

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

Cop 2



# KANSAS FARMER

AND

## MAIL & BREEZE

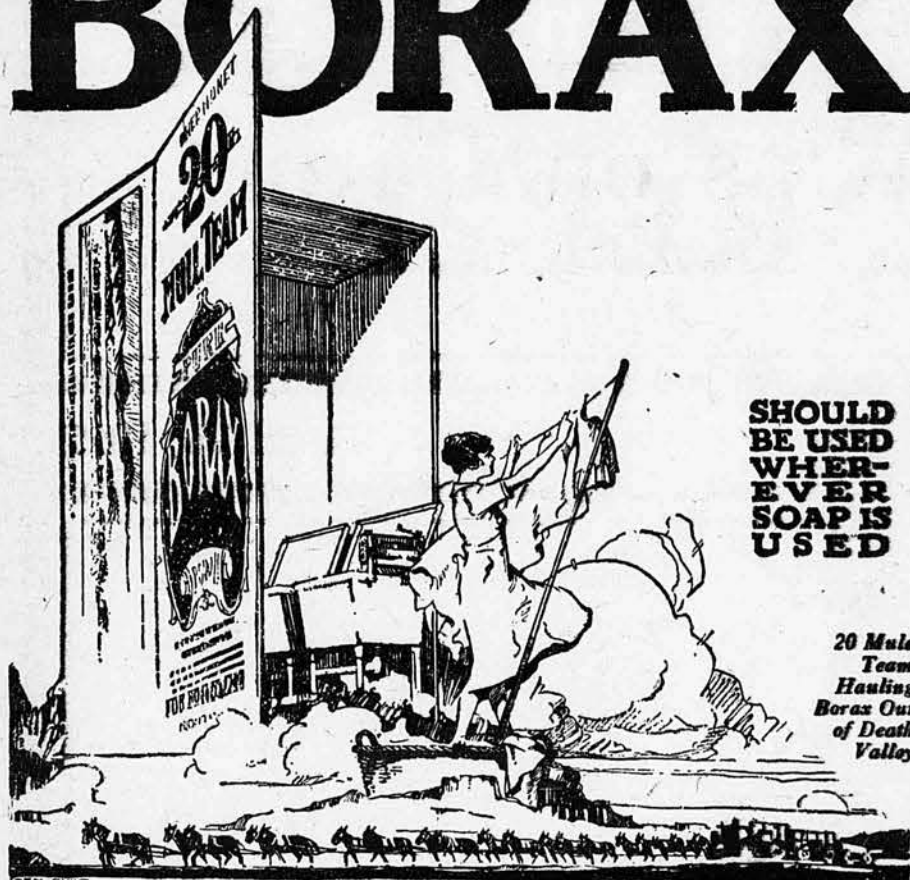
Volume 60 Number 15

April 15, 1922





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## Close Race in Wheat Tests

Clark's Blackhull and Kanred About Even in Tests

BY L. E. CALL AND JOHN H. PARKER

A FARMER living near Sedgwick, Earl G. Clark, has selected and increased a new variety of winter wheat which is known as "Clark's Blackhull Wheat." It has also been called Black Turkey, and Black Chaff wheat.

The variety is said to have originated from three black heads which were found in 1912 in a field of Turkey wheat. The seed for this field was from an importation of Russian wheat, brought into this country by B. Warkentin of the Newton Mill and Elevator Company. By unusual care in growing and increasing the crop from these three heads, Mr. Clark has developed the new variety, and has sold hundreds of bushels of seed to farmers throughout Kansas.

The heads of Blackhull wheat are a little larger and broader than those of Turkey or Kanred, and the leaves and stems tend to grow a little more upright and are of a slightly different shade of green. The vigorous growth habit of this variety is easily observed in March and April, when the wheat plants first become active after the winter rest period.

### Wins Many Prizes

The points in which this new variety is said by its originator to excel Turkey and other old standard varieties of hard Red winter wheat, are these: 1—earlier and more vigorous spring growth and consequent earlier maturity, 2—drouth resistance, 3—less injured by rust, 4—stiffer, stronger straw and therefore, less likely to go down or lodge, 5—heavier test weight, and 6—last but not least, higher yield.

Blackhull wheat has won many prizes at fairs and exhibitions, including the International Dry Farming Congress and the Wichita Wheat Show. Its popularity is increasing among farmers, and altho very little of it has been milled and made into bread, because most of the grain so far produced has been used for seed, the few

reports from millers which are available, are favorable.

Blackhull wheat has been tested by the Kansas State Agricultural College for only three years, 1919, 1920 and 1921. These tests have been conducted on the agronomy farm at Manhattan, at the Kansas Branch Experiment Stations in the western part of the state and by farmers in all parts of the state who co-operate with the agronomy department in testing new varieties of farm crops.

At the agronomy farm the yields show an average for the three years of 30.4 bushels an acre for Blackhull, 28.3 bushels for Kanred, and 27 bushels for Turkey, or an advantage of 21 bushels for Blackhull as compared with Kanred.

### Blackhull Leads in 11 Tests

At the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station in Ellis county the yields for the three years have been 25.3 bushels for Kanred, 25.3 for Blackhull and 21.4 for Turkey.

Kanred seemed to withstand these severe conditions which often prevail in Northwestern Kansas much better than Blackhull wheat. The three-year average yield for Kanred at Colby is 37.3 bushels, and for Blackhull 33.1 bushels, or an average difference of 4.2 bushels an acre in favor of Kanred. In two of the three years Kanred made a distinctly higher yield than Blackhull.

In the 13 co-operative tests which farmers conducted in 1919, Kanred was outyielded by Blackhull in 11 tests, the average yield for all tests was 27.1 bushels for Blackhull, and 23.8 bushels for Kanred.

In 1920, 44 co-operative wheat variety tests were conducted. In 21 cases, Kanred outyielded Blackhull, while in 23 of the tests, Blackhull made a higher yield than Kanred. The average yield for all tests was 22.8 bushels for Kanred and 22.5 bushels for Blackhull. In other words, the two varieties just about "broke even."

### How to Grow Garden Beans

BY H. B. MASTERSON

Beans are one of the standard vegetables and are planted in nearly every garden. In some parts of Kansas many beans are planted which never produce beans for the table. The usual reason is on account of the hot dry weather. Therefore it is important to plant early and select an early variety. Late plantings in central western and western part of the state of the bush snap beans frequently fail.

For later harvest use pole beans, such as Kentucky Wonder, which will produce beans later in the season than the bush varieties. Frequently pole beans stop bearing during late summer, but begin again in the fall with the rains and cooler weather.

The speckled pole lima bean is one of the best dry weather beans that the writer has found.

In planting bush beans it is preferable to place several seed in a hill and space the hills about 12 to 14 inches apart. In this way disease is not spread quite so badly as where drilled along in the row.

Do not cultivate nor hoe the bean patch while dew is on in the morning.

Plant the beans in an early sandy loam soil, so they will come up as soon as you consider danger of frost is past. Where beans come up early and escape frost, but are stunted or growth checked by cold, they seldom produce beans earlier than seed planted later.

### Cultivating Fruit Trees

BY D. C. MOORING

It is just as essential to cultivate fruit trees as any other growing crop. Sometimes the trees are plowed in the spring and left the rest of the year without any further care, so far as cultivation is concerned. An exception is where a cultivated crop is growing between the trees. While trees are young, a cultivated row crop may be grown between the trees so long as it does not compete with the trees for the same moisture and plant food. Therefore, each year as the trees grow,

move the crop further away from the trees and when the trees are well into bearing cease growing a spring crop among the trees at all.

A soil that is well cultivated will accomplish the following things: 1—Catch much more moisture, including rains and snows; 2—Conserve the moisture; 3—Keep down grass and weeds; 4—Aerate the soil, that is, permit of free air circulation, which is necessary to the life and development of the roots.

The first cultivation in the spring should be 4 or 5 inches deep with whatever available tool is at hand. Be careful not to skin the trees.

In case your trees are growing in the yard, where it is not practicable to use horse power in cultivation, a spade, shovel, or hoe may be used. Where a hand tool is used loosen the soil under the tree and at least a foot or more beyond the extent of the limbs.

The cultivation should begin in early spring and continue until midsummer, under normal conditions and during the dry season the cultivation should continue until the last of the summer. After the first cultivation, which is the deep one, the other cultivations should be merely to establish a soil mulch.

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# KANSAS FARMER

and MAIL  
& BREEZE

April 15, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 15

## Sightless, He Wins on Farm

*O. H. Doerschlag Refused to Quit When He Lost His Eyes and is Making Good With Purebred Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs*

By Ray Yarnell

**W**HEN sight blinked out and left him in darkness the flame of O. H. Doerschlag's determination burned the brighter. He is a farmer, and a breeder of purebred Holstein cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. Loss of sight came just as he was getting well started with his dairy herd and had reached success with purebred hogs.

Doerschlag was in a hospital for several weeks. Treatment and the operation to remove his eyes, combined with the illness of members of his family, were costly and when he returned home he owed more than \$1,000.

Friends advised Doerschlag to sell his farm and livestock and not to attempt to carry on the business he had spent 16 years in building up. They told him that his handicap was too great to overcome and that he could not hope to make a success of farming.

### Makes a Success of Farming

That was a year ago this spring. Doerschlag stuck to the farm and kept his livestock. Two sons, one 12, the other 16 years old, did the field work and fed the hogs and cows. Their father did the milking and managed the work, telling the boys what to do and how to do it. With them he checked and re-checked pedigree papers and kept books on the year's business.

In 1921 the farm paid all expenses, supplied the family of four with a good living and showed a net profit of \$500 cash. In addition there is the increase in the herds of cattle and hogs, worth several hundred dollars.

"I told my friends that I wouldn't quit farming," said Mr. Doerschlag, "because it was the only business I knew and I did not propose to give up just because I had lost my sight. I

felt that if I was patient and determined and would try hard, I could overcome my handicap. I cannot see but I can hear and feel and I can use my head.

"I am a better manager than I was a year ago when I could see. I have been thinking things out more carefully, studying my business from every angle and trying to put system into every operation. It is surprising what a man can do with his brain. If I had used my head as often before as I have since I lost my sight, I would have been a much better farmer.

"In three years I expect to be on top, with my debts paid off and my

herd of Holsteins so far developed that I will be in a position to begin marketing some of the heifers. It means a lot of hard work but every day I find new things I can do. It is surprising the way my senses of touch and hearing have developed in the last 12 months."

Whenever a litter is farrowed every pig is marked and its sex recorded. The breeding must come true to time, else the pigs are fattened and sold on the open market. Because each pig has a distinctive mark its papers can be carefully checked both at farrowing time and when the pigs are weaned.

Mr. Doerschlag superintends this

work. The boys write out the papers and read them and their father carefully checks papers against markings, compares dates of breeding and farrowing, the number of boars and sows, and the date of service for the sow. As a result there is no chance of making a mistake, Mr. Doerschlag says. The same system is used in checking up on calves.

But even tho he knows he can guarantee the breeding of his livestock, Mr. Doerschlag realizes that he cannot compete on equal terms with other breeders.

### Purebred Livestock Increased Profits

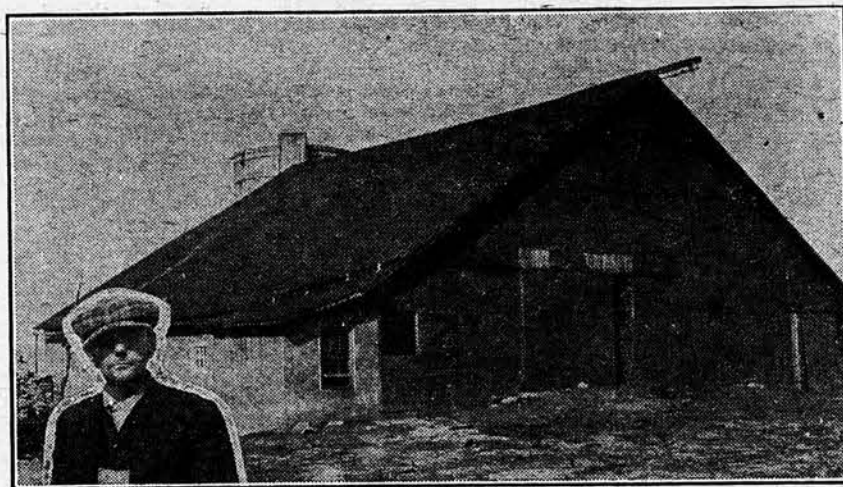
"I have thought about the hog business a whole lot," he said, "and I know that I must sell a better hog for less money than the other fellows if I stay in business. I am going to do it. I have good stock, I know how to breed hogs and my oldest boy, Jurl, is a real hog man.

"I'll have a young herd, futurity litter and an aged boar at the Kansas Free Fair this fall and I hope to win some ribbons."

Doerschlag's activities are not limited to his farm. He is president of the Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association and also leader for his community boy's pig club which has 11 members. He is very much interested in this work and out of his 12 years' experience in breeding hogs he is able to advise the club boys how to handle their stock to best advantage.

The farm contains 160 acres, most of which is in pasture and prairie hay. Corn, alfalfa and oats are grown. Corn is used for silage and the crop from 12 acres usually fills the 100 ton silo.

There are 25 Holsteins in the Doerschlag herd. (Continued on Page 19)



O. H. Doerschlag, Blind Farmer of Shawnee County Who is Making a Success of Dairying Despite His Handicap—Also His Barn and Silo

## A Silo Doubles My Acreage

By H. G. Eshelman

**I**N THE year of 1912 I purchased my first silo; it was of the wood-stave variety. That year I sold a part of the ensilage and some hay that I would otherwise have had to feed and with the proceeds I paid for the silo.

The following year on account of hot winds our corn started to dry up just as it reached what would have been the roasting ear stage, had there been any roasting ears. That winter I took a bunch of 50 steers weighing 600 pounds to feed—weighing them in at \$6 a hundred and weighing them out at \$7. Some said they would do no good on this immature corn but for a period of 125 days these cattle gained 2.25 pounds a day. In addition to the ensilage they had 1½ pounds a day of wheat straw. After deducting the cost of the meal I left me \$16 an acre for the feeder. At that time it would have taken an extra good corn crop to yield that amount. It seems to me when corn is blighted before it matures a crop much of the food value is still in the stalk that would have gone into the grain had conditions been favorable. This is where the silo is of very great value.

Three years ago was another poor corn year in this part of Kansas. I raised enough corn to fill one 120-ton silo and bought enough to fill another for \$180. It cost \$100 for the filling and later I sold this ensilage to a neighbor for \$800 so it is easy to figure what such a silo was worth to me that year.

I bought a load of Hereford cows

on the Kansas City market and fed them the contents of the other silo and it netted me \$900, besides feeding five other cows and my horses.

My silos cost me about \$400 each four years ago and I am sure that they have paid for themselves many times over. I have fed ensilage for eight years and never have failed to get good market value for the corn and often very much more than that. Having no permanent pasture I do not keep many cattle thru the summer but usually buy a load or two of steers in the fall and sell them when I have fed up the ensilage.

In that way I can make use of the straw which we have in abundance, converting it into manure and getting it back on the land. I would not think of trying to raise corn were it not for the silo. This makes rotation of crops both possible and profitable.

I raise purebred Percheron horses and have fed them ensilage every winter and never yet have had one get sick while I was feeding ensilage. I weigh my growing colts often and find they invariably make better gains with ensilage as a part of the ration, often preferring it to good alfalfa hay.

I have fed ensilage to milk cows and sheep with equally good results. Hogs will eat some altho they will waste much more than other stock. One would be surprised at the amount of finely-cut ensilage chickens will consume if given a chance, thru the winter months when there is little

green succulent feed that they can get.

One year my silo held but half the corn so I cut and shocked the rest, feeding it out of the shock to the cattle. By keeping a record of their weights regularly I found they were just holding their own on the fodder but started to gain nicely as soon as they were put on a good ensilage ration.

Some object to the work of filling the silo. 'Tis true it takes a few days of hard work but not much that is really worth while is ever accomplished without some effort on our part; and I would consider it very much worth while to save a crop after one has it raised and to get the best returns possible out of it. When one considers the cost of filling the silo it will be found not much more expensive than handling the crop in some other manner if one must hire the work done.

I do most of my feeding indoors and it is certainly gratifying to see the stock lined up, eating in comfort when it is storming outside. My stock will gain more in the winter on ensilage with a little cottonseed meal than on grass in the summer as they do not have the heat and flies to annoy them.

Another advantage of the silo is the ease with which this ground may be prepared for wheat. After the corn has been removed double disking and harrowing usually will put it in excellent condition for seeding. My wheat on corn ground nearly always has com-

pared favorably with that sown on ground prepared in the usual manner and in some cases it outyielded the other.

I have seen men take four horse-teams hitched to rack wagons and even box wagons out into the fields to get fodder when it was almost impossible to get out into the fields. I have seen them use picks and shovels digging shocks out of the snow and frozen ground. Fodder left in the field until spring is often so full of dirt that it is almost useless.

Four years ago my wooden silo, together with barn and other outbuildings were destroyed by a cyclone. With all my other building to do and my farming to look after I first built two cement stave silos to hold my corn crop. That alone shows what I think of the silo.

Some people hold back because of the cost of a silo. If you will figure 8 per cent interest on a \$500 or \$600 investment you will find it costs but a small per cent indeed compared to the real worth of a silo.

It seems a shame to see the great amount of feed that goes to waste every year on the average farm. Even where the corn is cut and shocked a very large per cent of the food value is wasted.

I would consider 1 acre of average corn in the silo worth at least 2 acres of corn handled in any other way.

In what other way could one double his yield so easily?

[Editor's Note—Mr. Eshelman lives on a farm near Sedgwick, where he has made a considerable financial success in farming.]



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## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**H**OW much the nations of Europe are in debt at this writing I do not know, but the official reports on November 15, 1921 showed that Great Britain was in debt 8,003,490,690 pounds, equivalent in our money at par to approximately 45 billion dollars. France was then in debt 326,774,004,000 francs equivalent approximately to 65 billion dollars; Italy was in debt approximately 184 million lira equal in our money to approximately 36 billion dollars. Germany was in debt approximately 82 billion dollars.

If our nation were in debt as much as Britain in proportion to our national wealth the interest on our national debt would amount to approximately 6½ billion dollars a year.

If we were in debt as much in proportion to our wealth as France our interest bill would be 12 billion dollars a year or more. If we were in debt as deeply in proportion to our wealth as Italy our interest burden would be at least 15 billion dollars a year.

No Congress would dare to levy the taxes necessary to pay our national bills. We would face repudiation or revolution. And yet there are many people in this country who harbor the delusion that we are going to collect what those European countries owe us.

### The First Bankrupt Law

**M**OST of the readers of this paper, I suppose, are familiar with the Bible, but if any of you are not, it may be interesting at this time when the whole world is groaning under the burden of debt to turn to the interesting account of the first bankrupt law written supposedly by Moses who was a wise Hebrew. He knew perfectly well that there were a few Hebrews in the bunch he led across the desert who would just naturally clean up the common herd and have everything there was in sight in addition to having contracts with most of the hoi polloi to work for them for several years ahead for their board and clothes.

Hence the bankrupt law recorded in the 25th chapter of Leviticus:

"And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee 49 years.

"Then thou shalt cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound, on the 10th day of the seventh month; in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout your land.

"And ye shall hallow the 50th year and proclaim liberty thruout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possessions and ye shall return every man unto his family.

"The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine, for ye are strangers and sojourners with me. And in all the land of your possessions ye shall grant a redemption for the land.

"If thy brother be waxen poor and hath sold away some of his possession and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall he redeem that which his brother sold. And if the man have none to redeem it and himself is able to redeem it, let him count the years of the sale thereof and restore the overplus unto the man to whom he sold it that he may return to his possession.

"But if he be not able to restore it to him then that which is sold shall remain in the hand of him that hath bought it until the year of jubilee and in the year of jubilee it shall go out and he shall return unto his possession."

### Retiring from Work

**S**OME twenty years ago," says a successful business man, "I had my mind set on acquiring a competence and retiring from business when 50 years old or thereabouts. I have changed my mind and now expect to die in the harness, altho I am 56 years old.

"I have observed," he continues, "retired business men breaking up in health and spirit when entirely removed or divorced from their customary activities."

That is probably true. The farmer who has been accustomed to hard work and also to bossing the job on the farm for 35 or 40 years, sometimes retires to the nearest town. The chances are that he does not adapt himself to town life. Unless he is rather an extraordinary man he is likely to lapse

into a grouch, grumbling about the way things are run in the town, complaining about taxes and opposed to improvements that cost money and maybe also worrying about his health and financial condition. The farm does not yield as much as he supposed it would and he blames the renter. The renter may not be as efficient a farmer as the owner of the land, in all probability he is not, and then he does not have the personal interest in keeping up the farm the owner had. He and the owner get at outs; each blames the other. The retired farmer thinks the renter is either trifling or dishonest, or both and the renter thinks the owner is a hog.

It would have been better if the owner had remained on the farm, better both for him and the farm and also better for the town.

It isn't easy to say just what a man should do when he reaches the border land of old age. In fact there is no hard and fast rule. What would be a good plan in one case would not work in another. We are prone to lay down rules for other persons to follow and very often when we do that we make a mess of it.

About the only general rule I can think of is: let the old man try to be a dead game sport. Let him not kid himself into the belief that he is just as good a man physically as he ever was or that he can make himself popular by cavorting around like a young colt. He can find plenty of opportunities to get sore about being neglected if he is hunting for them, but if he does he only increases his own unhappiness, for the world will pay little attention to his complaints. If his mind is occupied with something which is either worth while or that he thinks is worth while, he will not have time to worry over his failing strength or the approach of death.

A certain woman accounted the fact that her children had the itch as a blessing because they were so busy scratching themselves that they had no time to get into mischief. I am certain that there is no antidote for grief and unhappiness like being busy.

### What's Wrong With Business?

**R**ECENTLY I received a very interesting pamphlet containing an article written for the North American Review by E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture and editor of one of the most widely read and successful farm papers in the United States.

Mr. Meredith writes from the viewpoint of the agricultural editor and of course devotes almost all of his article to the needs of the farmer and to his plan for bringing back prosperity to the farming class.

He first outlines the present agricultural situation which is decidedly discouraging for the farming industry. "Farmers in some cases," he says, "have been obliged to forfeit land upon which they have made substantial payments; others have been obliged to make up the difference between actual cost of production and the price received for the products of their labor out of their capital. Many renters have been obliged to move from the farm, bankrupt, because of the losses occasioned by the slump in prices. Certainly when the business man, laboring man and farmer are all affected, the problem is mutual and is no more the problem of one than another, and attention given to the problem is no more in the interest of the farmer than of the other two classes.

"Granting that some method has been devised to reduce the price of farm products gradually, and that we had reduced the value of the 1920 crop but a billion dollars instead of 5 billion dollars, giving the farmer for last year's crop 4 billion dollars more than the amount he received at the prevailing prices, what would have been the situation? There are 6½ million farms in the United States, upon which are engaged 13 million men. These farms are in effect 6½ million separate manufacturing plants, needing woven wire fence, tractors, trucks, windmills, homes with all their equipment, clothing, shoes, lumber for barns, tile for drainage, and steel for a thousand different purposes.

"If any one of us could act as purchasing agent for the farmers of the Nation, and had today 4

million orders for a thousand dollars apiece to place with the manufacturers of shoes, clothing, implements, trucks, tractors, automobiles, every idle man in America would be put to work manufacturing the goods with which to fill these orders and the manufacturers would have many orders to place with other business concerns for raw material and equipment."

This is the gist of the argument put forth in Mr. Meredith's article to show that the prosperity of all classes depends primarily on the prosperity of the farmer and because of the fact that the farmer has been hit hard all other classes of legitimate business are bound to suffer as a result of the depression in the farming industry.

His proposed remedy for this condition is in brief a Government guarantee that the farmer will receive a certain minimum price for his crop. "Decisions for the whole people," says Mr. Meredith, "can only be made thru our Government, and it might be possible for us to influence a balanced production by our Government fixing one year in advance, for the following year's crops, the minimum price it will guarantee on five articles, wheat, which is bread, wool and cotton, which are clothing, corn, which is meat, and sugar, of which we import a very large quantity. Human nature is about the same the country over and the hope of a profit will move men to engage in an enterprise offering such profit.

"The prospect of a loss or but scant profit will discourage them from engaging in an enterprise. We know the approximate quantity of the five mentioned crops necessary to meet our domestic needs. The Department of Agriculture has made very careful studies as to the cost of production. A price can be fixed upon wheat which will permit enough farmers to engage in its production to give us 600 million bushels if that be our need. A higher price will let in additional farmers, not so fortunately situated as those who could produce profitably at the lower price, to give us a total production of 700 million bushels. After a few years' experience with necessary adjustments of prices we would get to a stable basis. Some may say this would be wholly in the interest of the farmer. Such do not agree that agriculture is fundamental.

"The interests of the whole Nation demand that we have a sustained agricultural production. They cannot as a class, go out of business, an option the individual business man has; therefore the farmer should be given some assurance as to what the price of his produce will be one year hence.

"He plants a tree a year in advance. There is no suggestion of a guaranteed profit. He still has the hazard of weather, disease, insects and management. \* \* \* "I grant," continues Mr. Meredith, "that the Government cannot buy, at the end of the harvest, the 20 billion dollars' worth of agricultural products produced annually upon our farms. The Government could not possibly receive and distribute these products, thereby taking the place of thousands of business men.

"This would not be desirable, even if it were possible. Therefore the Government would agree to buy only the surplus crop, that portion left over after the consumption year. The price of wheat for the crop of 1922 would be fixed in the summer of 1921, the crop harvested in 1922 and any surplus bought August 1, 1923. During the time between harvest in 1922 and August, 1923, the people of the Nation will need wheat. Granted the price is fixed at \$1.75. No farmer will sell his wheat for one dollar a bushel. He will inform the would-be purchaser that he will keep it until the date the Government has agreed to take it; that the only discount he will grant will be the carrying charges. In the meantime the people of the United States must eat and the millers must provide the flour. As a consequence the millers must have the wheat and they will pay the farmers the price fixed by the Government."

Of course in order to carry out Mr. Meredith's plan it would be necessary to place an embargo on foreign wheat or at any rate fix such a tariff on imported wheat that it could not be sold under the Government guaranteed price. Otherwise the millers would load up with foreign wheat and the Government would be compelled to take wheat grown in the United States at the guaranteed price.

The same thing would also be true of corn, wool



and cotton, more especially wool and cotton, which are produced in great quantities outside of the United States. But if it is practicable to insure the farmers remunerative prices for these staples why is it not also practicable to protect them against loss by flood, drouth, winter-killing and insects?

However, in every one of these years some localities have suffered from total or almost total failures of crop. Now suppose that the Government should establish a general crop insurance to which every acre of wheat sown would contribute, the fund to be used to make good a minimum yield an acre, then when the farmer sowed his wheat if this plan in connection with the Meredith plan were put into operation, he would not only be assured of a minimum guaranteed crop, but also a minimum guaranteed price.

A study of crop reports for several years, shows that while parts of the country suffer every year from shortage or entire failure of these staple crops, the average yield an acre thruout the country remains about the same. I think if you will take wheat yields of the United States during the past 20 years and divide the total yield by the whole number of acres sown every year, you will find that the average yield does not vary in any case more than 2 or 3 bushels an acre.

### Concerning the I. W. W.

HOW much truth there is in the story that the I. W. W., which is the enemy of the American Federation of Labor, is proposing to set men to work in the Kansas mines in order to cripple the Mine Workers Union, I am not prepared to say. Curious things do happen and nothing would be more curious than to see the Industrial Court and the I. W. W. walking arm in arm.

I do not know how general is the information that the Bolshevik government of Russia has put the compulsory labor idea into operation. Lenine and his government stop strikes and do it effectively.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, went to Russia with a highly favorable impression of the Bolshevik government. She has changed her mind. In fact what Emma says about Lenine and his government should be written on asbestos paper in order to prevent a conflagration. She says: "One thing must be said for the Bolsheviks; they do nothing by halves. As soon as compulsory labor became a law it was carried into effect with a vengeance. Men and women, young and old, thinly clad and in torn shoes, or with only rags on their feet, were indiscriminately driven into the cold and sleet to shovel snow or cut ice. Sometimes they were sent to the forests to cut wood. Pleurisy, pneumonia and tuberculosis resulted."

### Wheat Growers' Association

ONE of our Kiowa subscribers, Frank Veach, thinks I have not been fair to the National Wheat Growers' Association. Now as a matter of fact I have no prejudice whatever against this association and neither have I any personal interest whatever in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. There does not seem to me to be any vital difference in the two plans: the one proposed by the National Wheat Growers' Association or the American Wheat Growers' Association as it is now called, makes pooling compulsory, while the other undertakes to persuade its members to do the same thing voluntarily.

In either case the ultimate success of the organization depends on the number of members who will agree to a pooling and marketing arrangement and the business capacity and integrity of the management. What I would be pleased to see would be a union of these organizations. There is grave danger, however, that they will spend more time in fighting one another than in working for the success of the wheat raisers. Mr. Veach is laboring under a misapprehension. I am not hostile to his organization; on the contrary I hope it will succeed.

### Farmers' Service Corner

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

#### Can A Collect?

A was hired by a committee of six men representing a public organization to build a house, payment to be made by the hour. After settlement had been made A found an error which leaves \$35 due him for labor. The committee refused to correct the error. Can A force payment? S. M. B.

He can. Of course, the burden of proof would be upon him to show that there was an error.

#### Value of 1802 Penny

Has a penny coined in 1802 a premium? Where can I find out its value? C. R.

Write to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York. Perhaps, you better address your communication to the secretary of the society, S. P. Noe.

#### Lease Provisions are Binding

Last September we leased an apartment in Kansas City for one year. About two months later we

moved from Kansas City and sub-leased the apartment. The person who sub-leased it took over our lease for six months and we made another lease to him for the use of our furniture. This person pays us the rental for our furniture and pays the owner of the property the rental on the apartment. At the end of six months we are expecting to still hold the lease on the apartment for the remaining four months of the year. We do not wish to do this as we are living at a different place. Can the owner of the property hold us on this lease and make us pay the rent when we are not living in the apartment? H. L. G.

In my opinion you are bound by the terms of this lease for the period for which you made it.

#### Base Ball Licenses

1.—Will Kansas ball players have to buy a license in order to be permitted to play? 2.—Is it against the law to play ball on Sunday? L. W. L.

1.—No. 2.—No.

#### Agent's Commission

A and B are farmers. C is a land agent. He brings A and B together to trade farms. A was to put a second mortgage on his farm to pay C a commission. He cannot get the second mortgage and therefore does not trade with B. Can C collect his commission? I. R.

I am of the opinion that he cannot.

#### Concerning Poll Tax

Does an ex-soldier have to pay poll tax? Did the veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish War pay poll tax? Is there a law exempting veterans of the World War from paying poll tax? E. S.

Our law does not exempt the ex-soldier from paying poll tax, neither were the veterans of the Civil War nor of the Spanish-American War exempted from paying poll tax until they reached the age limit.

#### Collecting Notes for Bank Stock

1.—B sells \$2,200 worth of bank stock, for which A gives him notes. On one of the notes \$100 interest has accumulated. When the notes are transferred and B finds out that the \$100 has not been credited can he make A pay this \$100? When A can prove that he did not sell him this \$100 and B admits it will the law give it to B? 2.—How long a time has a man after a mortgage becomes due on land in the state of Colorado before it can be foreclosed? J. N.

1.—B can, of course, only collect so much as the agreed price for the bank stock. In other words, having sold the bank stock for the \$2,200 he could not collect \$2,300.

2.—In the state of Colorado they have what is called a trust deed. When there is a forfeiture made in the payment this can be foreclosed at once. I believe the proceeding to get hold of the land under the trust deed usually takes about six months.

#### Adjustment for Income Tax

1.—In case two landowners trade farms, the farms being worth substantially the same amount, would either have to pay income tax? 2.—If a farmer trades his land for Government bonds would he have to pay income tax? W. W.

1.—Where there is a mere swapping of lands neither person makes a profit on the deal and no income tax in that case would be required.

2.—If the person who traded his land for Government bonds made a profit on the transaction, he would be required to pay an income tax. For example, suppose that his land was worth \$10,000 in 1913 and in 1920 he traded it for \$20,000 worth of Government bonds, the said Government bonds being worth let us say \$19,500 at that time on the market. He would pay income on \$19,500 less the cost of whatever improvements he had put upon the land between 1913 and the date of sale.

## A License To Steal

THE late P. T. Barnum of circus fame is reported to have said, "One is born every minute." The word "one" means "sucker." The saying has long been a chronic witticism. It is the general excuse for and the explanation of the 1½ to 2 billion dollars loot that every year is taken from one of our thriftiest, most industrious, most desirable classes, the small investors.

In a time of world stress, when every dollar is needed to keep legitimate industries going, when all resources are absolutely essential in restoring a war-torn world and in feeding starving millions, in such a time this great American public—the fairest, most enlightened public in the world—permits this continual robbery and excuses it with a silly joke. But the joke is no longer on the sucker—it is on the great American public.

The starving millions in Russia and Armenia could be taken care of with the money that Americans give to swindlers' not in gambling, but for fraudulent securities that will not possibly return a penny. The soldiers' bonus could be taken care of without a cent of public expenditure, if the money that swindlers steal from small investors annually were put to that use. If the money that Americans put into fraudulent stocks and bonds, wildcat and blue sky ventures were turned over to the United States Treasury virtually all our war taxes could be abolished and the war debt could be paid off without burdening the people.

That figure, ½ billion dollars, is given by the Federal Trade Commission as the size of the annual loot that "financiers" of the Ponzi type steal

from small investors, every cent of it taken by fraud, chiefly thru the sale of fraudulent or worthless securities.

Thrift and industry are essential to peace and happiness. Idleness and gambling promote crime and poverty. Robbing the industrious and the thrifty drags that class down and adds it to the shifty element made up of gamblers and criminals. Not only does this annual stealing of ½ billion dollars breed crime, it takes from the Nation's power to produce more prosperity and more happiness. Wherefore, that "One is born every minute" has not a grain of humor in it. It is a senseless attempt to laugh at tragedy, at systematized robbery that is more disastrous than was the piracy of the Sixteenth Century.

In one day in February more than 200 complaints were made to the additional grand jury in New York City which was making a special investigation of the enormous business of swindling that has grown up in New York and other cities. Most of those complaints, it was said, were from poor losers, whining, amateur gamblers who had taken chances on the other fellow's game and had lost. But scores of the complaints that day, and on previous and on subsequent days were from honest men and women, whose only fault had been they were so honest they had no suspicion of the swindlers who robbed them.

In four months in New York City more than 50 brokerage firms failed. Some of them probably were legitimate business houses. But the whole financial system of the country's greatest money market had become so honeycombed with swindlers that when the New York district attorney began an investigation and dozens of fake brokerage houses and bucket shops were driven out or indicted, the effect extended to legitimate business and wrecked legitimate firms. There is no end to the harm that swindlers do: they rob the poor and unprotected, divert capital from honest uses and then, when belated and timid punishment arrives the innocent bystanders usually get a large share of the punishment, if not all of it.

Ponzi, of Boston swindling notoriety, had hardly become acclimated to prison atmosphere, having swindled 10,000 persons by promise of 50 per cent dividends in 60 days, than another, Raymond J. Bischoff, 25 years old, began operations in Chicago. Before the lead-footed law interfered Bischoff had taken 4½ million dollars, chiefly from wage-earners. So great was Bischoff's harvest that his employees left him to organize financial raids of their own.

Bischoff, when an awakening "investor" became insistent, made part payment of dividends on principal. But Leslie Harrington, a competitor, had a "superior" method. When his notes or dividends became due he induced his victims to take more notes instead of cash. Harrington and 27 others, who were competitors of Bischoff, took several million dollars before they were arrested or forced to flee.

While these Chicago Ponzis were taking in millions of dollars from wage-earners and small savers, Alfred E. Lindsay was attending funerals where he made the acquaintance of widows and unprotected women whom he induced to advance money on get-rich schemes on the New York Stock Exchange, of which he was not a member. Lindsay got about \$800,000 from fewer than 20 women and a half-dozen men before he was arrested. One woman had determined to have him arrested after he had taken her money, jewelry and stocks, but, instead, he persuaded her to sell her valuable Chihuahua dogs to obtain more money for him. Another of his victims was Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, divorced wife of a millionaire tobacco manufacturer. She charged that Lindsay got \$375,000 from her.

It is not these rich women, and some rich men, whom the swindlers victimize, that concern me. It is the great army of honest, hard-working men and women who take the little family nest egg, the money saved for a rainy day or for a home, and who, because they are honest and unsuspecting, put it in the hands of swindlers. They aren't to blame. We're to blame, the rest of us, farmers, bankers, ministers, merchants, editors, Congressmen, who sit idly by and see these gigantic frauds perpetrated year after year.

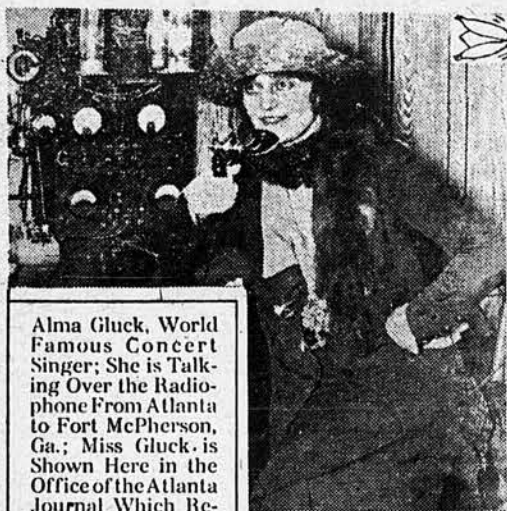
What is the remedy—more law? No, not to a great extent. Right now the federal courts are cluttered up with 480 stock-swindling cases involving \$140,011,000 and 874 persons arrested or indicted. And that is only a small fraction of the stock-swindling cases; most of them never get into court. Probably there should be a strengthening of the law here and there. But the greatest remedy must come from a universal educational campaign. More effective national laws against swindling are needed, but more effective still will be an active public opinion, which can and will abolish stock swindling and wildcat financing just as effectively as it abolished piracy and privateering.

I have spoken chiefly of the fraudulent stock schemes. In addition this same class of investors annually lose from a billion to 2 billion dollars in wildcat investments, such as oil stocks, straight-out gambles, that may be legally honest but which rarely have the shadow of a chance of paying out. The ½ billion dollars of straight loot and the billion to 2 billions in wildcat investments can eventually be headed off by but one thing—education. If pulpit, press, Government and legitimate business will undertake the job, swindling as one of our profitable industries can be abolished. But law alone won't do everything we expect

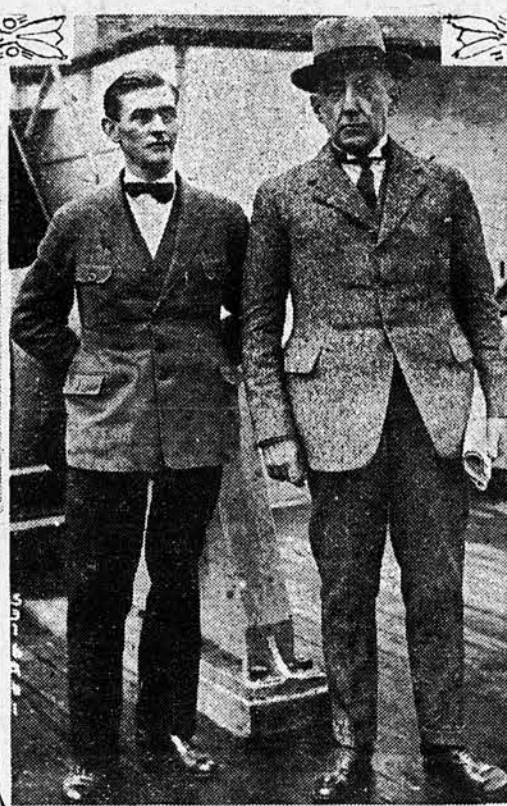
Washington, D. C.



# News of the World in Pictures



Alma Gluck, World Famous Concert Singer; She is Talking Over the Radiophone From Atlanta to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Miss Gluck is Shown Here in the Office of the Atlanta Journal Which Recently Installed a Radiophone.



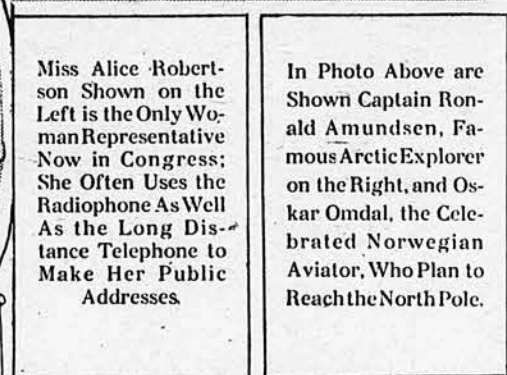
Miss Alice Robertson Shown on the Left is the Only Woman Representative Now in Congress; She Often Uses the Radiophone As Well As the Long Distance Telephone to Make Her Public Addresses.



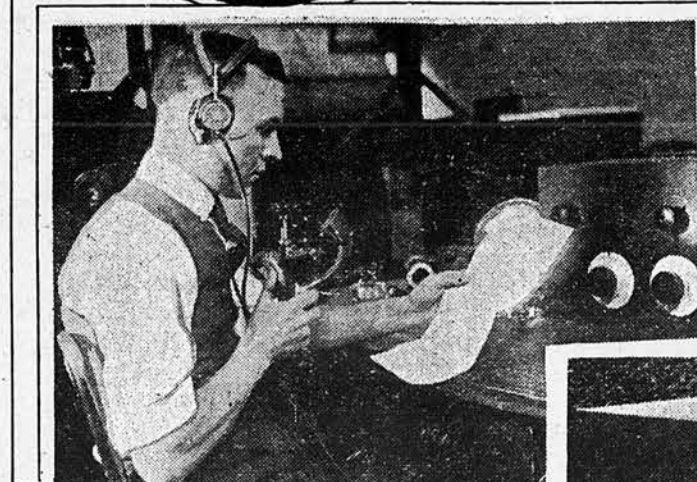
Miss Amy Kaukonen, Woman Mayor of Fairport, Ohio, Directs a Successful Boozie Raid; She Was Assisted by Deputy Sheriff Leander Congus; the Spoils Included Everything From Peach Brandy to Scotch Whisky.



D. R. Crissinger Shown on the Right is Comptroller of Currency in the United States Treasury; He is a Former Resident of Marion, Ohio the President's Old Home. He is One of the Government's Efficient Servants.



In Photo Above are Shown Captain Ronald Amundsen, Famous Arctic Explorer on the Right, and Oskar Omdal, the Celebrated Norwegian Aviator, Who Plan to Reach the North Pole.



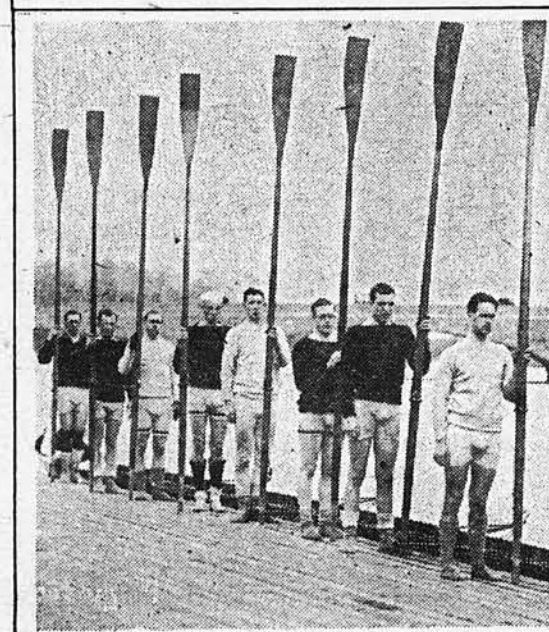
T. C. Gale's Voice Reaches Every Evening Over the Radiophone Thousands of Radio Fans; Every Night He Sends Out Many Government Reports.



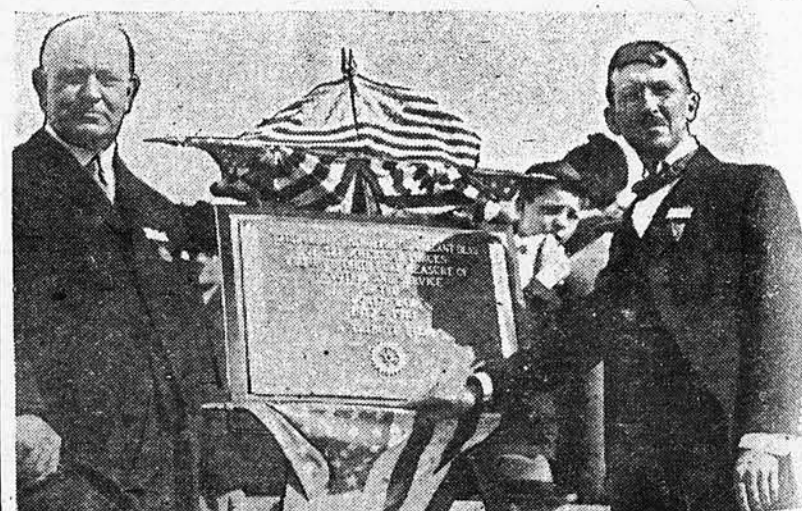
Unique Memorial for Admiral Peary at Arlington Cemetery; It Was Fashioned From a Design of His Own Suggestion; It is a Large Spheroid of Granite on a Massive Base.



A Group of Miners at Coal City, Ill.; These Men are Among the 600,000 Miners Who Recently Packed Up Their Equipment and Went on a Strike.



At the Left is Shown Princeton's Black Varsity Team Out for First Spring Practice Row; They are Shown Here on the Banks of the Carnegie River at Princeton, N. J.



Secretary of Navy Denby at the Left and Crawford McCullough, International President of the Rotary Club Unveiling Memorial to Soldier Dead.



# How Two States Co-operate

*The Controversy of 30 Years' Standing Between Kansas and Colorado Over Irrigation Water Is Approaching a Final Amicable Settlement*

By Frank A. Meckel

**K**ANSAS and Colorado are going to get together and iron out the old controversy over the irrigation water supply, if there is anything in the signs. The trouble in the past has been due to several things. In the first place, Kansas irrigation farmers have complained because they never can get enough water for irrigating when the water is most needed. There is an abundance of water passing into Kansas from Colorado during the year, but there are no storage facilities for impounding a supply of water when it is abundant to be used later when the Arkansas River is low.

## Legal Barriers Encountered

Furthermore, the Colorado law prohibits the removal of storage water to be used outside of the state. So while Kansas has no good reservoir sites and Colorado will not permit stored water to be removed into Kansas, many farms in Kansas have suffered for lack of water in the past. The controversy has been on for a matter of about 30 years now and there have been many lawsuits that have cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars, but still Kansas has not obtained sufficient water.

George S. Knapp, irrigation commissioner of Kansas prepared a recommendation to be presented to the last state legislature in which he suggested that the legislature empower the governor to appoint a special commissioner to go to Colorado for the purpose of compromising if possible and ultimately obtaining some concessions from Colorado which would result in water for Kansas.

The legislature was too badly wrapped up in matters of another na-

ture to pay much attention to the recommendation and it was sidetracked more or less abruptly. However, Colorado looked at it from a different angle, and unknown to the Kansas authorities, the Colorado legislature at its last session empowered the governor of that state to appoint a commissioner to confer and get together with the Kansas folks. In other words, while we were squabbling about petty things in our legislature, Colorado beat us to it and showed the right kind of spirit for friendly co-operation. The governor of Colorado wrote to the Kansas governor asking him to appoint a man to meet with the Colorado folks, and Charles Snyder of Garden City received the appointment.

The meeting was arranged at Denver between the Colorado state engineer and Mr. Snyder and George Knapp. At this meeting the Colorado folks laid all the cards on the table and paved the way for what promises to be a very

equitable and satisfactory agreement. These men have worked out a plan which may be summed up briefly in the following manner:

That Kansas and Colorado enter into a treaty agreement regarding the passage of stored water from Colorado into Kansas, that treaty to be ratified and approved by Congress.

That the irrigation commissioner of Kansas in company with the Colorado state engineer go over reservoir sites and choose some site in Colorado which will be satisfactory to the Kansas folks for storing irrigation water of ample volume to supply the needs of Kansas.

In short, the blessings of Colorado so far as reservoir sites go will be made of service to Kansas, since there is enough water to go around if it is only stored at the proper season. Colorado has about half a million acres of irrigated land and storage capacity for 2 million acre feet of water, while Kansas has 60,000 acres of land under

ditches, with storage capacity for only 30,000 acre feet.

The engineers of Colorado have gone more than half way in meeting the situation. They have even come into Kansas at their own expense and surveyed some Kansas sites and have supplied the Kansas irrigation commissioner with all the data he has asked for and a great deal more. They are anxious to enter into a constructive agreement rather than continue the old destructive policy of litigation.

## Kansas to Construct Reservoirs

If Kansas should win the suit now pending and be able to force Colorado to give up a portion of the water she is now using, it would be at the expense of a number of Colorado farmers who have made their improvements in good faith and invested large sums of money in their irrigation projects. With the proposed agreement, Colorado will simply permit Kansas capital to come into the state, construct dams and reservoirs and lead the water out into Kansas.

All that remains now is that the plan must be ratified by the legislatures of both states and then approved by Congress. It is estimated that the necessary reservoirs can be built at a cost varying between  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars. If the larger figure is considered and 60,000 acres of land affected in Kansas, it will mean a charge of about \$20 an acre for an assured quantity of water in the Arkansas Valley in Kansas. If bonds are issued for a 20 year period it will mean only about \$1 an acre for 20 years, and Kansas will have the water that she has been fighting for during the last 30 years and has, needed so much.



An Abundance of Water at the Right Time Will Enable Kansas Irrigation Farmers to Operate on a More Satisfactory Basis

# Pigs Make Good Partners

*A Few Sows on Every Farm Will Make Money Consistently and Turn the Corn Crop at a Profit—Kansas Soil Needs More Alfalfa to be Thrifty*

By Samuel M. Browning

**T**HE need for substantial and permanent types of farming has become very evident in the last year or two in Kansas, as with hogs, for example. With great enthusiasm we "sold off the pigs" along in 1920 and the first part of '21, and then woke up last fall to the painful fact that we had a big corn crop and nothing to eat it. Then occurred the greatest scramble for hogs which we have seen for a long time.

Along with this bit of cantankerous farm management, we reduced the alfalfa acreage in Kansas from almost 12 million acres down to 1 million—so that Nebraska has almost taken the lead—"quit cattle" and "got rid of the chickens" and embarked in a grand and hilarious grain farming joy ride. The result, of course, was that the bottom fell out of the grain markets. And then we were left holding the sack!

Can you imagine anything worse than this?

This brings up the important but not startlingly new axiom that the war is over! The day of grain farming has

passed, and wise is he who recognizes this fact, and conducts his operations on the rule of the average. The man who swings in and out of an established farming practice, according to the direction of the wind or, what is worse, with the great majority of farmers, is likely to get in at the wrong time and out when he should stay in. That fact ought to be evident to any man more than 30 years old who has seen this change taking place from year to year in the profits which the business produces.

Consider hogs again, for a minute. What, for the love of Mike, is the objection to the average farmer, or a farm of perhaps 100 to 160 acres or more, who has a considerable acreage every year in corn, keeping at least a few sows, and then making the best possible use of these in producing pigs? If he has any luck in growing a corn crop all good and well—he has the grain available to feed them. If the

crop fails, he usually can get enough for the pigs to pay for the expenses of the hog department of that year, so he is not out anything. Why not just go ahead on that basis? He very likely will find that he won't have to sell the pigs as stockers more than one or two seasons out of the five, and the other times he will be in luck, with plenty of shotes to eat the corn which he has raised.

Or take the matter of a larger acreage of the legumes, and soil fertility matters generally. In this year of our Lord, 1922, we certainly have reached the point where some real attention should be paid to fertility matters, or we will have a brick wall shoved over us one of these days by our abused and worn out fields. Do we pay much attention to this? We do not. Instead we seem to be wedded in a perfectly abnormal and silly way to grain farming. And in the face of declining yields. Kansas never has grown a large

enough acreage of alfalfa. This always has, over a series of years, been our most profitable field crop, and it is likely that it always will be. We ought to have twice the acreage in Kansas which we now have. Unless this is brought about we never shall get our rotation systems on the right basis.

We have made substantial progress in dairying—largely because of the efficient work of the breeders of dairy cattle in this state, especially the Holstein men. Real progress also has been brought about in most communities in chickens, altho even this development was showing signs of "flivvering" in the time of high grain prices. Fortunately the destructive factors which were at work then were not strong enough to damage the movement in a way which could not be repaired.

But anyhow we see the need for systems which are more nearly permanent and substantial. The history of the past must be considered in working these out. Unless this is done we cannot hope for the greatest profits in the years that are yet to come.



A Good Crop of Corn Following Alfalfa. Kansas Needs a Much Larger Acreage of the Legumes, to Aid in Soil Improvement and Also to Help the Livestock Business. Better Rotations Will do Much to Increase Agricultural Profits in the Coming Years



# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*The End May Not Always Justify the Means, But Anyhow Alkali Ike Found a Quick Way to Work the Street Car Company for Damages*



## The Indian Drum

By WILLIAM MacHARG  
and EDWIN BALMER

THE early history of Alan Conrad was as much of a mystery to him as to others who knew him. Thru an advertisement in one of the daily papers in 1896 asking for some one to care for a boy 3 years old he was placed with the Welton family in Blue Rapids, Kan. He was accompanied by a Chicago man who paid in advance for a full year's board for the boy and he agreed to send a certain amount every two months for this purpose. For seven years the amount agreed upon and a small amount for the boy's personal use as spending money came regularly and then it suddenly ceased.

A little later another letter came with a check for \$100 and a request that Alan come to Chicago immediately and report at the home of Benjamin Corvet at a certain address on Astor Street.

On his arrival at the place designated Alan finds no one there except Constance Sherrill, a daughter of one of Mr. Corvet's business partners. From her he learns that Mr. Corvet had suddenly gone away and no one knew where he was. Later he meets Lawrence Sherrill, her father, who gives Alan a brief history of Mr. Corvet as he knew him, and of his separation from his wife in 1896. He also gave Alan a short account of his own life and of his later association with Mr. Corvet and Mr. Spearman in the lumber industry. Mr. Sherrill then handed to him a deed conveying from Corvet

### A Story of the Adventures of Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kan., on the Great Lakes

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

to Alan certain property and the house on Astor Street.

Alan has a number of adventures in the house on the night of his first visit and gets into a fight with a daring intruder but finally drives him away. Alan pursues the intruder but is unable to overtake him.

A few days later Alan meets Judah Wassaquam, Mr. Corvet's trusted Indian servant, and becomes much interested in him.

Subsequently Alan meets Spearman and recognizes him as the intruder who had attacked him in Mr. Corvet's house, and he does not hesitate to let Mr. Spearman know it.

#### The Tea Room

Henry touched her arm and turned her away. She flushed a little, but she was not displeased. Any of the other men whom she knew would have wasted twenty dollars, as lightly as herself, rather than confess, "I really didn't want anything more; I just didn't want to be seen waiting." They would not have admitted—those other men—that such a sum made the slightest difference to her, or by inference, to them; but Henry was always willing to admit that there had been a time when money meant much to him, and

he gained no little respect thereby.

The tea room of such a department store as Field's offers to young people opportunities for dining together without furnishing reason for even innocently connecting their names too intimately, if a girl is not seen there with the same man too often. There is something essentially casual and unpremeditated about it—as tho the man and the girl, both shopping and both hungry, had just happened to meet and go to lunch together. As Constance recently had drawn closer to Henry Spearman in her thought, and particularly since she had been seriously considered marrying him, she had clung deliberately to this unplanned appearance about their meetings. She found something thrilling in this casualness too. Spearman's bigness, which attracted eyes to him always in a crowd, was merely the first and most obvious of the things which kept attention on him; there were few women who, having caught sight of the big, handsome, decisive, carefully groomed man, could look away at once. If Constance suspected that, ten years before, it might have been the eyes of shop-girls that followed Spearman with the greatest interest, she was certain no one could find anything flashy about him now.

What he compelled now was admiration and respect alike for his good looks and his appearance of personal achievement—a tribute very different from the tolerance granted those boys brought up as irresponsible inheritors of privilege like herself.

#### A Table for Two

As they reached the restaurant and passed between the rows of tables, women looked up at him; oblivious, apparently, to their gaze, he chose a table a little removed from the others, where servants hurried to take his order, recognizing one whose time was of importance. She glanced across at him, when she had settled herself, and the first little trivialities of their being together were over.

"I took a visitor down to your office this morning," she said.

"Yes," he answered.

Constance was aware that it was only formally that she had taken Alan Conrad down to confer with her father; since Henry was there, she knew her father would not act without his agreement, and that whatever disposition had been made regarding Alan had been made by him. She wondered what that disposition had been.

"Did you like him, Henry?"

"Like him?" She would have thought that the reply was merely inattentive; but Henry was never merely that.

"I hoped you would."

He did not answer at once. The waitress brought their order, and he served



April 15, 1922.

her; then, as the waitress moved away, he looked across at Constance with a long scrutiny.

"You hoped I would!" he repeated, with his slow smile. "Why?"

"He seemed to be in a difficult position and to be bearing himself well; and mother was horrid to him."

"How was she horrid?"

"About the one thing which, least of all, could be called his fault—about his relationship to—Mr. Corvet. But he stood up to her!"

The lids drew down a little upon Spearman's eyes as he gazed at her.

"You've seen a good deal of him, yesterday and today, your father tells me," he observed.

"Yes." As she ate, she talked, telling him about her first meeting with Alan and about their conversation of the morning and the queer awakening in him of those half memories which seemed to connect him in some way with the lakes. She felt herself flushing now and then with feeling, and once she surprised herself by finding her eyes wet when she had finished telling Henry about showing Alan the picture of his father. Henry listened intently, eating slowly. When she stopped, he appeared to be considering something.

"That's all he told you about himself?" he inquired.

"Yes."

"And all you told him?"

"He asked me some things about the lakes and about the Miwaka, which was lost so long ago—he said he'd found some reference to that and wanted to know whether it was a ship. I told him about it and about the Drum which made people think that the crew were not all lost."

"About the Drum! What made you speak of that?" The irritation in his tone startled her and she looked quickly up at him. "I mean," he offered, "why did you drag in a crazy superstition like that? You don't believe in the Drum, Connie!"

"It would be so interesting if some one really had been saved and if the Drum had told the truth, that sometimes I think I'd like to believe in it. Wouldn't you, Henry?"

"No," he said abruptly. "No!" Then quickly:

"It's plain enough you like him," he remarked.

She reflected seriously. "Yes, I do; tho I hadn't thought of it just that way, because I was thinking most about the position he was in and about—Mr. Corvet. But I do like him."

#### What About the Firm?

"So do I," Spearman said with a seeming heartiness that pleased her. He broke a piece of bread upon the tablecloth and his big, well-shaped fingers began to roll it into little balls. "At least I should like him, Connie, if I had the sort of privilege you have to think whether I liked or disliked him. I've had to consider him from another point of view—whether I could trust him or must distrust him."

"Distrust?" Constance bent toward him impulsively in her surprise. "Distrust him? In relation to what? Why?"

"In relation to Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, Connie—the company that involves your interests and your father's and mine and the interests of many other people—small stockholders who have no influence in its management, and whose interests I have to look after for them. A good many of them, you know, are our own men—our old skippers and mates and families of men who have died in our service and who left their savings in stock in our ships."

"I don't understand, Henry."

"I've had to think of Conrad this morning in the same way as I've had to think of Ben Corvet of recent years—as a threat against the interests of those people."

Her color rose, and her pulse quickened. Henry never had talked to her, except in the merest commonplaces, about his relations with Uncle Benny; it was a matter in which, she had recognized, they had been opposed; and since the quarrels between the old friend whom she had loved from childhood and him, who wished to become now more than a mere friend to her, had grown more violent, she had purposely avoided mentioning Uncle Benny to Henry, and he, quite as consciously, had avoided mentioning Mr. Corvet to her.

"I've known for a good many years," Spearman said reluctantly, "that Ben Corvet's brain was seriously affected.

He recognized that himself even earlier, and admitted it to himself when he took me off my ship to take charge of the company. I might have gone with other people then, or it wouldn't have been long before I could have started in as a ship owner myself; but, in view of his condition, Ben made me promises that offered me most. Afterward his malady progressed so that he couldn't know himself to be untrustworthy; his judgment was impaired, and he planned and would have tried to carry out many things which would have been disastrous for the company. I had to fight him—for the company's sake and for my own sake and that of the others, whose interests were at stake. Your father came to see that what I was doing was for the company's good and has learned to trust me. But you—you couldn't see that quite so directly, of course, and you thought I didn't—like Ben, that there was some lack in me which made me fail to appreciate him."

"No; not that," Constance denied quickly. "Not that, Henry."

"What was it then, Connie? You thought me ungrateful to him? I realized that I owed a great deal to him; but the only way I could pay that debt was to do exactly what I did—oppose him and seem to push into his place and be an ingrate; for, because I did that, Ben's been a respected and honored man in this town all these last years, which he couldn't have remained if I'd let him have his way, or if I told others why I had to do what I did. I didn't care what others thought about me; but I did care what you thought; yet if you couldn't see what I was up against because of your affection for him, why—that was all right too."

#### "I Should Have Seen"

"No, it wasn't all right," she denied almost fiercely, the flush flooding her cheeks; a throbbing was in her throat which, for an instant, stopped her. "You should have told me, Henry; or—I should have been able to see."

"I couldn't tell you dear," he said the last word distinctly, but so low that she could scarcely hear. "I couldn't tell you now—if Ben hadn't gone away as he has and this other fellow come. I couldn't tell you when you wanted to keep caring so much for your Uncle Benny, and he was trying to hurt me with you."

She bent toward him, her lips parted; but now she did not speak. She never had really known Henry until this moment, she felt; she had thought of him always as strong, almost brutal, fighting down fiercely, mercilessly, his opponents and welcoming contest for the joy of overwhelming others by his own decisive strength and power. And she had been almost ready to marry that man for his strength and dominance from those qualities; and now she knew that he was merciful too—indeed, more than merciful. In the very contest where she had thought of him as most selfish and regardless of another, she had most completely misapprehended.

"I ought to have seen!" she rebuked herself to him. "Surely, I should have seen that was it!" Her hand, in the reproach of her feeling, reached toward him across the table; he caught it and held it in his large, strong hand which, in its touch, was very tender too. She had never allowed any such demonstration as this before; but now she let her hand remain in his.

"How could you, see?" he defended her. "He never showed to you the side he showed to me and—in these last years, anyway—never to me the side he showed to you. But after what has happened this week, you can understand now; and you can see why I have to distrust the young fellow who's come to claim Ben Corvet's place."

"Claim!" Constance repeated; she drew her hand quietly away from his now. "Why, Henry, I did not know he claimed anything; he didn't even know when he came here—"

"He seems, like Ben Corvet," Henry said slowly, "to have the characteristic of showing one side to you, another to me, Connie. With you, of course, he claimed nothing; but at the office—Your father showed him this morning the instruments of transfer that Ben seems to have left conveying to him all Ben had—his other properties and his interest in Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman. I naturally objected to the execution of those transfers, without considerable examination, in view of Corvet's mental condition and of the fact

(Continued on Page 11)

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# The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 9)

that they put the controlling stock of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman in the hands of a youth no one ever had heard of—and one who, by his own story, never had seen a ship until yesterday. And when I didn't dismiss my business with a dozen men this morning to take him into the company, he claimed occasion to see me alone to threaten me."

"Threaten you, Henry? How? With what?"

## More Bunc.

"I couldn't quite make out myself, but that was his tone; he demanded an 'explanation' of exactly what, he didn't make clear. He has been given by Ben, apparently, the technical control of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman. His idea, if I oppose him, evidently is to turn me out and take the management himself."

Constance leaned back, confused. "He—Alan Conrad?" she questioned. "He can't have done that, Henry! Oh, he can't have meant that!"

"Maybe he didn't; I said I couldn't make out what he did mean," Spearman said. "Things have come upon him with rather a rush, of course; and you couldn't expect a country boy to get so many things straight. He's acting, I suppose, only in the way one might expect a boy to act who had been brought up in poverty on a Kansas prairie and was suddenly handed the possible possession of a good many millions of dollars. It's better to believe that he's only lost his head. I haven't had opportunity to tell your father these things yet; but I wanted you to understand why Conrad will hardly consider me a friend."

"I'll understand you now, Henry," she promised.

He gazed at her and started to speak; then, as though postponing it on account of the place, he glanced around and took out his watch.

"You must go back?" she asked.

"No; I'm not going back to the office this afternoon, Connie; but I must call up your father."

He excused himself and went into the nearest telephone booth.

## News for the Papers

At half-past three, Alan left the office. Sherrill had told him an hour earlier that Spearman had telephoned he would not be able to get back for a conference that afternoon; and Alan was certain now that in Spearman's absence Sherrill would do nothing further with respect to his affairs.

He halted on the ground floor of the office building and bought copies of each of the afternoon papers. A line completely across the pink page of one announced "Millionaire Ship Owner Missing!" The other three papers, printed at the same hour, did not display the story prominently; and even the one which did failed to make it the most conspicuous sensation. A line of larger and blacker type told of a change in the battle line on the west front and, where the margin might have been, was the bulletin of some sensation in a local divorce suit. Alan was some time in finding the small print which went with the millionaire ship owner heading; and when he found it, he discovered that most of the space was devoted to the description of Corvet's share in the development of shipping on the lakes and the peculiarity of his past life instead of any definite announcement concerning his fate.

The other papers printed almost identical items under small head-type at the bottom of their first pages; these items stated that Benjamin Corvet, the senior but inactive partner of the great shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, whose "disappearance" had been made the subject of sensational rumor, "is believed by his partner, Mr. Henry Spearman, to have simply gone away for a rest," and that no anxiety was felt concerning him. Alan found no mention of himself nor any of the circumstances connected with Corvet's disappearance of which Sherrill had told him.

Alan threw the papers away. There was a car line two blocks west, Sherrill had said, which would take him within a short distance of the house on Astor Street; but that neighborhood of fashion where the Sherrills—and now Alan himself—lived was less than a half hour's walk from the down-town district and, in the present turmoil of his thoughts, he wished to be moving.

Spearman, he reflected as he walked north along the avenue, plainly had dictated the paragraphs he just had read in the papers. Sherrill, Alan knew, had desired to keep the circumstances regarding Corvet from becoming public; and without Sherrill's agreement concealment would have been impossible, but it was Spearman who had checked the suspicions of outsiders and determined what they must believe; and, by so doing, he had made it impossible for Alan to enroll aid from the newspapers or the police. Alan did not know whether he might have found it expedient to seek publicity; but now he had not a single proof of anything he could tell. For Sherrill, naturally, had retained the papers Corvet had left. Alan could not hope to obtain credence from Sherrill and, without Sherrill's aid, he could not obtain credence from anyone else.

Was there, then, no one whom Alan could tell of his encounter with Spearman in Corvet's house, with probability of receiving belief? Alan had not been thinking directly of Constance Sherrill, as he walked swiftly north to the Drive; but she was, in a way, present in all his thoughts. She had shown interest in him, or at least in the position he was in, and sympathy; he had even begun to tell her about these things when he had spoken to her of some event in Corvet's house which had given him the name "Miwaka," and he had asked her if it was a ship. And there could be no possible consequent peril to her in telling her; the peril, if there was any, would be only to himself.

## Waiting for Miss Sherrill

His step quickened. As he approached the Sherrill house, he saw standing at the curb an open roadster with a liveried chauffeur; he had seen that roadster, he recognized with a little start, in front of the office building that morning when Constance had taken him down-town. He turned into the walk and rang the bell.

The servant who opened the door knew him and seemed to accept his right of entry to the house, for he drew back for Alan to enter. Alan went into the hall and waited for the servant to follow. "Is Miss Sherrill in?" he asked.

"I'll see, sir." The man disappeared. Alan, waiting, did not hear Constance's voice in reply to the announcement of the servant, but Spearman's vigorous tones. The servant returned. "Miss Sherrill will see you in a minute, sir."

Thru the wide doorway to the drawing-room, Alan could see the smaller, portiered entrance to the room beyond—Sherrill's study. The curtains parted, and Constance and Spearman came into this inner doorway; they stood an instant there in talk. As Constance started away, Spearman suddenly drew her back to him and kissed her. Alan's shoulders spontaneously jerked back, and his hands clenched; he did not look away and, as she approached, she became aware that he had seen.

She came to him, very quiet and very flushed; then she was quite pale as she asked him, "You wanted me?"

He was white as she, and could not speak at once. "You told me last night, Miss Sherrill," he said, "that the last thing that Mr. Corvet did—the last that you know of—was to warn you against one of your friends. Who was that?"

She flushed uneasily. "You mustn't attach any importance to that; I didn't mean you to. There was no reason for what Mr. Corvet said, except in Mr. Corvet's own mind. He had a quite unreasonable animosity—"

"Against Mr. Spearman, you mean?" She did not answer.

"His animosity was against Mr. Spearman, Miss Sherrill, wasn't it? That is the only animosity of Mr. Corvet's that any one has told me about."

"Yes."

"It was against Mr. Spearman that he warned you, then?"

"Yes."

"Thank you," He turned and, not waiting for the man, let himself out. He should have known it when he had seen that Spearman, after announcing himself as unable to get back to the office, was with Constance.

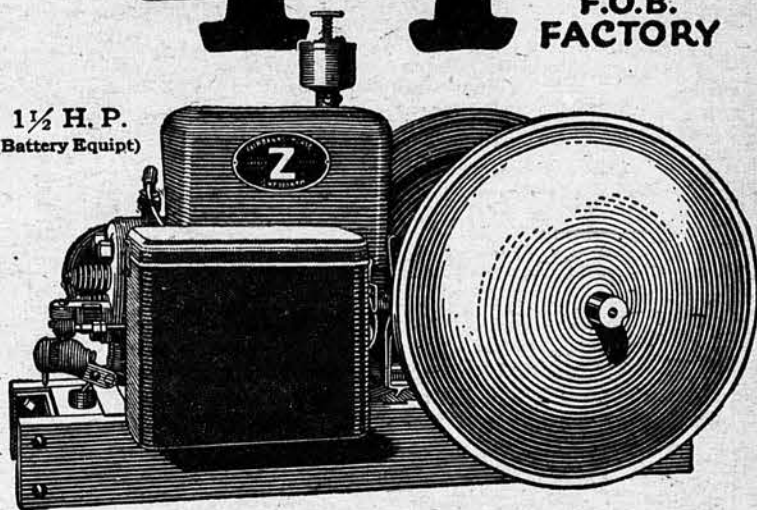
He went swiftly around the block to his own house and let himself in at the front door with his key. The house was warm; a shaded lamp on the table in the larger library was lighted, a fire was burning in the open grate, and the rooms had been swept and dusted. The

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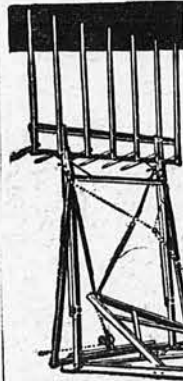
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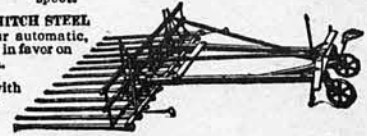
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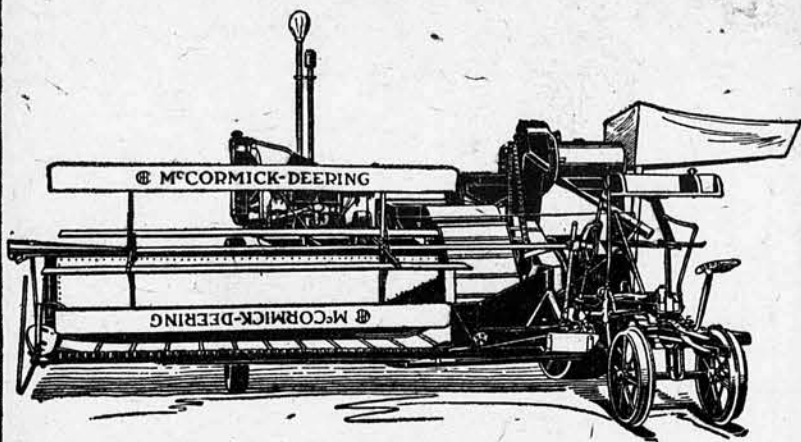
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Indian came into the hall to take his coat and hat.

"Dinner is at seven," Wassaquam announced. "You want some change about that?"

"No; seven is all right."

Alan went up-stairs to the room next to Corvet's which he had appropriated for his own use the night before, and found it now prepared for his occupancy. His suitcase, unpacked, had been put away in the closet; the clothing it had contained had been put in the dresser drawers, and the toilet articles arranged upon the top of the dresser and in the cabinet of the little connecting bath. So, clearly, Wassaquam had accepted him as an occupant of the house, tho upon what status Alan could not guess. He had spoken of Wassaquam to Constance as his servant; but Wassaquam was not that; he was Corvet's servant—faithful and devoted to Corvet, Constance had said—and Alan could not think of Wassaquam as the sort of servant that "went with the house." The Indian's manner toward himself had been noncommittal, even stolid.

### An Efficient Indian

When Alan came down again to the first floor, Wassaquam was nowhere about, but he heard sounds in the service rooms on the basement floor. He went part way down the service stairs and saw the Indian in the kitchen, preparing dinner. Wassaquam had not heard his approach, and Alan stood an instant watching the Indian's tall, thin figure and the quick movements of his disproportionately small, well-shaped hands, almost like a woman's; then he scuffed his foot upon the stair, and Wassaquam turned swiftly about.

"Anybody been here to-day, Judah?" Alan asked.

"No, Alan. I called tradesmen; they came. There were young men from the newspapers."

"They came here, did they? Then why did you say no one came?"

"I did not let them in."

"What did you tell them?"

"Nothing."

"Why not?"

"Henry telephoned I was to tell them nothing."

"You mean Henry Spearman?"

"Yes."

"Do you take orders from him, Judah?"

"I took that order, Alan."

Alan hesitated. "You've been here in the house all day?"

"Yes, Alan."

Alan went back to the first floor and into the smaller library. The room was dark with the early winter dusk, and he switched on the light; then he knelt and pulled out one of the drawers he had seen Spearman searching thru the night before, and carefully examined the papers in it one by one, but found them only ordinary papers. He pulled the drawer completely out and sounded

the wall behind it and the partitions on both sides but they appeared solid. He put the drawer back in and went on to examine the next one, and, after that, the others. The clocks in the house had been wound, for presently the clock in the library struck six, and another in the hall chimed slowly. An hour later, when the clocks chimed again, Alan looked up and saw Wassaquam's small black eyes, deep set in their large eye sockets, fixed on him intently thru the door. How long the Indian had been there, Alan could not guess; he had not heard his step.

"What are you looking for, Alan?" the Indian asked.

Alan reflected a moment: "Mr. Sher-rill thought that Mr. Corvet might have left a record of some sort here for me, Judah. Do you know of anything like that?"

"No. That is what you are looking for?"

"Yes. Do you know of any place where Mr. Corvet would have been likely to put away anything like that?"

"Ben put papers in all these drawers; he put them up-stairs, too—where you have seen."

"Nowhere else, Judah?"

"If he put things anywhere else, Alan, I have not seen. Dinner is served, Alan."

### In the Dining Room

Alan went to the lavatory on the first floor and washed the dust from his hands and face; then he went into the dining room. A place had been set at the dining table around the corner from the place where, as the worn rug showed, the lonely occupant of the house had been accustomed to sit. Benjamin Corvet's armchair, with its worn leather back, had been left against the wall; so had another unworn armchair which Alan understood must have been Mrs. Corvet's; and an armless chair had been set for Alan between their places. Wassaquam, having served the dinner, took his place behind Alan's chair, ready to pass him what he needed; but the Indian's silent, watchful presence there behind him where he could not see his face, disturbed Alan, and he twisted himself about to look at him.

"Would you mind, Judah," he inquired, "if I asked you to stand over there instead of where you are?"

The Indian, without answering, moved around to the other side of the table, where he stood facing Alan.

"You're a Chippewa, aren't you, Judah?" Alan asked.

"Yes."

"Your people live at the other end of the lake, don't they?"

"Yes, Alan."

"Have you ever heard of the Indian Drum they talk about up there, that they say sounds when a ship goes down on the lake?"

The Indian's eyes sparkled excitedly. "Yes," he said.



—Hartman in the St. Louis Times.



"Do you believe in it?"  
 "Not just believe; I know. That is old Indian country up there, Alan—L'arbre Croche—Cross Village—Middle Village. A big town of Ottawas was there in old days; Pottawatomies too, and Chippewas. Indians now are all Christians, Catholics, and Methodists who hold camp meetings and speak beautifully. But some things of the old days are left. The Drum is like that. Everybody knows that it sounds for those who die on the lake."  
 "How do they know, Judah? How do you yourself know?"  
 "I have heard it. It sounded for my father."

"How was that?"  
 "Like this. My father sold some bullocks to a man on Beaver Island. The man kept store on Beaver Island, Alan. No Indian liked him. He would not hand anything to an Indian or wrap anything in paper for an Indian. Say it was like this: An Indian comes in to buy salt pork. First the man would get the money. Then, Alan, he would take his hook and pull the pork up out of the barrel and throw it on the dirty floor for the Indian to pick up. He said Indians must take their food off of the floor—like dogs."

"My father had to take the bullocks to the man, across to Beaver Island. He had a Mackinaw boat, very little, with a sail made brown by boiling it with tan bark, so that it would not wear out. At first the Indians did not know who the bullocks were for, so they helped him. He tied the legs of the bullocks, the front legs and the back legs, then all four legs together, and the Indians helped him put them in the boat. When they found out the bullocks were for the man on Beaver Island, the Indians would not help him any longer. He had to take them across alone. Besides, it was bad weather, the beginning of a storm."

#### The Voice of the Drum

"He went away, and my mother went to pick berries—I was small then. Pretty soon I saw my mother coming back. She had no berries, and her hair was hanging down, and she was wailing. She took me in her arms and said my father was dead. Other Indians came around and asked her how she knew, and she said she had heard the Drum. The Indians went out to listen."

"Did you go?"  
 "Yes; I went."  
 "How old were you, Judah?"  
 "Five years."

"That was the time you heard it?"  
 "Yes; it would beat once, then there would be silence; then it would beat again. It frightened us to hear it. The Indians would scream and beat their bodies with their hands when the sound came. We listened until night; there was a storm all the time growing greater in the dark, but no rain. The Drum would beat once; then nothing; then it would beat again once—never two or more times. So we knew it was

for my father. It is supposed the feet of the bullocks came untied, and the bullocks tipped the boat over. They found near the island the body of one of the bullocks floating in the water, and its feet were untied. My father's body was on the beach near there."

"Did you ever hear of a ship called the Miwaka, Judah?"  
 "That was long ago," the Indian answered.

"They say that the Drum beat wrong when the Miwaka went down—that it was one beat short of the right number."

"That was long ago," Wassaquam merely repeated.

"Did Mr. Corvet ever speak to you about the Miwaka?"

"No; he asked me once if I had ever heard the Drum. I told him."

Wassaquam removed the dinner and brought Alan a dessert. He returned to stand in the place across the table that Alan had assigned to him, and stood looking down at Alan, steadily and thoughtfully.

"Do I look like any one you ever saw before, Judah?" Alan inquired of him.

"No."

"Is that what you were thinking?"

"That is what I was thinking. Will coffee be served in the library, Alan?"

Alan crossed to the library and seated himself in the chair where his father had been accustomed to sit. Wassaquam brought him the single small cup of coffee, lit the spirit lamp on the smoking stand, and moved that over; then he went away. When he had finished his coffee, Alan went into the smaller connecting room and recommenced his examination of the drawers under the bookshelves. He could hear the Indian moving about his tasks, and twice Wassaquam came to the door of the room and looked in on him; but he did not offer to say anything, and Alan did not speak to him. At ten o'clock Alan stopped his search and went back to the chair in the library. He dozed; for he awoke with a start and a feeling that some one had been bending over him, and gazed up into Wassaquam's face. The Indian had been scrutinizing him with intent, anxious inquiry. He moved away, but Alan called him back.

"When Mr. Corvet disappeared, Judah, you went to look for him up at Manitique, where he was born—at least Mr. Sherrill said that was where you went. Why did you think you might find him there?" Alan asked.

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## Do you ever see a came

**Y**OU do, if you ever look at a beautiful church window—for its pieces of stained glass are held together by little strips of lead called came.

Just so you see lead, or some product into which lead enters, a dozen times a day, and you do not know it.

Get up in the morning, and look out of your window to see what sort of day it is. Putty holds the panes—and there's lead in good putty. Sash-weights are often made of lead. There's lead in the paint on the window frames.

~ ~ ~

Your bath—with water coming through lead pipes into a tub whose porcelain surface contains lead. Is there a rubber stopper in your tub? There's lead in that stopper, and in the glazed tile walls, too.

Breakfast—and coffee out of a cup whose surface contains lead. When you travel on electric street-cars, you get where you're going because there's lead for the bearing metals, which prevent destructive friction in the running of powerhouse machinery, and of the cars themselves.

If you jump into your own car, you start it by means of a storage battery made with lead, and you ride on tires that contain lead. The tubes of your radiator are held together with a lead-and-tin solder.

You wear rubber boots sometimes. Rubber contains lead.

~ ~ ~

Of all the ways in which civilization makes use of lead and its products, the most important is the use of white-lead as the principal factor in good paint.

Thousands of tons of pure metallic lead are corroded into white-lead every month, all over the civilized world, to make the paint that decorates and preserves buildings and manufactured articles. A painted surface is a protected surface—and when you "save the surface" you "save all."

Some paint manufacturers use more white-lead, some less, in the paint they make. Most painters use the white-lead straight, thinning with pure linseed oil. The quality of the paint depends on the quantity of the white-lead it contains. White-lead furnishes the durability and the working qualities.

National Lead Company makes white-lead of the highest quality, and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade mark of

### Dutch Boy White-Lead

Write to our nearest branch office, address Department O for a free copy of our "Wonder Book of Lead," which interestingly describes the hundred-and-one ways in which lead enters into the daily life of everyone.

### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York Cleveland Boston Buffalo Cincinnati Chicago San Francisco St. Louis

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO., Philadelphia  
 NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO., Pittsburgh

"Save the surface and you save all."



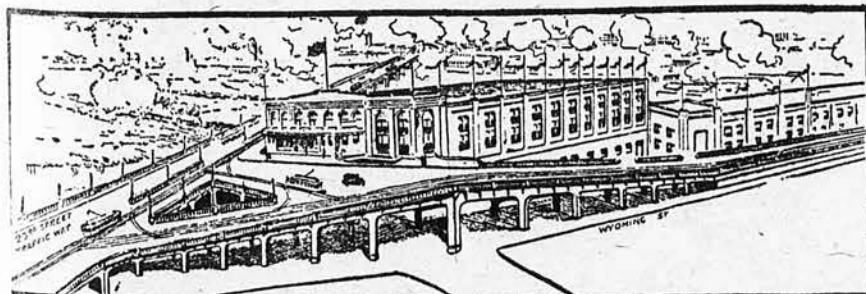
#### Some Products Made by National Lead Company

Dutch Boy White-Lead	Orange Mineral
Dutch Boy Red-Lead	Sash Weights
Dutch Boy Linseed Oil	Lead Wedges
Dutch Boy Flattening Oil	Lead-Lined Tin Pipe
Dutch Boy Babbitt Metals	Impression Lead
Dutch Boy Solders	Lead Plumbing Materials
Needle Metal	Lead Gaskets

## New Home for American Royal

BY T. W. MORSE

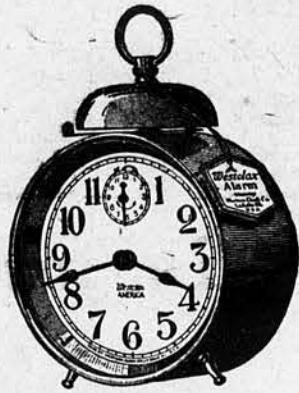
**A**T LAST a permanent home for the American Royal Livestock Show has begun to assume definite shape. This new coliseum will be near the old stockyards location of the American Royal, but a little further south and in a very much more accessible location. In fact, its location will be made almost ideal by the completion of the famous Twenty-third Street traffic way between the two Kansas Cities. This immense viaduct of concrete and steel is the direct connecting link between Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., by way of the Union Stations of the two Kansas Cities.



Right at the point where the new American Royal Livestock Show building is now being put up, a shorter viaduct on Wyoming Street connects with the Twenty-third Street traffic way. Entrance to the exposition building will be afforded on the second floor from a concrete plaza built at the connection of the two viaducts and there also will be provided Wyoming Street entrances at the surface. The accompanying illustration is from an artist's drawing showing Kansas City, Kan., in the background and the Kaw River where the Twenty-third Street viaduct crosses it, the short route to the new railway stations.



# Westclox



## In line with the times

**M**ONEY saving is foremost in every farmer's mind. Most farmers have learned that money saving at the expense of quality is poor economy.

For an accurate timekeeper and a punctual alarm at an economical price, you will find it hard to beat America, the oldest member of the Westclox family.

America is a neat, upstanding alarm that has kept up with every improvement in time-keeping that has come along.

Yet its price has stayed low.

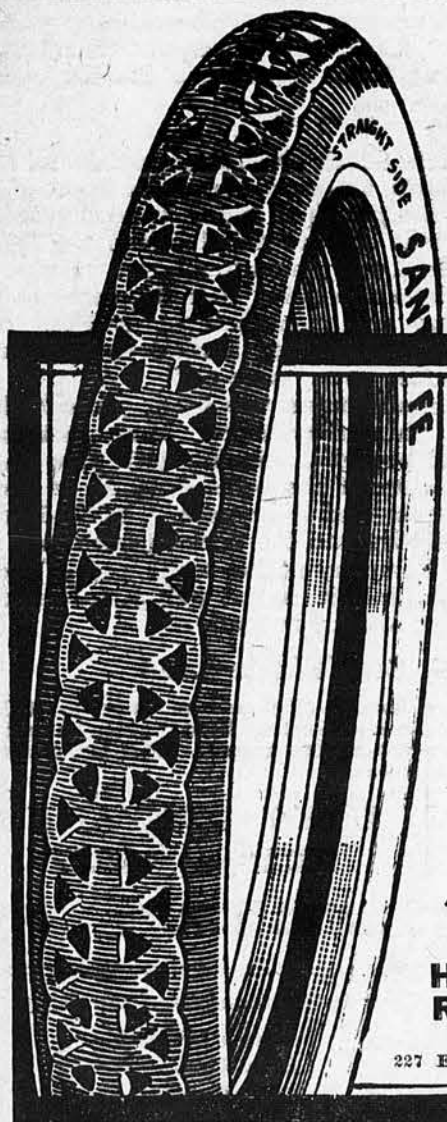
A dollar and a half is really very little to pay for a good clock. That's all America costs.

For the unusual service America gives, you may thank the careful Westclox workmen. They give you the best they know how to make—no matter what the clock's price may be.

The Westclox orange-buff tag is always a promise of good timekeeping for a good long time.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.  
Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o' Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$3.50	\$3.50	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.50



## Santa Fe TIRES

Always—  
Quality

## Oversize

"Trail Tread" Santa Fe Tires are of new construction throughout—heavier sidewalls, heavier cushion, heavier tread—more air space.

Go where you wish—Santa Fe Tires are built to get you there and back—in safety and comfort.

Dealers—Write for proposition that makes you money and friends.

**Hawkeye Tire and Rubber Company**

Manufacturers  
227 E. Third St., Des Moines, Iowa

**Fish Bite** like hungry wolves, any season, if you bait with **Magic-Fish-Lure**. Best Fish Bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. **\$1. Box Free** to introduce our new fish and animal traps. Write us to-day.  
**J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 68, Lebanon, Mo.**

**Annual or "Hubam" Clover** Most wonderful discovery of late history. Contains six times the nitrogenous material for plow under as Red Clover. Hulled scarified seed in five pound lots, \$2 postpaid. Guaranteed to run from fifty to ninety per cent pure Annual, balance Biennial.  
**M. C. BERRY & CO., MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA**

"I see. You mean you have no reason more than others for thinking it; but that is what you believe."

"Yes." Wassaquam went away, and Alan heard him on the back stairs, ascending to his room.

When Alan went up to his own room, after making the rounds to see that the house was locked, a drooping chant came to him from the third floor. He paused in the hall and listened, then went on up to the floor above. A flickering light came to him thru the half-open door of a room at the front of the house; he went a little way toward it and looked in. Two thick candles were burning before a crucifix, below which the Indian knelt, prayer book in hand and rocking to and fro he droned his supplications.

A word or two came to Alan, but without them Wassaquam's accusation was plain; he was praying for the repose of the dead—the Catholic chant taught to him, as it had been taught undoubtedly to his fathers, by the French Jesuits of the lakes. The intoned chant for Corvet's soul, by the man who had heard the Drum, followed and still came to Alan, as he returned to the second floor.

He had not been able to determine, during the evening, Wassaquam's attitude toward him. Having no one else to trust, Alan had been obliged to put a certain amount of trust in the Indian; so he had explained to Wassaquam that morning that the desk and the drawers in the little room off Corvet's had been forced, and had warned him to see that no one, who had not proper business there, entered the house. Wassaquam had appeared to accept this order; but now Wassaquam had implied that it was not because of Alan's order that he had refused reporters admission to the house. The developments of the day had tremendously altered things in one respect; for

Alan, the night before, had not thought of the intruder into the house as one who could claim an ordinary right of entrance there; but now he knew him to be the one who—except for Sherrill—might most naturally come to the house; one, too, for whom Wassaquam appeared to grant a certain right of direction of affairs there. So, at this thought, Alan moved angrily; the house was his—Alan's. He had noted particularly, when Sherrill had showed him the list of properties whose transfer to him Corvet had left at Sherrill's discretion, that the house was not among them; and he had understood that this was because Corvet had left Sherrill no discretion as to the house. Corvet's direct, unconditional gift of the house by deed to Alan had been one of Sherrill's reasons for believing that if Corvet had left anything which could explain his disappearance, it would be found in the house.

Unless Spearman had visited the house during the day and had obtained what he had been searching for the night before—and Alan believed he had not done that—it was still in the house. Alan's hands clenched; he would not give Spearman such a chance as that again; and he himself would continue his search of the house—exhaustively, room by room, article of furniture by article of furniture.

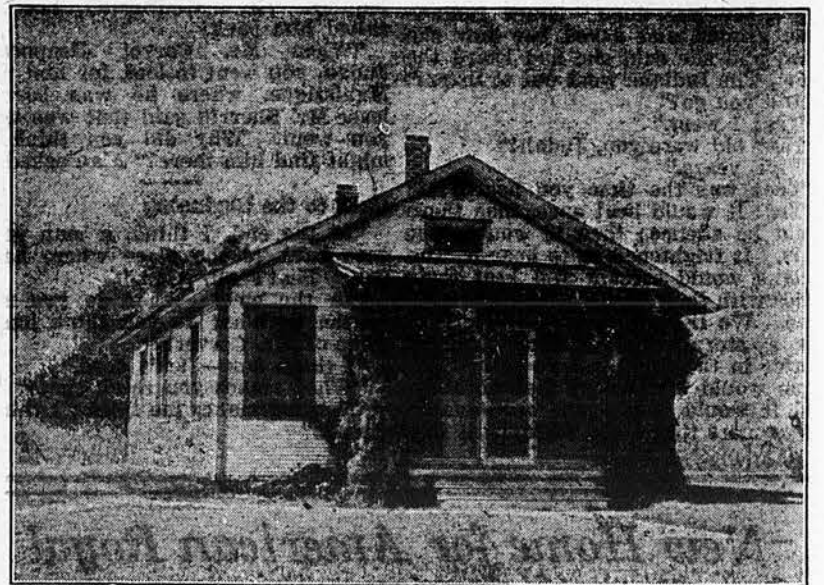
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## 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.—Advertisement.

More than 4 million Mexicans are living in the United States.

## Neat Little House With Four Rooms

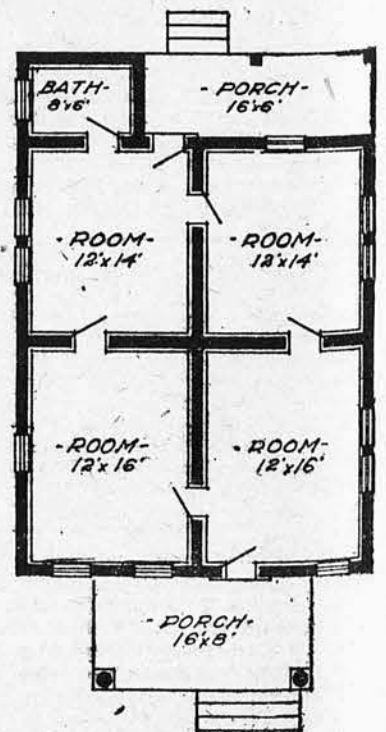


**H**ERE is a neat little house with four rooms and a bath room which is attractive in outside appearance, well lighted and well ventilated, has spacious rooms, together with ample size front and rear porches, which anyone with even a meager knowledge of building might easily erect for himself. This department will furnish well detailed plans which will show the exact placing of practically every piece of material that goes into the building. Thus a great saving might be effected that would be very gratifying.

Economy frequently demands that a house be constructed on straight lines without bay windows or offsets in the walls and without hips and valleys in the roof. Frequently the builder is capable of doing his own work if the design is not too complicated, and it is for just such circumstances that this house is planned.

We cannot tell you what this cottage would cost in your locality for costs vary greatly in different localities, but we will send you an approximate list of materials necessary, and your local contractors or material dealers can give you the other items of cost.

Plans and specifications for this Design No. 436 will be sent on receipt of \$4.50 by the Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.





### Santa Fe Livestock Train

The schedule of the Santa Fe livestock train, which will be run over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe lines in Kansas during the first two weeks of May to promote the interests of the cow, the pig, and the hen, has been revised to include several additional towns where chambers of commerce and other organizations have requested that stops be made. The revised schedule is as follows:

May 1, Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola; May 2, Chanute, Cherryvale, Coffeyville, Independence, Arkansas City; May 3, Winfield, Mulvane, Augusta; May 4, Salina, Abilene, Barnard, Minneapolis; May 5, Courtland, Concordia, Miltonvale, Manchester; May 6, Marion, Hillsboro, McPherson, Lyons; May 8, Great Bend, Larned, Kinsley, Dodge City; May 9, Elkhart, Hugoton, Satanta, Sublette; May 10, St. John, Stafford, Sylvia, Hutchinson; May 11, Pretty Prairie, Kingman, Cheney, Wichita, Sedgwick, Newton; May 12, Peabody, Strong City, Saffordville, Emporia; May 13, Osage City, Burlington, Topeka.

The train will consist of two palace stock cars, a baggage car, three lecture coaches, one flat car for outside demonstrations, and a combination sleeping and dining car. It will have its own engine.

Specialists from the agricultural college who will give lectures and demonstrations are Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Prof. J. B. Fitch, Prof. W. A. Lippincott, Prof. N. L. Harris, and Prof. L. E. Call.

### Wool Growers Deal Direct

A new idea in wool marketing has been tried out by Eastern wool growers. In 1920, the State Department of Agriculture of North Carolina approached the Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., one of the largest wool blanket manufacturers in the United States. This mill agreed to work farmers' wool into blankets, simply charging a net amount in cash for making up as many pounds of wool into so many blankets. At first the work was begun in a very small way. A few wool growers sent in wool and gradually the plan grew until its scope has extended over the entire United States. This has been done mainly by farmers who have been pleased with the result of the plan, have told their friends and neighbors, and these in turn have increased the publicity already received.

It is a known fact that blankets are a more sanitary and convenient form of bed clothing than the cumbersome quilts still in general use. Wool blankets give warmth without weight, and are easily washed. Heavy quilts and comforts cannot be washed in a practical way. Good wool blankets are nature's own covering. If they are made right, out of a good quality of wool, and contain fast colors, they should last a life time. They come in many different colors and patterns and are made to suit the color scheme of any room.

### Save the Stable Manure

BY W. J. GREEN

Thousands of dollars worth of one of the best fertilizers in the world is wasted every year by farmers not taking care of the manure produced by their stock.

About 70 per cent of the plant food removed from the soil by a crop can be returned by feeding the crop to livestock and putting the manure back on the land.

On altogether too many farms a large part of this material is wasted by permitting it to stand out in the weather where the fertilizing elements are washed out by the rain and are lost by escaping into the air in the form of gas. In some cases this manure is hauled out to the fields after it has stood out in the weather until the pile gets so large that it is a question of either moving the barn or the manure, but many times no use is made of it whatever.

When a person stops to consider that at the present prices of commercial fertilizer 1 ton of average fresh stable manure is worth about \$3 a ton and that the same manure is worth only a little more than one-half that much after it has been permitted to stand out in the weather for a few months, he will see the value of taking proper care of this material.

For best results, manure should be spread on the fields while it is still fresh, but as that is often impossible, the next best thing to do is to keep it in a place where it will be protected from the weather. When stored in this manner, the manure should be tramped down so as to exclude the air and prevent fermentation.

### Annual Belgian Horse Show

The International Belgian Horse Show will be held September 25 to October 1, 1922 at Waterloo, Ia. This exhibition is unique in that it is the only single breed horse show held in America. Its rapid growth during the past three years has done much for the development of the draft horse industry and especially the popular breed of horse which it fosters.

Last year there were more than 250 Belgian horses exhibited. This industry

shows how quickly the Belgian breeders have recognized the show as the most important annual single event for the promotion of their breed.

### Remedy for Scaly Legs

Scaly legs are caused by a small mite getting under the scale causing inflammation and swelling.

First wash the leg with warm water, then saturate it with kerosene. Repeat this every five days until cured. Thoroughly disinfect the house.

### To Get Rid of Blue Bugs

Blue bugs, like the mites, are blood suckers. They hide in the poultry house during the day. Due to their larger size and thicker skin they are harder to combat than mites.

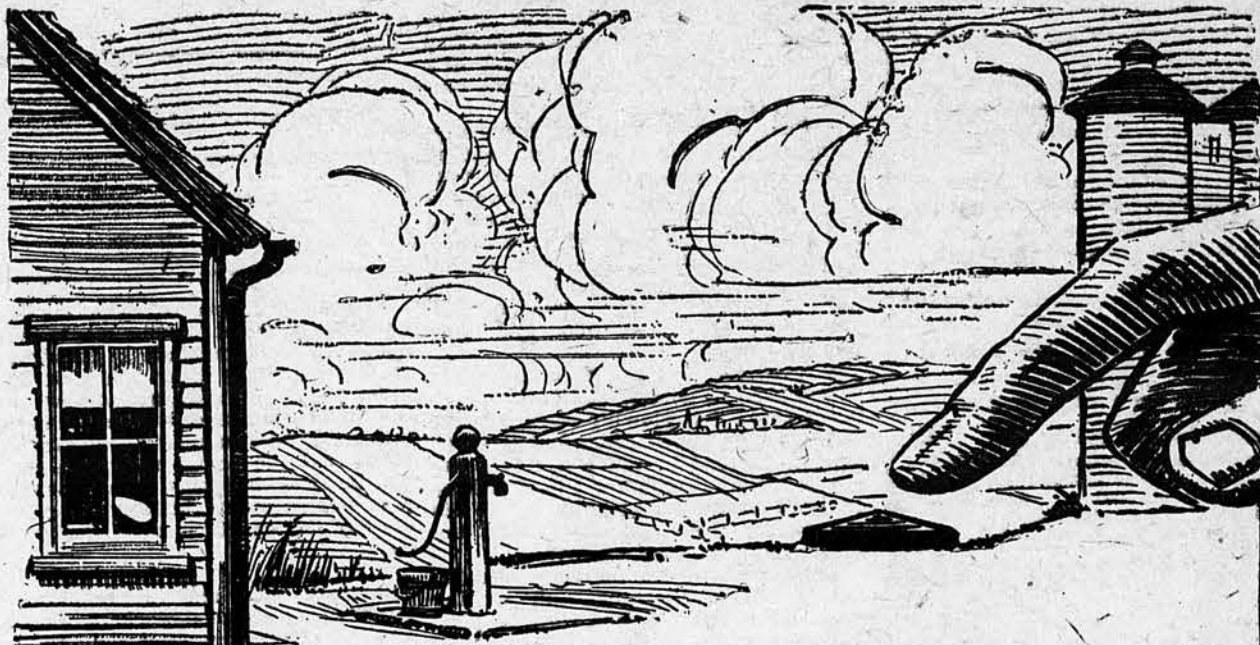
The best treatment seems to be a good coat of crude oil thruout the poultry house.

### A Modern Story Worth While

Anyone who enjoys an interesting tale with a historical setting will be interested in *The Bracegirdle* by Burris Jenkins. The story of this new novel is one of England, mostly of London, back in the days of King William of Orange; the heroine is Ann Bracegirdle, an actress of considerable fame in real life. Into the plot are woven other men of whom historians have written, such as Dryden, Lord Halifax and Congreve. There is action, romance and a thrilling climax. The book is made by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia; the price is \$2.

### Stick Tight Fleas

Mix equal parts of melted lard and kerosene. When cold anoint the comb, wattles and ear lobes of the affected birds. Clean and disinfect the houses.



## A Gas Well to Light, Cook and Iron for You

FROM that simple out-of-the-way tank you see pictured in the back yard comes the most remarkable servant you can employ—carbide gas; the wonder gas of the age. An artificial, non-poisonous gas.

Produces wherever you want it—in your home, outbuildings and barn—a clear, flickerless light so mellow, radiant and restful as to rival sunlight. No constant replacement of chimneys or bulbs. *You don't even use matches in lighting!* With this light one user increased egg laying from 10 to 100 eggs a day. That plants grow under carbide light has been conclusively established by Cornell University.

### Makes Cooking Easy—the Kitchen Cool

To the kitchen it brings you the hottest cooking flame. Clean and orderless—you can draw a white cloth across the bottom of a pan after usage and not soil it. Boils, broils or fries the meal in one-third the time. When carbide gas is used no coal, wood and ash carrying. Your wife can work in shade tree coolness on the hottest day. No fussing, priming or adjusting—fuel at the fingers' touch. Quickly heats water for dish washing, shaving and bathing. Gives you an even, sustained heat for ironing—a time saver. All these wonderful city conveniences from that simple, out-of-the-way tank—THE COLT LIGHT-ING and COOKING PLANT.

### Simplest and Most Economical Automatic System

Don't put money into any system until you have thoroughly investigated the COLT. See how simple it works. Just run water into the water chambers and pour carbide (a gas-filled compound) into the hopper of the COLT. The machine does all the rest—mixes the carbide automatically with water, releasing this marvelous gas. *No expensive parts to replace in a short time—maintenance practically nothing.* Nothing to adjust. The only attention required is some carbide and water once in a while. Gas is generated when you need it, and only as you need it. No waste.

### From Factory to Farm

Sold direct to you by COLT solicitors—no distributors or dealers to take a profit. This applies everywhere, from coast to coast, from Canada to the Gulf. A lighting and cooking plant tested and proven by many years of service, and sold by a responsible concern doing business with the farmer for a generation.

### Send Postal Card Today for Full Story

More than 341,000 farmers own carbide gas systems—you should hear them praise it. No more wick trimming, lamp filling and cleaning; no more stuffy, stifling kitchens and burdens—gas on tap. Get the full COLT story—send a postal today, now.

**PAY IN  
A YEAR  
—  
NO  
MONEY  
DOWN**

## J. B. COLT COMPANY

30 East 42nd St., New York

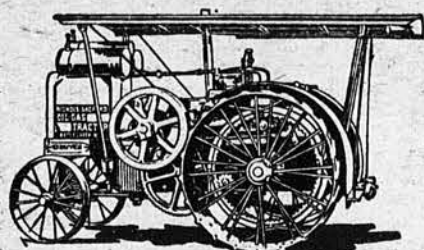
8th and Brannan, San Francisco

**COLT**  
TRADE MARK

Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plants in the World

ESTABLISHED 1891





**Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor**

An Even, Steady, Strong power like a big steam engine is what the Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor produces.

There must be no lack of power to make a thresher do good work. The little light tractor does not furnish the right power.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor does.

It is designed to give the thresherman the ideal power, and does it.

Slugging, or momentary overloads do not kill it.

It burns either gasoline, kerosene or distillate at all loads with economy and effectiveness.

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A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



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## Letters Fresh From the Field

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss briefly any matter of general interest to rural communities. Address all letters intended for this purpose to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Finds Tractor a Good Investment

I have a tractor of large size and it has proved very satisfactory. Some of my neighbors who have other makes are dissatisfied with their tractors, but the man who operates a tractor is responsible for the service that he gets out of it, to a certain extent. It does not pay to buy the cheapest tractor on the market. The construction of the tractor, the speed of the motor, the fuel it burns, and the company in back of a tractor should be considered when purchasing one.

I have used my tractor for everything for which a tractor can be used on a farm. I graded roads for four years for this county, grading an average of 70 miles a year, and received \$20 a mile for the work. I have used a tractor for pulling a separator, pulling trees, cutting wheat, plowing, moving old buildings in the neighborhood, grinding feed, sawing wood and hauling heavy loads.

I farm 400 acres of land and have only 4 head of horses. As I cannot use my tractor for plowing corn I have to keep a few horses but I have saved enough in feed in the last few years to pay for my tractor for I used to keep 12 head of horses and mules. When the tractor is not working it does not require any expense or care.

I consider the tractor very valuable for plowing, threshing and cutting wheat and oats, for this work is done during the time of the year when it is hot, and the flies are very bad. Plowing for wheat should be done early, when the ground is dry and the weather is hot, and that is when the tractor does its best work. The harder the ground, and the hotter the day, the better the tractor pulls. I consider my tractor the most profitable investment on my farm.

L. A. Barker.  
Bonner Springs, Kan.

### Praises the Farm Bloc

I am a stranger to Senator Capper but he is not to me. I have read his platform of what he stands for and what he and some of the other Senators are trying to do. I am a close follower of his writings and think his principles are ideal. I am a stockholder in our union and it now has about 500 members. I come in contact with some of them every day and of course we talk over things that are happening at the seat of our Government and we are solid for him.

We wish we had more Cappers in the Senate. But as for our side of the ticket, there surely will be lots of scratching when voting time comes if things are not changed. It would not surprise me much to see the other side gain back if something is not done.

I certainly was glad that Senator Capper remained where he was when offered another place by our President. I hope to see the time when we will have a President by the name of Arthur Capper but at present I am much more pleased to have him in the Senate, for I think he can do us much good where he is. It looks as if they were trying to kill the farm bloc. I don't believe they will be able to do it as long as all of the bloc members work together. Senator Capper can depend on us supporting him from here. I don't think the people will turn down our only real Senator, and take a chance on some one whom we know nothing about.

J. O. Simpson.  
Harper, Kan.

### A Great Victory for Farmers

I have been feeling that there ought to be some way in which the farmers of America could express their appreciation of the great service Senator Capper has rendered them in the fight for the co-operative marketing law that has just been enacted.

The first bill that was presented to Congress upon this subject was drawn by J. D. Miller, of the Dairymen's League of New York and myself, and

was presented in Congress at our request by Senator Capper in the Senate and by Mr. Hersman of California in the House.

These measures failed, as have two or three others since, but it has been by Senator Capper's persistence and that of Mr. Volstead, in the House, that the measure has now become a law. I fully realize what it has meant to obtain the enactment of this measure and especially when the Senate, after a full judiciary committee had reported against it. Personally, I do not believe that any greater victory was ever achieved for the farmers of this country, against greater odds, than this one. We are under deep obligations to all of our supporters and friends but it is to Senator Capper that we are most deeply indebted for his fight was long, arduous, incessant and untiring.

Milo D. Campbell, President,  
National Milk Producers Federation.

### Mistakes in Farming

#### FIRST LETTER

Yesterday I received a letter from our county agent asking me to write about my worst mistake in farming. It seems like every time you pick up a farm paper you read about how some one made a big success along some line, but never do you read about any mistakes that the writer may have made. An incident happened the other day that started me to thinking. My youngest boy left the farm and went to the city.

I am the father of four boys. The oldest one is 32 and the youngest 21. My boys are all good workers, too good perhaps. Every one went right to work on the farm after he had finished the eighth grade. My wife had dreams of their going to high school, then to Kansas State Agricultural College, but it seemed to me like a waste of time and money for a farmer to go to school.

My farm grew from 80 acres partly paid for to 640 acres, all paid for in just 12 years. That's how good my boys worked. Nine years ago my first boy left me. His uncle offered him a job on the railroad. He took a correspondence course in engineering. Today he is a bridge engineer. He was out to see me the last Sunday in March. We got to talking about old times. He said, "I always wished to be a farmer but it seemed such a long road to travel before I could hope to own a farm myself."

Those words brought me to understand fully why my boys have left me. It worried me when the last boy left. It seemed like he would have desired to take care of his old father. I can see now that the idea of staying and working for the next 20 years or until his father died was a rather dark prospect to which to look forward. I can't blame him a bit now for leaving.

I can see my biggest mistake now. My boys and your boys and girls are the most important crop we raise on our farms. They need proper care and cultivation in order to obtain the most fruitful manhood and womanhood. If the proper interests are not thrown in their way, they are not going to be what you desire. To be sure I gave every one of my boys a calf or a colt for his own to raise. When it was sold the money went into the account of J. W. Brown, instead of J. W. Brown & Sons. Right there is where I made that worst mistake, not only in farming, but in my whole life.

To young farmers I offer this suggestion: When your first boy is born make the firm name John Smith & Son. When the second one comes make it John Smith & Sons. Send your boys thru the common school, thru high school, then to the best agricultural college in the United States. When you have done that you have done the best that any father can do. If you already have boys I would advise you to change that firm name to John Smith & Sons right now!

Johnson County.

J. W. B.

The U. S. S. Maryland, the newest battleship of the American navy, will be the new flagship of the American fleet.



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## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

FOR the sixth consecutive time we have just reported to the United States Department of Agriculture, a wheat condition of 100 or better for this locality on April 1. This locality has raised five straight wheat crops with a yield of nearly 20 bushels to the acre. Not all farms here have made that much every year but many have and enough have made more than 20 bushels to bring the average yield for the five years close to 20 bushels for the entire acreage grown in this neighborhood. The rains of last year, which cut down the yield of the county as a whole, did not visit this neighborhood and as a result we raised a very good wheat crop.

### Company Owned Threshing Machines

A friend writes from Marion regarding company owned threshing machines, knowing that several were to be found in this locality. He asks about method of operation and whether they have proved profitable. We think in almost every instance they have proved profitable but more in being able to get the work done at once than in anything saved on the threshing bill, altho all say they have saved money in that way. A mistake sometimes made is in taking in too many part owners. When this is done the last ones to thresh are as bad off as if they had waited for the regular custom machine. From six to eight members will be plenty for the outfit of ordinary size and if the prospective owners raise large amounts of grain four owners to a machine would be a still better arrangement. We are assuming that in all instances the power would be owned and used for other work as in this way a separator alone has to be bought and the cost of this can be handled easily by six or eight farmers.

### Plenty of Moisture Now

The soil is so full of moisture that it only needs a few warm days to make the prairie grass green. After April 1 warm weather soon brings pasture altho we have seen seasons here when the grass was none too good by

April 25. But as a rule native grass is large enough to pasture here about April 15 to 20. We recall one year—1908—when we turned our cattle out to a fall bite on April 9. Springs with plenty of moisture usually provide the earliest pasture. We have the moisture now and only need some warm weather. There is not nearly enough cattle in this part of the state to eat the grass and indications now are that many meadows and pastures will not be used this year, meadows especially. On our road to Gridley, 8 miles away, there are standing today hundreds of acres of tall, uncut grass left from 1921. With the present outlook for a hay market these acres probably will stand unused again this season. We have been told that hundreds of acres of good prairie meadow have already been rented here for 50 cents an acre, which will be scarcely enough to pay taxes.

### No Serious Flood Damage

We have driven over that part of Coffey county which was swept by the flood that devastated Burlington and are surprised to see how little damage has been done to farm land. One would think that a flood caused by 7.5 inches of rain would wash cultivated land terribly, especially on the slopes, but we cannot see where much damage has been done. The situation in Burlington is fully as bad as described by the daily papers. The creek, which did the damage is a short run not more than 5 miles in length and while the pools usually contain water it runs but a short time during the year. We cross it on our road to Burlington and there is not a more harmless appearing stream in the state. It flows into the Neosho River within the limits of Burlington and at this point it has been confined and bridged so that it probably held the waters back to some extent and made bad matters worse. The flood demonstrated that concrete bridges will stay. We know of no concrete culvert in the country which was impassable after the storm while many wooden ones are out.

## Kansas Census of Manufactures

A BULLETIN of the United States Census for 1920 on manufactures in Kansas shows a moderate manufacturing growth in this state in the preceding 10 years. Kansas from this report is far from being classed as a manufacturing state, and if the packing house industry of Kansas City were omitted would not make much of a showing in manufactures. There are about 18,000 men employed in the packing industry in the state and 11,000 in railroad shops, these constituting half the wage-earners of the state in manufacture. Fewer than 500 persons are employed in men's clothing manufacture, and notwithstanding the fact that Kansas is one of the great producers of hides, not a shoe factory seems to be reported in the boundaries of the state. Progress in general manufacture has yet to get fairly started and future decades will see enormous advancement over the present in this respect.

The total output of manufactures in the Census year, 1919, was a little under a billion dollars, but the value added by manufacture was only 163 millions. Of this value 73 millions, or 45 per cent, went to wages. About a third of the total is credited to Wyandotte county. Topeka, however, turned out a little over one-third of the printing and publishing of the state and stands in the lead by a long way in this industry. It is credited with 169 manufacturing plants and 5,597 employees in these plants, receiving about 6½ million dollars in wages, or at the rate of about \$1,200 a year on the average, where 10 years before 4,244 wage earners received 2½ millions in wages, or at the rate of about \$600. Wages, in short, averaged about twice as high in 1919 as in 1909.

Topeka factories included 22 automobile repair shops, 54 printing plants, 14 bakeries, 11 foundries and machine shops, 10 flour and grist mills and 7 cigar factories. Printing and publishing had the largest capital investment, of nearly 4 million dollars, or about one-fifth of the total, flour and grist mills coming second with about 2½ millions capital, butter third with 1¼ million and foundries and machine shops following with a little over a million capital. But railroad shops are not separately given and would, if given, stand at the head. The printing business employed 1,767 persons on the average. Topeka employed in manufactures about 2,500 more persons than Wichita and therefore without the Santa Fe shops would compare favorably with Wichita in manufactures. Capital invested in manufactures is about a million dollars more in Topeka than in Wichita.

The Census gives the combined population of the 17 cities of the state having more than 10,000 population as 417,749, or 23.6 per cent of the state population. These cities produced 72 per cent of the manufactured products.

This report is of interest to Kansas farmers because it shows that the market for food products in this state is showing some tendency to expand, altho it is doing this slowly. A great growth in the industrial life is coming, and this will be a desirable thing. Agriculture and manufacturing make the largest profits when they develop together.

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Act Now! Order your drum of En-ar-co Motor Oil today. Advise what tractor, truck, automobile or light plant you want to use it for—we will send you the proper grade and guarantee immediate delivery.

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**BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS**

Township assessors, who were present, agreed to co-operate with the livestock association in getting data in regard to the owners of scrub bulls and purebred bulls. At the meeting a

A concerted effort will be made to raise the standard of cream sold in Kansas and to get larger returns for the producers. The Kansas State Dairy Association held a meeting recently to consider the possibility of improving the cream market for the Kansas farmers, according to W. T. Crandall, secretary. It has been found that most creameries are desirous of paying a fair price for cream but will be unable to do so until a large enough quantity of first-grade cream is produced to permit them to make and market high-class butter in carload lots. The first thing to be accomplished is to encourage farmers to deliver

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first-grade cream. Obviously this will not be done, Mr. Crandall says, unless they are paid for their extra trouble. Creameries say that they cannot pay full value for first-grade cream unless they receive it in large quantities.

However, they are making plans to pay a premium for first-class products. The Kansas State Dairy Association is asking farmers of the state to give the plan a fair trial. The board of directors of the association is composed of the president and secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association, the president and secretary of each of the state breed associations, the Kansas Creamerymen's Improvement Association and of the Kansas Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

#### How the Farm Bureau Paid

Interesting evidence of the value of the farm bureau in Jackson county has been given by E. H. Leker, county agent, in a comparison of wheat yields in Jackson and Brown counties before and after the Jackson County Farm Bureau was organized. The bureau was organized in the county in 1918.

During the years 1915-18, the four years previous to the organization of the bureau, wheat yields in Jackson county averaged 13.2 bushels, while the average for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 was 15.5 bushels or a gain of 2.3 bushels. The average for Brown county during the period 1915-18 was 18.3 bushels. The average for 1919, 1920 and 1921 was 17.3, a loss of 1 bushel an acre.

This means that during the same period of time Jackson county made a gain of 3.2 bushels an acre over Brown county. Mr. Leker says Jackson county has 69,000 acres devoted to wheat which would mean that her production has been increased 226,700 bushels an acre. That much wheat at present prices would be worth \$281,300. Mr. Leker says the increase was brought about by the introduction of higher yielding varieties, by earlier and better tillage and by smut and insect control work.

#### Crawford Stockmen Hold Meetings

A series of livestock meetings was held recently in Crawford county, according to W. L. Tayloe, county agent. R. W. Kiser, extension specialist in animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, had charge of the meetings. One of the meetings was held at the farm of Theodore Jagles near Hepler, using three of the pure-bred Shorthorn cows belonging to Mr. Jagles. Mr. Kiser gave a demonstration on types of beef cattle. Another meeting was held at the Maple Grove school house, 2 miles east of Hepler, where Mr. Kiser discussed types and breeds of dairy and beef cattle and hogs.

The following day was spent in the Slifer community near Girard. The work in this community was primarily hog feeding and breeding. In the forenoon Duroc Jerseys were discussed and used in the demonstration. In the afternoon meetings Poland Chinas and Chester Whites were used.

An evening meeting was held at the Slifer school house at which time Mr. Kiser discussed types and breeds of dairy cattle, beef cattle and hogs. Mr. Tayloe reports that the series of meetings were a success and that some demonstration feeding tests will be made in the Slifer community, using the improved methods outlined by Mr. Kiser.

#### To Test Out Grapes

E. M. Wheeler, who lives near Jefferson, Kan., has put out an experimental vineyard of 15 or 20 varieties of grapes. Hayes M. Coe, Montgomery county agent says that Mr. Wheeler has been doing a great deal of valuable experimental work in trying out new varieties of grain and farm crops in addition to fruits and vegetables.

#### Arthur Capper and the "Bloc"

From American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, Chicago.

Senator Arthur Capper, to whom every farmer and livestock raiser, and especially the wool grower, is deeply indebted for a half a dozen new laws and lightning activity in connection with prospective laws for the farmer, succeeds Senator Kenyon as leader of the so-called agricultural bloc. Arthur Capper has done more for needed legislation for agriculture than a 40-acre

lot of old line Senators who have been hibernating in Washington for years. First, he is a newspaper man who keeps his ear to the ground. Second, he knows agriculture and the necessities of farmers and stock raisers. When a newspaper man of his type goes after things, he gets 'em. We have been for the agricultural bloc ever since it was organized. If it hadn't been for this bloc the farmer would have got nowhere in badly needed legislation. So far as the wool growers are concerned the bloc has served notice on Congress that the wool industry must be recognized and protected, according to promises made by the Republican party.

The bloc has stood strong for an honest-to-God wool tariff and has backed the only Truth-in-Fabric bill ever presented that amounts to a hill of beans. Arthur Capper has served notice that the Senate Committee in charge of the Truth-in-Fabric bills, must wake up and do something. The bloc will no longer tolerate inertia in this direction. That bill has got to be reported out one way or another, says Senator Capper.

It is known that the Bureau of Stan-

dards has been making experiments in connection with the testing of fabrics. The agricultural bloc and others interested in Truth-in-Fabric legislation are going to make a sledge-hammer blow, and it is quite likely that something will be done shortly.

#### Sightless, He Wins on Farm

(Continued from Page 3)

Mr. Doerschlag's start was made two years ago with eight head. The first 12 months the cows brought in an average of \$200 a head above the cost of feed. Mr. Doerschlag paid \$300 a head for the cows. He purchased a good bull last fall, which was selected by a neighbor. One of his cows in February this year produced 1,955 pounds of milk and 78 pounds of butter in 28 days.

The dairy barn is 50 by 56 feet in size, with a concrete floor and wooden stanchions. The loft holds 40 tons of hay.

Doerschlag feeds his cows all the alfalfa they will clean up, 25 pounds of silage a day and 3 pounds of ground corn and oats to every gallon of milk

produced. The daily production is about 25 gallons from nine cows.

Sows are housed in A-shaped houses during farrowing time and are kept there for 10 days to two weeks. These houses, with their slanting sides, prevent the sows from lying down against the walls and crushing their pigs. Out of the first 34 pigs farrowed this spring only two have been lost.

At the end of the second week the pigs are turned on grass pasture and the sows either released with them or kept in closed pens which the pigs can enter.

Loss of his sight is not preventing Mr. Doerschlag from keeping posted on the latest methods of farming and handling livestock. He takes several good farm papers and his boys read the important articles to him. They also give him summaries of the news of the day and keep him informed on current happenings in the community.

"I'm winning," said Mr. Doerschlag. "Every day I feel more capable. I am absolutely sure that I can succeed on the farm and I am going to do it. I don't want odds—just opportunity to make good."

## A Truly Marvelous Motor!

If there is any one unit that, more than any other, accounts for the stamina and the long life of the Reo Speed Wagon, it is the power plant.

Of course the other units—transmission, axles, driving shafts and gears—must be strong enough to sustain the full thrust of the motor.

But in the final analysis, it is the motor that must withstand the grief—must do the work.

That four cylinder motor was designed and built in the Reo shops for precisely this work.

Crank shaft is "50 per cent oversize," and all bearings, connecting rods, camshaft, valves and other parts, conform to the same Reo standard.

This isn't a "carriage horse," hitched to a heavy truck—this is a big, powerful

"drafter"—bred for this special work.

"Bred" is right—for this motor was the result of long years of development.

It is an evolution—not an inspiration.

We maintain that no other motor—and certainly none of lighter construction—can stand up beside this great Reo engine.

Experienced users—owners of individual trucks and of fleets—endorse our contention by standardizing on Reo Speed Wagons.

A matchless combination of brutal ruggedness in design, and of watch-work fineness in construction, this Reo motor has proven equal to the most strenuous work over a long period of years.

Until you have found an equal for this motor, it is futile to look for a truck that will stand up beside a Reo Speed Wagon.

Besides those here illustrated, there are several other standard body types for all kinds of hauling. Get particulars from your Reo dealer. Prices shown are f. o. b. factory, plus Federal Tax

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan

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Sow Agricultural Gypsum on your alfalfa, clover and beans. It supplies economically the sulphur so vital to leguminous crops and commonly doubles the yield per acre. Try a test strip and be convinced. Agricultural Gypsum also preserves the valuable nitrogen in barn manure. Send in the coupon for a free booklet which tells how and why.

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Brighten up on your spelling! If you can make as many as 15 or 20 words using only the letters found in HARMOGRAPH, mail your list to me AT ONCE and I will tell you how to get a \$100 Harmograph Talking Machine, absolutely FREE.

### It's Dead Easy

Here are a few words you can make: ham, arm, go, gram, map. Do not use the same letter twice in any one word, unless it occurs twice in HARMOGRAPH. This may look hard at first but it isn't. You can do it in ten minutes. Sit down right away and make up your list of words and send it to me by the next mail. If you have as many as 15 correct words, I will make you a member of my club, give you credit for 1,000 points toward the Talking Machine and tell you how you may earn many more points AT ONCE.

### Send No Money

The club member who has the largest number of points to his credit at the close of the club will be given the Talking Machine FREE—all charges prepaid. Just send the list of words and your name and address—nothing more, but HURRY.

W. Hartley, 68X,  
8th and Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

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Daily and Sunday—7 Issues a Week

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Nov. 15, 1922

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You want to know who are candidates and what they advocate before you vote in the August primary. You can then cast a more intelligent vote in the general election in November.

The Topeka Daily Capital keeps in close touch with every section of the State and is the Official State Paper of Kansas.

We will also keep you posted with National affairs from Washington, D. C. WHY NOT be posted?

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Name.....

Address.....

## Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

THE third annual Feeders' Day program at the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, is set for April 27 and 28. Results of the tests—comparing sunflower and corn silage with standard beet by-products will be made public. E. J. Maynard, who has charge of the animal investigations carried on by the experiment station, will have definite figures to show the relative value of the principal stock feeds of Colorado, including sunflower silage, for fattening cattle.

Six pens of cattle, uniform thruout at the start of the experiment last fall, have been carried thru the feeding season on different feed combinations. The feeds used comprised beet-top silage, pastured tops, wet beet-pulp, corn silage, sunflower silage, dried molasses-beet-pulp, corn, barley, beet molasses, cottonseed cake, and alfalfa. The cattle will be held in their respective pens for the inspection of stockmen who thus actually may see the results obtained from the different feeds and combinations. An instructive program has been arranged for the two days.

### Pins His Faith to Rye

J. M. Adams of Meade county, Kansas, is a strong believer in the superiority of rye in comparison with wheat for his section of the state. Mr. Adams declares rye is a surer and better all-around crop for Southwest Kansas than is wheat. His records for the last three years back up his belief. He had wheat and rye side by side in 1919, and while the wheat made only 6 bushels to the acre, rye made 16 bushels. The yield in 1920 showed 12 bushels for wheat and 20 for rye, while in 1921 his wheat returned 20 bushels and the rye 25 bushels.

Mr. Adams says rye will sprout and come up in ground where wheat will lie dormant for want of moisture, and that rye is a much harder plant, and easier on the soil, as well. He believes that while the price of rye always is less than the price of wheat, the increased yield more than makes up for that disadvantage.

### Radio in Club Work Now

Young folks in the rural districts of Colorado are taking an active interest in wireless telephony and telegraphy. Radio clubs have been formed in five communities in Boulder county, under the direction of the state leader of boys' and girls' clubs, the enrollment totaling 70. Every member made at least one instrument that is part of his receiving set, and several of the boys have made entire sets, with the exception of phones. All are learning the code. Club work for these boys and girls means not only the installation of receiving sets over which market reports, music and other communications are picked up out of the ether, but the actual making of parts, the winding of coils and other operations that teach radio from the beginning.

### Believes in Feterita

Feterita is regarded as one of the most dependable crops in Southwest Kansas by William Cutter of Stevens county. Mr. Cutter considers June 1 to 20 the best time for planting. His experience shows the seed should be planted in lister furrows, and covered not more than 1 inch deep. About 3 pounds of good seed are used to the acre. Mr. Cutter has raised feterita during the last eight years. Last year his feterita yielded 30 bushels to the acre, while kafir raised with a similar amount of preparation and cultivation of the soil yielded only 15 bushels.

### Colorado Farmers Favor Rye

Planting fall rye in the spring for pasture purposes on the non-irrigated lands has been proved a success by farmers in a number of Eastern Colorado localities. Ralph Kimble, a farmer near Simla, reports on two 10-acre pastures of rye used consecutively a total of 145 days for 20 head of stock, as compared to 200 acres of native sod necessary to carry the same herd over a similar period.

Another report comes from G. W. Deming of Kiowa, using Petkus rye

put in on 7 acres of newly broken sod, in one corner of a 450-acre prairie pasture. Mr. Deming pastured 65 head of cattle on this tract, the stock grazing over the rye every morning during the summer and fall. The season was very dry and when a field inspection was made in September the roots appeared dead. Fall rains brought the rye out again, however, and it went into the winter with a fairly good stand.

The practice among most farmers is to pasture the crop heavily enough during summer and fall to keep the rye from jointing, then pasture again early the following spring, after which the stock can be taken off if a crop of grain is desired.

### Will Irrigate 160 Acres

An extensive irrigation project is being undertaken this season by B. S. Trostle, a Reno county, Kansas, farmer. There is a large reservoir on the Trostle farm which was dug in excavating sand. This reservoir is fed with water from an underflow and Mr. Trostle plans to pump the water from the reservoir. He has purchased a large centrifugal pump which throws an 8-inch stream and will pump 2,000 gallons of water a minute. The pump will be operated with a tractor, and 160 acres will be irrigated.

### They All Visited School

An annual high school district meeting day was observed recently in Saline county, Kansas. More than 2,500 rural school children and patrons visited six rural high schools on that day. This is the first year the plan has been tried, and it seemed to succeed well in its purpose of interesting the patrons of rural schools in the work the high schools are doing.

### Capper-Volstead Act

Marion (Ohio) Tribune

If the Capper-Volstead act was put thru the Senate by any "agricultural bloc," that group must contain a tremendous number of members of both parties, for there was but one dissenting vote when final count came. We prefer to believe it was the love of justice and fair play that acted upon the consciences of the members in perfecting the remedial legislation for the farmers.

Contrary to the idea of a number of persons, the act does not grant any special privileges. It gives the farmers the right to organize co-operative marketing societies, but it makes provision against any such becoming a monopoly or exercising unfair control of the markets. In other words the bill aims to eliminate a good deal of the cost of marketing and if fairly administered, as it doubtless will be, it will not add to the cost of goods to the consumer. In fact, the tendency should be the other way, for in the very nature of the case, excessive market costs will fall on both parties—the producer and the consumer—and if these can be done away with, both will profit. At any rate, we can hope that the bill will do all its friends claim, with none of the drawbacks that its enemies charge to it.

### Provides Long Credits

Creation of a federal institution, similar to the federal bank system, to provide long term credits for farmers was proposed in a bill introduced recently by Senator Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which was later referred to that committee. The bill would set up a national banking system, with regional distribution, and other attributes of the federal banking system.

Establishment of a "National Agricultural Credits Corporation" to absorb the War Finance Corporation, with 500 million dollar capital, for a revolving fund, all to be subscribed by the Government, was proposed under the bill. Loans would run from one year to three years. The governing body would be a board of five members headed by the Secretary of Agriculture, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.



# Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**M**IGHTY shouts of joy coming from the general direction of the pig pen have caused dad to stop doing the chores or necessary spring farm work, have brought mother from her work of preparing one of the three daily meals, or perhaps in the middle of the night have even awakened the family to the realization that they had left warm, comfortable beds to hear brother announce that a husky litter of squealers had arrived to do a part of the entertaining in the farm livestock band. Some Capper Pig Club members have reported as many as 13 pigs, while others have found only one or two getting their squeals tuned up to tell the world that some day each one will tip the scales at a good 300 or 400 pounds.

## Sticking to Job Wins

As a result of being on the job at farrowing time, the club members this year have saved, on the average, as many pigs as in any other year. Counting all pigs reported, the average number in a litter is about eight. It is interesting to know that the average investment this year for a contest sow is about \$52, and the average weight of all sows entered is 332 pounds.

## Large Litters Reported

We all like to know what the other fellow is doing, so let's see what has been reported since the last story:

I have nine of the finest pigs in the state, five sows, four boars, and I'll put them up against any other contest litter.—Clarence Schmidt, Lincoln county.

My sow farrowed five pigs March 6, but stepped on one and put it out of commission. I'm not a bit discouraged, tho, for I am going to make big hogs out of the four I have left.—Frederick Miller, Franklin county.

## An Old Timer Repeats

I am glad to tell you that my contest sow farrowed 10 pigs March 14, seven sows and three boars, and lost only one sow. I have the same number I had last year, with the same percent sows. My sow farrowed at night so I stayed up with her to see that she got along all right. Morris county club members have been lucky so far in the farrowing deal, and I hope boys in other counties are having good luck with their sows.—Lauren Rumsey, Morris county.

My sow has nine mighty fine pigs, and I am proud of her, for this is her first litter.—Kenneth Harris, Elk county.

Giantess Kansan farrowed seven prospective winners last Monday afternoon, five sows and two boars. I stayed up all night with the pigs, and even took them in the house to keep them warm. On account of a cold spell I stayed out of school on Tuesday to see that the sow and litter received proper attention, and I believe I am fully repaid for all my trouble.—Warren Segerhammar, Republic county.

## Raising Hogs is a Pleasure

I have three healthy pigs for a contest litter. I am not expecting any prizes from such a small litter, but I'll do my best and even if I don't win a prize I'll have the pleasure of raising the pigs and keeping records.—Olin Allison, Marion county.

I have eight belted pigs to my name now, six boars, two sows. That isn't very many sows but I have the quality.—Louis Treadway, Neosho county.

Eleven pigs were added to my swine family March 8, and I have been fortunate enough to save every one of them.—Francis Henrie, Butler county.

The six pigs I saved out of the nine my sow farrowed are mighty fine, and they are doing well.—Marvin Storbeck, Osage county.

## Pigs, Pigs Everywhere

I'd like to print all the interesting letters I have that tell of success at farrowing time, but I haven't space, so I'll give a list of the club members whose sows have farrowed and the number of pigs they have:

Lawrence Runbeck, Morris county, six; Lloyd Stockwell, Scott county,

saved eight out of nine; Walter Powers, Jackson county, eight; Melvin Ashley, Osage county, saved eight out of nine; Chester Lewis, Osage county, 10; Carl Wood, Jefferson county, seven out of nine; Lester Rumsey, Morris county, saved six out of 10; Floyd Bosch, Morris county, 10; Lawrence Lupton, Franklin county, saved six out of a litter of 11. Lawrence's loss was due to a heavy rain storm catching his pigs, which had arrived sooner than he had anticipated. Lawrence writes: "I was not looking for my sow to farrow when she did. I had been down to look at her at noon and again at 1 o'clock and everything was all right, but when I went down at 4 o'clock the sow had 11 pigs. Two were dead then, and the rest of them were cold and muddy. They were about as sorry a looking bunch as can be imagined and my chances of winning looked rather slim, but I cleaned them up and took them to the house where they could get warm, and succeeded in saving six."

## Lost Only Weak Ones

Ronald Warren of Jewell county says: "I am very well pleased with my litter. My sow farrowed 13 live pigs, but some were small and weak, and the sow laid on the four weakest, leaving nine strong pigs. The largest at a week old weighed 6 3/4 pounds."

Clifford Schneider, Marshall county, saved every one of the 10 pigs his sow farrowed; Wilber Biddison, Lyon county, saved 11 out of 13 pigs; Earl Alexander, Graham county, saved six out of eight; Wilmer Allen, Labette county, saved all 11 of the pigs his sow farrowed until they were 2 days old, and then he lost 2. Willie Orr, Marshall county, invites all of us out to see the eight best pigs in the world.

## Build Slowly and Surely

Getting the right start is half of success. Many discouraging things likely will come up in the business of raising hogs, but that will not amount to anything when some day you can sit back and look over the fine bunch of hogs you own—and you'll say, "I got my start in the Capper Pig Club." Other boys have done that. Just now I have a letter before me from Roy Medearis of Woodson county. He said he had quite a time locating a sow for the contest, but finally went to Elmer Hill, also of Woodson county. Elmer was a Capper Pig Club member in 1917 and did the work mighty well. Today he has 40 head of registered sows, all direct descendants from the sow he got when he entered the Capper Pig Club. Elmer Hill has made his business a success and you can do the same.

## Clears \$2,500 on 500 Hens

BY H. G. NORTON

You have heard of the undertaker who said that people were just dying to help him build his house? Up in Clay county, Kan., there's a man whose hens are laying for him for the same purpose.

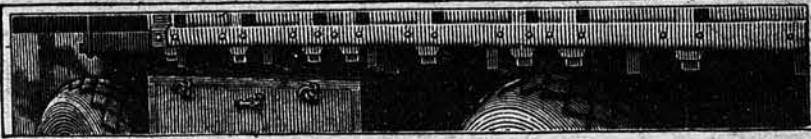
The man is Henry Koch, and last year he cleared \$2,500 from 500 hens. This year he has 700 hens and is clearing \$60 a week from them.

Mr. Koch, who has a 200 acre farm about 7 miles southwest of Clay Center, raises single comb White Leghorns. He gets about 400 eggs a day, which means that from 50 to 60 per cent of the flock lay daily.

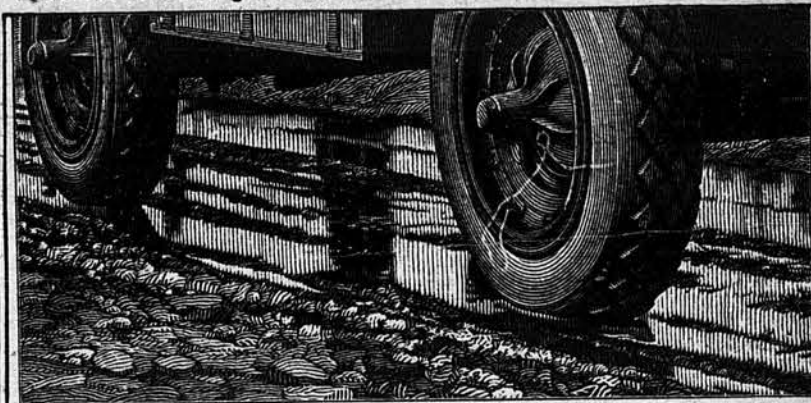
He sells his eggs to a Clay Center produce house at the regular market price, except during the hatching season, when a local hatchery pays him 10 cents above the market price for settings of eggs.

Mr. Koch has recently completed an up-to-date bungalow built with his "egg money."

St. Catherine's College, England, is 486 years old, but is just installing its first bathroom. Students who have heretofore been compelled to bathe as best they could in their own rooms will now enjoy an occasional luxury, for there are to be three baths for 70 undergraduates.



## THEY CONQUER THE MUDDIEST ROADS



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"The roads between Anoka and Minneapolis test the strength and construction of the strongest tires. After a heavy rain, the truck runs for miles at a stretch through heavy ruts. Our Goodyear Gords carry through on schedule, in all weather, saving time and money. Our Minneapolis Goodyear Dealer gives us good service on them."—SIMON KRUSE, Owner of Radisson Farm, Anoka, Minnesota, and President, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis.

**O**N rain-soaked roads, Goodyear Cord Truck Tires find sure footing and make steady speed from farm to town. The wide, thick blocks of their All-Weather Tread take hold with a tractive grip that carries the truck forward full distance with every turn of the wheel. Their buoyant resilience protects the truck, reducing operation and repair costs; cushions

the load against road shocks that injure the perishable cargo; saves the driver, and is easy on the surfaces of improved roads.

Goodyear Cord Truck Tires are strong and durable. They are designed to wear a long, long time. Detailed records of their performance in farm hauling on the road and in the fields are furnished on request to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

# GOOD YEAR

# WIN \$15!

You can do it if you can spell  
**G-o-l-d-m-i-n-e-r**

Above are nine letters. How many words can you make out of them? Ten? Twenty? Twenty-five? Read the rules carefully and try it. You may win \$15 cash prize.

## \$15 Cash to Winner

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze will give \$15.00 in cash to the person who complies with the rules of this contest and sends in the largest number of correct words made from the letters in the word "Goldminer."

## A Prize for Every List of 20 or More Words

To every person who complies with the rules of the contest and sends twenty or more words, we will give his or her choice of the following articles: String of Beads, Pocket Dictionary, four-lead Clutch Pencil, New Testament, Rag Doll, and a Stamped Organdie Collar and Cuff Set. Be sure to state choice of prize.

## Read These Rules Carefully:

1. Make as many words as you can from the letters in "GOLDMINER". A few of the words you can make are: dime, role and in. Do not use more letters in the same word than are in GOLDMINER. A letter cannot be used more than once in the same word.
2. Every list of words must be accompanied by a one-year subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, at \$1.00 a year.
3. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word.
4. In case of a tie, each tying contestant will receive \$15.00 cash.
5. This contest closes June 3, 1922.
6. Three disinterested persons will act as judges and their decision will be final.
7. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

Send Your List TODAY. Contest Closes June 3, 1922.

**KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE**  
Topeka, Kansas



## GOLDMINER

See how many words you can make from the letters in "Goldminer." The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze will give \$15.00 in cash to the person who complies with the rules of this contest and sends in the largest list of words. If you can make 20 words and will comply with the rules you will win a prize.



# Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario  
—EDITOR—

**G**ONE are the winter's ice and snow,  
The south wind bids the blue-bird sing;  
Sap in the willow is aflow,  
The world stands at the gate of spring.

Soul, art thou winter bound by grief?  
Enter the garden of the spring!  
Earth's resurrection brings relief—  
Joy be thine Easter-offering.

## Electricity is Her Servant

I had the pleasure recently of visiting the home of Mrs. R. H. Rhodes of Sedgwick county. Mrs. Rhodes is a busy farm woman. In fact she told me that if it was not for their farm power plant she could not possibly do all of the housework herself.

Electric lights brighten the way but not so much as an electric washer and an electric iron that, according to Mrs. Rhodes, really do the heaviest work of the house. An electric motor operates the cream separator and churns, an electric sweeper draws the dirt from the rugs. On the breakfast table an electric toaster occupies a prominent place. And when Mrs. Rhodes makes her toilet an electric curling iron puts the waves in her hair.

"No, indeed, we did not install all of this equipment at one time," smilingly said Mrs. Rhodes. "We have added to the list as we have felt we could spare the money. We hope to install running water in the house some day."

The day I called Mrs. Rhodes was sewing in her bright, sunny dining room. She was seated in a comfortable and convenient sewing chair. Extending at the right from under the seat was a drawer the size of the chair seat and 3 inches deep. In that was to be found all of the thread, needles, scissors, tape lines, thimbles, emery bags and darning balls needed while sewing. When not in use the drawer is pushed under the seat. A dress form with a lace yoke fitted on

to it showed that Mrs. Rhodes was planning to make some dainty lingerie.

Mrs. Rhodes is planning some new curtains for her dining room windows. We discussed the pros and cons of modern window draping and finally decided on a practicable way of adding a touch of color to her room without excluding any sunlight.

This spring the dining room linoleum will be put on the kitchen floor and a new linoleum rug will find its way to the dining room. This means the floor around the rug will have to have some attention. Mrs. Rhodes is undecided as to the kind of finish she will use but it will probably be either a linoleum covering or a varnished surface. In either case the care will not be great because Mrs. Rhodes uses a long handled floor mop for dusting her floors. Mrs. Ida Migliario.

## Meade County Saves \$9,794.94

Under the direction of Ethel McDonald, home demonstration agent of Meade county, the Farm Bureau women saved \$9,794.94 in 1921. The greatest saving was realized in preserving food. There were 6,069 quarts of meat canned by 101 women, 1,761 quarts of vegetables and 245 quarts of fruit. The total value of the 8,075 quarts was \$4,420.30.

The next greatest saving was in poultry, the total being \$3,564.64. These women made 10,473 pounds of soap and saved \$1,300 thereby. Home-made garments added \$510 to the sum.

## Opportunities in Collections

I am a mother of five children so I know what it means to go thru those stages when various objects are collected. My oldest daughter, when small, worried me for weeks by her determination to save all the comic sections from newspapers. Papers were piled high in her bedroom and tears flowed every time I mentioned destroying any of them.

Then came the first boy of the family who wanted to keep an assortment of bird eggs on hand all the time. The next child started by keeping every piece of broken dishes she could find. How I dreaded to clean house with such trash, as I called it, everywhere.

My experience with the three older children taught me that this collecting epidemic is a natural part of children's lives. My two little children are not worrying me in any way by their eagerness to save the odds and ends.

I believe a mother has a golden opportunity in child training when this hobby for collecting various things comes. The child can be taught to keep his trinkets in order and a place where they can be found easily. This is a good lesson in system.

He can be guided so he will collect objects which give him knowledge. Most boys can be persuaded to discard the bird eggs for collections of stamps and old coins. The girls can be made to forget broken dishes and cut out favorite poems and stories for a scrap book. This provides a valuable interest and pastime for the growing child. And best of all, with a mother's wise advice, the child's judgment can be developed by teaching him to throw out the unessentials or unworthy specimens and to keep the best ones.

## Engagement Announcements

Should an engagement be announced soon after its occurrence?—Mrs. M. B.

It is optional with the parties. The engagement may be announced soon after its occurrence or not until a few months before the marriage.

## Peroxide Removes Scorch

I should like to know an effective method of removing scorch from plain white material.—Mrs. L. E. E.

Place a cloth which has been soaked in hydrogen peroxide over the spot and run a hot iron over it.

## Slappers

My mother used to bake what she called "slappers." I would like to have the recipe.—L. S.

2 cups cornmeal 1 cup milk  
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 cup flour  
2 tablespoons butter 2 teaspoons baking powder  
3 eggs

Mix together the cornmeal, salt and butter. Pour on slowly sufficient boiling water to thoroughly moisten the meal. Cover and let stand over night. Add the eggs, well beaten, milk, flour—the first 1/2 cup being mixed with baking powder—to make a thick drop batter. Drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle. Cook slowly until brown. Turn and brown on the other side.

## Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Flowering bulbs forced in the house, we have always been told, are of no further use. Recently we read a flower specialist's statement that they should remain in the pots until the flowers have dried up or seed pods matured. Then they may be planted in the garden in a rather shady, unused space or in some flower bed where they will not be disturbed.

It is said they will bloom the next spring, but the blossoms will not be so large and thrifty as the year previous. Each succeeding year the blossoms will diminish in size and number. For a year or two after planting they are said to help brighten their corner and to well repay the little effort required to set them out.

## Sugar Consumption is Large

It is said there has been more sugar consumed since the war than ever before in the same length of time. The inference is that the after effects of the enforced restraint have been a terrible gorging. One reason, apparent in most homes is the lack of fruit. Sirups, cakes and pies must be substituted. Until recently, the cost of sugar was so much less than the cost of a relative amount of candy that home manufacture of sweets has been general. Lately candies have been reduced in price and sugar has increased. We venture to predict that if we have the fruit crop now promised, there will be some reason found for increasing the price of sugar still more. One merchant told us this idea was shared by others, and many farmers are exchanging a half dozen big hens for a sack of sugar.

## Interesting House Plans

In recent years there probably have been no other additions to farm homes so generally made as that of "sleeping porches." When such additions are

planned, it might be possible to include one or two other minor improvements without much additional expense.

One popular magazine offered prizes for the best planned houses, suited to different sections of the country. A Dakota contributor won one prize for a well planned farm house. One of the best features in the plan given was a wash room thru which men could pass from a back entrance and, by a few steps in a hallway, enter the dining room. From the same hallway, they could enter a small, corner room called the "office." One who has tried to keep farm records and papers in order knows how convenient such a room could be.

Similarly situated, upstairs, was a sewing room. A real sewing room, in which all sewing tools and materials could be kept would be a boon to any woman. If she could leave her work ready for picking up again she might save much of the time that is used in putting it away and getting it ready again.

Strange to say, the prize plan offered no out-of-door sleeping facilities. Looking at house plans harms no one—it is much like "window shopping."

## Storing Clothing Suggestions

Winter clothing to be stored thru the summer requires careful preparation for storage. We have tried oil of cedar and tobacco in chests. One chest had oil of cedar in bottles nearly filled with sea salt and left unstopped. Another chest was painted on the inside with oil of cedar and varnished with a varnish stain on the outside. It so happened from chance or effectiveness as a preventive, that the tobacco chest had no moths in it and the others had some. We have planned to place "home grown" in all chests this spring. Garments that may be washed, sunned and tied securely in clean, heavy grain sacks are quite safe. Many persons like newspapers, carefully and securely tied around a garment as a safeguard from moths. Preliminary brushing is important in every plan.

It takes more time to wash the clothes when this is done because the soapy water cannot circulate freely in and around the garments.

Nell B. Nichols.

## Tamale Pie Uses Left Overs

When there is some left-over meat in the cupboard, tamale pie is one of the most attractive ways of serving it. A tomato sauce is made first in this way:

2 tablespoons fat 1 cup strained canned tomatoes  
1 tablespoon flour 1 slice onion  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon pepper

Melt fat, add dry ingredients and blend thoroughly. Cook tomatoes with slice of onion for a few minutes, then remove onion and add tomatoes gradually to fat and flour. Cook thoroughly.

## Tamale Pie

2 cups chopped cooked meat 1/2 cup cornmeal  
1 small onion cooked in 1 1/2 cups boiling salted water  
1 cup tomato sauce 1 teaspoon salt  
1 sweet green pepper 1/2 cup grated cheese  
1 pimento (chopped)

Add meat, salt, onion, pepper and cornmeal. Put in pan and sprinkle on top with cheese and bake. Serve with tomato sauce. Mrs. R. E. B.

Rawlins County.

## Cement Mends Stove Cracks

If your cook or heating stove is getting old and has holes and cracks in it, you can mend them easily in the following way:

Use 1/2 pint of common cement, 1/4 pint of sand and 1/4 pint of salt. Mix the three ingredients thoroughly, then add water until the mixture is of the consistency of mortar for plastering. Fill the holes in the stove while it is hot. Then blacken the stove.

## Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give name and address. No names will be printed.

## Fancywork for Magazines

I have a number of magazines that I would like to send to an invalid or lonesome person. Could you give me the address of some one who would like to have them?—Mrs. K. J.

If you will send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope, I will send you the name of a person who would like to exchange old magazines for fancywork.

## First Bath Tub Installed 1842

Can you tell me when the first bath tub was installed in an American home?—F. W.

Adam Thompson of Cincinnati, Ohio, installed the first bath tub. This was put in his home December 20, 1842.

## Composition of Almond Milk

I should like to know from what almond milk is made.—Mrs. E. L. N.

Preparations of almonds for toilet use are known as "milk of almonds," "almond paste" and "almond cream." Almond milk is made by crushing 1 ounce of sweet blanched almonds in a mortar. Add 1/2 pint of distilled or pure soft water a little at a time. Mix and rub constantly until a smooth milky emulsion is formed. Strain. Gly-



# "At Home" in Gingham

Middy Suit is Excellent for Hiking

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1123—Boys' Suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for waist and 3/4 yard of 36-inch material for trousers.

1344—Misses' or Small Women's Middy Suit. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/4 yards of braid.

1350—Child's Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

9600—Women's Apron. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 32-inch material with 8 1/4 yards of binding.

1357—Women's House Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

9463—Girl's Sacque Apron. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

1363—Women's Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of binding.

1246—Women's House Dress. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 32-inch contrasting material and 9 1/2 yards of binding.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.—Adv.

## How to Plant Dahlia Tubers

Dahlia tubers to the ordinary person not used to them are deceptive. You think you have a tuber that will grow a plant when it is worthless, and if planted will remain fresh and green for a long time but never start. It has no eye.

The eyes of the dahlia tubers are in the old stalk just where the tuber is attached and as the slender neck of the tuber gives no hint of this the tuber and its eye are often separated. If you look to this carefully when dividing a clump you will get good results for they root and grow easily. Split the old stalk and leave a piece with each tuber being sure that the neck of the tuber is not broken.

Bertha Alzada.

Wyandotte County.

## Way to Clean Feather Pillows

Feather pillows need an occasional washing and spring is a good time to do it. The best method is to transfer the feathers to a flour sack or cheese-cloth bag and wash the ticking and feathers separately. The feathers must not be squeezed or rubbed hard, and should be left in the sunlight several days and beaten and shaken occasionally until thoroly dry.

## Steaming Soil Kills Weeds

If you wish a showy flower from seeds, plant double poppies. I know of no other flower so easily grown that will give as pretty an effect. The flowers are not coarse and many of them will come single with splendid, silky petals. Single poppies are even more beautiful than the double, and if it were not that a good percentage of the double seeds produce single flowers, I would prefer to use the single seeds, or a combination of the two. I like the effect of a combination.

A good mixture of seeds should be secured, and sowed as early as possible.

ble. To give them a better start, it is well to heat the soil steaming hot for an inch of the surface of the bed. This insures almost entire freedom from weeds until the seedlings get a good start. If you plant in rows, first dig a ditch and fill with the heated soil. Plant the seeds down the middle, being careful not to get other soil mixed on top. A strip 4 inches wide will give you a chance to protect the little plants.

Rachel Rae.

## Escaping Freckles and Tan

Escaping freckles, tan and sunburn when taking a long motor drive is an achievement—and not an impossible one.

The easiest way is to rub a little cold cream on the skin and then dust generously with powder. After returning home, the powder and dust are removed by applying cold cream, rubbing it into the skin and then wiping off with a soft cloth.

An hour later the face may be washed with tepid soapy water. If the skin burns or feels dry, a little cold cream is applied and a small amount of powder is dusted on to remove the oily appearance.

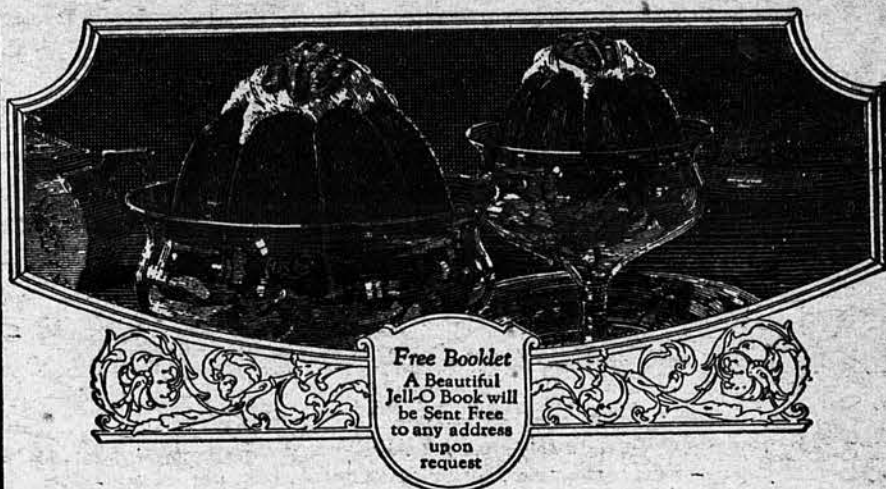
## Excellent Spring Appetizer

Until the gardens are ready with their abundance of fresh vegetables and the small fruits put in their appearance the housewife finds herself looking for something with which to tempt a sluggish appetite. The following recipe is an excellent appetizer:

### Hot Slaw

1/2 small cabbage, sliced fine  
2 egg yolks  
1/4 cup water  
1 tablespoon butter  
1/4 cup vinegar  
1/2 teaspoon salt

Combine water and vinegar. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored and pour diluted vinegar over them; add butter and salt. Set on stove and stir constantly. When the mixture begins to thicken add cabbage and heat thoroly.



Free Booklet  
A Beautiful  
Jell-O Book will  
be sent Free  
to any address  
upon  
request

JELL-O for children! Children know what pleases them and they enjoy pretty desserts that taste good just as much as the grown-ups do.

It is a real boon to a busy mother to find a dessert that her children like and ask for and which she knows is good for them. That is why Jell-O is such a great family dish,—they all like it.

# JELL-O

America's Most Famous Dessert

The American Offices and Factory of the Genesee Pure Food Company are at Le Roy, New York, in the famous Genesee Valley Country.



The Offices and Factory of The Genesee Pure Food Company of Canada, Ltd., are at Bridgeburg, Ontario, on the Niagara River.

## Can You Fill This Job?

are mechanically inclined WRITE TODAY for 72 page illustrated book; tells all you want to know about **FREE** World's Greatest **TRADE SCHOOL** and opportunities for men. If you like working on cars I will make you an amazing offer. No colored students accepted.

Before finishing AUTO MECHANICS course at the SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL Runsey is grabbed by the American Radiator Co. at \$150 a month. Big concerns can't wait—need Sweeney trained men now. Sweeney System of Practical Experience—no books; TOOLS, real work—eight weeks—puts men QUICK into jobs \$100 to \$400 monthly—from chauffeurs to garage managers. NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED. If you

**LEARN A TRADE**  
**Sweeney**  
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION  
25 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

# 5 Beautiful Roses

Here is your chance as a lover of flowers to secure a collection of five beautiful Roses free. It will soon be planting time. The Rose supply is limited this year, so order your Rose Bushes now. No matter where you live, the Bushes will be sent to you at the proper time for planting in your locality. You can depend upon us to forward them just at the right time for you to place them in the ground.

## These Roses Are the Cream of the Rose Garden

**WHITE—FLORENCE FORRESTER** (H. T.)—Clear snow-white. The blooms are even larger than Paul Neyron. Gold medal, National Rose Society.

**PINK—MISS WILMOT** (H. T.)—The most charming Rose ever raised. In shape and form this Rose is a model of perfection. Gold medal.

**YELLOW—SUNBURST**—This giant yellow Rose is a fine force, ranks with American Beauty and the Killarney in value and grandeur. Some call the color cadmium-yellow. It is the yellowest Rose in the ever-blooming class.

**CLIMBING—AMERICAN PILLAR**—The flowers are of enormous size 3 to 4 inches across, lovely shade of apple-blossom pink, clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. They last late into the winter.

**RED—FRANCIS SCOTT KEY** (H. T.)—It is very fitting that such a fine new Rose should be honored with the name of the author of "Star-Spangled Banner." The color is a magnificent deep red.



**Our Rose Offer** We will send you this splendid collection of five beautiful Roses and guarantee safe delivery at the right time for planting. The best time to plant Roses is after the ground has been warmed by the early spring sunshine. The collection will be sent direct to you from our nursery, free and postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Send in your friend's subscription along with your own renewal. The supply is limited, so mail us your order today.

CAPPER'S FARMER,

Rose Dept. 10,

TOPEKA, KANSAS



# Great for kids



*Dipped in glorious sunshine, sweetened with rich fruit sugar and flavored with a skill unmatched by any confectioner—these fine California prunes are Nature's sweetmeats. Here are but a few enticing ways to serve Growers Brand Prunes to your children—we'll be glad to send you many more. California Prune and Apricot Growers Inc., 70 Market Street, San Jose, Cal.*

**PRUNE CUSTARD WITH CHOCOLATE SAUCE**—One-third cup cooked prunes drained, pitted and cut in quarters. Scald 1 cup milk; beat 1 egg; add 2 tablespoons sugar; pour hot milk over egg mixture; add prunes; pour into custard cups or small baking dish. Set in pan of hot water; bake in moderate oven until firm in the center. Cool and unmold. **Sauce:** Heat ½ cup prune juice; pour it over 1 tablespoon ground chocolate or 1 teaspoon cocoa; add ½ teaspoon butter; cook five minutes.

**UNCOOKED PRUNE WHIP**—One cup prune pulp; 1 egg white unbeaten; ½ cup sugar; 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Put ingredients in bowl; beat with whip egg beater until mixture holds its shape. Pile in glass dishes; surround with custard sauce.

**PRUNE CHARLOTTE RUSSE**—One-half cup whipping cream; 1 tablespoon sugar; lady fingers; mashed prunes. Whip cream; add sugar and a little vanilla if desired. Fill individual dishes ½ full mashed prunes; then line the dish with lady fingers and fill with the whipped cream.

**PRUNE CEREAL PUDDING**—One-half cup any cooked cereal; 1 cup scalded milk; 1 egg; 2 tablespoons sugar; ½ cup prunes, cooked, pitted and chopped. Mix ingredients; pour into buttered custard cups or baking dish. Set in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven until firm in the center. Unmold and serve hot or cold, with or without sauce.

**PRUNES STUFFED WITH PEANUT BUTTER**—Soak prunes overnight. In the morning drain, remove pits. Allow 2 level teaspoons peanut butter for each prune. Put peanut butter in bowl; add 1 teaspoon cream or milk; beat well, adding more cream until peanut butter is light but not soft, and fill prunes.

**ROLLED OAT MACAROONS**—One-cup sugar; 2 eggs; 1 tablespoon of melted butter; 1 cup prunes, washed pitted and chopped; 2 cups rolled oats; 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat eggs until light; gradually add sugar, then remaining ingredients. Drop with teaspoon on greased cookie pans. Bake in moderate oven.

**Growers**  
BRAND  
CALIFORNIA  
PRUNES

## INSURE at New Low Rates!

We have reduced our farm rates to \$1.70 a \$100 on Fire, Lightning and Cyclone, 3-year term. This rate together with rebate makes our

**Premiums 12% Below Pre-War Rates**

Insure with the strongest! Our strength: 46,000 Kansas policy holders; \$90,000,000 of insurance in force; 34 years in business; \$750,000 in resources. Write for name of nearest agent. Agents wanted for un-occupied territory.

**FARMERS ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, McPherson, Kansas**

## Want Work In Spare Time?

**We Need You**

Mrs. C. H. Paul of Rice County, Kansas, recently made a valuable discovery. She learned that by spending a few hours each week in talking to her friends about the **CAPPER PUBLICATIONS**, she could greatly increase the family income. A number of women in different parts of the country make from

**\$20 to \$50 a Month**

by helping us look after the new and renewal subscriptions for **Capper's Weekly**, **Household** and **Capper's Farmer**. We need a woman in your community who is willing to devote her spare hours to this kind of work. Write for further information. You will find our offer a liberal one.

**Capper Publications, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas, Desk 145.**

Gentlemen: Please send me information about your plan for spare time work. If I do not like it, I am under no obligations to accept it.

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

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

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE. THIS WILL INSURE YOU GOOD SERVICE.

## For Our Young Readers

### A Chat With Little Mrs. Robin Red Breast

BY JAMES NEWTON BASKETT

SHE was running on the sward at my feet when she stopped suddenly and fixed an eye on me. She had a few worms bundled in her beak and seemed to wish that I would pass on.

"Why do you stop so suddenly when you run, as if you had struck a wall?" I asked.

"I am listening," she replied.

"Then I should think you would creep."

"No. If I crept, the bugs would hear me and have time to stop cutting and moving and then I could not locate them. As it is I often hear them."

"I note that you rarely miss your aim. Can you really hear the earth-worm move?"

"Often, altho I usually find him by his fishy smell. Also he has a habit of sticking about half himself out and I see him easily."

### Ears, Not Eyes, to Catch the Worm

"I had noticed," I said, "that you are quite an observer. There must be much underground that you know about, concerning which I am ignorant."

"Oh, that's the case with most birds," she replied. "Yes, I can readily hear the creatures cutting grass roots, and I often know where the mole is making his tunnel. I can hear him at times purring to his mate or his rival. His is a jarring sound and passes thru the earth well. I sometimes can tell that he has turned aside and is mak-



ing his way to his enemy. When two meet they really are noisy. It would surprise you how much quarreling can be done in a pur."

"This is very interesting," I said.

"Yes, and when the May beetle or June bug is cutting his way out to skip about your light at night I often meet him at the surface and you are not bothered. His white fat grub also tells me where he is both by his noise and his odor."

"You are a useful citizen," I said. "It is a pity that you are such a cherry thief and —"

### "Cherry Thief" Too Harsh a Term

"Hold a moment!" she said. "Your terms are rather harsh. I peeped recently into your bedroom and saw that the furniture was cherry. Do you know that it was my people chiefly who planted the seed which made those trees? Do you know that thru nature built that tree for our comfort and sustenance? Do you know that its fruit became large and sweet to satisfy us and that it was the selection of the best of this which has built what you call your cherry? Now you house people have cut away our wild orchards! So we come into your gardens now and then and simply take our own. We have held down the great white grub until you can grow strawberries and other berries in your gardens. Now why not grant us our share without calling us names?"

"But my babies will be hungry and I must go."

And she took a new grip on her wiggling bundle and was gone.

### The Quiz Corner Winners

Everybody is eager to hear the names of the five boys and girls winning the five dollar bills in the Quiz Corner contest. Here they are:

Carmel Meyer, Pittsburg, Kan.  
Bud Coy, Ottawa, Kan.  
Lauranna Russell, Meriden, Kan.  
Ella Wohletz, Huron, Kan.  
William Roe, Vinland, Kan.

These winners were picked from 360 replies submitted up to April 1. When you learn that 296 of these 360 answers were graded 100 per cent in accuracy you can guess what a task it was to pick five winners from that number. But even tho so many supplied accurate answers, by a process of elimination, due to misspelled words, lack of neatness and brevity and grammatical errors such as a school teacher would note, the winners finally "showed up." What we may call an "honorable mention" list showed up, too. Here it is:

Ivan Robinette, Dola Everhart, Loyce Masten, Frederick Miller, Claribel Elliott, Elizabeth Metz, Lyndon Morrow, Marcia Holmes, Ruby Peterson, Orris Ireland, Byron McConnell, Bernice Meyer, Faye Close, Donald Stirtz, Arthur Hedges, Thomas Hall, Hildred Fritz, Letha Hunt, Ethel Learned, Horace Yoder, Irma Deatrich, Lella Dunn, Beatrice Anderson, Helen Kirk, Ruth Mayo, Willie Chapman, Letha Traylor, Frances McCurdy, Florence Johnson, Margaret Nelson, Emma Black, Helen Sims, Bernice Herrick, Geraldine Cunningham, Maude Wait, Alice Power, Lillian Kane, Ralph Gift, Hazel Gates, Della Nelson, Ross Dickeson, Evelyn Stetter, Lottie Sandlin, Helen Konigsmark, Jessie Bowman, Anna Locke, Inez Rubart, Esther Caldwell, Alma Gentner, Lolo Margaret Larson, Pauline Smith, Frances Sechler, Alton Bailey, Martha Kelley, Claude Thomas, Elmer Shira, Merrill Hards, Mabel Sangren, Fern Baker, E. C. Crow, Jr., and Pearl Bevan.

Since everybody has seemed so interested in this kind of a contest, suppose we try it again. We'll make the prizes surprise gifts this time and they'll be awarded the five best written, brief, accurate answers. Find the answers in this issue of this magazine. Try again, boys and girls. We'll make a rule that the five winners last time can't win this time, so there's a chance for five other young folks. Here are the questions:

What controversy between Kansas and Colorado is approaching a final amicable settlement?

What is the most profitable field crop for Kansas, according to Samuel M. Browning?

How, according to Dr. Lerrigo, can clothing which cannot be boiled be sterilized?

Who is the only woman representative in Congress?

One acre of average corn in a silo is worth how many acres of corn handled in any other way, according to H. G. Eshelman?

Who is the famous Arctic explorer to start in June for the North Pole?

### An Old Saying

The first 10 boys or girls telling us what the old saying is that is concealed in this puzzle will receive a package of postcards each. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Solution March 25 puzzle: Illinois. The winners are Dorman Dover, Oretta



Jones, Dennis Andes, Alta Sturgeon, Winifred Wassman, Fern Strange, Lorrell Evans, Clyde Sheaks, Audrey Bohn and Irene Harmon.

Solution April 1 puzzle: "To die," a happy thing to do—thus thinketh a Hindu. The winners are Glenys Green, Verona Sears, Fairy Sawyers, Kathryn McLinden, Felice Hughes, Frances Marston, Lucille Wilson, Mary Walker, Ialene Hund, John Henry Hicks and Lucille Hall.

### From Our Letter Writers

I am a farm girl. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go a mile to school. I live a happy country life. I have four sisters and three brothers. My little brother has three pups. One is named Gyp and one named Spot and one Brownie. We have a pony named Trix. Lanore Sponamore. Kildare, Okla.

### To School in a Motor Bus

I have a dog named Brownie. I also have a cat. Brownie teases the cat when he has nothing else to do. I play with my dog, as I have no brothers or sisters. I go to town school in a motor bus. I am in the first grade and like to go to school. I am 6 years old. Preston, Kan. George Hartman.

### The Boy We Like

"The boy who would 'rather be right than be President.'—Boy's Life.



## Health in the Family

### Itch Can be Cured by Using Proper Remedies

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the ointment has been rubbed in thoroughly it will only need one daily application for each of the two following days.

At the end of four days take a thorough bath with castile soap and hot water. Dry comfortably and then dust the skin with starch powder.

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

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

#### Remedy for Chapped Hands

How can I get rid of chappiness on my face and hands? I'd give anything to get rid of this chappiness on my face and hands. So will you please tell me some simple remedy?

Miss M. A. E.

An excellent prescription for chapped skin is made from quince seed, rose water, glycerine, and alcohol. Get 1 ounce of crushed quince seeds and soak them in 1 quart of rainwater for 24 hours in a warm place on back of the stove. Strain carefully thru cloth. Add ½ pint of alcohol that has been denatured with thymol and mix thoroughly. To this add 8 ounces of rose-water and 4 ounces of glycerine. Mix thoroughly and leave standing for 24 hours before using. This may be applied as needed and will last the whole season.

#### Camphor Doesn't Prevent Colds

I have heard that gum camphor worn on the chest will strengthen one's resistance to disease. A couple of my friends put some on their children last fall and they haven't had even a cold all winter while flu, gripe and bad colds were common in the community. Do you think the gum camphor made them resistant?

Mrs. J. F. N.

No, I don't think the gum camphor had a thing to do with it. My mother used to have us wear a little bag around the neck containing asafetida. It did about as much good as the gum camphor. I can show you dozens of children who have escaped coughs and colds without wearing either.

#### A Case of Eye Strain

I am a 14 year old girl and have throbbing pains above my eyes and in the top of my forehead whenever I run or go up the stairs. I would like to know what is the cause of this.

E. K.

Have an oculist examine your eyes. It is probable that you are in need of glasses. Sometimes, however, this is nothing more than a symptom of anemia in which case you must take more rest and a very nourishing diet.

1—What would be the difference in climate in Northeastern Kansas, around Valley Falls, to Central Kansas around Hutch-

inson, where it is drier, for one afflicted with catarrhal or bronchial troubles?

2—Is there any more danger of developing tuberculosis in a person in Eastern Kansas than in Western Kansas?

1—Hutchinson climate would be a little more favorable but the difference can be made up by a little extra care.

2—No. The development of tuberculosis does not depend upon climatic conditions.

#### Treatment for Bunions

What can I do for bunions? What will stop the pain and banish the hump? They are very sore and tender and I don't seem to find anything that helps them any.

F. C.

Send me a stamped envelope and I will give you an address to which you can send for an efficient bunion protector. Keep the weight of the shoe off them as much as possible. There is no likelihood of cure, after bunions are firmly established, without a long period of rest or a surgical operation.

#### Life From Lime

Every poultry raiser knows the leading part that lime takes in the successful operation of his business. Show such a man chronically weak chickens; show him losses due to soft shelled eggs broken in transit, and he will invariably ask why lime has not been included in the bill-of-fare of the roosts. Proofs are not needed to show that lime is an essential article in the diet of a fowl.

The obstacle that has hitherto stood in the way of the provision of the lime has been the apparent lack of sources whence this necessity could be derived. Laboratory products could not be obtained in sufficient quantities. The same trouble was encountered in salvaging the oyster shells from restaurants and hotels. It was then that a great natural source of lime was found.

Off the coast of Louisiana there is a great reef 5½ miles long. Composed entirely of oyster shells, this deposit has proved to be the biggest source of lime of which the poultry business boasts. It is estimated that there are 5 million tons of pure oyster shell in that immense barrier. This shell when washed and crushed has been found to contain 98 per cent pure carbonate of lime—making it the ideal lime food for poultry.

Poultry men thruout the country are daily finding the solution of their difficulties in the use of crushed oyster shell. Perhaps, it will solve yours.

#### Invest Safely and Profitably

In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "investment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing surplus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer & Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 28 years of success in a business which has grown to be one of the strongest concerns in the Midwest, and in fact, the largest business of its kind in the world. Further conservative expansion and additional equipment are the motives for obtaining additional capital at this time. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited. The rate of interest is 7 per cent payable semi-annually with the privilege of withdrawing any or all of the investment at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment and believe it as safe as a government bond. A letter to me will bring you promptly further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.

#### Free Seeds Left Out

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, carrying \$35,808,000, but without the item of \$300,000 for free seeds, has been reported to the Senate. As turned over to the Senate the measure is \$116,300 larger than as it passed the House.

Doctors and lawyers of Providence, R. I., are offering professional services free to jobless men of the American Legion.

"Mother, quick, look what Billy has gone and spilled—a whole big box of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. I'll say he likes them a lot!"



## Tomorrow morning—by all means try Kellogg's Corn Flakes

Tomorrow morning—set KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes before the family! A feast for the eye and a feast for keen appetites! For, Kellogg's are as extra-delicious as they look—all sunny brown and wonderfully crispy, crunchy! My, but how they delight everybody!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are not only distinctly superior to any imitation, but are the most fascinating cereal you ever ate! Kellogg's appeal to every age! Little folks and old folks find in them the same joyous pleasure! For Kellogg's have a wonderful flavor—and Kellogg's are never tough or leathery or hard to eat!

Insist upon KELLOGG'S—the original Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package! It bears the signature of W. K. Kellogg, originator of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT IT!



## Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLES and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

## Pony, American Flyer and a Bicycle Given

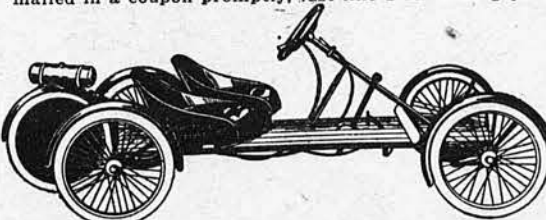
Every boy and girl should have the proper kind of enjoyment, pleasure and exercise out of life. What could give you more enjoyment than to be the proud owner of a real live pony; a little automobile that will run from 4 to 25 miles an hour or a dandy bicycle like the one shown in the picture? You may have your choice of any one of these rewards, and the one you select will be sent to your home all charges prepaid. I have a reward for you, so write and tell me which one you would like to have. It will cost you nothing. For full information mail coupon below.

#### Which of the Rewards Do You Want?

Just fill out the coupon below and be sure to mention which reward you want—Pony, Auto or Bicycle—and I will tell you how to get it FREE. I have given away a great many Ponies, Autos and Bicycles to boys and girls and each one who has received a reward filled out and mailed in a coupon promptly, just like I am asking you. Only one reward to a family.



Every Boy and Girl Gets a Reward



#### Here is a Dandy Automobile for the Young Folks

80 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline. This is not a toy, but a real Automobile, built especially for boys and girls. It gets its power from the motor wheel at the rear and will easily carry two passengers. It is just the thing to run errands in for your Father and Mother—the farther the distance, the better you will like the job. You can be the proud owner of one of these dandy rewards. But you must hurry. Mail the coupon today.

UNCLE DICK, The Reward Man,  
519 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Dear Uncle Dick: The reward I would like to have is.....  
Please tell me how I can get it without one penny's cost.

Name .....

P. O. .... State .....

St. and No. .... R. F. D. ....



We will pay the express on such reward so it will not cost you one penny.

Lost Springs, Kan., Nov. 10  
Dear Sir: My Shetland Pony is a rived on Nov. 4th. He surely is a fine pony, and I certainly think him a prize well worth working for. I am a little girl just nine years old. I ride my pony to school now as I have two miles to go and he comes in handy. I thank you for my dandy prize.  
ENOLA OLIVER

I have given away 100 Ponies, Autos and Bicycles to boys and girls. If you want one of the rewards, use the coupon today.



## ENGINE Sale

Back to 1914 Price Basis  
Direct From Factory  
Saving you in between  
profits—built in the largest,  
most modern engine factory,  
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The World's Music in Your Own Home by Radio



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There are voices in the air to bring news to all who will listen. At present there are more than a dozen broadcasting Radio Stations in the U. S. sending out over the country every day and every night—not in code or in dots or dashes, but by human voices—complete programs of music, lectures, pipe organ recitals, market reports, weather forecasts, stock quotations and sporting news. All this entertainment and information is speeding by on waves of radio.

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Here's Your Opportunity—Send No Money—Mail Coupon Today

Don't stand back and wait for some one else to get a Radio Set. Thousands of people already have these sets in their homes and are enjoying them every day. We are going to give away this Radio Set FREE. Fill out the coupon and mail it in today and we will tell you all about our Free offer. It will cost you nothing. Mail Coupon Today.

Capper Radio Club, 905 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.  
Please send me full information in regard to the complete Radio Outfit which will be given away FREE.

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St. and No..... R. F. D.....

## A Train Load of Harness

U. S. Farm Sales Co., Salina, Kansas, have just received 3,500 sets of U. S. Government harness. They are selling at 20c on the dollar. Write C. W. Lamer, Manager, Dept. 306, for prices and latest illustrated FREE Bargain Book of U. S. Army Goods.

## Humane Extension Feeder

"Looks Like a Boat"



The Extension Feeder that made good. Threshermen say: "Most practical Extension Feeder made." Built 16 to 40 ft. long for any separator. Barrows, Okla., says: "Cleared better than \$50 per acre with Humane Extension Feeder." Lenneman, Neb., writes: "At end of day's run in bundle grain, 2 men cleaned up in 10 minutes." Light, easy to move. Strong, stands rough usage. Easy to pitch into, low down, broad topped, boat shaped Humane Extension. Thresh on windy days. Keeps men out of dust, dirt, away from dangerous belts. Pays threshermen \$50 to \$70 per day extra profit. Low 1922 prices. Big discount for early orders. Write immediately for Free Humane Extension Feeder Folder and drive belt bargains. E. D. RICHARDSON MFG. COMPANY, 902 Main Street, Sankar City, Kansas.

Stewart Self Feeders For Threshers. Latest, efficient. Price \$175.00. Stewart Self Feeder Co., Springfield, Mo.

### Free for Testing

A pair of mated Everbearing Strawberry Plants FREE if you will report your success with them. Will bear loads of big red strawberries from June to November of same year plants are set. We have been breeding Everbearing strawberries for the past 12 years and have counted 450 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant in September. A postal will bring the plants and 5 boxes of Burbank's new Golden Pop Corn. Also our colored catalogue of "Blizzard Belt" Products with seed for a Silk Leaf Poppy Garden thrown in for good measure. Send 10 cents for mailing expense or not as you please. Write today and get acquainted with our Hardy "Blizzard Belt" Seeds, Trees and Plants. THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Box 538, Osage, Iowa.

Five Dozen genuine Progressive Everbearing Strawberry plants mailed at proper planting time for \$1.00 if ordered now direct from this advertisement.

## Shorthorn Show At "Central"

Each year the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association holds a show of the cattle consigned to the annual spring sale. The last show was held March 28. The breeding cattle were divided into seven classes and the steers were shown in two classes. Following is the list of awards:

### Awards on Bulls

Section 1—Bulls calved before January 1, 1920—First, E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo., on Diamond Baron; second, C. E. Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo., on Gloster's Heir; third, J. R. Evans & Brothers, Maryville, Mo., on Village Conqueror.

Section 2—Bulls calved between January 1, 1920 and September 1, 1920—First, Frank R. McDermid, Kansas City, Mo., on Columbian Radium; second, Boyd & Dawson, Paris, Mo., on Cumberland Victor; third, Blumont Farms, Manhattan, Kan., on Master Sargeant.

Section 3—Bulls calved between September 1, 1920 and January 1, 1921—First, T. F. Payne & Sons, Parnell, Mo., on Grand View Villager; second, Joseph Duncan, Jr., Osborn, Mo., Sultan's Major; third, A. Ham & Son, Prescott, Kan., on Victor Dale.

Section 4—Bulls calved since January 1, 1921—First, C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., on Violet's Champion; second, A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo., on Spicy Marshal; third, W. Preston Donald, Cllo, Ia., on Cumberland Royal; fourth, Stanley on Village Avon; fifth, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on Radium Stamp; sixth, Stanley on Crystal Marshal.

Champion bull—Merry on Violet's Champion.

Novice class (exhibitor who has never won a prize in a state or national show)—Payne & Sons on Grand View Villager.

### Awards on Females

Section 5, cows or heifers calved before January 1, 1920—First, Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo., on Cumberland Beauty; second, Ravenswood farm, Bunceton, Mo., on Mount Vernon Lavender 2d; third, J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan., on Imp. Butterfly Princess; fourth, Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., on Mysie Lady; fifth, Frank R. McDermid, Kansas City, Mo., on Orange Maid 3d.

Section 6, heifers calved between January 1, 1920 and January 1, 1921—First, Sni-A-Bar farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on Sni-A-Bar Maid; second, A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo., on Wildfire; third, Robinson on Dale's Lavender Lady; fourth, Fred C. Merry on Omega's Maid; fifth, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., on Augusta 106th.

Section 7, heifers calved after January 1, 1921—First, Sni-A-Bar farms on Sni-A-Bar Blossom; second, Merry on Lady Pride 9th; third, George McMaster, Bedford, Ia., on Village Nell 4th; fourth, Stanley on Valley View Rose 7th; fifth, Charles H. Prescott, Bowling Green, Mo., on Gainford Countess.

Champion female—Sni-A-Bar farms on Sni-A-Bar Maid.

Novice class, (Exhibitor who has never won a prize in a state or national show)—Homer Ogden, Maryville, Mo.

Best three head—Sni-A-Bar farms.

### Fat Steer Class

Yearlings—First, O. W. Carlson, Bentonville, Ark.; second, W. J. & O. B. Burtis, Manhattan, Kan.; third, Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.; fourth, George McMaster, Bedford, Ia.; fifth, Ben N. Smith, Bunceton, Mo.; sixth, W. J. Weisner, Manhattan, Kan.; seventh, John A. Forsythe, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Calves—First, McMaster; second, Ewing Bros.; third and fourth, W. J. & O. B. Burtis; fifth, W. J. Weisner; sixth, seventh and eighth, Frank R. McDermid, Kansas City, Mo.

Champion steer—McMaster.

### Central Shorthorns Average \$195

Prices ranging from \$40 up to \$1,010 were paid in the annual sale of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Kansas City, March 29 and 30. The bulls of the offering provided both the bottom and top prices, and in the two days of selling 66 bulls averaged about \$188.50.

Female lots ranged in price from \$60 up to \$825, the average for 91 females being about \$200. The two-day sale of the 157 head totaled more than \$30,000, and averaged about \$195.

Selling of young herd bull prospects rather featured the first day of the sale, for which top stuff had been selected. On this day bulls averaged about \$385 and female lots about \$345. A good idea of the value of the animals sold is found in the fact that the herd bull material was bought by the following breeders: J. E. Scott, Freeman, Mo.; G. A. Betteridge, Bunceton, Mo.; J. C. Maupin, Washington, Mo.; Ravenswood Farm, Bunceton, Mo.; Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.; George McMaster, Bedford, Ia.; B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan.; S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.; G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan.; R. O. Truman, Moran, Kan.; S. M. Steele, Arcadia, Kan.; and William Hartnett and James O'Conner, exporters for South American trade.

### To Keep K. C. Shorthorn Office

Will the Shorthorn breeders of Missouri and Kansas lose the office which the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has been maintaining at Kansas City?

During the recent show, sale and meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Kansas City this matter was brought up and it was explained by F. W. Harding, head of the American Association, that if Kansas and Missouri breeders would put up \$1,875 a year as their share, the Amer-

ican Association would continue the office, with W. A. Cochel in charge. The total cost, including Mr. Cochel's salary and expenses, is understood runs about \$1,000 a month. Under these circumstances it appears that Kansas and Missouri breeders will be getting a good deal, as very likely the two states will get the most of Mr. Cochel's time; and besides it is thought that keeping the office in Kansas City is a distinct advantage to the breeders in the contiguous territory.

Evidently the Kansas breeders took the foregoing view, as those present at the meeting pledged the breeders of Kansas for the \$937.50 the state was asked to raise. Then Charles L. Carter and Clint Marbut, officers of the Ozark Shorthorn Breeders' Association, pledged their association for its share of the Missouri money. Some older breeders, speaking for other sections of the state suggested, as a preliminary to raise the balance, the formation of a Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association which was done the next day, and officers chosen as follows: C. D. Belows, president; Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, secretary and treasurer, T. A. Ewing, Morrisville, Mo.; Charles H. Prescott, Bowling Green; Dr. O. W. Nauman, Craig; E. O. Welch, Chillicothe; Ben N. Smith, Bunceton; Adolph Kies, Jackson; J. W. Martin, Green City; Frank R. McDermid, Kansas City; W. P. DeBord, Mountain Grove; and N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, vice presidents.

A membership fee was decided upon and every breeder of the state requested to join, either thru his local vice president or thru E. A. Trowbridge, the secretary, at Columbia, Mo.

### Hogs Thrive on Sudan Grass

Sudan grass may solve the hog pasture problem in Western Kansas where difficulty has been met in growing alfalfa successfully. Sudan is adapted to that section and hogs are said to thrive on it.

F. H. Bock, dairyman and hog breeder of near Wichita, Kan., says Sudan makes better pasture for hogs than alfalfa and altho he is in an alfalfa growing region he prefers it for his purebred Duroc Jerseys.

"Sudan should be sown thickly," said Mr. Bock, "and it should be kept short. Unless it is grazed down it will soon get so large the hogs will not eat it. I have more than 60 head of hogs and my pasture contains 60 acres."

### Applique Patches Given

Here is one of the niftiest, newest articles that ever has come to the attention of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. It is the very latest thing in embroidery work—applique patches, all ready to be applied to your material.

Don't get the idea that this is merely a set of transfer patterns, stamped on paper—it is the designs themselves, stamped on a large piece of art linen, 18 by 33 inches. We can supply these designs in blue and old rose.

These designs may be used to decorate unbleached musline aprons, bed spreads, luncheon sets, dresser scarfs, table covers, and the like. The tops go especially well on little boy's suits; the anchor designs are just the thing for girls' middy blouses; the cup and saucer designs go well on lunch cloths.

The large birds are precisely what you want for draperies; for baby pillows and bed spreads, the little chickens and geese are exactly what you have been looking for. The rabbits, candles and funny faces go well in baby's sleeping room. The morning glories will fit in a hundred and one different places. Remember that you get all the designs mentioned, and more, too, all stamped on the same piece of Art Linen.

We have arranged to give these designs to our readers on a very liberal offer. When you consider that some of the best stores haven't yet had an opportunity to get these designs, and that you can get them so easily from us, you will realize what a bargain we are offering. Just send a postal today saying, "Please tell me how to get the beautiful Applique Designs." Address Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

France, with 4,308,129 bicycles in commission, has one to every nine inhabitants of the country.

Argentina has 22 public holidays during the year; Germany, 19; Italy, 19; Rumania, 24 and India, 21.



# Money Made in Dairying

Quality of Butter Depends on Care of Cream

BY J. H. FRANSEN

THE quality of butter when it reaches the consumer and the price for which it sells depend very largely upon the care given the cream on the farm. Last month, butter scoring 92 sold for just 7 cents more than butter scoring 88. It is estimated that last year more than 250 million pounds of butter scored 88 or less. As cream prices are always based upon butter prices, and if this 7-cent margin maintained for the year, it would mean a loss to the farmers of the United States of 17 million dollars during the last year. However, to be conservative, let us suppose that the difference is not always so great. From a study of market reports, it is found that the margin never has been less than 4 cents a pound, but even on this basis, the loss to farmers would be 10 million dollars a year.

Study a careful, successful business man, and in nearly all cases you will find his success due to attention to detail. The farmer, just like any other business man, must have a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of his work, and a willingness to give painstaking attention to the little things, if he is to be successful. When all farmers realize that just a little better care of their cream and a little more attention to the way it is made into butter may mean a very considerable increase in their annual income, they will be very much interested.

Now that the farmer realizes the relation of quality of cream to the price of butter, the time is ripe for him to co-operate in producing a better grade of cream—a cream that will make a better grade of butter, one that will compete successfully with the best foreign butter, one that will sell for a higher price, and one that will be used in larger quantities and ultimately bring more satisfactory returns to the manufacturer and cream producer alike.

The solution of this problem lies in the observance of a few simple rules which may be stated as follows:

It is impossible to produce clean milk and cream unless the cows, stable, milker, utensils and separator are clean. To wash milk utensils use, first, cold water for rinsing; second, warm water containing a small quantity of good washing powder for cleansing; third, boiling water for sterilizing.

Use a metallic strainer. It is practically impossible to keep cloth strainers sweet and clean and free from bacteria. Skim the milk as soon after milking as possible, and cool the cream at once.

Skim a cream testing from 35 to 45 per cent. Cream of this richness keeps best and at the same time is not so sticky that it cannot be properly stirred and accurately tested. By skimming a rich cream, more skim-milk is left at home for feed, and there is also smaller bulk on which to pay express charges.

Do not mix warm, new cream with cold cream until it has been cooled properly.

Keep the cans of cream in a cooling tank until time of delivery. Wash the separator thoroly after every separation. Never use milk pails or cream cans for hauling or handling gasoline or kerosene, as it is practically impossible to eliminate these odors.

Deliver the cream not less than three times a week during the summer and twice a week during the winter. Protect the cans of cream from the sun by covering with canvas or with a wet sack while en route.

Patronize a creamery that makes good butter, that appreciates fine quality cream, and one that is willing to pay a worth-while price for your better grade cream.

## Good Outlook for Holstein Meeting

Holstein breeders attending the big Brentwood sale at Philadelphia were greatly cheered and inspired the success of the big event. They now feel that so far as the Holsteins are concerned, we are back to normal. The sale was by far the best representation of both individuality and breeding that ever has been shown in a national exhibition of any kind. Entries included sons and daughters of some of the world's champion purebred milk cows. More than 1,000 breeders and buyers were present, nearly all of whom are much interested in the coming convention and sale at Kansas City.

W. H. Mott, secretary of the Kansas State Holstein Association, and national sales manager, who attended this sale, reports tremendous interest throughout the East in the National Holstein Convention and the National Holstein sale which will be held in Kansas City, June 5 to 10. He has been assured of the hearty co-operation of prominent Holstein breeders throughout the East. Indications are that both the convention and sale will be the largest ever attempted by this organization.

## Creameries to Pay Premium Price

To encourage the production of better cream in Kansas, creameries of the state plan to buy cream on a grade basis in the near future, paying a premium of 3 cents a pound for grade A cream. The objection to paying such a premium in the past was that there was so little grade A cream produced in Kansas that it could not be handled separately with profit.

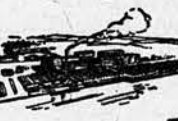
That creamerymen and dairymen are co-operating in raising the standards of cream production in Kansas is shown by the federation of the four representative dairy breed associations with the Kansas Creamerymen's Improvement Association and the Kansas Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, forming the Kansas State Dairy Association. The executive board of this association, which is composed of the president and secretary of every one of the member associations, met recently in Topeka and outlined the plans for cream grading.

## Purebreds Improve Practice

There is no good reason why it should cost more to care for a good herd of purebred dairy cows than it costs to care for the same number of good grades, altho farmers sometimes believe that the purebreds are more expensive to keep. "However," says the United States Department of Agriculture, "the dairyman often does spend more on purebreds because he sees greater possibilities in them, and consequently takes more interest in them, feeding them better and building better barns to house them. He does not need to do this, but usually he finds that it pays him in gross returns and in net returns."

The results would have been the same, tho possibly not in the same degree, if better care and feed had been given to a good grade herd. But it sometimes takes the stimulation, supplied by the ownership of a few purebreds, to induce a man to improve his practices.

## Any one of these Reasons puts the De Laval in a class by itself—



1. Over 2,500,000 De Laval Separators in use—about as many as all the rest combined.

2. Won 1,091 grand and first prizes at all important expositions and fairs in the world during the past 40 years.

3. De Laval butter has won first prize at every meeting of the National Buttermakers Association, with but one exception.

4. 62% of the separators in Minnesota, the largest butter state, are De Laval. (Based on investigation by prominent farm paper.)

5. Practically all creameries use De Laval Power Separators.

6. Endorsed, recommended and used by Government experiment stations, colleges, dairy authorities and leading dairymen everywhere.

7. Thousands in use from 15 to 20 years, and still doing good work.

8. De Laval Separators have led in every important separator improvement since Dr. De Laval invented the Separator over forty years ago.

9. Made in the world's largest and best-equipped separator factory.

10. Backed by the most thorough system of service—over 50,000 agents the world over.



Go over a De Laval point by point. Compare it with any other separator made, and you too will decide that it is the best in every way, and in the end the least expensive.

The De Laval Separator Company  
New York Chicago San Francisco  
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There is a De Laval Agent near you. See him about getting a De Laval

Sooner or later you will use a **De Laval** Cream Separator and Milker

Sold on such easy terms that you can use it while it pays for itself

**\$24.95** ON TRIAL  
Upward  
**American**  
FULLY GUARANTEED  
**CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$24.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy plan of **Monthly Payments**. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan. Western orders filled from Western points.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 3092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

**Only \$2 DOWN**  
**ONE YEAR TO PAY**

**\$44** Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 224 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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We have prepared a very instructive and interesting booklet on this important subject. You should read this booklet. It deals with a matter that is vitally important to the Health, Comfort and Convenience of your entire family. Send for FREE COPY.

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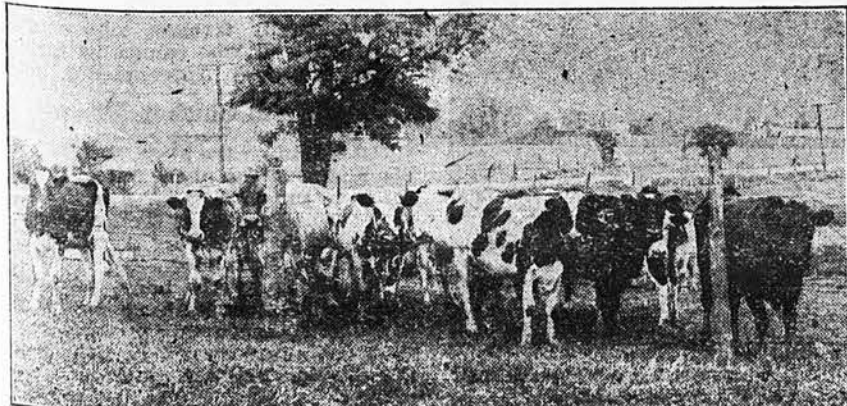
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**GENERAL LABORATORIES**  
Madison, Wisconsin





**M**UCH more cheerfulness is now developing among farmers throughout the Middle West on account of the improvement of the general agricultural situation. This is attributable to the advances in prices of farm commodities and the general belief that there will be no great or permanent recession in prices. "Good fortune," says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "is in sight for agriculture. Recent signs strongly indicate that the tide has turned. Prices of the more important products of the farm have made decided gains, while dairy and poultry products maintained high values when other commodities were slumping. Stocks of breeding cattle have been tenaciously retained to replenish our herds. Life-saving moisture, for which the 11½ million acres of fall-sown Kansas wheat were thirsting, came, and conditions are favorable for the planting of spring crops. Agriculturally, the new year is opening auspiciously."

#### Market News Now by Wireless

Facilities are being perfected rapidly in every state for better and more frequent transmission of market reports to farmers that will enable them to keep in close touch with the big terminal shipping centers. Kansas is keeping up with other states in this matter and by June 1 it expects to have in operation at Manhattan, Kan., a radio broadcasting station that will send weather, crop and market reports to every part of the state. However, in a few days weather, crop and market reports will be sent broadcast from wireless stations of the Midland Refining Company at Eldorado, Kan., and Tulsa, Okla. These reports will be supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Eldorado and Tulsa broadcasting will be done by radio-telephony. This will enable farmers to receive the news direct rather than to have to depend upon wireless receiving operators. Then market news will consist of a daily report on market conditions respecting staple fruits, and vegetables in the Kansas City market, and also the Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago livestock markets covering hogs, sheep, and cattle and likewise the Kansas City and Chicago grain markets including corn, wheat and oats.

#### Plenty of Moisture Everywhere

Crop conditions have improved greatly in the last two weeks but not so much as many had anticipated. The condition of winter wheat as shown by the recent Government report of the United States Department of Agriculture is 78.4 per cent for the Nation as compared with 76 per cent for last December. This condition probably indicates a yield of 573 million bushels of wheat or 14 million bushels less than for last year, and 37 million bushels less than for 1920.

Kansas wheat has shown an improvement of 5 per cent since December, according to Edward C. Paxton, Kansas crop statistician for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wheat shows an average normal condition of 65 per cent, as of April 1, according to a report Paxton issued recently.

#### Below 10-Year Average

The average, however, is, with one exception, the lowest in the last 10 years. It is 23 points below the April condition a year ago and 16 points below the 10-year average. The worst year was 1919, with 45 per cent.

Parts of the state show wheat in an excellent condition, however.

This is particularly true in the east and southeastern sections, where it runs close to 90 per cent. In other sections it rarely goes above 70, generally much lower.

Jewell and Mitchell counties are the hardest hit, with but 13 per cent. Rooks, with 18 per cent, is not much better.

The condition of 65 per cent is predicated upon the basis of the total of 11,569,000 acres estimated as sown last fall, says the report. No estimate of abandonment can be made until May 1.

#### Southeast in Best Condition

Conditions are uneven over the state. If one draws a line from the northwest corner of Nemaha county to the northwest corner of McPherson county and thence due south to the Oklahoma border, all the wheat east of this line will average close to 90 per cent of normal. Conditions west of this line are almost universally be-

low 70 per cent and range as low as 13 per cent in Jewell and Mitchell counties and 18 per cent in Rooks. Other important wheat counties with very low prospects are: Cloud, 30 per cent; Osborne, 32 per cent; Ellis, 31 per cent; Trego, 23 per cent; Ford, 26 per cent; Kiowa, 36 per cent; Comanche, 39 per cent, and Stevens, 24 per cent.

#### Swine Prospects Bright

Estimates made by Mr. Paxton indicate a 15 per cent increase in breeding sows since last April. This makes 314,000 sows in Kansas as compared with 273,000 last April. The state's lowest stock of sows in the last 20 years was recorded two years ago at 248,000. Two fair corn crops, cheap corn and a fairly equitable price for hogs has increased interest in swine production. Another corn crop may see Kansas back to her former usual number of 3 million swine on farms. The pig crop that arrived during March suffered severe losses from damp and inclement weather. With warm-dry weather farrowing conditions are improving.

#### State Crop Conditions

Reports from various counties to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicate considerable improvement in general crop conditions in Kansas. In the last weekly report of the board J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, says: "All of Eastern Kansas was thoroly soaked after the rains fell last week and Central and South Central Kansas sections have received more moisture than is needed. Heavy rains fell in Eastern and Central Kansas during five of the seven days and averaged 3 to 6 inches in Southeastern Kansas; 2 to 3 inches in South Central and East Central Kansas and 1 inch to 2 inches in Central and Northeastern Kansas. Light showers ranging from ¼ to ¾ inches are reported in Southwestern Kansas with very little rain in other parts of the state.

"The continued wet weather has caused farmers to abandon the sowing of oats and but 30 to 50 per cent of the intended acreage will be devoted to that crop. Indications are that the oats land not seeded will be planted to corn and the sorghums particularly kafir and Sudan grass. The extreme wet weather also has delayed greatly potato planting, especially in the Kaw River heavy producing region and probably but 20 per cent of the acreage there is so far planted.

"The rain and cloudy weather has been of considerable benefit to wheat. Barley is beginning to show above ground to good stands and the older alfalfa fields are making a very fast growth. Indications point to an early first cutting of alfalfa this spring. Pastures are looking good and cattle will be moved on them at an early date. Fruit buds continue in excellent condition and spraying is now being rushed."

#### Special County Reports

Local conditions of crops, livestock and farm work are shown in the following special reports of the county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

**Brown**—Very few farmers have their oats sown yet on account of too much rain. Wheat is excellent and pastures are getting green. Fruit is all right so far. Wheat is worth \$1.05; corn, 40c; cream, 30c and eggs are 19c; hens, 18c; hogs, \$8.75.—A. C. Dannenberg, April 9.

**Anderson**—We are still having rainy weather. Farmers are eager to sow their

oats. Practically no spring work has been done yet. Alfalfa is beginning to look green. Wheat is looking unusually well. The general opinion among farmers is that conditions will be far better this year than for the past 18 months. Eggs are worth 18c and butterfat is 33c.—J. W. Hendrix, April 9.

**Chautauqua**—There is plenty of moisture and wheat and oats are excellent. Farmers are plowing for corn and preparing melon and truck patches. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. A large number of hens are being set. Fruit trees are blooming. Shorts are worth \$1.50; eggs, 15c and bran is \$1.30; flour, \$2.10 to \$2.25; butterfat, 28c.—A. A. Nance, April 8.

**Clay**—Three days of field work have been done in the past three weeks on account of wet weather and but few oats have been sown. Wheat is growing satisfactorily in central and southern part of the county. The roads are very bad and consequently the mail-carrier cannot go in his car. Chickens are not hatching as well as usual this spring. There are not many brood sows in the country but litters are large. Wheat is worth \$1.16; corn, 45c; bran, \$1.26; butterfat, 30c and oats are 40c; shorts, \$1.40; hogs, \$8.50; eggs, \$2.—F. R. Forslund, April 8.

**Cloud**—We are having warm, damp weather after several windy, cool days in March. Fruit buds are swelling and vegetation is starting but wheat that began growing in late February seems to have suffered a setback by the cold in March and is not coming up satisfactorily. The surface of the ground has been rather wet several days so that but few oats and barley have been sown yet and not many potatoes have been planted. Young calves and pigs are numerous and doing well. A number of incubators have been started. Feed is holding out well but cows are not doing very well. Eggs are worth 19c.—W. H. Plumly, April 10.

**Coffey**—The weather is cold and wet. Not many oats have been sown and the acreage will be small. Not many potatoes have been planted. Wheat and alfalfa are excellent. Indications are that there will be a good crop of fruit. Many little chicks are hatching but the damp weather is hard on them. A considerable amount of damage has been done recently by floods as livestock and many things were washed away. Eggs are worth 18c and cream is 25c.—A. T. Stewart, April 9.

**Cowley**—We have had plenty of rain for both wheat and oats and both are looking fine. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition and there is plenty of feed to last until grass comes. The pig crop is rather small on account of stormy weather during farrowing time. Very few public sales are being held. Wheat is worth \$1.18; bran, \$1.40; kafir, 65c and 75c; prairie hay, \$5 to \$8; No. 1 alfalfa \$12 to \$13; shorts are worth \$1.60; hens, 17c.—Fred Page, April 10.

**Douglas**—It rained nearly all day April 3 and the ground is thoroly soaked as there was plenty of moisture before this last rain. The wheat is getting green. Many spring crops will be planted as soon as possible. Roads are very muddy. Very few oats have been planted because of the rain. The apricot trees are in full bloom and the peach trees are coming out rapidly. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 50c and eggs are 19c; oats, 36c.—Eugene Leary, April 8.

**Gray**—We have had excellent rains recently. This will soften the crust on fields and help wheat and spring grain. Some wheat fields are excellent but much of the wheat is not very encouraging. East of here there is very little good wheat in Ford county. The long drouth and wireworms have nearly gotten the best of much of the late sown wheat. Ground is in excellent condition and farmers are getting along well with spring work.—A. E. Alexander, April 10.

**Greenwood**—The weather is still damp and rainy and is delaying oats sowing. There will not be a very large acreage of oats put out owing to the spring rains. Wheat is excellent and indications are that there will be a good crop. No baled hay is being shipped as is usually the case this time of year. Seed potatoes are worth \$1.75 and cane seed is 50c; kafir, 70c.—A. H. Brothers, April 8.

**Greenwood**—We had more than 6 inches of rain in March which made a plentiful supply of stock water. The wheat is excellent but farm work has been delayed greatly. Only about 50 or 60 per cent of the oats have been sown. Many farmers say they will not sow now. Indications are that we will have early pasture this spring. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Hogs are scarce and the early litters were lost in the snow in February.—John H. Fox, April 10.

**Harvey**—Farmers are sowing oats. Wheat is excellent. On March it sleeted and rained and the mercury fell to 26 above zero but did not seem to injure the fruit buds. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition and are bringing fair prices at sales. Wheat is worth \$1.20; corn, 60c; flour from \$1.90 to \$2.10; butter, 30c and eggs are 18c; potatoes from \$1.40 to \$1.80.—H. W. Prouty, April 10.

**Harper**—We have plenty of moisture as we have had nearly 6 inches of rain in the past 30 days. The ground is in excellent condition for spring crops. In the northern half of the county the wheat is nearly a failure

while the south half looks good. Not many oats are being sown on account of seed. There will be an unusually large acreage of corn planted this spring. Feed is getting scarce but with the good rains that we have had recently the grass will be large enough to pasture in a short time. A few public sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. Old wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 55c; cream, 27c and oats are 55c; eggs, 19c.—H. E. Henderson, April 9.

**Haskell**—We had an excellent shower last week which will help the wheat, oats and barley. The early sown wheat is coming up but there are thousands of acres that are small and that have made a thin stand. Some barley is being planted. Farmers are more optimistic than they were a few months ago. Several are buying tractors.—H. E. Tegarden, April 8.

**Jackson**—We have been having wet weather the past two weeks which has delayed oats sowing and farm work. No oats have been sown yet. Wheat is green and grass is starting up. Fruit apparently is all right. A few farm sales are being held and all kinds of livestock are bringing better prices. Hogs bring very good prices but horses are very cheap. Feed is plentiful.—F. O. Grubbs, April 9.

**Jewell**—Farmers are busy sowing oats and disking for corn. Most of the potatoes are planted. There will be no wheat in this locality but a large acreage of oats and barley. A few farmers are going to summer fallow where the wheat did not come up. We have had no rain yet this spring to amount to anything. We have had only a few showers and the subsoil is very dry. Pastures are starting very slowly. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition.—U. S. Goding, April 9.

**Osage**—The ground is too wet to plow. Wheat looks as good as last year at this date. Bluegrass is growing. Fruit buds started on peach and pear trees. Feed is plentiful and cheap. All kinds of stock are looking well. Hens are doing their best to beat the high cost of living. Many chicks are being hatched. No corn is being sold except in cases of necessity.—H. L. Ferris, April 9.

**Pawnee**—Wheat fields are becoming green. Wheat that came up last fall, which was about 70 per cent of a stand, and the wheat that came up this last month, may make some wheat if Russian thistles do not choke it out. The ground is in excellent condition for spring crops. Wheat is worth \$1.25; corn, 45c; butter, 25c and eggs are 20c.—E. H. Gore, April 10.

**Rooks**—We have had some moisture. Sowing of oats is nearly completed. A considerable amount of barley will be sown on wheat ground. Cattle are a cent higher than they were. Corn is worth 45c; barley, 60c; butterfat, 23c and oats are 50c; eggs, 16c.—C. O. Thomas, April 9.

**Smith**—A rain of 1½ inches on March 11 put the ground in excellent condition for spring work. We still need several hours, or days even, of slow rain as this rain went down only about 8 inches and the soil is dry and hard. Farmers are cutting stalks, disking and plowing for oats, and barley. A few weeks will show how much of the wheat will be fit to leave. Most of that drilled in the stalks is no good—much never came up. Chicks are hatching. A considerable amount of grain and many cattle are going to market. Rough feed for cattle is not plentiful, and there is complaint of cows and calves being in poor flesh. Eggs are worth 18c; seed potatoes from \$1.75 to \$2 and cream is 30c.—E. D. Panter, April 8.

**Stevens**—We are having plenty of moisture and wheat is excellent. Some fields which farmers thought had blown out were plowed up and sown to oats but now the wheat is coming up very thick. The sale season is nearly over. Everything it brings about what it is worth. A considerable amount of farming is being done.—Monroe Traver, April 10.

**Wabunsee**—We have been having more rain and it has not been dry enough yet to plant oats. No potatoes have been planted yet. Wheat is excellent and pastures are becoming green. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 50c and oats are 40c; eggs, 18c.—G. W. Hartner, April 8.

**Washington**—We have had cold, damp, rainy weather the past week with very little sunshine. Oats sowing has been delayed the past two weeks on account of wet, cold weather. Some potatoes have been planted and early gardens made. Wheat prospects are excellent. There is a large number of little chicks. Community sales days are becoming quite popular. Farmers are reporting bad luck with their crop of spring pigs. Eggs are worth 19c; seed potatoes, \$1.60; hens, 17c and butterfat is 30c; wheat, \$1.15.—Ralph B. Cole, April 8.

#### No Relief for Farmers

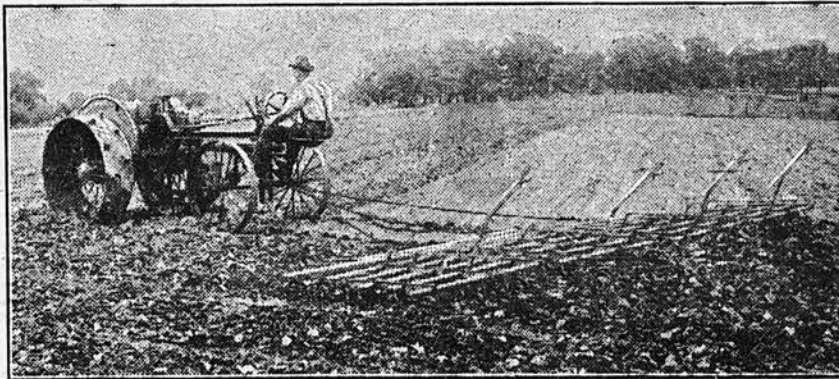
Secretary Weeks, who is charged with the distribution of the 2 million dollars seed loan authorized by Congress, announced today that the sum could be used only for the purchase of seed and could not be used to relieve farmers hard pressed for cash.

"The farmers of the country," says Secretary Weeks "especially in the West, might readily borrow money from their local banks if those institutions would rediscount some of the good agricultural paper in their possession with the War Finance Corporation in Washington. If the banks would resort to this procedure they would be able to meet demands made upon them by farmers, who actually need help and who cannot be assisted under the Seed Appropriation act."

#### To Kill Chicken Mites

Mites feed on the birds, sucking their blood, during the night, but in the day retire to the dark crevices in the poultry house. Because of their blood sucking habit they are very detrimental to the health of the fowl.

Thoroughly spray the house with some good disinfectant such as any of the cattle dips, crude oil, kerosene emulsion, etc. Care should be used to get the solution into the cracks and dark corners.



Good Farm Machinery Has Done Much to Aid in Developing a Brighter and Happier Farm Life, and to Increase the Financial Returns



## 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. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c 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 dozen 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 proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c 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. 47,  
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the ☐ 50c regular size (or ☐ \$1 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 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name   
Town

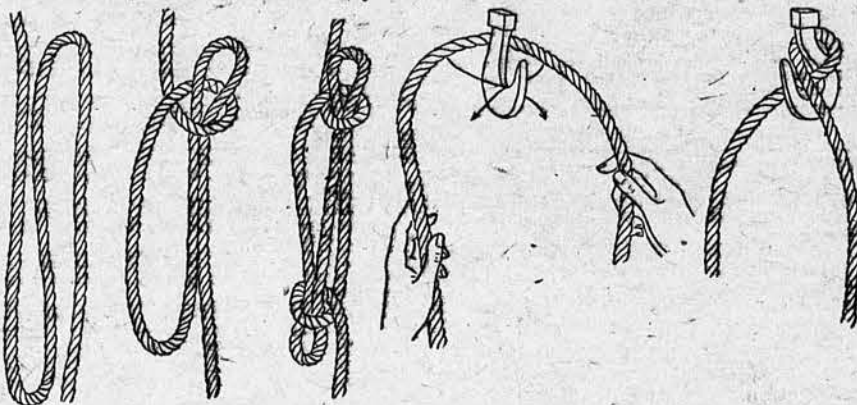
State  R. F. D.   
Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. No war tax.

## Something in Knowing the Ropes

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

Everyone who has as much to do with rope as the man on the farm should know about some knots and hitches.

There are three essentials to a good knot or hitch. It must be easily tied, it must hold, and it should be easily untied.



We show here a few illustrations of two very handy rope knots and hitches. The first one is known as the Sheepshank knot and is used for shortening a long rope without cutting it or tying it in a knot. It may be made any length to accommodate the user, and will hold just as well if made a foot long or 6 feet long. It is as easily untied as tied, and will hold as long as the rope holds.

The second one shown is the Blackwall hitch and is used when a rope is thrown over or around a hook for a hoisting job. The harder the load pulls, the tighter the hitch becomes, yet as soon as the load is removed, the hitch is loose.

Both of these will come in mighty handy some time. Study the illustrations and become familiar with these two splendid hitches.

### More Interest in Poultry Now

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

Since culling took the state by storm about two years ago, and waste of time and feed was eliminated by selling the star boarders, poultry husbandry has been pushing steadily nearer the front rank in importance as a source of revenue on the farm.

Demonstration after demonstration has been conducted over the state by N. L. Harris, poultry specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College Extension Service, in the interest of better breeding, careful culling and general care of poultry. "Two things indicative of the growing interest in poultry raising," said Mr. Harris, "are the facts that where a few years ago the extension work was tolerated, folks now are listening, accepting and even demanding it, and the most remarkable thing is that an audience is made up almost entirely of men, while before only women were interested."

During 1921, Mr. Harris worked out over the state 270 days, giving as many as three lectures and demonstrations a day, and then was able to answer less than 50 per cent of the calls coming to the extension department. Again this year he is conducting such meetings, following the plan of giving a short lecture first, then answering questions.

"The big thing in the poultry business," says Mr. Harris, "is to obtain the largest income from the least possible outlay both in money and labor. The greatest increase in income can be brought about by obtaining males from high producing strains."

"The males used this year will, to a large extent, control the egg production of the coming season. No amount of careful housing and feeding alone will insure a heavy egg yield. The importance of having a long line of heavy producing ancestry cannot be emphasized too strongly."

"Poultry raising that pays is conducted on a commercial basis. It is possible to have egg production and show quality in the same bird, but egg production is of greatest importance."

"Progress hasn't been as rapid in the poultry business as in other lines of livestock, but the future is more promising."

"Improved quality is the problem before the Kansas poultryman today, more than increased production. Kansas ranks seventh in egg production at present, but far below that in quality. Based on weight the Kansas hen lays a No. 2 egg."

"Improved quality means increased prices, and it takes no more feed for a hen producing a No. 1 egg than one producing a No. 2. Proper breeding, careful culling, ample feeding and

warm housing are the important points to observe. Following these, success and profit are assured."

### Stockmen's Round-Up at Hays

The Annual Farmers' and Stockmen's Round-Up at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan., is set for Saturday, April 29, 1922, and gives promise of being one of the best ever staged. New information, including results of feeding and breeding experiments with beef cattle, feeding experiments with sheep, and feeding experiments with dairy cattle for milk production, will be presented.

The program for the 1922 Round-Up will be sufficiently varied to be of interest to every farmer and stockman of Western Kansas. Remember the date. Saturday, April 29, 1922.

### When Hen Sense Counts

Did you ever notice how a hen will gauge her diet? Take the case of lime for example. If there is lime in the soil of the farm, the hen will find it. Reason or instinct? If the poultry raiser's land is lacking in lime and he provides crushed oyster shell, he is not obliged to ration the daily amount of the hen. That bird, given easy access to a generous quantity of crushed oyster shell knows, or seems to know, the proper amount to take. Then, too, she will unerringly select the oyster shell from the pan even though there be a mixture of foreign substances.

Is it reason or instinct? We do not pretend to know. Whatever it is, the power has been given to no small degree to the denizens of the roost.

### The Farmers' Calendar

April 18—Fourth Annual Grain Judging Contest, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

April 29—Annual Cattlemen's Round-Up Day at Fort Hays, Kan.

May 4-5—Reno County Dairy Show, Kansas State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 18-20—National Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

June 7-10—Holstein-Friesian Association, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

September 11-16—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.

September 16-22—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

Salary payments are withheld by the French Government from any citizen who fails to pay an income tax.

"Starts Me Right—  
Makes Me Grow!"



**Brooks Buttermilk Chick Starter** contains the lactic acid and vitamins, that helps to prevent white diarrhoea and bowel trouble, and makes chicks grow twice as fast as grain feeds. It is the finest starting and growing buttermilk food made, and we can prove it. It contains pure dried buttermilk, Special meat scraps, cereal meals, etc., and does not contain a single ounce of weed seeds or screenings of any kind. Starts 'em right, makes 'em grow twice as fast, and should be fed the first 8 weeks.

Ask your Dealer. If he won't supply you, we will ship direct, but only in 100-lb sacks \$5 each on cars here, or 500 lbs. \$23.75. If you wish to try it first, we will send 81-3 pound trial sack by prepaid parcel post on receipt of 85c.

**THE BROOKS CO., Manufacturers**  
BOX 9, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

### \$13.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls, Fibre Board, Self-Regulating. \$7.95 Buys 140-Chick Hot-Water Brooder. Or both for only \$19.95. Express Prepaid. East of Rockies and allowed to points West. Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my \$1,000 in prizes, or write for Free Book "Hatching Facts." It tells everything. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.



**CHICKS** From Barron Strain Single 256 Egg Record. Comb White Leghorns of laying S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Prices very reasonable. Write me your wants NOW. Circular. Star Hatchery, Box 301, Holland, Michigan.

### LEE'S LICE KILLER

Kills lice, mites, head bugs, etc., affecting poultry. Sprays on paint on roosts, etc. Gets body lice on chickens, too. Works while they sleep. No dusting, dipping, greasing or handling. Saves lot of unpleasant work. A complete, safe, stores handling. Lee Poultry Supplies. Write for information and FREE BOOK. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5, OMAHA, NEBR.



**BABY CHIX** from great layers. Full-blooded stock. One of the largest and best equipped hatcheries in the world. 11 leading varieties. 50,000 chicks weekly. Postpaid to your door. Lowest prices. Catalog free. FARROW-NIRSH CO., PEORIA, ILL.

## ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Mononaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for April 1st, 1922.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. B. Smith who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher, Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan. Editor, T. A. McNeal, Topeka, Kan. Managing Editor, F. E. Nichols, Topeka, Kan. Business Manager, W. B. Smith, Topeka, Kan.

2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None. W. B. SMITH, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1922. R. C. MCGREGOR, Notary Public.

(My commission expires June 6, 1922.)



# FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 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. Minimum charge, ten words.

## TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00			

## 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 discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

## AGENTS WANTED

**MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY—STEADY** work in city or country. See adv. on page 16. Koch V. T. Co., Box K, Winona, Minn.

**HIGH CLASS LOCAL AND FARM SALES-**men wanted for glazed and unglazed hollow tile for silos, residences, barns, store buildings etc. The Farmers Silo Co., 1822 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**AGENTS MAKE MONEY SELLING SPRAY-**ers and autowashers. Profits \$3 each. Many practical uses. Experience unnecessary. Free sample proposition. Autowasher Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

**SALES AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY** county to give all or spare time. Positions worth \$750 and \$1,500 yearly. We train the inexperienced. Novelty Cutlery Company, 408 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

**AGENTS: HERE'S A WINNER. TAKE** orders for Inkyde Tyres. Positively prevent punctures and blow-outs. Guaranteed to give double tire mileage. Any tire. Low priced. One hundred thousand satisfied customers. Write for territory. American Accessories Co., B-552, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## SERVICES OFFERED

**PLEATING, REPLEATING, HEMSTITCH-**ing, pinking. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800, Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

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

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**LEGHORNS**

**EXCLUSIVE BREEDER OF PURE SINGLE** Comb Brown Leghorns 1905-1922. Chicks, \$16 100; \$4.50 25. Eggs, \$6.50 100. Prepaid guaranteed delivery. Mating list. Hudson's, Fulton, Kan.

**5,000 SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn pullets of certified egg strain for April, May, June delivery. Not hatchery stuff. Prices, quality and service will please. "Grant," Leghorn Man, Elk Falls, Kan.

**Leghorn—Eggs**

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00-100** postpaid. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$5.00, 100. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** 108, \$5. Mary Moyer, Oak Hill, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** \$4.50 108. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** 108, \$5. Elizabeth Evans, Wilsey, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** \$4.50 100. Uriah Slabach, Conway, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** \$4 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

**WILSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** \$5 hundred. Elmer Brubaker, Ontario, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$5 100. Mrs. Alfred Sharral, Marion, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** \$5 100 prepaid. Bessie Odell, Fredonia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$5 per 100. Wilbert Lathart, Albany, Mo.

**BARRONS HOGANIZED S. C. WHITE LEG-** horn eggs, \$4 100. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. FLOCK** culled. \$5 per 100. Fred Stevens, Alton, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** \$5 100. Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedar Vale, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** 15, \$1; 100, \$4. Mrs. C. A. Odle, Stock-  
ton, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$4.50 100 postpaid. Grover Easter, Abi-  
lene, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN** Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, SILVER** cup winners, \$5 100. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 100. LARGE** famous layers. Mrs. Maude Franklin, Mel-  
vern, Kan.

**CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5** 100; \$1.25 15 prepaid. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn eggs, 100-\$4. Mrs. S. B. Rice, Rich-  
mond, Kan.

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,** bred to lay. T. R. Wolfe, R. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

**PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** eggs, 4 1/2c each. Prepaid. Eva Duvall, Concordia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS** \$4.50-100. Heavy laying strain. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

**WHITE LEGHORN TANCRED MALES.** Eggs \$4.50-100 prepaid. Andrew Peterson, Waterville, Kansas.

**BARRON'S HOGANIZED WHITE LEG-** horn eggs 100-\$5 prepaid. P. J. Blochinger, Concordia, Kan.

**PURE BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn eggs, \$6 100. Peter J. Palen, Glen Elder, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,** 15, \$1.25; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Prepaid. M. McGrath, Fredonia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS** from good layers, \$4 100 postpaid. Arthur Walker, Brookville, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn eggs, \$4.50 per 100. Turkey Track Poultry Farm, Wilmore, Kan.

**Leghorn—Eggs**

**BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn, Hoganized eggs, \$4 100; \$3.50 at home. Will Wedd, Oak Hill, Kan.

**BARRON'S STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN** eggs, \$5.50 hundred prepaid. Ancestry to 404. Berniece Brown, Gaylord, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN** eggs. Wycoff strain. Farm range, \$6 per 100. R. S. Spiker, Emporia, Kan.

**IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$5 100. Chicks, \$16. Mrs. Mabel Bolan, Melvern, Kan.

**FRANTZ WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn eggs, \$5 hundred. Mrs. Bert Ireland, R. 4, Smith Center, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN** eggs for setting. If you want the best write me. F. J. Mileham, Newton, Kan.

**EGGS—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn Ferris strain, \$4.50 100. Postage prepaid. Mrs. Fay Winters, Colwich, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-** horns of quality. Eggs \$4.50 hundred. Post-  
paid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6** 100. Pure Buff, especially heavy layers. Mrs. S. C. Whitcraft, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

**BARRON'S ENGLISH SINGLE COMB** White Leghorns from 300 egg line. Eggs, \$5.50 100 postpaid. Mrs. Anton Triska, Han-  
over, Kan.

**BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS,** Large, healthy, fine layers. Eggs, \$5, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS,** Bred from best laying strains. Eggs, \$6 hundred prepaid. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fre-  
donia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** from good laying free range flock, \$4.75 per 100, postpaid. Mrs. Nell Wilcoxen, Route 1, Ford, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN** eggs. Tested flock. "Everlay" sires; \$5.50-100 postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kansas.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB DARK** Brown Leghorns "Hustlers." Eggs, 100, \$5.50. Prepaid. Mrs. Walter Peterson, R. 1, Osage City, Kan.

**317 EGG STRAIN BARRON S. C. WHITE** Leghorn eggs, \$10 per 100. Hogan tested, free range, big type birds. Timberview Stockfarm, Neola, Iowa.

**FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns 265-300 strain. Eggs, \$6 per hun-  
dred, range flock; pen, \$2 per setting. Lil-  
lian V. Orr, Coats, Kan.

**DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS, BARRON'S** 282-317 eggline White Leghorns exclusiv-  
ely, Hoganized. Eggs \$7-100. Stock. Circulars. Joseph Cretz, Beloit, Kan.

**HOGANIZED BARRON STATE FAIR WIN-** ning Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, five dollars hundred. Postpaid. Lois Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

**SINGLE COMBED LIGHT BROWN LEG-** horns (Highland strain), great egg ma-  
chines. Eggs 15-\$2.00, 100-\$6. Delivered. Clarence Moore, Scott City, Kan.

**BARRON STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS.** Extra good winter layers. No pullet eggs. Free range, \$4.50 per hundred, postpaid. Mrs. W. C. Wilcoxen, Ford, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS** one-half price after tenth April. First prize winners Hutchinson Poultry Show. Jay Crumpacker, McPherson, Kan.

**LARGE TOM BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$5.00 per 100, 10 eggs extra. Put laying qualities in your flock. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-** horns. Russell strain. Hoganized prize winners. Special pen eggs, \$5 100. Chicks, 15c. Mrs. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kan.

**DIGNAN'S QUALITY BUFF S. C. LEG-** horns, year round layers. Prize winning flock, even buff. Eggs postpaid, pre-war price, 11c, \$5. Mrs. J. L. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

**ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn eggs, high producing females mated with cockerels from 288-300 egg im-  
ported hens, \$1.25 setting; \$6 100. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

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## Leghorn—Eggs

**CERTIFIED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** Barron World's Champion layers. 317 egg strain. Eggs \$5-100 prepaid. Moorish White Leghorn Plant, Burlington, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Flock headed by cockerels 275-300 Ferris strain. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Hundred, \$5. Chicks, 15 cents. Carl Erhart, Independence, Kan.

**GENUINE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS** from imported stock. Eggs prepaid and fertility guaranteed. \$5.50 per 100. Catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

**BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Selected winter layers headed by large cockerels of excellent ancestry. Eggs, \$5 100. Prepaid. H. C. Flory, Lone Star, Kan.

**EGGS—BARRON'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB** White Leghorns. 272-314 egg line. Attractive prices. Fertility guaranteed. Prepaid. Circular free. W. E. Philippi, Route 2, Sabetha, Kan.

**HILLCREST SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Won over hundred premiums and silver cup. Good layers. Eggs 50 each. Broad variety exclusively for fifteen years. Mrs. Harry Melgren, Osage City, Kan.

**BARRON'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN** eggs. Bred for winter production. Flock average last year 187 eggs. First, \$3.50 for setting; second, \$8 per 100. Range, \$6 postpaid. Mating list free. Joseph Carpenter, Garnett, Kan.

**FERRIS-YESTERLAID SINGLE COMB** White Leghorns. Bred for size. Winter eggs. Flock headed by Ferris 265-300 egg strain direct. Free range. Fertility guaranteed. \$5.50 110. Postpaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, 2617 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS.** Winners at several leading shows this winter. Number of customers had excellent results in show rooms winning sweepstakes, etc., combined with extra high egg production. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. Bruns Poultry Farm, Oswego, Kan.

**COMPARE OUR BLOOD, OUR PRICES.** Original stock 1919 from world champions 288 eggs world champion (304 eggs) hen's grandsons headed flock last year. Only high producing hens, selected by state judge, kept this year with high testing 225 cockerels heading flock. Eggs, \$6 100. Pure Tom Barron Single Comb White Leghorns. Perry Dietrich, Miltonvale, Kan.

**WHY NOT HAVE BEAUTY ALONG WITH** high egg production. We have the low tailed long concave body type, something utility men appreciate. Direct descendants in line from D. W. Young's best Single Comb White Leghorns. Every hen and rooster in flock has been selected for high egg production by state poultry judge. Farm range flock eggs, hundred, \$4. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

## MINORCAS

**BLACK MINORCA CHICKS, THE KIND** that lay and pay. Catalog free. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

**LARGE TYPE PURE SINGLE COMB** Black Minorca winners. Eggs \$6 per 100; chicks 15c. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

## Minorca—Eggs

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS,** \$6 100. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS,** \$6 100. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Arlington, Kan.

**PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB** Black Minorca eggs, \$6 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS

**COOKS-PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.** Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$4 per 50. Baby chicks, hen hatched, 25c. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

## Orpington—Eggs

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$5 100. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

**PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$5 PER 100. Mrs. Tena Clark, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**FINE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Postpaid. J. Thompson, Logan, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs, \$4.50 100. Mrs. S. Hutcheson, Oakhill, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$5 100. GOOD layers. Mrs. Harry Priddy, R. "C," Liberal, Kan.

**CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS,** Kellerstrass, \$5 100. Gordon North, White City, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 5 CENTS EACH.** Baby chicks, 12 cents each. J. R. Slentz, Chase, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON FARM** range eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Mamie Howell, Colony, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$5 per hundred. Mrs. C. R. Swengel, Clifton, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** 75c setting; \$3 per 100. M. L. Young, Sawyer, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs. Good layers. \$5 100; \$1 15. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** for hatching, 15-\$1.50 prepaid. R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY** winter layers. 100, \$5. Mrs. Isabelle Sanford, Parkerville, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS,** Kellerstrass strain, \$5 per 100. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$5 per hundred prepaid. Frank C. Leonard, R. 2, Emporia, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15; \$6 100.** Prepaid. Baby chicks, 14 cents. Ralph Chapman, Hackney, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$5 per hundred. Owen's strain. Mrs. Wray Hight, White City, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, GOOD TYPE,** \$1.50 15; \$8 100. Fern Laird, 1217 N. Washington, Wellington, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM VIGOROUS** winter layers. \$1.25-15; \$6-100 prepaid. Mrs. Robert Cash, Ottawa, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, BEAUTIFUL** flock, carefully culled, fine layers, 30, \$2; 100, \$5.25 prepaid. Mrs. Elsie Welter, Plush, Kan.

## Orpington—Eggs

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE** pens of layers and blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, BRED FROM CHICAGO** and Kansas City first prize winners. Eggs per setting, \$2.50 and \$3. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

**241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs, \$10 per 100; world's champion layers. Hogan tested flock. Catalog free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY** closely culled. Carefully bred for twelve years. Good layers. Prize winners. Eggs \$7 100; 15, \$1.25. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, HENS OF** Owens breeding cockerels direct. \$2 15; \$10 100. Baby chicks, 20c. Also ten weeks old cockerels and pullets. Mrs. Harry Steele, Wamego, Kan.

**STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs. Hogan tested. Owens & Sunswick hens. Famous "Byerstrain" cockerels. Range flock. Vigorous healthy birds. 100, \$8; 50, \$5; 15, \$2.25. Delivered. Mrs. Ida Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$4 100. CHICKS,** 13c. Postpaid. Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, 4 CENTS. CHICKS,** 12 1/2 cents. Mrs. John Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100.** Chicks, \$15 100. Mrs. Geo. Bergmann, Vermillion, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS, "RINGLETS," \$4 PREM-** iums, 35 firsts. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL** and La Gear strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. P. W. Shaffer, Route 5, Salina, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCKS—BRADLEY** Weigher layer strain. Eggs, \$6.50 100; \$3.50 50; \$1.50 15. Hens, \$2. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

**LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. UTIL-** ity eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Special matings \$5 per 15. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

**IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED PLY-** mouth Rock eggs and chicks for sale, from breeding yards headed by largest males in Kansas. Weight 9 1/2 to 14 each. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Chicks, 50, \$12.50; 100, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

## Plymouth Rock—Eggs

**BUFF ROCKS, MATING LIST, WILLIAM** A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

**PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$4.50 100. MRS.** Hedgespeth, Wilsey, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, 30-\$2.25; 100-\$6. Mrs.** Guy Nelson, Circleville, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER HUNDRED.** Fred Johnson, Walton, Kansas.

**100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5; 50, \$3. MRS.** Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 HUN-** dred. Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100 PREPAID.** Mrs. Theodore Steffen, Broughton, Kan.

**RINGLET STRAIN-DARK BARRED ROCKS.** Eggs, 15, \$1. Mrs. Gill, Piedmont, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$4 100.** W. E. Richardson, Box 128, Barnard, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 15; \$5** 100. Mrs. R. N. Wilcox, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 100,** \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Elvin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, 100, \$4.75; 50, \$2.50.** Jenkins Poultry Farm, R. 3, Jewell, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, 200 EGG STRAIN,** \$1 15; \$4 100. C. L. Loewen, Hillsboro, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.50 OR** 100 for \$5 prepaid. Lewis Stewart, Colby, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN, 100 EGGS,** \$5; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Npodesha, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE, \$5 PER** hundred. Mrs. R. M. Lemons, R. 3, Topeka, Kan.

**PARK'S BARRED ROCKS, BRED TO LAY** 32 years. Ask for egg prices. R. B. Snel, Colby, Kan.

**FISHEL'S SELECTED WHITE ROCKS.** Heavy layers. 100, eggs, \$7. Vera Basye, Coats, Kan.

**THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCK** eggs for hatching. Mrs. L. N. Buckner, Wilsey, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 30-** \$1.85; 100-\$5.00. Catharine Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

**CHOICE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS,** \$6 hundred. Mrs. W. E. Schmittendorf, Lyndon, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNERS.** \$1.50 per 15. E. L. Stephens, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCKS, 15, \$1.50;** 100, \$7. Penned, 15, \$2.50. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

**LARGE BONED WHITE ROCK FISHEL** strain eggs 15-\$1.25 postpaid. P. L. Thelen, Dorrance, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. BRED** for exhibition and egg production. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

**EXHIBITION HEAVY LAYING BARRED** Rocks. Mating list. 100 eggs, \$6. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

**LARGE PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS.** Selected eggs, \$5 per hundred. Charlotte Wenger, Sabetha, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS.** Thompson strain. Choice matings. F. M. Worley, Abilene, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 54, \$3.50;** 108, \$6. Special matings, 15, \$5. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, PARK'S 200 EGG** strain, \$5 30; \$8 100 delivered. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

**HIGH PRODUCING WHITE ROCKS, 200** egg strain. Now \$4 100, \$1 15. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

**BIG TYPE FISHEL (DIRECT) WHITE** Rocks mated to first cockerel Kansas State Fair 1921 and other large cockerels. Eggs \$6-100; \$4-50; \$1.25-15. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

## Plymouth Rock—Eggs

**BUFF ROCKS, MATING LIST, WILLIAM** A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS, TWENTIETH YEAR, EGGS,** \$36 per hundred; \$3.50 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

**REMEMBER OMER PERREAULT, MOR-** ganville, Kansas, has Aristocrat dark Barred Rock eggs, 100 for \$5.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, LAYING, WEIGH-** ing kind, \$7 100; \$1.50 setting. Mrs. H. N. Cooke, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, DRUMM'S WINTER-** lay 200 egg strain, \$1 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Frank Sutter, Effingham, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, VIGOROUS** range flock, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50. Prepaid. Mrs. T. E. Anderson, Kincaid, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, LAYING STRAIN,** \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Frank Ross, R. 1, Hays, Kan.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, LAY-** ing strain, Hogan tested, 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6. Frank Armstrong, Columbus, Kan.

**"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS, EXTRA** layers. Eggs, 60, \$5; 120, \$8. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, SELECTED** heavy winter layers. 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Postpaid. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, 7 CENTS EACH.** Straight. Prepaid. Hogan tested. Well barred. Mrs. E. E. Shull, Ottawa, Kan.

**NUGGET STRAIN BUFF ROCKS, FINE** layers. Eggs, \$1.25 15; \$4 60; \$6 100 postpaid. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, FINE** selected range 100-\$6; Pens 15-\$5; Parks 15-\$5. Mrs. Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, FARM** range. Eggs for hatching, \$6 hundred. \$1.50 setting. Mrs. Sam Lash, Abilene, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS, STANDARD BRED, SE-** lected eggs, 100, \$6. First yard, 15, \$5; second, 15, \$3. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS—BRADLEY STRAIN.** Layers. Weighers. Best quality. 100 eggs, \$6; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, EXHIBITION TRAP-** nested strain, range, \$8.00-100 prepaid. Two special matings. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON** strain. Eggs from fine selected hens, \$1.25 setting; 3 settings, \$3.25; \$5 100. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.

**HEAVY LAYING STRAIN OF BARRED** Rocks, 18 years select breeding. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Helen Ramary, Olivet, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, BRAD-** ley strain, large bone, fine barring. Eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5; prepaid. Mrs. O. R. Shields, Clifton, Kan.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, CHOICE** culled birds. Cockerel mated pen, 15, \$2; 30, \$3. Farm flock, 100, \$5. Mrs. A. M. Sharp, Galesburg, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, TWENTY-ONE YEARS** selective breeding. 100 eggs, \$6.00; 50, \$3.50; 15-\$1.25, prepaid. Bracken Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK LINE BRED HEAVY LAY-** ers, winners at Kansas State show. Eggs, \$2.50 15 prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Albert Heit, Parsons, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS BRED TO** lay. Thompson strain. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5. Special pens either mating, \$5 15. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, BEST ALL PURPOSE** fowls. Eggs from heavy laying, trap-nested stock, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45; postpaid. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka.

**BARRED ROCKS—PURE BRED PRIZE** winners and egg producers. Eggs, pre- paid, \$1.25 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HEAVY LAY-** ers. Show birds at farmer's prices. Specialized 15 years. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. H. L. White, Independence, Kan.

**HICKS BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS** won 50 premiums at Oklahoma and Kansas State Shows in December-January. Eggs, \$2-\$5. Write for mating list. Henry Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

**PURE BUFF ROCKS, BRED FROM CHICAGO,** Milwaukee and Topeka winners. Fine Buff, good winter layers, hens weigh to 8 1/2 lbs. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS BRED FROM CHICAGO AND** Kansas City first prize winners, fine, large, even colored, heavy laying stock. Eggs per setting, \$2.50, \$10 per hundred. Catalog free. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS REDUCED, LIGHT** and dark hens, headed by cockerels direct from Holtermans. \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. General flock \$5.00 per 100. 33 prizes at last three shows. Dr. Hinckley, Barnard, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS—FIFTH HIGHEST PULLET** to date against all breeds among 384 at Arkansas National Egg Laying Contest. Heart of America first prize winners. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15 or \$10 per 100. Dinsmore Alter, Lawrence, Kan.

## RHODE ISLANDS

**ROSE COMB WHITE EGGS, SIX DOL-** lars. Baby chicks, \$18. Heavy layers. Lloyd Kimball, Manchester, Kan.

**EGGS FROM LARGE DARK RED ROSE** Comb pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Five dollars hundred prepaid by insured parcels post. Mary Shields, Route 1, Barnes, Kan.

**HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS.** Single and Rose Comb Reds. Breeding stock, eggs for hatching. Baby chicks, Get Red Breeders' Bulletin. Harrison Red Farms, College View, Neb.

## Rhode Island—Eggs

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE STOCK.** Jerry West, Colony, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS, 100 EGGS, \$5.00.** Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$2 15; \$9 100** prepaid. Easterly & Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

**BRED TO LAY REDS, RANGE EGGS, \$5** 95. Pen, \$1.50 15. Mrs. Nell Kimball, Carbondale, Kan.

**ROSE COMB PURE BRED, EXCELLENT** type, 15 eggs \$1 postpaid. Ada Dillingham, Sabetha, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED, \$1.25 15;** \$6.50 100. Postpaid. Mrs. Sam Putnam, Route 4, El Dorado, Kan.

## Rhode Island—Eggs

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$5 100. THOMAS** Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.

**QUALITY SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS,** \$3 for 15. J. R. Harner, Penasola, Kan.

**DARK ROSE COMB REDS ON FREE** range, \$1.25 setting; \$6.50 100. Mrs. L. H. Conard, Rush Center, Kan.

**PURE ROSE COMB DARK RED RHODE** Island eggs, \$6.50 100 postpaid. Mrs. Ed Whiteside, Waterville, Kan.

**PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB RED** eggs, \$6 postpaid. Free range. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

**FANCY RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS 100-** \$8; 15-\$1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Lars Peterson, Osage City, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds. Bred to lay. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$10 per 100. C. S. Holtzinger, Ellis, Kan.

**PURE BRED RED TO THE SKIN ROSE** Comb Rhode Island Red eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Dr. L. B. Cantwell, Syracuse, Kan.

**BEAN'S PURE, EVEN, DARK ROSE COMB** R. J. Red. Certified. \$1.25 15; \$3 50; \$6 100. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

**WINNERS, LEGHORNS, R. C. REDS.** White Langshans, Runner ducks. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50. Thomas Ohlson, Whitling, Kan.

**LARGE DARK RED SINGLE COMB EGGS,** 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. 250 egg strains. Pedigreed males. Mrs. Frank Smith, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

**SATISFACTION—SINGLE COMBED RHODE** Island Reds. Pens running with range. Eggs, \$4, \$5 100. J. A. Bockenstette, Sabetha, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, REAL RED** birds. Laying strain. 100, \$6; setting, \$1.25 postpaid. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS.** Healthy, mature, deep rich reds. Hoganized. \$8 100 prepaid. Cockerels, Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

**MEYER'S SINGLE COMB REDS, FIRST** prize winners at Chicago and Kansas City. Extra quality eggs, \$5 per 50, \$10 per 100. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS: RICH COLOR SPLEN-** did layers. Pen eggs, \$3, \$5 per 15; 50, \$10. Range, \$6-100. Alice Clinkenbeard, Westview Farm, Wetmore,



## Wyandotte—Eggs

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4 100. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Mrs. Everett Booher, Fredonia, Kan.  
 SILVER WYANDOTTES, 15 EGGS, \$2; 30 eggs, \$3.50. Free catalog. Chas. Martin, Fredonia, Kan.  
 SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM LAYING strain, \$1.50 setting; \$7.50 hundred. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, CAREFULLY selected from record layers. Setting, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Jas. Townsend, Ames, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTES, CAREFULLY selected winter layers. Eggs, \$3.50 50; \$6 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.  
 CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Martin stock, \$1 per 15; 100, \$6. Pen egg, \$2. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.50 PER 100. Extra laying strain. Range stock. Mrs. W. L. Bunning, White City, Kan.  
 WYANDOTTES, PARTRIDGE AND WHITES. Special April and May. Pens \$1.25 15 eggs; range, \$4.50 100. O. E. Collins, Paola, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTES. BARRON'S LAYING strain. Setting, \$2; 50 eggs, \$6; 100, \$9 all prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.  
 PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE, MAHOGANY strain, also Golden Wyandotte, all prize winning eggs. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. E. Montgomery, Independence, Kan.

## TURKEYS

PURE BRED GOLDEN BRONZE TOMS, 32 pounds, \$15. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.  
 PRIZE WINNING GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Eggs, \$1 each; 10, \$9. Beautiful Ringlet Barred Rocks, 75c setting. White Pekin ducks, \$1.25 setting. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

## Turkey—Eggs

WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, \$5 DOZEN. F. A. Enke, Green, Kan.  
 PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$5 dozen. Mrs. T. A. Hawkins, Garden City, Kan.  
 BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40 CENTS each or \$35 per 100. Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.  
 PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$5 dozen postpaid. C. F. Hisey, Holcomb, Kan.  
 BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, CHOICEST stock, \$5 per 10. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.  
 PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$4.50 per 11. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.  
 PURE BOURBON TURKEY EGGS, 50 cents each; postpaid. Fertility guaranteed. P. B. Way, Canton, Kan.  
 EGGS FROM PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, state show prize winning sires, \$6 for 12. Postpaid. Mrs. Jake Royer, Gove, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Chicago and Madison Square winners. Eggs, \$1 each; 11 for \$10. E. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.  
 WANTED: BRONZE, WHITE AND BOURBON Red Turkey eggs. Write me what you have to offer. Also need Runner Ducks. Paul Pichse, Clarinda, Iowa.  
 GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. BEST of breeding. \$1 each. First prize tom at Wichita State Poultry Show at head of flock. Booking orders. Ben Ely, Kinsley, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES

TOULOUSE GEESSE, LIGHT BRAHMA eggs. Walter Seimears, Howard, Kan.  
 1919 COCKERELS, HATCHING EGGS, 49 varieties. Free book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS AND Rose Comb Reds. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Prepaid. Geo. Stullken, Bazine, Kan.  
 ALL VARIETIES OF BETTER BRED poultry produced by specialists. For money saving prices on chicks or eggs write, stating breed desired, to Milton Smith, Secretary, Rooks County Poultry Association, Plainville, Kan.  
 EGGS FROM CHOICE BLUE ANDALUSIANS. Excellent layers. Winners where exhibited. Also from Irish grey breasted red blue Marines, Red Cuban, Pitt Games, pure stock. \$2 15; \$8 100. Prepaid. Henry Green, Wellington, Kan.

## Several Varieties—Eggs

ANCONA AND WHITE OPRINGTON EGGS \$3 per 100; \$1 per 15. Merton Winchester, Everest, Kan.  
 BUFF DUCK EGGS, \$2 PER 12. BARRED Rock eggs, \$4 per 100. Mearl Wolfkill, Garden City, Kan.  
 BLUE RIBBON BUFF ORPINGTONS, BUFF Wyandottes, Seillian Buttercups, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Wm. Turner, Fredonia, Kan.  
 ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, 15, \$1; 30, \$1.50; 100, \$5. Baby chicks, 12c each. Buff Orpington duck eggs, 12, \$1.50. Toulouse geese eggs, 25c each. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

CURE AND PREVENT ROUP AND BLACKHEAD. Roup, \$1. Blackhead, \$1. Both, \$1.50. Ridgeway Ranch, Exeter, California.

## One Way to Scrap a Car

About 50,000 automobiles are scrapped every year; most of them because their owners insisted on the right of way at street intersections, declares the Marshall County News.

Ex-service men in Alabama are exempt from paying a poll tax.

## What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

REFERRING to the cost of shipping cattle J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock association, says:

"Cattlemen are beginning to realize that their only salvation is to keep their cattle out of the freight cars. Large public sales are being held in various sections of the country to escape excessive transportation charges. These community sales should be patronized and encouraged by everyone, for it is a method of self preservation for cattlemen."

One of the oldest cattle feeders in Kansas has stated that he has shipped cattle to Kansas City which had been shipped in the course of their brief lives six times to or from that market.

The marketing of cattle is far less efficient than that of grain. Cattle are shipped from Texas to Kansas City, there purchased and shipped back perhaps to the Kansas range, again shipped to Kansas City and purchased by feeders, shipped to Kansas City by these feeders to be purchased perhaps by other feeders who finish them for ultimate market. Four or six shipments of cattle absorb a great part of the value put upon them by their growth in weight.

Mr. Mercer calls attention to a present emergency plan of sales of cattle at many markets instead of at one. It should suggest the feasibility of a marketing plan avoiding duplications of shipment to and from a single market, often at great distance from the feeding ground. If such a plan is found practicable as a permanent scheme of transferring cattle from one handler to another for short distances the excessive freight rates will have been compensated by a valuable improvement in cattle marketing.

## New Dairy Champion

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

A new world's record for yearly butter and milk production in the senior 4-year-old class is reported from Shakopee, Minnesota. Princess Aaggie Polkadot De Kol, the new champion, owned, bred and developed by Dr. H. P. Fischer of Shakopee, during the year in which she has been on test, produced 31,600.7 pounds of milk and 1,315.61 pounds of butter. In making this record, the new champion displaced by 21.4 pounds the former world's record in the 4-year-old class for butter production, and exceeded the former milk production record by 1778.7 pounds.

Princess Aaggie was born on June 16, 1916. She was sired by Aaggie Concordia Grahamholm Lad. Her dam, Polkadot Lottie De Kol, has a 7-day record of 28.157 pounds butter, and 112.588 pounds butter in 30 days. Princess is described by her owner as weighing over a ton, and having a splendid appetite, eating as high as 40 pounds daily of the following grain mixture:

300 pounds oats,  
 200 pounds bran,  
 200 pounds corn,  
 100 pounds gluten,  
 100 pounds distillers' grains,  
 100 pounds oil meal,  
 50 pounds cottonseed.

This cow is a member of the Fischer herd founded six years ago largely to supply milk to the Mudcura Sanitarium, Shakopee, of which Dr. Fischer is the owner.

## Why Purebred Business Improves

BY C. L. CARTER

The sale season just closing, again proves the wisdom of advertising during what is considered a dull time. In every instance where breeders continued their publicity and put good animals in the auction, the sale was a success. More clear profit has gone into breeders' pockets this season than for a long time. Safe, sane, conservative men are doing the buying these days and every community is full of them. Some breeders who began in the past two or three years, do not realize that the farmer is the basis of the purebred business.

Those of us who have gone thru booms know that when prices get back to a sensible plane the substantial farmer and young breeder begins to

buy. The sole purpose of purebred stock is to enable farmers to produce a class of animals that pay a profit for their keep. When boom times come, speculators go wild but the practical farmer sits tight and lets them rave. When the fever subsides Mr. Practical Farmer goes out and buys, and the constructive breeder takes advantage of the situation and improves his herd.

Always there is more purebred stock sold immediately after the reaction of a boom than there is while the boom is on. During a boom one animal usually is sold from two to five times within the year, being shifted about while speculation is good.

Today, practically every farmer in America is a buyer of some breed of purebred livestock and he depends upon the reliable farm paper to tell him where what he wants can be had. Another feature of sales at this time is the superior class of breeding stock seen in the rings. No farmer cares to buy a purebred that is not as good as the grades in his feed lot. A man who is smart enough to pay for a farm and clothe, feed and educate a family with money from livestock, surely knows what he wants, and the breeder who can supply this kind of stuff is the one who will be patronized. No man is of more economical importance than the breeder of purebred farm animals.

## The Farm Bloc Leader

Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas has been designated head of the group of Senators who have come to be known as the farm bloc.

Senator Capper was second in command of the group before the resignation of Senator Kenyon, but in reality he has been its moving spirit from its inception.

The bloc may be less powerful numerically under Capper's leadership, but it will be more positive in its demands and its action. There are some members of the group who willingly would follow Kenyon, who may be adverse to taking the orders of a more radical leader of the Capper stamp.

Senator Capper is not a farmer, although he represents an agricultural constituency. He is a printer by trade and a publisher by opportunity. He conducts a string of farm journals that have made for him money and friends. He speaks for the farmer and of the farmer, and he thinks in terms of farm products.

He is serving his first term in the Senate, having been elected in 1918 to succeed William H. Thompson.

To have risen to the leadership of the most powerful group in the Senate in less than three years is an achievement that challenges attention and it is safe to predict that Senator Capper will cause the Administration many an uneasy moment.

## The Working Hen

BY H. EMBLETON

It has been found that there are definite outward indications and measurements of a fowl's body which indicate greater or less production.

For instance, it has been observed that a bird during the course of its laying spreads out the pelvic or pin bones. The greater and longer the production the more these bones are spread. Also production straightens out the curve in these bones. The activities of the intestines cause the fowl to have what is called capacity, that is, considerable capacity between the pelvic and keel bones.

It has also been noted that continual laying uses up the surplus fat in the body so that in the fall of the year after a fowl has been producing heavily we find by feeling the fowl between the pelvis and keel it has a soft pliable feeling, no layer of fat being evident under the skin.

There are also definite color changes which take place with egg production. Directly after molting, during which time the fowl has laid up a surplus of fat, the skin, shank and beak of the yellow skin varieties have a very strong yellow color. As the process of egg laying continues this yellow color disappears. Observa-

tions show that the color around the vent disappears first, then in the beak, then in the legs. In leaving the beak it leaves the base first, the part nearest the head, and fades out toward the tip. In leaving the legs it begins on the front of the leg where the leg joins the foot and fades upward and back. The reddish color around the edges of the eyelids also fades with production.

The molting of the fowl is another definite index of production. The late molter is almost invariably the best layer. The stage of molt is a good index as to whether one bird has been a better producer than the other. A fowl usually molts in the neck first, then the body, the tail and the wing starting from the center and molting in both directions. This might vary a little in rare cases.

The above are some of the indications which are used in judging production contests.

## What is Depreciation?

Some noted authorities on rural economics have advanced the theory that depreciation is not a fixed annual charge due simply to the passage of time, but rather the result of wear and tear or accidents arising from usage to which tractors and other machines are put. Depreciation stops when the machine stops, just as does the consumption of fuel and oil if the tractor or the machine in question is protected completely from the ravages of the elements.

Some of the best anti-friction bearings which are made of the hardest kind of steel make tractors practically wear proof, but they easily succumb to the action of rust. Not only is the smallest amount of rust in such bearings a great hindrance to their smooth working qualities, but these finer steels are more susceptible to rust than the poorer grades found in shaftings used with common babbit bearings.

The motor car, usually costing less than the tractor can be made practically weatherproof by putting on the curtains. The hood clamps over the engine and protects it very well, and it can stand out in the weather for a long time with no particular damage. The tractor has no such protection in most cases, but in nearly every case we find the motor car very well housed and the tractor standing out in the field or behind the barn.

## Here's a Chance to Laugh

"Of making many books there is no end."

The latest addition to the world's output is the publication of the comic pictures of the best-known cartoonists of the United States in a small, monthly, paper-covered book. It appears under the title of the Comic Monthly.

The first number consisted of a collection of Polly & Her Pals cartoons by Cliff Sterrett, the second was Mike and Ike—They Look Alike, by Rube Goldberg, and the third, which has just appeared, is S'Matter Pop? by C. M. Payne. Every month there will be a new collection.

These cartoons are published daily by hundreds of newspapers throughout the country and their popularity is enormous. In this collected form they afford a splendid opportunity to study the humor of these artists and will provide many evenings of laughter and delight both for young folks and grown-ups.

A scientist once discovered that when you laugh you cannot think and therefore your brain enjoys a rest. If that is true the Comic Monthly ought to be an ideal rest cure.

This periodical is published by the Embree Distributing Company, 1493 Broadway, New York, at 10 cents a copy or, what is more convenient for out-of-town residents, \$1 a year subscription. Other numbers that are coming will be devoted to Barney Google, Toots and Caspar, Little Jimmy, Indoor Sports and other cartoons familiar to millions of readers.

## Kansas Duroc Association Meeting

The Kansas Duroc Breeders' Association will meet in Wichita, Kan., in the Wichita Board of Commerce Rooms on Saturday, April 15, at 2:30 p. m. The Wichita District Association will meet in the same rooms immediately following the state meeting.

Nitro-glycerine, a powerful explosive, is one of the most vigorous heart stimulants known to medical science.





# The Kansas Farmer's Business

Market News — Buying and Selling



By John W. Samuels

**B**RIGHTER prospects at last have come to drive away and dispel completely the gloomy and discouraging conditions that surrounded farmers and the farming industry in general at the close of the season of 1921. The long and discouraging drouth that prevailed during the winter was broken last month, and the rains that have continued thru the present month have revived the wheat and made its condition fairly favorable. The ground now is thoroly supplied with moisture and the outlook for most field crops is excellent.

## Farmers' Buying Power Increases

The credit of farmers has improved greatly and this is being reflected in the increased purchases of farm equipment and necessary supplies. If proper attention had been given to financing the agricultural industry at the close of the World War the business depression of last year would never have developed. "The farmers' purchasing power," says Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture, is increasing slowly. This comes about thru recent advances in prices of the principal farm products and some decreases in the prices of other things. This is a hopeful sign, not only to retailers, but to industry in general. There may be occasional recessions in prices of farm products, but the low period seems to be past and the trend is upward."

The decrease in the price of farm labor is one of the factors that will be helpful to farmers in several ways. During the World War the price of farm labor often was so high that many farmers were unable to carry on their farm operations on as large a scale as desired on account of the high production costs involved. Prices now have reached a point where every farmer can carry on all of his farm operations in a normal way with a fair hope of profit.

## Labor Costs Decrease 37 Per Cent

According to a report of the United States Department of Agriculture farm wage rates in the United States dropped approximately 37 per cent during the calendar year of 1921, reaching an average of \$43.32 a month without board and \$30.14 with board and room. Day laborers in harvest time in 1921 received \$2.79 a day without board and \$2.22 with board.

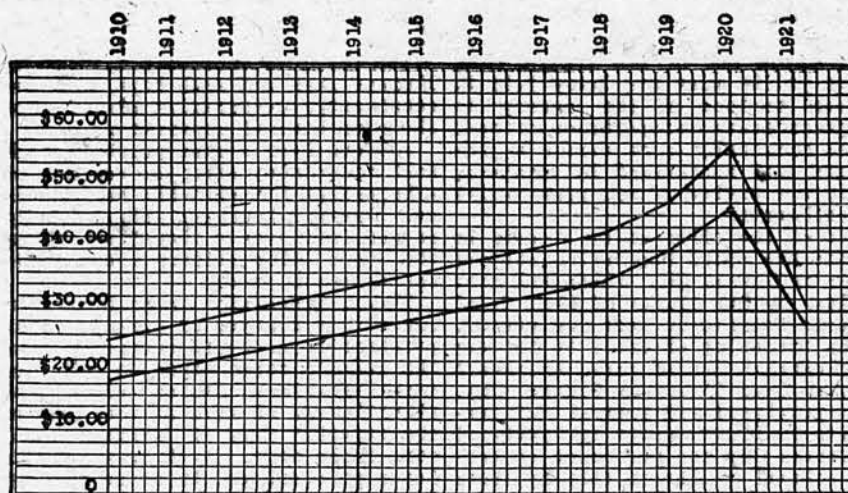
The smallest decline with respect to method of hiring was for labor hired by the month without board which was 33 per cent. The largest decline of 40 per cent was for day labor with board outside of harvest time. With respect to geographic divisions the largest decline was in the South and in the North Central states west of the Mississippi River. In the North Central states east of the Mississippi River the decline was 33 per cent; in the Mountain and Pacific states the decline was 35 per cent; while in the North Atlantic states the decline was only 27 per cent.

## Middle West Pays Best Wages

In the Middle West farming is conducted under conditions which make it possible for farmers to pay a higher wage rate for farm labor than the average rate in the United States. Thus in 1910 when the average rate for the entire United States did not quite equal \$20 a month the average rate in the Middle West was several dollars higher. From this time the rate gradually increased in the Middle West as well as the entire United States, until the peak was reached in 1920 and then a steep and rapid decline began which continued thru 1921. This is shown at a glance in the accompanying graph. The upper line shows the rise and decline of the price of farm labor in the Middle West and the lower line shows the rise and decline of farm labor in the entire United States for the period mentioned.

## Livestock Prices Show Gains

Perhaps, the most encouraging feature of the present year for farmers is the upward tendency of livestock prices which will enable the farmer to realize better prices for his farm crops. Livestock prices this week came in for a general advance. Especially was this



Graph Showing Increase and Decrease of Annual Farm Wages from 1910 thru 1921. Top Line is for 16 Middle West States; Lower Line for the Nation

true at Kansas City. Lambs sold up to \$16 the highest price this year and 50 cents higher than last week. The full gain was not maintained up to the close. Fat cattle advanced 25 to 40 cents and closed the week firm at the advance. Receipts were light. Hog prices are 30 to 40 cents above last week's close and demand is active. The general action in the market this week indicates that the strike among coal men will have no material effect in the livestock trade. Local packers are well supplied with fuel and in an emergency are equipped to use oil.

Receipts this week at Kansas City were 23,700 cattle, 3,250 calves, 35,100 hogs and 32,200 sheep, compared with 29,500 cattle, 3,800 calves, 34,400 hogs, and 34,200 sheep last week, and 33,800 cattle, 3,300 calves, 41,350 hogs, and 24,850 sheep a year ago.

## Beef Cattle Go Up 40 Cents

The decline in cattle last week together with recent liberal marketing of fat cattle cut down receipts this week. The market opened the week strong to 25 cents higher and closed 25 to 40 cents up. Trade was active thruout and the gain represents a full recovery of last week's decline. The percentage of good yearling steers offered this week was larger than for some time past and demand, owing to warmer weather, has increased accordingly. Prime yearlings sold up to \$8.50. Cows and heifers

were 15 to 35 cents higher. Heifers sold up to \$8.25. Veal calves were 50 cents higher.

Demand for good stockers and feeders suitable for summer grazing was active at 35 to 50 cents higher prices. Fleshy feeders sold slowly and made no material advance in prices. Demand on grazing accounts will continue large.

## Top for Hogs is \$10.30

Demand for hogs this week showed increased urgency and prices rose steadily closing with a 30 to 40 cent net advance. Today the market was at the highest point of the week, top \$10.30 and bulk of sales \$10.10 to \$10.25. Most of last week quotations were under the \$10 level and after Monday all the good grades sold at \$10 and up. Pigs sold at \$9 to \$10.25. Receipts were materially short of requirements.

In the first three days of the week sheep and lamb prices rose 50 cents, and on Wednesday clipped lambs sold up to \$13.80 and woolled lambs up to \$16. A good many Texas clipped wethers sold at \$9.25 to \$9.50. Closing quotations were about 25 cents under the high point Wednesday.

## Horses and Mules

Demand for horses and mules was fairly active with prices strong this week. Receipts were light. Quality was good. Plain kinds sold, slowly.

The following quotations on horses are reported at Kansas City: Drafters weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$160 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$100; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 to \$200; medium to good drivers, \$60 to \$100; medium Southerners, \$50 to \$75; common Southerners, \$20 to \$45; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

The following prices are quoted on good work mules, 4 to 7 years old: Mules, 13½ to 14 hands high, \$25 to \$85; 14 to 14½ hands high, \$50 to \$85; 15 to 15½ hands high, \$85 to \$125; 15½ to 16 hands high, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$175.

## Hides and Wool

The following sales of hides are reported at Kansas City: No. 1 green salted hides, 7c; No. 2 hides, 6c; side brands, 4c; bulls, 4c; green glue, 3c; dry flint 8 to 10c; horse hides, \$2.25 to \$2.75; pony hides, \$1 to \$1.50. This week the wool market is quiet owing to labor troubles at mills, but the moderate demands maintained for scoured and pulled wools has helped to overcome absolute stagnation. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool: Bright medium wool, 21 to 23c; dark medium, 18 to 20c; light fine, 20 to 22c; heavy fine, 15 to 18c; light fine Colorado and New Mexico wool, 20 to 25c.

## Dairy and Poultry

The following prices are reported at Kansas City for poultry and poultry products:

Eggs—Firsts, 20½c a dozen; seconds, 17c; selected case lots, 26c; Southern eggs, 1 cent discount.

Live Poultry—Hens, 24c; springs, 40c; roosters, 12c; capons, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 34c; old toms, 31c; geese, 13c; ducks, 25c.

The following quotations are given on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 39c; packing butter, 16c; butterfat, 30c; Longhorn cheese, 20c; Brick cheese, 17½c; Twins, 18½c; Prints, 20c; Imported Roquefort, 69c; Limburger, 25c; New York Cheddars, 24c; New York Daisies, 25c; Swiss, 36½c.

## Grain Markets Show Advances

During the last week the wheat market has been quite irregular but the market closed with small net changes and with gains of ¼ to ½ cent for the week while July and September prices showed advances of 3 to 3½ cents.

The condition of the new wheat crop according to Government estimate is 78.4 per cent as compared with 76 per cent in December and 84.3 per cent for April in a 10-year average. In Kansas the condition is only 65 per cent, in Oklahoma 64 per cent, in Texas 57 per cent. The area sown in the United States to wheat last fall was 44,293,000 acres as compared with 42,702,000 acres that were harvested in 1921. The abandoned acreage will not be reported until next month, but it has been variously estimated at 7 to 10 per cent of the total area planted.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were 5,370,000 bushels as compared with 4,904,000 bushels the previous week, and 4,512,000 bushels a year ago. The foreign demand was somewhat dull.

Export demand for corn was active and sales of approximately 3½ million bushels were reported which added to previous sales made a total export of 4,401,000 bushels as compared with 3,661,000 bushels the preceding week and 1,893,000 bushels at this time last year. Corn futures at the close of the market showed gains of approximately 1 cent.

Oats futures made somewhat larger gains than corn and showed advances of 1 cent to 1½ cents.

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City: May wheat, \$1.18½; July wheat, \$1.12½; September wheat, \$1.06½; May corn, 52½c; July corn, 50½c; September corn, 50½c; May oats, 53½c; July oats, 53½c.

Prices for cash grain in Kansas City show advances of 1 cent to 2 cents. (Continued on Page 37)

## Present Agriculture in Europe

**A**N INSTRUCTIVE letter from Prof. A. E. Taylor on the condition of agriculture in Europe is printed by the National City Bank of New York, disagreeing with the latter authority's optimistic statement that "in Europe outside of Russia agriculture will be back in 1922 almost to normal activity." In printing the letter the National City Bank remarks that "this statement was made with particular reference to grains, but we are glad to have the opportunity of giving the opinion of so well informed an observer as Prof. Taylor."

As the Leland Stanford professor surveyed agricultural and nutritional conditions in Europe in 1920-21 for the American Relief Administration and has since kept in close touch with Government reports in every European country, his opinion is valuable.

European countries, he reports, are maintaining the high ratio of grain milling which was practiced by this country also during the war, extracting 85 to 90 per cent of wheat for flour in place of 72 per cent and 76 per cent for rye before the war. "This means that much less quantities of bread grains are required to produce a certain bread ration. It means also that domesticated animals are deprived of the corresponding amount of mill feed." While the count of animals is gradually being restored, yet "lack of purchasing power prevents Europe from importing a volume of feeding stuffs necessary to bring the productivity of every animal, in edible products, up to the pre-war level. The average milk cow and the average slaughtered steer and pig in Europe yields much less in weighed products than before the war, and this will not be restored in 1922. The production of bread grains will be restored in 1922, barring crop failure."

Prof. Taylor points out that the purchasing power of wheat is falling faster in Europe than it is rising in this country. While he thinks that an equilibrium between agricultural and other products in price will be reached in 1922, it will not reach the normal level at that time.

Europe is evidently still on a relatively low diet both of bread and meats, but as the price of wheat falls from the former high European level, milling will tend to return to normal ratio, with more available feed for animals and improvement in animal weights, affording more meat products at lower price levels than we have had heretofore.



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FINE large eastern Kansas farm; well imp. Particulars write H. Millar, Garnett, Kan.

80 ACRES, 5 miles town, good improvements. \$5,000. Trades a specialty. Franklin Co. Investment Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LARGE NUMBER IMPROVED FARMS, \$50 and \$75 acre. Bargains in residence and business properties. C. F. Beard, Parsons, Kan.

320 ACRES, Grant county on Santa Fe building from here. \$20 acre. Near new station. Terms. John D. Jones, Satanta, Kan.

160 ACRES in Kearney county, all level. \$17.50 per acre. Terms. Take in good used car. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

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80 ACRES, 5 miles Ottawa; all tillable; 2-room house; barn; well located. Must sell. \$6,500. Easy terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 5 miles south of Solomon. Good imp. 10 acres oats. 100 acres wheat, all goes. Price \$100 an acre. Georgia E. Baker, Route 2, Box 15, Solomon, Kansas.

480 ACRE fine wheat farm, special bargain, improved, near depot, elevators, county seat and high school, \$46.66 per acre. J. S. Dawson, Topeka, Kansas.

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480 ACRE FARM, best in Sherman Co. 6 r. house, sheds and stable. 300 a. cultivated. 8 mi. due north Goodland. For sale by owner, Mrs. Stella B. Grieger, Goodland, Kansas.

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Nine quarters in Stanton and Morton counties, \$12 per acre, \$500 a quarter cash, terms on balance. We have ranches ranging from 160 to 4,000 acres. Write or call on us. Wing & Meade, Dodge City, Kansas.

800 ACRES LAND AND 84 HEAD CATTLE at public sale 9 miles south and 8 miles west of Garden City, Kan., 11 miles south Holcomb, Tuesday, April 18, 10 A. M. 563 acres improved, \$500 down, \$500 6 mo. Balance 5 equal payments 6%. Bargain. 282 acres, \$1,000 down, \$500 6 mo., balance 5 equal payments 6%. L. S. and Bessie Bartholomew, Garden City, Kan. Kibby & Burnside, Auctioneers.

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COLORADO, 480 acres, bargain. Write owner, John B. Fried, Jamestown, No. Dakota.

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TRADE east Kansas farms for west Kansas land. Rafter Mtg. Co., Holton, Kansas.

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EXCHANGE—County store, stock of goods, residence and store building. Also 320 a. of wheat land 3 miles from Selkirk. All clear. Desire good suburban or residential property. Roscoe Franklin, Selkirk, Kansas.

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#### TO THE INVESTOR

We have some bargains in farms, ranches and income property for sale and exchange. If you have something for exchange tell us your wants. Also have grocery stores, confectioneries and other small business propositions for sale. If you are in the market for anything get in touch with us. Hemphill Land Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

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FREE LAND—For homestead information send self-addressed stamped envelope to Fred W. Bray, Medicine Bow, Wyoming.

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WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. Mrs. W. Booth, Hilpark, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

I WANT FARMS and lands for cash buyers. Will deal with the owners only. R. A. McNow, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SMALL FARM WANTED—If you have a good low priced farm for sale or exchange write me at once with full description and lowest price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Ark.

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

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WANT TO RENT—160 acres for 3 or 5 years on cash or grain rent. Possession March 1, 1923. August Huber, Arrington, Kansas.

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At Farm 15 Miles Southeast of Wichita, Kan., Thursday, May 4

35 sows and gilts and 5 boars. MASTERPIECE WONDER 2ND, by Masterpiece Wonder out of Big Maid, (a linebred Grandmaster boar) REX KING by Joe's Rex Americus out of Queen Forrest 4th, and T'S MASTERPIECE by Masterpiece out of Miss Pacemaker are the sires to which most of the females are bred.

**GILT ATTRACTIONS**—1 by King Pin out of Belle Orange. (King Pin is by Fashion-Piece, a littermate of the \$17,200 Fashion Girl.) 2 by Masterpiece out of Miss Pacemaker by Checktaker (Giant and Grandmaster breeding combined). These gilts won 1st and junior championship at a number of recent hog shows. 1 by The Joker out of a dam by The Yank, 1 by Masterpiece Wonder, 2 by Masterpiece Wonder 2nd, 1 by Fashion Liberator bred to T's Joker, 4 by Joe's Rex Americus, 1 by The Yank, 6 by W's Yank out of a daughter of Big Maid, 3 by J's Constructor out of Big Maid, 2 by Rex Americus, etc. ALL TO FARROW IN MAY AND JUNE. 10 tried sows, some with pigs at side sell.

**SPRING BOARS**—One each by W's Yank out of Big Maid 5th, by Masterpiece out of Miss Pacemaker, by The Yank out of a granddaughter of Nemo S., by M's Great Jones out of a Morton's Giant dam, and by Joe's Rex Americus. One of the herd sires as well as a number of the females to be sold are out of BIG MAID, one of the best breeding Poland sows in the southwest. The Tucker Poland herd is one of the best in Kansas and the southwest and this production sale provides opportunity for one to get excellent purebred sows and gilts that farrow in May or June when weather conditions insure a high percentage of the pigs. Write today for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter. Address

Joe Tucker, 140 South Belmont Ave., Wichita, Kansas  
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Stock of all ages. The best blood lines.  
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Big type and English. C. W. Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kan.

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as good as grows, by Grand Champions at Southern State shows, 2 to 7 yrs. old, 15 to 16 bands high, 9 to 10 inch bone used in our stables last season, can show colts. Few Belgian and Percheron Stallions. This stock must be sold in next 60 days. We have what we advertise. Can ship over Santa Fe, Mo. Pac. and Frisco.

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All registered. Priced from \$200 to \$500. Some broke to harness. Blacks and greys. No better breeding or individuals. Included in this offering are the 3d and 4th prize winners in the aged stallion class at the last Kansas National, Wichita, Kan. Briggs or Emmett Creek Sta. on the A. V. I. R. between Wichita, Hutchinson and Newton, Kan.

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Big heavy bone, black jacks, 15 and 16 1/2 hands, weight up to 1200 pounds, 3 to 5 years old. Guaranteed. We have colts to show you. High class Percheron mares and fillies and young stallions.

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7 reg. jacks (own raising). Colts and mules to show, very choice stock with size and weight, desirable ages, dark colors.

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For sale or trade, wt. 1800 lbs., sure breeder. Will accept good note. Wm. Littlefield, St. Marys, Kansas

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For sale, three blacks and 1 bay from 2 to 3 years old. Price \$150 each. C. E. Whittlessey, Mound Valley, Kan.

## Belgian Horses For Sale

At Public Auction

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14 head Registered Stallions and Mares. Fine individuals and the best of breeding. Owned by the J. B. Yelton Estate. For particulars and catalog, address

Lloyd R. Yelton, Kincaid, Anderson County, Kansas



## Veterinary Answers

BY DR. R. R. DYKSTRA

### Coffin Joint Lameness Incurable

I have a mare 9 years old which has been lame in the right front leg for the last three years and this summer the left leg got the same way. The lameness is in the lower joint but there is no swelling. I have tried all kinds of liniments and all kinds of shoes but she is getting worse. I have not worked her for two years. She is perfectly healthy otherwise.

Missoula, Mont.

It is impossible to state positively the nature of the lameness affecting your horse, because you submit no symptoms. There is a strong possibility, however, that it is coffin joint disease. The coffin joint is situated within the hoof and therefore cannot be reached by any form of treatment. This disease shows a decided tendency to affect first one foot and then the other. An important symptom of the disease is that the animal almost always stands with the affected foot considerably advanced beyond the sound one. This symptom is also observed in other forms of lameness and therefore not exactly peculiar to coffin joint disease. If there is a competent graduate veterinarian in your vicinity, I would suggest that you ask him to examine your animal.

### Cat With Sore Eyes

I hope you will pardon me for asking such, as it may appear to you, trivial questions, but it's a near-tragedy with the children. Their kitty has something wrong with its eyes. Recently one eye became slightly inflamed, and was slightly swollen and much matter appeared in its eye, especially after it had been sleeping. Then the eye seemed to get better, and the other eye was soon in the same condition. Now they are both in that condition. The kitten scratches the side of its head very much.

J. C. WHITESCARVER.

Galena, Kan.

I am inclined to believe that your kitten is simply affected with an infection of the eyes and that it may be quite readily handled if the eyes are washed out a few times a day with a small pledget of cotton saturated with a solution consisting of a heaping teaspoonful of chemically pure boric acid in a cup of soft water.

Of course, there is a possibility that it is mange, which is due to a small parasite, but in that event the disease will spread to other parts of the head.

### Lame Horse

I have been reading your information on lame stock. I have a horse that has been lame for about five months and I never knew what ailed her till lately. I am convinced she is stifled and wish to know whether it can be cured now.

LEE DOVEL.

I do not understand just what the trouble is with your horse. You state that the animal is "stifled," but that term is ordinarily applied by horsemen to one of several distinct conditions. It may be applied to chronic inflammation and thickening of the stifle joint, a disease that produces an incurable lameness. It is also applied to upward dislocation of the stifle causing the animal to hold its leg stiffly backward and the animal cannot advance it without dislocation of the stifle, this condition being characterized by inability of the affected limb to support bodily weight. I would suggest that you have a local veterinarian examine the animal immediately.

### Infected Udder

I have a cow apparently in a healthy condition and she is a heavy milker. The milk when separated leaves a deposit on the disk and inner side of the bowl. This deposit when washed with soap or washing powder becomes slimy or much like the white of an egg. The milk has no offensive odor and appears all right. The cows were tested for tuberculosis some time ago. Do you think the trouble of a local nature? If so, what treatment would you advise? Sometimes there is more of the deposit than at other times.

Newton, Kan.

I am satisfied that this cow is affected with a slight infection of the udder. I would recommend that the animal be given once daily as a drench a mixture consisting of 1/2 ounce of formalin in 1 quart of water. This treatment should be continued for 10 days.

### Lambs With Lameness

Can you tell me what is wrong with my lambs? They get lame, their legs seem to be stiff, and keep getting worse until they can't get up and when helped up they cannot control the movements of their legs.

Walton, Kan.

It is absolutely impossible to state positively what the trouble is with these lambs, because stiffness is observed in a large variety of diseases. However, when lambs are docked and frequently if the operation is not prop-

erly performed, tetanus sets in a few days after the operation.

Tetanus is usually spoken of as "lockjaw," altho that is really not a correct name because locking of the jaws is not always present as a symptom. If these lambs have been recently docked, I am satisfied that this is the cause of the trouble.

Very little can be done for those that are already diseased. The scab that has formed over the stump of the tail should be removed and painted two or three times daily with pure tincture of iodine. In the future when docking lambs, the stump immediately after the operation should be painted with pure tincture of iodine, or, some stock men make it a practice of searing the stump with a hot iron. The latter sterilizes the wound and also controls the bleeding.

### Various Diseases

Can you tell me what I can do for my horse and cow? I have a gray horse 8 years old, that is about blind. There is a thin scum over both eyes.

My cow is about 2 years old and she is lame in the left front foot. One side of her toe is crooked over the other one. Can I cut it off, or do something to stop the lameness?

Cunningham, Kan.

It is rather difficult to outline treatment for the blindness of your horse, because the symptoms given are not very complete. You might treat this animal by blowing into her eyes twice a week, as much calomel as can be held on the point of the blade of a pocket knife. You should be careful in doing this not to inhale or swallow any of the drug yourself, because it is more or less poisonous.

If the cow's hoofs are overgrown, a part of it may of course be cut off, but I cannot at this distance tell you how much to cut off, because it will vary considerably in different cases and you will simply have to use your own judgment in this matter.

### Heaves in Horses

I have some mares suffering with heaves. Can you give me a cure?

Mankato, Kan.

H. C. SIEMON.

Heaves in horses is an incurable disease. We have found, however, that the condition of the animals may be much improved by the administration of certain drugs. When the use of the drug is discontinued, the symptoms will be as bad as ever. The drug I have reference to consists of 2 drams of arsenic trioxide mixed with 2 ounces of bicarbonate of soda. This mixture is to be given divided into 12 powders and a horse of average size should receive one powder daily mixed with the feed until six powders have been given. Then discontinue the treatment for a week, after which the remaining powders are given at the rate of one daily.

### Medicinal Herb

I have a medicinal herb which I grow for our own use. I have been contemplating selling it direct to the public. Will I have to get a trade mark recorded at the United States patent office?

No.

### Bulletins of Interest in April

Below is given a small list of Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars of general interest during April that we believe will prove of value to our readers. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Specify number and name and whether Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular.

Farmers' Bulletin 181, Pruning; 440, Spraying Peaches for the Control of Brown Rot and Curculio; 450, Some Facts About Malaria; 474, Use of Paint on the Farm; 609, Bird Houses and How to Build Them; 710, Bridge Grafting; 739, Cutworms—Control in Corn and Other Crops; 896, Rats and Mice; 932, Rodent Pests on the Farm; 948, The Rag Doll Seed Tester; 959, The Spotted Garden Slug; 975, The Control of European Foulbrood; 1045, Laying Out Field for Tractor Plowing; 1065, The Flat-Headed Apple Tree Borer; 1085, Hog Lice and Hog Mange; 1096, Frost and the Prevention of Damage from it; 1097, The Stable Fly; 1102, The Crow and Its Relation to Agriculture; 1109, Preserving Eggs; 1134, Castrating and Docking Lambs; 1175, Better Seed Corn; 1176, Root, Stalk, and Earworm Diseases of Corn.

Department Circular 36, Use of Poultry Club Products; 48, The Club Member's Home Vegetable Garden; 210, Dispersion of the Boll Weevil in 1921.

A monument is proposed in France to dogs that served in the World War.



### Will Show in P. C. Futurity

Thirty-five Kansas Poland China breeders had on March 24 made nominations for their futurity exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair to be held in Topeka. Following are the nominating breeders:

Homer Alkire, Belleville; J. E. Baker, Bendena; R. L. Barnes, Grenola; J. M. Barnett, Denison; Albert Braun, Centralia; Frank Braun, Centralia; Dan O. Cain, Beattie; Fred B. Caldwell Estate, Topeka; S. P. Chiles, Jefferson; Cline Bros., R. 4, Coffeyville; Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook; T. A. Corkill, Nortonville; Wayne Cunningham, Formoso; Thomas J. Dawe & Co., Troy; George Delfelder & Sons, Effingham; The Deming Ranch, Oswego; Dubach Bros., Wathena; E. E. Erhart, Stafford; J. W. Ferguson & Harry E. Ferguson, Wakarusa; Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena; R. W. Halford, Merriam; H. T. Hayman, Formoso; John D. Henry, Lecompton; Messrs. Hill & King, Topeka; Honeycutt Bros., Blue Rapids; J. C. Jordan, Savonburg; Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan; George Morton, Oxford; H. E. Myers, Gardner; C. L. Nevius & Sons, Chiles; F. Olivier & Sons, Danville; Schmitz Bros., Seneca; C. J. Sahlne, Turon; Stryker Bros., Fredonia; H. Y. Walter & Son, Bendena.

### The Kansas Farmer's Business

(Continued from Page 34)

Dark hard wheat was steady to 1 cent higher while Red wheat was practically unchanged.

The following quotations are given in Kansas City on cash grain: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.32 to \$1.49; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.31 to \$1.49; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.29 to \$1.47; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.18; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.22 to \$1.43; No. 2 hard, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.43; No. 3 hard, \$1.19 to \$1.42; No. 4 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.38; No. 5 hard, \$1.23; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.27 to \$1.29; No. 2 Red, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 3 Red, \$1.16 to \$1.21; No. 4 Red, \$1.08 to \$1.14; No. 5 Red, \$1.02 to \$1.06; No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.30.

Corn is in fair demand and is quoted unchanged to 1/2 cent higher. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: No. 2 White corn, 53 1/4c; No. 3 White, 53c; No. 4 White, 52 1/2c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 54 1/4c; No. 3 Yellow, 54c; No. 4 Yellow, 53 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn, 53c; No. 3 mixed, 52 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 51 1/2c to 52c.

The following sales of other grains are reported at Kansas City:

No. 2 White oats, 37 to 37 1/4c; No. 3 White, 35 to 36c; No. 4 White, 34 to 35c; No. mixed oats, 35 to 36c; No. 3 mixed, 32 to 34c; No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 37c; No. 3 Red, 32 to 35 1/2c; No. 4 Red, 30 to 33c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.18; No. 3 White, \$1.17; No. 4 White, \$1.16; No. 2 milo, \$1.27 to \$1.31; No. 3 milo, \$1.26 to \$1.30; No. 4 milo, \$1.23; No. 2 rye, 89 1/2 to 90c; No. 3 barley, 55c; No. 4 barley, 54c.

### Hay Market Advances 50 Cents

The hay market this week was somewhat stronger and advanced 50 cents a ton for most of the better grades. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Choice to fancy dairy alfalfa, \$26 to \$30 a ton; choice alfalfa, \$24 to \$25.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$22 to \$23.50; standard alfalfa, \$18.50 to \$21.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$15 to \$18; No. 3 alfalfa, \$12 to \$14.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$11.50 to \$13; No. 2 prairie, \$9.50 to \$11; No. 3 prairie, \$6.50 to \$9; packing hay, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 timothy hay, \$17 to \$18; standard timothy, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14 to \$15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$11 to \$13.50; light mixed clover hay, \$17 to \$17.50; No. 1 clover, \$14.50 to \$16.50; No. 2 clover, \$11 to \$14.

### Slight Changes in Millfeeds

At Kansas City only slight changes in prices of millfeeds are reported. The following quotations are given:

Linseed meal, \$57 to \$63 according to quantity; cottonseed meal and nut cake, \$53.50; cold pressed cottonseed cake, \$46; tankage, \$70; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$18 to \$21; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, \$20; No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed, \$18; corn chop, \$1.14 to \$1.16 a hundredweight; gray shorts, \$1.27 to \$1.35 a hundredweight; brown shorts, \$1.20 to \$1.25 a hundredweight.

### Seeds and Broomecorn

Not much change is noted in prices of seed and broomecorn. The following seed sales at Kansas City are reported: Alfalfa, \$11.50 to \$15; timothy, \$4.75

to \$5.50; clover, \$17 to \$21; bluegrass, \$30 to \$50; German millet, \$1.10 to \$1.40; Siberian millet, \$1.15 to \$1.25; cane, \$1 to \$1.35; Sudan grass, \$2.85 to \$3.25; flaxseed \$2 to \$2.02.

The following quotations on broomecorn are reported at Kansas City:

Fancy whisk brush, \$275 a ton; fancy hurl, \$250; choice Standard, \$180 to \$220; medium Standard, \$140 to \$180; medium Oklahoma Dwarf, \$130 to \$160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$110 to \$130; common stained Oklahoma Dwarf, \$70 to \$90; badly damaged Oklahoma Dwarf, \$50 to \$70.

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Shorthorn Cattle

Apr. 20—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan. D. L. Dawdy, sale manager, Arrington, Kan.  
Apr. 21—W. H. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Apr. 25—Coffey Co. Shorthorn-Cattle Breeders' Ass'n, Burlington, Kan. C. H. White, Mgr., Burlington, Kan.  
Apr. 27—H. W. Estes, Sitka, Kan.  
May 5—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas.  
May 9—Ruben Harshberger, Humboldt, Neb.  
May 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory sale manager, Concordia, Kan.  
May 16—T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kan.  
May 18—Atchison county breeders at the K. G. Gistad farm, Lancaster, Kan. Harry Gistad, Lancaster, and A. W. Sholz, Huron, Kan., sale mgrs.

#### Holstein Cattle

June 8-9-10—National Holstein-Friesian Assn. sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

#### Hereford Cattle

April 25—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, Blue Rapids, Kan. J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., sale manager.  
May 4—Johnson County Hereford Breeders' Association, R. L. Whitsett, Holden, Mo., Sec'y.  
May 8—Consignment sale, livestock judging pavilion, Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. B. M. Anderson, sale manager, Manhattan, Kan.  
May 11—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan. Sale at stock yards, Denver, Colo.

#### Polled Shorthorn Cattle

May 2—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

#### Belgian Horses

Apr. 22—J. B. Yelton Estate, Kincaid, Kan.

#### Poland China Hogs

Apr. 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
May 4—Joe Tucker, 140 S. Belmont Ave., Wichita, Kan.

#### Duroc Jersey Hogs

Apr. 22—H. T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.  
Apr. 26—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
May 4—Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association. Sale at fair grounds, O. H. Doerschlag, Topeka, Sale Mgr.  
Aug. 25—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.  
Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.

### Field Notes

J. P. Springer of Garrison, Kan., is starting his Shorthorn advertisement in this issue. He is offering bulls thirteen months old by Missie's Standard by Missie's Last and is offering them at very reasonable prices.—Advertisement.

#### Turkey Creek Holstein Farm

Turkey Creek Farm Holsteins, Colorado Springs, Colo., are among the most fashionably bred of any to be found anywhere. Spencer Penrose, one of the wealthy men of Colorado, owns the herd and Chas. C. Wilson, formerly a Kansas boy and a thoro Holstein man, is in full charge of the herd. He is making just ordinary prices on young bulls that should sell for several times what he is asking for them. But these young bulls must be sold to make room and they will be sold at bargain prices. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write him for full descriptions. The price is quoted in the advertisement. You can buy the best here for the ordinary price.—Advertisement.

#### W. H. Graner's Shorthorn Sale

W. H. Graner, Atchison, Kan., is a well known stock raiser and farmer of Atchison county. For years he has bred registered Shorthorns on his Atchison county farms. Every spring he sells the surplus at auction at his farm one mile north of Lancaster, Kan., April 21, the day following the northeast Kansas Shorthorn sale at Hiawatha he will sell an offering of registered Shorthorns, mostly calves, both females and bulls. These young Shorthorns are largely yearlings and it will be a good place for calf club buyers. W. H. Graner is well known in northeast Kansas as a reliable breeder. The sale is next Friday at the farm one mile north of Lancaster.—Advertisement.

#### W. H. Hilbert's Durocs

W. H. Hilbert, Cornland, Kan., writes that he has had unusual luck with his spring crop of Duroc Jersey pigs. He reports 120 pigs and says this is the largest number he has ever raised and that they are the best he has ever raised. A majority of the spring crop is by Buster Pathfinder, a son of Great Pathfinder, and they are showing up nicely. Others are by Orion Sensation, a litter brother to Great Orion Sensation. One of his sows, a daughter of Mammoth Sensation Jr., farrowed 19 pigs this spring, nine gilts and 10 boars. This litter is by Buster Pathfinder. Last fall she farrowed 17 and 15 of them were gilts. They were by Sensation Leader. That makes 36 pigs in her fall and spring litters. Who can beat it? Mr. Hilbert is one of the good reliable breeders of Duroc Jerseys in northeast Kansas.—Advertisement.

#### C. G. Cochran & Sons' Hereford Sale

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan., are extensive breeders of Hereford cattle and their herd of registered Herefords now numbers over 1,000 head, all on their big ranch at Hays. On May 11 they will sell in the livestock sale pavilion at Denver, Colo., 150 bulls from this herd that affords a rare opportunity for the breeder or ranchman in Kansas or Colorado that needs one bull or a larger number to make selections from the 150 head, all of splendid individuality and bred as well as any in the land. There is not a better lot of bulls to be sold this spring than the 150 head that the Cochrans will sell on May 11 at Denver. The sale will

## Big Hog Sale Laptad Stock Farm 19th Auction Wednesday, April 26, 1922

GROWER OF CERTIFIED SEEDS  
"Kanota" Oats all Sold  
"Kanred" Wheat in season  
Kan. Crop Improvement Association,  
Fred G. Laptad, Pres.

PURE SEED CORN  
Laptad's 90 day Red, \$2.00  
Beld's Yellow Dent, \$1.50  
Improved Yellow \$1.00

### 60 Head of Polands and Durocs

Boars, gilts and Tried sows. All cholera immune. New and popular blood lines. Send for catalog.

**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Rule, Crews, & McCulloch.

## Last Duroc Sale of the Season Rule and Woodhief Sell 58 Durocs Ottawa, Kansas, Saturday, April 22

8 bred spring gilts, 30 fall gilts, 20 fall boars. Most of the spring gilts are bred to or sired by Wonder Sensation by Major Sensation, 1919 world's junior champion, and Great Wonder's Pathfinder. Some are bred to a son of Uneeda Orion Sensation, 1921 Nebraska grand champion and world's junior champion. Fall gilts and boars farrowed in September. Same breeding as bred gilts.

**SPECIAL**—Some gilts are out of dams by Climax Sensation by Great Sensation, some out of a daughter of Pathfinder, some by a sire out of Littermate of Pathfinder, and some fall boars are by Pathmaster out of a daughter of Pathfinder. Everything immuned. Your last opportunity this spring to buy good, well bred Durocs at auction. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

**Rule & Woodhief, Ottawa, Kan.**

Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter, Auct., H. L. Burgess, Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

#### DUROC JERSEY HOGS

### Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Victory Sensation 3rd gilts bred to Sensation Boy for April farrow. Cracking fall boars and gilts by this same champion sire. Write or better still come and see these Durocs.  
**B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS**

#### Shepherd Calls a Halt

No bred sows and gilts for sale at this time. Offering fall boars by Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. Good ones. Write us.  
**G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

#### Valley Spring Durocs

Sensations, Pathfinders, Orions. Boars all sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars. Immunized, pedigree furnished, guaranteed breeders. Year's time if desired.  
**E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne Co.**

#### HERD BOAR PROSPECTS

All ages. Priced right. Shipped on approval. By Greatest Sensation, half brother to 1921 Topeka champion, and Waltmeyer's Giant by Mahaska Wonder. Also BRED SOWS AND GILTS.  
**W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS**

#### DUROCS

No bred sows or gilts at this time. Twenty fall gilts open. Ten fall boars. Eight spring yearling boars. All good ones.  
**D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS**

#### FALL BOARS

Great Wonder's and Orion Cherry King's. Priced right. **S. D. SHAW, WILLIAMSBURG, Kan.**

#### Duroc Boars \$20.00 to \$25.00

150 to 200 lbs. Well bred good bone and length. Order from this advertisement direct and I will ship you a good pig. **J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, Kan.**

#### Durocs \$20 to \$30

Boars ready for service. Fall pigs, either sex, not related, by Hurder, Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. **E. C. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

#### Stadt's O. K. Strain of Durocs

Fall boars by Wonder's Giant I Am. Our motto, "Size with Quality." **J. F. Stadt & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.**

#### Fall Boars and Gilts by Jack's Great Orion

Booking orders for spring pigs by Orion, the Great. **Std Replote, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

#### WEANLING DUROCS FOR SALE

By Major Sensation Col. Grand Master and other good sires. At prices any farmer can afford to pay.  
**Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas**

#### SEPT. BOARS BY GREAT PATHFINDER, 1920

Kansas grand champion, and Long Pathfinder by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Out of good dams. Priced reasonably. **E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.**

#### EARLY FALL BOARS, IMMUNED

Orion, Pathfinder, Col. breeding. Priced right. **L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kansas.**

#### BERKSHIRE HOGS

#### Private Sale Purebred Berkshire Swine

Bred gilts, 6 yearling boars, 40 weaned pigs. Also Holstein-Friesian young cows, second calves by side, and springers to calf soon.  
**UNIVERSITY BERKSHIRE FARM,  
John D. Wynn, Owner, R. 4, Lawrence, Kan.**

When writing advertisers mention this paper

#### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

**Chester White Bred Gilts**  
and young boars. **Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan.**

#### 140 O. I. C. PIGS

large smooth type. **Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.**

#### BRED SOWS AND FALL BOARS

Bred sows for April and May farrow by Alfalfa Model, bred to Wiemers' Choice, grandson of junior champion, Nebraska State Fair 1918. Fall boars by Alfalfa Model and Chief Justice 2nd, August and September farrow. Immunized. Will ship on approval.  
**Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Nebraska.**

#### FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 POUNDS

Sired by prize winners, \$35 and up. Shipped on approval. **Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb.**

#### JERSEY CATTLE

### HILLCROFT FARMS JERSEYS

Imported and Register of Merit Jerseys. Choice bull calves for sale. Also registered Durocs.  
**M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, Mo.**

#### High Class Registered Jersey Cows

Exceptional values, young cows 2 to 3 yrs. Some have large register of merit records. Others on test now. Many state Fair winners. Also some good young bulls 3 to 18 mos. old. Inspection invited.  
**E. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KANSAS**

#### YEARLING JERSEY BULL

For Sale: Just one, exceptionally fine, sired by R. A. Gilliland's Herd Bull out of Register of Merit dam whose blood we bought of John Deere in 1880.  
**SYDNEY S. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

#### Jersey Bulls, Hood Farm Breeding

For sale. **Anderson Blue, Oak Hill, Kansas.**

#### Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

#### SYLVIA JERSEY RANCH, SYLVIA, KAN.

Herd Federal accredited. Heifers and young cows. Also bull calves from Reg. of Merit dams.

#### FEDERAL ACCREDITED JERSEY BULLS

Serviceable age. R. M. dams, prize winning sires. **A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas.**

#### REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

February to two-year-olds. Priced to sell.  
**O. W. Fishburn, Haven, Kansas**

#### ANOTHER BULL OF SERVICEABLE AGE

Sired by Bosnian's Golden Boy.  
**W. R. Linton, Denton, Kansas**

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### Purebred Holstein Bulls

Yearling grandsons of King Segis Pontiac, nicely marked, smooth, large framed, and from heavy milking cows, also some 6 to 8 months old. Government inspected and priced to sell quickly. **VALLEY VIEW STOCK FARM, J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan., Route 2.**

#### Columbine Segis Ormsby Fobes

Born Aug. 7, 1921. Almost white; sire, the grand champion, Sir Pierette Ormsby Fobes. Dam, Columbine Segis Pontiac, butter at 2 yr. 1 mo. 15.31 lbs., butter, 365 days, 519.16 lbs. Price \$125. **Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Turkey Creek Farm, Colorado Spgs, Colo.**

#### HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks

old, 31-32nds pure, \$25 ea. shipped C.O.D. Reg. Holstein bull calves \$45. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

#### TWO HOLSTEIN SERVICE BULLS

Sires dam 38.93. Dam 26 and 21 lbs. butter. **G. Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kansas**



## Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Ass'n Sale

The promised Hereford calf sale is here.

### 54 Calf Selections

Nothing over 16 months old in this quality calf sale. In the association sale pavilion,

**Blue Rapids, Kan., April 25**

Buy young cattle and get ready for good times. These well known members are the consignors:

Geo. Miller, Blue Rapids  
Henry Sedlacek, Marysville  
Frank Sedlacek, Marysville  
Ray and Warden Dudley, Glen Elder

Frank Boyer, Oketo  
M. A. Pecinka, Bremen  
Tom O'Shea, Blaine  
C. G. Steele, Barnes  
U. S. Gypsum Co., Blue Rapids  
J. H. Miller, Woodston  
Sedlacek Bros., Bremen  
Beckett & Warren, Hiawatha  
C. W. Kolterman, Onaga  
E. G. Hemmerling, Woodston.

For catalogs which are now ready, address

**Col. J. A. Howell, Sale Mgr., Marietta, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, and others.

**J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.**

## Western Kansas Bulls

100 Hereford bulls, yearlings and two years old.

50 Shorthorn bulls, same ages. Part of them at Fort Collins, Colo., and the rest at the home ranch Hays, Kan. Write at once for descriptions and prices.

**C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, HAYS, KAN.**

### POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

#### 20 Reg. Polled Hereford Bulls

and 20 one and two-year-old heifers for sale. If you need a herd bull don't fail to see this herd.

**E. H. LANGHOFER, HERINGTON, KAN.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE

## Dispersal Sale

### 30 Registered Red Polls

Consisting of twelve cows, nine spring calves, five yearling bulls, three yearling heifers, one herd bull. Get your start now. This is the entire dairy herd of the late I. W. Poulton and will be sold at the farm one and one-half miles northwest of Turon, Kansas, Wednesday, April 19.

**Mrs. I. W. Poulton, Turon, Kansas**

## Fort Larned Ranch

12 coming two Red Polled Bulls which must be sold immediately. Write for prices.

**E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Frizell, Kan.**

### 10 RED POLLED BULLS

Priced \$75 to \$100. First check gets choice. Guaranteed breeders. Will price few cows and heifers reasonable. **R. C. Brownlee, Holden, Mo.**

### Choice Red Polled Bulls and Females

All ages. From our accredited herd. Shipped on approval. **Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb.**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.  
**Halloran & 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.**

When writing advertisers mention this paper

be advertised in the Mail and Breeze next week and the catalogs are now being compiled and will be ready for mailing by the time you read this. You should address, C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan., for your copy at once. Watch the Mail and Breeze next week for the advertisement.—Advertisement.

### Clyde Miller's Polled Shorthorns

In the recent Shorthorn sales at South Omaha, Neb., a young bull (Polled) bred and consigned by Clyde W. Miller of the Miller Stock Farms, Mahaska, Kan., sold for \$725, going to Joseph Scherchigt, Yankton, South Dakota. He was purchased to head this herd noted for its good females. Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, Kan., is one of the coming breeders of Polled Shorthorns and his herd, while not large, is a good one.—Advertisement.

### Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Association

R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan., secretary of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association, requests that every member of this growing association consider himself a committee of one to bring a new membership to the annual association meeting at Concordia, Kan., May 10. "Bob" says bring him along to the meeting and sale and let him get acquainted with the other breeders but if he can't possibly get him to give you \$2 which pays him up for one year. It is planned to make this the best meeting the association ever held. E. A. Cory, sales manager and a real booster for good Shorthorns and for the Northwest Shorthorn association in particular, says that while the sale will not be as large in numbers as usual it will be an offering that will be right in line with the association's slogan, better cattle in each succeeding sale. Anyway it is an annual sale and if you are interested in Shorthorns you should attend and go the evening before for the big banquet which the business men of Concordia give in honor of the visiting Shorthorn breeders and their friends. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Sale

The Northeast Kansas Shorthorn association sale at Hiawatha, Kan., is next Thursday, April 20. It will be held in the Scott & Dickinson sale pavilion at that place. An offering of 32 selections of cataloged and ready for the sale. Sale Manager Dawdy says this offering is one that is capable of going out and doing good missionary work for the Shorthorn breed. Among the bulls offered are individuals that are outstanding as individuals and up to date in fashionable blood lines. Some are plainer but all are of real merit and selections from some of the best herds in the country. There are Scotch females in this sale worthy of place in any herd. It is the annual spring sale of this association and while the number is not large it is more than made up for in good cattle. The Northeast Kansas Shorthorn association is an institution devoted to better and more Shorthorns. Not a breeder consigning cares to sell the kind of cattle he is selling in this sale but in order to make the annual spring sale someone must consign and each consignor feels the importance of consigning good cattle or none. If you have not already written for the catalog you still have time by writing today. The sale is next Thursday at Hiawatha, Kan. For the catalog you should address, D. L. Dawdy, association sale manager, Arrington, Kan.—Advertisement.

### North Kansas Hereford Sale

The North Kansas Hereford association calf sale, 54 selections from 14 herds of this well known association, is advertised in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. The date is Tuesday, April 25, in the sale pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan. Col. J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., is the association sale manager and you should write to him at once at that address for your copy of the sale catalog which is all ready to mail. You will get it promptly upon sending your address to Col. Howell. Northern Kansas Hereford breeders are pretty well known because of the outstanding herd bulls and breeding cows to be found in their herds. The 14 consignors to this sale have made selections from their herds of calves (nothing over 16 months) that will prove a credit to any Hereford association in the country. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and write at once for the sale catalog. The young Herefords in this sale are the kind that will put any man or boy in the Hereford business right if he will only buy them and take care of them. The average breeder does not like to sell calves of this kind but prefers to grow them out but when a calf sale was planned the 14 breeders offered the kind that would be a credit to the association and it is the surest thing in the world that they will make plenty of money for those who are fortunate enough to secure them. Get the catalog and go to the sale and buy calves.—Advertisement.

### J. R. Huston's Poland China Sale

J. R. Huston, Gem, Kan., breeder of mammoth type Poland Chinas and Hereford cattle, is selling a draft of Poland China bred sows in the sale pavilion, Colby, Kan., Tuesday, May 2. He is selling 30 head and most of them are by the big herd boar, King Dick Wonder 12389, a 900 pound boar at 31 months old and in breeding condition. He has a 12 inch bone and was sired by Dick Wonder 91330, a grand champion boar for three years. This boar will be on exhibition sale day in the sale pavilion at Colby, Kan., where the sale is to be held. A few will be bred to Thomas 421103 by Col. Jack and bred and owned by H. O. Linhardt. Most of the sows are bred to Wonder Timm 124447 from the C. F. Behrent herd at Ononoke; others to Designer 123893 by Grand Giant, a prize winner at Hutchinson last fall; a few are bred to Bow Picture Darkness by King Dick Wonder. It is Mr. Huston's plan to hold these sales semi-annually and in this sale he is selling a mighty choice lot of young sows of the best of blood lines and bred to real herd boars. The catalog is ready to mail and you should address J. R. Huston, Gem, Kan., for it at once. Remember the sale is held in the sale pavilion at Colby, Kan., because of the better railroad facilities and better hotel accommodations. The sale will be held rain or shine as the sale pavilion there is one of the best in the country. Ask for the catalog now before you forget it. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### BY J. T. HUNTER

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., has sold all or nearly all the bred Spotted Poland that he cares to sell at this time. He changes his advertisement this issue to offer choice bred February pigs sired by Jumbo Gates and other good boars. Not a dark

pig in the offering. All the February pigs have come well spotted. He also offers a few yearling, summer and fall boars at reasonable prices. The Meyer's herd is one of the very best Spotted Poland herds in Kansas. It is the kind one can safely select as a herd from which to get hogs to start a herd or to improve one already established. Write today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Belgian Horse Sale

The J. B. Yelton Estate announces a public sale of Belgian horses to be held at Kincaid, Kan., April 21. The offering will consist of fourteen head of registered stallions and mares of the best breeding. Write at once for catalog to Lloyd R. Yelton, Kincaid, Kan.—Advertisement.

### W. P. Hamilton's Shorthorns and Spotted Poland

W. P. Hamilton of Belle Plaine, Kan., is advertising some good Shorthorn bulls in this issue. These bulls are ready for service and of the best Shorthorn breeding. He is also offering a few females. Mr. Hamilton's Spotted Poland China advertisement will also be found in this issue. He has an extra good lot of September boars and is making reasonable prices on them.—Advertisement.

### Walter Shaw's Hampshire Hogs

Walter Shaw, Route 6, Wichita, Kan., is a long time breeder of Hampshire hogs. He has sold them all over Kansas and the southwest and into Colorado. He has had good luck this spring in saving his pig crop in spite of bad weather and the disease that has been killing off a great number of spring pigs. Mr. Shaw does not make the fair with a show herd but it is significant that an examination of pedigrees of a large number of winning Hampshires will reveal the fact that many of them came from the Shaw herd. This is a large herd and Mr. Shaw has for sale at all times Hampshires of both sex and all ages. Write him today. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Polled and Horned Shorthorn Sale

Coffey county Shorthorn breeders will hold a sale at Burlington Tuesday, April 25. Twenty bulls and 10 females are consigned. About half will be Polled. Read the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and note names of consignors and what each is consigning. In addition to these consignors, there will be others but their names and nature of consignments were not available when copy was given the fieldman. Coffey county Shorthorn breeders raise as good Shorthorns as will be found in Kansas, either Polled or horned. If you want a good bull or a good female here is a good place to get it. Write C. H. White, Burlington, Kan., for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Durocs Shipped on Approval

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., starts a Duroc card this issue. He will ship you a boar on approval. Look him over. If he is satisfactory, remit payment; if unsatisfactory, return the boar at no expense to you. Boars offered range from weanlings, and fall boars up to yearlings. Sired by Greatest Sensation, half brother to Sensational Pilot, 1921 Topeka champion and Waltemeyer's

## The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:

W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.  
John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.  
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kansas.  
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Southern Nebraska.  
R. A. McCartney, Northern Nebraska.  
O. Wayne Devine and Chas. L. Carter, Missouri.  
**T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service**  
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze  
Topeka, Kansas

## Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n Sale

The 1922 spring sale offering of this association will justify every claim made for it.

### 38 Head Cataloged 38

Scotch and Scotch Tops.

### 19 Females; 19 Bulls

In the Scott & Dickinson sale barn,

**Hiawatha, Kan., April 20**

The females are a high class lot all of good ages. All of breeding age have calves at foot or are bred to calves soon to high class Scotch herd bulls.

The bulls are of serviceable ages and some excellent herd bull material is to be found among them.

In addition to these splendid young Scotch bulls there will be Scotch females worthy a place in any herd.

These well known breeders are the consignors:

John McCoy & Son, Sabetha  
Davis Bros, Pawnee City, Neb.  
T. J. Sands & Sons, Robinson  
N. B. Hansen, Willis  
D. L. Dawdy, Arrington  
Milton Poland, Sabetha  
C. M. Jones, Hiawatha  
W. H. Etherton, Troy  
J. F. Lukert & Son, Robinson  
M. C. Vansell & Son, Muscotah  
Harry Jones, Hiawatha.

For the sale catalog, address

**D. L. DAWDY,**  
Sale Manager  
**Arrington, Kansas**

### Auctioneers:

Jas. T. McCulloch,  
Scott & Dickinson.  
**J. W. Johnson, Fieldman,**  
Mail & Breeze

## Eastern Kansas SHORTHORNBREEDERS' SALE

**Ottawa, Kansas, Thursday, April 20**

### 40 Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

26 cows and heifers, 6 cows and heifers are Scotch. 4 cows have calves at foot. No old cows in the offering. Most of the females are yearlings or past 14 bulls. All young ones but of serviceable age. 3 are tried sires. A number are Scotch. A few in the offering are Polled Shorthorns. This is a good offering from herds of the best breeders of eastern Kansas. Parties looking for good herd foundation Shorthorns will find them in this sale. An especially good offering of herd sire material. For catalog write

**F. Joe Robbins, Mgr., Ottawa, Kansas**

Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter.  
**Burgess and Rule, Auctioneers.**

**J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.**



Giant that Mr. Huston bought last fall in Iowa after looking over a number of tip-top boars. Waltemeyer's Giant is by Mahaska Wonder that was not only a winner at Iowa state fairs but sired 1st in class and champion boars and females at Iowa, Neb., and California state fairs. The dam, Giant Belle, was by Giant Invincible, a winner at Iowa and National Swine show. Waltemeyer's Giant, therefore is strong in championship blood on both sire and dam sides and his get should prove to be the winning kind. In addition to boars of all ages Mr. Huston offers bred sows and gilts at reasonable prices. Write him today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Eastern Kansas hold their fourth annual sale at Ottawa, Kan., Thursday, April 20. F. Joe Robbins, manager, Ottawa, Kan. Twenty-six cows and heifers and 14 bulls will be sold. A number are Scotch. Some cows have calves at foot. No old cows in the offering, most of the females being yearlings or past. All bulls are serviceable age. A few are tried sires. A few Polled Shorthorns sell. This is a good offering selected from the best herds of eastern Kansas. Parties looking for foundation material or something to put in a good herd will find this offering very much to their liking. Especial attention is directed to the fact that the bulls in the offering will include some choice ones capable of heading extra good herds. So, here is your opportunity to look over some good ones and pick out what you want. Read the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send for a catalog. Address F. Joe Robbins, manager, Ottawa, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter.—Advertisement.

#### Tucker's Poland Sale

A Poland herd worthy of note among prospective buyers of purebred hogs is one that Joe Tucker has established on his farm 15 miles southeast of Wichita, Kan. This is a herd founded on good foundation stock and improved from time to time by addition of good Polands and continued breeding of the best individuals in the herd. Up to the present time the surplus in the herd has been sold at private treaty. Mr. Tucker will hold an auction sale at the farm Thursday, May 4, and invites breeders and farmers to attend and acquaint themselves with this purebred herd and see for themselves that it is a good herd and one from which any breeder or farmer can safely select good breeding stock. Thirty-five sows and gilts and five boars comprise the offering. Display advertising in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze describes the offering at some length. Read the advertisement. It should be noted that there is a wide variety of family lines represented in the offering. A number of the sires and dams are nationally known. Among a number of exceptionally good dams represented in the offering is one especially noteworthy, Big Maid by Golden Gate King and out of Giant Maid. This sow is without doubt one of the best Poland breeding dams the breed affords in Kansas or the southwest in that she not only nicks well with whatever boar she is mated and her descendants inherit the same quality to a remarkable degree. A number of the good ones in the sale are out of Big Maid or her daughters or bred to a son of this sow. A few sows will have pigs at side sale day but the majority of the sows and gilts will farrow in May or June at a time when the weather is right for saving a high percentage of the pigs. Some well bred serviceable aged boars sell also. Write today to Joe Tucker, 140 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. C. Banbury & Sons' Polled Shorthorn Sale Tuesday, May 2, J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., sell an offering of 40 head of Polled Shorthorns carefully chosen from their herd of over 200 head. The Banburys have farms at Pratt, Kan., and Plevna, Kan., and keep a good number of Polled Shorthorns at each place. J. C. Banbury lives at Pratt and looks after the cattle there and the sons look after the cattle at Plevna. The sale will be at the farm 8½ miles southeast of Pratt, Kan., and will be under cover. Trains will be met at Pratt and Sawyer. The offering will consist of 10 bulls of serviceable age and all good ones, 15 bred cows and heifers, some with calves at side, nine yearling heifers and six heifer calves. The offering has practically all been bred to or sired by the four herd sires that have made the Banbury herd favorably known all over the state and the southwest: Roan Orange, Sultan's Pride, Grand Sultan and Scottish Orange. The herd is absolutely free from tuberculosis, having recently passed a clean test. The Banbury Polled Shorthorns make good wherever sold. This is the first time that the Banburys have held an auction sale and it gives you opportunity to go to the farm and make your selection from an offering that has not been pampered but presented in good farm condition. Purebred cattle business is out of the mouth of despond at last. Cattle of all kinds will from now on be in steady demand at prices satisfactory to the producer. This will be all the more favorable for the producer of purebreds because a larger number than ever will prefer to stock up with purebreds in preference to grades. Polled Shorthorns are steadily increasing in favor. Here is an excellent opportunity to buy Polled Shorthorns from a firm of breeders long established and having an excellent reputation. Read the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for description of the offering. Write today to J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

#### Important Shorthorn Sale

John H. Crist, the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle at Skidmore, Mo., has announced June 14 for his annual spring sale of Shorthorn cattle. On this date, he will catalog and offer 34 head of choice females consisting of 10 yearling and two-year-old heifers and 24 mature cows. Most all will have calves at side and a number of them will be bred again. They are some of the best bred and best individuals in Mr. Crist's herd and will be bred to herd bulls, Model Cumberland and Red Supreme. Ten choice young bulls will be included in the offering, yearlings and two-year-olds. Sale advertisement and later mention will be made in this paper. Please send your name in early for catalog. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Banbury & Sons' Polled Shorthorns

### Pratt, Kan., Tuesday, May 2, 1922

A great offering from one of the best Polled Shorthorn herds of the country. The Banbury herd of over 200 head provides this select offering of 40 Polled Shorthorns as follows: 10 bulls that are real herd bulls. The herd header kind. 15 bred cows and heifers, some with calves at foot and including many of the best of the herd. 9 yearling heifers. A choice lot. 6 heifer calves. Good enough to go into any herd. Most of the offering bred to or sired by the 4 herd sires that have made the Banbury herd what it is—a herd unsurpassed in the west.

**HERD Sires**—Roan Orange, in breeding condition weighed 2400 pounds. Sultan's Pride by True Sultan, the undefeated grand champion. Sultan's Pride won junior championship in three states. Grand Sultan, a great grandson of Whitehall Sultan, has 5 Cruickshanks on each side of his pedigree. Scottish Orange by Roan Orange is an exceptionally good breeder and show bull.

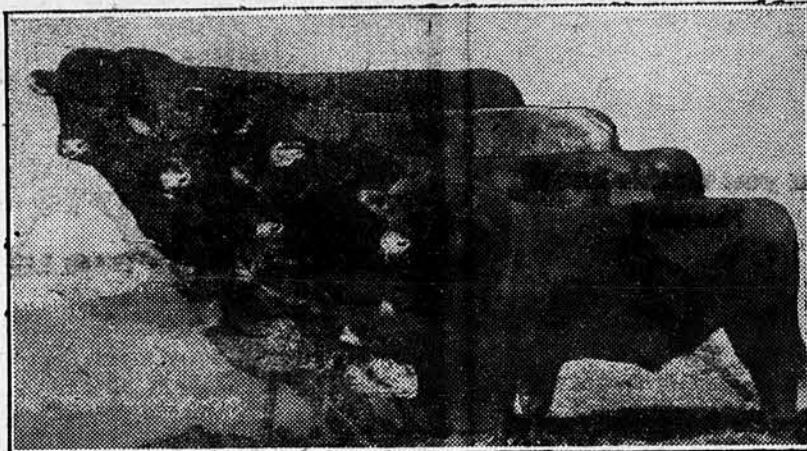
These Polled Shorthorns are pure Shorthorns bred hornless. Certificates of the two associations with transfers are furnished buyers. This herd has recently passed a clean health test.

Sale under cover at farm 8 miles southeast of Pratt, Kan. Trains met at Pratt, Kan., and Sawyer, Kan. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter, care of

## J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.



#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

### Shorthorn Cows Wanted

Young cows that have been hand milked. State age and production. Your name sent to inquirers. Address

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association  
13 Dexter Park Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.

### Four Real Shorthorn Bulls

thirteen months old, two roans, two whites by Missie's Standard, 2100 lb. bull by Missie's Last. Priced to sell.

J. P. SPRINGER, GARRISON, KANSAS

### Shorthorn Bulls

Reds, whites and roans. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write your needs and come and see us.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS  
Dickinson County

**A REAL HERD BULL PROSPECT**  
Roan, sired by Gloster Cumberland 399387 by Cumberland's Best by Cumberland's Last, dam by Dale's Challenger by Double Dale. Other good ones too.  
L. E. Wooderson, Route 6, Caldwell, Kansas

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS.

### POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

We have for sale bulls 10 to 12 months old, sired by the great show bull, Meadow Sultan. Shipping stations, Phillipsburg or Stockton.  
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

### Polled Shorthorn Bull Wanted

State breeding and price in first letter.  
N. V. JOHNSON, WINONA, KANSAS

### One Polled Shorthorn Bull For Sale.

10 mo. old. Some Duroc girls bred, also some weanling pigs. Pedigrees furnished. Robt. Dowlin, Barnard, Kan.

### Roan Polled Shorthorn, 15 Mos. Old

Good individual. Grover Easter, Abilene, Kan.

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS

Both bulls and females for sale at prices according to times.  
C. M. HOWARD & SONS, HAMMOND, KAN.

**GLENROSE LAD 506412**  
the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address  
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

#### ANGUS CATTLE

### GROWTHY ANGUS BULLS

one and two years old for sale. Sired by Farmer City Best 187778. These belong to the Price and Trojan Erica families. Priced in accordance with present business conditions.

Write your wants and see the cattle.  
W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

### ANGUS BULLS

18 from 12 to 18 months old. 12 that are from six to 10 months old. Real herd headers.  
J. D. MARTIN & SONS, Lawrence, Kan.

#### GUERNSEY CATTLE

### Guernsey Baby Bull Calves

High grade. Edgewood Farms, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

#### GUERNSEYS—CHOICE BULLS

For sale. Herd under federal supervision.  
George M. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kansas.

#### REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS

for sale. Prices reasonable.  
Oak Hill Guernsey Farm, LaCygne, Kansas

## H. W. Estes Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Sale

Sitka, Comanche Co., Kan., Thursday, April 27

55 head; 20 bulls—35 cows and heifers

Nearly every Shorthorn in this offering has been produced on the Estes farm where he has been raising purebred Shorthorns for the past eleven years. There will be some straight Scotch Shorthorns, including a number of extra good bulls for herd headers. This offering includes 15 bred cows and heifers and 15 cows and heifers with calves at side. A number of the females are from milking strains and are good milkers.

Most of the offering is bred to or sired by Victoria's Dale, Butterfly Royalist, Henry Goods, White Goods Model, and Baron Pride. The 2200 pound herd sire, Victoria's Dale sells because he is now too closely related to the females in the herd to justify retaining him longer. Victoria's Dale by Baron Avondale out of Victoria's Choice 4th stood 2nd as junior yearling at 1920 Kansas National. 8 months time. Sale under cover at farm.

Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter

## H. W. Estes, Sitka, Comanche Co., Kan.

Boyd Newcom, B. U. Towner, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

## Polled and Horned Shorthorns

Coffey County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

Burlington, Kan., Tuesday, April 25

20 BULLS, 10 FEMALES—Offering equally divided between Polled and Horned Shorthorns. Many are from accredited herds. Others sold tested and subject to 60 days retest.

**SOME OF THE CONSIGNORS:** C. H. White, Burlington, 3 bulls, serviceable age, by Prince Lavender 2nd. One is a straight Scotch out of a Campbell Bloom dam. Others Scotch topped. Three heifers by Prince Lavender 2nd. One is an open Scotch Butterfly heifer. Other two bred to Marshall Sunray. Chester Smith & Son, Waverly, 6 cows and two bulls (Polled). Cows are young, bulls are serviceable age. Roy Daily, Burlington, 4 bull calves and 1 cow (Polled). H. B. Lyon, Halls Summit, three-year-old bull and two bull calves, Scotch topped. W. H. Cumming and E. E. Brott, Burlington, two Scotch topped, serviceable aged bulls. Geo. Armstrong, Ottawa, 1 yearling Scotch topped bull. Ivy Allen, Burlington, 1 yearling serviceable aged Scotch topped bull.

More Shorthorns will be consigned by other Coffey county breeders. This sale affords some of as good Shorthorns as will be found in any Polled or Horned Shorthorn sale in Kansas this spring. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter. Write for catalog to

C. H. White, Manager, Burlington, Kansas

Auctioneer, Homer Rule. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

### Five Roan Shorthorn Bulls

Real herd bull material. Ages from 12 to 18 months. Priced to sell. Address.

E. A. CORY & SONS, TALMO, KANSAS (Republic county)

### A Scotch Shorthorn Bull

For Sale, calved March 21, 1920, sired by Silver Dale 3rd, he by Master of the Dales by Avondale. His dam was Sycamore Emma 14th of the Emma family. A real herd bull. Copy of pedigree furnished on request.  
ROBERT TURNER, ANTHONY, KANSAS

### SHORTHORN BULLS

Ready for service. Best of breeding. Can spare a few females. Come, phone or write. Prices right.  
W. P. HAMILTON, BELLE PLAINE, KAN.

### 16 Thrifty Registered Yearling Shorthorn Heifers

for sale, reds and roans, sired by Secret King 505254, pure Scotch 2240 lb. bull. They will make large cows. \$55 each.  
ADAM BECKER & SON, MERIDEN, KAN.

### Announcing W. H. Graner's Annual

## Shorthorn Sale

at the farm one mile north of

Lancaster, Kan., April 21

This is my 22nd sale in Atchison county and these sales of surplus Shorthorns from my farms will be held each spring. A good place to buy for calf club as most of the offering is nice young heifers. A nice lot of young bulls, some of them old enough for service. For the catalog address

W. H. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

When writing advertisers mention this paper



Can you tie this knot?

Number 2



The *bowline* is rightfully called the king of knots. It can be used wherever a loop is wanted at the end of a rope. It never slips and is easily untied, hence it is a good knot for such purposes as tying a hay rope to doubletree.

#### GUARANTEE!

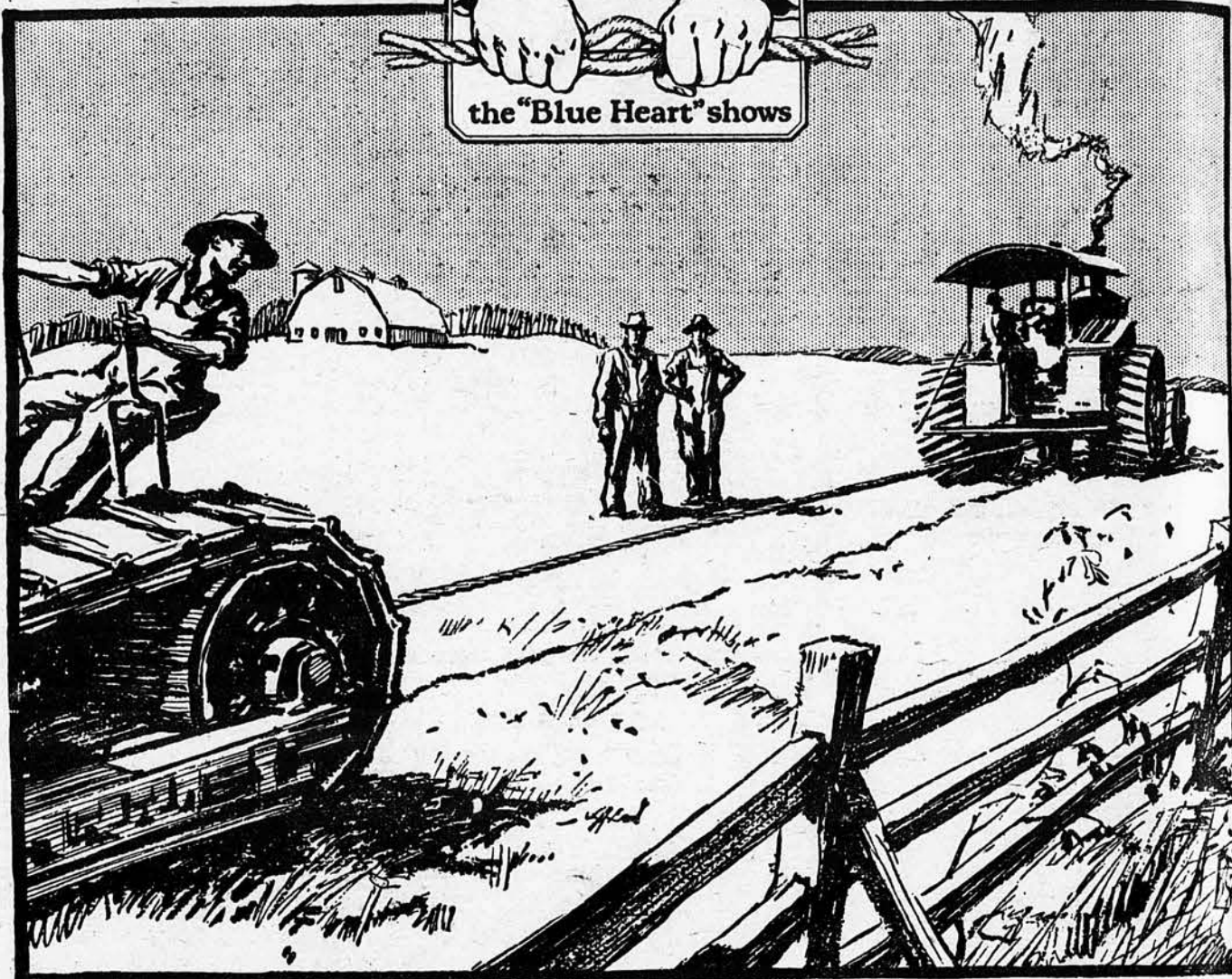
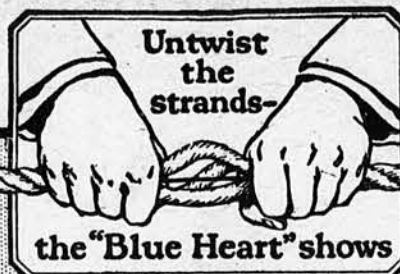
H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is guaranteed to equal the yardage and *exceed* the breaking strength and fibre requirements of the U. S. Government Bureau of Standards. Any H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope found to be not as represented will be replaced.

For purposes where the great strength and long-wearing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope are not required, use H. & A. Rope made from one of these lower-cost fibres:

- H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope
- H. & A. "Green Heart" Istle Rope
- H. & A. "Purple Heart" Mauritius Rope
- H. & A. "Pink Heart" New Zealand Rope

In your lighter work, where you do not need the rugged strength of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope, you will find H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope of supreme value. Spun from selected sisal fibre, H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope is guaranteed to give you that satisfaction you should demand from the highest grade of sisal cordage.

© 1922, The Hooven & Allison Co.



## A rope to resist terrific strain

### H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope more than meets your hardest tests

Two sixty-horse power tractors of 7500 pound pulling power each, straining in opposite directions on a one-inch H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope would exert a pull much less than its breaking strength.

A piece of this rope the size of your thumb will suspend 8000 pounds—the weight of five 1600 pound horses—without breaking.

The selected manila fibre from which H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is spun is the toughest rope fibre grown. And H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is guaranteed to *exceed* the strength standard of the U. S. Government for even this super rope fibre. (See guarantee in column at left).

*Yet it costs no more than many inferior ropes.*

Some inferior substitutes *look* like manila. But none delivers strength and wear like it.

To make sure that you are getting rope spun from pure, selected manila fibre, the strongest rope made, do this:

Grasp the rope and untwist the strands. If you find a "Blue Heart" running through the center, you know you have a genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope—backed by a guarantee for excess strength, one that will wear twice as long as ordinary rope, a flexible, smooth-surfaced rope that remains easy to handle and weather resisting through long and rugged service.

Use it for hay-handling, halters, tethering stock, pulling stumps—for every use about the farm. It will more than meet your severest tests for strength and wear.

Buy rope scientifically—*know* what you are getting.

Look for the "Blue Heart" that is a guarantee of pure manila fibre of highest grade, excess strength, and long wear. It is the sure, *safe* way to buy rope. Get it from your dealer—if he hasn't it in stock, write and tell us your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied.

#### Special Offer!

The coupon below with 40c will entitle you to a special combination neck halter and tie rope made from genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. This tie rope is 1/2 inch diameter and 10 feet long. It is fitted with a snap at one end and adjustable eye so that it can be placed around the animal's neck or used simply as a hitching rope. This tie rope is three times as strong as a leather halter and will outwear several made from ordinary rope. It is worth a great deal more than the low price charged for it and is offered below cost to introduce you to the great strength and wonderful wearing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

If your dealer does not carry H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope and cannot supply you with this special halter, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us with 40c in 2c stamps and your dealer's name, and one of these special tie ropes will be sent you immediately.

**The Hooven & Allison Company**  
"Spinners of Fine Cordage since 1869"  
Xenia, Ohio

KFMB

Gentlemen: Enclosed is 40c in 2c stamps for which please send me one H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope special offer halter.

My name.....

Address.....

My dealer's name.....

Address.....



## H&A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope