees exploded and cracked in the darkness, he was correct in his belief that it was very, very cold.

But he loved the cold, and the silence and austerity that went with it. The wilderness claimed him as never before. The rugged breed that were his ancestors had struggled thru such seasons as this and passed a love of them down thru the years to him.

When the ice made a crust over the snow, he learned to walk on snowshoes. At first there were pained ankles and endless floundering in the drifts. But between the fall of fresh snow and the thaws that softened the crust, he slowly mastered the art. Snowbird—

and Dan never realized the full significance of her name until he saw her flying with incredible grace over the snow—laughed at him at first and ran him races that would usually end in his falling head-first into a ten-foot snowbank. She taught him how to ski and more than once she would stop in the middle of an earnest bit of pedagogy to find that he wasn't listening at all. He would seem to be fairly devouring her with his eyes, delighting in the play of soft pinks and reds in her cheeks, and drinking, as a man drinks wine, the amazing change of light and shadow in her eyes.

She seemed to blossom under his gaze. Not one of those short winter days went by without the discovery of some new trait or little vanity to astonish or delight him—sometimes an unlooked-for tenderness toward the weak, often a sweet, untainted philosophy of life, or perhaps just a lowering of her eyelids in which her eyes would show lustrous thru the lashes, or some sweeping, exuberant gesture startlingly graceful.

Lennox awakened one morning with the realization that this was one of the hardest winters of his experience. More snow had fallen in the night and had banked halfway up his windows. The last of the shrubbery—except for the ends of a few tall bushes that would not hold the snow—was covered, and the roofs of some of the lower out-buildings had somewhat the impression of drowning things, striving desperately to keep their heads above water. He began to be glad of the abundant stores of provisions that overcrowded his pantry—savory hams and bacon, dried venison, sacks of potatoes and evaporated vegetables, and, of course, canned goods past counting. With the high fire roaring in the grate, the season held no ills for them. But sometimes, when the bitter cold came down at twilight, and the moon looked like a thing of ice itself over the snow, he began to wonder how the wild creatures which wintered on the Divide were faring. Of course most of them were gone. Wolf, long since, had grunted and mumbled his way into a winter lair. But the wolves remained, strange gray shadows on the snow, and possibly a few of the harder small creatures.

Darkness and Fear

More than once in those long winter nights their talk was chopped off short by the song of the pack on some distant ridge. Sometime, when the world is old, possibly a man will be born that can continue to talk and keep his mind on his words while the wolf pack sings. But he is certainly an unknown quantity today. The cry sets in vibration curious memory chords; and for a moment the listener sees in his mind's eye his ancient home in an ancient world—Darkness and Fear and Eyes shining about the cave. It carries him back, and he knows the wilderness as it really is; and to have such knowledge dries up all inclination to talk, as a sponge dries water. Of course the picture isn't entirely plain. It is more a thing guessed at, a photograph in some dark part of an under-consciousness that has constantly grown more dim as the centuries have passed. Possibly sometime it will fade out altogether; and then a man may continue to discuss the weather while the Song from the ridge shudders in at the windows. But the world will be quite cold by then, and no longer particularly interesting. And possibly even the wolves themselves will then be tamed to play dead and speak pieces—which means the wilderness itself will be tamed. For as long as the wild lasts, the pack will run thru it in the winter. They were here in the beginning, and despite constant war and constant hatred on the part of men, they will be here in the end. The reason is just that they are the symbol of the wilderness itself, and the idea of continuing to exist without them is stranger than that of a nation without a flag.

It wasn't quite the same song that

Dan had listened to in the first days of fall. It had been triumphant then, and proud with the wilderness pride. Of course it had been sad then, too, but it was worse now. And it was stranger, too, and crept farther into the souls of its listeners. It was the song of strength that couldn't avail against the snow, possibly of cold and the despair and courage of starvation. These three that heard it were inured to the wilderness; but a moment was always needed after its last note had died to regain their gaiety.

"They're getting lean and they're getting savage," Lennox said one night, stretched on his divan before the fireplace. He was still unable to walk; but the fractures were knitting slowly and the doctor had promised that the summer would find him well. "If we had a dog, I wouldn't offer much for his life. One of these days we'll find 'em in a big circle around the house—and then we'll have to open up with the rifles."

But this picture appalled neither of his two young listeners. No wolf pack can stand against three marksmen, armed with rifles and behind oaken walls.

Christmas came and passed, and January brought clear days and an ineffective sun shining on the snow. These were the best days of all. Every afternoon Dan and Snowbird would go out on their skis or on snowshoes, unarmed except for the pistol that Snowbird carried in the deep pocket of her mackinaw. "But why not?" Dan replied to Lennox's objection. "She could kill five wolves with five shots, or pretty near it, and you know well enough that that would hold 'em off till we got home. They'd stop to eat the five. I have hard enough time keeping up with her as it is, without carrying a rifle." And Lennox was content. In the first place, the wolf pack has to be desperate indeed before it will even threaten human beings; and knowing the coward that the wolf is in the other three seasons, he couldn't bring himself to believe that this point was reached. In the second, Dan had told the truth when he said that five deaths, or even fewer, would repel the attack of any wolf pack he had ever seen. There was just one troubling thought. He had heard, long ago, and he had forgotten who had told him, that in the most severe winters the wolves gather in particularly large packs; and a quality in the song that they had heard at night seemed to bear it out. The chorus had been exceptionally loud and strong, and he had been unable to pick out individual voices.

The snow was perfect for skiing. Previously their sport had been many times interrupted either by the fall of fresh snow or a thaw that had softened the snow crust; but now every afternoon was too nearly perfect to remain indoors. They snouted and romped in the silences, and they did not dream but that they had the wilderness all to themselves. The fact that one night Lennox's keen eyes had seen what looked like the glow of a camp fire in the distance didn't affect this belief of theirs at all. It was evidently just the phosphorus glowing in a rotten log from which the winds had blown the snow.

The Lone Wolf

Once or twice they caught glimpses of wild life; once a grouse that had buried in the snow flushed from their path and blew the snow-dust from its wings; and once or twice they saw snowshoe rabbits bounding away on flat feet over the drifts. But just one day they caught sight of a wolf. They were on snowshoes on a particularly brilliant afternoon late in January.

He was a lone male, evidently a straggler from the pack, and he leaped from the top of a tall thicket that had remained above the snow. The man and the girl had entirely different reactions. Dan's first impression was amazement at the animal's condition. It seemed to be in the last stages of starvation: unbelievably gaunt, with rib bones showing plainly even thru the furry hide. Ordinarily the heavily furred animals do not show signs of famine; but even an inexperienced eye could not make a mistake in this case. The eyes were red, and they carried Dan back to his first adventure in the Oregon forest—the day he had shot the mad coyote. Snowbird thought of the beast only as an enemy. The wolves killed her father's stock; they were brigands of the worst order; and she shared the hatred of them that is a

common trait of all primitive peoples. Her hand whipped back, seized her pistol, and she fired twice at the fleeing figure.

The second shot was a hit: both of them saw the wolf go to its side, then spring up and race on. Shouting, both of them sped after him.

In a few moments he was out of sight among the distant trees, but they found the blood-trail and rushed over the ridge. They expected at any moment to find him lying dead; but the track led them on clear down the next canyon. And now they cared not at all whether they found him: it was simply a tramp in the out-of-doors; and both of them were young with red blood in their veins.

But all at once Dan stopped in his tracks. The girl sped on for six paces before she missed the sound of his snowshoes; then she turned to find him standing, wholly motionless, with eyes fixed upon her.

It startled her, and she didn't know why. A companion abruptly freezing in his path, his muscles inert, and his eyes filling with speculations is always startling. When this occurs, it means simply that a thought so compelling and engrossing that even the half-unconscious physical functions, such as walking, cannot continue, has come into his mind. And it is part of the old creed of self-preservation to dislike greatly to be left out on any such thought as this. If danger is present, the sooner it is identified the better.

"What is it?" she demanded. He turned to her, curiously intent. "How many shells have you in that pistol?"

She took one breath and answered him. "It holds five, and I shot twice. I haven't any others."

"And I don't suppose it ever occurred to you to carry extra ones in your pocket?"

"Father is always telling me to—and several times I have. But I'd shoot them away at target practice and forget to take any more. There was never any danger—except that night with a cougar. I did intend to—but what does it matter now?"

"We're a couple of wise ones, going after that wolf with only three shots to our name. Of course by himself he's harmless—but he's likely enough to lead us straight toward the pack. And Snowbird—I didn't like his looks. He's too gaunt, and he's too hungry—and I haven't a bit of doubt he waited in that brush for us to come, intending to attack us—and lost his nerve the last thing. That shows he's desperate. I don't like him, and I wouldn't like his pack. And a whole pack might not lose its nerve."

"Then you think we'd better turn back?"

"Yes, I do, and not come out any more without a whole pocket of shells. I'm going to carry my rifle, too, just as your father has always advised. You saw what you did with two cartridges—got in one flesh-wound. Three of 'em against a pack wouldn't be a great deal of aid. I don't mean to say you can't shoot, but a jumping, lively wolf is worse than a bird in the air. We've gone over three miles; and he'd lead us ten miles farther—even if he didn't go to the pack. Let's go back."

"If you say so. But I don't think there's the least bit of danger. We can always climb a tree."

"And have 'em make a beautiful circle under it! They've got more patience than we have—and we'd have to come down sometime. Your father can't come to our help, you know. It's the sign of the tenderfoot not to think there's any danger—and I'm not going to think that way any more."

They turned back and rushed in silence a long time.

Bert Cranston Arrives

"I suppose you'll think I'm a coward," Dan asked her humbly.

"Only prudent, Dan," she answered, smiling. Whether she meant it, he did not know. "I'm just beginning to understand that you—living here only a few months—really know and understand all this better than I do." She stretched her arms wide to the wilderness. "I guess it's your instincts."

"And I do understand," he told her earnestly. "I sensed danger back there just as sure as I can see your face. That pack—and it's a big one—is close; and it's terribly hungry. And you know—you can't help but know—that the wolves are not to be trusted in famine times."

"I know it only too well," she said. Then she paused and asked him

about a strange grayness, like snow blown by the wind, on the sky over the ridge.

Bert Cranston waited in a clump of exposed thicket on the hillside until he saw two black dots, that he knew were Dan and Snowbird, leave the Lennox home. He lay very still as they circled up the ridge, noticing that except for the pistol that he knew Snowbird always carried, they were unarmed. There was no particular reason why he should be interested in that point. It was just the mountain way always to look for weapons, and it is rather difficult to trace the mental processes behind this impulse. Perhaps it can be laid to the fact that many mountain families are often at feud with one another, and anything in the way of violence may happen before the morning.

The two passed out of his sight, and after a long time he heard the crack of Snowbird's pistol. He guessed that she had either shot at some wild creature, or else was merely at target practice—rather a common proceeding for the two when they were on the hills together. Thus it is to be seen that Cranston knew their habits fairly well. And since he had kept a close watch upon them for several days, this was to be expected.

He had no intention of being interrupted in this work he was about to

do. He had planned it all very well. At first the intermittent snowstorms and the thaws between had delayed him. He needed a perfect snow crust for the long tramp over the ridge; and at last the bright days and the icy dawns had made it. The elder Lennox was still helpless. He had noticed that when Dan and Snowbird went out, they were usually gone from two to four hours; and that gave him plenty of time for his undertaking. The moment had come at last to make a thorough search of Lennox's house for those incriminating documents that Dan had found near the body of Landy Hildreth.

The only really dangerous part of his undertaking was his approach. If by any chance Lennox were looking out of the window, he might be found waiting with a rifle across his arms. It would be quite like the old mountaineer to have his gun beside him, and to shoot it quick and exceptionally straight, without asking questions, at any stealing figure in the snow. Yet Cranston felt fairly sure that Lennox was still too helpless to raise a gun to a shooting position.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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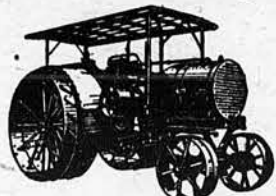
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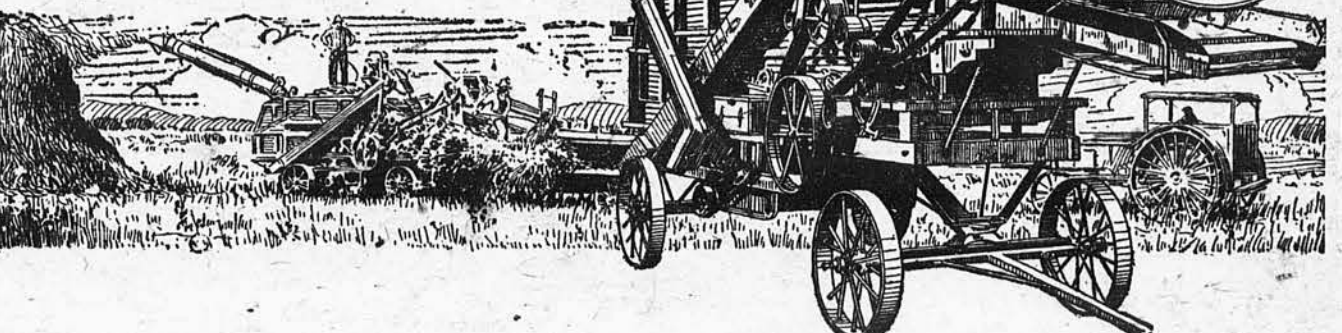
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Cows and Hens Will Win

Cream and Egg Checks Insure Prosperity

BY J. B. FITCH

SEVERAL factors have worked together in the last few months to cause our Kansas farmers to realize to a greater extent than before, the value of the dairy cow in any plan of a permanent agriculture. The most important factor in bringing the attention of our farmers to dairying, is the fact that the price of butterfat has slumped less than any other farm product unless it should be that of eggs. The fact that these two products generally considered of minor importance on the farm have been in a way the exceptions to the rule of a general decline in farm products, will cause these products to receive more serious consideration in the future.

Safe Insurance Against Drouths

It has been my observation that farmers who rely upon the cow and the hen to pay the greater part of their household expenses, are less susceptible to crop conditions or market fluctuation than those who specialize along other lines. This fact has been brought to my attention more often in the wheat growing sections of the state, and the bankers and merchants in these districts can vouch for the soundness of the plan. Not only does this mean a better living for the farmer on account of more certain crop returns, but it will mean increased fertility and consequently more certain crop returns for the future. The fact that butterfat has continued to be a good price has made a good market for feed and has created a demand for information on feeding milk cows. The lower price of feeds also will result in a more liberal feeding of our dairy animals.

A vigorous purebred sire campaign is being conducted in several counties of the state and this campaign will do much to emphasize the value of better sires, but of even greater importance is the matter of feeding the cows that are now kept for dairy purposes. If our cows were properly fed and cared for, the production could be doubled in a very short time and the profits materially increased as well. A member of an Iowa Cow Testing association after milking 15 cows for a year sold four of them, and the following year increased the grain fed by 10,000 pounds and thereby increased the production of his herd by 14,000 pounds of milk and 750 pounds of butterfat. With butterfat at 40 cents a pound and grain at \$1.50 a hundredweight, the increased butterfat alone was \$150 more than the grain fed. In the Kansas Cow Testing associations similar experiences can be cited. One dairyman in the Morris County Cow Testing association by feeding his cows as suggested by the man in charge of the association, was able to increase the production of his herd 5 gallons of milk a day without any additional grain.

The Kansas cow testing associations are doing much to cause farmers to realize the difference in the producing ability of their cows. At the present time the state has 12 active cow testing associations representing 182 dairymen with 2,111 cows. The first association and the oldest association in Kansas is the Dickinson County association which was established in 1912. The results obtained in Kansas Cow Testing associations and in general observations have indicated that the average person who milks cows does not appreciate the need of good feed and care for milk cows. Many dairymen

have admitted that their cows were better than they thought and wished to give them a chance to show what they could do. The time is past when we had to skimp on account of the price of feed and this barrier should be eliminated. Of course, too much feed is as wasteful as insufficient feed and we must feed every cow in proportion to her production. Where alfalfa hay and silage are available they make the cheapest and best balanced ration. For cows giving less than 1 1/2 gallons milk daily, the cows can eat sufficient of this ration to support their milk production. For higher production the cows cannot eat a sufficient amount of this bulky ration and grain must be fed in addition to the silage and hay. Generally, a cow will consume 1 pound of alfalfa hay and 3 pounds of silage for every 100 pounds of body weight. In other words, a 1,000-pound cow will eat 10 pounds of alfalfa and 30 pounds of silage a day. They should be given about what they will eat whether it is more or less than this amount. If one or the other of these bulky feeds are left out of the ration the other should be increased. Grain is fed in proportion to the milk production when above the limit mentioned. For cows testing less than 4 per cent butterfat, such as Holsteins, Ayrshires and Shorthorns, 1 pound of the grain mixture can be fed daily for every 4 pounds of milk the cow produces. For cows testing higher than 4 per cent, such as Jerseys and Guernseys, 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of milk should be used. It takes more feed to produce high testing than low testing milk and this can be regulated as mentioned.

A Few Satisfactory Rations

With alfalfa hay and silage the following grain mixture has been used very successfully: Corn chop, 400 pounds; bran, 200 pounds; cottonseed meal, 100 pounds. Another good grain mixture consists of the following: Corn chop, 200 pounds; ground oats, 200 pounds; bran, 200 pounds; cottonseed meal, 100 pounds. When alfalfa hay or silage is used as a ration, cottonseed meal can be used and at the present prices should be used in place of linseed oil meal. With dry roughages oil meal is most desirable. Ground kafir or cane can be used in place of corn or better to replace a part of the corn in the mixtures suggested. With alfalfa hay, bran could be eliminated, but at present prices should be used.

The following ration is suggested for those who do not have silage and is sufficient for a 1,000-pound cow producing 25 pounds of 4 per cent milk: Alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; corn fodder, 10 pounds; corn chop, 6 pounds; wheat bran, 2 pounds. Another good ration consists of the following: Alfalfa, 15 pounds; corn chop, 10 pounds.

In the absence of alfalfa hay or other protein hay, it is more difficult to suggest a suitable ration and it is also a more difficult matter to get the best results from cows. When alfalfa is omitted the protein must be increased in the grain mixture.

The following is a ration suggested in the absence of alfalfa hay or silage: Sorghum hay or prairie hay, 15 pounds; kafir, 5 pounds; wheat bran, 5 pounds; linseed oil meal, 3 pounds.

In turning to grass in the spring it will be necessary for cows giving a good flow of milk to be fed grain in addition to the pasture grass, which

(Continued on Page 23.)



Kansas State Holstein Herd at the National Dairy Show in 1920. Every Farm Should Have a Few Good Producing Dairy Cattle Like These.

Stormy End To the Session

Agricultural Consolidation Bill Was Defeated

BY RAY YARNELL

AFTER an unusual session, marked by both calm and storm, the 1921 session of the Kansas legislature has ended. It adjourned following a final meeting lasting nearly two days and all night which was featured by a protracted executive session of the senate in which members unburdened their minds of bitterness and criticism of one form and another.

The surprise of this executive session was the refusal of the senate to confirm the appointment of John H. Crawford, formerly state labor commissioner, to a judgeship on the industrial court. This was the only appointment made by the governor which was rejected. One other, however, was confirmed by a bare constitutional majority—that of Judge Clyde Reed to the public utilities commission.

Members Attack the Administration

Bitterness of a session in which bitterness cropped out somewhat frequently in both houses, was especially noticeable the night of the last meeting. In the upper house Senator Price and Senator Van de Mark made violent attacks on the state administration. And below this surface turmoil there seethed a well organized resentment among senators who were opposed to the bill providing for the consolidation of all agricultural departments of the state government under one commissioner to be appointed by the governor. This measure was killed in the senate agricultural committee which declined to report it out. Adjournment came too soon to permit those favoring the consolidation measure to force it from the committee under the five-day time limit.

As near as could be determined from the lineup in both houses the consolidation bill formulated by the legislative committee appointed by Governor Henry J. Allen, was not satisfactory to farmers in general. It was opposed by the State Grange, the Farmers' Union and the State Farm Bureau. Certain livestock interests also were open in opposition to it. But opposition was by no means unanimous. Many farmers and livestock men favor consolidation. The idea was all right and it is quite generally conceded to be worthy, but the method of putting that idea into practice and the machinery for the selection of the livestock commissioner, were the things it seemed impossible for legislators to get together on.

After having received liberal amendments the bill passed the house. Referred to the senate agricultural committee it simply rested. Two public hearings were held on the bill, but no action was taken.

Senate bankers were the leaders in the fight that resulted in the refusal of the legislature to enact a law making it possible for farmers to organize cooperative banks. This bill has been passed at several sessions. It was passed at this session by the house. It was forced out of the senate committee on banks and banking on the floor, but was voted down in open session following an attack by banker members, who described it as dangerous legislation during such a time as the present.

Mail service was permitted to die slowly, for, instead of killing it outright after two attempts, the legislature simply cut off its food supply in the way of appropriations.

Appropriations Total 18½ Millions

Appropriations for the next biennium, authorized by the legislature, will total close to 18½ million dollars. All state expenses, schools, state institutions and state departments are included in this total. It might be stated in this connection that the house insisted on cutting off the appropriation to pay the expenses of delegates of the state board of agriculture to the annual convention held in Topeka. This action followed failure of the agricultural consolidation bill to get thru the senate committee.

During the next two years the school laws of Kansas will be codified and recommendations made for their revision by the school code commission authorized by the legislature. The next legislature will be asked to approve the report of the commission. This work is expected to greatly improve the

standard of our education in the state. Another law affecting education is the authorization of dormitories for women at the various state educational institutions and the appropriation of 1 million dollars for the buildings. This action was held essential for the proper accommodation of young women at state schools.

In the matter of appropriations for education the legislature was fairly liberal, a total of \$7,272,000 being voted. Of this the Kansas State Agricultural college received a total of \$2,371,000 for the biennium. Salary appropriations for this institution were increased from \$520,000 to \$590,000. For buildings ½ million dollars was allowed plus \$52,000 for land. This fund is distributed as follows: For a veterinary clinics building, \$100,000; for addition to printing building, \$125,000; for west wing to Agricultural building, \$275,000. An increase of 15 per cent was allowed for maintenance and 25 per cent for repairs over the 1919 appropriations.

Appropriations for experiment stations were: Hays, \$43,000; Garden City, \$14,000; Colby, \$5,000, and Tribune, \$4,000. The legislature voted \$60,000 a year during the next biennium for the support of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

Special Laws for Farmers

Stockyard and packing house control legislation was enacted. The bill places the control of these enterprises under the state public utilities commission which is given regulatory power. This legislation is considered very important by farmers generally. Another measure enables the farmer to handle the storage of his grain more easily. It provides that he may place his grain in a local elevator, have it weighed and

graded and receive for it a warehouse receipt. This receipt will serve as collateral for loans. When he desires to sell the farmer can dispose of his grain on any market by wire and the elevator in which it was originally stored will deliver to the buyer the fixed amount of wheat of the same weight and grade.

Important good roads legislation was passed. The law provides that moneys raised in any county shall be controlled by the county commissioners of that county according to provisions of the law governing its expenditure. The law is known as the county rather than the state aid plan. Big increases were made in motor license taxes. The minimum license fee is now \$8 for cars weighing up to 2,000 pounds. Fees vary above that weight, 50 cents being added for every 100 pounds of weight above 2,000. Motor truck license fees range from \$15 to \$100, according to tonnage capacity.

Another piece of legislation of widespread interest is the resolution providing for the submission to the voters in 1922 of the question of issuing 25 million dollars in bonds to finance the payment of a bonus to Kansans who served in the military and naval forces during the world war.

Another measure favored by ex-service men, permitting the staging of private boxing matches, also was enacted.

Salaries of the commissioners of the public utilities commission, re-created at this session, were reduced from \$5,000 to \$4,500 each, and the position of commerce counsel, carrying a salary of \$5,000 was abolished. The bill divorcing the utilities commission from the industrial court, leaving the court jurisdiction only over industrial questions and taking away its rate-making powers, was one of the most important administration bills enacted.

Important appointments to state jobs made by Governor Allen follow:

The Industrial Court

Judge W. L. Huggins of Emporia.
Representative James C. McDermott of Winfield.

(Continued on Page 23.)

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THE recent Government crop report states that virtually 26 per cent of the wheat raised last year was, on March 1, being held on the farms of this country. The speculators tried to make a feature of this holding, the largest since 1916, but while they called attention to the large farm reserve they said not a word regarding the reserves in elevators and mills, which is the smallest in many years. Our guess as to the amount of wheat held on farms in this locality on March 1 was 25 per cent, which would indicate that we are holding about our share in this community. The prospect for the 1921 crop of wheat in this county is much better than usual; in no spring in the last 10 years has the crop looked better on March 12 with the single exception of 1919. That year showed altogether too much of a growth from start to finish.

Much Wheat Was Planted Late

A wet spell which set in about October 6 last fall delayed wheat sowing on a number of farms in this county. On some of them the wheat was not sown until December, while one farmer living northeast of Burlington was sowing the first week in January. Everybody regarded this late sowing as exceedingly risky, but it germinated all right and has so far made a good growth. The January sowing seems likely to make as good a crop as that sown in October. For the last four years we have been very fortunate with our wheat sowing in this county; whether early or late it has all made good and we know of scarcely an acre being abandoned in all that time; every acre sown has been harvested. In 1919 oats did not winterkill and the same thing has been repeated this year; the oats which were growing in the wheat last fall are growing now and are getting ready to produce another volunteer crop. In 1919 some wheat tested out 28 per cent volunteer oats, but we have seen no fields which seemed likely to do that this year, but there will be some oats in many fields.

Tractor Speeds Up the Plowing

Last month we thought that a wet spring was due and that tractor plowing would not go as well as it did last year. Because of this we got ready to use two 3-horse plows, ordering new shares for them. Instead of the wet spell we find just moisture enough to make plowing go well and the tractor is fast turning over the ground to be planted to corn. Our corn acreage as planned at present is larger by about 8 acres than it was last year, because we do not intend to plant any kafir this season. We raised enough of that grain this year to last the poultry over another season, and that is all the use we have for it. Kafir sells locally for 10 cents a bushel less than corn and it is a much more expensive crop to deliver at the elevator. As to production, there was not much difference in acre yields as compared with corn, considering the quality of land used in each case.

Grinding Feed for Calves

We started our 10 calves on feed last December on 1 bushel of ground corn and oats a day. Now we have them eating 3 bushels and begging for more. Of course, this does not mean they are eating exactly 3 bushels of grain a day, for corn and oats increase largely in bulk when ground. We have put up a small bin near the feeding pen and have mounted the grinder on a concrete base beside it, so one man can handle everything connected with the grinding. We find that the mill runs much better when fastened securely to this concrete base than when it was merely staked down. Ground to the fineness which we wish, our mill will handle about 25 bushels an hour and the tractor provides power with the gasoline feed only about one-third advanced.

Public Sales in Vermont

They have public sales back in Vermont—which they often call auctions there—but the articles offered are many times something that never has been named on a Kansas sale bill. For

instance, a bill in a recent paper from the Green Mountain state offers, to close up an estate, a 116-acre farm, together with a 1/2 interest in a spring of water and a 1/10 interest in another spring and also one boat house with steamboat. There have been seasons in Kansas when an interest in a good spring would sell readily, but I am afraid that the boat house with steamboat would be slow sale even in the wettest year ever seen west of the Missouri River.

Maple Sugar to be Cheaper

Word comes from the old farm back in Vermont that they are going to make only enough maple sugar to supply their own wants and some for the folks in the West. Hired help back there still demands extremely high wages and the prospect is that maple sugar will follow cane and beet sugar down in price. As this seems certain to happen, the sugar orchard on the old farm in Vermont is likely to have a rest for the first time in a great many years—perhaps 75 of them. On the farm mentioned there are, I think, probably more than 1,000 large maple trees which in an average season will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of sugar. But if this sugar can't be made at a profit the right thing is being done in giving the trees a rest. Maple sugar making is hard work, but I would like to have a chance to help on the job for about 30 days this spring; it is out of the question, however; too much to do on this Kansas farm producing low-priced corn, wheat and oats.

The Camera on the Farm

BY F. G. WILLARD

In thirty years as an amateur and a professional I believe I have made every photographic mistake possible. Perhaps, I can save you from some of them, and perhaps I can help you get better results from your camera. There are first class pictures in almost every camera if you will have the patience to dig them out. Also there are more "don'ts" than most anything else in making pictures.

Don't expect too much of your camera. It has its limitations just the same as you have.

Don't take anything but snap-shots while holding camera in your hands, you cannot possibly hold it still enough for a time exposure. If there is no sun, first reduce the lens stop or opening and then put your camera on a table or chair or a stump or post, or hold it firmly against a tree or anything rigid.

Don't take snap-shots in the woods even if the sun is shining thru. You will get detail in the sun lit spots only. Take a little more trouble and make a time exposure of it, timing the exposure for the shadows; the high lights will take care of themselves.

Don't take a snap shot of everything you see which looks as if it might be interesting in a picture. Every snap-shot costs and very many times you will not care for it after it is made.

Don't tip your camera up to get the top of a tall building or tree. It will look like a pyramid. Get farther away or be content with less building. Always hold your camera level.

Don't think you must place your subject so that he will be looking directly into or towards the sun. Place him at any angle you please just so the sun does not strike your lens. If the sun does strike your lens your picture is gone.

Don't be discouraged if you fail to make splendid pictures the first two or three months you own a camera. Nobody ever did and nobody ever will. Be everlastingly patient, seek to know what your mistakes have been and remember them.

Don't above all, be discouraged with your failures, we all make them. Discuss your failures with your photographic friends. Very often they can give you the solution and offer valuable suggestions.

The farm woodlots of Kansas well deserve more care.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Quinsy Requires Treatment

Many persons have trouble with quinsy, a condition in which an abscess forms in the tonsil itself or in the soft tissues around it. This is a very painful disease and needs prompt medical treatment.

It is not safe to wait for the abscess to "break." This does happen in many cases, and when it does the rapidity with which the sufferer is relieved is like magic. But since there is a lot of loose tissue in the region of the tonsils the pus may burrow around for a long time before it "comes to a head." The better way is to have a doctor lance the abscess as soon as it is ready, and thus obtain prompt relief.

Anyone who suffers from repeated attacks of quinsy will be quite willing to have the tonsils removed in order to get relief. This really offers the best way out of the problem for those who suffer repeatedly with this complaint. It is very important that a thorough job be done because even a small residue of diseased tissue will be sufficient ground for new attacks which, in the absence of the tonsils will attack the surrounding tissues of the throat.

Questions and Answers

I have been troubled with sciatica for 12 years. Two years ago I was examined by a specialist. He said my blood was absorbing pus from some source. He said my tonsils were diseased and might be the cause of my trouble. I had them removed. The sciatica left me for nearly two years and then it came back in the other hip and leg. I have had nasal catarrh since I was a boy, can that be the cause of it? I went to my dentist to see about my teeth. He said my teeth were all right. S. J. A.

It seems evident that your sciatica has its real cause in the fact that your system is poisoned by some deposit of pus in your body. Nasal catarrh is sometimes responsible, especially if it affects the large cavity known as the antrum, that communicates with the nose, and causes pus to form there. There is also a possibility that the trouble is at the roots of your teeth. Dentists cannot tell by an ordinary examination. Usually X-Ray pictures are necessary. Have your nose and sinuses examined first. If they show no trouble have an X-Ray picture made of your teeth.

Tonsils Not Always Dangerous

I have been told that having a child's tonsils taken out lessens the chances of the child taking diphtheria. Is this a fact? My boy is 4 years old, strong and healthy and does not suffer from sore throat or kindred troubles. Would you advise having his tonsils removed? A. M.

Not unless the tonsils are diseased. Such tonsils cause much trouble and their removal then is wise. Healthy tonsils on the contrary are active glands that aid in preventing disease and certainly should be left undisturbed.

Best Way to Sleep

Is it healthy for two persons to sleep together? Does it make any difference as to which direction one sleeps, with head north, south, east, or west? I have been told if I would sleep with my head to the north I would be better off but our bedrooms are not suited for that. J. S. S.

I never have been able to find any physiological reason for giving attention to the points of the compass in sleeping. One sleeping with head to the north may be protected from a draft from that direction, but screens may take care of that. A person who is weak, aged or ill should always sleep alone. It is not so important with young, healthy folks, but even they do better sleeping alone, for many reasons.

Regulating High Blood Pressure

What is good for a man with high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries? That treatment is good for it or will it ever get to a normal condition? R. S.

When high blood pressure is caused by hardening of the arteries it is too late to hope for a cure. The hardening having once occurred does not get back to normal. It can be helped by

living a life that does not put much strain on the circulation, and by living on a diet that is easily taken care of by the organs of elimination. Meat, stimulants, tobacco, and strong coffee are the principal things that must be stricken from the list. The patient with hardening of the arteries may live many years in comparative comfort by being watchful against all kinds of strain and living on the level.

Home for Feeble Minded

In what town in Kansas is the Home for Feeble Minded Children, that is for females? Please give superintendent's name and address. H. D. H.

Winfield. Address: W. W. Cook, Superintendent State Training School, Winfield, Kan.

In from 15 to 20 years young stands of trees ordinarily reach a condition

which makes the cutting out of some of the trees advisable. By thinning, the stand of trees that is to form the final crop can be regulated and improved. The principle is the same as that applied by truck gardeners or orchardists who thin out their crops to secure the best development of a portion rather than a poor development of the whole. By crowding at the beginning, trees of high commercial quality are produced; but if crowding is allowed to continue after the lower branches die, it will cause stagnation both in diameter and height growth.

A mixture of two or more kinds of trees in a plantation may sometimes be desirable, altho it is not ordinarily recommended. For their best development, some trees, such as cottonwood, should be spaced widely in a plantation; others, such as Black walnut and Black locust, have such scant foliage that their shade does not prevent the growth of a heavy sod of grass. In both of these cases, a mixture will more completely utilize the area planted, increasing the yield and bringing about better forest conditions in the plantation.

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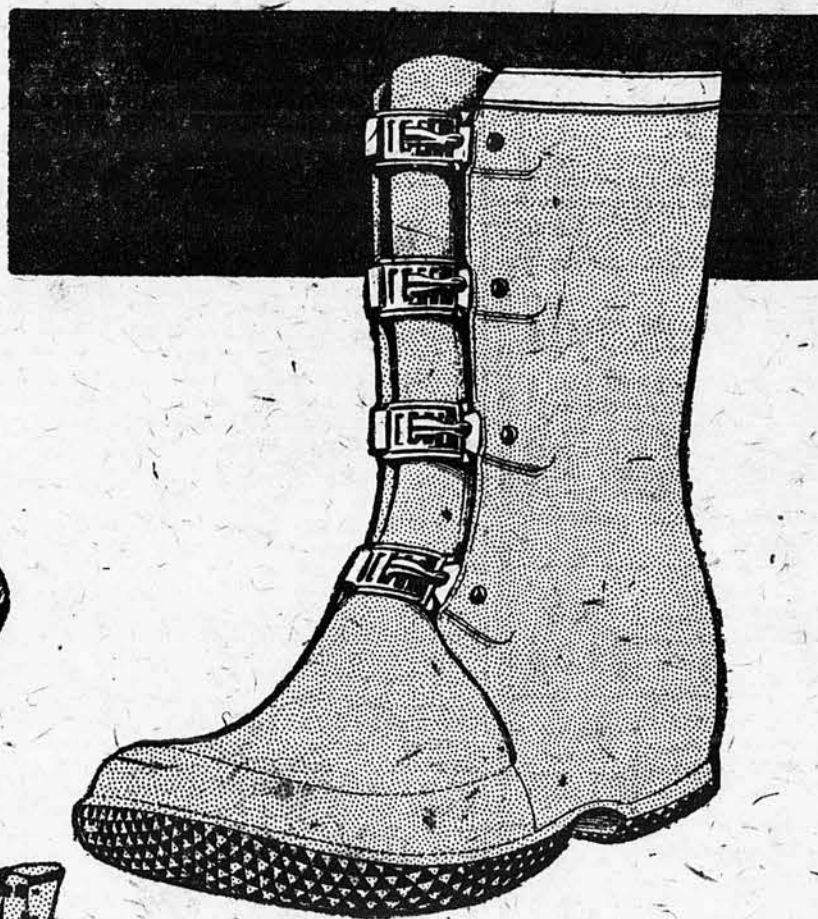
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Capper Pig Club News

Minutes of Care May Mean Dollars in Profits

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHEN my sow farrowed I stayed up until 2 o'clock and took good care of her," writes Gerald Peck, a Harper county hustler. And Gerald adds, "I was disappointed in the number—five—but they're nice pigs and I expect them to make up in quality what they lack in number." Now, there's what I call a sample of real pep. My hat is off to the boy who will stay up just as much of the night as is necessary to insure the safety of his pigs. Of course, sometimes sows will save all of a fine litter, but too often when no special attention is given the club manager gets a letter from a discouraged boy who says he lost all but two or three of his contest litter. Gerald Peck, just as many other wide-awake boys, ran no risks and it isn't his fault that his contest litter isn't larger. Is he discouraged? No indeed, he's going to make those pigs grow fast enough to catch up with a litter of nine. And perhaps next fall, when the prizes are awarded, Gerald's extra care will be well rewarded. Anyway he'll not be the loser.

From every part of Kansas comes news of fine contest litters. "My sow, Alice, farrowed March 10," writes Junior Dawdy of Shawnee county. "She had 10 pigs but laid on one. Another is pretty weak but I am going to try hard to save him. The other eight are fat, strong and healthy. I stayed home from school today to take care of them." "I have eight fine pigs," is the good news from Azariah Hoskinson, away out in Stevens county. "Guess you might call them valentines, as they came on Valentine Day."

One of the cleverest announcements of fine contest entries is that received a few days ago from Bob Montee of Labette county. I wish I could print it in the original form, but the important part is that it told of the arrival of nine fine pigs from Bob's sow, Bob's Easy Winner—which, incidentally, is the name chosen by the club manager. Bob's sow selected a mighty poor time to farrow, for it was the night of the big rain in the fore part of March. "The rain came down in sheets," wrote Bob, "and the slough grass shingles on Hotel Montee sprung a leak, but the pigs were safe in a box and it was I who got soaked." At the risk of having Bob tell me I'm talking too much about him, I must add that this hustling chap got his start in the Capper Pig Club three years ago. Now, he values his herd at \$850, with \$150 worth of equipment. Does it pay to stick to the game? Bob thinks so.

Another instance of unusual success on the part of a Capper Pig Club member is contained in a letter from Carl Dewes, a member of the Osage county club last year. "I am proud to say that I have had fairly good luck in disposing of the hogs which I had for sale," wrote Carl. "I have sold 25 head this winter, clearing about \$500. I think that is pretty good for just a beginner. And besides, I certainly know a good deal more about hogs than when I first joined the Capper Pig Club."

Are you planning now on the care and feed you are going to give those fine pigs during the next nine months? Are you "talking hog" with men who have made a success of the business? Are you reading bulletins or books which will give you helpful suggestions for making your pigs just a little better than the other fellow's? "I have a big book on hog raising which came from the Kansas State Agricultural college," writes Otis Myers of McPherson county. "I've been reading it and learning how to feed my sow. The five pigs are doing fine."

"My sow surely has been doing well," is the word from Harold Miller of Franklin county. "When I got her she weighed about 180 pounds and now she will weigh about 225 pounds. I disked my hoglot Saturday and am going to put oats in it for pasture." Harold has the right idea. Don't forget that pasture is an exceedingly im-

portant factor in producing good hogs at a reasonable cost. The boy who has alfalfa pasture for his sow and pigs is a lucky chap, but boys who haven't that advantage need not be discouraged. Sow oats, as Harold did, and plan a rotation of crops that will provide green stuff for the pigs practically all summer and fall. Many hog raisers favor a patch of rape for pasture in June and July. Bluegrass is excellent as long as there is sufficient rain to keep it growing. Successive sowings of oats, if rain comes at favorable times, keep the pigs interested. In August rye may be sown for fall pasture.

The "dads" in the contest got a fine start March 1 and there's going to be a real race for that \$150 in prizes. With farm herds ranging in number of hogs from three or four sows to 75 or 80 head of all sizes, the results of the year's work are certain to be exceedingly valuable. Prizes will be awarded on percentage of profit, so the variation in the size of the herds is of no consequence.

Say, fellows, there was some rush at the close of the enrollment period in several counties. In Morris a whirlwind finish put a real team in the game. As this is written a few recommendations still are coming in, so the actual lineup in the various counties is not known, but it seems that there is certain to be a larger number of complete counties this year than last. Every county with three or more members is going to get into the pep contest that begins April 1, I know, and no county with five or more members should lose sight of the special county prize offered to the club which makes the highest average grade on five or more annual reports turned in next December.

I had a visit today with J. H. Manning, a Morris county breeder, who is responsible to a large extent for the fine club there this year. "Our county is a center for purebred livestock of all kinds," said Mr. Manning, "and I felt that the boys should be lined up for the Capper Pig club. I'm ready to help them in any way possible, and I hope to see them make a creditable showing." And from further remarks of this breeder I'm sure there will be some prizes offered for club pigs at the county fair next fall. Such interest as that makes the boys in a county feel they are beginning to take their proper place in the center of things when they get into the purebred hog business.

Map of the United States Free

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big two sheet Wall Map of the United States and Europe. This large map gives you the population of each city, it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00. Every reader should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

The garden, lawn, orchard, and wind-break, constituting a considerable portion of the farmstead, require good and preferably light soil, while the ground occupied by the farm buildings may be the poorest land on the farm. Not infrequently the two kinds of soil may be found within the farmstead area, but it is better to sacrifice a little crop-producing land for the buildings than to handicap the garden or orchard with poor soil. Sandy or gravelly soils are excellent for general farmstead purposes, as they are favorable for plant growth and drain rapidly—very desirable qualities.

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Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Early Fruit Canning

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

ONE way to put zest and interest into the grinding routine of canning is to do it in a little different way. I believe the majority of canners use the cold-pack method in canning vegetables and meats because they do not feel safe in canning them any other way. There are comparatively few who use the cold-pack method in canning fruits. We follow old time practices, use the open kettle, mush up the product and seal in cans, and are satisfied if it keeps. Less effort, better color, appearance and flavor would result in using cold-pack methods in canning fruit and berries.

Let us see what equipment would be needed. First a dishpan of warm water is necessary into which jars, rubbers and lids can be placed. This may be on the back of the range where the water will heat gradually to the boiling point. Care must be taken that the glass cans do not rest on the bottom of the pan so they will not break.

Second, a kettle of sirup should be boiled and set on the back part of the range to keep warm. This sirup may be thin or thick as the taste dictates. Our experience has shown that most families prefer well sweetened fruit. A thin sirup is made by boiling 1 cup of sugar in 2 cups of water. A medium thick sirup is made by boiling 1 cup of sugar in 1 cup of water. A thick sirup is made by boiling 2 cups of sugar in 1 cup of water. In our use of sirups, we use the thick sirup for strawberries, loganberries, gooseberries, cranberries, currants, and cherries. For the other berries we use the medium thick sirup.

The third part of the equipment needed is the canner. It may be a pressure cooker or an apparatus for the water bath. A lard can is the most simple hot water outfit. A false bottom must be provided. Some use wire cake stands; some shape a heavy wire to fit the canner and bind chick wire over the ring. Three twists in the heavy wire form the legs. Any woman may place three Mason jar lids on the bottom of the lard can and drop a kettle lid over them. This has served very well for a false bottom. Enough water to cover the cans should be boiling in the canner when operations begin. With the cans, lids, and rubbers in boiling water, the canner half full of boiling water and the sirup made, we are ready to begin.

Soft berry fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, dewberries, blueberries and mulberries are more likely to ferment than are the sour berry fruits, so it is a wise precaution to boil the cans, lids and rubbers at least 15 minutes.

The fruits should be stemmed or hulled and rinsed in cold water to clean them. A large sieve that may be raised and lowered in a basin of water is a handy tool to use. When thoroughly clean, the berries should be packed in the hot jars. It is well to wrap the jar being filled in a dish towel to help in the handling and to retain the heat.

OVER the jars of fruit, pour the hot sirup to within an inch of the top. Place rubbers and lids in position and partially seal. If Mason jars are used, sew the lids with the thumb and little finger; if easy seal jars or those with wire balls are used, place the balls over the lids in position and leave the side balls loose. As the cans are hot and the sirup also, the filled cans may be lowered into the boiling water in the canner without fear of breakage.

Count time from the time the water begins to jump and boil. All the varieties of berries named last require 30 minutes of processing. Blueberries and mulberries require 40 minutes in the hot water bath or 20 minutes in 5 pounds of steam pressure. When the steam pressure outfit is used for other fruits named, 15 minutes under 5 pounds of steam pressure is sufficient.

When the boiling period is completed the cans should be removed and the lids tightened. The jars should be kept covered or set in a warm place until cool. The berries will rise to the top of the can and the sirup remain in the bottom, but when the can is emptied for use the two may be mixed easily. Berries canned by this method will be found to be whole and of excellent color and flavor.

The directions differ little for canning the sour berry fruits such as gooseberries, cranberries, currants and cherries. Many persons pick these berries too soon. When too green there is an acid that no amount of sugar will overcome. If birds or other "robbers" are taking the fruit, the berries may be picked and spread out rather thinly in a cool place to ripen. Gooseberries to be used for jam should be ripe; those to be used for pies should be just ready to ripen. Cherries grow half their size after they first begin to turn pink. They should not be

DOWN from the cross they took the lifeless form
Of Him who died in poverty and gloom,
And carried Him with love, as women do,
And laid Him down to sleep in Joseph's tomb;
Then weeping turned and slowly went away
To bear as best they could their grief alone;
But while they sorrowed, lo! an angel came
Unto the grave and rolled away the stone
That guarded well the tomb of Him asleep;
Then Christ arose and walked again
His promise to a sin-cursed world to keep.
O happy day! Oh, glorious Easter morn!
When Mary sought to visit that sad tomb,
And heard again the voice of Him she loved,
Who spoke to her, dispelling doubt and gloom;
It seems the world took up her song of joy,
Of life released from death's uncertain prison,
And thru the ages still the echoes come,
At Eastertime: "The Christ, our Christ, is risen."
—Rachel A. Garrett.

picked, if possible to avoid it, until some will drop when the limb is shaken.

The lids, jars and rubbers should be boiled at least 5 minutes, the fruit packed and cans partly sealed as before described. The same processing period, 30 minutes, is recommended. If the fruit is green or hard more time will be required. If desired, the solid berry portion of two jars may be combined in one and the sirup or fruit juice in another. An extra 5 minutes of boiling should follow such a transfer.

Many uses will be found for the fruit juices and many combinations, such as mulberries and cherries will be found to save sugar. Such a combination will add flavor to the fruits that are less tart, and will soften the acidity of the sour fruits.

Frequently we think we are too busy to label the jars carefully and we always regret it when it

comes to choosing a dessert. We have found a gummed label with an attractive red border that can be placed on the jars to advantage. By having them labeled neatly and the labels placed equal distances from the bottom of the jars, the choosing of fruit is not only made less difficult but 50 per cent is added to the appearance of our fruit cupboard. After inverting the jars to make sure there is no leakage we store them in a cool, dark, dry place. Since we have adopted the rules of always testing our jars, lids, and rubbers we have had little difficulty with our fruit keeping.

One can seldom attend a fair without hearing this remark: "I had some fruit that looked better than those prize winners but I didn't have time to hunt for it." If a space in the fruit cupboard were kept for "exhibits" fair time would not find us without entries. By reading farmers' bulletins and studying score cards we can learn to judge our own canned products and not miss the mark—so far as our results are concerned—so

very far. Scoring all our fruit is a good plan, too.

Note: This is the first of a series of articles on canning to be written by Mrs. Thompson, Farm Home News Editor. If you have any inquiries about your canning problems, address Mrs. Dora L. Thompson, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Here's a Worth While Slogan

BY MRS. MARTHA M. CURTIS

SAVE stoops—that is a slogan worthy of adoption in every household. It means fewer backaches, helps to do away with fatigue and lightens the duties of housekeeping. Why not start next week right by noticing the number of times you bend in doing your work? Is every stoop necessary?

Suppose you start with the washing. How about the tubs? Is the box which they are setting upon high enough so there is no stooping in rinsing? Another box out in the yard under the clothes line is needed. Upon it the basket can be set, doing away with bending every time a garment is taken from the basket to be hung on the line.

Then there is the ironing. Does your back at the waistline ache after ironing? If so, that's a good sign that the ironing board is too low. The ironing board does not need to be placed so high as the tub because in ironing, or in any other work where pressure is needed, the angle of the elbow becomes wider and the arm more nearly straight to produce the necessary leverage.

Of course, the kitchen tables and stove are to be considered, too. In paring potatoes, stirring cake batter and in dish washing, if the table is too low, the back is bent at the waistline. When too high, the arm and shoulder are raised and the pain of fatigue is higher up in the back between the two shoulders. Seldom are the working surfaces too high, but they are frequently too low. To add height to them, blocks can be slipped under the table legs and under the stove.

There is no definite set of rules to be given for the proper height of surfaces. It all depends on the height of the housewife and the length of her arms. A person 5 feet 6 inches tall is supposed to use a table 35 inches high and a wash tub 33 inches high. The proper height of working surfaces for the individual housekeeper can be determined best by working with the tables and other working surfaces of different heights and finding which one is most comfortable.

By careful observation in doing my housework one week, I discovered that I was stooping many times when it was unnecessary. At the end of the week I adopted the following rules:

Instead of keeping the clothes pins in a basket or bag, place them in the pockets of an apron made especially for this purpose.

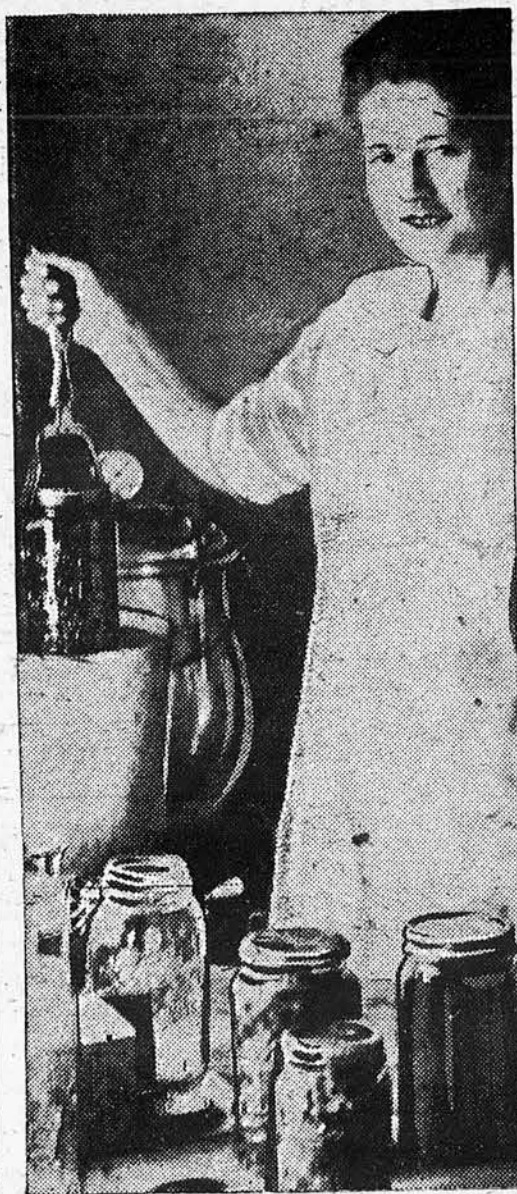
When ironing have the basket of clothes on a box or table near the ironing board instead of on the floor or a low chair.

Arrange the cooking utensils used the least on the lower cupboard shelves. Do the same with the dishes in the china cupboard.

Put the sheets and pillow cases which are taken out once a week in a lower drawer than the towels which are changed more frequently.

Instead of placing the shoes and rubbers on the closet floor, place them in a bag which hangs on the inside of the door.

Teach the children to pick up their toys. The practice of these rules means that housekeeping is an easier task than it was when many useless back-breaking bends were made. In your week's experiment, you may find other ways to save strength, thereby lightening your housework.



Proper Equipment Lightens the Canning Work.

Women's Service Corner

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

Pork and Beans

How are pork and beans made, either with or without tomato sauce, and is there any method of canning them?—Mrs. A. F.

The recipe for Boston pork and beans is as follows: Pick over and wash a quart of dried beans the night before you wish to bake them. Soak them over night in water to which a little soda has been added. In the morning, pour off the water, put the beans into a kettle, cover with plenty of cold water and boil until tender. Then pour off the water, put the beans into a pot; score in lines the rind of a piece of pork and bury it all but the surface of the rind, in the middle of the beans. Add enough boiling water to the beans to cover, and stir in 2 tablespoons of molasses and 1 teaspoon of fresh mustard. Cover the pot and put in the oven. Bake moderately, but steadily 5 hours. If the water wastes away so as to be below the surface of the beans, supply enough to cover them. Uncover the pot a little while before the beans are done so they may brown. Ordinary baked beans may be made with tomato sauce by adding catsup to them.

For information on canning, write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 839.

Market for Old Jewelry

Is there any place where one can sell old jewelry such as good gold and cameos?—Mrs. M. E. V.

Your local jeweler would probably know the names of firms that buy old gold and jewelry.

Removing Wall Paper

How can I remove wall paper without soaking it?—Mrs. H. Y. K.

The old paper can be removed by scraping with a blunt edged tool such as paper hangers use.

Green Soap for Blackheads

I have blackheads all over my nose and chin. What can I do to remove them?—M. E. S.

Use green soap for removing blackheads. This soap comes in small jars in a paste-like form and can be purchased at any drug store. Bathe the face in warm water, not too hot. Apply the green soap and rub it well into the pores. Rinse the soap from the face with warm water, using a camel's hair brush which will remove all the soap and as many of the blackheads as will come. Then use cold water until the face is cool. Wipe the face with sterilized gauze or cheesecloth. Fill the skin with cold cream, let it remain 1/2 hour, then wipe off any that is superfluous with a soft cloth. Continue this treatment every night until the blackheads have disappeared.

Mills That do Custom Work

I should like to know the address of a woolen mill that does custom work.—Mrs. H. M. L.

For this information write to W. R. Weeks, Secretary State Farm Bureau, Manhattan, Kan.

John D. Rockefeller's Address

Would it be possible for you to give me the personal address of John D. Rockefeller?—A. B. K.

John D. Rockefeller has several homes. They are Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; 4 W. 54th St., New York; Lakewood, N. J.

Painting Old Carpets

I have heard that an old carpet can be painted and varnished. If so will you please tell me how it is done?—Mrs. A. S. Y.

An old carpet can be varnished and painted. If you will send a self addressed stamped envelope, I will send you complete directions.

Cedar is a Preservative

How can I preserve a hair switch that is not in use?—B. E.

The switch may be placed in a cedar chest, in a bag of cedar chips or packed with tobacco leaves.

The Floor Problem

I want to put a hardwood finish on the floors that have been painted with dark paint. Can you tell me how to apply it?—A Subscriber.

First remove all the old paint with sandpaper. Then polish with pumice moistened with water. Let the floor dry. Fill in all the holes with putty and if the grain of the wood is open,

apply a suitable filler. The best filler consists of ground quartz mixed with linseed oil about as thick as white paint. When nearly dry, or as soon as it begins to "flat," go over it with a cloth or other polisher, and wipe clean all that will come off. Let stand a day or two and then polish with the finest grade of sandpaper. When dry, give a dull finish by first applying shellac and then rubbing the shellac down with a piece of felt moistened with linseed oil, olive oil or pumice stone.

Carding Wool

Where can I get wool carded from the fleece into bates ready for comforts?—Mrs. J. B. P.

For this information write to C. G. Elling, Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

If Elvera H., Mrs. A. W. P. and J. W. will send a self-addressed stamped envelope we will send a personal reply.

"Well Begun is Half Done"

BY MRS. LEVI GINGRICH

Monday is conventional wash day and happy is the housewife who has all the balance of the week free from wash day worries. Yet there are times when one can set aside established rules to good advantage.

We live 12 miles from our place of worship and when we have evening services, we are late getting home. Monday morning finds us with clothes to brush and put away, and at such times we find it much easier to spend the day making the preparations rather than doing a hurried washing. Shoes can be brushed and polished, ready for instant wear, clothes cleaned, pressed and put away, and time taken to mend a rent, sew a rip or put on a button. Then, too, many times the supply of food has run low over Sunday and one can plan for the following day so that baking and churning do not come on wash day.

If you are fortunate enough to possess a wash house, even the boiler can be filled and everything made ready for an early start on Tuesday. The old saying, "Well begun is half done," is never truer than on wash day. What joy to have the washing finished by dinner time!

Flowers for House Bouquets

BY BERTHA ALZADA

I like to plant freely of flowers that can be cut for use in bouquets and for decorating purposes. Of course we want the showiest flowers we can get for a background to our lawn, and flowers of all kinds in our other plantings, but not all of these are adapted to cutting. Then many of the best varieties for cutting will have little value in the decorative planting on the lawn.

Flowers for cutting should have good stems, last well in water, have a fragrance that is not objectionable, and avoid any undue coarseness in stem or flower. There are times when we can use flowers for bouquets that do not have these characteristics.

The gladiolus is one of the best flowers for cutting and it comes nearest to meeting all the requirements of any flower I know. The stems can be had up to 18 inches long. The flowers keep for days in a vase of water, the unopened buds opening one by one. They make a good display without any gaudiness or coarseness. The bulbs can be planted at intervals and thus bloom over a long season. Gladiolus are especially good for decorative purposes, as a few stalks will produce pleasing effects.

Tulips, hyacinths and narcissus bulbs offer about the earliest blooms for cutting. These are all good, but the narcissus has a fragrance too strong for a closed room. Grass pinks and hardy picotee pinks come early and columbines and peonies provide later flowers. They are followed by the perennial peas, hardy galliardias, and lilies. The Candidum lily is an early bloomer, being in blossom about Decoration Day. It is one of the best bouquet lilies. It is pure white in color.

These are all hardy flowers. To them we must add the summer flowering bulbs, the dahlias, a fall blooming tuber, and many annuals and bedding plants such as asters, centaurea, sweet peas, pansies, chrysanthemums, violets, mignonette, cosmos, and numerous others more or less adapted to cutting, and keeping fairly well when cut.

Do you know
Nature's grains
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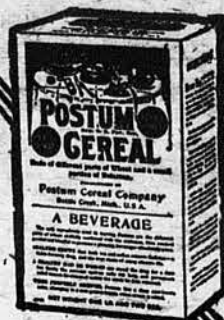
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Cash Prize

A prize of \$15.00 in cash will be given to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words made out of the word, "Blacksmith," provided that the list is accompanied by one yearly subscription (either new or renewal) to our big family and story magazine, the Household, which goes into over a million homes each month. Household is really what the name implies, and even more—it's a magazine for everyone about the home. In each issue will be found many clean interesting stories, household hints, many recipes, fancy work department, beauty help, the latest fashions, the big pattern department, etc. Once a reader—always a reader of Household. Every member who sends us a list of words accompanied by a year's subscription, whether they win the \$15.00 or not, will receive a little reward for their effort. See if you can be the fortunate person to win the \$15.00 in cash.



Above is a picture of a couple of birds sitting on the sign upon which appears the word "Blacksmith." One is asking the other how many words he can make if he uses just the letters that are in the word "Blacksmith." Of course, the bird can't spell so he cannot make a single word. How many can you make? Can you make five? Ten? Twelve or more?

RULES Anyone may participate in this Spelling Club. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of "Blacksmith." For instance, you can make the words back, lack, smack, tack, etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in the word "Blacksmith." For instance, don't use the word kiss, because it takes two "S's" and there is only one "S" in "Blacksmith." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not count. Words spelled alike but with different meanings can only be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Game, unless you send in a one-year subscription to the Household accompanied by a remittance of 50c. You can send in your own subscription or that of a friend. In the event of a tie between two or more club members, each tying club member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Game closes May 20 and the winner will be announced as soon as the judges can determine who has the largest list of correctly spelled words. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

The Household
Puzzle Dept., Topeka, Kan.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Puzzle Dept. 22, Topeka, Kan.

On a separate sheet, I am sending you the words I have formed from the word "Blacksmith." I am also sending you 50c for which you are to send Household one year to:

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To anyone who will write us, we will gladly send a little booklet on Floor Paint Lessons. Four in all, two being exceptionally good.

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They will tell you how to paint your floors in a lasting satisfactory way. A way that is easy and quick.

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DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.,
Lyndonville, Vermont

Frocks for Little Sister

Sonny and Big Sister are Remembered, Too

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



WHEN replenishing the wardrobe, the children's clothes seem the biggest task. Simple little frocks may be made to suit the most particular of small folk.

Style No. 9888 features a dainty little dress. The gathered pockets and ribbon run thru the neck and sleeves are the only trimmings. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

9889—Child's Rompers. The small boy would appreciate several pairs of rompers made from this pattern. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9903—Girls' Dress. The waist of this dress is cut in coat effect. Long or short sleeves may be used. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9905—Women's Dress. Simplicity of design is featured in this springtime frock. A beaded design may be used on the skirt. Sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9912—Women's and Misses' Coat. The collar of this coat may be worn

high or down. Sizes 16 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9914—Women's Apron. The panel front of this apron slips away into pockets. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9891—Misses' Dress. A plaited skirt and a long waist line lend style to this simple frock. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Any pattern that has been run in the last year may be ordered also. Price 15 cents each. State number and size of pattern desired.

The man who once so wisely said, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." Might well have added this, to wit: "Be sure you're wrong before you quit!"

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen, I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 63c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "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 with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proved—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 63c for package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 42
Waterloo, Iowa

Send me the 63c regular size (or \$1.04 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to instantly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 63c (or \$1.04). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State..... R. F. D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. Prices include war tax.

The Farm Poultry Flock

IN AN egg investigation in Iowa, 5,945 hens produced 19,838 eggs in December at a cost of 12 cents a hen.

These 5,945 hens produced an average of 3.3 eggs apiece. They made their owners a net gain of 15.5 cents a hen above feed cost for the month of December. Irving King of Johnson county, Iowa, was the owner of the highest producing flock. His flock of 354 Leghorns produced 3,391 eggs, an average of 30 eggs a hundred hens a day, or 9.6 eggs a hen for the month. For these eggs he received an average price of 71.2 cents a dozen.

In other flocks much smaller than the Johnson county flock as high as 45 per cent of the hens laid every day.

The interesting feature of the contest, according to John Reddit, who is in charge of this work, is the demonstration of the value of proper feeding. Where mash composed of 100 pounds of ground cornmeal, 200 pounds of ground oats and 100 pounds of 60 per cent tankage was fed with green sprouted oats, the best results were obtained. In one case where the only feed the chickens received was that which they picked up when the hogs were fed, only 2 per cent of the hens laid each day.

Be Careful With Refuse

Many poultry enthusiasts are having trouble these days because they are taking spoiled vegetables out of the cellar and giving them to the chickens. That is bad practice.

Molds are not always dangerous to poultry, but now and then some are found that are poisonous and it is better to discard these spoiled vegetables than to take a chance with them as feed.

During the early spring much care should be taken to maintain sanitary conditions around the farm. Clean and disinfect houses and coops before putting hens with chicks or young chicks into them.

A thoro application of 2 parts of common stock dip mixed with 3 parts of kerosene will eliminate lice and mites. Apply this to all corners and cracks around the roosts. Place air slaked lime on the ground once a week and this will prevent disease from spreading.

Fresh Eggs for the Incubator

Incubators often get the blame for poor hatches when it should be placed on the operator, says H. A. Bittenbender, head of the poultry department at Iowa State Agricultural college.

To get good results, it is essential that first of all fresh eggs are used. Eggs kept longer than a period of seven days will not give as good results as those which are fresh.

Moisture is also an important item to watch. In keeping the incubator ventilated, remember that extra ventilation produces faster evaporation and allow for the same.

Keep an even temperature and see that it is the correct temperature for your incubator. Temperatures ranging on the average of 101 degrees for the first week, 102 degrees the second week and 103 the third week are the average. When the chicks are hatching do not let the temperature go higher than 105 degrees, altho a little warmer temperature than 103 degrees is desired.

Be sure to use uniform, clean, fertile eggs from vigorous stock. Begin turning the eggs the third day and continue to do so twice daily till the 18th day.

Be sure the thermometer is accurate and working. Fill the lamp daily and keep the wick even by brushing off and not trimming it. Do not turn the eggs after cleaning the lamp, as the oil on the eggs is not good for them. See that the room is ventilated so as to carry off the lamp fumes. Give attention to the incubator regularly and follow directions carefully.

Baby Chicks Need Careful Handling

Feeding too soon after hatching results in a disarrangement of the chick's digestive organs and retards the normal absorption of the yolk. The unabsorbed yolk usually will cause the death of the chick.

Sand for grit, charcoal and milk or

water with the chill removed should be the first materials given the chick. These should always be plentifully supplied.

When the chick begins to cry lustily it is time to begin the first feeding. The first food should be fed in small amounts at frequent intervals during the day. The frequent feeding can continue until the chicks are about a week old, when the number of feedings can be gradually reduced and a dry mash mixture placed before the chicks in an open hopper.

The first food should be of an easily digestible nature, with bone and growth producing qualities. The common grains that may be used in the scratch mixture are cracked wheat, cracked corn, kafir, milo, millet seed and hulled oats. A mixture of these should be fed in a litter of chopped straw or alfalfa and should be the first feed in the morning and the last in the evening.

A starting mixture containing corn meal 20 pounds, bran 20 pounds, middlings 20 pounds, ground oats 20 pounds, alfalfa meal 5 pounds, meat scraps 10 pounds and bone meal 5 pounds will produce bone and rapid growth. As the chicks grow older this mixture should be kept before them at all times.

Likes the Buff Leghorns

I have been raising purebred Single Comb Buff Leghorns for a number of years after having tried the Browns first. The pure golden buff color, yellow legs and rich red combs made a hit with me from the beginning.

February 6, 1920, my incubator hatched 190 chicks. Some of the weaklings died and then I killed others, so that when they were really started I had 174 fine, hardy youngsters left. I used the Colony brooder, which I set in the middle of a dry room and let the chicks go and come at will. They never over-heat or chill for they can get close enough to keep warm and if too warm they can get farther away. There is no crowding and smothering as they always have an abundance of fresh air to breathe and may regulate the heat to suit themselves by keeping the proper distance from the stove.

A box type brooder will at times become overheated and the chicks cannot get away from it, or it will become too cold and they will crowd in the corners which results in heavy losses. This hatch of which I am writing was made in an upstairs room 16 by 24 feet. This was over the main chicken house and a porch on the south 10 by 24 feet inclosed with wire netting and with no roof, was for their sun bath. They were about 11 weeks old before they ever had their feet on the ground.

I had the floor covered with straw about 2 inches deep and fed them grain in the straw. This grain was composed of equal parts of wheat, kafir, milo, corn chop, barley and sunflower seed. I kept a hopper of dry mash before them constantly and some of them could be seen from daylight until dark with their heads in this hopper. The dry mash was made as follows: Cornmeal 50 pounds, bran 50 pounds, shorts 50 pounds, blood meal 25 pounds, oil cake 20 pounds, charcoal 10 pounds. This should be thoroly mixed. Little chicks may be fed this mash from the time they are 4 days old until they die of old age. My chickens are never without it and have free access to it at all times.

If you cannot procure all the ingredients called for in this mash there are several ready mixed mashes on the market which will answer the purpose. I never feed mash wet for fear the chicks will gorge and bring on an attack of sour crop. There were 87 pullets and 87 cockerels that lived. On March 28 I sold 37 broilers for \$35.35 and on May 19, sold 37 broilers for \$32.21, and afterward six more for \$6, making \$73.56 as my income from cockerels. Up to this time feed had cost me \$34.35, fuel \$6, eggs for setting \$17.25, making a total expense of \$57.60, which left me a profit in cash of \$16.41, 86 pullets, and 7 cockerels. Cherokee, Kan. Wilson Lindsey.

Windbreaks for protection of the home and buildings should be located on that side of the buildings and the stock-feeding yards against which the prevailing winter winds blow.

"The Early Bird"



If you have a hatch of chicks coming off, better be an "Early Bird" and order some Brooks buttermilk chick-starter right away. It is a pure buttermilk starting food that contains the lactic acid which eliminates bowel trouble and diarrhea, and makes them grow twice as fast as ordinary grain chick feeds.

Ask your dealer. If he won't supply you, we will ship direct, but not less than 100 lb. sacks, \$5.00 each, or 500 lbs. \$23.75 on cars here. On receipt of 85c will send by prepaid parcels post, an 8 1/2 lb. trial order sack. THE BROOKS CO. MFGRS. FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

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Think of It! You can now get this famous Iron Covered Incubator and California Redwood Brooder on 30 days trial, with a 10-year guarantee, freight paid east of the Rockies.

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple wall copper tanks, nursery, egg tester. Set up ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertisement—money back if not satisfied or send for free catalog.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO. Box 75 RACINE, WIS. Made of Redwood covered with Galv. Iron

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BR. 1 2 1/4x2 1/4...				
BR. 2 2 1/4x3 1/4...				
1 A 2 1/2x4 1/4...	15c	25c	30c	5c
3/4 3 1/4x4 1/4...				
3 1/2 3 1/2x3 1/2...				
2C. 2 7/8x4 7/8...	15c	25c	30c	6c
3A. 3 1/2x5 1/2...				
4B. 4x5...				
4A. 4 1/2x8 1/2...	25c	50c	50c	12c
5C. 5x7...				

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You can make some money and also have a great deal of pleasure in the Camera Club. Five dollars given each month for the best picture taken by a member of the club. Many other cash prizes. No experience necessary.

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As soon as you receive the Camera you will become a member of the Camera Club and will be ready for winning a cash prize. Don't miss this opportunity. Send the coupon today.

SECRETARY CAMERA CLUB,

604 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

I want to join the Camera Club. Tell me how to get a Camera free and win a cash prize.

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The Grain Market Report

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

EVERYWHERE the complaint is being made that freight rates are too high and that the transportation charges are more than the traffic will bear. An increase in freight rates was granted by the Government last fall before the tide of industry and prices had started the ebb which has been so marked in the last six months. When prices were high the present rates would not have been regarded as excessive, but on many products at the present time the rates are confiscatory and prohibitive. This has been especially noticeable on some of the truck and forage crops. In many instances the rates on corn, hay and oats to a possible consuming market are greater than these products would bring on the farms where they are produced. Of course the framers of these rate schedules never suspected that these rates would double the cost to the consumers, and it is now evident to all that there must be an early adjustment in some way.

Why Freights Were Hiked

Owners of the railroads say that the cost of coal, labor, equipment and everything required for their management has increased so much that they cannot operate the roads at lower rates. A recent publication of one of our railroads says:

"Thirty-six steam railroads failed in January to earn their operating expenses, while 28 other lines that did earn enough to cover operating costs did not accumulate enough surplus to pay taxes and other fixed charges. The law provides that the railroads shall earn a profit and even designates the percentage considered justifiable.

"Before the war, out of every dollar collected by the roads between 40 and 50 cents was paid out in wages; now 60 cents is paid out in wages. In 1917 the railroad payroll was \$1,704,000,000; recently it had reached the figure of \$3,700,000,000. The cost of fuel has increased from about 400 million dollars in 1917 to about 700 million dollars in 1920. The cost of materials and supplies has increased from about 700 million dollars in 1917 to about \$1,000,000,000 at the present time.

At the time the law, increasing railroad rates, was passed it was hoped in Congress, and by the public and the railroad managements, that the increased rates would provide sufficient income to pay operating expenses and yield a moderate profit."

However, it is evident to every one that under present market conditions it is impossible for the producers to ship many of their products to any advantage and this in turn has caused a serious reduction in shipping and the loss of large amounts of revenue for the railroads. It is also evident that if the railroads become unprofitable and unproductive our capitalists will seek other investments for their money on which they can realize larger and more satisfactory returns. Should this happen our system of transportation would break down, no new railroads would be built to open up new trade territory, and some of the older short lines in unprofitable territory would be junked and discontinued.

Two Problems for Congress

Marketing and shipping are two problems that the next Congress should give early and serious consideration. Some sensible plan for reducing the necessary operating expenses of the railroads must be evolved and possibly much of this will have to be attained thru National legislation if accomplished at all. Congress and the present Administration in studying and trying to adjust these matters should call to their aid the best economists and business experts of the entire Nation. It will be most unfortunate, indeed if the settlement of these matters is left entirely to class interests, and strikes are called that may tie up and stagnate every industry in the country.

Better plans for marketing crops and livestock are being worked out by the various farm organizations of the country, but it will be several months possibly before any of these can be put into operation. The Grain Committee of Seventeen has called a conference of delegates of the various

farm organizations to meet in Chicago April 6 to approve the plans for marketing recently proposed by its members. A full discussion of this matter is given on page 3 of the present issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Large quantities of wheat and corn are still being held by Kansas farmers who hope to get higher prices a little later. If this is marketed gradually when the movement is started I believe they may not be disappointed, but it is a gamble in which one man's guess will be just as good as that of any other man. The visible supply of grain in the United States as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture on March 12 showed the following stocks: Wheat, 26,399,000 bushels as against 48,414,000 bushels for last year; corn, 26,977,000 bushels as compared with 5,281,000 bushels in 1920; oats 34,345,000 bushels as against 10,100,000 bushels for last year; rye, 1,699,000 bushels as compared with 19,595,000 in 1920; barley, 2,153,000 bushels as against 3,138,000 bushels for last year. The following visible supplies of grain are reported for Kansas City on March 12: Wheat, 2,729,000; corn, 3,041,000; oats, 1,006,000; rye, 40,000 bushels.

The market for wheat futures at Kansas City was nervous and weak at the close of the market and was down about 3 cents for all deliveries. The spring weather and the highly optimistic reports on crops and farm work contributed materially to this weakness. Corn closed about 1/2 to 1 cent lower, and oats also made small declines.

Kansas City Grain Quotations

On account of the indifferent demand for wheat there was a slump in cash prices. Hard wheat declined 5 cents, dark hard wheat 2 to 3 cents, and Red wheat 7 to 10 cents.

The following quotations were reported on wheat: No. 1 dark hard, \$1.58 to \$1.62; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.58 to \$1.62; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.57 to \$1.62; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.52 to \$1.55; No. 2 hard, \$1.50 to \$1.55; No. 3 hard, \$1.49 to \$1.53; No. 1 Red, \$1.57; No. 2 Red, \$1.53 to \$1.54; No. 3 Red, \$1.50.

Corn was in limited demand but showed declines of 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents a bushel. The following sales were reported: No. 2 White, 59 to 59 1/2¢; No. 3 White, 57 to 58¢; No. 2 Yellow, 58 1/2¢; No. 3 Yellow, 56 1/2¢.

The following quotations are given on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 41 1/2¢; No. 3 White, 40 1/2 to 41¢; No. 2 Red oats, 40¢; No. 3 Red, 39¢; No. 2 White kafir, 88 to 89¢; No. 3 White kafir, 81¢; No. 2 milo, 96¢; No. 3 milo, 93¢; No. 2 rye, \$1.30; No. 3 barley, 54 1/2¢; No. 4 barley, 53 to 53 1/2¢.

The situation in the millfeed market has not changed much and the demand has been somewhat quiet on account of the mild weather. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: Bran, \$21 to \$21.50 a ton; brown shorts, \$22 to \$23; gray shorts, \$23 to \$24; oil meal, \$43 a ton Milwaukee basis; cottonseed meal, \$37 to \$39 a ton Milwaukee basis.

Lower prices for hay followed the moderately liberal supplies that were offered. Alfalfa and prairie hay were 50 cents a ton lower at the close of the week. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$22 to \$23 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20 to \$21.50; standard alfalfa, \$17 to \$19.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$13 to \$16.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$13 to \$15; No. 2 prairie, \$10.50 to \$12.50; No. 1 timothy, \$19 to \$21; standard timothy, \$17.50 to \$18.50; No. 1 clover, \$16 to \$17; No. 2 clover, \$10 to \$15.50; straw, \$6 to \$6.50.

Sudan grass is not at all exacting in its soil requirements. It does best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. Where the soil is quite sandy, however, the yield may be expected to be light. Cold, wet, muggy soils are particularly unsuited to Sudan grass. Before such soils will grow it, thoro drainage must be provided. Small amounts of alkali in the soil reduce the yield markedly and stronger concentrations prevent profitable culture.

The Livestock Markets

BY WALTER M. EVANS

NOW that cheaper feeds are available more interest is being manifested in feeding by the livestock men of the state, but the present comparatively low prices that are being offered for cattle, hogs and sheep, coupled with the present high shipping rates that are charged, are somewhat discouraging. However, with the evolution of better marketing plans and the formation of livestock shipping associations some of these difficulties, no doubt, can be overcome. The Kansas State Farm Bureau during the coming summer and autumn will assist in organizing livestock shipping associations on a country-wide basis, according to Charles R. Weeks, secretary of that organization. The Farm Bureau officers believe the farmer can get a better price for his livestock if handled in this way, than if sold directly to local buyers and shippers.

County Shipping Associations

The county shipping associations also can eliminate a large amount of transportation charges by bringing buyers and sellers of feeders together. A livestock survey, made recently by the Farm Bureau, shows that about 50 per cent of the stockers and feeders sold are shipped to Kansas City and other markets. About the same percentage bought by Kansas feeders are obtained on the same markets. If some agency in the county could bring buyer and seller together, commission and transportation charges to and from the big livestock markets could be saved. The State Farm Bureau will co-operate with other organizations in forming such associations.

Kansas farmers and business men believe that there will be a gradual and steady improvement in business all thru the year. This kind of improvement is always more substantial and satisfying than any radical and violent change that would be only temporary. "Nothing is more significant and encouraging at this time," says Arch Wall Douglass of the Committee of Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce, "than the belief in many quarters that better conditions will prevail as the season advances. As a natural consequence of this growing cheerfulness there is actually more business being done today, both materially and mentally, than at any time since the opening of the year."

"A general decline in prices is realized to be the only way out of the existing unnatural situation, and while it is a painful process, it is none the less essential. The sooner it is over, the sooner we shall arrive at an enduring basis."

"There is a steadily growing interest in the European situation as the conviction deepens that there can be no permanent nor lasting prosperity in this country until the political and economic status of Europe is upon a firm basis. In every productive activity in the United States of great moment we produce more than the domestic demand can possibly consume. So we must needs find a market for this surplus if production is to continue on an efficient and economic basis."

The Only Solution Possible

Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college struck the keynote of the livestock situation in a recent address of his before the Kansas state board of agriculture when he said: "In the future we must figure livestock production on a more practicable basis than has often been the practice during recent years. A more practicable basis presupposes the chief function of livestock to be a means of marketing grain more profitably than would be possible in hauling it to market, and more important still to utilize the vast amount of roughage, the most of which has no market value, also to maintain our soil fertility—a problem that is demanding more attention every year."

"Certain sections of the country are best adapted to the production of the raw material feeders; others to the finishing of feeders for market; while others may produce the feeder and finish it on the same ranch or farm;

but in every case the fundamental functions of livestock mentioned must be the basis of these operations if we are to obtain the largest measure of success in handling livestock. Much of the speculative handling practices of the past must be eliminated, for they react adversely upon the industry as a whole.

"The man who buys all his cattle, all his feed, and rents his feed lots, too often with money costing a very high rate of interest, is assuming obligations and risks that cannot be legitimately charged to a conservative and permanent livestock industry. I have in mind such a feeder. He arrived at a rented feedlot with 1,500 head of high-priced steers, bought silage at \$8 a ton that cost \$4.25 to produce, and hauled the most of it 2 to 4 miles to the feedlot; alfalfa hay at \$25 a ton that cost \$15 to produce, and since it was not possible for hogs to follow these he bought ground corn at \$3.50 a hundred when shelled corn could have been laid down at the feedlot for \$1.40 a bushel. The tremendous losses he suffered cannot all be charged to the cattle industry. More conservatism is needed in the livestock business also a more careful study of markets, of cattle, and of feeding methods."

Kansas City Prices Slump

Livestock prices at the close of the week came in for a sharp decline. In the early part of the week receipts were liberal; in the latter half of the week, owing to prospective labor complications, demand was reduced materially. Fat cattle declined 50 to 75 cents, hogs \$1 and sheep and lambs 50 to 75 cents. Hogs closed at an advance of 25 cents from the low level reported on Thursday, and there was sufficient demand for cattle and sheep to effect a close clearance.

Receipts at Kansas City for the week were 38,505 cattle, 5,025 calves, 48,550 hogs, and 37,000 sheep, compared with 33,400 cattle, 550 calves, 38,900 hogs, 33,225 sheep, last week, and 34,400 cattle, 4,275 calves, 62,285 hogs, and 30,475 sheep a year ago.

Prices at Kansas City for fat cattle declined every day except Friday, when demand was sufficient to effect a clearance. Prices for the week are 50 to 75 cents net lower, with the biggest decline in heavy steers. Choice handy weight grades and yearlings declined the least. The top price on Tuesday was \$10, but on the close the top for choice steers was \$9.60. Late in the week no prime steers arrived. Cows and heifers declined 35 to 50 cents, with the best sows selling up to \$7.50 and heifers up to \$8.75. Veal calves were 75 cents to \$1 lower. The early movement of dairy calves to Eastern markets is starting and is responsible for the decline in prices. The extent of the demand for all classes of livestock will depend on developments in the labor situation.

Prices for thin cattle broke 35 to 50 cents. Demand was fairly large. There was considerable inquiry for fleshy feeders, and buying on the part of grazers was active. Most of the thin steers sold at \$7.50 to \$8.75, fleshy feeders up to \$9.25.

Demand for hogs at Kansas City late Wednesday and Thursday de-

creased materially, and prices dropped \$1 to \$1.25. Friday the market was up 25 cents, closing the week with an average net loss of \$1. Uncertainty as to the outcome of the packing house labor dispute was the cause of the drop in prices. The top price was \$9.25, and bulk of sales \$9.25 to \$9.85. Pigs and stock hogs continued in active demand and retained the high price level of the season, top \$11.75 and bulk \$10.50 to \$11.50.

The demand for sheep and lambs was fairly active, liberal receipts and lower prices elsewhere forced prices here down 50 to 75 cents. On the close fat lambs are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.85, ewes \$5 to \$5.75, wethers \$6 to \$6.50, and yearlings \$7.50 to \$8.25. A few bunches of weighty short lambs sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Demand for the better classes of horses and mules was active this week at steady prices. Ordinary and common kinds continued to sell slowly. General demand is below normal for this season of the year.

Dairy and Poultry Decline

Dairy and poultry products showed further declines at Kansas City this week. Packing butter was quoted a cent lower and the egg market closed weak.

The following quotations on dairy products are reported at Kansas City: Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 40c a pound; bulk butter, 42 to 44c; packing butter, 15c; butterfat, 38c.

The following quotations on poultry products are given at Kansas City: Eggs—Firsts, 25c a dozen; seconds, 19c; selected case lots, 28c. Live poultry products during the week showed little change, but the demand was weak. The following prices were reported:

Live Poultry—Hens, 29c; broilers, 50c; springs, 40c; old roosters and staggy young cocks, 15c; young roosters, 22c; turkey hens and young toms, 40c; old turkey toms, 37c; ducks, 27c; geese, fat and full feathered, 15c.

Hides and Pelts

Not much change in the market for hides and pelts is reported. At Kansas City the following prices are announced:

Hides—Green salted, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 4c; grubby hides, 3c; dry flint hides, 9 to 11c; horse hides, \$2 to \$3; hog skins, 10 to 20c apiece; sheep pelts, dry and in full wool, 6 to 8c a pound.

Disk is Farmer's Friend

Without proper preparation of the seedbed a good crop cannot be raised. For the preparation of the seedbed I know of no implement equal to the disk harrow. Fundamentally the disk harrow owes its superiority to the fact that the distance between the disk is so slight that all the cut surface is thoroughly loosened and pulverized. No large clods are left. There are also many other advantages that might be mentioned.

It leaves the ground level with no ridges or furrows. This is true only where double disking or "lapping half," is practiced. We are obliged to do everything possible to leave our ground level here, in order to facilitate irrigation. Probably in dry farming regions in which the soil blows, single disking will be the better method.

If the disk is the implement first used in the spring it kills practically all the first crop of weeds, thus preventing them from robbing the soil of fertility and moisture before the use of the plow. When used before the plow, thoroughly pulverized soil is turned under and the large clods left by the plow remain on or near the surface, where they may be broken up easily by the harrow.

Much of the planting in this locality is done late in the spring from May 15 to June 15, or even later. Usually in such cases the ground has remained for some time in a state of thoro preparation. During this time the main crop of weeds has sprouted. These weeds are killed by a light disking which also breaks up any crust that may be formed.

If the soil is loose it may be packed by setting the blades straight and putting on heavy weights.

Ralph Brown.

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Have you had trouble with your gas engine? Perhaps this will disappear if you get the chart which the engineering editor of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has prepared on locating and remedying gas engine troubles. The directions which accompany it are clear and concise, and cover stationary farm engines and also the engines in farm trucks, tractors or motor cars. This chart will be an excellent thing to hang up in your engine house or garage. It may be obtained for 15 cents in stamps or coin; address the Farm Engineering Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

MANY farmers are complaining about the high freight rates that are being charged for shipping their farm products to market, and say that in some instances the prices paid for such products are not sufficient to pay the freight bill. Early adjustment of this situation must be made if farmers are to be expected to plant the normal acreage of farm crops this spring. Farmers in many counties in Kansas have written me that they have been finding it quite unprofitable to ship hay to Kansas City on account of the high freight charges and the low prices paid for the hay. Truck growers in South Texas in some instances have not been able to sell their products in Chicago, Kansas City and other Northern markets for enough to pay the freight or the express charges. Citrus fruit growers in California are piling up their oranges and lemons and say they will let this fruit rot unless freight rates are lowered so that they can market it to some advantage.

Freights Advance 100 Per Cent

Railroads must find some way of reducing their operating expenses and must reduce their shipping charges. There is no doubt that at the present time the charges are more than the traffic will bear, and if no relief is promised farmers will reduce the acreage originally planned for many of their crops. Freight charges on grains and grain products have advanced 100 per cent since the passage of the Federal War Revenue act by the Government. There is also a war tax on freight of 3 per cent which places an additional burden upon the producers.

Farmers also are asking relief from unfair competition with farm products from foreign countries. The killing of the Fordney Emergency Tariff measure thru President Wilson's veto, was a great disappointment to grain growers and livestock men in every part of the Nation. It is thought now that when Congress meets in extra session on April 11 its members will act quickly on an agricultural emergency tariff measure and the indications are that it will pass within 10 days after the session opens. The sentiment is strong that the importation of wheat, wool, and other agricultural products in the United States should be stopped by the application of an embargo. This action it is said is favored by the new Secretary of Agriculture. President Harding it is said is inclined to quick action for bringing immediate relief to farmers in every reasonable way possible. Senator Capper is doing everything within his power to get Congress to give all proposed agricultural legislation early attention.

It is evident to everyone that American farm products of high quality produced on high priced lands with high priced labor under our present plan are brought into unfair competition with inferior products produced in Canada and foreign countries on cheap lands with farm help employed at comparatively low wages and paid in depreciated currency. Congress in justice to patriotic American farmers who made it possible to win the war should pass speedy legislation to save them from ruin and bankruptcy. Better trade relations should be established with foreign countries along the lines suggested by Herbert Hoover, our new Secretary of Commerce for the way out of industrial depression is to develop reciprocal export markets with friendly nations of the world.

New Marketing Plans Proposed

Farmers also realize now more than ever the need of studying the market conditions of the world as well as of the Nation and are making a serious effort to work out a better plan of handling and shipping their products. Fruit growers thru their representatives at the call of the American Farm Bureau Federation will hold a meeting in Chicago at the Congress hotel April 5 and the meeting will be in charge of C. H. Gustafson, director of co-operative marketing. Every State Farm Bureau Federation has been requested to send a delegate at least one official representative of its fruit growers. The ratification meeting of the Farmers' Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen will convene in the La Salle hotel in Chicago at 10 a. m. on April 6. The Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee will hold its second meeting in Chicago on April 7. These meetings no doubt will result in the adoption of plans that will insure better and more

Railroads and the Farmers

High Freight Charges Wipe Out Crop Profits

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

profitable marketing systems for farm products in the near future.

Crop conditions in the Southwest and Kansas continue satisfactory for the most part. There has been no damage to wheat from winterkilling, and no serious damage from dry weather or insect activity. Green bugs have appeared in Montgomery county where they did considerable damage according to a report made by Dr. S. J. Hunter, entomologist of the University of Kansas. Some districts in Reno and Franklin counties also have reported the presence of this pest. Prospects for good crops of peaches, plums, cherries, apples, apricots were good until the cold wave came on March 20 and 21. As many trees were in full bloom at that time it is feared that the heavy frosts and the freeze that visited many sections on those dates may cause the loss of much of this fruit.

In the last weekly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending Tuesday, March 22, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, says:

"Owing to the warm weather during the past week, crops have made a good growth, gardens are starting in excellent order and alfalfa and pastures are beginning to get green. In the southeast and south central sections of the state, a rain amounting to approximately 1/4 inch fell on Sunday, March 13, but in other parts of the state, no rain of any consequence was reported. High winds prevailed for a number of days but very little damage from this cause is shown by county agents. The soil is in good condition for working but is deficient in moisture for crop growth and is reported as being extremely dry in the central third of the state. Fields are also somewhat dry in the southeast.

"Spring work is well advanced, practically all the oats are sown, three-fourths of the barley seeded and from 30 to 50 per cent of the Irish potato acreage is planted in the Kaw Valley district. Corn ground is being prepared and in some of the southern counties the first planting has already started in a small way.

"County agents this week report the presence of green bugs in wheat fields of Franklin, Reno, and Montgomery counties but with no particular damage apparent as yet. Cut worms and alfalfa aphids are present and retarding alfalfa growth especially in fields seeded last fall. Fruit trees are in bloom earlier than usual but were still in good condition when reports were made on Saturday. Freezing at any time now would be very harmful to horticultural interests in Kansas this year."

Allen—Wheat is excellent this spring despite the fact that a good rain is needed. Corn plowing has been nearly completed and a few farmers will begin to plant April 1. We are having excellent weather. Stock is in good condition. There will soon be plenty of pasture.—T. E. Whitlow, March 18.

Brown—Early sown oats are germinating satisfactorily. Wheat is excellent and pastures are getting green. We have had ideal spring weather so far but a good rain is needed. We have had plenty of wind but no damage has been done. Apricot trees are beginning to bloom. Farmers are very busy. Help is plentiful. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 47c; cream, 32c and eggs are 21c; hogs, \$9.—A. C. Dannenberg, March 19.

Butler—Wheat is excellent. Oats are sprouting but are in need of a good rain. Feed is plentiful and stock is in good condition. There are very few stock hogs and therefore they are very high. All of the farm women are trying to raise as many chickens as possible. Eggs sell for 18c and butter is 30c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, March 19.

Cheyenne—We had a good shower March 5 and a rain and snow on March 7 and altogether the precipitation amounted to 1/2 inch. The weather has been spring-like since and wheat is making satisfactory growth. Alfalfa meadows are becoming green and indications are that there will be early pasture. Farmers are preparing ground for spring crops and sowing oats and barley. The acreage of oats and barley will be larger than last year. Wheat brings \$1.20; corn from 40c to 50c; barley 35c.—F. M. Hurlock, March 18.

Clay—We have been having very warm weather. Wheat and alfalfa are growing satisfactorily but a good rain is needed. Oats are germinating. Potatoes and gardens are being planted. Farmers are doing road work and preparing corn ground. Wheat sells for \$1.25; corn, 45c; butter, 35c; buttermilk, 32c and hogs are \$8.75; eggs, 19c; potatoes, \$1.75; oats, 35c.—P. R. Forslund, March 19.

Cloud—We had a light rain with a little snow March 7 and 8 which put the surface of the ground in better condition and has stopped soil drifting in the fields. Oats sowing is completed and farmers are planting potatoes and making gardens. Some chicks are hatched and a number of incubators have been started. Alfalfa is making a good beginning but some fields which were sown last spring show a poor stand. Fruit buds are swelling and show no signs of damage by freezing. Farm help is plentiful and wages are reasonable. Feed is rather scarce.—W. H. Plumly, March 18.

Cowley—We are still having excellent spring weather. We had a good shower on March 13 which was excellent on the wheat and oats. Newly sown fields of oats are getting green and there is a good stand. There are green bugs in the alfalfa and they are beginning to spread to the wheat and oats. Farmers are preparing corn ground and if the weather continues warm there will be some corn planted next week.—L. Thurber, March 18.

Doniphan—We are having unusually warm weather for March. Farmers are sowing oats and grass seed and preparing the corn ground. Nearly all of the sales have been held. Hogs sell well but horses and mules do not bring good prices. Corn is worth 50c; wheat, \$1.50; butter, 25c and oats are 45c; hogs, \$10; eggs, 21c; hens, 22c.—B. B. Ellis, March 16.

Elk—We are having unusually warm weather. On March 18 the thermometer stood at 90 degrees. Oat fields are getting green and wheat is excellent despite the fact that a good rain is needed. Alfalfa is well advanced for March, in fact it is larger than usual. A few farmers have planted corn. We expect early grass this spring. Several coyote drives have been held and were successful. Eggs are hatching very well this spring.—D. W. Lockhart, March 18.

Ellsworth—Dry windy weather still continues and the top of the soil is very dry but wheat is making some growth and early oats are coming up despite the dry weather. Peach and apricot trees are in full bloom and other fruit so far advanced that a freeze will kill it. Butter is worth 40c and eggs are 18c.—W. L. Reed, March 19.

Ford—The weather is warm and windy. Wheat is excellent but oats and barley need rain to bring them up to a good stand. Potatoes and gardens are being planted. Stock is on wheat pasture and is in good condition but should be taken off by April. According to township trustees' report there is not much old wheat in farmers' hands.—John Zurbuchen, March 19.

Franklin—The weather is very warm and dry. Wheat is growing satisfactorily. Oats sowing has been completed and the early sown is up. Grass is growing well and cattle are being turned on the bluegrass. A few farmers are pasturing their wheat. The price of all produce is lower and also all grain.—E. D. Gillette, March 18.

Gray—We have had the mildest winter we have had for a number of years. Spring work is well advanced and wheat is in good condition. More moisture would be welcome but nothing is suffering yet. A large acreage of barley and oats is being sown. Many public sales are being held but prices for stock are low. Grain of all kinds is being sold at a loss to the grower. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 43c; barley, 45c; kafir, 60c and eggs are 22c.—A. E. Alexander, March 18.

Greenwood—We are still having dry weather but on March 6 we had a few light showers which did good in extreme southeast part of the county. Wheat looks excellent. A large acreage of the early sown oats look well but a large acreage is very uneven and some

will not germinate until it rains. Peach trees are nearly in full bloom. Eggs are worth 22c; seed potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2.—John H. Fox, March 18.

Harvey—Wheat and alfalfa are excellent but a good rain would help them considerably. Livestock is in good condition. There are good prospects for fruit this year. Wheat is worth \$1.30; corn, 40c; butter, 30c and eggs are 20c; potatoes, \$1.20.—H. W. Frouly, March 18.

Haskell—We had a light snow the past week but the weather is warm again. Wheat is making rapid growth. Early sown oats are coming up. Barley seeding has been nearly completed. Potato planting has been completed and gardens are being made. Fruit trees are in bloom. A few public sales are being held and cattle bring good prices but there is a slow sale for horses and implements.—H. E. Tegarden, March 12.

Lincoln—We are having excellent spring weather but a good rain is needed. Wheat and grass are getting green. Oats sowing has been almost completed and a number of gardens have been made. Some flax will be sown this spring. Farmers are doing most of their own work. Flour is worth \$1.75; corn, 45c and oats are 35c; hogs, \$8.25; eggs, 21c; potatoes, 30c a pound and hired hands get \$35 a month.—J. W. Cline-Smith, March 19.

Logan—We are having excellent spring weather. Seeding of oats and barley has been completed and a good rain is needed. Wheat is excellent. Rough feed is plentiful and stock is in good condition. A few public sales are being held and cattle sell very well and machinery is very high but demand for horses is poor.—T. J. Daw, March 19.

Nemaha—We have had a mild winter and wheat is excellent but the acreage is much smaller than that of previous years. More oats are being sown than usual and of a better grade. Early fruit is in bloom and indications are that there will be a large fruit crop. We have had just one day of sleighing the past winter. Wheat is worth \$1.45; corn, 45c and seed oats are 55c.—A. A. McCord, March 16.

Neosho and Wilson—Oats sowing has been completed and most of the crop has made a good start. Wheat is excellent but we are in need of rain as the ground is very hard. Some flax has been sown but not much will be planted. Potato planting has been completed. Cattle are getting poor on dry feed. There are not many stock hogs. A number of farmers are holding their wheat. Farm implements are very high. Wheat is worth \$1.40; corn, 50c; butter, 40c; flax, \$1.25; seed flax, \$1.75 and oats are 40c; eggs are 19c; seed potatoes, \$1.50; hired hands, \$30 to \$40.—A. Anderson, March 19.

Norton—There is plenty of moisture. Wheat is rather small and a number of fields have a poor stand. Farmers are planting potatoes. Rye which was sown for pasture is good. Hog raising is increasing and more sows will be kept than for many years. The farmers are giving more attention to cows, chickens and other side lines.—Sam Teaford, March 18.

Osage—Potato planting has been completed. Farmers are planting only enough for their own use on account of the home grown seed being so scabby and Red River seed potatoes being scarce and high in price. Farmers are putting oats in with the disk. The ground has been too wet to plow where it was not fall plowed. Pastures are advertised at \$6 and \$8 a head but not many pastures will be filled at that price. Wheat is excellent. Oats are worth 40c; eggs 19c and corn, 40c.—H. L. Ferris, March 19.

Pottawatomie—Oats sowing will be completed this week. We are beginning to need rain for the oats and wheat. Farmers are preparing the ground for corn. Alfalfa and bluegrass are getting green. The bottom has fallen out of the egg market. Eggs are worth 20c and butter is 40c; wheat, \$1.40; corn, 40c; flour, \$2.65; cornmeal, 4c a pound.—P. E. Austin, March 18.

Republic—The weather is very warm, windy and dry. Wheat and oats especially are needing rain. Some wheat fields are showing dead and yellow spots in them. Oats sowing is completed but it will not grow much until it rains. A few public sales are being held and prices are getting higher. Hogs were up a little but are down again. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 40c and oats are 29c; eggs, 19c.—E. L. Shepard, March 19.

Riley—Ground is getting dry and wheat is in need of a good rain. Some fields have been injured by winds. Oats sowing has been nearly completed but this crop is in need of rain. Cattle are in good condition. Pastures are getting green. Wheat is worth \$1.40 and hogs 9c; eggs, 20c.—P. O. Hawkinson, March 18.

Roos—Wheat fields are needing rain as some of the wheat is turning yellow. Oat fields are getting green. A number of farmers are planting potatoes. Wheat is worth \$1.25; corn, 40c; butter, 30c; cream, 35c and oats are 50c.—C. O. Thomas, March 18.

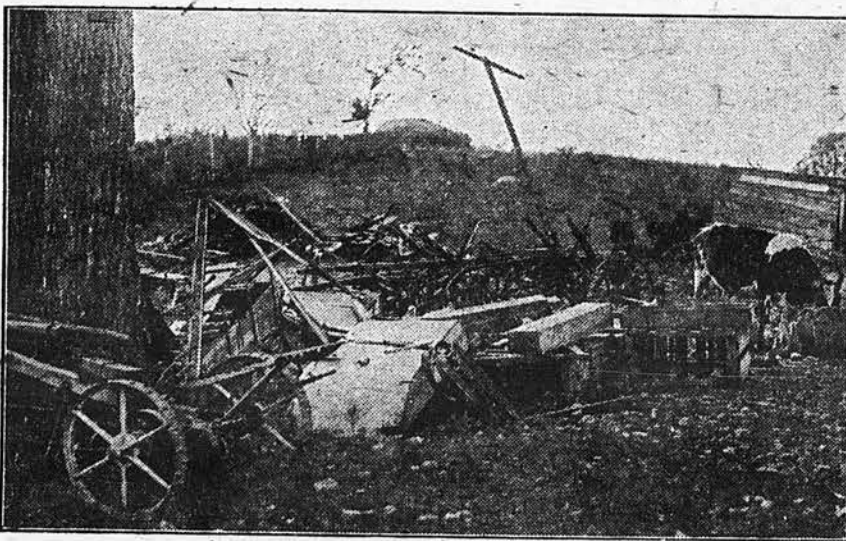
Rush—We are having good growing weather but a good rain is needed for growing crops. Farmers have completed sowing oats and are planting potatoes. An unusually large acreage of potatoes will be planted this spring. A general revival of business seems to be at hand. Seed potatoes are selling at \$1.50 to \$1.75; eggs, 23c and wheat is \$1.30; buttermilk, 38c.—A. E. Grunwald, March 16.

Saline—High winds have caused soil to dry out and a good rain is needed. Some wheat has been damaged by winds. Peaches, apricots and pears are blooming and indications are that there will be a good crop. Potato planting has been completed. Sales are numerous and everything is bringing good prices. Seeding of oats and barley has been completed. The pig crop is small this spring. Rough feed is plentiful. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 50c; butter, 40c; buttermilk, 44c and oats are 40c; eggs, 17c and 18c; potatoes from \$1.25 to \$1.75.—J. P. Nelson, March 19.

Sherman—Winter wheat in some fields is large enough to make good pasture. Very little spring wheat is being sown. A considerable amount of barley is being planted instead of wheat; it is one of our best paying crops here. Cattle bring better prices at public sales than they do at Kansas City. Barley brings 40c; spring wheat \$1.20; winter wheat, \$1.35; ear corn, 25c to 35c; buttermilk, 40c and 47c when shipped direct and eggs are 25c; hogs, \$7 to \$8.—J. B. Moore, March 10.

Stafford—The weather continues windy and dry and the soil is getting very hard and crusty. Wheat is making a good growth. Some oats have been sown and potatoes and gardens are being planted. All kinds of livestock have wintered well and will go on grass in good condition. Fruit buds are still all right. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 45c; butter, 24c and eggs are 16c.—H. A. Kachelman, March 19.

No farm home is complete without its local newspaper, its farm paper and its daily paper.



Scenes Like This One Run the Item of Depreciation Up High, and They are Far too Common on Many American Farms Today.

Stormy End to Session

(Continued from Page 11.)

John H. Crawford of Wichita, not confirmed by the senate.

Public Utilities Commission

Judge Clyde M. Reed of Parsons. Fred S. Jackson of Topeka. Representative Jesse W. Greenleaf of Kiowa.

Other Appointments

State oil inspector, four-year term—Harve H. Motter, Olathe.

State grain inspector—J. S. Hart, Randall, reappointed.

State board of administration, four-year term—Representative E. L. Barker, Eureka, reappointed; Representative Ernest N. Underwood, Arrington.

Member state tax commission, four-year term—Representative C. D. Foster, Ness City.

State fire marshal—L. T. Hussey, Lyndon, reappointed.

State board of health—Dr. H. L. Aldrich, Caney; Dr. O. H. Lerrigo, Topeka; Dr. O. D. Walker, Salina, all reappointed.

State bank commissioner—Frank H. Foster, Fort Scott.

Member of advisory commission of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium—J. A. Milligan, Garnett.

School Code Commission

By Governor Allen—Sheffield Ingalls of Atchison; Prof. C. E. Rarick, professor of rural school education at Fort Hays Normal school, Hays.

By Lieutenant Governor Huffman—Senator J. M. Johnson of Hiawatha; Senator Paul H. Kimball of Parsons.

By Speaker Harvey—Representative Ida M. Walker of Norton; Representative Minnie J. Grinstead of Liberal.

One more member to be appointed by Miss L. E. Wooster, superintendent of public instruction.

Cows and Hens Will Win

(Continued from Page 10.)

contains about 80 per cent of water, and in many cases a cow cannot eat enough of it to make nutrients to support her milk production. When grain is not fed the palatable pasture stimulates milk production at the sacrifice of her body, and she becomes thin and her milk production is eventually cut down. Too many of our farmers rely too much on our native pastures. They are usually quite good during the spring and early summer, but later on they dry up and if the cows are not fed additional grain or silage decrease in flow rapidly and are in a thin condition for winter milking. The use of silage for summer feeding is gaining in popularity and will make the dairy farmer less dependent upon the use of pasture. Excellent results have been obtained from the use of Sweet clover and Sudan grass for summer pasture.

The Farmers' Income Tax

The difficulties encountered in making out your farm Income Tax Return to the Government, is in not knowing just what is income and what are proper items of deduction. "The Farmer and the Income Tax" is a book containing the Income Tax Law and, also, contains questions and answers arranged by an Income Tax Expert, who analyzed the statements and made out the Income Tax Returns for more than 3,500 farmers.

This book, and also the simplicity Farm Record Book can be obtained free and postpaid by sending a yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 a year, or with a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Our supply is limited—order today. Address Income Tax Dept., Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Castor oil probably is the most satisfactory oil for use on shoes that are to be polished. Apply the oil lightly to the clean, dry shoe, and rub it into the leather until dry. If the application is light the shoe may be polished immediately, although it is better to wait until the next morning. If the oil is applied too heavily it will be difficult to polish the shoes satisfactorily even after two or three trials.

Boots and shoes are peculiarly subject to damage after they have become soaking wet while being worn. The wet leather is soft and therefore readily stretches out of shape. The stitches cut thru the wet leather much more easily than thru dry leather, and wet soles and heels wear away rapidly.

The Real Estate Market Place

Buy, sell, or exchange your real estate here. Real estate advertisements on this page (in small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 75 cents an agate line each issue. Study these ads, write a good one and figure its cost. Send money order, draft or check with your ad.

There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

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

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

WELL IMPROVED dairy ranch for sale or trade. J. M. Mason, Owner, Caney, Kan.

FOR SALE—400 acres, 240 in cult., 160 pasture; fine bottom land; well improved. Write owner. M. A. Bonham, Protection, Kansas.

590 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom, bal. pasture. Price \$110, part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

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

60-A. FARM, well imp. Rich soil for wheat, corn, alfalfa. Crop included, poss. soon. Peter Hoffman, Owner, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 160 plowed, 150 pasture, 40 in alfalfa, highly improved, 2 miles town. \$85 per acre, terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

TWO 80'S 120, 160; well improved; choice locations. Priced right for quick sale. Immediate possession. Come at once. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

BUY IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS where corn, wheat, and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. S. H. D. Warner & Co., 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

INVESTORS, speculators, homeseekers—We make specialty on Ness county land. Let us show you what we have to offer. Write for list. Whitmer Land Co., Utica, Kansas.

800-ACRE FARM, \$22.50 PER ACRE All level tractor land. 5 miles to station. Well, house, stable, etc. 640 acres 2 and 3 wire fence. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kan.

GRAHAM CO., KAN., half section, 5 miles Hill City. 310 a. in cult. 100 in wheat, 1/2 goes with place. \$35 per acre. \$4,000 down, balance 7%. Ray Law, Hill City, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND Good smooth land from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.

TWO LANE COUNTY BARGAINS 160 acres, unimproved, \$3,200, 640 acres with 160 acres wheat, all level, \$25 an acre. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER, \$2,500. 7 miles east of Liberal. \$1,200 cash, bal. yearly payments. Small improvements. 100 acres cultivation. Good sandy soil. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS Ness county raised 3,000,000 bushels wheat in 1920. Has 200,000 acres fine wheat now. Write for list and county map. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

LET ME SELL YOU A FARM in the Oak ley country. Wheat and barley making \$50 to \$75 acre. Corn and all feed crops fine. Good tractor land, \$30 to \$50. For list write. A. H. Wilson, Oakley, Kansas.

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

2,720 ACRES choice Kearney Co., Kan., land. All perfectly level buffalo grass land. Some improvements, 160 a. in cultivation. \$15 per acre, one-half cash, balance in 2 years at 7%. Agents protected. Write Owner, 418 South Broadway, Santa Ana, California.

MUST SELL this fine farm home, 341 acres adjoining good town, Lane county, Kan. 2 blocks from high school, improvements extra good, 120 acres fine wheat, smooth as a floor. Price \$55.00 per acre for quick sale. Mansfield Investment and Realty Co., Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

THE BEST present investment is land and the best place to buy land is in Ness Co., Kansas. All sized tracts from 160 acres to 10,000 acres improved and unimproved at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre. Some exchanges. Agents protected. A. W. Buxton, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE A square section of wheat land, 11 miles east of Garden City. Unimproved, black loam, all can be cultivated. Wheat made in this neighborhood last year from 20 to 40 bu. per acre. Price \$30 per acre. Exchange up to \$10,000. Write F. M. Wallace, or Pierceville State Bank, Pierceville, Kansas.

480 ACRES Decatur Co., Kan. 100 in wheat, 10 a. alfalfa. Good 11-room house, barn, sheds, chicken house, 2 granaries—1 steel. Well water in house and pasture. 2 windmills, 1 in pasture. 12 miles county seat. R. F. D. and telephone. \$55 per acre or \$26,400, a bargain for cash. Write Mrs. R. Miller, Box 156, Hot Springs, S. Dakota.

FOR SALE—Seven sections of fine level wheat land, now all in grass. Located near the county seat town of Syracuse, Hamilton Co., Kan. Will be sold in 1/4, 1/2, or whole sections to suit purchaser. Price \$17.50 to \$20.00 per acre, on easy terms at 6%. For information, write the owner, W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyoming.

FARM HOME 160 acres, 22 miles K. C., rock road most way; 30 alfalfa; 50 clover; 90 pasture; living water; 5-room house; cellar; large barn; stanchions, etc.; belongs to estate must be sold; \$100 per acre, think of it, at Kansas City's door.

MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY, 415 Bonfield Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY, KANSAS 80 acres, 3 miles Ottawa, well improved; plenty water; shade; natural gas. Will sacrifice, extra good terms. Write owner, 134 acres, 5 miles Ottawa, good improvements; 100 acres wheat; 20 alfalfa; all good rich land. \$125 per acre. Extra good terms. Possession. Spangler Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

160 A., all till. and level; 100 cult., well improved; silo. 4 mi. Conway, 6,000 people. \$50 per a., terms. Durham & Co., Conway, Ark.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Rich Arkansas land. Fine farms, both bottom and uplands. Cotton, corn, alfalfa and stock farms. Healthy climate, fine water, hard surfaced roads, fine schools and college. Write me what you want. Liberal terms. Progressive community. W. O. Scroggin, Morrilton, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAND AND CLIMATE are worth knowing about. 500 acres of river bottom soil. Alfalfa, grain, corn, fruit and stock. \$60,000. Easy terms. Write L. M. Culver Real Estate Co., Chico, Butte Co., Calif.

COLORADO

315 ACRES, 12 miles from Strasburg. Well improved. Only \$32 per acre. Address Box 183, Strasburg, Colorado.

COLORADO FARMS of any size, irrigated or non-irrigated. Near Denver. Send for free booklet V-3. The Zang Investment Co., American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

320 ACRES of good farm land, 4 miles east and 12 miles north of Ft. Morgan, Colo. Good 10x20 frame house, 80 acres under cultivation and fenced. Price \$5,500. Terms, 1/4 down, balance in 3, 4, and 5 year payments. Mrs. Rebecca Weekly, Terra Bella, Calif.

FOR SALE—440 a. grain and stock ranch on western slope. Good buildings, land partly improved. Value can be doubled in few years. Three separate water rights. Altitude 6,800. Ideal climate. Adjoins range and school. 8 miles county seat. Rural route. \$30 acre. Save agent's commission. Write R. W. Ampsper, Glenwood Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE: 320 acres San Luis Valley, Colorado farm, 2 1/2 miles of town, fair improvements, all under irrigation, on best ditch in state. In consolidated school district. 240 acres of this farm is a fine stand of alfalfa and cut 800 tons hay last season for spring crops. The other 80 is ready for spring crops. This is one of the finest farms on the market today, and at the price will pay 10% on purchase price as a rental proposition. Price \$150 per acre. \$30,000 cash, balance 6%.

ELMER E. FOLEY, Wichita, Kansas.

BEST LANDS

Nothing better in East Colorado; farms and ranches; lowest prices; best terms; write for facts and lists. R. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLO.

MISSOURI

TRADES made everywhere. Describe property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozarks and list of cheap farms, all sizes, best of terms. Durnell Land Co., Cabool, Missouri.

FREE LIST describing Ozarks. 75 farms, dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and tobacco land. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST of improved and unimproved gently rolling, valley and bottom farms \$15 to \$50 per acre. J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

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

DO YOU WANT TO BUY 40 acres or more land, improved or unimproved? Monthly payments. S. E. Missouri. We have it. Shuck Inv. Co., 214 Frisco Bldg., Joplin, Mo.

MICHIGAN

FARMS—Fruit, grain, dairy. For booklet list, write Hanson Agency, Hart, Mich.

40 ACRES, 6 miles county seat, cleared, level. House, barn, well; \$800, \$200 cash, \$15 month. Evans-Thiney Co., Fremont, Mich.

MINNESOTA

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

MONTANA

BUY MONTANA FARMS while prices are low. Good fertile soil. Little cash required. Write William H. Frazer, Vice Pres. Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Saco, Mont.

NEW MEXICO

HOMESTEADS—Can direct you to desirable 640 acre homesteads in New Mexico. Send \$1.00 for map and booklet giving full information. L. F. Harrington, Santa Fe, N. M.

NEBRASKA

PIERCE CO. FARMS for sale. 80 and 160 acre tracts, extra well improved. Good soil, roads, school, water, bldgs., etc. \$90 to \$150 per a. Terms. Will consider trades if close. D. C. Dehler, Pierce, Neb., Owner.

NORTH DAKOTA

WANT TO correspond with parties who want to buy a good 600-acre sure crop farm. 2 mi. to market. A. C. Nedrud, Logan, N. D.

MR. RENTER—Investigate this 160-acre farm with all modern improvements. For prices and terms, write Harvey Sutton, Lisbon, North Dakota.

NEW YORK

\$11,000 INCOME—1920 100 acre alfalfa farm. A-1 buildings, near town. \$14,000. Request catalog. COUGHLIN'S FARM CLEARING HOUSE 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

NEVADA

LAND—Write for particulars regarding unusually rich river bottom irrigated alfalfa land. In this valley alfalfa cropped for 25 years without reseeded, 5 to 8 tons to acre. Fine opportunity. Owner, J. B. Daniel, Lovelock, Nevada.

OKLAHOMA

N. E. OKLA. low meadow land, 190 a., 100 cult., 60 meadow, 30 pasture, 4-r. house, 2 barns, good water. 3 mi. town, 1/2 to school. \$60 acre. Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Oklahoma.

100 ACRES dry black bottom land. Practically all in cultivation. Fair improvements. 4 1/2 mi. good R. R. town in this county. Good neighborhood. \$45 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

TEXAS

160 ACRES in Lower Rio Grande Valley; will accept part trade of good property. Other bargains. L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Tex.

10 ACRES WITH OIL DEASE in Harris county, Texas. Sell at once. Howard Kubotera, Box 771, Kimball, Neb.

THE GREAT WHEAT BELT of North Texas offers exceptionally good opportunity for homes and high class investments. 20,000 acres perfectly smooth land for sale in tracts of 160 and up. Soil 2 to 4 feet deep. Price \$15 to \$25 per acre. 1/4 cash, balance five equal annual payments. This land is close to a good county seat town. For sale by Wm. Hembrow, The Land Man, Caldwell, Kan.

WYOMING

SOUTHEAST WYOMING grain, alfalfa, dairy farms. \$30 up. Terms easier than renting east. No hot winds. No alkali. W. F. Whitehead, Hillsdale, Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE LETCHWORTH & SON, Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for farm bargains.

GROW WHEAT—I can show you the lowest priced good wheat land in the world. Write me for particulars. C. W. Maxey, Gage, Okla.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

8% MORTGAGES FOR SALE. Ask questions. Junkin & Avant, Miami, Florida.

GET BUSY Land is the only thing cheap on earth, not being made today. Buy this spring and make \$5.00 per acre on \$15.00 land in six months. For further information, write R. & G. Inv. Co., 417 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

\$700 Secures 150 A. With Horses, 3 cows, machinery; 100 acres tillage; 2,000 cords wood; good house, 50-ft. barn; \$1,700, easy terms. Page 35 new spring catalog 1100 bargains. Strout Agency, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TWO GOOD BUYS 640 acres, improved. Gray Co., Kansas. 100 acres alfalfa land. Price \$30 per acre. Merchandise stock, building and residence, good business point, clear; for clear land. Price \$36,000. Look this up. R. & G. Inv. Co., 417 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

Farm & Ranch Loans Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate Quick Service. Liberal Option. Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. Weeks & Shackelford, 1023 E. 31 St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Ranches and farms. Would like to list good income property. E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Oklahoma.

FARMS, CITY PROPERTY, merchandise for sale and exchange. Send for list. Hoarford Investment & Mortgage Company, 824 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Some western Kansas land, must be cheap. Marsh Urie, Topeka, Kansas.

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

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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

AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, 5671, Springfield, Ill.

\$100,000 CONCERN WANTS AGENTS TO take orders for gas mask raincoats at half regular price, sells itself, 2 coats day means big day's wages. We deliver and collect. Selling outfit free by return mail—no red tape. Dept. D, Lewis Raincoat Co., Cleveland, O.

SERVICES OFFERED

HAIR GOODS FROM COMBINGS AND dolls repaired. Fields, Topeka, Kan.

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

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—COW AND horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frislan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUY A GOOD GARAGE BUSINESS, TOOLS and equipment from owner. J. L. Anderson, Agenda, Kan.

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., 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, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 12c per word on four consecutive time orders. This rate does not apply on real estate advertising. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,250,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 70 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm-Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS HUNDREDS Railway Mail Clerks immediately. \$135 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 15, Rochester, N. Y.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KANSAS City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

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

GET A GOOD JOB—WORK FOR UNCLE Sam. Men and women needed. \$1,400, \$1,600, \$1,800 at start. Railway mail clerk and other "exams" soon. Let our expert, former U. S. government examiner, prepare you. Write today for free booklet. D 14, Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

BEEKEEPING

BEEES IN DOVETAILED HIVES, \$12 COLONY. B. Salisbury, Tescott, Kan.

FOR SALE

AUTOISTS, "SAVIORGAS" EASILY MIXED. Saves gas. Decarbonizer. Recipe 10c coin. Hawthorne Co., Roslyn, Wash.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT HEPLER, KAN., April 4th, garage building, tools, accessories and all equipment. Write for description. Hardin Bros., Hepler, Kan.

FARMERS, I HAVE A FORMULA FOR THE cure of Hog Cholera. We used it years ago and proved very good then. Ingredients can be bought very cheaply. Send me one dollar for recipe. John Truan, Corwin, Kansas.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—SANDWICH POWER HAY press. Earl Searcy, Rossville, Kan.

NEW 18-36 AVERY CHEAP FOR QUICK sale. John Duesing, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SALE, 20-40 CASE ENGINE AND 30-46 Separator. L. H. Stuckey, Moline, Kansas.

AVERY 10-BOTTOM PLOW, GOOD CONDITION, \$250.00. Shidler Bros., Lake City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—AVERY 18-36 TRACTOR, 6-horse. Sandwich sheller, nearly new. A. Lyon, Solomon, Kan.

WANTED—LARGE TWIN-CITY TRACTOR, large Avery or Rumely separator. W. F. Schlereth, Jetmore, Kan.

WALLIS TRACTOR, NEW P. & O. MOLD-board plow. Oliver four disc plow, \$1,000. Mark E. Johnson, Marquette, Kan.

FOR TRADE—12-25 AVERY TRACTOR and new 20-inch Avery separator for good 40-80 Avery tractor and plow. Lock Box 147, Harper, Kan.

FOR SALE—12-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, 25-32 Geyser separator. One 4 disc P. O. power lift plow. This rig out one season. Good condition. Dissolving partnership. Quick sale. \$1,900. C. D. Irwin, Chas. C. Lanback, Osage City, Kan.

TRACTORS

FOR SALE—12-25 CASE TRACTOR AND 4-14 Grand Detour plow in good condition. C. H. Prothe, R. 9, Paola, Kan.

FOR SALE—40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, RUN ten days since rebored, \$1,250. Ten-bottom plow, \$250 at Montezuma, Kan. Simon Unruh, Galva, Kan.

WALLIS TRACTOR 15-25. BRAND NEW with usual guarantee. Taken on claim settlement. Valve-in-head, cast black, removable sleeves, bore 4 1/2 in., stroke 5 1/2 in., bearings 2 1/2 in., gears all drop forged and hardened, enclosed in oil. Weight 3560. This tractor retails about \$1,750 f.o.b. Kansas City. Cash f.o.b. Kansas City will handle. What do you offer? Write quick or wire C. E. Bingham, Freight Claim Agent, The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS, 100 LBS., \$5.00. C. BOHM, Stratton, Colo.

HONEY CHOICE ALFALFA—TWO SIXTY-lb. cans, \$17.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

OUR CELEBRATED EXTRACTED HONEY at greatly reduced prices. Sixty pound can \$11.00. Case of two \$21.00. More \$20.00. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colorado.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH FROM the fields to the consumer. 100 pounds beautiful clean white table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid, \$7. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

"THEBESTO" 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.

TOBACCO.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 10 POUNDS, \$2.50; 20 pounds, \$4; 100 pounds, \$16. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

LUMBER AND BAILE TIES. HALL-McKEE, Emporia, Kan.

SAVE MONEY ON ALL BUILDING MATERIAL. Get our wholesale delivered prices on any building plan or repair job. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send name for big illustrated bargain bulletin. King Lumber Co., 1752 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SWEET CLOVER, 10 AND 15 CENTS. Henry Cox, Elsmore, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$9 PER BUSHEL SACKED. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

PURE COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN. J. H. Kilbuck, Ottawa, Kansas.

CANE SEED—BLACK AMBER, 60 CENTS bushel. Jay Andrews, Bloom, Kan.

PURE PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, \$2.50 per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE SUDAN, RECLEANED, 5c POUND. Sacks free. Willis Heater, Howard, Kan.

WILSON SOY BEANS. WRITE FOR SAMPLES and prices. J. R. Adams, Elk City, Kan.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50 per hundred. L. D. Reid, Norcat, Kan.

CHOICE RECLEANED WHITE SWEET clover, \$6 per bushel. Wayne Gray, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE-BERMUDA ONION PLANTS, POST-paid \$1.50 per 1000. Make big juicy onions. H. C. Pittman, Plant Farms, Cotulla, Texas. Largest of its kind in the world.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$7.00 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE—SHROCK KAFIR CORN, 2c per pound. Sacks free. Ves Stephenson, Hazelton, Kan.

WHITE HULLED SWEET CLOVER SEED, 10c per pound, sacks free. A. B. Rose, Madison, Kan.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, \$5.50, BAGS FREE my station. Herman Schulze, Route 3, Sedgwick, Kan.

RECLEANED ENGLISH BLUEGRASS seed, 20c per lb. freight prepaid. W. W. Fritz, De Soto, Kan.

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK DIRECT TO Planter. Catalogue Free. Hutchinson Nurseries, Kearney, Neb.

HOGMEN—PLANT ARTICHOKE, EQUALS summer pasture. 5c per pound. R. F. Tesson, Canadian, Texas.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, RE-cleaned, \$6 per bushel. Send for sample. Chas. Pierce, Atlanta, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—EVERBEARING, \$1.50 per 100. Dunlap, \$1. Selected plants. Ed Chenoweth, Ottawa, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, "DUNLAP" \$1.00 per hundred postpaid, \$6.50 per thousand. Wm. Banta, Overbrook, Kan.

KAFIR SEED, SUNRISE AND BLACK Hulled White, \$3.00 per 100. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kansas.

BIG GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY seed corn, \$2.50. Alfalfa seed, \$6 to \$9. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

WATERMELON SEED—TOM WATSON; pure; selected; 55c per pound. Postpaid. Cecil Tucker, Byron, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—SEED CORN, PRIDE OF SALINE and Commercial White, \$3 per bushel. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEHIGH EGGS, 108, \$7. Heasley's famous egg strain. Heavy layers. W. M. Busch, Mayfield, Kan.

100 BUSHELS SILVER MINE SEED CORN, 14 years carefully selected. 3c pound. Orange cane, 2 1/2c. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

ONION SETS, 60c PER PECK; \$2.00 PER bushel, good re-cleaned stock. Write for catalog. May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

FANCY WHITE BLOSSOM HULLED Sweet clover, direct from grower. Save dealer's profit. Request sample and price. J. F. Baker, Waverly, Kan.

FANCY, HIGH TEST, SEED CORN, HAND picked, tipped and butted. Dollar fifty bushel. Write for samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

YELLOW JERSEYS, NANCY HALLS, Southern Queen, Porto Rico, Red Bermuda, and Early Golden seed, \$2.25 bushel. Claude Morton, Osage City, Kansas.

SPANISH PEANUT SEED. RECLEANED, all the stems, sticks, pods, splits and dirt taken out, put in double sacks, freight collect \$5.50 per 100 pounds. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 69, Katy, Texas.

6 DELICIOUS APPLE TREES; \$1. 14 Concord Grape Vines, \$1. 100 Dunlap Strawberry plants, \$1. 100 Russian Mulberry for hedges, \$1. Postpaid, Catalog. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

BEST WHITE SWEET CLOVER, SPECIAL sale; satisfaction or money back; unequalled permanent pasture; sown hulled when you would alfalfa; sown on oats or thin wheat. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

KANSAS BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS, \$2.00 per 100. Dunlap Strawberry plants, \$1.00 per 100. Asparagus plants, \$1 per 100. Rhubarb plants, \$1.00 per dozen. Albert Tine, Route Na, Lawrence, Kansas.

SEED CORN—GOLDEN BEAUTY, DROUTH resisting, first premium Sedgwick county, medal San Francisco Exposition. Hand picked, nubbed, graded, \$3 bushel; 10 bushels or more, \$2.75 bushel. J. S. Brown, Mulvane, Kan.

GET MY PRICES ON PLANTS, SWEET potato and all other garden plants. Seed corn, Hildreth Yellow and White Corn Planter, \$1.25 per bushel. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan. Phone 1709.

CABBAGE PLANTS, EARLY FLAT Dutch. "Frostproof." From best Long Island seed. Postpaid, 500 \$1, 1000 \$1.75. Express, charges collect, 5000 \$5. Quick shipment. Delivery guaranteed. Reinhardt & Law, Ashburn, Ga.

PURE INSPECTED SEED OF BLACK-hull, Sunrise, and Pink kafir, Kansas Orange sorghum and Dwarf Yellow Milo for sale. Inspected by the Kansas Crot Improvement Association. For list of growers write to the secretary, S. C. Salmon, Manhattan, Kan.

MAKE YOUR 1921 GARDEN BETTER BY planting the famous Tift plants. Cabbage, onion, tomato and potato plants, all varieties, 500 postpaid, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; by express, \$2. Special price large lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tift Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

UNHULLED WHITE SWEET CLOVER, \$5; hulled and scarified, \$8; non-irrigated alfalfa seed, \$9, \$10.50, \$12 and \$13.50; Red Top, Orange cane, 70c; Ribbon cane, \$1; Darso, Schrock or white kafir, 75c, all per bushel; Sudan, 5c per lb.; seamless bags, 45c; Jute bags, 15c our track. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS, FULWOODS FROST proof will stand a temperature of fifteen degrees above zero. Plant now and have early cabbage. All leading varieties. Prices by express, 1,000 to 4,000 at \$2 per 1,000; 5,000 and over at \$1.50 per 1,000. By parcel post prepaid, 100 for 50c; 500 for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$2.50. Greater Baltimore tomato plants same prices as cabbage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. P. D. Fulwood, Dept. E, Tifton, Ga.

OUR FIELD GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS hardened through freezing weather will produce heads six weeks earlier than home grown plants. Well rooted. All varieties ready now. Postpaid 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. By express, 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$7.50. Earliana, Greater Baltimore and Stone tomato plants same price. Portorican Yam Sweet potato plants, heavy yielders, 1,000, \$2.00; 4,000, \$7.00; 10,000, \$17.50. Damp moss packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, CERTIFIED, free Johnson grass, in double sacks, 100 pounds each, at \$3 per hundred. O. B. Lubbock. Mail your personal check to E. S. Rowe & Co., Lubbock, Tex.

I HAVE THE EARLIEST BLACK HULL white kafir corn in Kansas, the only variety that beat the frost in 1917 and 1918. Average 70 bushels per acre in 1920. Germinating test 91%. Price \$3 cwt., f. o. b. sacks not included. W. M. Foster, Carbondale, Kan.

ALFALFA? SWEET CLOVER? SUDAN seed? Fancy Alfalfa Seed at \$9.00 per bushel, fancy hulled and scarified white bloom sweet clover seed at \$7.50 per bushel, re-cleaned Sudan seed \$10.00 per bushel, grass at \$3.50 per 100, all f. o. b. Sedgwick, cash with order. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.

MANHATTAN NURSERY, TOPEKA, KAN. sas. Twenty-second year with quality trees, shrubs and plants. This year bigger than ever. Selected varieties fruit trees, 4 to 6 feet, best for this middle west. Low prices, best stock, price list free with description of 155 varieties. Trees, yard shrubs, rose bushes and berry plants. All orders sent prepaid.

DON'T PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR SPRING planting until you see our prices and terms. Trees choice thrifty and fine at wholesale prices. Certificate of inspection with each order. Seeds fresh, pure and fully tested. Write today for catalogs with information how to plant, prune and spray. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box 15, Wichita, Kansas.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, GENUINE frost-proof, grown in the open field at Texarkana, Arkansas. Plants will stand colder freezes than those grown farther south and east. Strong, hardy, well-rooted plants, moss packed around roots of each bundle of fifty plants and each bundle labeled separately with name of variety. Cabbage varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Onion varieties: White Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda. Prices prepaid parcel post. Prices: 100 for 50c; 200, 85c; 300, \$1.10; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; express collect \$2.00 the thousand. Full prompt shipment, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Co., Texarkana, Ark.

STRAYED

CIMARRON, KANSAS, TAKEN UP ON MY premises, in Cimarron township, Gray county, Kansas, one mare mule, two years old, dark brown in color, no marks or brands, one ear leans forward, fair size. Signed C. W. Nelson. Attest: H. N. Hildebrand, County Clerk.

MONTEZUMA, KANSAS, TAKEN UP ON my premises, on the NE 1/4 of 31-28-29, Montezuma township, Gray county, Kansas, two dark iron gray horses, age about 5 years, no marks or brands, one horse has blaze face, weight about 900 or 1,000 pounds. Signed F. L. Brown. Attest: H. N. Hildebrand, County Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO Rolls exchanged, trade old for new. Stamp brings list. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING, ALWAYS RELIABLE. One roll developed and six beautiful velvety prints, 40c. Our prints chemically tested and guaranteed permanent. Chas. S. Wells, Hiawatha, Kan.

GET BETTER KODAK PICTURES BY OUR system of individual criticism and our "Brilliantone" finish. Trial order, any size film developed, 10 cents roll; packs 20 cents. Prints 4 cents each. "Once tried, always followed." Kodak Dept., Burlington Studio, Burlington, Kan.

POULTRY

Eggs In order to make it easier for the reader to find the egg advertisements of the breed of poultry in which he is interested, we have eliminated a general column for eggs, and place egg advertisements under the appropriate breed heading with a special sub-heading for the egg department.

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, S. C. REDS, \$7.00-100. A. Mullendore, Holton, Kan.

Andalusians—Eggs

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FROM EXTRA good stock. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

PURE BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, 15-150, 100-\$8.00, Postpaid, A. Fladung, Emporia, Kan.

PURE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$9 per hundred; \$2 for 15. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 per 15; 100 for \$8; prepaid. H. L. Rogers, Colwich, Kan.

ANCONAS

ANCONAS, SHEPPARD STRAIN, SINGLE Comb, winter layers, non-setters. Write for folder. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

Anconas—Eggs

ANCONA EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED. EMMA Craig, Oakhill, Kansas, R. 1.

FIRST PEN EGGS, \$3.00; SECOND, \$1.50. Martins' Ancona Pens, Brookville, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, 48 OR MORE, \$6.50 PER 100. James Sumey, Chapman, Kansas.

ANCONA CHICKS, EGGS GUARANTEED, reasonable. Write Brewers Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan.

SHEPHERD STRAIN ANCONA EGGS, \$8 per 100. Farm range, Barney Kamphaus, Clay Center, Kan.

FREE-RANGE ANCONAS. HIGH EGG record strains. Eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. HATCHING eggs from pens and flock. Write for list. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$6.50 HUNDRED, \$1.25 setting prepaid. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan., R. No. 5.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, MATCH- less layers, \$1.50 fifteen, \$8.00 hundred. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.

ROYAL STRAIN SINGLE COMB MOTTLED Ancona, 15 eggs, \$2; 50 for \$4.50; 100, \$8. Julia Ditto, Route 7, Newton, Kan.

Anconas—Eggs

SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONA eggs, 15 for \$1.25, 100 for \$6.00. Also a few cockerels. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

SHEPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS, CHOICE—single comb—Farm Range. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$7.00 per hundred. John R. Baker, Downs, Kan.

PAGE'S FARM, SALINA, KANSAS. FREE literature. Tells why we quit other breeds. Eggs 16 \$2.00, 100 \$8.00, 200 \$15.00. Select yard, 16 \$5.00, 32 \$9.00. Good cockerels \$2.50. Kansas President Ancona Club. Pyle's Profit Payers—Orchard.

Home S. C. Anconas. Winter layers. Hardy hustlers. Hatching eggs postpaid to you, 15 for \$2; 50 for \$6; 100 for \$10. Hatch guarantee. Circular free. Frank Pyle, R. 3, Oswatomie, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS. WINNERS AT State Show, \$5.00 to \$10.00 pair. Eggs, 15 cents each. F. C. Spurrier, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CONTINENTAL CHICKS AND EGGS, 13 varieties. Catalog. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES A specialty, \$17. Mrs. Leon Bunning, White City, Kan.

BETTER ROSE COMB REDS FROM WINTER layers, 18c postpaid. Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK BABY chicks, 18 cents, postpaid, March hatch, R. 1, Andis, Montezuma, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, 15 cents. White Wyandottes 16 cents. Mrs. Will Adams, Rydal, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS 15c POSTPAID. S. C. W. Leghorns mated to Ferris cockerels. Ernest Lindgren, Lanham, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN CHICKS, 20 CENTS. Eggs, 15c; 100, \$8. Hogan tested stock. Mrs. Geo. King, Solomon, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. 240-egg strain. Chicks, 15c each. Live delivery. Queen Hatchery, Lock Box 340, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS—CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS from selected layers, 18 cents, 50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Yesterlaid-Ferris strains, \$16 per 100, live arrival, prepaid. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK CHICKS, 20c EACH. Eggs, \$7 hundred. Single Comb White Leghorn chicks, 16c; eggs, \$6. Mrs. A. J. Huff, Chapman, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Guaranteed live delivery. Postpaid, \$16 per hundred. Duckwall's Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS, \$14; Reds and Barred Rocks, \$15; White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, \$16; Anconas, \$17. Elida Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, fifteen cents each. Single Comb Reds, sixteen cents. Postpaid. Live delivery. J. E. Bibens, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS TO SHIP EVERYWHERE. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Good Leghorns, 13c; heavy breeds, 15c. Sinex Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

STRONG VIGOROUS S. C. BROWN, WHITE Leghorns 15c. Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 16c. Buff Orpingtons, 17c. prepaid, live delivery. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

WANTED—10,000 BABY CHICKS, LIGHT Brahmans, Silver Wyandottes, Spangled Hamburgs, Rose Comb Leghorns, Brown and White, Clark Ely, Alcott Station, Denver, Colo.

BABY CHICKS—LEADING BREEDS. BEST grade. Rock bottom prices. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Delivery any time you wish. 100 page catalog-book free. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.

CHICKS FROM BIG BONED ROSE COMB Reds. Hens Hogan tested heavy layers. Males from winners in national egg-laying contests, 18c prepaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Rocks, 19c. Barred Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns, 17c. White Leghorns, 16c. Postpaid. Live delivery. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FOR APRIL, MAY, JUNE. S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns. Everlay strain from stock, where every hen on free range is trapped, highest egg record. Mrs. Jefferis, Mildred, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—PURE BRED, selected winter layers. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas. Postpaid. Reasonable prices. Interesting catalog free. Booth Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Barron English strain from my prize winning farm flock. \$16 per hundred. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. All other kinds hatched. Mrs. C. F. White, Route 4, N. Topeka.

HIGH QUALITY BABY CHICKS, LEADING varieties. Guaranteed purebred, vigorous stock, \$15.00 per 100 up. 10% discount for cash in full with order. Parcel postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. Leo Anderson, Juniata, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 STRONG HEALTHY fellows from pure healthy bred to lay flocks delivered to you free at popular prices from Buff, Barred and White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Orpingtons and Reds. Lenhart Hatchery, Navarre, Kan.

"BETTER BABY CHICKS" MEAN BIGGER poultry profits for you. 12 money making varieties shipped anywhere east of the Rockies. Safe arrival guaranteed. Write now for catalog. Mid-West Hatcheries, 672 Ft. Dearborn Bank Bldg., Chicago.

CHICKS AND EGGS PURE BRED ROSE comb Brown and White Leghorns, live delivery, \$16.00 hundred. Single Comb White Leghorn, Barron English Strain, trapped 288 eggs. None better eggs; both combs, \$7 per 100. Clarence Baldrige, Belleville, Kan.

HEALTHY CHICKS FROM ELECTRIC incubators. Langshans; White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Reds, 15c each. White and Brown Leghorns, 16c. Leftovers, 15c. Live arrival prepaid. Edward Steinhoff, Leon, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE BRED-TO-LAY BABY chicks. Nine leading varieties. Now is the time to improve the farm poultry by securing scientifically bred to lay chicks and increase your poultry profits. Write for catalog and see what our satisfied customers have to say. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Dept. B, Hiawatha, Kan.

Brahmas—Eggs

STANDARD BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$1.75; 100, \$8. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

Buttercup—Eggs

BUTTERCUP EGGS, SPECIAL PEN, 15 \$2.50. Range \$2.00, 100 \$7.00. Silver Shade Poultry Yards, Pittsburg, Kan.

Campine—Eggs

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, \$2 PER 15 prepaid. E. H. Cory, Parsons, Kan.

CANARIES AND MALLARDS

GOLDEN CANARIES, MATED PAIRS, \$10. Mallard Ducks, trio, \$5. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

Ducks—Eggs

PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$2 PER 100. ZELMA Sigle, Lucas, Kansas.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.30 11, \$5.50 55. Emma Lovgren, Winkler, Kan.

DOMESTICATED MALLARD DUCK EGGS, \$2 per dozen. H. Luebke, Freeport, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00-11. Prepaid. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs 10c each. Mrs. J. W. Henry, Hoxie, Kansas.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 12 PREPAID \$1.50. Book orders now. Chas. Madsen, McDonald, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER FAWN AND WHITE eggs, 12, \$1.25; 25, \$2.25. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1; 50, \$4; 100, \$8; prepaid. Insured parcel post. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

GEESSE

EMDEN GEESSE, MALLARD DUCK EGGS, \$3.00 per 7, \$2.50 per 13, Ganders, \$4.50. Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kansas.

Geese—Eggs

TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS, 30 CENTS EACH. Nettie Erickson, Strong, Kan.

TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS, \$2.50 PER SETTING. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Danville, Kan.

Houdan—Eggs

HOUDANS—FIFTEEN EGGS, MAILED, \$1.75; 30 for \$3. E. W. Luce, Smith Center, Kan.

PURE BRED HOUDAN EGGS, 15-\$2.50, 45-\$6.00. Postpaid. Henry Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

Hamburg—Eggs

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, EGGS, \$2.50-15; \$5.00-50. Clyde Bradley, LeRoy, Kansas.

PURE SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG eggs, \$1.50-15, \$4.00-50, \$8.00-100. Mrs. M. Hoeft, Lenexa, Kan.

PURE SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG eggs, 15-\$2.00, 50-\$5.00, 100-\$9.00. Mrs. Ben Hitchens, Burlington, Kan.

Langshans.

BLACK LANGSHANS, COCKERELS AND hens, \$2 and up. Omega Morton, Dunlap, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, LOVETT strain, \$3. Mrs. R. J. Heffling, Burrton, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FROM state and national prize winners. \$3 to \$5 each. Pedigreed stock. Baby chicks. Eggs. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

Langshan—Eggs

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50 for 15, \$3.50 50, \$6.00 100. Chas. S. Moon, Pratt, Kan.

LARGE TYPE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 100 \$6.50; 50 \$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Douglass, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. GOOD LAYERS, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00. Glidewell, Hallowell, Kan.

KLUMMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs for hatching. Write for catalog. George Klummire, Holton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50 setting and \$8 hundred. Book orders early. James Dimitt, Lyons, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FROM blue ribbon winners. Eggs, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. Prize pen, \$3.50-15; second pen, \$2.00; range, \$1.50; range, \$6-100. Baby chicks, 20c, 30c, 40c. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS—WORLD'S BEST strain. Winners National Egg contest and World's best shows. Extra good stock. Staples, Myers strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15; 30-\$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Joe H. Williams, Houstonia, Mo.

LEGHORNS

L. D. GOOCH, HUGOTON, KAN., WILL sell R. Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 up.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 6c, POSTPAID. Cockerels, \$1.00. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn roosters, \$1.50. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks, \$15 100. Eggs, \$5 100. L. H. Dickc, Lyndon, Kan.

DARK STRAIN SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, farm flock; heavy layers. Eggs 6c. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. G. M. Jennings, Melvern, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels have 288 egg pedigree. Eggs, 10c each. Chicks, 20c each. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels. Tom Barron egg laying strain. Also Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, beauties, \$2 each. Mae Henderson, Hooker, Okla.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, 265 to 280 egg strain. Bred for eggs and produce them when prices are highest. Hatching eggs sent post prepaid. Get the kind that fill the purse. \$10 100, \$6.50 50, \$2.25 15. Lowland Poultry Farms, Hollis, Kan.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BUFF LEGHORNS—Wilson's egg (bread) winners, winners at the recent Chicago Coliseum and Kansas State Show, Topeka. Every bird under the ribbons, everyone from a high producer. Mating list ready. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

Leghorns—Eggs

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 PER 100. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

R. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. F. W. Connell, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Fenton Weeks, Belleville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 5c. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 6 cents. F. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS, \$6 100. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

EGGS—PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, \$6 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, WOOD'S STRAIN, \$6 100. Maude Franklin, Melvern, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 108, \$6. Elizabeth Evans, Wilsey, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED. Mrs. C. F. Franklin, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$4.35 102. C. Nesselroed, Attila, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 per 100. Sophia Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs, 6c. Mae Morrison, Linn, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 15, \$1.50 prepaid. Mrs. Tom Curd, Perry, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$8 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Herman Behrens, Marysville, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS ALL THROUGH season, \$5 per hundred. Frank McMahon, Toronto, Kan.

HILLVIEW WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred postpaid. Allen Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$6 100. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED; one dollar 15. M. Burton, R. 4, Bx 71, Haddam, Kan.

LEGHORNS SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN 100 eggs prepaid, \$7.00. Mrs. W. J. Dyer, La Cygne, Kansas.

ROYAL OAKS POULTRY FARM, CABOOL, Mo. Headquarters for pure English Leghorns. Stock eggs.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM high scoring birds, \$6.00 hundred. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

FERRIS 265-300 EGG WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.25 setting prepaid. Ralph Johnson, Matfield Green, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$5 100. Hogan tested. Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Springhill, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS SINGLE Comb extra layers. Eggs, 100, \$6. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50, fifteen; \$8.00 hundred. A. H. Hartke, Lincolnville, Kansas.

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Keep-laying strain. T. R. Wolfe, Route 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, 100-\$6.00. Prepaid. M. McGrath, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Kulp's strain, 100 eggs \$6.00 prepaid. Ida Shigley, LaHarpe, Kan.

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$14. R. W. Hillis, Bentonville, Ark.

PRIZE YESTERLAI S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, 100, \$5.25, postpaid. Francis Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$5.00 100. Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mound City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100; setting, \$1. Hogan tested. Mrs. W. E. Evans, Jewell, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100; \$3 50; \$1 15. Mrs. L. B. Collins, R. 2, Box 82, Cheney, Kan.

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn. Incubator eggs, \$7 per 100. L. B. Ricketts, Greensburg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 hundred; 16, \$1.25, 14 years exclusive. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

BARRON'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, selected eggs, 7c prepaid. Myrtle Whittington, Kincaid, Kan.

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, \$7 100. Hogan tested. Mrs. Della Cashman, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, great layers. Eggs, 100, \$6. Chicks, 16c. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100, \$5.50; 30, \$1.75. Charles Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Mature stock. Five dollars per hundred. Edna F. Jennings, Lebo, Kan.

PURE FERRIS, BARRON S. C. W. LEGhorn eggs, 15 \$1.50, 100 \$8.00. Mrs. Cleo Waldorf, Caldwell, Kan., R. 1.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Herren strain, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Frank Zickelsoose, Rossville, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, \$6-100, baby chicks 15c. Mrs. Hannah Burnett, Osage City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$7 100. Baby chicks, \$18 100. Mrs. Wm. Randle, Diamond Springs, Kan.

HILLCREST SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn. Prize winners, eggs \$6 per 100. Mrs. Harry Melgren, Osage City, Kan.

RYAN'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB. DARK Brown Leghorns. prepaid eggs, 105 \$7.00; 150 \$10; 300 \$18.50; satisfied customers in 13 states. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

Leghorns—Eggs

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED exclusively 18 years. Real layers. Eggs, \$5 100. Ed N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN, 15 (FIFTEEN) eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Gilt Edge Poultry Farm, Swinehart, Norwich, Kansas.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 12 YEARS EXCLUSIVE, 106-\$8, prepaid. Good color and layers. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS FROM IMPORTED Barron laying strain. Eggs, \$8. Chicks, \$20. C. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Heavy laying strain, \$1.50 setting; \$7 100. Mrs. S. C. Whitcraft, R. 3, Holton, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Free range, splendid layers. Eggs 6c, chicks 16c. Belle Barabee, Haddam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, IMPORTED Tom Barron and Yesterlaid strains. Eggs, \$7. W. H. Morris, Leocompton, Kan.

EGGS—S. C. LIGHT BROWN AND WHITE Leghorns, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00; 288 egg breeding. H. W. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS SELECTED pen winter layers, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$7.00 prepaid. Mrs. N. D. Clayton, South Haven, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. Single Comb, good laying strain, 15, \$1; 100, \$6; prepaid. E. S. Ehresman, Sterling, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 108, \$7.00. Headley's Famous Egg strain. Heavy layers. W. M. Busch, Mayfield, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, HOGAN TESTED, guaranteed 90 per cent fertile. Setting, \$1.75; per 100, \$9. Strasen Bros., Alma, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5.50 hundred prepaid. Extra fine stock. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Order early. John Manley, Blackwell, Okla.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Eggs, \$7 hundred; \$4 fifty, prepaid. Circulars free. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, selected stock for egg production, \$6.50 hundred. Prepaid. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

YESTERLAI'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$7 hundred. Chicks \$17 hundred. Mrs. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Frantz strain. Excellent winter layers. Eggs, \$6 hundred. Harry Starr, Raymond, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from prize winning cockerels, \$6 per 100; \$1.25 per 15; prepaid. Amos Becker, Moundridge, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRON-TANCRED strain, \$8 per hundred, 10 eggs free; 100% fertility guaranteed. W. H. Siver, Minneapolis, Kan.

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, six dollars hundred, prepaid. Chicks, fifteen dollars, April delivery. Carl Elliott, Harper, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FROM trapped hens; 283 egg strain, \$8.00 per 100; \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Alice Jester, Fairfield, Nebr.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs. Hens professionally culled. \$6.50 per hundred postpaid. Fred Scripser, Detroit, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Professionally culled. Orders promptly filled. 15 \$1.30; 100, \$8 prepaid. Easter Bros., Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, HOGAN tested. Good winter layers. Eggs for hatching, \$7 100;

Leghorns—Eggs

ALL QUALITY STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORN. Choice range flock. Even buff winners and layers. Selected eggs, \$3.00; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. J. L. Dignan, Kelly, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS from bred-to-lay Hogan culled flock mated to Ferris 265-300 egg and Barron males, fifteen, \$1.50; one hundred, \$7. Mrs. Fred Curtis, McCracken, Kan.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS OF 200-297 laying strain. Heavy layers. Range eggs, \$8.50 100; \$5.50; \$2.15. Flock pen, \$3.50 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Wilmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING. Foundation direct from Young-Ferris-Yesterland best. Large vigorous winter layers. None better. Hogan system culled. \$8 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. O. Wiemeyer, Route 3, Halstead, Kan.

ENGLISH TOM BARRON LARGE KIND. Flock from 238 eggs, trapezoidal stock. Paid \$2 per egg to produce cockerels which head flock, grandsons of "Lady Victory," champion hen 1918. This kind of blood, 110 eggs, \$9. Perry Deltrich, Miltonvale, Kan.

WE BUY OUR TOM BARRON WHITE Leghorns direct from importer. Eggs \$6 per hundred, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grant Miller, Madison, Kansas. Publishers Note: This ad was omitted thru error and Mr. Miller has reduced his egg price \$2.00 a hundred because of the lateness of the season.

MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3. Claude Hamilton, Garret, Kan.

Minorcas—Eggs

PURE BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$6.00, 100. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.25. W. T. Thornton, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, 100, \$6. Furman Porter, Richmond, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, baby chicks. R. C. Kelman, Arlington, Kansas.

PURE GIANT STRAIN, SINGLE COMB black Minorca eggs \$7, 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

GIANT SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs for hatching 100, \$8.00; 15, \$1.50. Prepaid. E. S. Alexander, Axtell, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTONS. WRITE FOR mating list. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKS AND COCKERELS graded by Mountain Grove System. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

70 SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, Champion strain, \$2.50 up. Eggs, \$3 100. H. C. Davis, Denison, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. BLUE RIBBON winners and winter layers. Mating list free. Godrich & Harper, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Orpingtons—Eggs

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Jim Batterson, Preston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 hundred. Roy Anderson, Blair, Neb.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. G. C. Rhoads, Lewis, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS, \$6 100. Laying strain. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15. Mrs. Elmer J. Bird, E. 4, Great Bend, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. Perry Green, Jarbalo, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. Geo. McAdams, Holton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$10.00 hundred. Pens, \$3.00 15. Mrs. Geo. E. Smith, Osborne, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$6.50 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. W. A. Toulser, Levant, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON (BYERS-MORRIS) eggs. Card for information. C. Riddleberger, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$6 hundred. Mrs. Wm. Imhoff, Hanover, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per 100. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 16 delivered. Chas. H. Howe, Pittsburg, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING, \$7.50 per 100. Baby chicks 20c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Hackney, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. Kellerstrass strain, \$6.00 per hundred. Gordon North, White City, Kan.

STANDARD BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS. Winter layers. Eggs \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. Anton Friska, Hanover, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON. Cook and Owen's strains, eggs 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.50. Homer Black, Carneiro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$6.00 per 100; \$3.50 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, BEAUTIFUL flock, extra large, good color, \$1.50-1.50, 100-50. Mrs. Edward Welter, Plush, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WINTER layers, 100, \$3, less number 100. Baby chicks 20c. Mrs. Ola Kaupp, Dennis, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, SHANKS STRAIN. Eggs 2 and 3 dollars. English White Leghorns 1 per 15. L. F. Lantz, LaJuna, Colo.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, BEST FLOCK in West. Martz strain. Infertiles replaced once. \$2.00, \$3.00, 15. L. V. Tate, Lakin, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM THE big white winter layers. Kellerstrass \$30 mating. \$5 per 100. Thelma Zook, Columbus, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PULLETS out of Owensmales direct, mated with blue ribbon birds of America's foremost strains direct. Farm range; no pens. Large, healthy stock. High fertility test proven by own hatches. Good laying strain, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$3.50; otherwise 10c each. Mrs. Ida Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

Orpingtons—Eggs

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, SETTING \$1, 100 \$6, good layers. Lettie Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, KELLERSTRASS strain. Healthy farm range stock. Splendid layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Alice Wingert, Olivet, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS—PRIZE winners at Lebo, Hartford and Burlington fairs. \$2.50 for 15. Mrs. John Bowman, Hartford, Kan., R. 2.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching by setting or hundred. The eggs are from fine prize winning stock, no deformed or small eggs shipped. If you want to get real satisfaction write W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$5 EACH. Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kansas.

A FEW DARK COCKERELS, RINGLET, 80-premium stock. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WILBURTHA STRAIN WHITE ROCK cockerels, \$4. Eggs, \$8 per 100. P. C. DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, DEEP BARRING, YELLOW legs, winter layers, vigorous. Cockerels, \$4, 100 eggs, \$8; setting, \$3. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

200 EGGS LAYING STRAIN, BARRED ROCKS. Ancestors trap-nested for generations. Winners in government contests. Mating list free. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, DEEP EVEN barring, yellow legs, heavy laying strain. Cockerels, \$4. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 100. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS OF HEAVY laying strain, \$2 each, if two or more are taken. Worth \$5. Improve your flock. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka.

TWO PURE THOMPSON IMPERIAL RINGLET exhibition mater yards. Cockerel mating, \$5 13; show cockerels, \$9. Imperial Ringlet range flock, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS FROM "Royal Blue" and "Imperial" Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exhibition quality 208 to 268 record. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$15 per 100. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARGAINS! THIRTY BARRED AND white cockerels that are cream of my flock. Have not been advertised and owing to lateness of season will sell at \$5 each, one-fourth of what they are worth. Eggs from my pens, \$3, \$5, \$8. Write for mating list. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

WE HAVE BEEN BREEDING AND exhibiting White Rocks of the highest quality 12 years. Eggs from farm flock of fine shaped big boned hens mated to fancy first prize cockerels, \$8 per 100. Eggs from select pens, three and five dollars per 15. Won at Kansas State Fair, September, 1920. 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1-2 pen. In sweepstakes 1st white pen, 1st white female, 2nd white male, 3rd largest and best display. Also won grand champion cock, hen and cockerel Hutchinson, January, 1920, and 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pen Hutchinson, Kan., December, 1920. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

Plymouth Rocks—Eggs

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 6c EACH. A. C. Korth, Offerle, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50 PER HUNDRED. Fred Johnson, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

PARKS BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100 \$6. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Brandenburg, Leonardville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$8 HUNDRED POSTPAID. H. L. Johnson, Oskaloosa, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, THOMPSON STRAIN \$6 per 100. Homer Perry, Clyde, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$3.50 PER 50; \$6 PER 100. Nettie Holmes, R. 2, Prescott, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 150 PER 15, \$6 per 100, prepaid. Lan Harter, Centraflia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15; \$7 per hundred. Glen Young, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 PER SETTING; \$6 per hundred. Edith Courter, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS PRIZE STRAIN EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kansas.

FINE WHITE ROCKS—EGGS, 100, \$6.00; chicks, 20c. Mrs. John Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15, \$7.00 per hundred. H. L. Walno, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BONE, YELLOW legs, 100 eggs, \$7, 15, \$2. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER hundred, \$1 per setting. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL strain, \$1.50 per setting. P. L. Thielen, Dorraunce, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, NINETEENTH YEAR. Eggs, 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

SELECT WHITE ROCK EGGS, WHITE Ivory strain, \$1.75 15; \$8 100. Mrs. F. E. Mosher, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, UTILITY, \$7 PER 100; \$4 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 118 PREMIUMS, 30 years experience. Eggs, \$5 15; \$8 30. Mrs. Chris Hearman, Ottawa, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK FEMALES. Pure Parks males, 50 eggs \$4. Mrs. Lester, Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, RANGE FLOCK \$5 per 60. Catalogue on special matings. J. B. Ratcliff, Burrton, Kan.

GOOD LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Selected eggs 15, \$1.20; 100, \$6.00. H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kansas.

Plymouth Rocks—Eggs

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00, 100. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Lizzie Pierson, Plainville, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Pen, \$2 15. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50, EGGS, heavy layers, 100, \$7; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. Pens, \$4. \$5. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, RINGLETS, 80 PREMIUMS, 7 dark cockerels. Eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$9. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, STOCK FROM Thompson's best eggs. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 15; \$8 100. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, RINGLETS, 80 PREMIUMS, 7 dark cockerels. Eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$9. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$7. Prepaid. Fertility quality, safe delivery guaranteed. Mrs. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, TWENTY YEARS SELECTIVE breeding. Eggs, \$3 100, \$2.50 15, prepaid. Cockerels reasonable. Bracken Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRADLEY weigler layer strain, 6 years' experience breeding Rocks, \$1-15, \$5-100. Mrs. O. R. Shields, Clifton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM SILVER cup winners. Fancy pens, \$5 per 15. Utility, \$10 per 100. Exhibition stock. John Sloan, Peck, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, HANDSOME narrow barred, yellow legged, show winning strain, \$2-15; \$8-100. Mrs. M. M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

LARGE WHITE ROCKS (HALBACH strain). Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Prepaid insured parcel post. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, FANCY MATINGS, 15, \$10. Flock matings, identically same blood as fancy matings, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$7. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON strain, even barred, yellow legs, good layers. Eggs, \$1.25 setting, \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycott, Wiley, Kan.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FROM the greatest layers and winners in the west. \$1.50 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Selected pen eggs \$5 per 15. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED HIGH QUALITY flock mated to 200-egg and over cockerels. Eggs \$8-100 \$5-50; \$2-15. Also baby chicks. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kansas.

PARKS 31 YEARS BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks; 100 eggs, \$8.50, and \$10.50; one set, \$2.25 and \$2.75. Pen 6 direct from Parks, \$5.00 per set. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, trapezoidal, bred to lay. Dark mating. Special matings, in free mating list. Range, 15-20.00, 50-55.00, 100-80.00. Prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS and Golden Buff Rocks. Pen quality, heavy layers. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 setting; \$6, \$5.50. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Lock Box 77, Mound City, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS twelve shows. Three cockerels with the flock this season are sired by the cock that won first at Chicago National Show 1920. 15, \$2.00; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

JOHNSON'S BARRED ROCKS MADE ANOTHER winning at Chanute Poultry Show January, 1921. First and third pens, first cock, second cockerel, third hen. Five entitle two cockerel matings this year. Bred to standard of perfection. Large and vigorous. Fine winter layers. Eggs tested. Very fertile. Guaranteed good hatch. 15 eggs, \$4.00; 30 eggs, \$7.00. Col. Herbert Johnson, Auctioneer, Chanute, Kansas.

RHODE ISLANDS

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES, EGGS, \$8 100, \$1.50 15. Mrs. Jess Nevins, Arrington, Kan.

15 SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5 each. Eggs, \$2 per 15. H. P. Swedfeger, 1144 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM Chicago and Kansas City winners, good quality, \$5 each; 6 for \$25. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan.

JOHNSON'S SINGLE COMB REDS, STATE Show winners. Eggs for hatching reasonable. Write for mating list. J. C. Johnson, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Rhode Islands—Eggs

RED CLOUD STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS. Paul Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100 FOR \$5.50, 50 for \$3. Lilly Daniels, Logan, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. RED EGGS \$8.00 HUNDRED. Topeka, Route 7, Billings, Bros.

EGGS, SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS, PRIZE winners. C. H. Saunders, Winfield, Kan.

FANCY BUFF ROCK EGGS, ALSO WHITE Wyandottes, \$2. R. D. Lake, Burden, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$6 per 100. W. S. Reece, Hazelton, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. I. REDS, EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Dr. L. B. Cantwell, Syracuse, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. WHITE EGGS, \$7.00 100, \$1.50 setting. Mrs. P. A. Johnson, Halstead, Kan.

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS, 100, \$8; setting, \$1. Catherine Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, 108, \$5; 15, \$1. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

EGGS, BIG DARK ROSE COMB REDS; 11 lb. cocks. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kansas.

R. I. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING, SINGLE combs, laying strain. H. H. Ninger, McPherson, Kan.

EGGS, CHOICE PURE BRED SINGLE comb Reds. \$2.00 per 15 prepaid. B. J. Herd, Wilmore, Kan.

S. C. REDS, THIRD COCK STATE FAIR, first cock Olathe. \$1.75 setting. Ray Goodloe, Olathe, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100, prepaid. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs. Good ones. Dark mating. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, excellent fall and winter layers. Hogan test. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. G. Blanke, Enterprise, Kan.

Rhode Islands—Eggs

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, from good laying strain, 100, \$7; 30, \$3. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

WINTER LAYING ROSE COMB REDS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50; postpaid. Mrs. Sam Putnam, Route 4, El Dorado, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, HEAVY LAYING strain, \$1.25 15; \$7.00, 100. Prepaid. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY FOR 23 years; eggs, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$8. Postpaid, \$6.50. Free range. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM EVEN RED HENS, Carver & Longfield strain, \$2.00, 15; \$10, 100. Hazel DeGeer, Deerhead, Kan.

DARK VELVET ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds from prize stock, \$2.50 per setting. Mrs. Dave Lohrangel, Linn, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds; \$2.00 and \$2.00 for 15, Frances Reynerson, Osawatomie, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BLOOD THAT cost twenty-five dollars. Eggs, two dollars setting. Carrie Wingo, Hennepin, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS at Chicago and Kansas City. Eggs, \$5 for 50; \$10 for 100. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

HEAVY LAYERS, ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$7.50 100; \$2.50 15; parcel post prepaid. Baby chicks, 17c. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE DARK RED ROSE Comb pure bred Rhode Island Reds, \$5.50 a hundred delivered. Mary Shields, Barnes, Kan.

RICH, DARK, ROSE COMB REDS, PEN eggs, 15, \$3; \$5; 50, \$10. Range, 100, \$7. Cockerels, \$3, \$5. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS. Pen, five dollars fifteen. Range, two-fifty; nine dollars hundred. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

LONG BROAD BACK, DARK EVEN RED to skin, Rose Comb Rhode Island, Eggs, 15-12.5, 100-7.50. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

DARK RED SINGLE COMB EGGS, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5. Hogan tested. Sired by winners from non-sitters. Mrs. Frank Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

LARGE BONED, DEEP RED, HEAVY laying, pure bred Rose Comb Reds, eggs \$5 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Arthur Woodruff, Miltonvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, STOCK RAISED from best prize winning flocks in United States. Seven dollars hundred. Jeff Smith, Burlingame, Kan.

BRED TO LAY S. C. REDS, LARGE VIGOROUS farm raised. The best I ever raised. Eggs, \$2 per setting, guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.

BEAN STRAIN PURE DARK R. C. R. I. Red eggs, \$3.50 50, \$6.50 100. Also vigorous cockerels, \$2 to \$4 each. Mrs. Lillie Wayne, Burlington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM PRODUCEING hens mated to prize winning cockerels. \$2 15; \$9 100, prepaid. Easterly & Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM LARGE dark red Rose Comb Reds. Range eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Special pen, 15, \$5. Mrs. G. V. Kimbrell, Kiowa, Kan.</

WYANDOTTES

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, \$2.50. Henry Blasing, Zeandale, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, PEN, \$2 PER 15; range, \$1. Mrs. Henry Lumb, Wakefield, Kan.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Males, Females, Eggs. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; THE STRAIN where the winners lay. Catalogue free. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kansas.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$7 per hundred; one-fifty per fifteen. Mrs. Gertrude Klingenberg, Gridley, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, also few good cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs prepaid. Earl Wood, Gill, Colo.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets. Eggs from high producing hens mated to cockerels bred from trapped hens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Reta Lee, Route 1, Bonner Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from record laying stock, \$9 hundred. Barren's English and American strains. Baby chicks \$25 hundred. We guarantee heavy winter layers, also fertility and safe delivery. R. Eby, New Albany, Kansas.

A FEW SETTINGS FROM MY BEST PENS OF EGGS—A Day prize winning White Wyandottes. I own the first prize pen of the National White Wyandotte show of 1920—winners over all White Wyandottes. Eggs from my best pens, \$3 for 15. Utility eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Write for my baby chick book giving my method of raising 98% of all chicks hatched. Bessie B. Carswell, The Poultry Woman, 131-C Carswell Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Wyandottes—Eggs

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$10 FOR 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 PER 15. Postpaid. Orvel Sharits, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$10. Art Weber, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FERTILITY guaranteed, \$6. Nora Elliott, Haviland, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$10. M. A. Smith, R. D. 6, Smith Center, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, FERTILE, good stock, \$10-\$6.00. Minnie Holt, Wilton, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN stock, 15 eggs, \$2.00. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, \$7 100. Mrs. Will McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Good healthy stock. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 100; \$3.50 50; \$1.50 15. Extra layers. Mrs. O. O. Miller, Oswatimie, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYING strain, \$2.50 15; \$10 100. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

PURE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS, HUNDRED, \$7; fifty, \$3.50; setting, \$1.50. W. Petr, Waterville, Kan.

ROSE COMB GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, \$2 per setting. Mrs. Dave Lorengel, Linn, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, KEELER and Martin strains direct, 100 \$8.00. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

EGGS FROM MANHATTAN PRIZE WINNING White Wyandottes, \$1-15, \$5-100. R. L. Carney, Marion, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, REGAL Dorcas strain, Hogan tested, \$8 100; \$2 15. Albert Glass, Fairfield, Neb.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, large bone, 15-\$1.50, 100-\$3.00. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FOR hatching, record layers, catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CAREFULLY selected winter layers, eggs \$3.75 50, \$7 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$4.00 50; \$7.00 100. J. K. Walker, Lincoln, Kan., Route 2.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—GOOD LAYERS; prize winners; free range, \$2 15, \$8 100. S. E. Renick, Pittsburg, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM LAYING strain \$1.50 setting, \$7.50 hundred. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, bred for laying, \$1.25 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. Taylor Anthony, Langdon, Kan.

EGG STRAIN SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Prepaid. Clarence Moore, Scott City, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE WYANDOTTES, Eggs, 100, \$6.50. Chicks, 15 cents each. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

ROYER'S PRIZE WINNING SILVER Wyandottes, Eggs, \$3 setting, 20 cockerels for sale. William Royer, Coffeyville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FISHEL-MARTIN laying strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; postpaid. Mrs. Ray Griffiths, Bancroft, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS from extra good stock, 15, \$1.25 parcel post, 100, \$6.00. R. M. Weaver, Harper, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$7 HUNDRED; S. C. R. I. dark red, \$7 hundred; Rose Comb White Leghorn, \$6 hundred. H. R. Knoll, Portia, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BARON'S English, Stevens American strain, 100 \$7.00, 50 \$3.75. Fertility and delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Ora Davis, Norwich, Kan.

"QUALITY" WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin-Keeler strain direct, 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5.50 hundred. Pure English White Leghorns, \$7. Barred and White Rocks \$6. Buff Orpingtons, \$7. Rose Comb Reds, \$5.50. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED

NON-FREEZING POULTRY FOUNTAIN. No lamps. Keeps water cool in summer. Guaranteed. J. H. Vail, Marysville, Kans.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Capons wanted. Prices good. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

Letters Fresh From the Field

Readers Discuss Many Interesting Topics

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

FARMERS are urged to make free use of our farm letter page to discuss any topic that they consider of general interest. Short letters on feeding, marketing, rural credits, profiteering, dairying and other such subjects are especially desired. Address all communications to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Praises Capper Farm Press

I take the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and also the Topeka Daily Capital. I read all that Tom McNeal writes and all that Senator Capper has to say in his editorials and his Washington Comment and get much help from them.

I do not believe that there is a college in the United States doing as much good as the Capper Publishing plant and its 500 workers are doing in educating the farmers in the better way. Christ said, "I came to give life and life more abundantly." I think Mr. Capper is following in His footsteps. Great burdens are on his shoulders, but I hope he will not wear himself out. We need more men like him.

Junction City, Kan.

Keep Up the Fight

Senator Arthur Capper should have the thanks of all farmers in the United States for the work he has been doing in their behalf, and I wish to thank him personally for the interest he has taken.

It is a shame and an outrage that prices for farm products should be controlled by a lot of gamblers in Chicago and I hope that he will keep up the fight against such a system. When I talk with the farmers here they say, "What can we do? The banks insist on our selling no matter what prices are offered and threaten to close us out unless we settle." Again when we talk to the banks they say, "Well, the Federal Reserve bank insists that we get the money." We have had practically four years of crop failure in Montana. According to Democratic orators the Federal Reserve banks were instituted to bridge such a crisis as this but it seems to work the other way around.

Gilman, Mont. E. A. Jones.

Prefers Farm Life

For my part I'd rather farm than be a professor or store drudge; but we young farmers are to have a mighty hard row to hoe before we get rightly started, according to the present outlook. I must admit that in three of five things the farmer of the present date is perfectly, or almost perfectly independent but the other two are the vital parts of the deal.

First, we may raise practically all of our foodstuffs. Second, we may come and go when we see fit with no one to boss us on that score. Third, parents have a great deal more influence over their children here than in the town or city; but on the other hand we cannot say what we will pay for what we must buy and a bunch of gamblers control most of our sales, especially noticeable is this in our wheat pit or board of trade operations at present. We have no voice in our buying or selling.

The board of trade must be abolished and I would suggest sending its whole crew of gamblers and thieves to jail where they rightfully should be. Also, where is our Federal Reserve Banking system? If we ever needed anything like that, it is at the present time. We must stop investigating and go to prosecuting if we are to save America's most essential industry.

Soldier, Kan. Raymond F. Segrist.

Phenomenal Yields

Oats as a rule are not a paying crop in Western Kansas but if a man could foresee a year like the past has been, any crop will pay, but unfortunately, a year like this never was known in Western Kansas before.

Asa Barber of Alton, Kan., raised a real crop of oats last year. On 16

acres he raised 1,395 bushels or at the rate of 87 bushels an acre. G. Deering of Alton, Kan., raised more than 60 bushels an acre of oats on a 6-acre patch that he sowed.

Dave Trine of Alton, Osborne county, Kan., bought a quarter section last fall, and 150 acres had been in wheat the previous season. In the fall the volunteer wheat came up so well that he decided to leave it, after sowing about 15 acres where the volunteer wheat was lightest.

Last summer he harvested the crop, paid all expenses of harvesting, threshing and with the proceeds of his crop he paid the entire cost of the farm and still had \$500 left.

L. E. Willoughby.

Fort Hays, Kan.

Federal Land Loan Banks

Do you like the present Federal Land Loan banks? I do not. Why? Because I believe they are doing more to build up a land monopoly than any one thing. How can they be improved? By making them available for the man that has no land. Ninety per cent of the money lent by them to the farmer has been used to buy more land, and by those who are already well-to-do.

I would suggest that the farmers unload some of the land they are already carrying, and that they co-operate with one another so no one can be made the goat. The indebtedness of the farmer is the cause of his being made the victim in so many deals. It gives the loan agents a pain to know there is a farm in the country they have not plastered with a mortgage. Why should so many wish to see every man's farm mortgaged? Because it gives them a better chance to make him the goat.

Wilburton, Kan. H. O. Horner.

Sunrise Kafir Yields Well

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

Sunrise kafir is a new variety that has made good. It combines the good qualities of kafir and sweet sorghum. The grain is similar to that of White kafir while the stalk and leaves resemble those of sweet sorghum. The stalk juices are sweet. Sunrise kafir is especially adapted for the production of forage and silage. On poor soils or in adverse seasons it probably will outyield other varieties of kafir.

Sunrise kafir was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Woodward Experiment station in Western Oklahoma. It was derived from a selection of Black Hulled White kafir. Many of its characteristics indicate that it was developed from a kafir-sweet sorghum cross but there is no definite proof that this was the case.

This new variety differs from Black Hulled White kafir in that the heads are not so long or as heavy and taper both ways from the middle. They are intermediate in size and shape between those of Black Hulled kafir and certain varieties of sweet sorghum. The grain is similar to White kafir with the exception that the seed tends to be more elongated. The stalks are slender when compared to those of Black Hulled kafir and the leaves are narrower. They resemble those of sweet sorghum so closely that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish them from the latter crop when the heads are removed. The juices of the stalks are nearly as sweet as those of sweet sorghum, which makes the forage more palatable and therefore a better feed than that of ordinary kafir. The Sunrise variety is much earlier than the Black Hulled kafir and often produces a good grain crop when the latter fails to mature.

Sunrise kafir is well adapted to the grain sorghum belt of Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—for grain, forage and silage production. It has given especially good results in Western Oklahoma and adjacent territory. J. B. Seiglinger, superintendent of the Woodward Experiment station in Western Oklahoma, reports that it is the highest yielding grain sorghum tested out at that station. On poor soils in Central Kansas and Oklahoma it is superior to Black Hulled variety and has several advantages over Pink

kafir. It is as early as the latter variety, the grain does not shatter so readily, and the yields are equally good. Because of its "cane-like" stalks Sunrise kafir evidently possesses the ability to grow and develop on poor soils and under adverse conditions generally, that makes "cane" such a hardy and dependable crop. Sunrise kafir is not recommended for grain production on fertile soils where the average rainfall is abundant. Under these conditions the stalks grow tall and un-uniform in height, which makes it difficult to harvest the grain.

The combining of the desirable characteristics of the grain sorghums and the sweet sorghums into a single variety has long been the ambition of many plant breeders who were interested in the development of better varieties of sorghums. To a great extent this ambition has been realized in Sunrise kafir. The grain of this variety is practically equal to that of the kafirs while the forage compares favorably with that of the sweet sorghums.

Aid in Farm Management

These Farmers' Bulletins on farm management may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 572. Systems of Farm Accounting.
- 614. A Corn-Belt Farming System Saving Harvest Labor by Hogging Down Crops.
- 661. Method of Analyzing the Farm Business.
- 745. Waste Land and Wasted Land on Farms.
- 782. The Use of a Dairy for Farm Accounts.
- 816. Minor Articles of Farm Equipment.
- 842. Modern Methods of Protection Against Lightning.
- 924. A Simple Way to Increase Crop Yields.
- 963. Tractor Equipments in Illinois: A Study of the Farm Tractor.
- 964. Farm Household Accounts.
- 989. Better Use of Man Labor on the Farm.
- 991. Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines.
- 992. The Use of Machinery in Cutting Corn.
- 1008. Saving Farm Labor by Harvesting Crops with Livestock.
- 1032. Operating a Co-operative Motor Truck Route.
- 1045. Laying Out Fields for Tractor Plowing.
- 1082. Home Supplies Furnished by the Farm.
- 1087. Beautifying the Farmstead.

Health Car Starts Out

The "Health Car" which is sent out by the Kansas State Board of Health will leave Topeka over the Union Pacific March 21, to be gone for three months. The car will be sidetracked for stops of three days at 32 towns in the state, and lectures and demonstrations in health and sanitation will be given at every point.

A nurse from the office of the board of health and a lecturer will accompany the car and will give free lectures, demonstrations and advice to any who visit the car while it is in town.

Numerous exhibits are carried to show the most modern and approved methods of sanitation. One of the instructive displays is a model of a septic tank which shows how the installation is made, and depicts a complete system of sewage disposal which can be adapted to any home in the city or on the farm not equipped with a sewage disposal plant.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Sheep are dual purpose animals—wool in the spring and lambs in the fall.

More Humor From Parsons

Harvey Parsons, creator of the Hi Hoover cartoons, has written a book, entitled By the Way. It consists of 95 pages of real humor, written by Parsons, from his fund of knowledge of Kansas life, and illustrated by many drawings, of a quality which only Parsons can produce. If you have a copy of this book you are certain of many hours of real entertainment. The book is printed on heavy paper, and is securely bound in boards, with a beautiful cover design by Parsons. It should be in every family library in Kansas. A limited number of copies are offered at 50 cents apiece, postpaid. Address Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Polands that Breed Profit

We have a select lot of fall boars and gilts that are ready to make profit for the farmer. They are sired by **Revelation**, **Liberator** and **Peter Pan**, boars that have made breed history and the world's greatest show records. These boars and gilts are priced so that the farmer can well afford to use them. If you are interested in breeding better hogs, more profit for feed consumed, write today for our descriptive and illustrated booklet. We can supply your wants in any quantity and are booking orders for spring pigs for fall delivery. Every animal on our farm is cholera immune, and sold on a money back guarantee. Certificate of registration furnished.

MOORE-SOPHIAN FARM, OFFICE ADDRESS KANSAS CITY, MO.
Farm and Herd Located at Butler, Mo.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

250 BRED SOWS

Durocs with bone. Tried sows, spring and fall gilts bred to Pathfinder and Sensation boars, guaranteed immune, and in farrow. Pay after you receive them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX E, FILLEY, NEB.

REPLOGLE'S DUROC BOARS

Here is the combination you've been looking for: Boars by Jack's Great Orion by the 1917 world's junior champion, Jack's Orion King 2d out of popular bred dams. Toppie big fellows. Shipped on approval. You will like them. Write or phone. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Big Type Duroc Spring Boars and Bred Gilts

Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation breeding. Every one immune. These are from giant sows. If you want the best, and priced worth the money write

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

CHOICE BRED DUROC GILTS

From big type Duroc sows, of Pathfinder, Great Sensation, and Cherry King Orion breeding. High quality individuals. Priced low to sell quickly.

J. A. REED & SON, LYONS, KANSAS

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. **GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.**

Wooddell's Durocs

14 selected fall boars priced to sell. Sold all my culs to a feeder. Popular blood lines represented. Phone, wire, write or come.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Bred Gilts, Fall Boars, Weanling Pigs

by Intense Orion Sensation, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, I Am Great Wonder, Great Pathrion, the Kan. grand champion, immune, recorded, and express prepaid.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

FOGO'S DUROCS

A valuable offering of sows and gilts bred to Fogo's Invincible, High Sensation Jr., Supreme Pathfinder and Stylish Orion. Send your name for our mailing list.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan. (Jewell County)

Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

Sired by Pathfinders Image 273101 and Peerless Pathfinder 342649. They are bred to Greatest Sensation, a great herd boar. Sacrifice prices or one half value for quick sale.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

DUROC GILTS

For March and April farrow \$50
f.o.b. Russell, Kansas
JOHNSON WORKMAN, RUSSELL, KANSAS
Breeder of Duroc hogs and Angus cattle.

Bred Gilts and Boars

Extra good big type gilts bred for spring farrow. Best breeding of the Sensations, Crimson Wonders, Orions, and Cois. families. All immune and priced right.

ERNEST A. REED, R. 2, LYONS, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big-type bred sows and gilts; boars all ages; Sept. pigs unrelated; popular breeding; registered; immune; priced right; good terms.

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

SEARLE DUROCS

Better Every Stock of all ages for sale. Circular free.

Searle & Searle, Tecumseh, Kansas

Duroc Bred Gilts

Bred to Orion Defender for April and May farrow. Priced for quick sale.

Landreth Bros., St. John, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROCS FALL PIGS

Either sex; also a number of older males and gilts; all well grown and good ones.

J. E. Weller, Holton, Kan.

CHOICE BRED GILTS, April farrow, Farmer prices.

Wm. Banta, Overbrook, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Eden Valley Farm Big Type Polands

Popular strains, pre-war prices. Pigs \$15 and up. Tried sows, open gilts, young boars and fall pigs.

G. F. ULREY, UTICA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.

G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Also boars. For description and prices write

Geo. Wharton, Agenda, Kansas

Silver Dale Farm Polands

I am not holding a public sale this year. For that reason my offering at private sale is exceptional. I am offering some real sale attractions, the best in my herd. They include daughters of Model Wonder, Great Master, Golden Gate Defender and Giant Bob Wonder. Gilts all bred to Jumbo Joe; tried sows to Golden Gate Defender and Giant Bob Wonder. If you want good ones, these will please you. They are priced to sell quickly. Correspondence promptly answered.

O. R. STRAUSS, SILVER DALE FARM, Route 1, Milford, Kansas

Poland China Fall Boars and Gilts

from our prize winning herd. We have the largest Poland China mail order business in Nebraska. Write us your wants.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

The Better Kind

of Poland Chinas at farm prices. Choice bred sows and some fall boars and gilts for sale.

Address, MYERSDALE FARM, Gardner, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

Weddle's Spotted Polands

Tried sows and yearling gilts, bred or open at special prices. Good serviceable boars and fall pigs. Immuned and growing. Priced to sell. Have some fine lots of five or more.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Bred sows and gilts at farmers' prices for the next 30 days at Cedar Row Stock Farm.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., R. 2, Burlington, Kan.

Reg. Yearling Boar and 2 Herd Boars

50% white. A few fall boars. These are a choice lot.

T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Early fall boars priced to sell and a few choice gilts.

D. E. Powell, El Dorado, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS—Big type English Herd boars, Arb McC's King and Arb English Drummer, grandson of the \$4,050 sow. Sows bred to son of the \$7,100 boar, Joe M. A few Joe M. boars and gilts.

C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS and gilts, purebred, big type, fine and thrifty. Prices right. For further information write

C. L. White, Greensburg, Kansas

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND PIGS

For sale. September farrow. Write your wants.

Schneider Bros., Downs, Kansas

FANCY SPOTTED POLANDS. Bred and open

gilts, \$35 to \$50. Boars, \$30. Registered.

Immuned. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS—May boars, bred gilts,

weanling pigs. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 head; registered; immune; 35 tried sows bred; 50 gilts; service boars; best of breeding.

Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918, DERBY, KANSAS.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Sold on approval. Choice bred gilts weighing 250 to 300 pounds with quality and breeding. A few tried sows and fall pigs.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE. Fall pigs, one

young brood sow, with pedigrees.

Frank Elliott, Onaga, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

BOOKING ORDERS FOR CHESTER WHITES

Sows farrowing now. Book your orders. Have some fall boars. Real herd sire prospects.

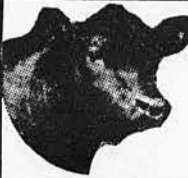
E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BOARS

For sale. Pedigrees furnished.

Lincoln Dirks, Greensburg, Kansas

ANGUS CATTLE



20 Bulls

15 to 30 months old. Big, strong fellows. Priced reasonable.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE Some choice bulls

for sale.

GEO. M. McADAM, HOLTON, KANSAS

SELLING REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS

G. A. Cornell, Charleston, Kansas

Implement Prices are Lowered

One of the most welcome signs of spring to the farmer will be the lowering of the price of implements, and we are very glad to be able to announce a marked reduction of prices made recently by one of the largest implement manufacturers of the country. The price slashes take in cream separators, sweep rakes, hay stackers, grain drills, trucks, tractors and tractor plows, and the reductions range from 10 to 15 per cent. On tractors the cuts range from \$150 to \$350.

Reductions of this kind are of interest to farmers who feel the need of new machinery. They also tend to give the farmer a little more confidence in the forecasts that prices would eventually come down. Many a farmer had given up all hope, and while 10 or 15 per cent may sound small, it amounts to a considerable sum when the purchase price of a \$1,500 truck or tractor is considered. There probably will be a general following of the leader now in the matter of price reductions, and farmers can begin to plan for the purchase of new machinery which they need.

Kansas Gets Good Livestock Man

David L. Mackintosh, who graduated from the University of Minnesota at the end of the first semester of 1919 has been added to the animal husbandry faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

He was a member of the stock judging team that represented the University of Minnesota in the International Students Stock Judging contest at Chicago in 1919. He spent nearly a year and a half as a cattle feeder for Leslie Smith at St. Cloud, Minn., and last year he fitted the show herd of Shorthorns for Dean Curtis at the International. He has traveled extensively in Great Britain and has had an opportunity to study methods of livestock production in that country.

Mr. Mackintosh's training and practical experience fit him exceptionally well for an animal husbandry instructor and the Kansas Agricultural college feels that it has been fortunate in being able to add another man of this type to its instructional staff.

New Rules for International

In accordance with a new rule adopted by the management of the International Livestock Exposition, applicants for entrance in the Junior Feeding contests must begin feeding calves April 1 instead of the later date permitted in past contests. The date for beginning to feed pigs and lambs for this contest has been changed to June 1 instead of August 1.

These changes have been ordered so that animals fitted for the International also can be shown by their feeders at the fall state fairs.

Any boy or girl wishing to enter into the Junior Feeding contests should send at once for blanks and full instructions to B. H. Heide, Manager, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

April 2—A. H. Wells, Bushong, Kan., at Council Grove, Kan.

April 12—Klaus Bros., sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

April 14—Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' association, sale pavilion, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, sale mgr., Atwood, Kan.

May 3—Harold B. Woodlief and John Durk-dall, Ottawa, Kan.

May 10—Southeast Kansas and Northeast Oklahoma Breeders' association, Independence, Kan. H. D. Plummer, Mgr., Long-ton, Kan.

May 25-26-27—B. T. Bartlett, Greencastle, Mo.

Holstein Cattle

April 25—Montgomery County Holstein Breed-ers, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

April 20—D. W. Carey, Enid, Okla. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 1—C. H. Leeton, Butler, Mo. Sale at farm near Walker, Mo.

Apr. 6—Smith County Shorthorn Breeders, Smith Center, Kan.

April 7—Shallenberger & Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

April 12—J. R. Young, Valley Center, Kan.

April 13—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.

April 14—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan. Sale Mgr.

April 15—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.

Apr. 15—Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

April 16—Stafford County Purebred Breed-ers' association, Stafford, Kan., R. Boyd Wallace, sec'y., Stafford, Kan.

April 20—Andrew County Shorthorn Breed-ers sale, at Savannah, Mo.

April 20—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn asso-ciation sale, Hiawatha, Kan., D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., sale manager.

April 22—E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan.

Apr. 27—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breed-ers' Assn., Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

April 12—Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

April 12—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.; B. C. Settles, sales manager, 6155 West-minster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

May 14—J. A. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan. B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., 6155 Westminister Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

April 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

April 23—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.

April 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 21—Stafford County Purebred Breed-ers' Association, Stafford, Kan., R. Boyd Wallace, sec'y., Stafford, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Auctioneer or Banker

Special Term Opens April 4th

At a price within the reach of all. Home study course, \$25. Residence course, \$100. The \$25 applies on the \$100 when you attend the school.

Missouri Auction and Banking School

W. B. Carpenter, Pres. Kansas City, Mo.

BOYD NEWCOM

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.

Sell all kinds. Book your sales early.

217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

A. D. McCULLOUGH, Tonganoxie, Kan. Livestock

Auctioneer

Special attention to purebred sales.

Fred L. Perdue, Auctioneer

4159 Tejon Street, Denver, Colorado

Sales made anywhere, any time.

LAFE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KAN.

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer

1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK



Jacks and Jennets

For sale. 15 to 16 hands, all blacks, good bone and body. From 3 to 7 years old. Also some younger jacks.

Philip Walker

Moline, Kansas, Elk County

40 Big Black Reg. Tenn. Jacks

With Size, Bone, Quality

Sired by undefeated champions; Gen. Logan, The General, Gen. Wolf; 2 to 6 years; 15 to 16 hands; broken to serve. Few Belgians and Percherons at reduced prices. We have what we advertise. Meet trains at Lyons, Chase, Raymond.

M.H. Malone, Chase, Kan., J.P. Malone, Lyons, Kan.

STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS

4 Percheron stallions and 6 jacks for sale; no trade.

Write for particulars and prices. 20 jennets nearly all in foal by extra good jack; for sale or trade.

M. G. BIGHAM, OZAWATIE, KANSAS

(20 miles N. E. of Topeka)

For Sale 3 Good Young Jacks

Big ones; one two year old, one four year old, and one six year old. Also one registered shire horse. Guaranteed breeders and quick to serve. Would consider some trade.

GEO. BELL, JARBALO, KAN.

PERCHERONS

A few choice 4 to 6 year old mares 1700 to 2000 pounds. Well broke to all farm work. Bred to Ivan of Barton. A few stallions 2 to 3 years old. Top-notchers at live and let live prices.

D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan., Route 6, 3 miles east

FOR SALE REGISTERED BLACK JACK

4 years old, 16 1/2 hands high. Registered black Percheron stallion 3 years old. Guaranteed breeders.

Priced right. **R. W. MILLER, NEKOMA, KANSAS**

Two Pure Bred French Draft Stallions

For Sale—4 years old Colonel 29787, dark gray. Frank 29788, black; also one registered jack, 4 years old.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dispersion Sale
of Dairy HerdOttawa, Kansas
Monday, March 2824 head of grade Holstein cows
and heifers, a high producing herd.
Yearly milk production 6500 lb. average.3 young registered Holstein bulls,
grandsons of Canary Butter Boy
King.26 head of red stock cows, one
pure bred, mostly springers.12 splendid Duroc gilts bred for
spring farrow.

M. M. Muelchrest, Ottawa, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

To improve your dairy herd, from daughters
of Alcartra Polkadot Corrector,
Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince; King
Mead DeKol, and Aggie Cornucopia Jo-
hanna Lad 7th. Short of help, feed and
room. Bargain prices. Write for what
you want.
McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLO.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment. Reg.
bulls crated \$50. We ship C.O.D. subject to inspection.
Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

WAUKESHA COUNTY HIGH GRADE

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
\$25 each; registered bulls, \$40. Schley & John-
son, North View Stock Farm, Waukesha, Wis.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, beautifully marked, from
heavy producing dams, write
Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, WisconsinHOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY calves, 31-32nds
pure, 7 weeks old, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment
anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens.
Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of
Merit of the Fair Boy, the greatest bull ever imported,
34 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 24 pro-
ducing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., ELDEN, MO.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state.
We won \$1,300 at four state fairs this fall. A choice
lot of bull calves, grandsons of Pineland Countess
had out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale.
R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls; Strong Financial King Breeding.

Range from baby bulls to 18 mos. old. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Write O. B. REITZ, Coffeyville, Kansas

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

THREE CHOICE REG. JERSEY COWS

for sale. Heifers coming one and three
years. Torono bull, choice breeding.
S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kansas

FOR SALE—20 HEAD OF JERSEY COWS

and heifers. Fresh and heavy springers.
E. H. Kneppler, Broughton, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Hood Farm breeding, \$50.00 each. Credit
if desired. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

JERSEY OR GUERNSEY COWS WANTED

Extra good heavy milkers. Car load. State
particulars. Frank A. Bahe, Ordway, Colo.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS. Would ex-

change for heifers. W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

20th Century Stock Farm

Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding;
also cows and heifers from heavy milking
dams.

Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

Red Polls For Sale

Ten head of females. Seven nice yearling bulls, and
my herd sire to close out my herd. Herd sire Napo-
leons Reuben 28735, a grandson of Elgen and Cossy,
International Champions. Priced on quality.

T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for
prices and descriptions, or better come and see them.
Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding
of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country
such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon
Greenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a
few choice young bulls, cows and heifers
Hulloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS, Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.Farmers will take a more aggressive
stand in demanding their economic
rights in the future.

Sale Reports and Other News

The W. D. McComas Duroc Sale

On March 18, W. D. McComas held his
Duroc bred sow sale. The offering consisted
of five tried sows, 19 spring gilts and five
fall boars. The females were sows that Mr.
McComas was unable to get bred in time for
his February sale. Twenty-one buyers took
the 29 head offered. The range of prices
was very even. The 24 sows averaged \$66
per head. The fall boars averaged \$38 per
head. Considering that most of the offer-
ing was young it was a good sale.

Ask Kansas Breeder to Judge

At the recent annual meeting of the Texas
Jack Breeders' association, the by-laws were
amended to make the annual dues \$10 per
member. The additional money thus se-
cured will be added to the fund for special
premiums on jacks and mules in the big
stock shows at Fort Worth and Dallas. The
association elected the following officers for
the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. T. Bryant,
of McKinney, Tex., and secretary-treasurer,
Tom A. Hines of Venus, Tex. A resolution
was passed asking the state fair board to
invite T. E. Collins of Belleville, Kan., to
judge Jack stock and mules at the next
Texas State Fair.

Must Begin Feeding April 1

In accordance with a new rule adopted by
the management of the International Live-
stock Exposition, entrants in the junior
feeding contests must begin feeding calves
April 1 instead of the later date permitted
in past contests. The date for beginning to
feed pigs and lambs of this contest has
been changed to June 1 instead of August 1.
The foregoing changes have been ordered
so that animals fitted for the International
also can be shown by their feeders at the
fall state fairs.Any boy or girl wishing to enter into the
junior feeding contests should send at once
for blanks and full instructions to B. H.
Helde, Manager, Union Stock Yards, Chicago,
Ill.

Zink Stock Farms Sale of Durocs

Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan., had a
clean up sale March 15 of bred sows and
gilts that they could not get bred in time
for their February sale. At all the winter
and spring registered hog sales farmers
within driving distance of the sales took
most of the offerings, no one man buying
many hogs. Buyers at the Zink sale broke
the record in that respect for 24 men took
the 30 head offered in the sale. Only three
men took more than one hog apiece and in
nearly every instance these hogs went to
men who had no hogs on their farms. The
top was a spring gilt at \$150 by Maplewood
Pathfinder out of Maplewood Pear that went
to Wm. Fuels, Turon. Second top was a
fall yearling at \$157.50 that went to B. W.
Kennedy, Macksville, Kan. Seven head sold
for \$100 or over; 13 sows averaged \$98 per
head; 17 spring gilts \$77 per head. The
average for the 30 head was \$86.

T. A. Harris & Son Have Good Sale

The sale of Berkshire sows and gilts of
T. A. Harris & Son, Lamine, Mo., March 17,
resulted in the disposal of 20 bred sows and
gilts at an average of \$104.50 per head.
Pleasant weather augmented the pleasure of
the 300 farmers and breeders present. The
visiting breeders were royally entertained at
the farm by Mr. and Mrs. Harris, assisted
by the local church society serving the noon
lunch on the lawn. It is safe to say that
those who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr.
and Mrs. Harris will need no second invita-
tion to return on like occasions in the fu-
ture. The wonderful show record with
champion premiums from six state fairs was
a strong factor in attracting representative
breeders. Buyers were present from Kansas,
Oklahoma, Illinois and Missouri. While no
sensational prices were recorded or records
broken yet the averages were very high and
low enough to permit of liberal investment
by farmers and breeders who breed the real
farmer pork hog. The highest price was
\$225, paid for a two-year-old sow, Sunny
Side Duchess, going to the good herd of N.
H. Gentry & Son, Sedalia, Mo.

McIlroy Percheron and Jack Sale

One of the notable livestock events of the
season, in Missouri, was the dispersion sale
at Louisiana, March 17, of Percheron and
jack stock of the McIlroy Stock Farm. This
farm has been a nursery for the production
of important seed stock, especially high class
jacks, for 40 years. It is unfortunate that
other business interests have so encroached
on the time of Wilmer McIlroy, the present
owner, that he felt it necessary to disasso-
ciate himself, at least for a time, from the
breeding business. The attendance at the
sale was good though largely made up of home
folks and Missourians within a hundred miles
radius. There were, however, men in at-
tendance from Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa.
Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and New Mexico
all were represented by purchases. Prices
were not high; such was not expected but
in justification to the vendor and to the
character of stuff sold, much better prices
could have been paid, especially by neighbors
who would have no transportation charges
to add to their purchase price. The attrac-
tion of the sale was Squire Haines, the great
herd jack. His new owner, H. Lovelace of
Vandalia, Mo., paid \$1,700 for him. Mr.
Lovelace also bought six good jennets, among
them being the four highest jennets sold.
J. C. Huckstep of Bolia, Mo., was a liberal
buyer, taking one stallion, one jack and six
jennets. Fred Chandler of Chariton, Ia.,
bought five of the better jacks and J. W.
Rider of Roodhouse, Ill., got two Percheron
mares and two jacks. Practically all the
jacks of two years old or over brought from
\$275 up. The top stallion was \$450 while
\$295 topped the mares.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan., Clay
county, is a breeder of high class Short-
horns with the best of Scotch pedigrees. He
is advertising in this issue of the Kansas
Farmer and Mail and Breeze some bulls of
the kind individually and of the breeding
that should be interesting to anyone looking
for a herd bull at a reasonable price.—Ad-
vertisement.M. M. Muelchrest of Ottawa, Kan., has
announced a dispersion sale of dairy cattle
to be held at Ottawa, March 28. The offer-
ing will consist of 24 head of grade Hol-
steins, a high producing herd; 26 head of
red stock cows, nearly all springers. Mr.
Muelchrest will also sell 12 head of choice
Duroc gilts bred for spring farrow.—Ad-
vertisement.W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has an-
nounced two April Holstein sales of impor-

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association; officers are as follows:
Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Annual Sale Mar. 25, Topeka, Kan., Annual Meeting, Mar. 25, Topeka, Kan.

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.

SHOW BULL CALF

Been with state show herd; one that has
won prizes. Sired by a 32 lb. sire and
from an extra good dam.

J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Our Herd Sires are backed by dams that have
produced over 1,000 lbs. of
butter in one year. One of them was first in his
class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young
bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under
Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS

Bulls from calves to serviceable age; A. R. O. dams
up to 25 lbs. butter 7 days; some on long-time test
and from Konigen sire, whose 4 nearest dams aver-
age 34 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Braeburn Holsteins

An old and large herd, headed by high-class bulls
for 30 years; uniform in quality and production.
Send for a bull. You can't get a poor one.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,

Route 2, Topeka, Kansas

Farm near town. Individual production
rather than numbers. Something to offer
later on.

Dr. W. E. Bentley's Holsteins

Young bulls of serviceable age, out of
A. R. O. dams, sired by 1000 lb. bull.

DR. W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

BULL ON A YEAR'S TIME

A son of Canary Butter Boy King and out of an
A. R. O. daughter of Duke Johanna Beets. Ready
for service. Write today.

MOTT & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KANSAS.

Sand Springs Holsteins

"On the Golden Belt Highway." Federal accredited.
Semi-officially tested. If in need of a young herd
sire, these facts deserve your consideration.

E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS.

TWENTY HEAD OF PUREBRED

2-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS

Well bred, large, well marked. Priced
for immediate sale.

M. E. NORMAN, LATIMER, KANSAS

Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac

Our herd sire, a grandson of Sir Pieterje Ormsby
Mercedes, "the world's greatest sire." Several sons
for sale from good record dams.

Shady Nook Farm, J. A. Engle, Prop., Talmage, Kan.

Oakwood Farm Holsteins

Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also
heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Herd
sire—King Pontiac Ophelia Lyons 265861. Big
Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Chas. V. Sass, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Sir Pieterje Ormsby Fobes

Four nearest dams averaged 1108 pounds
of butter for 365 days.

Sam Carpenter, Jr., Owner, Oswego, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CATTLE

Dr. J. H. Lomax's

4th Sale of A. J. C. C. Jerseys

Joined by E. L. M. Benfer

Leona, Kan., Tuesday, April 12, 1921

FINANCIAL KING, MAJESTY'S WESTERN KING, GAMBOGE'S
KNIGHT and JACOB A IRENE blood represented.Those who have attended former sales know that nothing is offered
but cows of proven ability at the pail and the cattle this year are up to
the standard of former years.Dr. Benfer is selling some "top notchers" representing 20 years of
careful breeding. Real high-class producers—some of them prize win-
ners at the Hiawatha, Seneca and the Topeka (Kansas) fair.

Get a catalog at once, on request to

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MANAGER

6155 Westminster Place

Saint Louis, Mo.

Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

18 Kentucky Jacks
At Private SaleShipped from my farm at Flemings-
burg, Ky., to Salina, Kan.A load of 18 head of the best Kentucky Jacks that I have ever owned.
Have been shipping jacks to Kansas since 1879. This load has more size,
heavier bone and more quality than any 18 jacks I ever owned, ranging in
height 14 1/4 to 16 hands. Only a few under 15 1/2 hands. Every jack is
black, reg. and prompt performer. The public is invited to call and see them.
They are for sale. I am located at Snyder Livery Barn at Salina, Kansas.

E. P. MAGGARD—Formerly Sanders & Maggard

Announcing the 1921 Spring Sale Rawlins County Hereford Breeders Ass'n Sale

In the big Sale pavilion, Sale starts promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

Atwood, Kansas, Thursday, April 14, 1921

The inspection committee selected from the herds of the 11 consignors to this sale animals of merit, both individually and in breeding.

Members of the Association Consigning:

Nick Simlinger.....Atwood	Herman Holthus.....Ludell
Leebrick Bros.....McDonald	John Focke.....Ludell
Frank Turner.....Atwood	Christ Wicke.....Herdon
H. A. Rogers.....Atwood	Wm. Stalte.....Ludell
R. W. Taylor.....Atwood	Henry J. Wicke.....Ludell
Dr. Henry Weimer.....Atwood	Fred Holthus.....Ludell

Represented in the sale are the bloodlines of Prince Domino, Beau Astor, Don Mischief, Beau Monington, Bonnie Carlos, Gay Donald 8th, Superior Stanway, Domino Mischief, Coder Mischief, Beau Mistic 38th and Beau Gudgell.

A sale of high-class Herefords from the herds of a strong Hereford center. The Rawlins county Hereford breeders' association is anxious that every buyer in these sales is a pleased customer.

Catalogs ready to mail, address,

H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager, Atwood, Kan.

Auctioneers—Cruise and Gettle Bros.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Baldwin Red Farm Sale of HORNLESS SHORTHORNS

At Baldwin Red Farm

Conway, Kansas, Tuesday, April 12, 1921

Six registered hornless bulls, nine registered hornless heifers, seven registered Scotch bulls with horns, two registered Scotch heifers with horns. All of the above are sired by our prize winning Double Standard Hornless Shorthorn bull, True Sultan Again.

Six or nine months time will be given on approved paper. For the catalog and further information address,

Baldwin Red Farm, McPherson County, Conway, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cols. Langford and Alton.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

J. R. Young's Shorthorn Sale Valley Center, Kan., April 7

65 head of Registered Shorthorns: 35 cows, 10 bulls, all ready for service. About 20 head of the cows will have calves at foot. Others to calve soon. The calves range from fall to winter calves, most of them are big lusty heifers.

12 of the cows are registered in the Polled Shorthorn registry and the offering consists entirely of registered cattle. Herd sire is a Polled Shorthorn by True Sultan and a good breeder. Some of the young bulls are by him. The offering is Scotch topped. A number of the cows are extra good.

Will meet all interurban trains at Valley Center up to 1 p. m. sale day. Sale called at 1 p. m. at farm 1 mile south of Valley Center and 8 miles northwest of Wichita. Send at once for catalog.

J. R. Young, Valley Center, Kan.

Newcomb, Snyder and McLinden, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press.

SHORTHORN SALE

at Valley Grove Farm 6 Miles North of

Walker, Mo., Friday, April 1, 1921

Our entire herd—Known as the Letton Herd.

64 Females—16 Bulls—80 Lots; 20 Cows with Calves by Side. Scotch and Scotch Topped Breeding. This is a splendid opportunity not only for the farmer breeders but especially for the smaller breeders just starting, to secure some good foundation stock starting heres. Sale begins promptly at 1 o'clock. Ask for Sale Catalog, and Come to Sale.

C. H. LETTON, BUTLER, MISSOURI

Auctioneers—P. M. Gross and C. V. Craig.

1886 Tomson Bros. Shorthorns 1921

200 head in the herd representing the most popular Scotch families. Just now we are offering a nice lot of Scotch bulls by Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. Prices moderate and within the reach of all. Address

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas or Dover, Kansas

tance. April 20, D. W. Carey will sell at Enid, Okla. The sale will be held at Drummond, near Enid but the Grand Hotel in Enid will be headquarters where everyone going to the sale should come. April 25, the Montgomery county Holstein breeders will sell at Independence, Kan. Montgomery county is one of the well known Holstein dairy centers of Kansas and this sale is sure to be full of good things. For any information about either sale address, W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Klaus Bros.' Hereford Sale

Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan., Doniphan county, are well known Hereford cattle breeders and exhibitors. They are not speculators but breeders and breed and develop their own cattle with additions of new blood frequently. On Tuesday, April 12, in the new sale pavilion at Bendena, Kan., they will sell their first draft of Herefords from their popular herd. Just 35 head go in the sale but they will be of the real kind that you will be proud to own. For all of the information about the sale secure their sale catalog at once by sending your name to Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Tomson Bros.' Shorthorns

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan., well known breeders of high class Shorthorns, are offering some real Scotch bulls at very moderate prices. If you want to buy a real bull and at a reasonable figure now is the time to buy him. A letter to Tomson Bros. will bring you descriptions and prices of the bulls they have for sale. But a better way is to visit the herd and you can do so by coming to Topeka and phoning to the farm at Wakarusa by calling on Jas. Tomson who lives in Topeka. Wakarusa is a short distance from Topeka. You will never have a chance to buy outstanding bulls at a better advantage than you can right now. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

O. R. Strauss's Polands

O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., breeder for years of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas that are popular with breeders and farmers everywhere, is offering at private sale some bred sows and gilts that you would certainly appreciate if you could see them. And at prices that are in keeping with his past record for selling for just a fair profit. Any business you have with O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., will be satisfactory and you can depend on that. Get busy today if you can use a few gilts bred to boars that are right in breeding and as individuals. The prices will suit you. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, April 27, should be of interest to every Shorthorn breeder and farmer in Kansas and Colorado. That it is a good time to buy breeding stock of all kinds is generally understood. Also that the scarcity of cattle all over the country is sure to result in higher prices very soon. Breeders coming to this sale are putting in a good useful lot of cattle, not highly fitted but in good breeding condition. It will be a general round up of Shorthorn folks and you should come if you are interested in Shorthorns. You should come the evening before in time for the annual banquet which Concordia business men give to all visiting Shorthorn breeders or beginners. You will be welcome and you should write at once to Ed Cory, Talmu, Kan., for the sale catalog which is free. Early request for it will be appreciated.—Advertisement.

Baldwin Farm Shorthorn Sale

The Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kan., McPherson county, will sell a draft of hornless Shorthorns, double standard, and some Scotch heifers and bulls with horns at that place, Tuesday, April 12. R. W. Baldwin, owner and proprietor of this good Shorthorn farm, has been in the business of raising high class Shorthorns for nine years. This is his annual sale of registered Shorthorns and while he is not selling a big draft he is selling a high class one and it is going to be a good place to buy high class Shorthorns, either hornless or with horns. This sale will be sold 11 registered heifers and 13 registered bulls. Most of them are coming yearlings. They are by True Sultan Again, a remarkable sire and a prize winner at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. The Baldwin Red Farm breeds Shorthorns for beef and milk and some of these heifers will prove splendid milkers. Write to Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kan., today for the catalog. Conway is a short distance from McPherson.—Advertisement.

Smith County Breeders' Shorthorn Sale

Smith county Shorthorn breeders are attracting attention to Smith county Shorthorn herds with their annual sales. April 6 is the date of their annual spring sale which will be held at Smith Center, Kan., in the sale pavilion. The sales committee, T. M. Willson, S. A. Hill and Geo. Hammond, all Smith county breeders, have selected 56 Shorthorns from Smith county herds, 37 females and 19 young bulls for this sale. Every animal is sold with the guarantee of the seller back of it. None of the cattle will be fitted for the sale. They will be sold just as they have come thru the winter, in good breeding condition and ready to go on your farm and thrive. Practically all are young cattle with good ancestry back of them and the prices are sure to be reasonable in this sale. It is not the aim of these breeders to unload inferior cattle at fancy prices but rather to sell a good useful class of Shorthorns at fair prices that they know will prove money makers for their purchasers and prove good advertisements for Smith county Shorthorn herds. The catalog is free for the asking. Address for a copy, Tom Willson, Lebanon, Kan.—Advertisement.

E. P. Flanagan Shorthorn Sale

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan., has recently sold his farm there and bought a smaller farm near Abilene, Kan. This makes it necessary that he disperse his herd of Scotch Shorthorns immediately. He has claimed April 14 for the sale and it will be held at his new farm joining Abilene in a big tent. He has arranged with F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., to manage the sale and Mr. Kirk has compiled the catalog and it is ready to mail promptly upon request either to F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., or to E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan. The display advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. You will find it interesting reading. There will be 35 females and nine young bulls in the sale which is the entire Flanagan herd. Included are two herd bulls that any breeder in the West should be proud to own. Sul-

HEREFORD CATTLE.



**YOU CAN AFFORD
A HEREFORD
If You Pick
A Pickering**

In fact you can't afford to do without a Pickering Hereford, if you expect to breed the strain of Herefords that is attracting the attention of the best breeders today.

Pickering Disturber Herefords are of individual type, bred along strong character and individual lines by intelligent mating—the result of which can be uniformly found only in Pickering Herefords.

The most elaborate, extensive and scientific breeding establishment in the world. Write today for our private sale catalog and farm circular—giving detailed information.

PICKERING FARM

Major Harlo J. Flake, Mgr.,
Box J, Belton, Missouri

Just south of Kansas City on rock road.



Klaus Bros. HEREFORDS

A Kansas show herd that wins fitted under ordinary farm conditions. Sale in new pavilion.

Bendena, Kansas, April 12
(Doniphan County)

35 head in the sale, 30 cows and heifers and five young bulls. 20 two-year-old heifers, 10 young cows and bred to Beau Oaward 19th, Beau Onward 78th, Beau Onward 86th. Practically all our own breeding. Cattle in nice condition. All registered. Catalog ready to mail. Address,

Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORDS

Everything But the Horns

Investigate the leading beef cattle of today before buying your bull for this season. Save dehorning and have all the qualities of the whiteface. Polled Hereford is our herd sire assisted by his son, both first prize state fair winners showing against horned Herefords. We offer a few bulls up to coming threes. Price right. Satisfaction assured. Write us information cheerfully given.

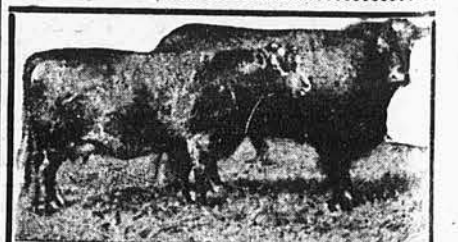
Goernandt Bros., Aurora and Clyde, Kansas

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Exceptional low prices. Seven polled, three horned bulls, 8 to 30 months old. Also polled and horned cows, all dark red, nicely marked, heavy bone. Polled Francis, Polled Plato, Anxiety 4th and Beau Brummel breeding.

J. H. GOERTZEN, R. 3, HILLSBORO, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



POLLED SHORTHORNS

"Roam Orange," "Sultan's Pride," "Scottish Orange," and "Grand Sultan." Weight 4 tons. Heads herd of nearly 200 reds, whites and roans. 20 males and females, \$100 upward. Tuberculin test, registration, and transfers free. Will meet trains. Phone 2303 at our expense.

J. C. Banbury & Son, 1 mile west of Plevna, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Big husky bulls. A few females. Forest Sultana, a 5-year-old Scotch bull, is for sale. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas

TWO POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Dark red, good individuals. Easter Bros., Abilene, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Please mention **Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze** when writing.
Auctioneers: **Burgess and Newcomb. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.**

Did You Buy "Separators" or Insulation?

When you bought your battery it had either separators or *insulation* between the positive and negative plates.

If you were battery-wise enough to buy a car with a Willard Threaded Rubber Battery on it, that's all you *need to know*.

If you bought one with ordinary wood separators you will find out that there is an important difference between "separators" and "insulation," and the news may come in the form of a sudden breakdown

that leaves you with a bill to pay for having those separators replaced.

Most of the cars with wide reputation for quality use the Willard Threaded Rubber Battery—the battery with *insulation* that outlasts the plates. The complete list—174 makes of cars and trucks on which Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries are standard equipment—is published in Willard national advertising, or can be had from any of the dealers below.

Go to the nearest dealer in your territory when you need a new battery, or authorized Willard Service.

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Atwood.....D. H. Davis
Augusta.....McDermid Batt. Co.
Baldwin City.....Denchfield Bros.
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Beloit.....Ward Batt. Co.
Burlington.....B. & H. Batt. Co.
Chanute.....The K-W Batt. Co.
Chetopa.....Chetopa Batt. Sta.
Clay Center.....The Miller Co.
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El Dorado.....Hudson Batt. Co.
Ellsworth.....Ellsworth Batt. & Elec. Co.
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Englewood.....Roach Batt. Sta.
Eureka.....Eureka Batt. & El. Ser.
Fort Scott.....Brooks & Ault Elec. Supp. Co.
Frankfort.....Hoffman Harper Batt. Sta.
Fredonia.....K-W Battery Co.
Garden City.....West Kan. Batt. Co.
Garnett.....Auto Elect. Serv. Co.
Great Bend.....Archer's Elect. Shop
Hanover.....Hanover Tire & Elect. Shop
Hays.....Schueler Batt. & Elec. Ser.
Hiawatha.....C. W. Dannenberg
Holton.....Holton Batt. & Star. Ser.
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Kansas City.....Wyandotte Batt. Co.
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LaCrosse.....L. A. Davis & Co.
Larned.....Inderwieson Batt. Co.
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Liberal.....Liberal Batt. Sta.
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Marysville.....Hoffman Batt. Sta.
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Olathe.....McClintock Elect. Co.
Osborne.....Osborne Batt. & El. Ser.
Oswego.....Votz Elect. Co.
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Pleasanton.....T. K. Batt. & El. Co.
Pratt.....Gibbons Batt. Sta.
Rosedale.....Rainbow Gar. & El. Co.
Sabatha.....C. C. Gerber
St. John.....St. John Batt. Co.
Salina.....Central Auto & Mch. Wks.
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—COLORADO—
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Colorado Springs.....Harley Batt. Co.
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Okemah.....Okemah Battery Co.
Oklahoma City.....Oklahoma City Battery Co.
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Pawhuska.....Lewis Battery Serv.
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This trade-mark tells you that the plates in your battery are *insulated*—not merely separated. Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries are selected by the best brains in the automobile business as standard equipment for 174 makes of cars and trucks.



Willard

Threaded Rubber Battery