

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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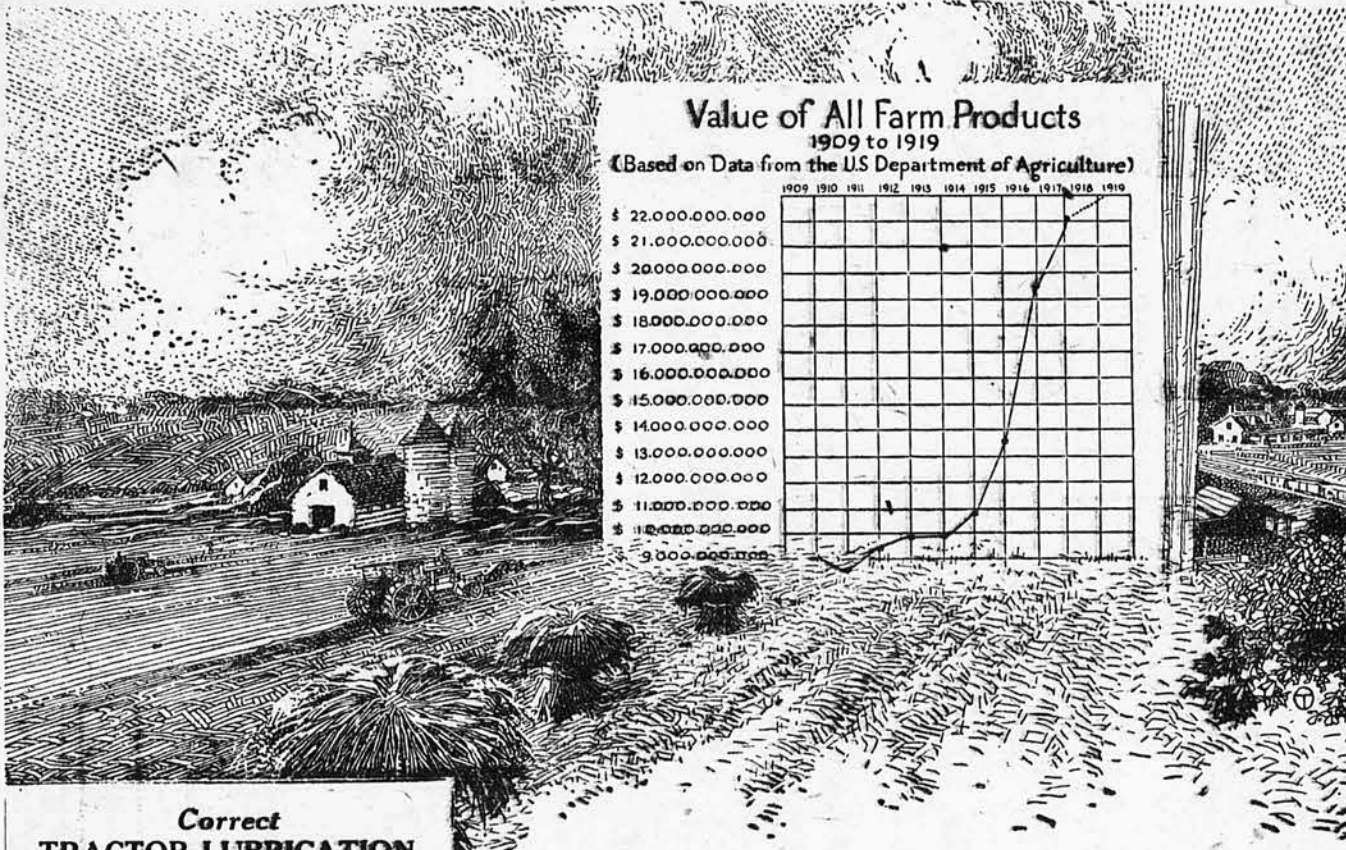
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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J. H. Lee.
Farmer and Stockman
President, Kansas Day Club



Correct TRACTOR LUBRICATION

How to read the Chart

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Tractor Lubrication.

TRACTORS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albaugh-Dover (Square Turn)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Allis-Chalmers (General Purpose)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
All Work (General Purpose)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Appleton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Aultman-Taylor	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (18-30)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (22-45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Avery	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (5-10 H.P.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (10-15)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Bates Steel Mule	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Bean Track-Puller	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Big Bull	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Buckeye (Ohio)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (9-18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (10-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-25)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Coleman	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Craig	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Creeping Grip	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Emerson-Brantingham (BB-10)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Big Four)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Flour City (Heavy Duty)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Foran	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Gas-Pull (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Grain Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Happy Farmer	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model B)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Heider	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hessman	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Holts	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Holt Caterpillar	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 15)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Illinois	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Kinnard	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
La Crosse	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Laurens	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Liberty	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Lightfoot	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Minnesota	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mogal (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (18-10) (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
National	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Neverslip	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (30-18, 10-4)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
New Age	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nelson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull (14-28, 10-30) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (20-40) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-20, 16-30) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Parrett	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Pioneer	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Flow Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Flow Mower	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Port Huron	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Royce	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rumely	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (8-18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Russell	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Texas (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Townsend	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Turner	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Trundlar	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Twin City	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 18-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vale	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wells-Cub	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Westerly (Junior)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Westerly Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Whitney	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wisconsin	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

Factory Methods on the Farm

WITH few exceptions the food of the world comes from the fields. The last few years have emphasized that fact.

Farms have become factories for transforming the richness of the fields into food. The adoption of factory methods has substituted machines whenever possible to do the work of men and beasts.

Tractors are increasing in numbers. They are doing more and more of the work of horses. They hold their own faster working pace for longer hours.

But—Just as horses need care and attention to preserve their strength and stamina, so the tractor needs correct lubrication to develop its full power for production, to develop its greatest number of years of usefulness.

When the tractor is correctly lubricated it requires less fuel and less oil. The wear of moving parts is reduced. The full power of the tractor is free for productive

work. Power is not wasted in overcoming excessive friction.

You can measure the unnecessary wear of excessive friction. It cuts down the useful life of the tractor to a considerable extent, to say nothing of the loss of the tractor's use when renewal of parts and repairs are necessary. But given proper mechanical attention and scientific lubrication, the life and usefulness of the tractor is often increased three-fold.

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for your tractor, and for your automobile, too, have been accurately determined. They are shown on the Charts on this page.

The Chart represents our experience of 53 years in lubricating all kinds of machinery. It makes scientific lubrication easy for you.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 5-gallon sealed cans, in 15-, 30- and 55-gallon steel drums, and in wood half-barrels and barrels. Write for "Correct Lubrication," a booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts, and other valuable data.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safer to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches: New York Philadelphia Detroit Minneapolis Kansas City, Kan.
Boston Pittsburgh Chicago Indianapolis Des Moines

Correct AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

How to read the Chart

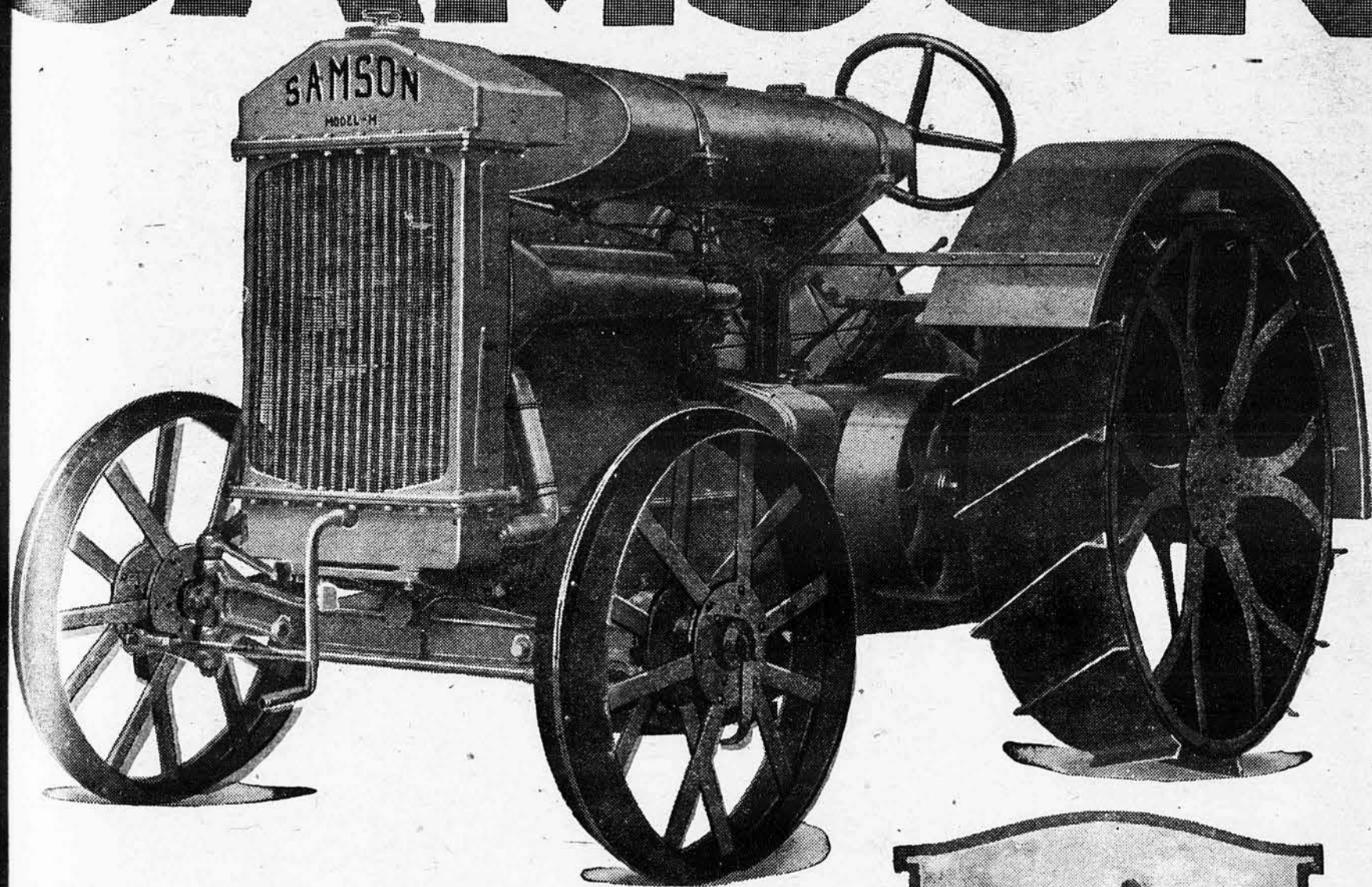
The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A", "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

AUTOMOBILES	1929 Models	1929 Models	1927 Models	1915 Models	1911 Models
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Alfa Romeo (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (8 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (12 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (16 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (20 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (24 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (28 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (32 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (36 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (40 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (44 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (48 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (52 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (56 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (60 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (64 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (68 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (72 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (76 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (80 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (84 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (88 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (92 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (96 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (100 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (104 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (108 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (112 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (116 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (120 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (124 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (128 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (132 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (136 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (140 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (144 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (148 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (152 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (156 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (160 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (164 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (168 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (172 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (176 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (180 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (184 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (188 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (192 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (196 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (200 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (204 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (208 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (212 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (216 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (220 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (224 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (228 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (232 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (236 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (240 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (244 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (248 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (252 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (256 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (260 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (264 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (268 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (272 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (276 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (280 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (284 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (288 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (292 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (296 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (300 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (304 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (308 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (312 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (316 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (320 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (324 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (328 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (332 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (336 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (340 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (344 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (348 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (352 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (356 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (360 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (364 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (368 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (372 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (376 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (380 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (384 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (388 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (392 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (396 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (400 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (404 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (408 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (412 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (416 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (420 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (424 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (428 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (432 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (436 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (440 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (444 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (448 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (452 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (456 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (460 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (464 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (468 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (472 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (476 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (480 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (484 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (488 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (492 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (496 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (500 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (504 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (508 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (512 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (516 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (520 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (524 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (528 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (532 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (536 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (540 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (544 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (548 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (552 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (556 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (560 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (564 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (568 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (572 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (576 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (580 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (584 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (588 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (592 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (596 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (600 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (604 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (608 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (612 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (616 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (620 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (624 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (628 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (632 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (636 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (640 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (644 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (648 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (652 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (656 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (660 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (664 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (668 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (672 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (676 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (680 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (684 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (688 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (692 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (696 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (700 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (704 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (708 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (712 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (716 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (720 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (724 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (728 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (732 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (736 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (740 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (744 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (748 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (752 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (756 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (760 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (764 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (768 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (772 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (776 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (780 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (784 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (788 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (792 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (796 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (800 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (804 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (808 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (812 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (816 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (820 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (824 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (828 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (832 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (836 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (840 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (844 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (848 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (852 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (856 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (860 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (864 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (868 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (872 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (876 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (880 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (884 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (888 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (892 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (896 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (900 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (904 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (908 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (912 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (916 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (920 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (924 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (928 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (932 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (936 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (940 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (944 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (948 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (952 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (956 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (960 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (964 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (968 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (972 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (976 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (980 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (984 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (988 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (992 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (996 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1000 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1004 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1008 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1012 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1016 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1020 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1024 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1028 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1032 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1036 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1040 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1044 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1048 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1052 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1056 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1060 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1064 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1068 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1072 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1076 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1080 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1084 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alfa Romeo (1088 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A

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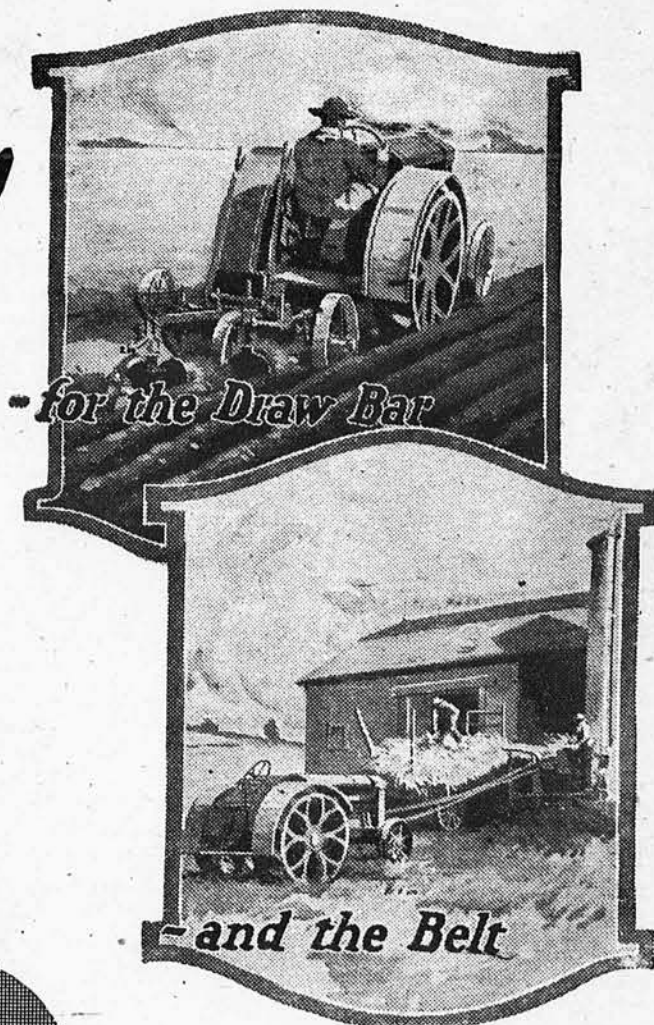
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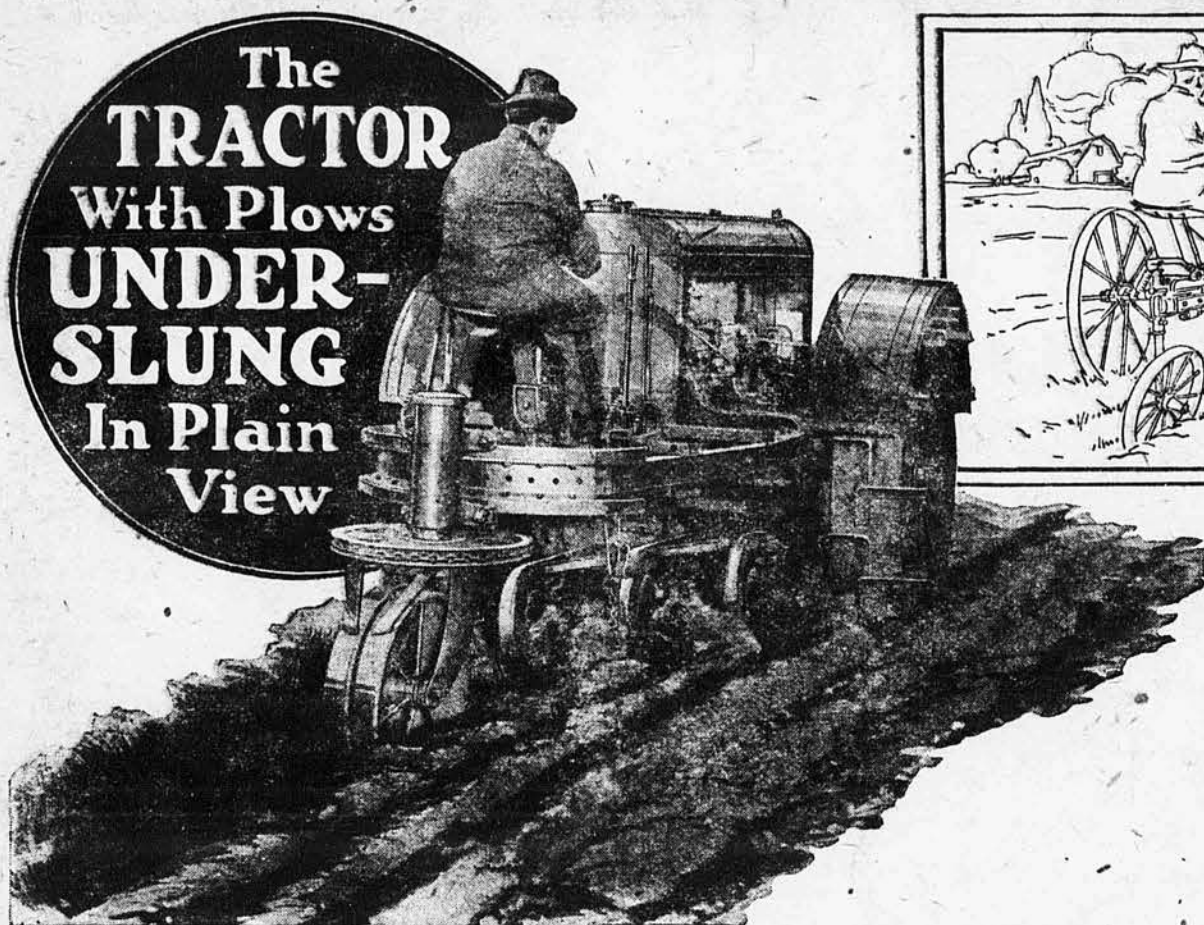
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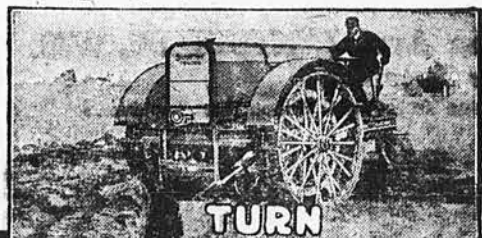


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Where Community Breeding Rules Club Members are Aiding Greatly in Developing a Real Center for Angus Cattle in the Country Near Muscotah

By G. C. Wheeler

IF YOU ARE in a community where Angus cattle are grown on most of the farms, you will find it to your advantage to fall in line and handle cattle of that breed. The same advice might be given about adopting some other good breed of cattle. There are many advantages in developing a community interest in one breed of livestock. The man of independent spirit too often insists on handling something different than his neighbors and finds himself isolated and overwhelmed. If he happens to be in an Angus community, he becomes a tiny speck of red or roan or some other color in a sea of black.

Popularizing Black Cattle

One of these black cattle communities is now in the making around Muscotah, Kan. Atchison county is preeminently Shorthorn territory, but this popular breed may have to yield to the blacks in the Muscotah community, if the present efforts to put this breed on the map continue. Angus breeders as a class, however, have failed to recognize the necessity for popularizing the breed with the farm producers and potential new breeders thru farm paper advertising and participating in local fairs. Despite the fact that the first Angus cattle to touch American soil came to Kansas, the breed has made little headway among the farmers of the state.

The Angus influence in the Muscotah community centers around the A. B. Wilcox breeding herd. The main buildings on this farm occupy a commanding location on a hill overlooking the town. They form a landmark which may be seen for miles around. The Muscotah Angus heifer club, conducted under the leadership of Frank Andrews, manager of the Wilcox farm, will greatly widen the interest in this breed in that section. In company with H. F. Tagge, county agent of Atchison county, I spent a day in this community recently. We had been visiting Shorthorn herds and members of boys' and girls' Shorthorn clubs; this breed is so commonly found on Atchison county farms and one is surprised to run into such a community as seems to be developing around Muscotah.

On the Wilcox breeding farm, which comprises at least a thousand acres, are some of the best Angus cattle in the country. It was a treat to a stockman to go from yard to yard and barn to barn of this thoroughly equipped livestock farm and see the thrifty cows, the well grown out heifers and young bulls and finally the newly born calves which were housed in a barn that calls for special mention because of its clean, sanitary condition.

The calf club idea has resulted in developing a great deal of enthusiasm for better cattle in Atchison county communities. Before visiting the Muscotah community I had seen nothing but Shorthorns, there being five Shorthorn calf clubs in the county and 30 or more breeders of Shorthorn cattle. A. D. Wilcox, now deceased, with the enthusiasm of every man for his chosen breed, set out to form an Angus club and spent considerable time assembling the heifers and getting the boys and girls interested. The heifers were distributed to the 16 club members May 7, 1919, under the supervision of O. C. Hagans, county agent. The cost of the heifers laid down in Muscotah ranged from \$114.40 to \$210.50,

ABREEDER of purebred livestock could have no higher ambition than to put a purebred sire of his breeding upon every farm of his community. A group of breeders banded together into an organization for promoting the cause of their chosen breed may well adopt the same policy. No breeder or breed organization, local or national, can afford to overlook the farmer trade. Purebred animals are not as yet considered necessities by anywhere near all the men engaged in livestock farming. The breeders who are doing the most to promote the cause of better and more efficient livestock are using every legitimate means to get new men converted to the cause of purebred livestock. Developing community interest in some one breed is an effective method. A movement gains enthusiasm with numbers. The club idea has merit because young persons are open-minded and full of enthusiasm. Breeders of Angus cattle cannot afford to stop with simply planting the seed in new territory. The seed has been sown in the Muscotah community. It must be carefully and wisely cultivated in order to bear fruit abundantly.

the average cost being about \$150 apiece.

After looking over the Wilcox herd with Mr. Andrews, the manager, we asked if he could pilot us around to the members of this Angus club. He was glad to go and at once made arrangements to have Walter Parrot, one of the club members, excused from high school to go also. Walter lives in town, but he and his father farm 130 acres just outside the city limits. He is already a full-fledged Angus enthusiast and talked shop with Mr. Andrews at

every opportunity. His heifer was the smallest and lowest priced one of the lot and had been put in ninth place by the committee when the heifers were distributed but Walter had demonstrated the truth of the old saying that the eye of the master fatteneth the ox. His heifer was in fine condition, weighing 940 pounds March 1, having made a gain of 385 pounds in less than 10 months' time. Eugene Preston's heifer was seen next, both of these heifers being kept in town and only a few blocks from the high school. Eugene's heifer had been placed sixth by the committee. She weighed 570 pounds May 7 and by January 1 had gained 260 pounds.

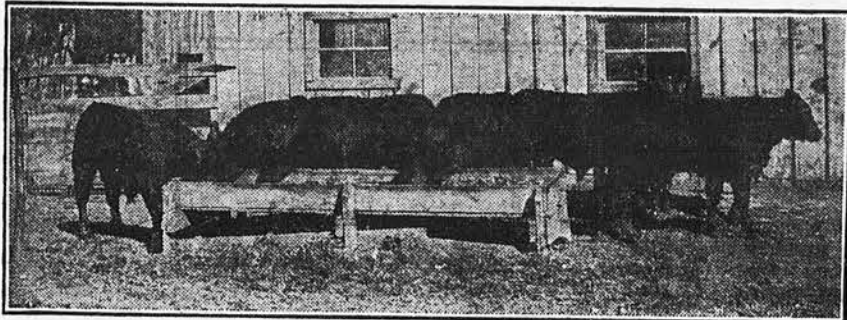
Some Prize Winners

At the community livestock and agricultural fair held in the fall, where club members had agreed to show their heifers, Eugene won the second prize. Placing his heifer strictly on her merits, the judges had awarded her first place. Under the heading "points on placing" Eugene was allowed 125 points because he had raised his heifer from her original rank of sixth to first place and was allowed five points for each place. He was given 73 points on fitting and showing. Walter Parrot had raised his heifer from ninth place to third and was therefore allowed 130 points. As a fitter and showman he was awarded 75 points, making his total score 205, which gave him the championship cup put up by Mr. Wilcox. The Prestons are joining the "back to the farm" movement and were getting ready to move to a farm near Nortonville the day of our visit. Mr. Preston explained that the interest Eugene and the other boys were taking in improved livestock and farming prompted this move.

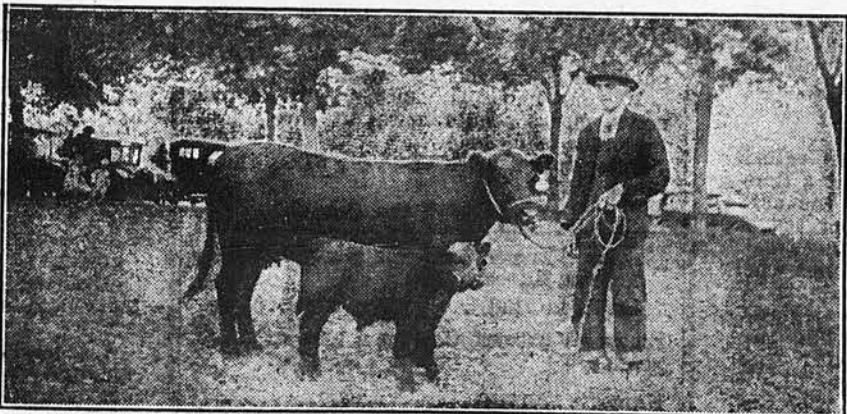
On the J. N. Roach farm which adjoins the town we saw a number of good Angus cattle. Mr. Roach has a rich bottom-land farm upon which he expended \$1,800 tiling 125 acres eight years ago, the increased production the first year paying the tiling cost. He has used purebred bulls in producing market cattle for the last 20 years, but only recently has taken up the breeding of purebred Angus cattle. It was apparent that he is well on the way to becoming an enthusiast for his chosen breed. Unfortunately the club heifer which belonged to his boy was nervous and excitable, but the rest of the cattle were exceptionally quiet and docile, which Mr. Roach explained was proof that Angus cattle as a breed cannot be charged with being wild, if properly handled.

It was now noon and we drove back to the Wilcox ranch which is headquarters for all kinds of community activities. On this occasion the county public health nurse was present, having driven in the night before, after a day of strenuous work visiting schools in that section in the interests of public health. Having four extra persons for dinner seemed not to create a ripple in the well ordered affairs of this hospitable household.

For the afternoon we had planned to visit as many of the club members as possible. Just as we were ready to start one of the Kiefer boys drove in, leading his club heifer behind the wagon. Mr. Andrews explained that any of the Wilcox herd bulls were at the free disposal of club members. As he turned the (Con. on Page 19.)



These Well Conditioned Young Purebred Angus Bulls on the A. D. Wilcox Farm at Muscotah are Just Finishing Their Breakfast of Silage.



The Baby Angus at the Side of Steve Speer's Heifer was the Center of Attraction for Angus Club Members at the Muscotah Fair.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, U. S. Godding, of Jewell, Kan., sends me a fanciful description of the farmer working on the 8-hour plan. He pictures the farmer arising just in time to get his breakfast over by 8 o'clock in the morning. He then goes to the barn, feeds the horses, milks three or four cows, feeds the calves, slops the hogs, feeds the chickens and harnesses his team. Mr. Godding estimates that if the farmer keeps reasonably busy and works pretty fast he will get thru with this preliminary work in 2 hours. He then gets into the field at 10 o'clock, hitches to the plow, lister, cultivator or binder and works for 2 hours. The dinner bell rings at 12 and he promptly stops no matter where he is in the field, unhitches and goes to dinner. At 1 o'clock he goes back to work and spends 2 hours more in toil in the field then unhitches and goes home to attend to the daily chores which take 2 hours as they did in the morning. It is then 5 o'clock and the farmer in summer time has at least 3 hours of leisure to play golf, go to town or enjoy himself in some other fashion. He has under this system actually worked 4 hours in the field.

It is my own opinion that there cannot be fixed hours for labor on the farm. There are times when it is necessary for farmers to work long hours and other times when the farmer could get along with an 8-hour day.

Some farmers are good managers and can get more work done in 1 hour than other farmers can in 2 hours. The fact is that there is no business where management and brains count for more than on the farm. The farmer who is a good manager, who makes every move count, can get along and work a moderate number of hours every day except of course in a particularly rushing time when a crop is being harvested, for example. I have known other farmers who worked long hours and yet never got along well simply because they never knew how to manage and systematize their work.

Court of Industrial Relations

THE STATE of Kansas is trying out an experiment. It is a most interesting experiment and therefore I am watching it with a great deal of interest. I intend from time to time to give some little history of what is being accomplished and I will at least try to give the facts fairly and honestly. The controversy between capital and labor in this country is, perhaps, the most important matter that affects the general public. It has to do with the cost of living, with the social life of all the people and it seriously affects the government itself. The general public has heretofore acted the part of the innocent bystander, while the conflict raged between the employers and the labor unions.

Altho the actual number of men and women belonging to the unions and the whole number of employers directly interested in these controversies did not combined constitute more than a respectable minority of the entire population, the contest proceeded on the theory that the only parties interested were the members of the labor unions and the employers against whom the workers were striking. So the majority stood helplessly by and saw their property damaged or destroyed; their business interfered with, their comfort destroyed, and without any recourse apparently.

When last fall a general strike was called in the coal mines of the country just at a time when the winter was setting in and the suffering was bound to be acute, a great many people came to the conclusion that the great mass of persons who did not mine coal but who had to have coal or freeze, had some rights in the case; that they were not bound to stand idly and helplessly by and freeze while the mine operators and the miners quarreled over a question of wages and hours of labor.

This resulted first in the taking over of the Kansas mines by the state, the calling out of the state troops and the calling for volunteers to go into mining districts and dig coal. It is

said that the coal dug by these volunteers cost a great deal of money a ton, which probably was true, but it is also true that it saved the situation.

I presume that most of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze know in a general way what the industrial court law is, but to refresh the memories of those who may not, I will say that the law provides for a court of three persons appointed by the governor and they are clothed with wide and quite far reaching powers. This court has the right on its own motion to institute an inquiry into labor conditions anywhere in the state. Or any representative of any labor organization may file a complaint with the court, setting out that his employers are paying insufficient wages or that the conditions under which the laborers work are not safe or sanitary, or any other complaint he may see fit to make. It does not cost a cent to make this complaint. The law provides that the attorney general must file the complaint and present it to the court without expense to the complainant. Or as I have said, if the court learns from any source that labor conditions are unsatisfactory anywhere in the state the judges on their own motion may start an investigation.

While the law does not undertake to do away with voluntary arbitration between employers and employed and does not undertake to prevent men from quitting their employment if they so desire, it does undertake to stop the tying up of necessary public industries. It is based on the theory that the majority who are neither employers nor employees have rights in the matter that are paramount to the rights of the employers or the employees.

Employers cannot deliberately declare a lockout and close up their business when that business is essential to the public welfare and labor leaders cannot declare a strike for the same reason. The law provides that in such cases the matter in controversy must be submitted to the court for hearing and settlement. Either party to the controversy has the right of appeal but the business is supposed to go on while the matters are being settled.

The opponents of the law say that this is interfering with the proper liberties of men, that to take away the right to strike is a form of industrial slavery and upon this ground union labor organizations generally are almost solidly

opposed to the law and at the next election will endeavor to elect members of the legislature pledged to repeal the law. It becomes then a matter of general interest. Every farmer in Kansas is interested in the outcome and every business man in every city and town in the state is also interested.

The law of course has been in operation so short a time that it has not yet had a fair trial and it is too early to form a correct judgment upon it, but it has done some things which indicate the course it will take.

The first case of any importance brought before it was that of certain employees of the Topeka Edison company. The complainants were linemen who were receiving a wage of 60 cents an hour and who asked 70 cents an hour. The court heard the testimony and rendered judgment, giving the linemen a raise of 7½ cents an hour. The award of the court was satisfactory to the workmen and the company promptly acceded to the order of the court.

In deciding this case the new court held that the workers were entitled to a wage which will enable them to procure for themselves and families all the necessities and a reasonable share of the comforts of life. They are entitled, says the court, to a wage which will enable them by industry and economy not only to supply themselves with opportunities for intellectual and moral advancement, and reasonable recreation, but also to enable the parents working together to give to the children ample opportunity for intellectual and moral advancement, for education and for an equal opportunity in the race of life. A fair wage also will permit the frugal man to provide reasonably for sickness and old age.

The second case was decided by the court April 23. This was on the complaint of the operatives of the Joplin and Pittsburg Interurban Railroad company which operates between Pittsburg, Kan., and Joplin, Mo. The operatives included the motormen, conductors, blacksmiths, helpers, machinists, in short all the laborers on the line.

It is an interesting fact in connection with this case that during the summer of 1918 these employees had submitted their case to the War Labor Board of which Frank E. Walsh, now attorney for the coal miners, was chairman. Walsh and Ex-President Taft passed on the question and fixed a scale of wages on July 30, 1918. It was of this scale of wages the operatives complained.

The scale fixed by Frank P. Walsh and Ex-President Taft varied from 42 cents an hour for machinist helpers to 51½ cents an hour for machinists and some other skilled laborers. The pay of motormen and conductors under the Walsh-Taft award ran from 38 cents an hour to 42 cents. After a full hearing the industrial court ordered the wages of motormen and conductors raised to a minimum of 45 cents an hour for the first three months of service, to 55 cents an hour after two years' service. This means for most of these men an increase of more than \$1 a day over what the labor champion, Frank P. Walsh, was willing to award. The wages of the other operatives were raised in about the same proportion. This raise in wages went into effect on May 1.

Shortly after its organization the members of the new court went to the mining district about Pittsburg to investigate conditions and here are some of the things they found and some of the things they did: The law requires wages in the mines to be paid every two weeks. Many of the miners, however, desired to get their pay every week and for years it has been the custom of the mine operators when money was advanced to the miners ahead of the regular pay day, to discount the wages 10 per cent. That is to say the miner who drew a part of his wages before the end of the two weeks' period had to pay interest on what he had already earned at the rate of 10 per cent a week or 520 per cent a year. For some reason the union leaders do not seem to have protested against this extortion. The industrial court

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ordered that this must cease and fixed as the maximum charge that might be made for discounting the wages of the miners, 25 cents to cover extra bookkeeping and an additional discount of not to exceed 2 per cent, a saving to the miners of 8 per cent a week.

The court also found that the coal operators had raised the price of powder and other explosives to the miners, arbitrarily. The court ordered the operators to supply powder and explosives at the old rate until there could be an adjustment between the miners' committees and the operators. If they fail to agree the matter will be taken up and adjusted by the court. Meantime the miners are getting the powder at the old price.

Under the old union rule the operators have been required to keep a checking off system; that is, they have been required to hold out from the pay of the miners all union dues, fines and benefits levied by the union officials. Large sums of money have been collected in this way and arbitrarily used by the union officials as they saw fit, without consultation with the miners. For example, the testimony showed that these officials had handed over \$10,000 to a Socialist paper published in Oklahoma, altho part of the members of the union who were supplying the money were not Socialists but belonged to other parties. In case the mine officers had happened to be all Republicans or all Democrats I presume they would have handed the \$10,000 over to some favorite Republican or Democratic editor to pay his salary and other expenses.

The evidence also showed that these officials had obtained an amendment to the constitution of the Union imposing a fine of \$50 on any miner who appealed to the court of industrial relations and a fine of \$5,000 on any local union officer who appealed to the court.

The industrial court made an order forbidding this and ordered the operators to use the check off system only for the purpose of collecting union dues and sick and death benefits and such nominal fines as might be imposed for disciplinary purposes but to collect no fines other than these except upon written order of the union officers showing the reason for their imposition.

While this is an improvement it still leaves too much power in the hands of the union officers. The testimony showed that the union officers in this check off system had used their power arbitrarily and tyrannically. In one case a miner had been fined \$10 because he had used an old pick instead of a new one.

The coal mining district is thoroly organized. There are no miners there except members of the union and no others have been permitted to work except union men. Before a miner can get a job in that district he must become a member of the union and must put up \$50 for the privilege of making a living for himself and family. That is his initiation fee. The regular dues and fines come after that.

Probably no set of men have been ruled more arbitrarily than the members of the miners' union. The testimony showed that in one case the men at a certain mine had been called out on a strike which lasted for six months and one of the men who had no work at his trade during that time testified that he did not know and never had known why the strike was called.

In view of this testimony I am not greatly impressed with the statement made by the labor leaders that this law deprives the working man of his liberty. On the contrary it is calculated to restore to him at least a part of the liberty of which he has been arbitrarily deprived by his autocratic leaders who have ordered him about like a bondman; told him when to work and when to quit without even consulting him or asking whether it suited his convenience.

The industrial court also investigated living conditions in the mining district to some extent. They found that a considerable number of the miners owned their homes and were living in reasonable comfort, but in many other cases the living conditions were very far from being what they ought to be. In some of these cases the mine operators owned the houses in which the miners lived. The court ordered the operators to repair these houses and put them in condition where the miners may live in reasonable comfort. In addition the court has ordered a thoro social survey of the district made and when that is completed the whole matter will be taken up by the court and such orders made as the situation seems to require.

It will be seen from the above summary that so far as the new court has acted, its orders and findings have been favorable to the laborers. I believe that this will continue to be the tendency of the court and if so I look for a change of sentiment among the laboring classes.

My sympathies are now and always have been with the men and women who have to earn their living by the toil of their hands. I am entirely aware that in times past they were not given a fair deal and I also think it was necessary that the workers organize for their own protection. This was largely because governments failed to afford the protection that should have been afforded. There has developed, however, within the organization certain evils just such as might be expected. The leaders, clothed with arbitrary power have abused it, just as men always abuse arbitrary power when there is no check put upon it.

A large number of the miners in the Pittsburgh district are of foreign birth, subjected in the land of their nativity to arbitrary rule. They came here not understanding our laws or our language. It was the most natural thing in the world for them to come with an inherent, instinctive distrust of government and also to follow blindly the leadership of the officials of their labor organizations. When these men are convinced that the court is friendly to them; that it desires to help rather than to hurt them, they will turn to it and become the most loyal supporters of the government.

Secretary Glass Doesn't Agree

THRU the kindness of Senator Capper the plan I have suggested of refunding the bonded debt of the United States in non-interest bearing bonds, payable in installments ranging from one year to 10 years, has been brought to the consideration of Secretary Glass, of the Treasury Department. Secretary Glass does not think much of the plan. To be perfectly frank I had not supposed he would. He considers it visionary and impracticable and entirely out of the question. Otherwise as I gather from his letter, he thinks it is all right.

The objection raised by Secretary Glass is that it would greatly inflate the currency of the country and result in a further increase of prices. The second objection is that it would be too much of a strain on the gold reserve.

The plan I have suggested would as a matter of fact inflate the currency very little if at all. To restate the plan, it is this: Refund the bonded indebtedness of the country in a series of non-interest bearing and tax-free bonds payable in one year, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and 10 years. The bonds of each series, amounting to 2,000 million dollars would be convertible into United States Treasury notes, legal tender for all purposes. Provision would be made for the payment of this one-tenth of the bonded debt every year and as fast as these Treasury notes would be received at the Treasury in payment of Federal taxes they would be cancelled and retired from circulation.

The other series of bonds, in fact all of the bonds would under my plan be made preferred collateral. Federal Reserve Banks would be required to lend on them up to 90 per cent of the face value at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent a year.

I also would provide that they might be used as part of the reserve required to be held by the banks. Being free from taxation of all kinds, both Federal and state and being preferred collateral these bonds would be desirable for a large class of individuals and financial institutions. It is not at all likely that all of any one series of bonds would be presented for redemption within the year but if all were so presented there would be no appreciable and continued expansion of the currency because after the system was put into working order the currency would be retired as rapidly as it was issued.

The Secretary is concerned for fear the people would lose faith in the ability of the government to maintain gold redemption. The truth is that gold redemption is very largely a myth. Neither the government nor the Federal banks expect to redeem currency in gold and if as a matter of fact the currency notes were all presented for redemption such redemption would be an impossibility.

Not one man in 100,000 knows how much gold there is behind the greenback or reserve bank note he holds. He pins his faith in that note, not to the gold reserve held either in the banks or in the United States Treasury, but on the stability of the government. So long as the citizen has faith in his government he is not concerned a whit about the gold reserve, but if the time should come when the people generally lose faith in the stability of their government both Treasury notes and Federal Bank notes will cease to have purchasing value and that entirely regardless of how much gold there is held in reserve by the banks or the Treasury.

Secretary Glass in commenting on my plan says that the bonds of the United States will within a reasonable time go to par or possibly sell at a premium. I have no doubt of that. I have urged all holders of bonds to keep them if possible instead of selling them at the present

discount. But while it is to the advantage of the individual bond holders to keep them, the appreciation of the bonds until they reach par will not bring contentment or prosperity to the country.

This is certain to create discontent just as the same thing created discontent after the Civil War. This time the discontent is likely to be greater on account of the vastness of the bonded debt. However, I have not much hope that the plan suggested will get a great deal of support. The banking interests are against it and the banking interests control the financial policies of both the great political parties.

Let War Billions Pay the War Cost

THE WAR that made 23,000 American millionaires, rewarded 67 of them with 3 billions of war profits. Consequently I know no more just and equitable act this nation can perform than to compel these same excess profit and stock-dividend beneficiaries to do their belated bit and long-shirked war duty by requiring them to pay the proposed soldier bonus, or a large part of it. At the same time I know they won't do it unless legislation compels it.

There was loud applause in the United States Chamber of Commerce the other day when a resolution denounced the bonus for soldiers and suggested instead "generous treatment for all disabled and sick"—amount not specified. Another suggestion which had earnest support was that some way be found to avoid giving money to the soldiers at all.

Big business desires to keep all the money it suffered, died and bled for during the war but has no objection at all to the people paying the bonus by means of a 1 per cent sale tax, the people being particularly flush with money at this time. I think this is about the worst attack of "yellow" jaundice I ever heard of. This proposed sale tax would produce about 400 millions of the nearly 2 billion bonus fund that will be required and would cost the people about three times the money it would raise.

I believe we shall be able to defeat this sales tax scheme notwithstanding the powerful influence behind it, and it may all be settled before these comments get into print. At the present moment 8,000 big firms and corporations are propagandizing the United States and Congress in behalf of the Ralston-Nolan bill to take a billion dollar taxes off big business and big profits, and put it on land in the form of a 1 per cent tax. And this country never was in greater need of home-owning farmers.

Their circulars ask, why compel "manufacturers and business men generally" to pay these "unjust and injurious taxes?" Well, let's see. Here are a few things the people of these United States must pay for during this year:

A billion and a half dollars more than last year for sugar.

A billion dollars more for coal.

A billion dollars more for lumber. Ditto for shoes, ditto for clothing and ditto for about everything else.

Also a billion dollars or more in increased freight rates.

And 4 to 6 billion dollars for the national budget if appropriations are cut to the bone.

Then add to these billions a just debt of a billion and a half for a soldier's bonus unless the stock-dividend beneficiaries and big war profiteers are permitted to contribute this last item and are compelled by law to do so. And how much peace and quiet may we expect in the ranks of industry?

Besides these various and sundry billions and millions, which must come, on the average, out of little and well-flattened pocketbooks, the people are paying the interest and a part of the principal of a 30-billion war mortgage they assumed, most of which money went into the coffers of American industries and big business at the highest rate of profit ever known, along with some thousands of millions of other war profits from Europe.

And big business which did not fight, did not risk nor sacrifice anything; big business that was paid double and quadruple and cost-plus for everything it did during or after the war, has the gall to speak of its share of the national burden as "unjust and injurious taxes" and would have them laid on land.

Have all the brains supposed to be behind these money bags turned to stomach? We should let no tax-dodging billions and no war-and-peace profiteer sidestep or evade the duty each owes this nation and the men who so unselfishly fought for it and them, nor will they if I can help it.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Sheep are as Good as Bonds

You Can Cash Two Coupons a Year, Wool and Lambs, and Thus Produce an Excellent Return on the Investment

By Ray Yarnell

A POEM he received in a letter kept Charles Baird, who lives near Arkansas City, in the hog business when cholera brought heavy losses. A gift of a \$100 team from his father and \$10 in cash he had in his pocket enabled him to get a start in the cattle business. A trip, 2,000 miles long, netted him a purebred Shorthorn bull and put him into the purebred game. And good judgment compelled him to get into sheep raising. Along with the rest of his purebred stock, Mr. Baird raises Percheron horses.

Cholera was killing his hogs by the dozen several years ago and he was discouraged. He faced a serious loss and was about ready to quit. Then a letter came. In it he found a reprint of a poem.

"Keep a Goin'" was the title of the poem and it was full of encouragement for the man who was blue and discouraged. Baird read it over two or three times.

"I'm going to keep goin'," he said to himself, and he has.

Mr. Baird managed to save a few hogs, and the green bugs failed to eat up 75 acres of wheat. The crop enabled him to finance the hogs. The second year after he lost so heavily from cholera, he made a profit of \$2,700 out of his hogs.

Starts With One Heifer

This year, however, Mr. Baird is practically out of the hog business. He formerly raised about 200 hogs a year and had 20 or more sows, but this season he has only four sows. He says that farmers in his community have reduced the number of sows on their farms about 75 per cent.

"I'm going to give you this team," his father told him one day in 1898. "You can do with it as you please."

Young Baird sold the horses for \$100. Then he went to a sale. Using the \$100 and a \$10 bill he already had, he purchased a Shorthorn heifer for \$110. When he brought the heifer home he was laughed at by relatives and neighbors who pointed out that he could have bought up a bunch of scrub calves for \$8 apiece. But Baird ignored the "kidding." Later he bought another good heifer.

Today he has 40 breeding cows and is firmly established in the purebred game. He didn't become a cattle raiser in a day. He grew into the business,

but always he kept building up the quality of his stock. Last year he sold 28 bull calves and usually averages from 30 to 35 head. In an average year he takes in from \$4,000 to \$4,500 from cattle.

"Get the best bull you can find or that you are able to buy," said this Cowley county stockman. "I traveled 2,000 miles to locate my bull, visiting many sections of this and other states. And then I finally found him close to home. My herd is built around this bull, and the bull is half the herd."

Sheep are helping out a lot on the credit side of Mr. Baird's farm ledger. He has 90 head and has been building up his flock since 1905.

"A good Shropshire is better than a bond," said Mr. Baird. "You cash two coupons a year, one when you clip the wool and the other when you get the lambs. You can make 100 per cent profit out of sheep. The wool will more than pay for the feed they eat and the

ewes will lamb 150 per cent if given good care. I figure my lamb crop as pure velvet and it is."

Mr. Baird feeds silage and cotton cake to his cattle and gives them the run of the straw stacks in the winter. For summer feeding he has a large pasture. Of silage he feeds 25 pounds a day to a cow which weighs 1,000 pounds. As a carrying feed he allows 1 pound of cotton cake for every 1,000 pounds of weight a head a day.

Cake is one of the best and cheapest feeds, Mr. Baird says, because it gives bone and muscle. In it are found the proteins needed. The value of cake fed to cows is reflected in their calves.

There are two silos on this farm. They are 35 feet high. One is 12 feet in diameter and the other 16 feet. Mr. Baird feeds from the big silo in the winter and opens the smaller silo when fewer cattle are on hand or at the close of the winter feeding season. Last season corn cut from 31 acres

filled the two silos. On this stage Mr. Baird fed 90 cattle and 90 sheep all winter and 14 horses for several months. Pasture for the same livestock in summer, he said, would have required 300 acres.

"I can take 160 acres with a silo," said Baird, "and produce as much livestock as a man with 320 acres without a silo. I know a man who received a good price for his fodder and his labor and paid for the erection of his silo by feeding cattle for a neighbor one season. You can take half the fodder you ordinarily feed and put it in a silo and get a greater feeding value out of it than from twice the amount of fodder fed in the lot."

"This country must have more and better livestock. Too much grain growing has depleted the soil. Its fertility must be built up. Livestock will do this. Because the soil is depleted I have not so much chance to make money as my father had, and if I don't build up the soil my children will not have so good a chance as I enjoy."

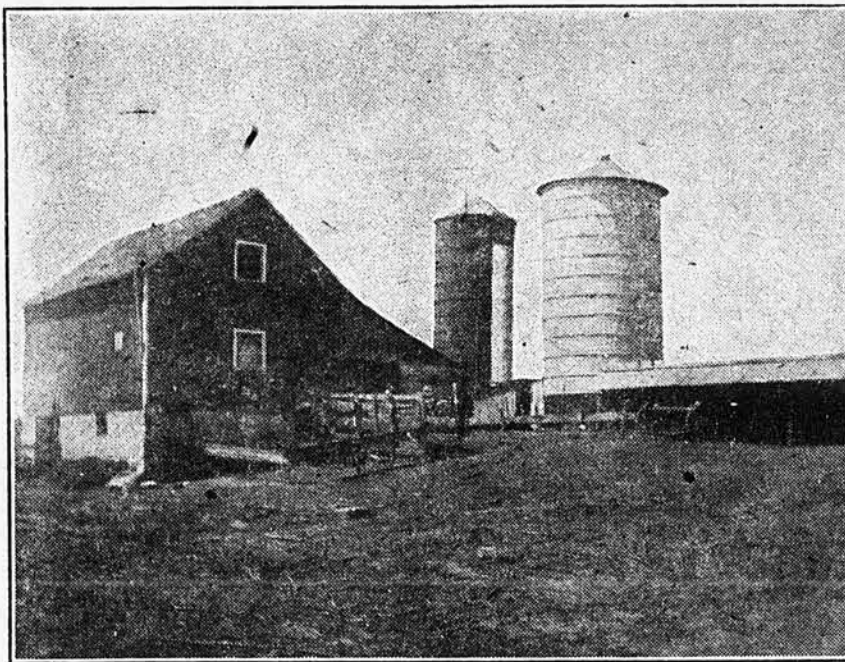
"There is a bright future for the raiser of purebred livestock. We need more breeders and more stock. I have been alone here. If I had competition I would have developed more rapidly. I would like to see more breeders of purebred Shorthorns in this neighborhood. A community reputation can be developed and it is valuable to all persons responsible for it."

Best Profits in Purebreds

"It pays to raise purebred stuff. A good Shorthorn steer 2 years old will weigh 300 pounds more than a scrub calf, when both are fed exactly the same ration. It seems to me that the high prices prevailing for everything mean that we must raise better animals."

Mr. Baird has a farm of 880 acres, of which 400 acres are under cultivation. It is well organized. He has a large, well-fenced feeding lot and a roomy stock barn. A cement feeding floor for hogs conserves his feed and avoids waste, and a cement water trough is available.

On the Baird farm, which is 4½ miles west of Arkansas City, is a 15-hp. Rumely tractor, which does the heavy work about the place, and a Ford truck is used for light and speedy hauling. The tractor is operated by a tenant who helps to handle the big farm. This machine saves time and labor for both.



Feed Lot, Stock Barn and Silos on the Farm of Charles Baird Near Arkansas City, Where Successful Results Were Obtained With Sheep.

More Water for the Crops

Irrigation by Pumping is Being Developed Near Wichita to a Considerable Extent and It is Increasing the Yields Greatly

By F. B. Nichols

A DECIDEDLY encouraging interest in pumping irrigation is becoming evident near Wichita. This is coming in response to the large yields obtained when water was applied to crops at the right time. For example, H. S. Speer, a leading truck farmer of Sedgwick county, last year put water on corn at just the right time. The yield was 65 bushels an acre, as compared with 15 bushels on a part of the field where water was not applied. Quite naturally results such as these are helping to win over the men who have been opposed to irrigation.

The Sedgwick County Farm Bureau, which has about 1,000 members, has done much to make the local results on irrigation available for all of the members. E. J. Macy, the agent, believes especially in the irrigation of truck crops. About 25 farmers in that county have had more than ordinary success in pumping water. The number doubtless will be increased greatly this year.

Conditions are very favorable around Wichita for the developing of a high type of irrigation farming. An abundance of water—far more than will ever be used—is available, and at a low

lift. There is an excellent market in Wichita, especially for truck and fruit, and specialized farming will develop rapidly there. Dairy farming, with its resulting need for a large production of silage and alfalfa, also is growing.

Most of the larger plants near Wichita are owned by farmers who produce considerable fruit. Harry Stanley has a plant that will irrigate 100 acres of orchard. E. G. Hoover can irrigate 160 acres; he has found his plant of great value in dry years when the trees might otherwise have died. W. D. McComas irrigates 60 acres.

F. E. Wickham, who lives on Rural Route No. 7 south of Wichita, has been very successful in the irrigation of blackberries; he is growing 5 acres. He is one of the best growers of bush fruits in Kansas. C. B. Gardner of Valley Center will grow 15 acres of potatoes under irrigation this year; doubtless he will encounter a good market, if present prices are any indication. It has been found generally in Kansas that irrigation is especially helpful with potatoes, for the nature of this

crop is such that an ample supply of moisture is essential, and it must be provided at just the right time. The man who can pump this from a stream or from the ground is practically certain of a good crop every year, even if rain doesn't come at just the right time.

There are many growers near Wichita who have irrigation plants for truck; among the more successful are James Sato, J. Jacoby, Fred Goodin, Henry Robbins—who has the Skinner, or overhead system of application—and the Lohkamp Brothers. These men are having good results in pumping water from the earth, and then, after nature has placed this in the crops along with some sunshine and plant food, selling it on the Wichita market.

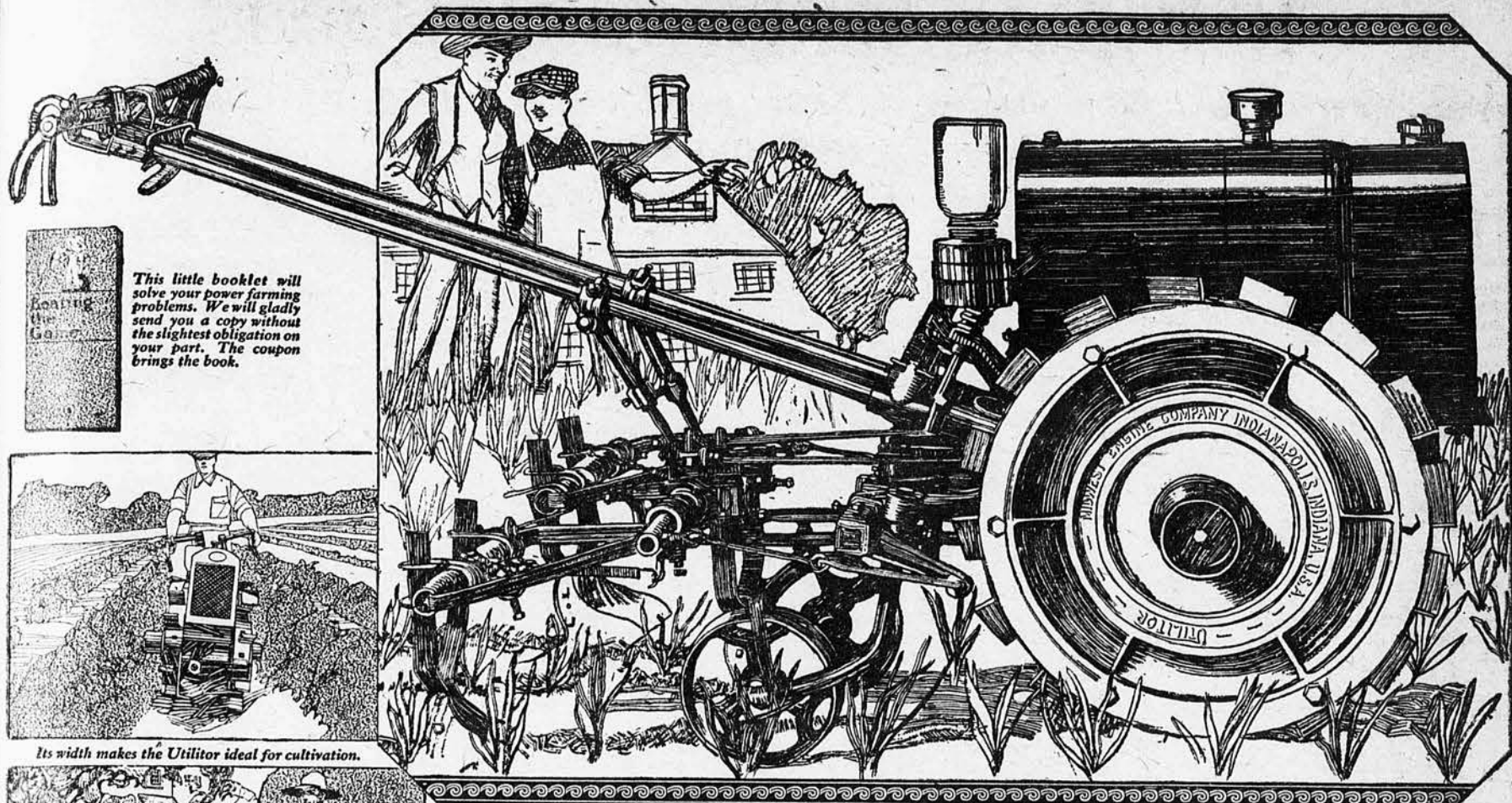
An irrigation experiment station has been started by the Wichita Stock Yards, on land not far from the exchange, which should be of considerable value. It will make the results of the irrigation available to all of the visitors. Several plots will be used; the main thing is to find the value of ap-

plications of water to corn. The Pride of Saline and Commercial White varieties will be grown, with and without irrigation. This test was planned by George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, whose office is in the state house, Topeka, and Mr. Macy.

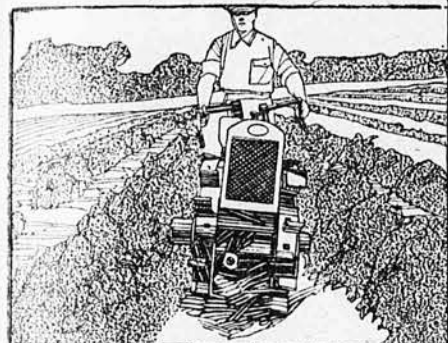
Mr. Knapp, by the way, has encountered quite remarkable success in his work; he is finding that there is a big interest in irrigation in all parts of the state. This was, of course, expected in Western Kansas, especially in those sections where plenty of underflow water is available at a reasonable lift, but it was not supposed that it would develop very rapidly in the Eastern half. It is evident that many pumping plants, which obtain water from rivers and creeks, will be installed in the next year or two. This is especially true in the Kansas River Valley. Mr. Knapp will be glad to get in touch with any Kansas farmer who is thinking of installing an irrigation system, or who wishes information on the commercial results which can be obtained from irrigation.

The interest in irrigation around Wichita has developed more rapidly

(Continued on Page 12.)



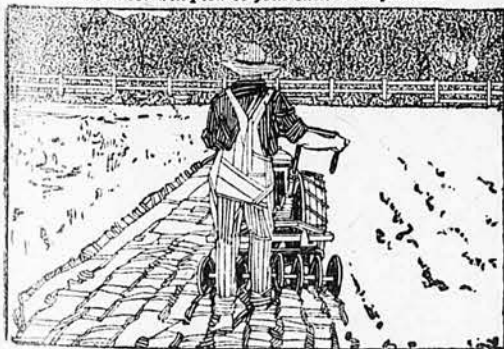
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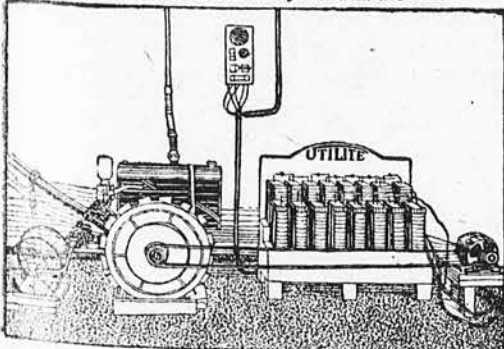
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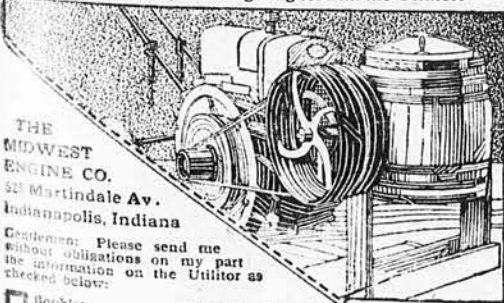
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Level _____ Rolling? _____ Hilly? _____
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City _____ State _____

A Need for More Alfalfa

The Acreage of This Important Legume Can be Increased Greatly on the Bottom Land in Western Kansas

By R. E. Getty

WESTERN KANSAS faces a most important problem with respect to maintaining its present stands of alfalfa and starting new fields. In recent years much alfalfa has been dying out and new stands have been much harder to obtain than formerly. The alfalfa acreage in the Western 46 counties has declined to three-fourths what it was 10 years ago. In several counties the decline has exceeded 50 per cent. With seed costing 35 to 40 cents a pound, double the normal price, but few seedings are being made.

The acreage of alfalfa in Western Kansas increased fairly steadily in the 20 years preceding 1910. In that year the 46 counties west of the 98th meridian were credited with 283,574 acres by the Kansas state board of agriculture. Following the severe drouth of 1911, there was a sharp decline to 249,010 acres in 1912. Steady annual decreases affecting nearly all counties reduced the acreage to 207,531 by 1918. The greatest decrease was in the block of eight counties including Gove, Trego, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Decatur, Norton and Phillips. These counties reported 96,474 acres in 1910 and only 36,700 acres in 1918, a decrease of 62 per cent.

When Dry Years Came

During a cycle of favorable seasons just preceding 1910, stands of alfalfa were easy to obtain and keep. Nearly every farmer with bottom land sowed at least a few acres, many farmers in the broad, fertile valley of Sappa creek in Norton county, for example, having as much as 50 to 60 acres of alfalfa. These fat years were, however, followed by lean, dry ones. Established stands of alfalfa began to die out from drouth and grasshopper attacks, and from too close pasturing late in the fall and early in the spring. Persistent attempts were made to start new alfalfa fields, usually without success.

Every cloud is said, however, to have a silver lining, and there is reason to believe that the Western Kansas alfalfa situation is no exception to this rule. A number of farmers have been able to maintain and even to increase their alfalfa acreage despite dry years, finding it their most profitable crop in the last few years of \$25 to \$30 hay prices. The Ft. Hays Experiment station has doubled its alfalfa acreage in the last 10 years, and now has 350 acres of this crop on Big Creek bottom land. Fifty years of weather records afford us ample reason to expect from time to time, cycles of years as favorable to alfalfa as those just preceding 1910. Several things may be done to main-

tain the established alfalfa of Western Kansas. One of these is to limit pasturing, especially with horses. This spring while awaiting the growth of native pastures, too many horses have been seen on alfalfa, biting the crowns off to some extent as well as nipping all the tender stems as soon as leaves appear. Another penny-wise pound-foolish practice is observed in the zeal with which some alfalfa is mowed or pastured as late in fall as possible to get it all. Not as much winter protection is necessary in Kansas as in states farther north. Late pasturing may therefore be more safely practiced within reasonable limits, but too close or frequent grazing or mowing at any season is one of the surest ways to eventually kill out alfalfa. Hogs pasturing alfalfa should have enough range so the crop will be able to keep ahead of them and make their cuttings of hay. The hogs should be rung to prevent rooting.

Grasshopper control also is essential. Liberal spreading of poisoned bran mash around the edges of the field will go a long way toward breaking the 'hoppers of their lively appetite and prevent them from killing out the irregular border strips one or more rods wide that would otherwise be destroyed.

Renovation of some kind may in special instances be worth trying to kill weeds and grass where the alfalfa is getting thin, or to destroy grasshoppers' eggs in the fall. No form of tillage for broadcast alfalfa has, however, given increased yields at the Ft. Hays Experiment station. The disk or any other machine that splits the alfalfa crowns should be used only sparingly if at all.

Attempts to reseed grasshopper eaten borders often fail and it seems impos-

sible to thicken up thin stands of alfalfa. Several years ago, C. R. Weeks of the Ft. Hays Experiment station began the practice of plowing such places, and seeding Sudan grass at 15 to 20 pounds an acre about May 15. This plan has proved so satisfactory that many farmers have adopted it. The Sudan grass hay is excellent for feeding with alfalfa and for use in topping stacks.

Of equal importance with preserving old stands is the problem of starting new alfalfa. This problem is more difficult now than 10 to 20 years ago because with the humus content of the soil constantly decreasing thru cultivation, the land crusts harder after a rain and blows more readily than in past years. There is no evidence to support the theory of some farmers that the soil has become poisoned against alfalfa, but it is true that weeds have become much more troublesome and are responsible for many alfalfa failures. With drouth and grasshoppers also to be considered, it is apparent that there is no royal road to success in seeding alfalfa. Experience, however, points out a number of practices that lead to success in a sufficiently high percentage of cases to more than justify the efforts and expense involved.

It is late to consider seeding alfalfa this spring, especially as seed is scarce, but it is none too soon for every farmer with bottom land to be adjusting the present season's cropping and tillage plans to provide a favorable area for seeding next spring, or possibly this fall.

At present prices a ton of alfalfa hay will buy enough seed to sow 5 to 8 acres. Since a stand properly cared for should last 10 to 20 years, it is ap-

parent that alfalfa successfully seeded will soon pay good dividends even if several failures must be experienced in establishing the stand. Plans should be laid for seeding 10 acres or more annually if possible, laying emphasis on the most thorough preparation methods. The alfalfa crop is so valuable and so cheaply maintained that one can afford to give unusual care to starting it.

The first essential is right choice of land. Bottom land with ground water within 15 to 20 feet, but not too sandy soil, should preferably be selected. Attempts to grow alfalfa on upland in the Western half of the state should be encouraged only where the area to be seeded is low enough to receive some run-off from surrounding fields. Alfalfa on upland, either broadcast or in rows, at the Ft. Hays Experiment station, yields only one or two light cuttings annually, averaging scarcely a ton to the acre for the season. On bottom land, however, the station gets three cuttings with a season yield of 2 to 3 tons.

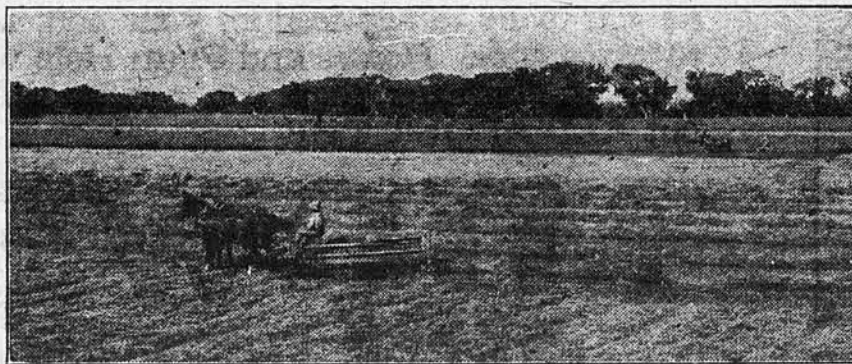
The next point is to store plenty of reserve moisture before seeding. To do this it may be necessary to fallow the land for several months.

To Reduce Weed Pests

Freedom from weeds is most nearly attained by preceding alfalfa with fallow or a clean cultivated crop such as corn, and by delaying spring seeding until a weed crop has been killed.

The grasshopper problem can best be met by planting protection strips of corn or Sudan grass instead of small grains next to newly seeded alfalfa, and by spreading poisoned bran mash.

Spring seeding on firm, clean moist ground, usually soon after a good rain, has proved best at the Ft. Hays Experiment station. The best rate has been 10 to 15 pounds an acre, using a 4-inch alfalfa drill, or a grain drill with grass-seeder attachment. The best date varies widely from April 1 to May 15, but the last week of April or the first week of May usually is best. Alfalfa seeded too early starts slowly and is the most likely to be smothered by weeds. If seeded about May 1 after killing a weed crop, alfalfa may be expected to start much more quickly and vigorously and keep ahead of weeds better than seedings made several weeks earlier. Fall seeding has rarely succeeded at Hays, but in 1915 and 1917, early August seeding following unusually good rains proved successful. If land is being summer fallowed for alfalfa, it is therefore well to keep in mind the possibility of fall seeding if the moisture is plentiful and grasshoppers are under the proper control.



Harvesting Alfalfa on the Bottom Land of the Ft. Hays Experiment Station, Where the Crop Has Been Especially Successful and Profitable.

For Better Rural Churches

A Survey in Kearny County Has Shown the Need for a United Effort in Encouraging a Higher Standard of Christian Living

By M. M. McBride

The survey of the present condition of the churches of Kansas which is being made by the Interchurch World Movement is bringing out many things of value in working out more efficient methods. This story gives the report for Kearny county, which was one of the first surveys finished.

THE enterprising merchants of a small town in Kansas hire a band every Saturday to play for the farmers who come into town to trade at their stores. The farmers' wives like the music, but after a day spent in the stores and on the streets, they generally are tired enough to want a place where they may rest and clean up a bit before attempting the hot drive home.

A minister of the town, who had both civic pride and humane instincts, wished to open his church, located a block from the public square, to these tired women and their children. When his proposition was placed before the church board, the members voted it down.

The town and country survey the

Interchurch World Movement is making of 2,968 counties, 13,000 incorporated towns and 30,000 other communities is unearthing many stories similar to this. According to the surveyors, the rural church has failed up to this time to play its proper part as a socializing agent in the community.

In Kansas, Kearny county was one of the first localities completely surveyed. Both a church and a community canvass were made, so the facts as to population, good roads and public health might be in possession of surveyors, as well as the number of churches and church members.

Kearny county, with a population of 3,500, has a church membership of 556, of whom 495 are Protestants. The county area is 853 square miles. Nine hundred of the population live in the village of Lakin and the rest of the inhab-

itants dwell in the open country or in tiny hamlets. There are 300 Germans and 200 Russians among the farmers.

The negro population is only about 25. The county lies in the so-called frontal plain of the Rocky Mountains, with a gently rolling prairie surface, 3,000 feet above the sea level in the eastern part and rising gradually in the west. Tributaries of the Arkansas River drain the northern two-thirds of the area. The soil of the Northern section is 300 feet in depth in places, and very rich, especially in the river valley.

The school system of the county is good; no county in Kansas is allowed to have any other sort. Teachers are comparatively well-paid, the buildings are excellent and the school children have access to a rural high school. There are no public libraries in the

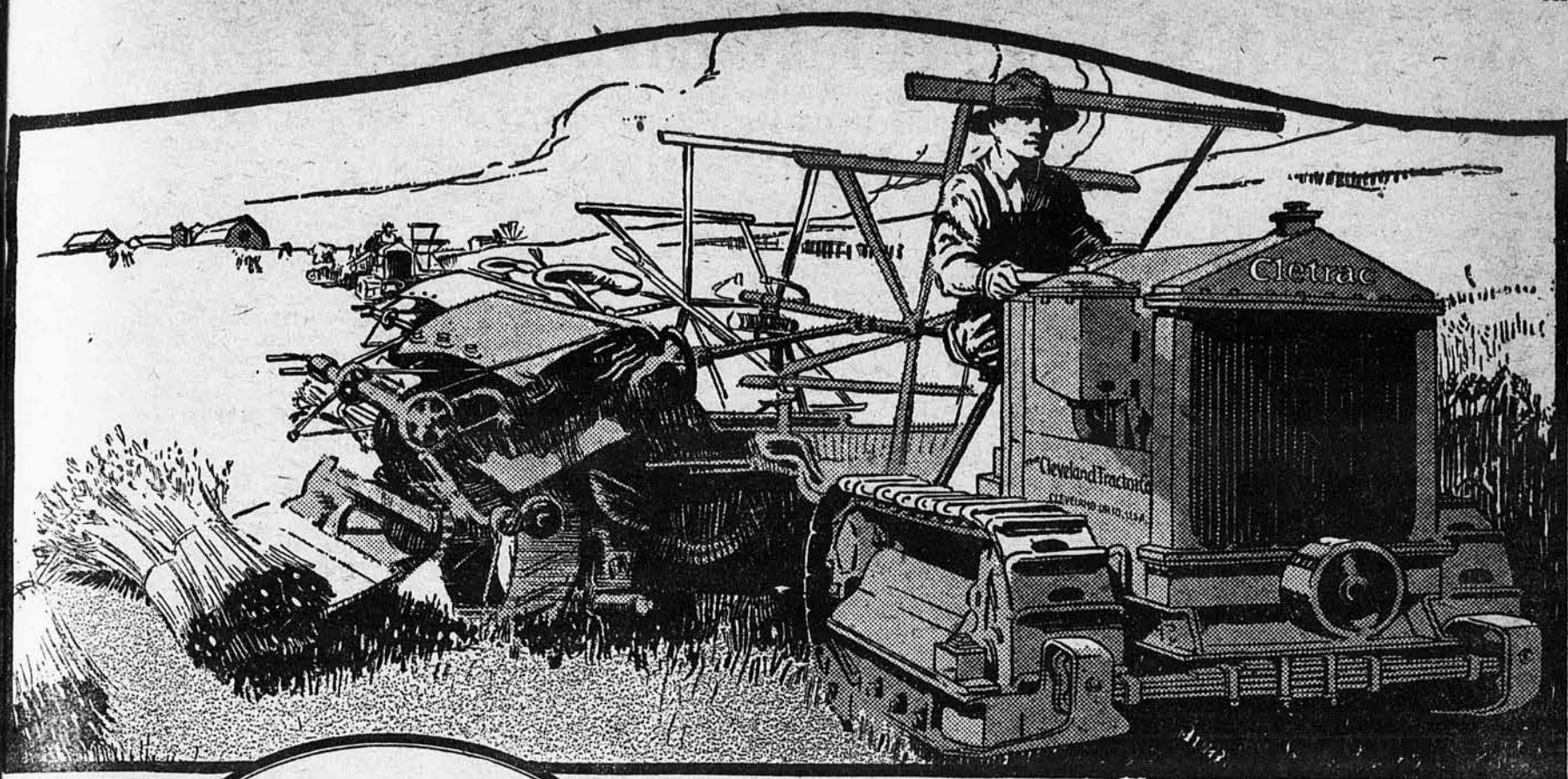
county, however, and only two newspapers are published at this time.

There are 100 miles of road within the county, none of which is either hard-surfaced or graveled. Sixty miles is graded. There are three rural mail routes.

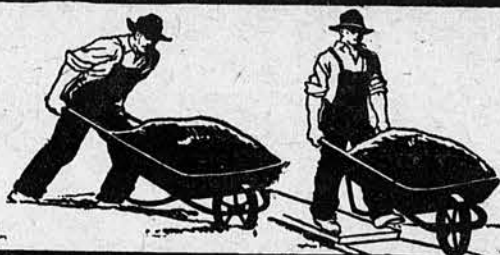
The lack of good roads thruout the county makes the social problem more serious. Lakin, the county seat, has three dance halls, two moving picture theaters and a pool room to provide for the amusement of the county. Only one school is reported as carrying on athletics of any sort. Four lodges in the county, with a combined membership of 525, give occasional dances and hold social meetings.

But the church, save for a few Sunday school socials and picnics during the year, has done nothing to provide wholesome amusement for young or old. The farm houses are widely separated but community spirit in the county is

(Continued on Page 12.)



Cletrac
TANK-TYPE
TRACTOR



Wheels on a track — the
Cletrac way — take less power

Your Cletrac Fleet is Ready

A SHORT harvest season and help hard to get—but the Cletrac farmer isn't worried. He knows his dependable Cletrac fleet will see him through.

When the grain's ripe, the fast-working Cletrac fleet pitches right in. It hustles every job from heading and binding to hauling bundle wagons over soft fields—gets *all* the wheat quickly and safely.

If one Cletrac stops, the work isn't held up—the others readily shoulder the extra load. The Cletrac fleet makes good on the job—that's why ranchmen are so strong for this sturdy, tank-type tractor.

Put a Cletrac fleet on your ranch and make a short job of your harvest rush. See the Cletrac dealer near you or write for the helpful booklet "*Selecting Your Tractor.*"

19045 Euclid Ave.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

Cleveland, O.

"Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World"

Distributor—The Hullet-McCurdy Tractor Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Produces Wheat Cheaply

"A point brought out by the recent investigation of the cost of producing wheat by the Kansas state board of agriculture is the advantage enjoyed by Kansas farmers in relatively cheap land," said Secretary Mohler recently. "The value of the land devoted to a crop affects the cost of production thru the charge that must be made for the use of land. This charge must be sufficient to cover interest on the investment, taxes, depreciation, upkeep and insurance, the rate for improved farms running from 8 to 10 per cent depending upon the character and extent of the improvements."

"Good plow land in Kansas is rated in the March issue of the 'Monthly Crop Reporter' issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at \$90 an acre. The same authority rates good plow land in Iowa at \$257, Illinois \$213, Indiana \$150, Nebraska \$150, Minnesota \$120, South Dakota \$108. The average of these figures is \$166. All of these states produce much wheat and in 1919 their average yield of wheat an acre was 12.6 bushels an acre, the same as in Kansas."

"On this basis, the charge against a crop of wheat for the use of the land and buildings required for its production is \$6 to \$7 less an acre in Kansas than the average for the six states mentioned."

"Other conditions favoring economical production in Kansas are our level fields, extensive methods of cultivation, abundance of feed for work stock, and the pasturing of the growing crop that is possible in many seasons."

"How well Kansas farmers have availed themselves of these advantages is shown by the pre-eminence long since attained and steadily maintained by Kansas in wheat production."

"From the foregoing and considering the price and quality of land in the Sunflower state, it is apparent that compared to others Kansas holds opportunities for investment and profitable agriculture second to none."

For Friendship With England

A book of more than ordinary value for thinking men and women was issued a few days ago by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is a Straight Deal, or The Ancient Grudge, by Owen Wister, and it discusses in a delightful style—which has made Mr. Wister one of the great American writers—the relations between this country and England. He quotes Thomas Jefferson, who said: "Peace and friendship with all mankind is our wisest policy, and I wish that we may be permitted to pursue it." This book should be in the library of every person who is interested in the relations of America with other nations. The price is \$2.

For Better Rural Churches

(Continued from Page 10.)

only waiting for efficient leadership to produce real results. Lakin, with its 900 people, is overchurched, having five churches, four Protestant and one Catholic. The rest of the county has three churches with a joint budget of \$210 for all expenses and a roll of 20 names. The four churches (Protestant) at Lakin hold Sunday schools, with 20 to 50 members.

The opinion of community leaders is that the church is missing an opportunity for leadership not to be found in the average community. The survey was made under the direction of a county supervisor. A follow-up or programizing council to map out a plan of action for the county will be held soon. At this time a plan will be drawn up to meet the needs which the survey has brought out. A county survey council will be formed and the people of the community will work out their own program. The mission of the Interchurch World Movement is simply to present the facts.

June 1 will see at least two-thirds of the counties in America completely surveyed. The aim of the Interchurch World Movement, a movement of, by and for 31 evangelical churches of the United States, governed and controlled by them, is to promote co-operation among them in their missionary, benevolent and educational enterprises.

A larger proportion of purebred animals is needed.

Concrete for Fence Posts

Temporary Makeshifts are Very Unsatisfactory

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CONCRETE serves many valuable purposes on the farm. Its worth as building material for houses, foundations, silos and other farm structures has long been known and appreciated. Now that the price of lumber is getting so high many farmers are looking for other material for making fence posts that will be more durable and less expensive when everything is taken into consideration. Posts made of concrete and reinforced properly by steel are becoming quite popular everywhere. This is due not only to the scarcity and high price of good straight wooden posts, but also to the permanency of the concrete post, its greater strength, and more pleasing appearance. It is unaffected by winds or storms and maintains its upright position at all times.

Wooden Posts Soon Rot

Many of the ordinary wooden posts soon rot off in the ground unless treated with creosote or other preservative preparations and thus permit the wire to drop to the ground where it quickly rusts and deteriorates. Another big advantage is that the concrete post always keeps the wire in proper position and insures a permanent and reliable enclosure for the field. Weeds and grass invariably grow along fences where it is very difficult to mow them either with a mower or a scythe. On account of chinch bugs and other crop pests collecting in such places to hibernate during the winter, it is almost absolutely necessary to burn over such areas in the fall. Farmers who have concrete posts find it easy and entirely practicable to burn up the trash and weeds along the fence row as the fire will not injure concrete posts altho it will destroy wooden ones.

Unless extra strength is required a suitable size for line posts is 6 by 6 inches or 5 by 7 inches at the base and 3 by 6 inches at the top. An ordinary size is 5 or 6 inches square at the bottom and 4 or 5 inches square at the top.

Posts may be built separately—that is, each in a separate form laid on the ground—but it is much cheaper to build forms for a number of posts so that several can be molded at the same time, and then the forms can be used for another set as soon as the concrete has hardened.

Choose a place where the posts can be left undisturbed for at least 10 days. Lay 4 by 4-inch sills 4 feet long 2 feet apart, and nail a floor of 1 by 6-inch dressed lumber on the sills, making the floor 8 feet long and 4 feet wide. Make a frame of dressed 2 by 4-inch boards with the end pieces fitting into notches in the side pieces. The partitions of 1 by 4-inch dressed boards fit into notches in the end pieces. Nail triangular stop blocks at the corners and keep the frame in position while the posts are being made by driving wedges against the stop blocks. To fill the form once, that is to make four posts of the size given (using a mixture of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, 3 parts gravel or crushed stone not larger than 3/8-inch) will require about 1 bag of cement, 2 cubic feet sand, 3 1/4 cubic feet stone or gravel.

In making a combination form for the posts each 7 feet long and tapered from a base 6 inches square to a top 4 inches square, a level surface is made as before, by nailing dressed lumber on sills to form a smooth, tight

surface. To make the posts tapering, it will be necessary to make the partitions wedge-shaped and to place wedge-shaped pieces in the bottom of each mold. After the pieces are assembled between the two end-boards, they are tightened by the two wedges. The tops of the posts will then be on the same level so that they can be easily finished with a trowel. For 10 posts of this size, allow 2 1/2 bags cement, 4 cubic feet sand, and 8 cubic feet gravel or stone.

It is often desirable to bevel or chamfer the edges of the posts, because sharp corners are easily broken off. To prevent this, nail triangular shaped strips along the corners of the form. The forms must be thoroly greased with soap, linseed oil or crude oil before they are used.

If large quantities of posts are to be made, it is usually cheaper to use steel molds. These can be bought thru building material dealers. Probably your local dealer sells them.

Reinforcing is Necessary

The size of the reinforcing will depend upon the size and length of the post. The reinforcing bars must be in the corners. Use round rods and not wire, as one wire in a corner is not strong enough and if several are used it is impossible to keep them in place. The reinforcing can best be kept in place by the simple spacers made of wire. First place 1 inch of concrete and then place two rods on top of the concrete. Then fill within 1 inch of the top and place the other two rods.

The concrete for fence posts should be made in the proportions of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, and 3 parts gravel or crushed stone. Use stone that is not more than 3/8-inch in diameter so that it will go around the reinforcing properly. Tap the forms with a hammer to distribute the concrete around the reinforcement and give a smooth surface. The exposed face of the concrete may be finished with a steel trowel, but if the concrete is properly placed it will not be necessary to give the posts any additional finish.

Like all small masses of concrete, fence posts must be carefully protected until they are hard. Don't move them until they are at least 10 days old or they will crack. Keep them moist by sprinkling for at least 10 days, and then store them out of the sun until they are at least 1 month old.

Many other kinds of posts besides fence posts can be made of concrete. Telephone posts, hitching posts, gate posts, mail-box posts, clothesline posts, and lamp posts may be made of concrete. In fact any sort of posts that can be made of wood may be made of concrete and will have the great advantage of being stronger, more permanent, and neater and will require practically no attention or care if properly made and carefully cured and tempered. The possibilities of concrete along this line are manifold and are worth considering.

Farm Produce and Topeka

A huge amount of farm produce is handled thru Topeka. Every railroad carries enormous quantities of fruits and vegetables to this section of Kansas and the bulk of this merchandise is handled by Topeka commission men. These houses draw on all parts of the country for the products they sell. California is the earliest spring contributor and furnishes the bulk of the fruit such as oranges and lemons.

A little later Florida ships great quantities of vegetables and fruits to the Topeka and North Kansas market. From there come garden truck, potatoes, strawberries, oranges and grape fruit. Then, a little later, Texas comes to the front with potatoes and truck. Certain sections of Kansas, where truck gardening flourishes, also supply large quantities of truck for this hungry market.

In addition to the railroad facilities for extending this market, Topeka commission men are beginning to use truck routes which radiate from the city into neighboring communities. These will be especially valuable when they run east, because the railroad rates eastward from the city are prohibitive. It is said that it costs more to ship a box of oranges from Topeka to Grantville, a distance of less than a dozen miles, than it does from Kansas City, Mo., to Grantville, more than 50 miles. But the trucks are seemingly about to solve this problem for the commission men and if they do it will mean a considerable extension of the territory Topeka serves.

More Water for the Crops

(Continued from Page 8.)

than at other points in Eastern Kansas because it has been directed by aggressive men who have a belief in their section; they know that high yields are possible if the water can be applied at the right time. Plenty of water can be had for the pumping, and in addition Wichita offers a splendid market for the products grown. It would pay any man who has a belief in irrigation to spend two or three days in this community talking to the irrigation farmers, and finding out the most economical methods of installing and operating a plant.

Naturally a difference of opinion will be encountered among the growers. Almost all believe in liberal applications during dry times to the truck and fruit crops; the opinion concerning the watering of corn, the sorghums and alfalfa is not so unanimous. However, there are many examples of where applications of water at just the right time increased the yield of the grain crops greatly, as with corn in the case of the field owned by Mr. Speer.

Some growers believe that applications of water will not pay on alfalfa. Doubtless this depends to some extent on the soil and the plant, and on the man doing the irrigating. However, when it is remembered that yields of 7 or 8 tons of alfalfa for the season are common in the Garden City-Scott City district, and that frequently they are less than half of this on good land in Eastern Kansas, it would seem that further experimental work along this line would be of interest.

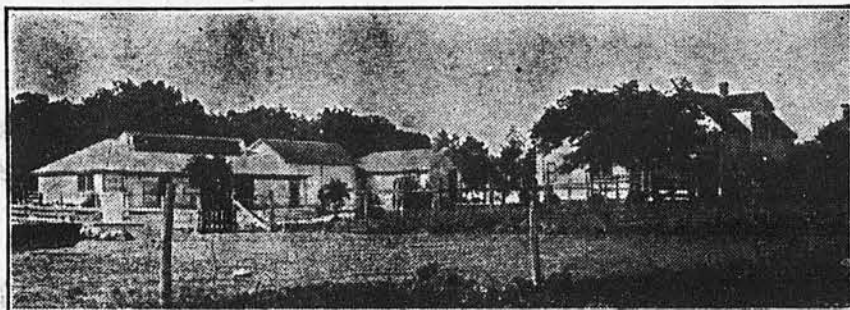
In any case it is plain that the farmers in the Wichita section are doing some excellent experimental work in irrigation in Eastern Kansas. They are blazing the trail for the business. The results will be increasingly evident with the years.

Barrier Boosts the Cause

Under the law a state officer in Kansas cannot sell anything to a Kansas institution but there is no law to prevent a state officer making a gift to a Kansas institution. Acting therefore, within this legal right E. L. Barrier, member of the state board of administration has just given a registered Aberdeen Angus calf to the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

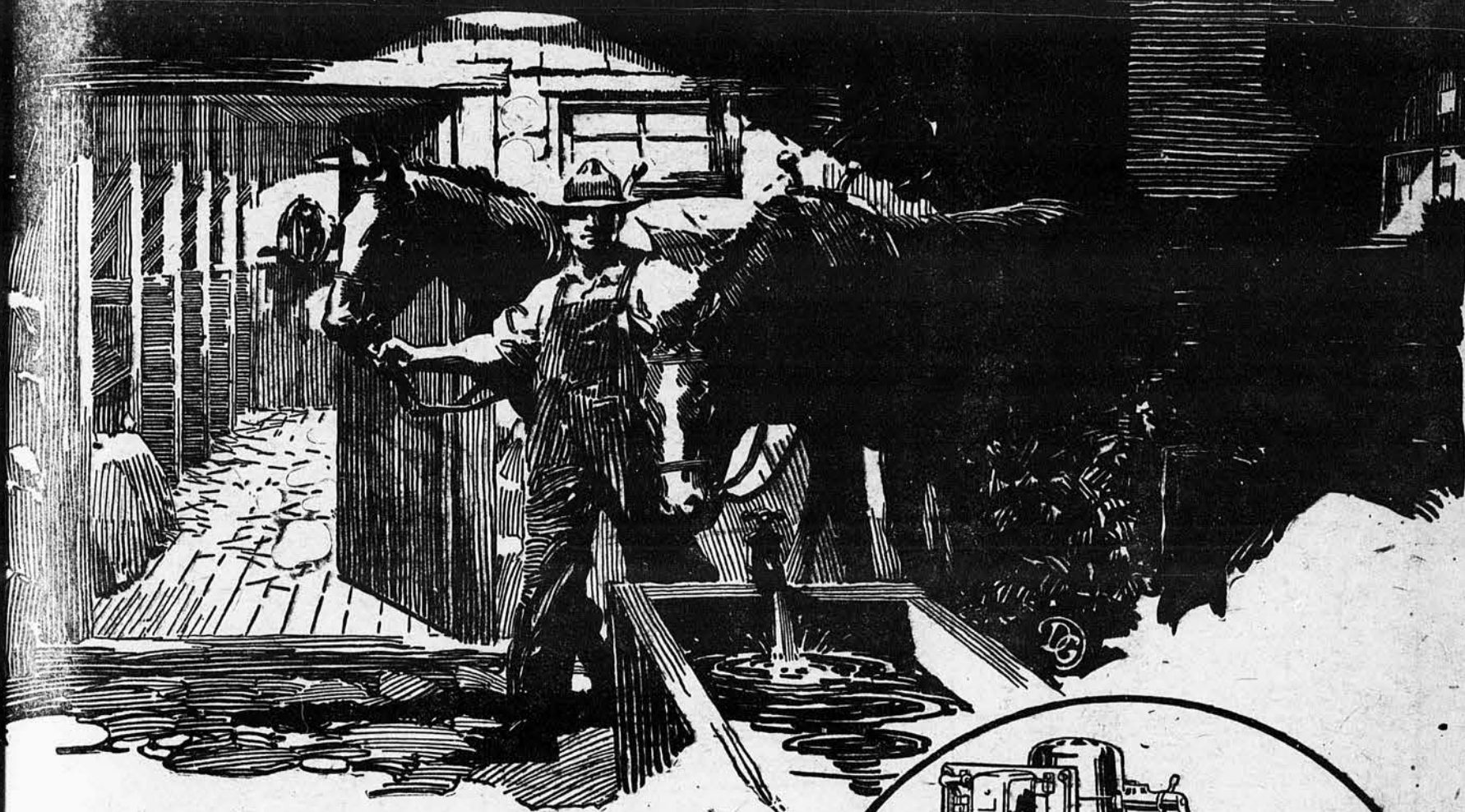
Mr. Barrier discovered that while the college had a good prospect for a show steer in the senior calf class next fall, it had nothing for the junior calf class which seemed quite up to standard. This did not accord to Mr. Barrier's ideas with the way Angus cattle should be represented in the fairs this fall, so, the first time he visited his home farm at Eureka, Kan., he picked out a January calf by his chief herd bull, Eric Bannock and expressed him to Dr. C. W. McCampbell at the college.

Isn't there still a backyard or vacant lot somewhere in your town, harboring nothing more ornamental than ashes or tin cans, which might be plowed up for a garden?



When the Wooden Posts Decay and Have to be Renewed It Will be Best to Replace Them with Concrete Posts That Will be Durable and Better.

DELCO-LIGHT



"DELCO-LIGHT Makes Chore Work Easier"

"Letters we receive from thousands of our 100,000 satisfied users tell us that 'Delco-Light makes chore work easier.'"

When so many users say that Delco-Light is a good investment, that it saves time and labor and that it increases the joys of life, you have assurance it will do as much for you.

Delco-Light does away with all dangerous open-flame lamps and lanterns.

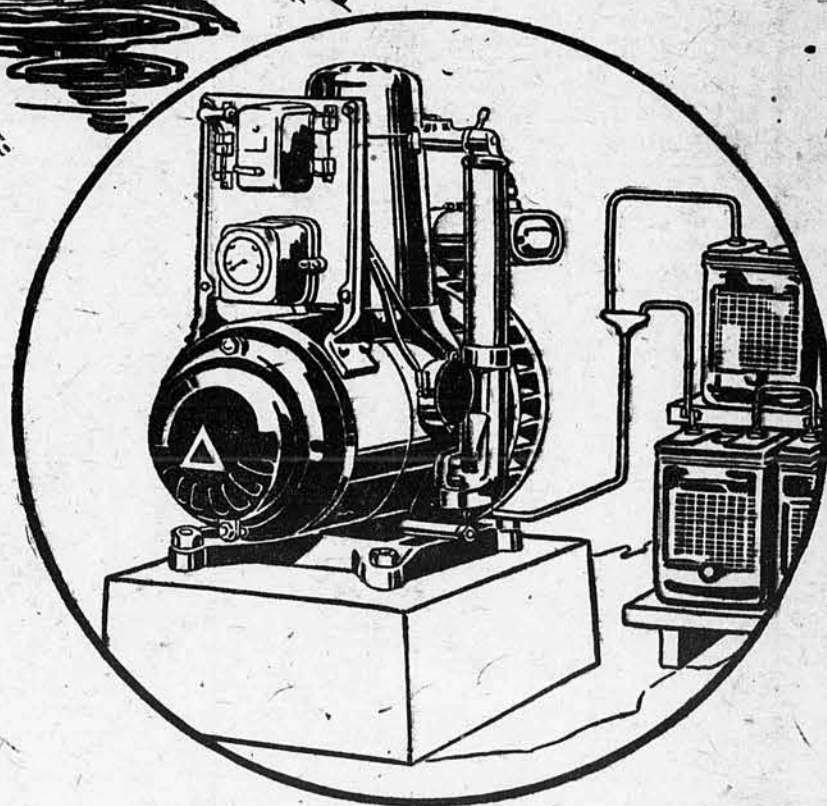
At the push of a button, clean, safe electric light floods the house and all farm buildings, speeding up the work and making everyone just a little bit happier.

Electric power pumps water quickly to the kitchen, bathroom or watering troughs, turns the cream separator, churn or grindstone or operates an electric iron, fan or vacuum cleaner.

Delco-Light helps answer the labor shortage problem and in addition makes the farm home more attractive and comfortable.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

Arnold & Long, 133 N. Market Street, Wichita, Kansas
R. E. Parsons, 1322 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri



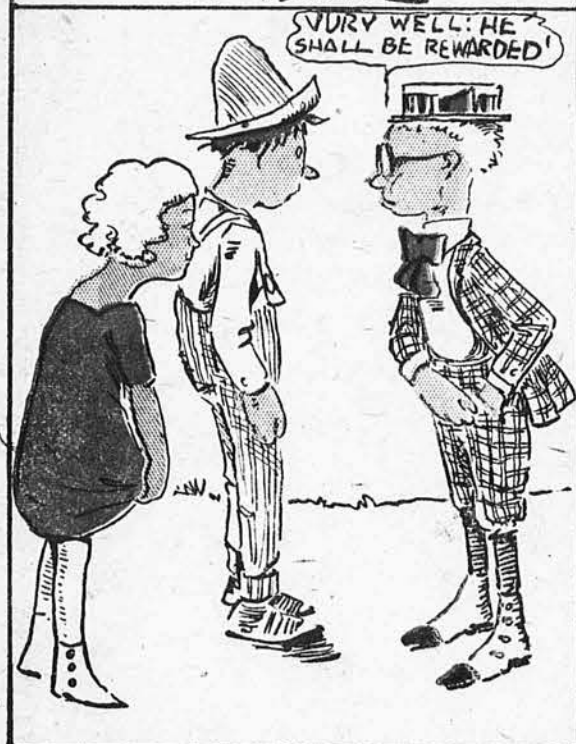
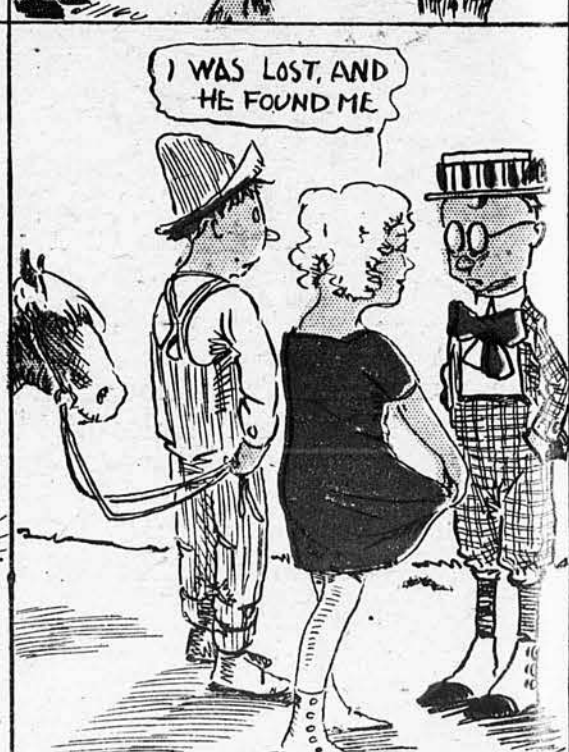
A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes, self-cranking—air cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to oil—thick plates—long-lived battery.

**Valve-in-Head Motor
Runs on Kerosene**

There's a Satisfied User near you

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy Meets a New Queen and Evidently Calls Her Brother Jack With a Ten-Spot From a Roll of Bills Big Enough to Trip an Army Mule



P. PARSONS

Washington Comment

New Legislation To Regulate Packers and Wool Industry By Senator Capper

THE PAPERS in Washington and New York are justly giving Senator Curtis credit for cutting appropriations and making a record in passing thru the Senate the appropriation bills which he has handled carrying less amounts than when they passed the House. It is true that he has broken the record; but this is nothing new for the senior Senator from Kansas. No man in Congress works harder than Senator Curtis and no man here has a better record for getting results.

In 1912 a record of his work was printed giving the dates and pages showing that Senator Curtis by his good work in committee and on the floor of the House and Senate had saved the government some 80 million dollars in the 20 years he served in Congress. Among others was the settlement of the Southern bond claims, which was brought about by his investigation and report. Then there was the \$500,000 a year saved for 10 years by his defeat of the bill continuing jurisdiction over cases arising in the territory of Oklahoma in the courts at Tulsa, Tex., and Fort Smith, Ark. This bill was unanimously reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and Mr. Curtis made the fight on the bill alone; then the recovery of 4 million dollars on the Minnesota timber advances by the government; the \$300,000 a year saved on his amendment consolidating the ports of entry. The consolidation under the Curtis Amendment was one of the last official acts of President Taft and in a discussion of the question, Senator Overman, of North Carolina gave Senator Curtis the credit and the record was cited showing the amount saved each year.

Senator Curtis started a movement in 1912 for cloture in the Senate and when he returned in 1915 he renewed the fight, and as a result of the good work of Senator Curtis and others the Senate has a limited cloture which was put in operation at the extra session during the last weeks of the treaty debate.

Good Work of Senator Curtis

The people have complained for years because "jokers" appeared in numerous acts of Congress and it was found that most of them had made their appearance in conference reports. Senator Curtis set out to amend the rules so as to prevent conference committees from legislating in conference reports. His rule was adopted and many old legislators say it is the most important work done in 10 years and since its adoption jokers have disappeared from conference reports. One member said if the Senator had done no work this term other than this it should have his re-election.

When the various measures affecting the farmers were being considered, Senator Curtis pointed out the injustice to the farmers and urged changes that would protect their interests. His amendment, making the officers of the government consider the winter wheat of Kansas and the Central West the same as the Great North-ern was adopted and was a benefit to the winter wheat producers.

When the people of Kansas were in need of more cars, Senators Curtis and Apple and the other members of the Kansas delegation called in person upon the National Railroad Administration and did everything possible to obtain more cars. When there was a shortage of coal they caused as much coal as possible to be supplied and when the United States Grain Corporation, under Mr. Barnes, placed an embargo on exportation of wheat, Senator Curtis as one of the first members of Congress to take the question up with members of the proper committee and with Mr. Barnes and other governmental officials.

Senator Curtis and members of the Kansas delegation are always on hand when anything is up which affects the state of Kansas, and Senator Curtis has the reputation of always being on the job.

When the first war bond bill was up he advocated that a definite plan be agreed upon, that all the war bonds be issued upon the same terms and conditions. This would have kept them at par, but his advice was not followed and the government bonds have been fluctuating in price ever since the second issue.

Fought for Wheat Farmers

Senator Curtis joined others in the Senate urging legislation to prevent profiteering and to punish the profiteers. He took an active part with the committee who came to Washington representing the farmers whose crop failures caused them to ask advances to buy wheat. He proposed their amendment to the agricultural bill and when it was found that it could not be acted upon in time to be of service, he joined with other members of the Kansas delegation and helped obtain the money needed from the war funds. The day before the price was fixed on wheat Senator Curtis was informed that there was danger of the price being fixed at \$1.86 a bushel. He then arranged a meeting with President Wilson for Senators Kellogg, McCumber, Sterling and himself, and they presented the case of the wheat growers of all sections and urged the President to fix the price at the then market price, which would have brought Kansas farmers from \$2.64 to \$3 a bushel. The President did not follow their suggestion, but fixed the price at \$2.20.

When the delegation representing livestock producers of Kansas made their trip to Chicago and Washington, it was Senator Curtis who arranged the meeting and he and the other members of the Kansas delegation obtained the information desired by the committee.

Saves Valuable Property for Kansas

The people of Kansas know that it was largely thru his efforts that old Fort Hays was turned over to the state for educational purposes. The people of Geary and Leavenworth counties remember his good work in holding both forts for Kansas. His splendid work for national woman suffrage and national prohibition has been gratifying to the people of Kansas.

Senator Curtis is a member of the two great committees of the Senate: Finance and Appropriations. The fact that he was assigned to serve on seven sub-committees having charge of tariff bills that came over from the House and made the reports for the committee on five of those bills is evidence as to his standing on that committee. He has charge of two of the 14 general appropriation bills, and has just broken all Senate records by reporting each bill out with less than they carried when they passed the House. It always has been the custom for the Senate to increase the appropriations. The House expects it; the heads of the departments felt sure it will be done, and the Senate was agreeably surprised when Senator Curtis reported the bills in his charge carrying smaller amounts than when they passed the House. Again, he broke the record in the time he took in passing the bills. He passed each bill in less than one hour.

It is useless to tell the people of Kansas of the standing of Senator Curtis in the Senate. He is a Republican whip and has made that position count. It was thru his efforts that the Republicans made such a good showing on war legislation, and the Senator's record in the Great War Congress is one of which he may well be proud. I do not hesitate to say that no man from Kansas ever has held a higher place in the United States Senate than he.

Regulate Packers

I recently received the following letter from L. F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., protesting against the Gronna Packer Regulation bill, recently reported out of the Senate Agri-

cultural Committee as a substitute for the Kenyon and Kendrick bills:

Chicago, Ill.,
April 19, 1920.

"Hon. Arthur Capper,
The Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am sending you two copies of a brief criticism of the Gronna bill, which provides for the regulation of the packing industry, pointing out the radical features of this proposed legislation.

Since this bill has been reported out by the Committee on Agriculture and since an attempt has been made to call it up for consideration on the floor of the Senate, I am sure you will wish to become acquainted with the fact that this bill, if passed, would mark an entirely new departure in the government's policy with regard to private business.

Yours truly,
L. F. Swift."

Some Criticisms

In the brief enclosed by Mr. Swift it was asserted that the bill possesses the following very radical features:

1. It would establish the principle of government regulation by commission for private industry.
2. It would establish the principle that the government may decide what products a private corporation may or may not handle.
3. It would set up a form of Federal aid and encouragement to co-operative and municipally owned plants, and at the same time aim to restrict ordinary private corporations.
4. It would establish the principle of special anti-trust laws for individual industries.
5. It hopelessly combines regulation of private business (packing corporations) with regulation of what might be considered a public utility (the stock yards).

Mr. Swift voiced other objections to the bill, but these are the ones de-

(Continued on Page 42.)



Chi-Namel FLOOR VARNISH

Heels, hot water or hard use will not harm Chi-Namel floors. The characteristic toughness and durability of Chi-Namel is due to the secret process of treating a waterproof, self-leveling Chinese Oil. Anyone can apply it without laps or brush marks. Each can tells fully how to use it.

Visit Your Nearest Chi-Namel Store

One representative merchant in each locality distributes Chi-Namel products. In his store you may be sure of courteous attention and prompt service. Go in and ask questions. Your Chi-Namel store will furnish color cards, finished samples, quality tests, and estimates. Please write us direct if you cannot locate a Chi-Namel Store.
The Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Stop Grain Waste

Save your grain losses from rats, mould, fire, thieves and weather—save money—Get our **EARLY BUYERS OFFER** on Martin Steel Grain Bins—made of corrugated steel—guaranteed not to sag or bulge—last forever and save their cost in one season. Send name and address for big illustrated catalog and prices—FREE.
K. C. SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO.
408 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Coffee Often Disturbs Digestion

and frequently causes nervousness and sleeplessness.

If coffee annoys you in any way, try

Postum Cereal

This favorite drink enjoys growing popularity because of its pleasing flavor and its superiority to coffee in healthfulness.

Sold by Grocers in two sizes—25c—15c

No raise in price

Made by POSTUM CEREAL CO., Inc.

Battle Creek, Michigan

A Leader in Livestock

The election, a few months ago, of a farm raised Kansan to the presidency of the Kansas Day Club, indicated the extent to which the native sons are leading nearly every activity in the state. Officers for the Kansas Day Club had been picked from leaders in most city professions but in the selection of J. H. Lee there was recognition of leadership in livestock improvement and a more modern agriculture. Possibly we should regret that the Kansas Day Club's observations are not broad enough to appraise such pushers as Mr. Lee while they still are making farming their main work, but, "it was ever thus."

From the natural connection with a country bank—at Harveyville, where "the Lee boys were brought up"—the ambition of J. H. (or Dick, as the stockmen know him) soon led to a broadening of the banking interests of the firm, while his brother, Elmer, engineered the growing farm and livestock interests. The Lee farm at Harveyville is personally Lee-conducted and has been, since before the Lee boys were born, and the name of the firm as breeders of purebred livestock occurs in the records of at least six of the leading cattle, horse, sheep and swine associations. In this fact Dick Lee, (whose portrait gets the position of honor this week) doubtless finds more satisfaction than in his directorship of a half dozen financial institutions and the presidency of a few.

Good Roads Sunday, May 16

Issuing a call for the observance of Good Roads Sunday, May 16, in connection with National Ship by Truck-Good Roads Week, May 17-22, the committee in charge of arrangements for the week have addressed a letter to clergymen of every denomination inviting their attention to the "relation between good roads and right living and good roads and Christian progress."

The purpose is to fix in the heart of citizens the conviction that the next step to be taken for the welfare of the community, the nation and the world is immediately to improve the highways and to inaugurate measures whereby every mile of road bed in the United States may be hard surfaced as soon as the combined forces of counties, states, and the Federal government can obtain this result.

National Good Roads Sunday, observed by pastors and congregations in churches thruout the country, May 16, is only one of the methods employed by the campaign committee to arouse discussion regarding the improved highways and highway transportation.

The other means include 60 tours radiating from as many cities into the rural districts contiguous to these centers, and an essay contest on the subject "Ship-by-Truck and Good Roads," for which a four-years' university scholarship has been offered for the best essay written by a high school pupil. The scholarship will be awarded after the essays have been read by judges to be appointed by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

Four-minute speakers also will tour the country and make addresses in theaters where Ship-by-Truck films will be shown during the week of May 17-22.

For a Larger Legion Membership

The American Legion will conduct a membership drive from May 17 to 22. Prospective members have the option of joining an established post—where they will be more than welcome—or of forming a post of their own. If they choose the first method all they need to do is to get in touch with any member of a near-by post.

If a group of former service men elect to form their own post, they will receive every assistance from National headquarters. Write to National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind., for application blanks and instructions.

The Legion already has a million and a half members and expects an additional million. In its brief life of 15 months it has grown to be a recognized force for patriotism.

There is no better silo, for any silo rightly made is good. But the most expensive silo, poorly constructed is worse than none.

Aggie Board's Crop News

State Will Issue Farm Reports Every Week

By JOHN W. WILKINSON



KANSAS is especially fortunate in having the welfare of its farmers and farming interests so carefully studied and safeguarded by the Kansas state board of agriculture and its energetic and progressive secretary, J. C. Mohler. During the past two years the board has made extensive investigations of the cost of producing farm products that are of general interest.

Mr. Mohler's report on the cost of growing alfalfa and also his report on feeding and marketing of hogs in Kansas already have been printed and distributed. These have proved to be of inestimable value to farmers everywhere. Mr. Mohler's recent report on the cost of wheat production was given to the public last month and it is now being printed for distribution among the farmers of the state. It is certainly the most comprehensive and reliable discussion on this subject that ever has been published. Many persons were reluctant to admit that Kansas wheat farmers were really losing money on their wheat. Mr. Mohler got busy and showed that according to statistics gathered by more than 2,000 of his reliable crop reporters the farmers of the state as a whole lost on an average of 43 cents an acre on every acre of wheat grown last year. Practically the only farmers who made anything on their wheat crops were those who made more than 13 bushels to the acre and there were not enough of these to offset the number of farmers who averaged a much smaller yield.

Must Know Production Costs

In view of the present condition of the markets and times it is evident that it is very essential for farmers to have accurate information in regard to the cost of production of various farm crops, and livestock products in order to foster and encourage diversified farming. This the Kansas state board of agriculture thru its secretary, J. C. Mohler is attempting to do, and it is the kind of work that the public and farmers especially appreciate.

Today farm organizations of the country are clamoring for more definite and exact data concerning the agricultural industry. This is quite different from the attitude taken by many farmers and farm organizations years ago. In former times some farmers felt quite antagonistic toward the statistical work of Federal and state agencies but that feeling apparently has been changed entirely and has now gone to the other extreme. One of the demands of the National Federation of Farm Bureaus was not for less data but for more data that would be helpful to the agricultural industry and assist in a better understanding of the farmers' situation generally.

The state board of agriculture has for years gathered the agricultural statistics of Kansas and consistently compiled them in a systematic way and it has at hand a very valuable and dependable record of state productions for more than 50 years. The board has been issuing during that time monthly crop reports thruout the growing season, but at the first meeting of the State Farm Bureau it was unanimously decided that it would be of great benefit to the farmers to have weekly information about crop conditions, and particularly to take note of any material changes that might occur between the times of the state board's monthly reports. The bureau proposed to cooperate with the board in issuing weekly crop reports and this service was

begun April 26 last when the first weekly co-operative crop report was issued.

In this weekly crop report work the part that the Farm Bureau has is to gather the information thru county agents who interview township vice presidents and others who may have been designated as reporters, and forward the data each Saturday to the Kansas state board of agriculture, and the board's part is to compile the information and promptly issue it in the form of press bulletins.

President Snyder of the State Farm Bureau in addressing the county farm bureaus regarding this service gave some very pointed reasons for it and why the State Farm Bureau believed it would be of valuable assistance to the farmer. The following is quoted from President Snyder's letter, dated April 5.

"It was felt that by using the county farm bureaus as a field force to render weekly information to the state board of agriculture, the board then could provide reliable information more promptly to the public in general pertaining to crop development and conditions. It also would enable the public to get this information thru the authorized agency of the state board of agriculture while that which is now available from many sources is likely to be only of local application.

The Monthly Service

"For years we have had a state report once a month during the growing season. This service has been excellent. But conditions can change a lot in Kansas in 30 days, and we ought to have accurate and official information between times, to take note of any material changes as they occur. Take for example the recent wind storms. Many conflicting reports were printed concerning the damage they did. There is great interest right now in the Easter snow as to how extensive it was and how heavy the fall. Reports are being circulated that pastures in the Flint Hills of Butler county, and in other portions of the famous blue-stem grazing district of the state, are going begging because cattlemen are shying at leasing owing to losses in the recent past. This is important if true.

"We ought to have full and definite information about it instead of having to rely upon miscellaneous newspaper items now and then that may be very misleading because construed as representing the general situation when as a matter of fact it may be only local concern. Every season there are matters like these that we have to guess at because of lack of timely and authentic data. When there is no official agency to report on such matters, others take it upon themselves to provide the press with information or more often misinformation. Sometimes, too, concerns having a selfish interest to serve, may color reports that are given out. If we will enter into this weekly crop reporting scheme, we will have official and authentic information concerning these phases as well as any changes of the crop situation between the regular monthly reports. This is considered highly important by the State Farm Bureau."

Just because so many fruit trees were ruined by the girdling of rabbits and mice, is the very reason why it is important to get the maximum production from the rest thru proper spraying and pruning.

Vegetable Seed Acreage

The prospective commercial acreage of vegetable-seed crops for 1920, compared with last year, shows marked reductions in the acreage reported for dwarf snap beans, all beet, carrot, lettuce, onion seed, radish, spinach, sweet corn, and tomato seed, while a slightly increased acreage is reported for garden pole beans, cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, parsley, pepper, pumpkin and Swede turnip seed.

These estimates are based on reports received by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, early in April from commercial vegetable-seed growers and are as accurate and complete as it was possible to obtain at that time.

The estimated prospective production for 1920 (computed on the basis of the acreage reported and the average yield an acre for the four-year period 1916-1919), compared with that for 1919, is about 35 per cent less for sweet corn and English turnip; 50 per cent less for dwarf snap beans, celery, parsnip and squash; 60 per cent less for cabbage and radish; and about 80 per cent less for garden and mangel beet, carrot, onion seed, and spinach; while an increase is indicated of 20 per cent for sugar beet and garden peas and 25 per cent for onion sets.

The estimated acreage and prospective production for 1920 are more comparable with those for 1917, and the reductions in acreage and production noted should not be taken as an indication that the vegetable-seed growing industry in this country is on the decline from that of pre-war years.

Motor Truck Contest

By F. ED. SPOONER

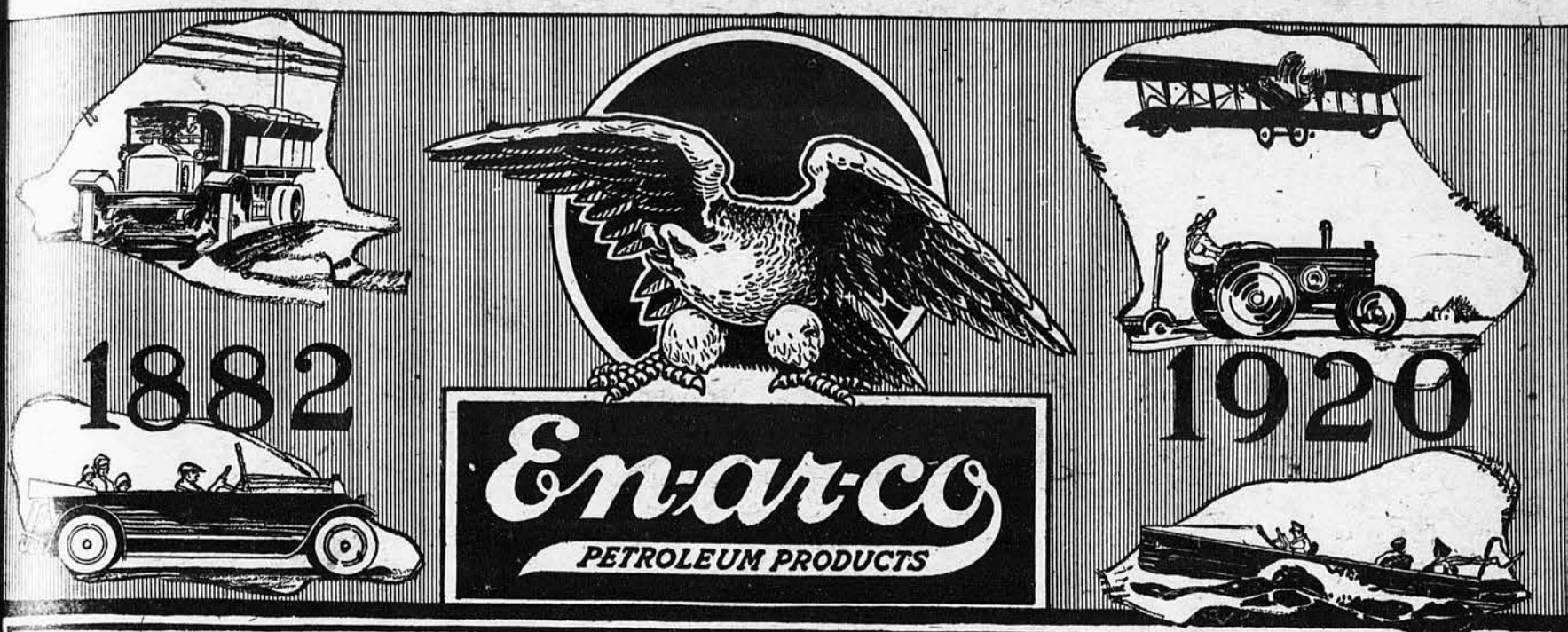
Charles P. Root, general manager of the First National Motor Truck Reliability contest, has just announced that the start of the greatest contest ever known in the motor truck field will be June 14. In reaching this decision Mr. Root took into consideration the probable condition of the roads in May, due to excessive precipitation. Entries will close Saturday, May 22, at midnight, and cars will have to be in the hands of the promoters at Omaha not later than Saturday, June 5. Mr. Root points to the fact that the roads in June will be in their best condition, and that the weather probably will be settled. The days will then be longer. Another matter that was considered was the Republican National convention, opening June 8. That event will crowd the newspapers with political news during a time when the white paper situation is serious. The truck contest naturally would be slighted in news way, and much of its value would be lost to the industry. From the date of the announced closing of the entries May 22, competitors will have two weeks in which to place their competing cars in Omaha for examination by the technical committee, which will then have just a week to make the examination.

The drivers and the mechanics will have a week also, in which to place the trucks in prime shape. Drivers and observers will be required to be on hand June 10 to attend a meeting of the officials, drivers and observers. The trucks will be placed in an official garage after their examination by the technical committee at Omaha, and from that time it will not be possible for them to be touched. Makers have been requested to have at least one driver on the ground by June 5 to deliver the trucks to the committee.

With the announcement of the definite starting date, entries for the test are now being made in considerable numbers, and advices to the committee stating that entries will be made have caused a considerable increase in the estimates of the probable total entry list. The interest which has been taken all along the route is intense.

A List of Farmers' Bulletins

A circular entitled List of Farmers' Bulletins by Subjects has just been issued by the government. This is of the greatest value to every farmer who wishes to have a source of information concerning rural problems at hand. It ought to be in the library on every farm in Kansas. If this is available one can send for the bulletins as needed. The circular will be sent free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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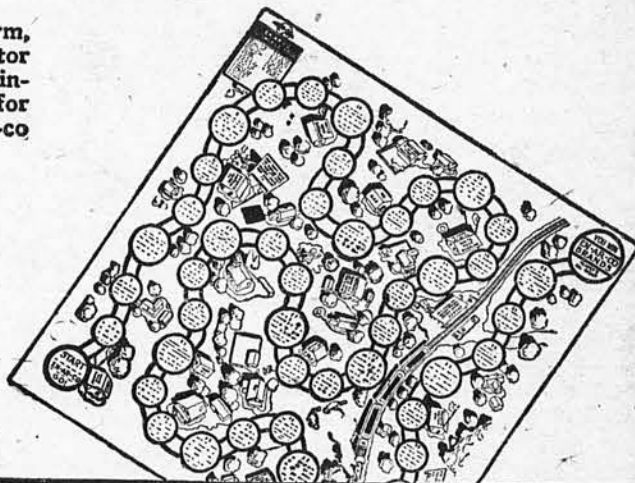
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Beat High Price of Sugar

Grow Sweet Sorghums for Sirup and Sweetening

BY S. C. SALMON



A Field of Sweet Sorghum That Has Just Been Cut, Stripped and Prepared in the Proper Way for Grinding and Crushing at the Mill.

PRESENT prices of sugar and the prospects of greater scarcity and even higher prices lend unusual interest at this time to the possibility of supplementing the inadequate supply with sorghum sirup. A good grade of sorghum sirup makes a satisfactory substitute for sugar in making many kinds of pastries, canning fruit, and also when mixed with sugar for making fruit preserves. An ingenious housewife can find many ways to reduce the sugar bill if supplied with sorghum sirup. No state in the Union is better located for growing sorghum than is Kansas, and there is no part of the state where one or more varieties suitable for making sirup cannot be grown.

Varieties to Grow

Different varieties of sorghum, no doubt, differ greatly in the amount of sirup that can be made from them, but they vary so much on different soils and in different seasons and so little careful attention has been given this subject that it is not possible to point to any single variety as being superior to all others in this respect. Usually those varieties of sweet sorghum which ripen at the proper time, make a good growth and produce good yields will give satisfactory results.

If good seed of any one of several varieties should be obtained no fears need be entertained regarding the outcome as far as the possibility of making good sirup from them is concerned.

One of the best varieties is Kansas Orange, which has been selected by the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. Good seed of this variety can be obtained in nearly every county in the state. This variety matures before frost in all but the extreme northern and western parts of the state. Where an earlier variety must be grown, Red Amber will give good results. In Southern Kansas larger late maturing varieties, such as Sumac or Red Top as it is called, may do better. Other varieties that may be grown are Collier, Coleman, and Texas Ribbon cane. If one expects to make a business of making sirup it is advisable to

grow several varieties, some of which mature early and some late and thereby lengthen the harvesting period.

The most important point is to get good pure seed of a variety known to be adapted to the climate and soil where it is to be grown. It is never necessary and seldom advisable to attempt to get such seed outside of Kansas.

The amount of sirup that may be expected an acre will vary greatly with the locality, the season, and the soil. As a rough estimate, it may be said that 1 ton of green sorghum will produce 10 gallons of sirup. Yields of green sorghum will run all the way from 5 to 30 tons an acre and hence will produce all the way from 50 to 300 gallons of sirup an acre. Probably a fair average is 100 to 150 gallons an acre.

Sorghums for sirup are grown in practically the same way as when grown for other purposes. If a large



The Little Country Sorghum Mill Operated by Horse-Power Produces a Better Grade of Sirup Than the Large Mills for Several Reasons.

acreage is grown, it is a common practice to plant at intervals of 10 days or two weeks in order to distribute the crop over a considerable period for harvesting. It is usually not safe to begin planting until about two weeks after corn is normally planted. About 6 to 8 pounds of good seed an acre is required in Eastern Kansas or about half this quantity in Western Kansas. The best results are obtained when the plants are spaced from about 4 to 8 inches apart in the row, depending on the rainfall and the kind of soil.

After cutting the bundles should be piled horizontally instead of standing on end. If shocked in the usual way, dirt adheres to the cut ends and the canes dry out rapidly, thereby reducing the amount of sirup that can be secured. The piles should be covered with the stripped blades or with straw to prevent drying out, and protect them from the sun and possible frost. Only enough should be cut in warm weather to keep the mill running for two or three days. Otherwise the juice will ferment. In late fall more may be cut at one time.

The grade of sirup depends greatly on the time of cutting. If cut too late it will be difficult to clarify, and both too early and too late cutting injures the flavor. The proper time to cut is when the seed has reached the late milk or soft dough stage. In order to cut the entire crop at the proper time it is necessary where a considerable acreage is grown to plant both early and late varieties or to plant at intervals in order to have different parts of the field mature at different times.

He doesn't profiteer; he doesn't strike; he still works for the same old wages. Let us foster the honey-bee.

Farmers to Use Electricity

It is not unusual for farmers to use their current for electric lighting purposes from a city power plant, but it is unusual for a number of farmers to establish a general service power plant in the country to light their various homes. However a number of farmers at Stafford, Kan., have recently organized a company for this purpose which is known as the Farmers Light and Power Company. The directors of this company that organized the building of this line are B. E. Winchester, C. A. Moore, J. E. Guyer, Carl McCune, S. A. Amend, Frank Jenkins and E. E. Gard.

The members of the Farmers Light and Power Company are now enjoying the advantages of electricity. The current was turned on their line for the first time last Saturday morning. A little trouble developed at first from a ground line on a telephone pole but it was located and the men along the line say they are getting just as good current as is to be found inside the city limits.

The company was organized last summer and work on the line began last fall. The line was built by the men in the company, who hired J. Dale, one of the stockholders, as foreman. Because of difficulty in getting material and bad weather, the line was not completed until a short time ago.

The line is 28 miles long. Last week a representative of the General Electric company was here and inspected the line and pronounced it one of the best transmission lines to be found in the West. Standard materials were used throughout and the policy was to use only the best. Uniform materials and standard construction make this one of the best lines to be found anywhere. There has not been a break in the line during the recent high winds, which put it to a severe test.

The cost of the line was about \$85 a mile. Construction was less than \$85 a mile which is a low figure for present times.

The interesting thing about this line is that it is the first of its kind in the state and very few such lines are to be found anywhere. Transmission lines between towns are not uncommon but this is a farmers' line and does not go to any town.

The company was chartered with a capital stock of \$20,000 and now has 36 paid up members. Materials for the line were purchased at wholesale by the company. The line is complete and not all the stock has been issued. Each man looks after the wiring of his own premises and uses the current as he sees fit. The company is responsible only up to the transformer and standard construction is required out that far.

Between 20 and 30 of the stockholders are now hooked up. The line will be extended another mile and a half and possibly three and a half. The current costs 5 cents at Stafford and will cost the stockholders a little if any more than that. It is of course necessary to keep the line up and there will be a line loss of current but there is no intention to make money, only to supply the members of the company at the lowest possible expense.

This bids fair to be a very successful undertaking and is a credit to the progressive bunch of farmers of southwest of town. This will give them one of the greatest of modern conveniences and add much to the value of their individual farms and the business of farming in general.

The state college of agriculture longs to you. Are you getting from all the benefits to which you are entitled? You have only to ask.

Where Community Breeding Rules

(Continued from Page 3.)

heifer into a yard with a bunch of 2-year-olds, he pointed out a heifer belonging to Morton Gill, another club member, who had brought his heifer to the farm to be bred. The club members are unusually fortunate in having access to these high-class bulls of the breed. It helps to overcome one of the serious obstacles in making a start with purebred cattle. The Gill farm was the first one visited. Mr. Gill's sons are farming with him and they are getting a start with Angus cattle. We saw a fine young heifer of exceptionally good breeding which had been purchased about the same time the club heifers were distributed.

The Kiefer Farm

From the Gill farm we crossed the broad, flat valley of the Delaware River and traveled west to the Jackson county line, where we saw two club heifers in a pasture with some other cattle of rather nondescript breeding. We did not see the owners. Walter Parrot, who seemed to have complete and accurate knowledge of all the club affairs told us these two heifers had been bred accidentally to a Red Polled bull. This is unfortunate, for it means a year's delay in getting registered offspring. Next we visited Carl and Vernon Kiefer. We had already seen one of the heifers at the Wilcox farm. The Kieifers had just moved to a new farm and, like too many rented farms, buildings and yards were in bad condition. The heifer at home had a young calf which could not be registered.

On the Andrew Speer farm just east of Muscotah we found quite a bunch of Angus cattle, most of them grades. The cows were out in a corn stalk field, quite a number already had calves. A shower came up just as we stopped which drove Mr. Speer and Steve in from the field. Seeking the shelter of the barn, we talked Angus cattle until the shower was over. Steve's heifer was bred when the heifers were distributed and at the time of our visit had a calf about 6 months old. It was an exceptionally thick fleshed, stocky individual. Mr. Speer has been raising grade Angus cattle for a number of years. He now has a Wilcox bull at the head of his herd. He has very little pasture and always sells his steer calves in the fall. Steve with his heifer and calf formed the center of attraction at the fair last fall when the Angus calf club members were on dress parade. Every youngster in the club was looking forward to the time when his or her heifer would have a calf. O. C. Hagans, who was then county agent, ventured the prediction that money would not separate these club members from their heifers after the calves came.

To Show Heifers at Fairs

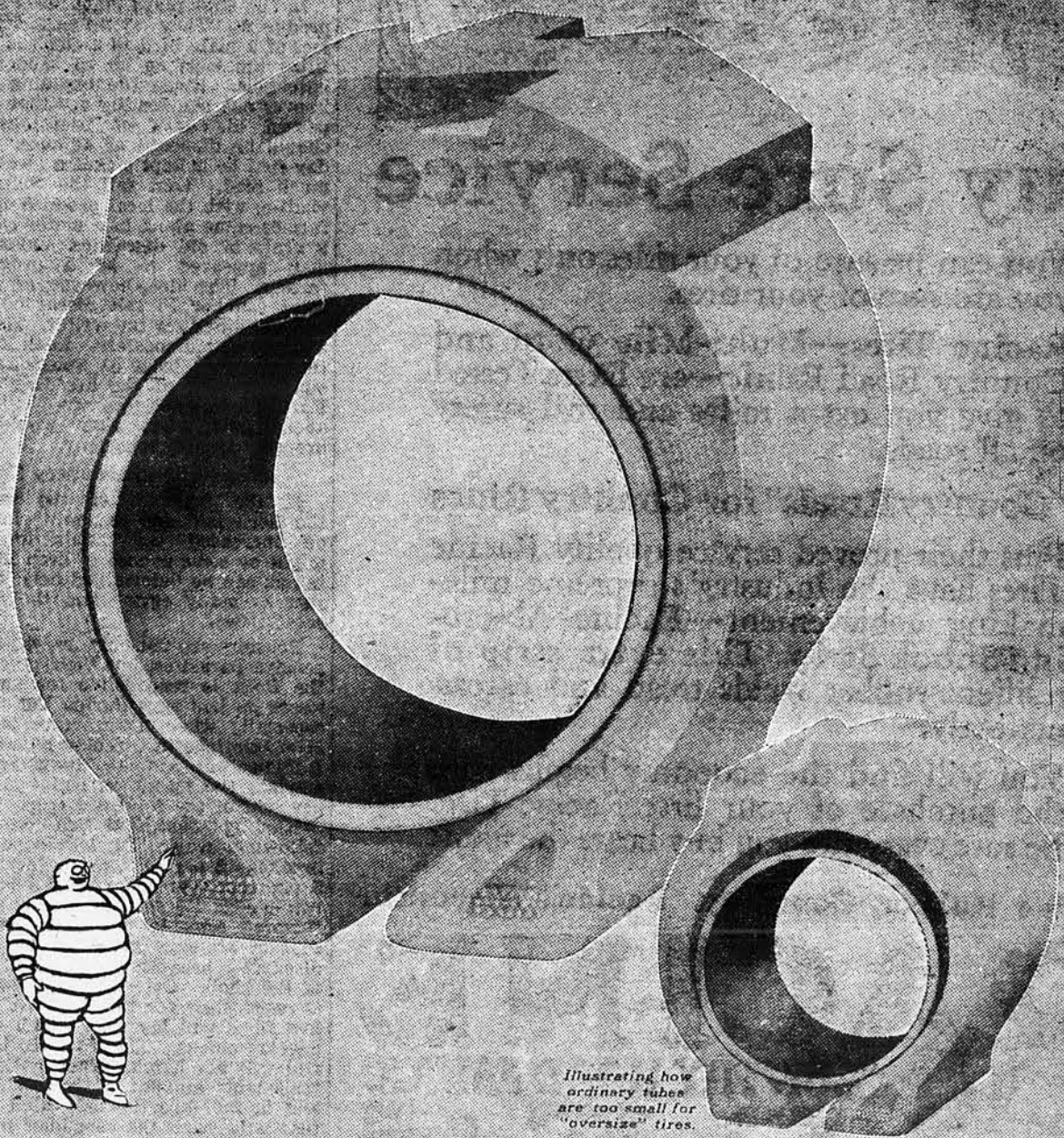
The Muscotah Angus club members will show their heifers at the Effingham fair this fall. The championship cup now held by Walter Parrot will be the grand prize. A club member must win the cup twice in succession to hold it permanently. The five Shorthorn clubs of the county also will show at the Effingham fair, and there will be a championship award, all heifer clubs in the county competing. A handsome gold watch has been offered by the American Aberdeen Angus association to the owner of the championship award should it go to an Angus club member. A sale of the Angus club heifers under the management of Mr. Andrews, the club leader, is scheduled for October 16, a week of the fair. The heifers will be approximately 3 years old and most of them will have calves. Club members who care to do so will be permitted to retain their heifers. The interests of the community seem to be centering on this breed, and even if the present owners of the heifers decide to let them go to the highest bidder, they are likely to be purchased by home buyers.

It will be interesting to watch the results of this co-operative effort to improve the livestock kept on the farms of this community. After spending a day driving from farm to farm I did, it is not hard to visualize a community interest in Angus cattle developing with the Muscotah calf club as its driving force.

Alfalfa is a soil-improving crop.

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For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

F. H. HEWITT
2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent.

Swat the Haughty Rooster

Male Birds Must be Removed From Flock Now

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

NOW THAT the hatching season is over the poultry raiser should bid the rooster "good-bye." That male bird which has been so essential in the production of fertile eggs for hatching has no place in the production of eggs for market. In fact, his presence in the flock from now on is inexcusable. He is now to be classed as a parasite, a useless member of hen society and is unworthy of our protection.

In the first place male birds are not producers. They lay no eggs. The object of a male bird in a flock is to fertilize the eggs so as to render them hatchable. Since the breeding season is over one can readily see that he has passed his days of usefulness. He should be disposed of at once. Every day that he is kept means a loss of that much feed. Last fall the writer was visiting with the local produce man. A farmer came along in a motor car with a crate of old discarded males. The man appeared to be a progressive farmer. The idea, however, of waiting until October to sell discarded males was too much for the writer. Here was a bunch of old roosters. Each had cost the owner at least \$1 apiece for feed since the end of the breeding season. Furthermore, roosters were selling at about half what they would have brought the previous May.

Male Birds Unnecessary Now

If the presence of the male in the flock had any favorable influence on increased egg production there might be some excuse to keep him. So far as can be determined hens will lay just as many eggs when the flock is roosterless.

Roosters are not only useless and expensive parasites, but their presence in the flock is responsible for enormous losses on bad eggs during the summer, especially when the weather is warm. Milo Hastings in Circular 140 from the Bureau of Animal Industry summarizes the losses on bad eggs as 17 per cent of the total egg crop.

Hastings classified this loss in the following way: Dirties 2 per cent; breakage 2 per cent; chick development 5 per cent; shrunken eggs 5 per cent; rotten eggs 2½ per cent; moldy and bad flavored eggs ¼ per cent. Five per cent of all eggs marketed have to be discarded because of chickens inside of the shell. Ostensibly the male bird is responsible for this loss. A roosterless flock will lay eggs which will not develop chicks. The eggs are infertile, and will not hatch. They withstand a reasonable amount of heat, ship well, and in fact are the only kind of eggs that will reach the consumer in an attractive condition, especially in summer. Again a large percentage of the eggs classified as rots are due to the fact that the fertile egg developed a chick which failed to live and the eggs immediately began to decay.

Fertile Eggs Cause Losses

Nearly one-half of the loss on bad eggs may be charged up against the rooster. This has been shown by investigational work of the United States Department of Agriculture. Out of 2,205 eggs from Kansas flocks that had no male bird present, and were candled by the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture during June, July and August, 1,427 or 63.8 per cent were first class eggs. Where male birds were kept in the flock but all other conditions were similar, out of 2,257 eggs 916 or 40.6 per cent were first class eggs, a difference of 23.2 per cent in favor of the infertile eggs.

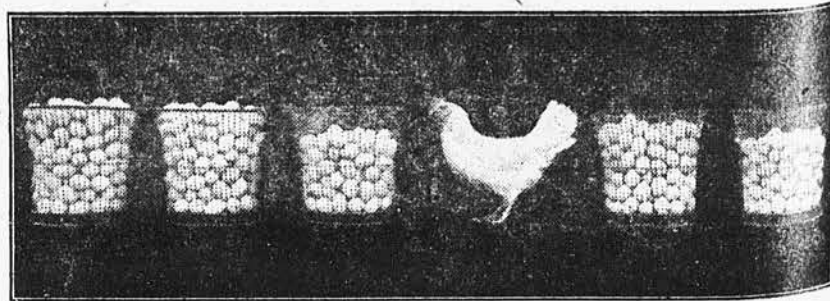
The loss on fertile eggs comes about because of the fact that fertile eggs will hatch if kept at the proper temperature. It is said that chicks will develop at any temperature above 70 degrees. Of course optimum development occurs when the temperature is around 100 to 103 degrees, but it is a fact that the chick will grow at a much lower temperature. Under farm conditions it is practically impossible to keep eggs cool enough to prevent this chick growth from occurring. Eggs whether in a hot hen house, back of the kitchen stove, or in the hot sun on the way to market, on the hot sidewalk, or on the express platform and in hot express or freight cars will spoil quickly if fertile. The only way to prevent this loss is to "swat the rooster" with the same vengeance as one swats the house fly. The rooster must indeed be "canned."

Practically all male birds should be sent to the market. Comparatively few male birds are worth keeping over until the following season. If one considers the expense of feeding them and the damage to the egg crop then indeed it is well to get them away from the laying hens. The male birds which are kept should be penned so that they cannot mingle with the hens. If one wishes to insure their eggs being infertile they also must remember that young cockerels soon become sexually active and will fertilize eggs. The cockerels which are not sold as broilers also should be kept away from the laying flock. This is good poultry management, for it is a well known fact that young stock will not develop economically or make satisfactory growth if compelled to pick their living with mature hens.

Gather Them Twice a Day

There are other things which may be done to improve the quality of eggs such as collecting them twice daily in summer, storing them in a cool place, marketing as quickly as possible, providing a liberal supply of clean nests, keeping the floor of the poultry house covered with straw, protecting the eggs from the heat on the way to market, liberal feeding to produce large eggs, eating at home of all small or cracked eggs, and keeping the good eggs away from flies and musty odors. No eggs sent to market should be washed, as a washed egg quickly spoils. The average loss a farm on bad eggs is approximately \$20, or about one-tenth of the total income. By the production of infertile eggs which incurs no expense, in fact results in an actual saving, the income from the farm poultry flock can be materially increased. Not only this. It is said that one bad egg discourages the consumption of at least a dozen eggs. By eliminating the bad eggs the demand will be increased which will ultimately result in eggs being in greater demand which will insure prices. There is no reason why the egg from the Middle West should not be able to compete with the Northern egg in summer.

Many Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri eggs do not find a ready market in summer because of the inferior quality. Dealers could find a more liberal outlet and would be able to pay higher prices if attention was directed to the production of "quality eggs" on the farm. The first step is to "can" the rooster. Can, in use a slang expression, means to get rid of him. He may be put in the can, or calaboose, during the summer months or he may be canned according to directions from the farm agent.



This Hen Laid 107 Pounds of Eggs in Five Years. The Eggs in the Baskets Represent the Numbers That Were Laid During That Period.

Market Cattle With Care

Breeders' Associations Render Good Service

BY L. B. BURK

BREEDERS of purebred livestock have felt for a long time that there is a need for a closer acquaintance with the livestock farmer who does not breed purebred animals. The breeder with only a few animals especially, often has difficulty in disposing of his surplus profitably and the man who never has purchased purebred animals frequently needs information relative to the location, value and quality of the animals desired. Such information is of especial importance if it helps him in finding what he wants near at home. Altho in many instances the animals offered by the small breeder may lack condition and may be inferior, the principal reason for his inability to sell is the fact that he is not a well known breeder, he is not acquainted with the usual methods of selling purebred livestock, and he has not been able to realize the value of advertising.

Aid to Small Breeders

Since a substantial growing industry depends largely upon the success of a large number of small breeders, it is of vital importance that a reasonable profit from the beginning be realized or they will become dissatisfied and quit the business.

The Bureau of Markets in co-operation with the various state agricultural colleges, county agents, and local livestock associations, is inaugurating a plan which will assist buyers very materially in obtaining easily the information desired regarding purebred animals. The plan is based upon the co-operation of the breeders within a county or community. The farm bureau or county agent's office is the headquarters for the local co-operative association and usually the county agent is the secretary.

Naturally the first step is to make a survey and determine the number of breeding animals in each herd, the number of each sex, the age and quality, and the kind of sire heading the herd, together with the exact location and the approximate number of animals offered for sale each season, this being the information needed. As soon as this information is completed it is filed in a form readily accessible to anyone. In some states the county agent obtains a list of the number of animals for sale each month and this list is published by the state field agent in marketing and distributed within the state. In counties where this plan has been most successful county agents state that they have done as much as \$9,000 worth of purebred livestock sale business each month.

Making Consignment Sales

Where the demand is not great enough to absorb the supply within a county the members of a community use two methods for disposing of the surplus. One is to conduct a consignment sale and sell the animals at auction. The other is to advertise extensively as a purebred livestock center or county. Both methods have given excellent results. Some communities, however, have made the mistake of selling all of their best animals privately and consigning the culls or less desirable animals to the sale. Such sales are frequently a great disappointment and great care should be taken to offer nothing but high class animals at auction because visitors are sure to judge the quality of a man's herd by the animals he consigns to the sale.

The state field agents of the Bureau of Markets, co-operating with the animal husbandry men of the colleges, work out plans for assisting buyers both within and outside the state in locating the animals needed. They often help county agents find animals for club members, make definite arrangements and plan trips for out of state buyers in order that they may see the maximum number of animals at the least expense. They also co-operate with breeders' associations in conducting local auction sales.

Just recently the field agent in marketing and the animal husbandry specialist in Nebraska attracted buyers from Texas who bought 300 purebred hogs in one lot from four adjoining

counties. The fact that these men were assured that they would be shown a thousand high-class registered breeding hogs a day in five adjoining counties was one of the strong arguments which caused them to cross some of the other leading livestock states and buy their hogs in Nebraska. The Texas men were extremely well pleased with the service rendered and the breeders were pleased to get the opportunity to make such sales. As the plan becomes well established so that the county agents know where the various herds are located and the kind that are for sale, the foreign buyers will find the services of these county agents of great value in locating the kind of animals they want.

The state field agents in marketing, of whom there are 28, transmit a condensed report to the Washington office of the Bureau of Markets, where it is kept on file for use in directing foreign

buyers and buyers in various sections of the United States to districts most accessible to them.

In a recent communication it was learned that a certain person in Central Florida made inquiry for a carload of Herefords in Central Montana, approximately 2,500 miles away. It later developed that he could have obtained animals at a very reasonable price, sired by an International grand champion bull, within 150 miles of his home. Had this man bought animals in Montana he would have had an enormous freight bill to pay, the long trip would have been extremely hard on the cattle and it would have been necessary for them to become accustomed to the change in climate and altitude before they would have done well, and it is quite likely the initial cost on the farms would have been the same for the same quality of animals. Altho this is a striking example of the need of a service described herein, there are hundreds of less striking but similar cases every year in different sections of the United States.

During the past year many breeders have expressed a desire to enter the foreign field but very few American

(Continued on Page 41.)

BEATS THE HEN

The new-born chick is too weak to be able to choose and get its own feed. Old Mother Hen is a poor rustler, but that's no excuse for losing 62 out of every 100 of her own or incubator chicks before they reach full feather. You can keep your little chicks by feeding

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

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



THE OTTO WEISS CO.
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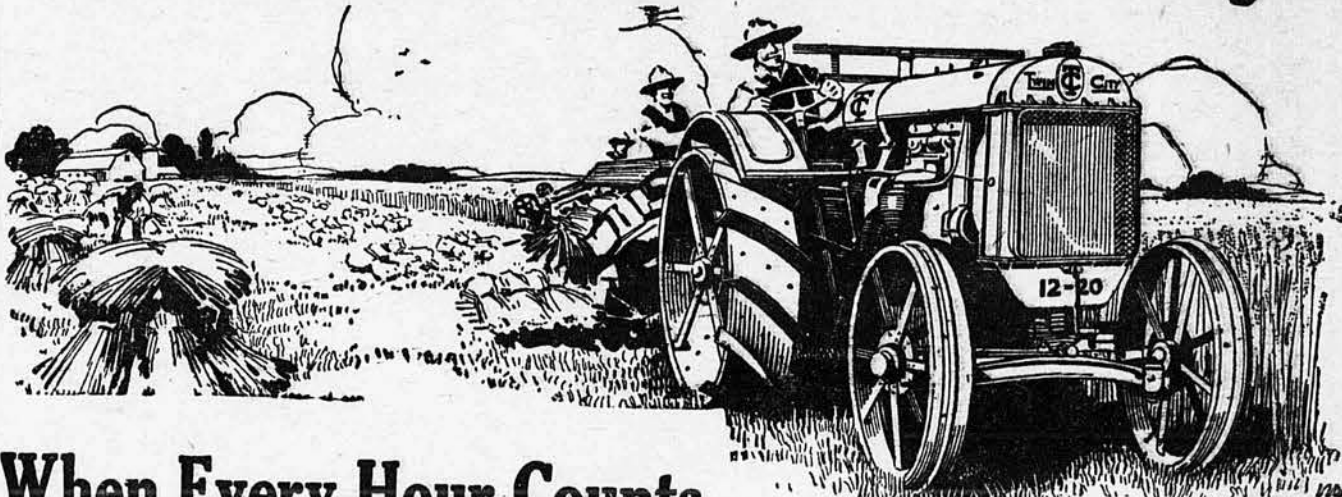


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12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine



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You know there will be no delays in haying, harvesting, threshing, or any tractor work on the farm, when you have the Twin City 12-20. You can clean up all these jobs at the right time—in quick time—and be ready for your fall plowing.

For there are no uncertainties about the Twin City. The best that tractor science has produced is built into this tractor. Its 16-valve (valve-in-head) engine delivers full power because it exhausts all burnt gases, leaving a clean cylinder for each new charge. This means more power from the fuel—more power applied to the work—real fuel economy you can see.

With the Twin City's great surplus power you have the rugged strength and light weight

which only the finest special alloy heat-treated steels can give. It is built to do the work, not to meet a price. This means dependability year in and year out.

Removable cylinder walls for uniform cooling and quick and easy replacements—crankshaft counterbalanced and drilled for force feed lubrication—all transmission gears of special alloy steel drop forged and heat treated, completely enclosed and running continuously in bath of oil—Hyatt roller bearings throughout.

There is a Twin City of horse power to meet the needs of every size farm: 12-20, 16-30, 25-45, 60-90. All-Steel Twin City Threshers have several exclusive grain saving features: 22-42, 28-48, 36-60. Write for details.

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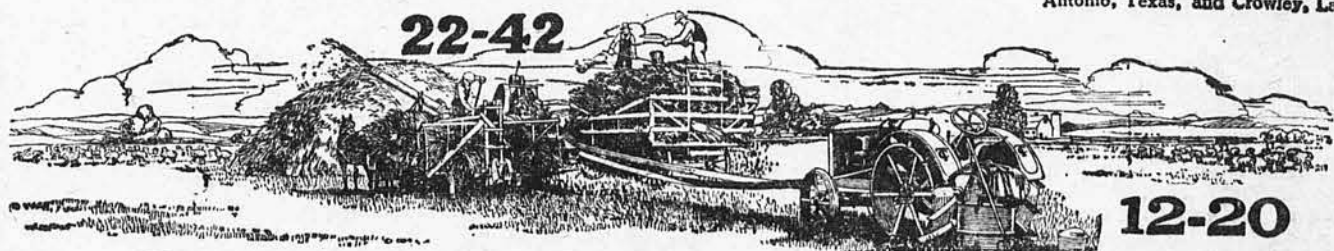
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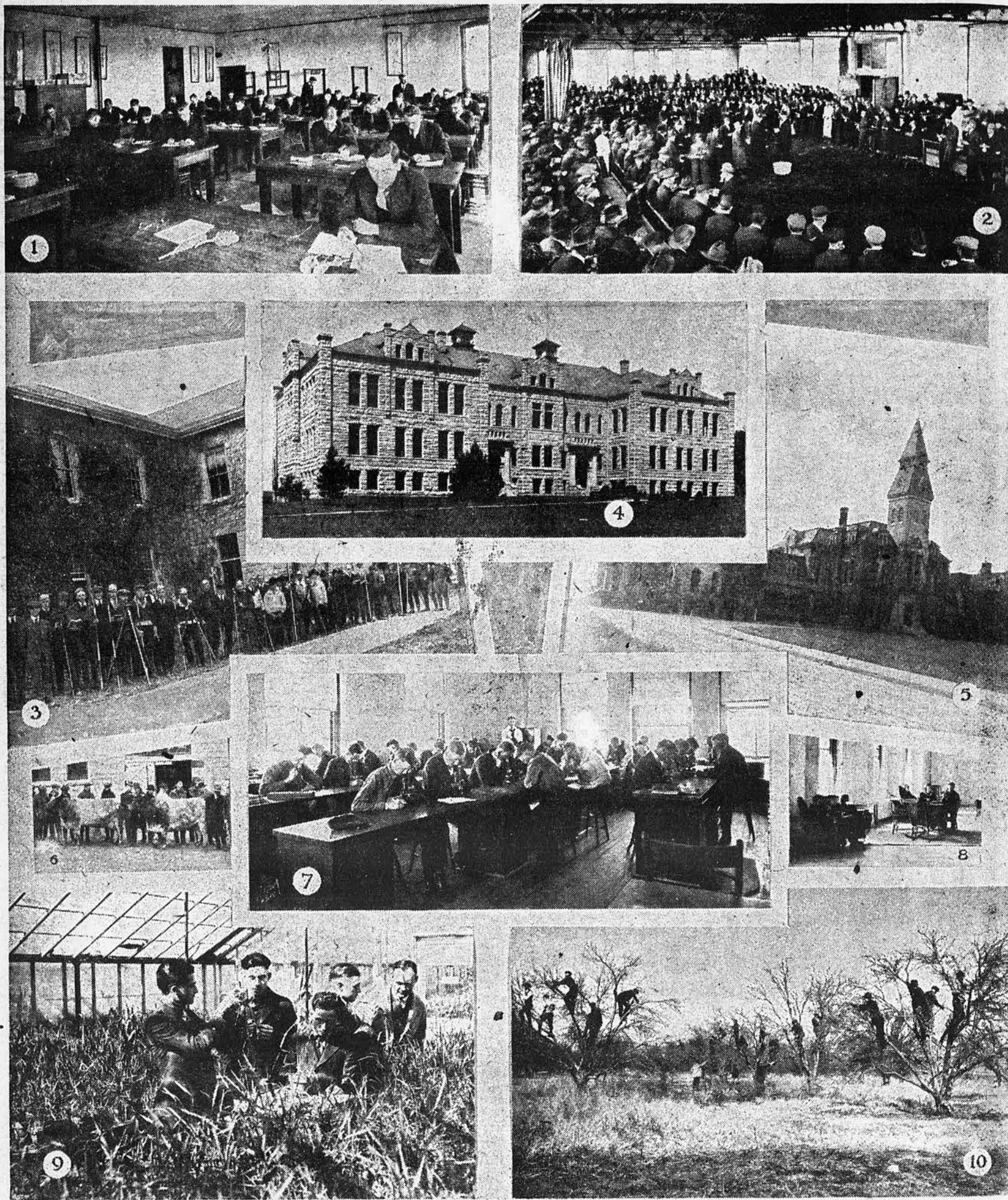


Motorize your farm with the Twin City "Team of Steel," Tractor and Thresher

12-20

To Develop Farm Efficiency

The Kansas State Agricultural College is Offering a Superior Type of Real Training for Farm Work and Rural Life



1—A Class in Crops at Work Judging Sorghums. 2—Feeding the Crowd at a Meeting of Livestock Producers. 3—Preparing for Class Laboratory Work in Agricultural Engineering. 4—The Home Economics Building. 5—Anderson Hall. 6—Judging Cattle. 7—Laboratory Study in Economic Entomology. 8—A Corner of the Community Meeting Place in Anderson Hall. 9—Greenhouse Work. 10—Horticultural Students Pruning Apple Trees.

The Kansas State Agricultural college trains directly toward the productive occupations in a considerable number of specialized branches. In agriculture the student may specialize in agronomy, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry husbandry or veterinary science. In engineering the student may take work in mechanical, electrical, or civil engineering, architecture, or any of the various special courses for mechanics. For young women, training is offered in household economics, nutrition, food economics, clothing and textiles, home furnishing and home decoration.

A second large object of the college, made effective thru the experiment stations, is to investigate the problems of agriculture and the industries. By conducting the researches of the experiment stations in close connection with the educational work of the college opportunity is afforded students to gain an understanding and an appreciation of the work of scientific investigation, and to become better able to appreciate the relation of science to agriculture.

Better Horses for Kansas

Stallion License Law Has Raised the Standards

BY G. C. WHEELER

MORE than 2,000 grade and scrub stallions were advertised in Kansas in 1909 as purebreds. In the year just passed not one such animal was so advertised in Kansas newspapers. We now have had 10 years' experience in the operation of the stallion license law which is administered by the livestock registry board. Previous to its passage hundreds of grade and scrub stallions with fraudulent or fake pedigrees were sold as purebreds to unsuspecting purchasers within our state at prices ranging from \$500 to \$4,200. The stallion license law has driven these unscrupulous stallion peddlers from the state. Horsemen now recognize the inestimable value to the industry of such a check on the deceptive and unscrupulous practices of this class of dealers. The active co-operation of everyone interested in horses will increase the beneficial results of this law.

How Legislation Was Helped

Kansas horsemen can point with pride to the improvement which has been brought about in the state as a result of the stallion license law. In the report of the livestock registry board recently issued, it is shown that in 1910 only 40.9 of the stallions licensed were purebreds. In 1919 licenses were issued for 2,994 purebred stallions, or 67.4 per cent of all licenses issued. This means that 15 per cent more purebred licenses were issued in 1919 than in 1910 and 61.6 fewer grade and scrub licenses. The real drafter is the type most in demand, and it is significant that there has been an increase of 48.2 in the number of purebred draft stallions licensed in 1919 as compared with 1910.

In some counties outstanding improvements have been made in the type of stallions now used. In McPherson county for example, where 60 stallions were licensed last year, only five are grades. In 1910 less than half the stallions in this county were purebreds. In Mitchell county, where 60 stallions were licensed, nine only were grades, while in 1910 half of the stallions in the county were grades or scrubs. Reno county with 85 stallions licensed last year, had only 16 grades and scrubs. In that county the number of purebreds increased from 49 in 1910 to 69 in 1919 and the number of grades and scrubs decreased from 46 to 16. From the point of improvement made, this record comes second only to that made in Pawnee county, where the number of purebreds increased from 21 to 42 and the grades and scrubs decreased from 33 to 11.

In 1910 more grades and scrubs than purebreds were licensed in 87 of the 105 counties of the state. Last year only six counties had more grades and scrubs than purebreds. The most popular breed in the state is the Percheron, there being 2,244 stallions of this breed licensed last year. Second comes French Draft with 269 and third Belgian with 185.

Insist on Good Sires

It would seem, in view of the present conditions, that one cannot go wrong in breeding good mares to the best draft stallions available. The stallion license law gives mare owners a means of knowing the exact breeding of the stallions they patronize and eliminates all misrepresentations which were so common before the law was passed. This knowledge is of special importance at the present time, for there is certain to be a shortage of good horses in the near future. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, there was a net decrease of approximately 373,000 horses on the farms of the country during 1919, and government experts believe there will be a more marked decrease during the present year. Prof. W. L. Blizzard of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college gives it as his opinion that farmers who will breed their good mares, weighing 1,400 pounds or more, to sound purebred draft stallions of the ton type and will give their colts good care, so they will develop into good sound drafters weighing 1,700 pounds or more at maturity, can expect

good prices for them. Mr. Blizzard's opinion is substantiated by the present conditions in the horse market. In Chicago there never has been so strong a demand for good draft horses, nor such high prices paid as at the present time. In Kansas City the demand for heavy draft horses and mules has been greater during the last two months than at any previous time in the history of this market.

W. S. Corsa of Indiana points out that farmers are determined bidders in county sales, and prices for good horses have gone up \$35 a head in the last 30 days, while mules are bringing from \$800 to \$1,000 a pair. In speaking of the shortage W. T. McGreavy of the McGreavy Transfer company, Minneapolis, Minn., says, "What we teaming contractors need is good horses. We don't care for scrubs light of weight, incapable of hard work and selling cheap. We wish horses that will weigh 1,700 pounds or more and we are willing to pay for them. A teaming contractor in this city paid \$800 for a pair of 5-year-old horses yesterday that weighed 3,200 pounds. Give us good sound, big horses with a little experience behind them. We can't get

enough of them and the demand will never run out."

Mare owners can get the 1919 annual report from F. W. Bell, secretary of the livestock registry board, at Manhattan. It contains complete lists of the licensed stallions of every county in the state. This information is of great value to mare owners.

Big Shorthorn Milk Yields

Twenty-two of the Shorthorn cows under test in February averaged 1,146 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of butterfat. This is an average test of 4 per cent for the 22 cows making 1,000 pounds or more of milk or 40 pounds or more of butterfat, as reported to the Milking Shorthorn secretary, Roy A. Cook, Independence, Ia.

The Bellevue Herd of Pennsylvania, has the high cow, Rosemary 2nd, Oaklawn Stock Farm of Iowa, has the high 4-year-old, Prize Rose. Flintstone Farm, Massachusetts, has the high 3-year-old, Lady Sale 21st, Bonvue Farm of Colorado, has the high 2-year-old, Sally Wood 2nd.

In making this report Secretary Cook states that milking Shorthorn breeders make a profitable yield of milk and a profitable production of beef from their cattle, maintaining a utility type that, while not equaling the special purpose dairy cattle in milk yield, nor the beef alone cattle in beef form, affords a type much in favor with the general farmer.

BICKMORE'S



YOU LOSE MONEY

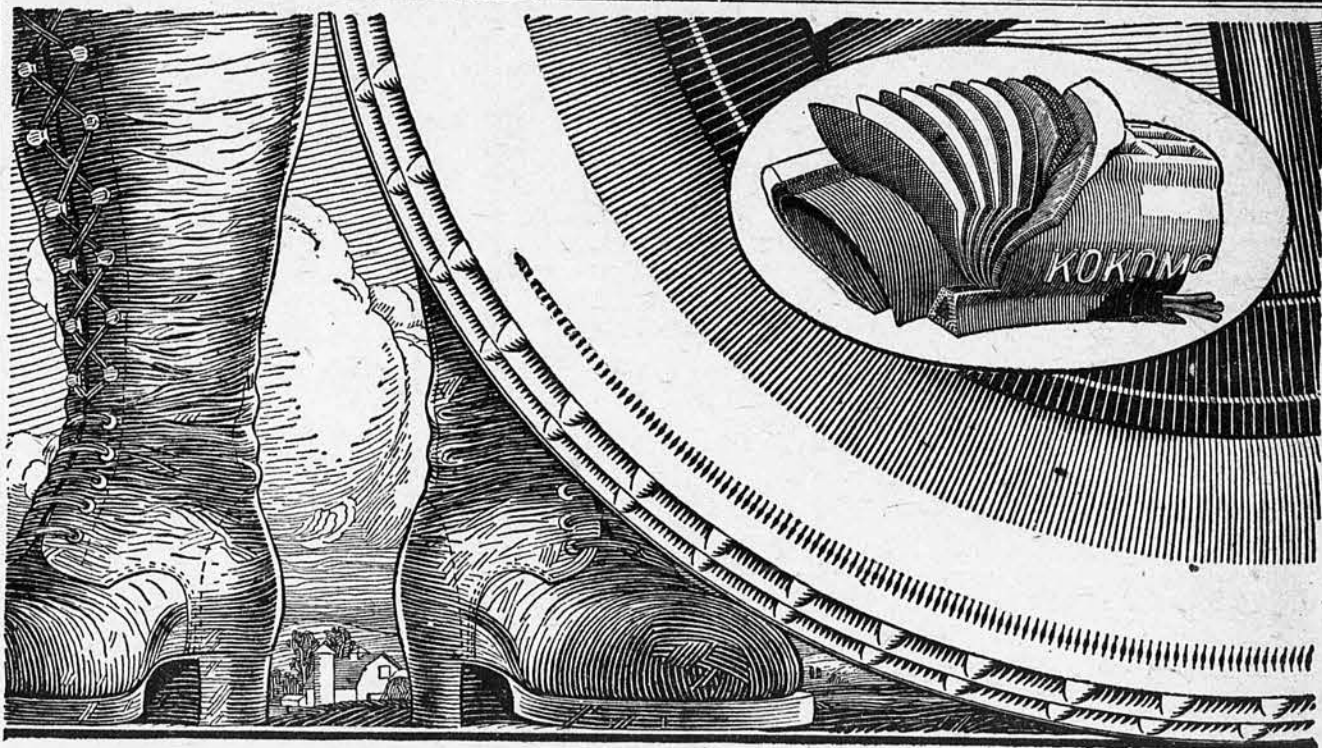
every time you lay your horses up for sores. Use Bickmore's Gall Cure—cure them while they work! Money back if it fails. At all dealers, 85c, 70c, and \$1.40. Also ask for Bickmore's Horse Liniment.

For yourself, always keep handy Bickmore's XYZ Skin Ointment and Bickmore's XYZ Family Liniment. Ask your dealer for them.

GALL CURE

King Corn Silos

King of All
If you want a silo that will be satisfactory for a life-time, you will save time, trouble and money by dealing with the oldest Silo Company in this territory. Both glazed and unglazed, everlasting fire clay tile. Triple air space. Write a card for free circulars and prices.
KING CORN SILO CO.
1127 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



TOUGH FOOTWEAR FOR YOUR CAR

Kokomo Long-Life tires are bound to last long. In the first place, their rubber and fabric are as good as money can buy. In the second place, a long manufacturing experience has enabled their makers to incorporate an unusual strength into their white treads and gray sidewalls.

The farm car, traveling every kind of road, offers an exceptional opportunity to test tire quality. Kokomo tires will stand the hard service wet spring weather brings. They will remain tough and airtight long after the usual tire mileages have been reached.

Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Indiana

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LONG-LIFE
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TIRES AND TUBES

The Twine of Quality

THE MATTER of supplying the farmer with good binder twine is not merely a twine-selling proposition on the part of the Harvester Company. It is much more than that. It is an obligation.

When the original founders of the Harvester Company gave to the world the first practical twine grain binders over forty years ago, they automatically assumed the responsibility of insuring satisfactory operation and maximum service from these machines. They successfully met that obligation with good twine.

Today this inherited responsibility is greater than ever. Proper operation of millions of good twine binders is threatened by many brands of cheap, inferior twine. The Harvester Company meets its obligation by supplying the farmer with *twine of quality*—

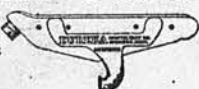
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Your nearby International dealer sells it.

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No movable parts. No complicated adjustments.
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WE BRING OUR STORE TO YOU

Select Your Groceries, Meats, Household Articles and Nearly Every Home Need Without Trouble and at Low Cost.

Save your own time and trouble by sampling and selecting guaranteed goods from the quality line offered you by the Western Buyers Association of Omaha, Nebraska. The salesman will call on you in your own home, showing you samples and prices on the best line of goods that can be offered anywhere. You give him your order, which he mails to us, and we ship your goods immediately.

Besides saving time, you have the advantage of lower prices, and get quality goods.

Partial List of "W. B. A. Omaha" High Quality Goods

Groceries	Meats	Toilet Articles
Tobacco	Drugs	Aluminum Ware
Seeds	Lubricating Oils	Paints
	Automobile Supplies	

Remember the brand, "W. B. A. Omaha," and when the salesman calls you will know he represents a reliable firm, one which has been dealing with the consumer for over 30 years. If salesman has not called on you recently, write

Western Buyers Association
Dept. 101 Omaha, Nebraska



Wheat Men To Organize

Farmers Say Higher Grain Prices are Necessary

BY W. H. KERR

THRU THE kindness of Senator Capper, who is doing more than any Congressman ever did to my knowledge to defend and present the farmers' viewpoint to that august body, the wheat producers are given space to present their aims and purposes in organizing thru his helpful farm papers.

The purpose of the Wheat Growers' association of the United States is to remove the uncertainty from wheat growing in the future, to establish a minimum price based on all costs, including all overhead expenses of production with a fair interest on investment, and an additional monthly charge added for storing wheat. We consider this storage charge fair and just and believe that it will enable us to market our wheat thruout the year and not glut the market, thus keeping the market uniform thruout the year.

Advantages of Organization

Farmers get busy and attend to your business in a business like manner. Our organization will place wheat growing on a firm and sound basis.

If organized we can meet conditions as they arise, as all other industries are doing and will meet them. Labor, in every branch of industry, is perfectly organized and thru their organization demanding and getting their rights. Labor is their product and they have fixed the price. And it will be a long time before they will submit to a reduction.

All commodities will remain high. All lines of public service will be high. You can readily see that we have to have a price for our production that will give us a profit. Or as wheat growers we will remain in the same old position of asking, "What will you give?" and "What will you take?"

What Cotton Growers Did

The cotton growers, thru their magnificent association, have lifted cotton raising from a starvation occupation to a profitable one. We can do the same. Let's do it.

The members of the great farm organizations of the wheat belt, the Grange Society of Equity; and the Union are joining hands in this one purpose of handling our wheat.

The first annual meeting of the association was held at Hutchinson, Kan., January 6, 1920. National officers and a board of directors were elected. A price fixing committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of the production of a bushel of wheat including a dividend on the investment and to report at Hutchinson on May 18 this year, at which time the association meets at that place for the purpose of electing officers for one year.

The wheat growers of Northern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas began to organize into this association about one year ago and are working northward in the wheat belt with the intention of covering the great wheat states before harvest this year. The plan is to organize a local at each shipping point, and then each county after a few locals in them have been organized. The officers of the locals will report to the county associations on all matters required and they in turn to the national board of directors who will direct the general policy and activities of the association to the end that a minimum price can be fixed and maintained on wheat that will cover cost of production. That cost will be based on skilled labor wages to those engaged in producing wheat, and overhead expenses.

Square Deal for Wheat Growers

The wheat producers believe they should have as good wages as skilled union laborers in cities to enable them to provide for their families and educate their children as well as they do theirs and also to enable them to keep their boys, when educated on the farm by paying them as good wages as they can get in cities.

Overhead expenses are necessary for replacements of buildings and farming equipment and interest on investment. That will include the value of the land, improvements and equipment, seed and

feed. For example, a wagon costing \$200 could draw 10 per cent as interest and 10 per cent as depreciation to be charged as overhead expenses and included in the minimum price of wheat and collected when sold. In 10 years there would be \$400 collected on the wagon—\$200 for replacement and \$200 as interest, which would include taxes and repairs. All other equipment and improvements would be treated in like manner according to cost and rate of depreciation.

The hour probably will be adopted as the unit on which to base wages as union labor has done. If it is found that the average price of skilled labor wages in cities is \$1 an hour for an 8-hour day, and time and a half for overtime, that will be the wages of wheat growers and all members of their family employed in it, and with interest thereon to be included in the minimum price of wheat and collected when sold. The minimum price will be placed on a new crop probably for the month of July, after that a monthly advance will be added as carrying charges which will include cost of double handling by placing it in a granary, interest on the minimum price and shrinkage. That charge, for illustration, could be set at 5 cents a bushel a month for four months beginning with August to cover the threshing season. After that it could be reduced to 3 cents for the next four months and 2 cents for the last four months. Suppose the minimum cost-price is found to be \$3 a bushel at the beginning of a new crop movement, the price would be \$2.40 the following June, or 40 cents carrying charge. Thru this plan it is contemplated that the wheat will be evenly distributed thruout the year by inducing those having granaries and able to hold it to do so and give the first market to those who must sell at threshing time.

Who May Join

The wheat growers are simply following the example of the cotton growers, tobacco growers, fruit growers, and milk producers who have all done so much thru their associations to make their products bring a price that covers cost of production. It is believed that farmers in all other lines of production will follow suit by organizing into associations separately to fix a minimum price on their expenses. Farmers engaged in diversified farming will join each association as determined by the crops produced. Then it is contemplated, when the producers of the principal farm products are unorganized that all will federate as union labor is federated. This will give the farmers an economic and political power commensurate with their numbers and the importance of their occupation.

All farmers who raise wheat, and others who own land farmed to wheat from which they get a share rent, are eligible to membership in this association and can join it by simply filling out the membership blank and mailing it and \$1.50 to our secretary-treasurer, R. J. Early, Medford, Okla. Mr. Abe Slaughter, our very able and energetic national organizer, is also an Oklahoma man, living at Wakita, but he was a Kansas wheat grower for many years, as is the president and some of the directors of the association. Mr. Slaughter has several deputy organizers who aid him in organizing locals and placing county organizers in the field. He needs many more, and all wheat growers with organizing experience and ability should write him for terms and territory or see him in person.

John Case's Book for Children

"Animal action stories for little folks with pep," the fascinating story for children told in "General Jimmie Rabbit," by John F. Case, has been withdrawn as a premium for the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and now can be obtained by sending 25 cents stamps or silver, to John Case, Capper building, Topeka, Kan., and saying, "I want the Jimmie Rabbit book." Don't delay as the supply is limited.

Tom McNeal's Answers

I am married. My wife and I have no children. In the event of my death without will and without children, would my wife be my legal heir and receive my one-half interest in the property? W. H. C.

In the event of your death without will and without children, your wife becomes your sole heir and inherits whatever property you may have.

Widow's Rights

What are the widow's rights or has she any where A's father decides to divide his property and deeds A a portion of the land during his lifetime, then to his children but does not mention B's name in the deed? In case A dies shortly after the deed is made, does the land go immediately to the children, or can B hold a life-time interest? SUBSCRIBER.

I assume in this case B is the widow of A, altho your question does not so state. I will answer the question on that assumption. A has in that event a life interest in this estate and at his death his interest goes to his children. B, his widow, would have no interest in this estate for the reason that her husband had only a life estate. Under our Kansas law the widow is entitled to one-half of whatever estate her husband died possessed of, but in this case her husband's estate or interest in the estate rather, expired at his death, and therefore his widow had nothing to inherit.

Can He Get His Money Back?

Recently I sold a mare at my sale which had been bred to a stallion owned by one of my neighbors. He has collected \$10 for service. The mare is an old one and brought little more than that at the sale. I do not know whether she is in foal or not. Of course, I understand that such service must be paid for if the mare is sold or the owner leaves the country. I am not leaving the country at present. I will have an opportunity to find out whether the mare has a colt. In case she doesn't, can I demand the money back? If not, I shall always feel that my neighbor has joined the ranks of the profiteer. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

I do not know whether you can recover the \$10 or not. It depends entirely on what sort of contract you had at the time service was rendered. In some cases, so much is charged for service regardless of whether the mare is in foal or not and it may be so in this case. You know whether there was any such agreement as to that or not. If there was not, then in case the mare is not in foal you should recover your \$10.

Civil War Veteran

My father was a veteran of the Civil War and an inmate of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers at Leavenworth, but got a furio and came here to my home and took sick the same night. I cared for him 72 days before he died. I am told the government will pay me \$3 a day for caring for him, also his board while he was with me, and the funeral expenses. Is this true? If so, how would I have to start to collect? OLD SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

I do not know just what the government will agree to do in a case of this kind. Write to Col. Cook, Commandant of Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan., and also write to your member of Congress, Hon. Poley Tincher, Washington, D. C., and ask him to take the matter up with the War Department.

Question of Taxation

A Kansas farmer sold a piece of land to B and took a mortgage on it. B never paid a cent down on it. Will A have to pay taxes on the mortgage and will B have to pay taxes on the land? READER.

A will have to list the note given by B secured by the mortgage for taxation. Of course, if he can show that this note has no value, he would not have to pay taxes upon it, but as it is secured by a valid mortgage on the land, he would scarcely be able to do that. B on the other hand is taxed on the land if he holds title to it. This is clearly a case of double taxation, but unfortunately there has not as yet been a remedy found for it.

Adopted Child

1. If a man adopts a child and his wife does not sign the papers, can it inherit the wife's property like her other children?

2. If a man adopts a child and he dies and leaves a will and wills the child \$500 more and wills the will that it is to go to his wife as long as she lives, there being no other children, and saying that at wife's death the property is to go to his natural heirs and the wife accepts the will, will her heirs or the adopted child get anything at her death? She has nothing in her name. READER.

1. The adopted child under the conditions you mention would not inherit the wife's separate property. It would, however, share in the adopted

father's property the same as his own children.

2. The adopted child's inheritance would be limited to the \$500 expressly willed to it. At his wife's death, the man having no children, the property would go to his parents or either of them if living, and if they were dead then to their living children or children of their children.

Shipping of Automobiles

Can a person put an automobile in an emigrant car if he takes the motor out and ships it separately? H. L. B.

I am informed by the freight department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe that in a case of this kind, the shipper would have to pay a higher rate. That is to say, he would have to pay for the rates charged for shipping automobiles.

Qualification of a Medical Student

Please give me the needed qualifications of a student who wishes to study medicine. He should have a high school education, should he not? If so, what more does he need? SUBSCRIBER.

He certainly should have the high school education and it would be much better if he had a college education as well as the high school education,

altho of course, there are many good physicians who have not had a college education and some who have not even had a high school education.

Owner and Tenant

1. B rents a farm from A for grain rent which is one-half the corn and B pays cash for alfalfa ground. In the winter the alfalfa dies out and A says to plow it up and put it into corn. What rent does B have to pay?

2. Has a man who came from Germany and has no naturalization papers and owns land here, a right to disinherit any of his children? Has he a right to will any of his property away? Can he get naturalization papers now? READER.

1. The alfalfa ground being plowed up and put in corn annuls that part of the contract in regard to alfalfa and this ground now becomes like any other ground that is planted in corn. In other words, the renter in this case should give the same rental that he does in the case of other lands.

2. The foreigner would have the same right to disinherit his children that any other man would have and have the same right to give his property away. If he was termed an enemy alien during the war, he might now be prevented from obtaining naturalization papers.

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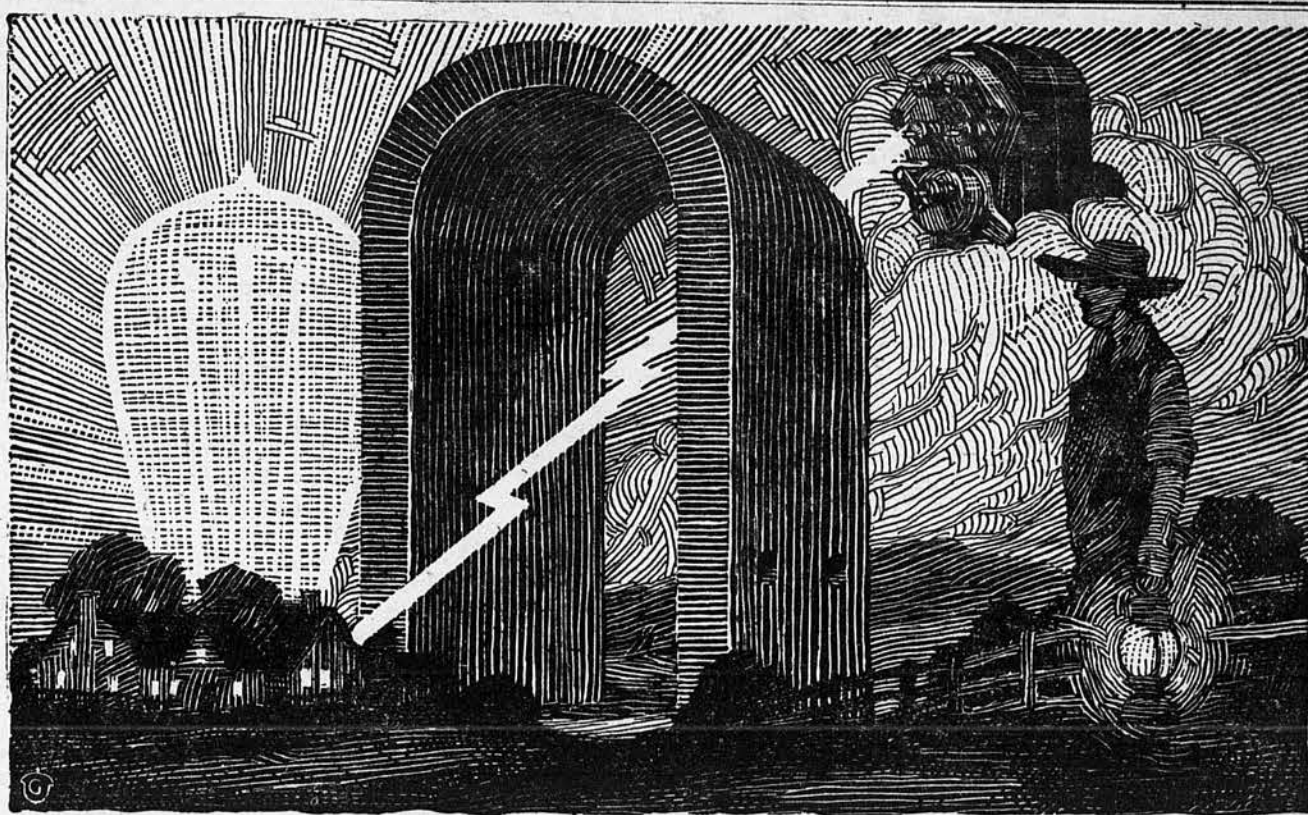


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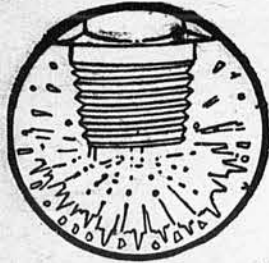
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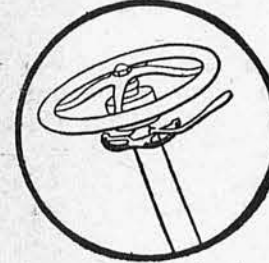
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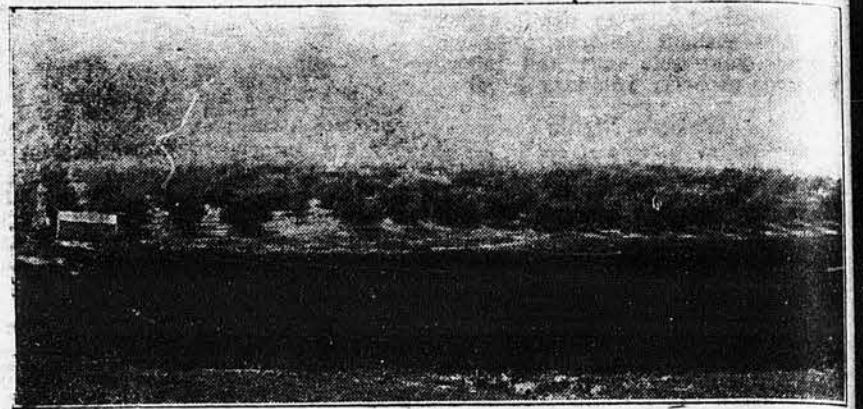
A big field for live dealers

Write factory for proposition

Kansas is the Apple Land

Kaw Valley Supplies Whole World With Seedlings

BY RAY YARNELL



AMERICA TAKES its hat off to Topeka, Kan., in one respect and keeps it off. Topeka, in one national industry, is supreme. This Kaw Valley city is the autocrat of the apple seedling business in the United States, because practically the only apple seedlings in the country are raised in the deep alluvial soil up and down the fertile valley of the Kansas River.

Refrigerator cars annually carry from Topeka to practically every state in the Union from 45 million to 67½ million apple seedlings. These figures represent the average production. Occasionally the yield soars up around the 90 million mark, but this is in an exceptionally good season when the maximum acreage is planted.

American nurserymen are dependent upon the apple seedlings grown in the Kaw River Valley, except for limited importations from France. For certain grades of seedlings they are absolutely dependent upon this region, because those varieties are not produced in any quantity in France.

Kaw Valley Supplies the World

Upon the seedling industry here rests the success of the entire orchard industry in the United States. If seedlings are not produced, orchards cannot be expanded, and if orchards are not expanded there is a shrinkage in production of fruit due to killed trees. New orchards cannot be planted to replace those which are worn out, unless the supply of seedlings is sufficient to meet the demand. During the last two or three years the supply has been very limited and the result has been that orchardists have been unable to carry forward development work in anywhere near the proportions they desired. Last year, for instance, nurserymen buying seedlings were generally limited to 10 per cent of their orders. The full effect of this limitation will become apparent in about eight years when the trees, started from these seedlings, begin to bear. The average orchard expansion the eighth year from now will be greatly discounted because of last year's shortage of seedlings.

The 1919 shortage will run over into 1920, according to growers here. While the planting in past years has run from 600 to 900 acres, only 500 acres have been drilled to seedlings this season. That means a production less than normal and a continuation of the shortage that has been troubling nurserymen for some time. Unless the season is exceptionally good, and there are no indications that it will be, growers say, the yield probably will not be more than the average of 75,000 seedlings to the acre, and possibly not that many.

This year, with one exception, has been the coldest in the last 27 years, and that does not speak well for a big yield. In addition high winds have blown the seed out of many acres and have damaged other fields, so production will not be normal. Much seed, it was stated by F. W. Watson, of Topeka, one of the largest growers, was received so late that not 15 per cent of the seed planted will grow. Heavy rains also Mr. Watson stated, have damaged many plants and this probably will materially cut the yield.

An estimate of the probable yield now is impossible. Growing of apple seedlings is beset by so many dangers and its success is so dependent upon detailed attention, that no grower cares to predict ahead of harvest what his production is likely to be. But on the

basis of average production on the acreage planted, not taking into consideration possible damage to sprouting seed and summer killing, the yield probably will be about 37 million seedlings. What per cent of this possible production will come thru for market is also problematical and cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. Favorable weather from now on might materially increase the yield above the foregoing estimate which, by no means, can be considered as approximately accurate.

Growers today are booking orders for fall delivery at \$25 a thousand. Last year apple seedlings sold as high as \$80 a thousand and dealers say it is not unlikely that the price will go higher than \$25 this season. In former years apple seedlings have sold as low as \$1.50 a thousand and \$4 to \$6 was considered a good price.

The greatest difficulty growers have faced has been in obtaining seed. The bulk of the seed comes from France. Some of this seed has laid in New York City for two months awaiting shipment to Topeka. French seed, which is always preferred by growers, formerly cost \$4 a bushel. Today it is selling for \$40 a bushel. Much difficulty was met by French growers in shipping the seed because they could not obtain sufficient barrels.

The orchard and nursery business during the war received a serious setback. Production of apple seedlings declined and many nurserymen went out of business. The result has been that since the armistice was signed there has been an incessant demand by orchardists for trees from the nurserymen and the nurserymen in turn have been besieging the apple seedling growers with monster orders.

France is Only Competitor

The available supply of apple seedlings in France is unknown here, but growers do not expect a serious competition. The war seriously disarranged the industry overseas and large increases in wages have so increased the expenses of foreign growers that they will not be able to pay the tariff on seedlings exported to this country and sell at a very low figure. In addition most of the French seedlings are for budding while the American grown seedlings are used largely for grafting. American nurserymen prefer grafting to budding, growers state. Uncertainty of delivery also interferes with the Frenchman's business.

Practically all cherry seedlings are grown in France. Nurserymen grow the bulk of the peach seedlings. Some pear seedlings are raised in the Kaw Valley, as high as 6 million a year, but the 1920 production probably will be much below that figure.

The Kaw Valley is particularly adapted to the growing of apple seedlings because of the great depth of the alluvial soil which makes an ideal seedbed. The seedling roots grow freely in this loose soil and maintain a uniform size for many inches. The roots of many seedlings grown here shoot straight down and vary little in thickness for the first 14 to 18 inches. Such seedlings grade as No. 1 and command the highest prices.

Apple seed is planted between April 5 and April 20. April 10 is preferred by many growers. The seedlings are dug in the latter part of October and usually are in storehouses by November 15. Here they are graded and

(Continued on Page 45.)

Farm Questions

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

Cost of Feeding Cow

I would like to know what it would cost to feed a dairy cow a day, where you buy all the feed. How much milk would an average cow produce a day and where would be a good place for a location for a small dairy?
Boxley, Ark.
A. L. S.

In regard to the cost of feeding an average dairy cow, I can say that a 1,000-pound cow usually will eat about 10 pounds of alfalfa hay and 30 pounds of silage a day. If the cow is giving more than 5 pounds of milk a day she will have to have some additional grain. A common ration used in Kansas is 4 parts of corn chop, 2 parts of bran, and 1 part of cottonseed meal. This is fed in the proportion of 1 pound of the mixture to 3 pounds of milk for cows testing above 4 per cent; and is fed in the proportion of 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk for animals testing less than 4 per cent of butterfat.

The average cow probably will start out on her lactation period giving around 25 to 30 pounds of milk a day, and this will gradually decrease after the first month.

Using this as a basis, you can estimate the cost of feeding a cow daily, using the price of feeds available in your locality.

In selecting a location for a dairy farm in Kansas I would locate in that part of Kansas where you have the greatest assurance of an abundance of alfalfa and good crops for silage, and where you will always have access to good markets for your products. There are many places in Eastern Kansas that will fill all these requirements.
J. B. Fitch.

Injured Gilt

I have a fall gilt that got into a pen with a bunch of sows and large pigs and it seems to have been injured. It goes around in a circle. It turns its ears back and keeps its head turned to one side. It seems to eat and drink fairly well. Can you tell me what to do for it?
Sterling, Kan.
J. O. STUBBS.

There are many conditions that will produce symptoms similar to those affecting your gilt. In post mortems held by us on swine showing similar symptoms, we have in some instances found screw worms deeply lodged in the animal's ears. In other cases we have found abscesses at the base of the brain. In still others, the condition was undoubtedly due to worms in the intestines, and it is our opinion that at times it may be due to overfeeding.

With the exception of the two latter causes, treatment has not been followed by success. It is always a good plan to feed such animals lightly and to give them some medicine to remove intestinal worms, as that may be a possible cause of the trouble.

A good remedy to use for intestinal worms is 15 drops of oil of chenopodium followed in 15 or 20 minutes by 1 or 2 ounces of castor oil. The oil of chenopodium may be mixed with a few tablespoons of milk. The treatment should be repeated in 10 days.

R. R. Dykstra.

Treatment for Abortion

We have two high grade Holstein cows, 3 and 4 years old respectively. Both lost their calves about a month before time. We are afraid it is a case of abortion and as we have three more cows, we wish to know what to do. Last November we fed our cows cane for about a month and since then they have been running on our fields in the day time and have had alfalfa night and morning. Also lately we have been feeding some kafir fodder. Part of the kafir heated and as a result molded but we have fed this in small quantities. In both cases the afterbirth was covered with a grayish tan colored matter. Is there any danger of getting our bull infected if we breed the two cows to him?
Lakin, Kan.
PEPOON BROS.

Your cattle probably are affected with abortion. This is due to infection and not the result of any material that you are feeding. There is, of course, considerable danger of getting your bull infected from the diseased animals, but if you disinfect the bull, you will reduce the danger to a minimum.

R. R. Dykstra.

Indian Motorcycle

Please give me the name and address of the company that manufactures the Indian Motorcycle.
A READER.

The company that manufactures the Indian Motorcycle, is the Hendee Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass.
C. E. S.

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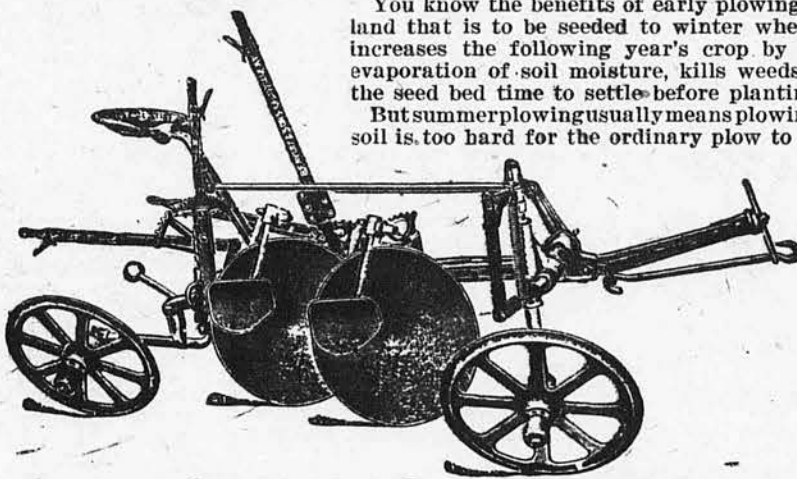
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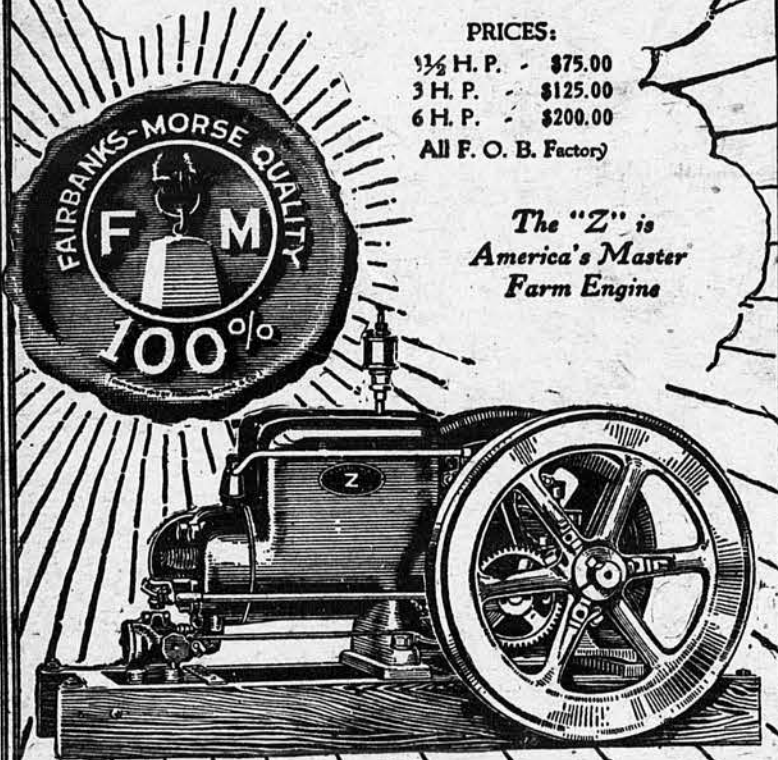
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Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

THE matter of making hay will undoubtedly impress many readers as a subject that is well understood and therefore one that needs little or no discussion. This idea comes from the fact that methods have been handed down to us of ancient origin and that what was good enough for our forefathers should be good enough for us. Nothing, of course, can be further from the true conditions, as investigation in feeds and feeding has certainly disclosed widely varying quality of hay, grown under identical conditions. The difference being due principally to cutting at the proper time, proper curing after cutting, and the proper handling.

It is not my intention to discuss the conditions of weather or of the growing crops with regard to proper hay making but to urge the adoption of the necessary labor saving machinery so that the hay can be handled at the proper time with dispatch and with the minimum amount of hand labor.

The Rake

Much, or practically all, of our hay in this section is cured in the swath. If the conditions are right and the leaves do not become excessively dry before the rest of the plant has had a chance to lose its moisture this method will be satisfactory for it must be understood that it is the function of the leaves to evaporate moisture for the rest of the plant and when this is prevented proper curing will not result.

The ordinary sulky rake may be used for raking into windrows and then leaving the air to complete its drying, provided the windrows are loose and fluffy. Much will depend upon the weight of the crop, as to the condition of the windrow, when using the sulky rake.

The side delivery rake which makes use of revolving forks, combines the function of a rake with that of a tedder as the windrow formed permits of rather free circulation of air. This rake should most desirably be two swaths in width and if the hay is light, the return trip across the field can be used to throw the hay on the same windrow, making one composed of four swaths.

Side Delivery Rake

If the hay is permitted to get too dry while in the swath, the side delivery rake will perhaps break off the leaves of alfalfa hay, to the detriment of the hay, but if raking is not too long delayed this will not be the case. The one advantage of the side delivery rake, namely allowing loading or stacking after the first trip across the field should not be overlooked.

The sweep rake will in many localities prove a very desirable investment, permitting the stacking to take place directly from the ground. With the sweep rake, the drier the hay the better will be the work done.

Loading wagons with the hand forks, unless the acreage is very small, is a losing proposition for the farmer. Especially is this true at the present time of high wages and scarcity of help. It is the practice in some localities to load by hand and unload by the horse fork or sling. The latter process of unloading is very desirable but why not go further and make use of the hay loader for loading on the wagons.

That kind consisting of a frame carrying a revolving endless apron, attached directly to back of wagon and loading directly from the windrows is a very satisfactory type, provided the men building the load work hard at a proper pace. This type has the advantage of not agitating the hay severely and as a result the dry leaves are not shaken off.

Loaders are on the market that will pick up the hay cleanly, either from the swath or windrow and will not be seriously affected by uneven ground.

Field Stacking

For field stacking on large acreage a combination of the sweep rake and over-shot stacker will save a great deal of the slow, irksome hand labor that is frequently employed. Such a combination in many instances will pay for itself in a couple of seasons, besides insuring a better hay by prompt handling at the proper time.

A homemade stacker consisting of a center pole properly guyed to which is attached a jib carrying a pulley at its end can be used in connecting with a fork or sling and the saving of labor will justify this effort.

The horse fork is not adapted for use with the sweep rake but can be used in connection with wagons equipped with loaders.

Barn Equipment

For storing hay in the barn labor saving equipment should be used—any considerable amount is to be handled. A horse fork that will unload a wagon in three or four trips is considerably better than pitching by hand. If in addition the barn is fitted with an overhead track and carriers, the work will be much simplified.

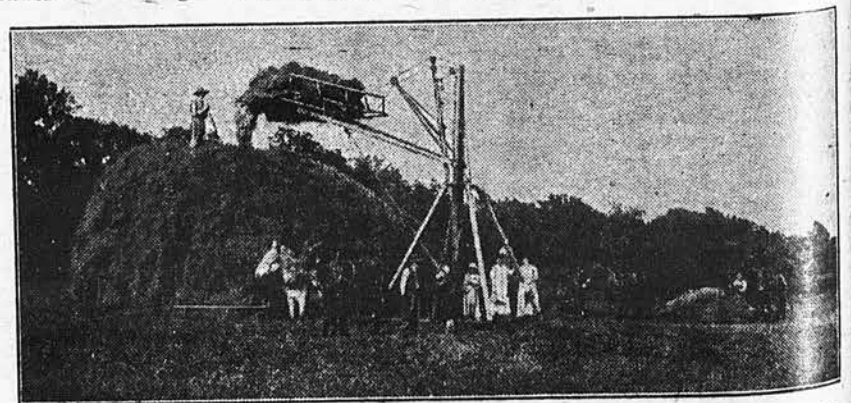
SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer through eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editorials, Senator Capper's Washington Comment is one of the most interesting and instructive.

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

There will be a big development in Kansas in pumping irrigation in the next few years.



Good Haying Tools and Machinery are Essential on Every Good Farm. This Will Prove Especially True with Alfalfa and Other Legumes.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WE FINISHED planting corn on April 29 on this farm. The soil was in good condition and a few warm days should bring it up. We have gotten over the notion that we must start the planter as soon after April 1 as possible. That plan worked all right 20 years ago but of late if corn was planted by May 5 it was early enough. Our corn ground was all plowed in March with the exception of 5 acres and just before planting we double disked it and then cross harrowed. The first field was fitted with the harrow hitched behind the tandem disk but we then concluded that we could do better work if we harrowed crosswise after the disk. It levels the ground a little better and enables disking to proceed faster because the tractor does not have so much load to pull.

The New Planter

The new planter is a great improvement over the old one, especially in the matter of the variable drop. In both our fields south of the creek one end is in creek bottom and from thence rises up to much higher ground. We often had wished, with the old planter, that we could put a little more seed on the lower ground and less when the higher level was reached, but this we could not do unless the plates were changed twice each round which was, of course, entirely out of the question. With the new planter a move with the foot allows a change of drop and one can put either 2, 3, or 4 kernels in each hill as he desires. Two kernels is plenty on the higher ground but next to the creek we planted three. If every kernel made a stalk, two would be enough on the lower ground but for some reason we never get quite so good a stand there as on higher ground when, to make things right, the condition should be reversed.

Our Method of Seeding

Every acre of corn we plant this spring will be top planted and checked. I note that more corn is being planted in this way than for many years. This territory is not ideal for listing and this farm especially is not adapted to it. The loose ground is too rolling and when listed often washes while the soil that lies level is too heavy for best results. I do not like to top plant without checking so that it may be cultivated both ways. Even if the soil is clean so that weeds would not trouble if drilled, I do not like to cultivate three times the same way. We planted all white corn this year. I cannot give a reason as to why white corn yields better here than yellow but a trial of both varieties for 25 years has convinced me that it does.

Oil Prospects Improve

The oil business is looking up here in Gridley territory. One farmer who owns quite a ranch, leased it some time ago for oil and this spring a good well was brought in on it. By some change two outlying quarters were not included in the lease and our friend has cause for congratulation that they were not, for this week he was paid a bonus of \$100 an acre for the lease on them which made him a nice little profit of \$32,000 for the 320 acres. In addition he of course gets the regular one-eighth share of all oil and gas that may be found. The best feature of this new oil field near Gridley seems to be the fact that no dry holes are found. Up to this time all the wells drilled there since last fall have proved to be producers. The field is about 10 miles from this farm, which has not been leased up to this time. I never have expected to reap any of the oil harvest and am not likely to be disappointed.

Buying Farm Land

I this week received a letter from a prospective land buyer who wished to purchase a small farm. I advised him not to buy at this time as a buyer at this date will have to pay a large bonus to induce the one occupying the land to vacate. No one likes to leave

a farm at this time of the year and will not do so unless well paid for it. The best time to set out on a land hunt is after November 1. As to the likelihood of land rising in price between now and next fall I, of course, cannot tell. Land is priced very reasonably here as compared with other localities and if a good crop is raised here this summer, especially one of corn, land might advance in price. Despite this chance, I do not think it a good time to try to buy a farm for which immediate possession is desired.

Mulching Potatoes With Straw

An investigation of the potatoes planted around the three straw stacks, of which I spoke two weeks ago, disclosed that some of them would be coming thru the ground in a day or so. That meant immediate mulching for it will not do to mulch after the potatoes are above ground. So help was procured and an afternoon was spent throwing straw down from the outer edges of the stacks and placing it as

evenly as possible over the ground planted to potatoes. We found a little wheat in the straw which we handled and this is the only thing I see to prevent this method of planting being a success. In former times, when prairie hay was plentiful, we used that for mulching and were not troubled by any grain growing up thru the mulching. Our early potatoes, which were planted March 16, were nearly all up when a heavy frost came April 27 and as a result they were cut back to the ground. They will come up again but they never do so well; their growth is more bushy and the potatoes are likely to be smaller than if top growth had not been checked.

Cottonseed Meal for Work Stock

One pound of cottonseed meal a day for each 1,000 pounds live weight is the most satisfactory quantity to feed work animals, according to recent experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. A test in feeding cottonseed meal to work horses and mules at the Federal Farm, Beltsville, Md., was begun in 1918, and continued last year. When the meal was fed in large quantities harmful effects were apparent, however, indicating that cottonseed meal, like any other high-protein feed, must be fed with care to horses and mules.

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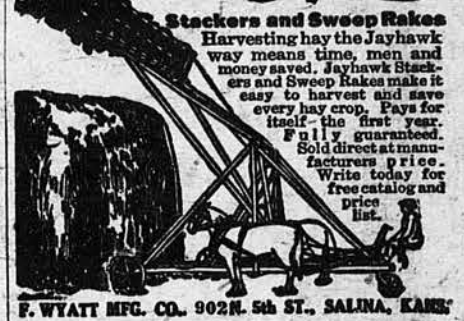
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— EDITOR —

Community Club Plants Trees as Memorials to Soldier Boys

THE COMMUNITY club in Kansas City is a strong one and it has done much good relief work as well as aiding in promoting neighborliness. During the influenza epidemic the women were ever on the alert to provide means for caring for the sick and furnishing food supplies to those who needed them.

The meetings of the club are held in a room in the city building. A reception to the city teachers was the last undertaking of the club members. This afforded an opportunity for teachers and mothers to become acquainted and was so successful that it was decided to make it an annual affair.

The municipal park around the city building is also in charge of the club and trees were planted in it in honor of the soldier boys who gave their lives in the Great War. Every tree will have a marker on it bearing the name of the boy for whom it was planted. The dedicatory services were very beautiful and a large number of persons attended. A tablet bearing the names of the boys is to be placed in the city hall as a permanent memorial. The club also has planned to plant trees along the cemetery road, dedicating them not only to the fallen heroes but to all the boys who served in the war.

Amy Edwards.
Cowley Co.,
Kansas.

Let Us Pick the Violets Now

History tells us of DuBarry, a beautiful but very poor French girl who was in love with an honest simple youth. They were forever planning to go to the country and pick violets, but fate always interposed. One day the king saw DuBarry, she went to court, apparently forgot her lover, became the king's favorite, and after a few years of intrigue and dishonor, suffered death on the guillotine. As she was being taken to the place of execution she noticed in the rabble that was following, the face of her early lover, now white with pain and anguish. At last he came near the cart and took her hand, and she murmured between her sobs, "Oh, if we had only picked those violets."

So with the things we long to do, why wait until it is too late? We are always waiting for something to "turn up." We promise ourselves to do this or that when we have more time or when we are better able. We put off going to things or doing things that are really necessary for our well-being, just because we are a slave to our housework—we cannot rise above kettles and pans! We miss some good lecture or hearing some good singer, because they didn't know better than to come on ironing day. When, after

years of penury and self-denial, we have the means or the time, we are so worn out and rheumatically and have stayed at home so long that "all the king's horses and all the king's men" could not pull us away. Our main enjoyment is hugging the chimney corner and grumbling at fate.

"No man liveth to himself," and the chances are if we deprive ourselves of the pleasures God intended us to have, we shall also unthinkingly deprive our children of their birthright, and nothing we can do for them in after years, or no amount of wealth we can leave

ties between the living and dining room of marquisette, in a rich shade of green, with borders of rose, and the same material was used for overdrapes with the ecru voile in living room.

A teacher friend said she put on overalls to take the tramp to her schoolhouse during a heavy storm last winter that blocked the roads almost completely, and with leggings over these, she was able to make the distance safely and secure from wet and dragged skirts, which were tucked neatly inside

her room, was in the habit of watching the window of her next door neighbor. The neighbor resented it, at first, but it developed that the poor invalid was only taking what pleasure she could from her neighbor's window. She had no books, or even a paper, except occasionally. A beautiful friendship and exchange of cheer in the way of books and periodicals sprang up between the invalid and her new neighbor. The author says, "I believe that a book is about the pleasantest thing there is to share." And people do return books, especially if you put your name, and

"please return" inside and remember where your book is visiting.
Isabel Gray.
Clay Co., Kan.

Yes, All Ten of Them are Real Kansans



WE'RE ALL interested in babies and especially Kansas babies. It isn't likely you have met all of these little folks but perhaps you have heard of their grandmothers who are all prominent women in the state. Catherine Vivian Hoffman Johnstz is the granddaughter of Mrs. Catherine Hoffman, Phoebe Taylor of Mrs. Rebecca Wells Taylor, Rosalind and Jean Cragun of Mrs. Rosa B. Cragun, Alice Turnbull of Mrs. Frank D. Coryell, Margaret Elisabeth Deming of Mrs. Frank Stout, Jessie Elizabeth Guernsey of Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, Mary Elizabeth Coolidge of Mrs. A. C. Coolidge, Margaret Louise Mitchner of Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, and Helen Louise Tyler of Mrs. Molly Tyler.

them, will atone for an unhappy childhood. Let us each one resolve, from this time henceforth, to enjoy the things God has given us to enjoy and by so doing, find the "fountain of immortal youth."

Mrs. Ford Robinette.
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Greetings From Clay County

During the dusty weather we wondered what people would think of our dustless housekeeping. It was impossible for days, to do anything with the dirt that collected in and over things. We got a new vacuum sweeper, as well as another dustless mop. The sweeper is something like a carpet sweeper, with the vacuum attached underneath. It was \$7.50 and the dustless mop \$1.50. Both will well repay us in saving the work of rug beating and cleaning.

New curtains were added to our furnishings this spring. We made por-

their large and all inclosed covering.

Our teacher was re-elected at a salary of \$80 a month. This is a raise of \$20 a month over last year, which was her first year of teaching. A raise like this speaks well for the teacher, and also for the board and the public in general, who are coming to know that two important members of the human family, the teacher and the preacher, cannot smile at the high cost of living with much greater degree of success than the rest of us. It is time we did things like this, according to consistency standards.

Our nearest neighbor exchanges papers with us and we pass them on to others; for instance, the sister out West receives the two best weeklies, and the brother away from home is kept in touch with the home news. We read this little story the other day about the good of passing things on. A poor woman, who was unable to get out or see anything beyond the four walls of

than 2,000 babies were presented. This shows that mother love and the desire for better, healthier and happier babies is prevalent in India, even tho, thru their ignorance, they have led people generally to believe the contrary.

When the women of India learn that children must be properly fed and cared for if they are to grow up strong and healthy, they will demand, and communities will supply, public health nurses, maternity hospitals and instruction in matters of maternal and infant health.

Keeping a Hired Man

We are always considerate of our hired men and try to treat them as we would like to have others treat our son. Hired men are entitled to a clean, comfortable bed, and plenty of well cooked food. They do not always get this, and the lack of it leads to discontent. We have been fortunate enough to be able to let the hired man have a room to himself. In many

Women of India Waking Up

Almost 2 million babies under 1 year die annually in India, and hundreds of thousands of women lose their lives from child-bed fever, and the causes of these deaths are ignorance and poverty. That the women of India are eager to learn how to prevent this terrific loss of mothers and children is evident from the fact that a maternity and infant welfare exhibition was held in Delhi in February. This meeting lasted a month, and was a tremendous success. Thousands of women came from every part of India to attend it.

The proper care of mothers and babies was shown by means of models, charts, pictures, slides, leaflets and lectures; and every phase of child life was taken up, including pre-maternity, maternity, domestic hygiene, sanitation, first aid and home nursing. A baby show also was held, and more

homes this is not possible, but it is the ideal way, for in the evenings and on Sundays he likes to feel free to read or write and not be disturbed.

Our man has access to the books, magazines and newspapers. We always invite him to Sunday school and church, and in most cases, he is willing to attend.

Our hired man always is free to have a day off now and then if something special comes along and he works better for his holiday. We have found the best way to keep a good, trustworthy man is to pay him \$5 or \$10 more than the average wage. If people would apply the Golden Rule in the treatment of their hired men they would be more contented.

Mrs. Lillie M. Warner.

Pawnee Co., Kansas.

New Blouse Has Basque Effect

9658—Ladies' Tie-on Waist. Basque-like snugness characterizes this new model. A long narrow collar of contrasting material follows the surplice line. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9646—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. Plaited organdie collar and



uffs are charming accessories to this summer frock. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9637—Girls' Dress. The overblouse makes the form of a bolero which is lace-trimmed and cut away to display a wide colored sash. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

Mother of Mine

Oh, mother of mine, with your hair silvered grey,
And your lips that curve with a smile,
As now you are nearing the end of Life's day,
As you travel the last lonely mile,
Thank you today for the gifts without price,
In home and the good it has brought,
For the pleasures and joys of youth's paradise,
And the lessons so pure that you taught;
Thank you for honor that you ever upheld,
In a home that the humble was pure,
For wise spoken counsel that all doubt dispelled,
And a faith that holds firm and secure;
Not only today, but for all time to come,
I shall honor and love you so deeply,
That when you have entered eternity's home,
Still your God-given life love will keep me.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

Cold Potato Salad

Chop 6 mixed sized cold boiled potatoes in dice, mix with 4 hard boiled eggs 2 medium sized onions and as many English walnut meats or peanuts as desired. Pour over all a salad dressing made of 1/2 cup of vinegar, 1/2 cup of water, salt, 1/4 cup of sugar, 1/2 2 beaten eggs and a little flour. Cook together, add 1 cup of thick cream and beat smooth.

Inez McKibben.

Farm Home News

Every variety of popcorn has its advocates. It may be that few will boost for a large, yellow kind that was grown from a distant seedsman's seed and failed to pop. We hesitated before selecting our seed for the 2-acre patch. Final choice settled on the large, white, rice-corn. We have had the smoothkerneled white and while it grew well, it was difficult to shell. The red, white and blue or rainbow kind was excellent when popped but it yielded small ears. The kind chosen is the old time, standard popcorn. We hope to dust it at the right time and prevent the worms from spoiling a good share of the best ears. It is certainly well worth while to shake flour and powdered arsenate of lead on the corn silk. This dusting is good for any corn—sweet corn, popcorn or ordinary field corn. That intended for house use is much more palatable if the ears are free from worms and worm dust.

The cherry orchard has been planted to sweet corn—a few rows of Golden Bantam and the remainder, Early Evergreen. This size of planting yields more corn than we can use on the table. It makes a handy feed for hogs and cows, as well. Often, dry pastures have been supplemented with the green sweet corn fodder. Hogs have seemed to make the most rapid of gains on sweet corn. In this household the dried sweet corn has come to find greater favor than the canned. It seems to retain its original sweetness even better than the canned.

Home nursing and household conveniences were subjects of discussions three afternoons last week. The women of the Midland Rural club and their friends met with Mrs. Allard of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The first day, Mrs. Allard demonstrated how a bed should be made and changed. The bed used in the discussion was a sanitary cot. It showed plainly the faults of a low bed. The demonstrator told of various ways by which beds could be made high enough for the nurse's comfort. Probably the easiest method of raising the bed is by means of blocks—one for each leg with an opening large enough to admit of the castor being set in snugly.

Mrs. Allard emphasized the practicability of removing all extra furniture, rugs and wall hangings from the room of a sick person. Many pieces of furniture are difficult to disinfect. Carpets or rugs are not easily disinfected and failure to do so often results disastrously. An instance was given of a carpet left on the floor when a patient had scarlet fever. It was an old one that the housekeeper planned to destroy. Instead, it was placed in an attic—there to remain four years. Something gave a thrifty inspiration to the housekeeper and she placed the carpet on a bedroom floor. The little visitor who slept in the room and so got the scarlet fever did not get well. It took some study to place the blame on the carpet in the folds of which the scarlet fever germs had lain dormant for four years waiting for heat and child life to make them active.

Mrs. Allard's suggestions for spreads for sick persons' beds were that one would better omit the heavy, fancy spread in favor of one light and easily laundered. A sheet may be used but a cover of crinkled, white seersucker shows mussing less and is even more desirable.

Temperature, baths, diet and various subjects were discussed. Mrs. Allard told, in closing, how any group of women may secure a demonstrator in one or more lines of interest by applying to their county agent or to the college direct, if there is no county agent.

In our community we expect to give the better part of the day, May 22, to a discussion of home dressmaking and a demonstration of how one may make a new dress from an old one. Work in this line is most timely. Men are taking pride in wearing old suits. Women are one degree farther along the thrift road when they make over a worn-out suit into a new one and wear it with all the glory of a new Easter gown.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Purebred poultry pays best in Kansas.



The New KEROGAS Oil Stove Burners Are a Joy to Housewives

Thoughtful women have learned that oil stoves equipped with patented KEROGAS Burners are much more efficient and economical than ordinary old-style oil stoves. By turning a little control wheel you get just the degree of heat you want—quick, slow, intense or "simmering."

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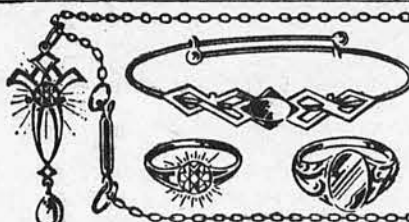
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A large number of reliable makes of oil stoves are now equipped with the new patented KEROGAS Burner. Ask your dealer to demonstrate this ingenious fuel-saving device. You, too, will be delighted with it.

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United States Senator Arthur Capper, the publisher, is in Washington, and gets the news of the Nation's Capital first hand. Charles Sessions, managing editor, will attend and report the Republican Convention in Chicago and the Democratic Convention in San Francisco. The Capital leads in keeping its readers advised in all the news of the day. Its news is unbiased and unexcelled. Mail your check. Do it now.

DAILY CAPITAL, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

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Name

Address

Ice for Rural Homes, Too

Self-Freezing Motors Fit Any Kind of Refrigerator

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

SINCE electricity has found its place in the farm home it will not be long until the self-freezing refrigerator, which is proving to be a success in the city home, will be as much a part of the electrical equipment as electric lights.

It has been a difficult matter for those living in rural districts to find an adequate means for securing a supply of ice. Many ways have been tried and some of them have been found satisfactory, but all require a great deal of time and labor, especially if enough ice is stored to last thru the summer. Storing a large amount of river or

refrigerator compartment of the ice box and connected to the electric motor thru two small holes bored in the top of the ice compartment. When the electric current is turned on the refrigerant, which is a liquid when cooled and under moderate pressure, is supplied to the expansion coil in the ice compartment of the ice box. In this coil it becomes a gas and absorbs all of the heat units from the refrigerator. As soon as it has taken up its full amount of heat it is pumped back into the water cooled condenser, where it again becomes a liquid and is made ready to repeat its trip thru the machine. This process is continued until a pre-determined temperature is reached, when the current is switched off. The motors are automatic in action and as soon as this temperature is reached the thermostat clicks and the current is turned off. The beginning of the process is likewise automatic: that is, as soon as the refrigerator becomes warm or the ice begins to melt the thermostat clicks and the motor is set in motion by the electric current. This automatic operation of the motor makes it possible for one to leave the home and find plenty of ice and foods kept from spoiling.

If one wishes to have ice to use for freezing ice cream, or for iced drinks, she can freeze bottled distilled water, spring water, or her favorite well water. Several small pans which are divided into compartments can be filled with water and the motor will freeze it in cubes of a convenient size for water pitcher or glass. When this water is frozen the thermostat turns off the current, but just as soon as the ice begins to melt the current is automatically switched on again and the water re-frozen.

These self-freezing motors provide a dry, uniform cold which is always desired, for it tends to hinder the growth of bacteria. These iceless refrigerators likewise do away with the drain pan which is not only a menace to health, but which makes a great deal of extra work for the homemaker.

Motors can be purchased in sizes which fit any ice box. The tighter and better the box the greater the success of the machine, but any refrigerator can be used.

Thomas M. Galey, who is a landowner near Independence, Kan., has used one of these motors and speaks very highly of it.

Sunday School People Meet

About 2,000 persons attended the 55th annual convention of the Kansas Sunday School association at Topeka May 4, 5 and 6. The meeting was considered one of the best in the life of the association and the visitors went home carrying with them the message of the more intensive program for Sunday school work the coming year, when a big effort will be made to get more children into the Sunday schools of the state.

The three days were filled with stirring addresses, instructive conferences and meetings where plans for a big year's work were laid. It was decided to move the headquarters of the association from Abilene to Topeka and the next meeting will be at Topeka.

The following officers were elected: H. P. Armstrong, Atchison, president; Mrs. S. A. Chappell, St. John, vice president, children's division; Elwood M. Brooks, Oberlin, vice president, young people's division; W. H. Yoder, Morrill, vice president, adult division; Walter Anderson, Lincoln, vice president, administrative division; J. H. Engle, Abilene, secretary; W. W. Bowman, Topeka, treasurer; R. N. McEntire, Topeka, H. A. Ingold, Newton, new members of the executive committee.

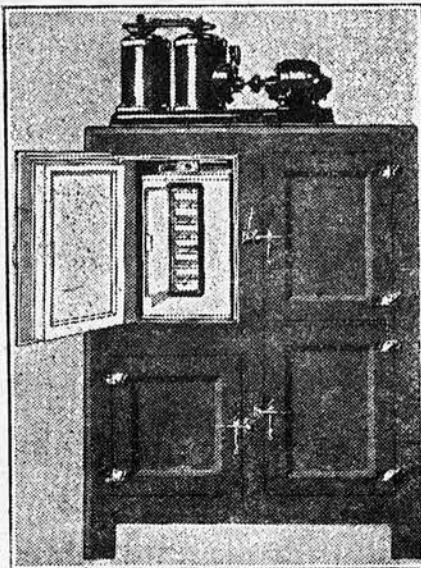
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One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.



"It's Beautiful"

Lincoln Pattern
Teaspoons
\$4 the Dozen



A Self-freezing Refrigerator.

creek ice in an ice house, not only fulfills the need of ice for household use, but it likewise provides a place in which foods can be kept. This method meets the demand, but weather conditions often make it impossible to store a sufficient quantity. There is, also, the question of health, for ice taken from the river or creek might easily hold disease germs.

Co-operative ice routes, whereby a group of farm people buy a quantity of artificial ice from the town plant, have worked excellently. Every member takes his turn driving to town for the supply and delivering it to every other member of the group. The objection to this method has been that it requires at least one day to cover the route and since ice is needed most during the busy season on the farm, it is many times almost impossible for the farmer to leave his work. Another obstacle is the fact that it is difficult to take a sufficient amount to every family to last a week at a time.

Every homemaker realizes that time and money invested in securing pure ice for household use is economy. Ice not only saves perishable foods by keeping them sweet and wholesome for a longer period, but it likewise safeguards health. A sufficient ice supply makes it possible to economize by purchasing foods in large quantities. Any money invested in securing a means for using pure water for ice supply will bring good returns.

There are two things necessary before the self-freezing refrigerator can be installed. There must be running water and a strong electric current. Many of the independent electric systems in use in farm homes have the smaller dynamos, which are not sufficient for the operation of these motors. Where electric current from the city power plant has been carried out into the rural districts it is possible to install self-freezing motors. Before long there will be placed on the market a motor which can be operated by the small dynamos and then this difficulty will be overcome.

A self-freezing motor does not require extra room, for it can be placed on top of the refrigerator, or it may be set at the side. It is also possible to place it in the adjoining room or it may be installed in the basement. Besides the motor there are only two other moving parts and they are very simple and easily cared for.

The brine tank is placed in the re-

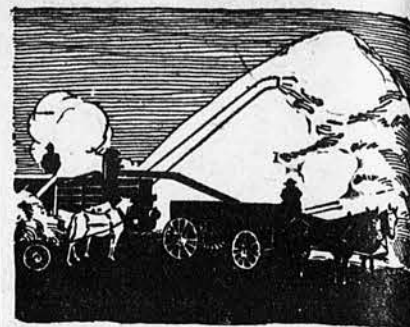
FOR its guaranteed quality, craftsmanship, durability, and beauty, the Silverplate of William Rogers and his Son has grown in popularity for more than fifty years.

When you consider again purchasing tableware for your home or for a gift, consider well the merits of

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You will save enough of your time and grain from the straw stack to pay your thresh bill, when you hire the thresherman with a

Red River Special

This is the thresher with the famous "Man Behind the Gun"—the device that beats out the grain instead of waiting for it to drop out. Saves the grain that others must let go through the machine. The result of years of study and experience in building threshing machinery exclusively.

I. S. Baker and 15 others of Holton, Ind., say: "The Red River Special is surely a friend of the farmer. It's the fastest and cleanest outfit that ever worked for us."

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If you want a thresher for your own use, ask about "Junior" Red River Special.

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

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Simply turn a valve and cook

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is an attachment that makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. No coal or wood. Cooks and bakes better than coal or wood in the same stove.

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Magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. Address: HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B.14, Topeka, Kansas.

Women's Service Corner

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

Turpentine Removes Grease

Will you please tell me what will take linseed oil out of a bedspread that never has been washed?—Mrs. C. W. Y.

Most grease spots will come out if soaked in warm water and naphtha soap before washing, or they may be removed with turpentine. Soak the spot with turpentine, and rub with a camel's hair brush, or a sponge. Then wash in soap and water.

Handle Sword Ferns Carefully

Please tell me how to handle sword ferns. Mrs. F. S., Kansas.

Sword ferns are easily grown, as they thrive in a wide range of conditions. When making a vigorous growth the young tips are easily injured. Guard against hitting these tips by setting the plant where it is difficult to brush against it when passing. A good potting soil for these ferns may be prepared by mixing any good garden loam with one-third of well-rotted manure or compost. Mix the soil and manure several days before using so as to prevent injury to the fern roots from heating caused by the decomposition of organic matter.

Never permit the plants to become pot-bound, but keep them growing steadily all the time. Ferns require a comparatively high temperature, good drainage and plenty of water during the summer. They may be used as porch plants during fine weather, particularly on the north side of the house.

Good Names for Farms

Can you suggest a name for our 80-acre farm?—Mrs. A. F. B.

Some good names for farms are: Brookside, Beautiful View, Cloverdale, Cottage Hill, Elmwood, Fairview, Gladhill, Hallwood, Hillcrest, Idlewild, Oakland, Quiet Home, Rockhurst, Rose Cottage, Willow Glen and Westholm. I hope one of these names will please you.

To Clean Isinglass

The isinglass in my stove door is badly smoked. How can it be cleaned?—Housekeeper.

Clean the smoked isinglass with warm vinegar. Apply with a flannel. If the stain is persistent slip the isinglass out of the grooves and soak in vinegar. Polish with a soft cloth or tissue paper.

Epsom Salts to Take Out Iodine

Can iodine stains be removed from linen?—R. C. E.

Iodine spots may be removed from linen without damaging the fabric, with Epsom salts. Dissolve 1 tablespoon of salts in 2 tablespoons of hot water, and when cool, pour over the spot. Let it remain until the stain can be washed out in clear water. Then wash the article in soap and water, and dry in the sun.

From a Farm in the Hills

A food expert once said, "Intelligent selection and cooking of food mean everything so far as happiness is concerned," and no one will deny that these are items of more than minor importance in the household regime. A carelessly planned and poorly prepared meal is an abomination.

Recent articles in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze suggest a good idea for treatment of an old kitchen cabinet that has become discolored and dulled by washing with soap and water. I have a cabinet in this condition, and I shall paint it inside and out with white paint, then apply a coat of ivory white enamel to the outside parts.

When I was a child I used to marvel at the many evidences of skill in needlework exhibited by an old aunt who made her home with us. Among some of her treasures were some beautiful quilts of applied patchwork. The combinations in colors and patterns would be difficult to duplicate now. The revival of so many of the forms of needlework popular in the days of our great grandmothers is bringing back the patchwork quilt and entire bed sets with colored figures applied on white and occasionally be seen. The pattern is cut out, basted on the ground ma-

terial, usually muslin, and stitched down smoothly with the machine.

The leaves of old catalogs from mail order houses are almost as good as tissue paper for polishing glassware, windows or mirrors.

Of course every farm wife knows how to make biscuits, but here is a recipe for the daughter of the house who wishes to give mother a pleasant surprise. Into 1 sifter of flour put 1 level teaspoon of soda, 2 level teaspoons of salt and 2 rounded teaspoons of baking powder. Sift together several times. Hollow out a place in the center of the flour and put in 1 cup of sour cream and 1 cup of buttermilk or sour milk. Mix into a smooth, rather soft dough, roll out on a floured bread board to the thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, cut out and dip each biscuit in melted lard before placing in the pan. Bake in a rather hot oven.

A neighbor of mine who knows, says that the best two things to use in detecting the nest of a secretive turkey are patience and a good field glass. If you attempt to follow one at close

range you are likely to have an all day's job of it, but if she can be watched at a distance she is less suspicious.

The asparagus fern and also many varieties of palms are easily raised from seed. I have had fine specimens of the Washington palm with leaves more than a foot across raised from seed, planted in boxes. Like the canna, the seeds have a hard shell and should be soaked in warm water several days before planting.

Should you ever have occasion to waterproof cloth, dip it several times in boiled linseed oil, drying after each dipping. Unbleached muslin, made into sheets and waterproofed in this way is good to keep cold rains off of hotbeds in early spring.

The cheaper grades of glassware, such as imitation cut glass, can be made almost as sparkling as the genuine by washing in warm soapsuds to which a little borax or washing powder has been added, using a small brush.

Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Chase Co., Kansas.

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Official Proofs Established Its Supremacy; Thus Hudson Became the Largest Selling Fine Car

Few of the 90,000 Super-Six owners have ever tried the limit of Hudson speed or power. They realize they have a vast reservoir of ability that is never called on.

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For that latent capacity is Hudson's greatest value. It is the life of a car. Because of it, thousands are now getting the fullest satisfaction and service from Super-Sixes nearly five years old. They know the durability it gives. They know what it means in smooth operation. Their cars have required neither costly replacements nor constant attention to minor disorders.

Moreover, it is good to know that you have at instant call greater speed, acceleration and hill-climbing ability than any other stock car has ever shown

**80% More Efficient—
Within 10% of Perfect**

Many have called the Super-Six "the perfect motor." That, of course, is not accurate. Perfection would mean utter freedom from friction and vibration. No machine can ever be that. But the Super-Six comes within 10% of it. Could another type approach that close Hudson's records might be matched. But, for nearly five years they have stood. None has equalled them. The possibility of their being

rivalled seemed never more remote than now.—Certainly the type to do it has not yet appeared.

And mark this important fact. Hudson's supremacy means no added complications, weight or size. The patented Super-Six principle applied to a standard type of motor added 72% to power. Motor efficiency is increased 80%. Endurance thus has been increased to limits yet unknown.

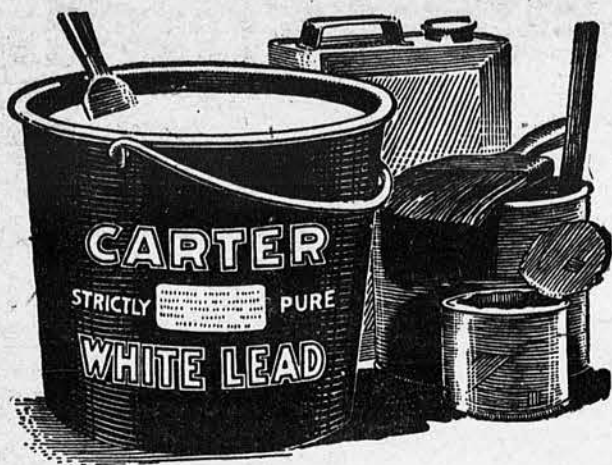
**Note These Tests Made
to Prove Its Endurance**

Think that a Super-Six stock chassis set the speed record at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour. A stock Super-Six holds the acceleration record. And Hudson made the fastest time for the famous Pike's Peak hill climb. The Super-Six principle in speedway-racing won more points than any racing team ever took, in a single year. And think of Hudson's double trans-continental run of 7,000 miles in 10 days 21 hours. No other car ever equalled its time in either direction.

Those tests speak for Hudson endurance—the real reason for its appeal to you today. There can be no question regarding its beauty, its completeness, its fineness—advantages patent to any observer.

You will best assure delivery when you want it by speaking for your Hudson now.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan



The Key to Economy in Painting

is not cheaper paint but *better* paint — the best paint money will buy — and no amount of money will buy anything better than CARTER WHITE LEAD and pure linseed oil — the *painter's paint*.

Cost per gallon figures less than you think.

Cost per square yard covered figures less than many lower priced paints.

Cost per year for *keeping your house well painted* is less than when any other paint is used.

All paint stores sell tinting colors, ground in oil, for making colored paint of CARTER WHITE LEAD, which, at the same time, is best for white paint because it is *whitest*.

"Save the surface and you save all"
Paint & Varnish

Carter White Lead Co.,

Chicago, Illinois



Mysterious Talking Board

If there is anything you want to know about the past or future, ask OUIJA. The Ouija Board. Scientists claim, does not answer questions from an unknown power but its animation flows from personal magnetism. Just place your hands on the board, ask your question and Ouija will answer it. For an evening's quiet enjoyment, you can have endless entertainment with the Ouija Board. Any one can work it. It holds you spellbound with its answers. As our supply is limited, I am going to urge that you fill out and

Mail Coupon Today! Hurry! Don't Wait!

Everybody wants a Ouija Board. We will send you this board FREE and POSTPAID if you will distribute eight beautiful colored pictures among your friends on our fast selling 25c offer. You can do this in a few minutes time and then the Ouija Board will be yours. Be the first in your neighborhood to get the Ouija Board. Your friends will be wanting to visit you every evening and you will be envied by all.

Our supply is limited, don't wait—fill out and mail coupon today to

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65 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me at once eight pictures to distribute so that I can get the mysterious talking Ouija Board.

Name

St. or R. F. D.

Town State

For Our Young Readers

How the Pink Rose Got Her Green Moss Skirt

BY ADDIE FARRAR

IT WAS a long time ago that a pretty pink rose, growing on a tree that stood close by the rim of a great garden fountain, leaned down to look at herself in the sparkling water. She had been told often by the birds and the bees how sweet and pretty she was, but she modestly believed the white rose on the other side of the fountain to be far lovelier, and she sighed softly and a discontented look crept over her pink petal face, for she longed to be as pretty as the white rose.

And while she was worrying a little boy who had been playing about the garden grew tired and crept under the bush on which hung the little pink rose and fell asleep. When the rose spied him she forgot all about herself and leaned over him and watched him as he slept, shaking all about him her perfume and nodding her head constantly up and down to keep away the flies and other insects which might bother him.

Soon the sun grew brighter and threw a ray right on the face of the sleeping boy and awakened him. At first he was frightened, but when he saw the pretty pink rose nodding and smiling at him he was no longer afraid and began to chat with her.

"Have you been watching me all the time I have been sleeping?" he asked her.

"Of course," said the rose simply, "I watched you every minute."

"Now that was kind of you," said the boy, "and I wish to thank you. My name is Love and I would like to do something for you in return for what you did for me."

"Can you give me something to make me as pretty as the white rose—prettier than I am now?" asked the little rose, beginning to remember her longings.

Love laughed merrily and, catching up a great handful of green moss, threw it playfully at the rose, and it clung to her and fell all about her lovely pink face and made her lovelier than ever.

The little rose flushed a deeper pink and laughed a little sorrowfully as the moss fell about her.

"Is that all you can do?" she asked. "That won't make me any prettier."

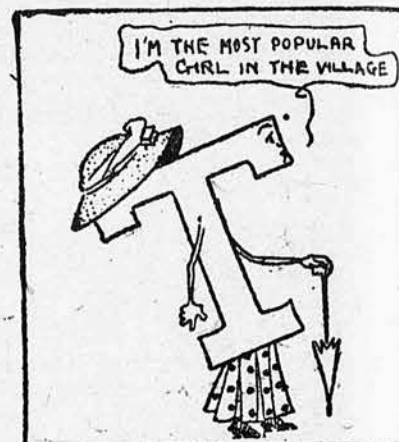
"Look into the water," replied Love.

"Why, you are the prettiest flower in the garden. Don't you know, little rose, that Love always makes us prettier than we could possibly be by ourselves?"

The little pink rose leaned down and looked in her water mirror, and, behold, she was lovelier than the white rose, with her moss-framed pink face. From that time to this day this rose has been called the "moss rose."

An Article of Dress

When you have solved this puzzle, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers. Do not add postscripts intended for other departments to your puzzle answers.

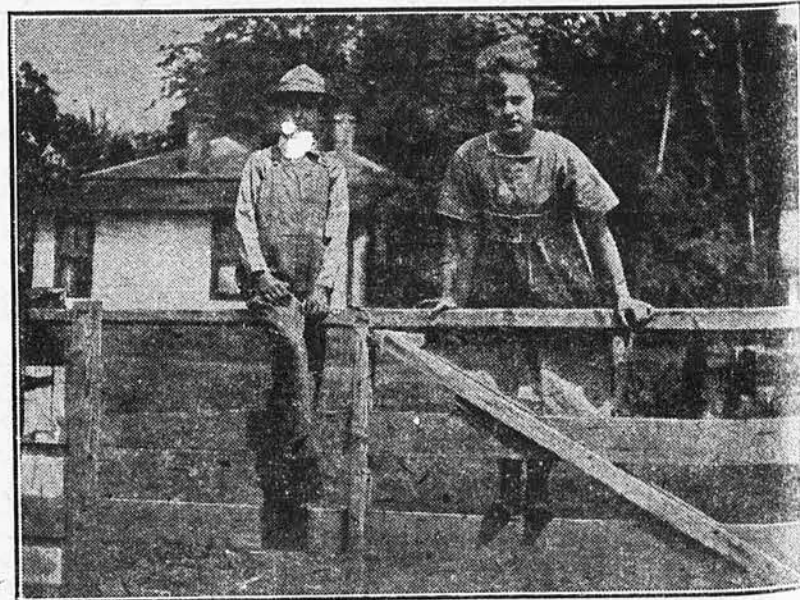


Solution May 1 Puzzle—These words begin with "c": Crock, crook, cash, class, crow. Prize winners are: Wilma Kinnett, Ottawa, Kan.; Fern Liven-good, Kanorado, Kan.; Don Whitney, Phillipsburg, Kan.; Donald Bigbee, Hackney, Kan.; Donald Johnson, Kirwin, Kan.; Mildred Fent, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Prizes for Best Speller

Who is the best speller in Kansas? This is to be decided at the Kansas Free Fair next September, when attractive prizes will be awarded to the boy or girl spelling down the other contestants. This will be the chief event of children's day, Tuesday, September 14. Any student of a Kansas public high school or grade school may enter the contest. Prizes of \$20, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$4 and \$3 will be given in the oral contest and a similar list in the written contest. No contestant may receive

Young Gardeners Go Over the Top



THIS is Harry Walden and his sister of Leavenworth county. Harry raised a fine garden last year with seeds supplied by Arthur Capper. His sister also has a garden. Besides gardening, Harry, who is a member of the state pig club, raises Poland Chinas, and his sister raises chickens. This shows what many boys and girls can do.

prizes. If he wins one oral prize and one written prize he must choose which he would rather have, and the other prize will be given to the next winner. There will also be a state poster contest for amateurs for which the prizes offered are \$25, \$15 and \$10.

The Garden Scandal

such a scandal I've just heard. It was told to me by a little bird, happened down in the garden lot, early this morn, while the sun shone hot. Everyone it was such a surprise. The potatoes hid their eyes. The cabbage looked, then turned its head. The tomatoes' cheeks turned rosy red. The onions with anger grew very hot. And vowed that grow they simply would not. The cucumbers turned green with rage. The declared things had come to a pretty stage. The corn was shocked and very sad. The peas burst their pods, they were so mad. The beans said, "Well, on us they've no strings." The asparagus came thru the ground with a sprout. I see what all the fuss was about. If you'll listen, I'll tell you now what was the cause of this dreadful row. The shocking sight in those garden walls - two farmerettes clad in overalls. —Irene Judy.

Letters to a Farm Girl

Dear Elsie—Do you remember the link in the triple chain with faith and hope? It's love. And so I am going to make love of home the third link in your success foundation. In many respects it is the most essential and important stone upon which to build. After all what is success in life? We may call the man who wins money and wealth successful and the thing may have come without the sacrifice of home ties. I doubt if ever a man has won a place in the sun without the sacrifice of the things most dear to her. Perhaps I am old-fashioned but to me success in life for a woman is spelled with the one word "home." For the making of a home is a natural heritage and its making should not mean the sacrifice of privilege or personality.

Home is a magic word. It has inspired poets and artists and the greatest song of all was written by a homesick man. But home without a woman as heaven would be without its light. A real homemaker can transform a humble cottage and make it a palace when seen thru the eyes of a true homemaker. A false homemaker can bring woe and bitterness within palace walls. Never in the world's history has home meant so much as it does today. And, thank God, the farm home and the farm girl still live untouched by the turmoil and unrest of city strife. It is to the quiet homes in the open country that we must look for stability and strength now and in the coming years. You and your friends, Elsie, must make those homes and in doing so you will have rendered as great a service to your country as ever did a soldier on the battlefield. I want you to feel that this is true.

In the high tide of youth when one's eyes are tinged with romance and the world holds out inviting hands, now it is difficult to vision a worthwhile career in a quiet farm home. Sewing dishes and baking bread aren't nearly so exciting as falling into the arms of the hero in a picture play. It does feeding the chickens or carrying little brother carry the thrill. It must come when the be-youthful stenographer marries her millionaire employer. But the memory of the homemaker will be treasured longer than the screen artist has married. A divorced her third husband and the be-youthful stenographer has discovered that gold is a glittering sham. Home endures. It has the value of permanence. And the job of the homemaker can be just as big or as little as she chooses to make it. The most successful homemakers I know are those who find time to enter into the social and educational life of their communities. The least successful I know are those who have given slavery to their lives in serving husbands and children and, prematurely look back with bitterness over the years gone by. Doubtless you know farm homes but do not gauge your life by them. Anchor faith and be securely to love of home and steadfastly toward the ideal which is the crowning work of a woman's life.

Sincerely your friend,
John Francis Case.

Why Conserve Fur Crop?

In the struggle for existence, only the fit survive, and man has proved himself the fittest of animals. If man sets out to exterminate a certain animal, the chances are against the animal, as witness the extinction of the great auk or the American bison.

But man is wise enough to protect those animals that are of real value to him. This is the reason for livestock on the farm. Now, fur-bearers are one form of livestock, but are distinct from other farm animals because they are wild and confined to no boundaries.

Why conserve the fur crop? First, because it is extremely valuable to the man or boy of the country. Second, because conservation increases its value by increasing the number of animals and the harvest. Third, because lack of conservation means an actual loss to the very man who wants to make the most money out of trapping.

Game laws are more for your protection than for the protection of the animals, because by protecting the animals during certain periods they protect your own wealth and help put more money in your pocket at trapping time. But game laws are not an absolute insurance of conservation. Because of their general nature, adapted to several districts at one time, they often permit trapping during the breeding season—the time when trapping is most detrimental.

The trapper should be his own game

legislator. By using a little business sense you will see that to harm the fur supply is like throwing away money that actually belongs to you. One female pelt taken during the breeding period may mean six good pelts lost forever. There is everything to say in favor of conservation and nothing against it from the trapper's standpoint. The fur supply is a natural resource that can be developed to much greater proportions and hence become a source of bigger income for you.

Where Beauty Lies

It seems that beauty always lies
In things far off, in distant climes;
We cannot feel a touch divine
When listening to our noon day chimes.

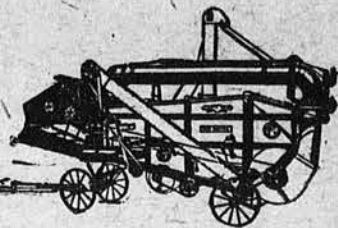
We long to see the lands afar,
Where beauty lives and reigns supreme;
We do not see it in the lines
Of a refreshing, neighboring stream.

We look for it in mountains high,
Or in the murmuring of the sea;
True, it is there, but yet not more
Than in our orchard's flowering tree.

The same sky hangs above our heads;
The same sun sheds its rays of light;
The same moon runs its endless course
Across the darkness of the night.

Yet we are prone to seek afar
For beauty we imagine there,
While if our blinded eyes were free,
We could see beauty everywhere.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

The farm labor problems of Kansas are becoming increasingly serious. It pays for a farmer to have a long view into the future in dealing with this situation.



Will Soon Earn Its Cost

With a NEW RACINE Individual Thresher you can pocket the threshing profits yourself and prevent the usual losses. Besides, you can soon get back its cost by threshing for your neighbors. Your farm tractor will supply the power.

Made in two sizes—20x32 and 24x40. Will thresh any kind of grain or seed, peas or beans.

Twenty-five years of success in building individual and neighborhood threshers.

More than Ten Thousand in use.

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SOLE MAKERS

RACINE, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

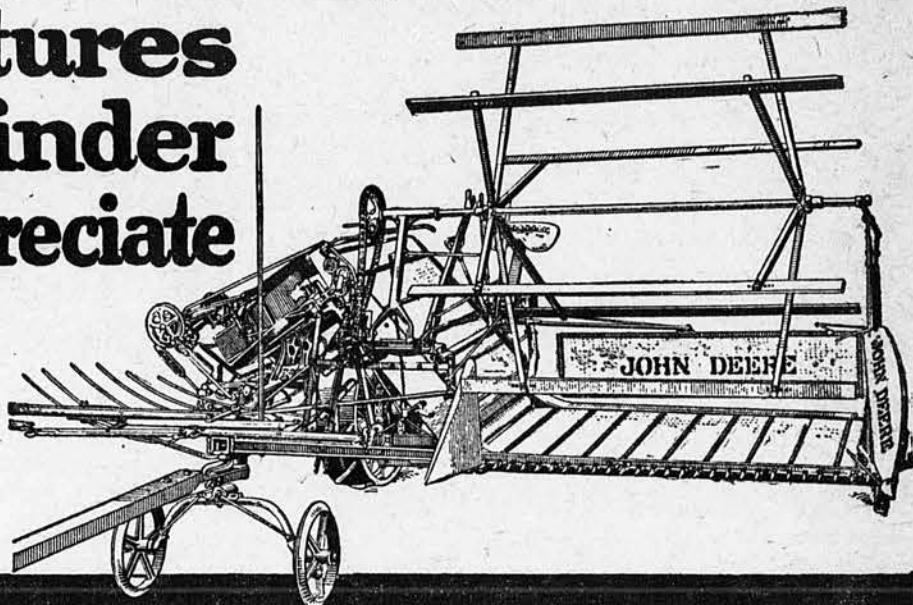
Distributed in the U. S. since 1906 by The International Harvester Co. of America

NEW RACINE

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 38 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Two Features On This Binder You Will Appreciate



AMONG the many advantages of the John Deere Binder, there are two features that you will particularly appreciate—the Quick Turn Tongue Truck and the specially designed Bundle Carrier. The Truck saves work for your horses and the carrier saves work for you.

JOHN DEERE GRAIN BINDER

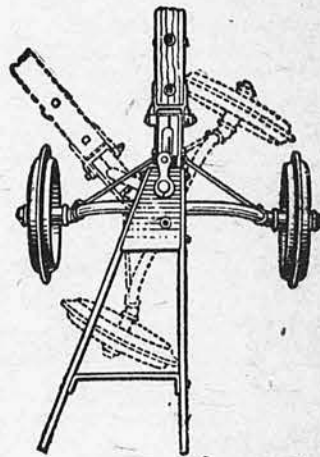
The Quick Turn Tongue Truck on the John Deere has a number of advantages over the ordinary truck. Its axle is flexibly mounted—wheels conform to, and they hold to their work in uneven ground to keep the binder running straight, and to take off side-draft from the horses—the truck doesn't slue and is free of strain. Because the wheels of the truck turn faster than the pole, you can make clean, square corners—an advantage you do not get ordinarily. You will like this truck also because of its extreme simplicity and its all-steel durable construction.

The bundle carrier on the John Deere Binder will appeal to you. It dumps easily—no effort required. The teeth drop into the stubble and the forward movement of the binder folds the teeth back, leaving the bundles in one place ready for shocking—not scattered. Returning the carrier to receiving position is easy because the teeth instantly rise out of the stubble—no dragging.

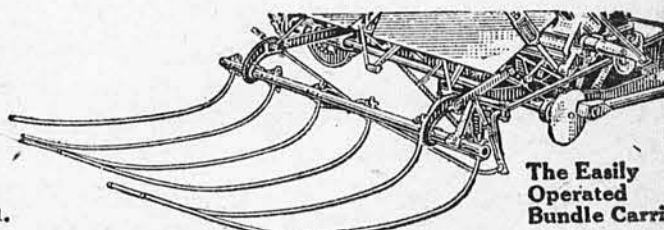
Bear in mind also that simple adjustments are provided to keep the John Deere bundle carrier in easy working order during the entire life of the machine—an advantage of great importance to you.

Know More About This Better Binder

There are many good features in the John Deere Binder to make it a dependable and profitable investment for you. Get our big Harvester Catalog that tells all about these features on John Deere harvesting machinery. Write for this book today. Address a card to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet GB-511.



The All-Steel Quick Turn Truck



The Easily Operated Bundle Carrier

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Speaking of CONCRETE ROADS

More than 5,000 miles of concrete pavements on the basis of an average width of 18 feet were placed under contract in 1919.

Every state—your state—contributed to this wonderful record.

Below are the states in which contracts for more than 30 miles of concrete road were let during 1919

	Miles		Miles
Arkansas	87	New Jersey	87
California	210	New York	329
Delaware	55	Ohio	239
Georgia	90	Oklahoma	69
Illinois	570	Oregon	42
Indiana	280	Pennsylvania	491
Kansas	69	Texas	59
Maryland	95	Utah	84
Massachusetts	31	Virginia	91
Michigan	169	Washington	161
Minnesota	79	West Virginia	87
Mississippi	38	Wisconsin	132

North, east, south and west—
CONCRETE is the choice.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Atlanta	Detroit	Milwaukee	Portland, Oreg.
Chicago	Helena	Minneapolis	San Francisco
Dallas	Indianapolis	New York	Salt Lake City
Denver	Kansas City	Parkersburg	Seattle
Des Moines	Los Angeles	Pittsburgh	St. Louis
			Washington

"Just as Man to Man" says the Good Judge

You get a lot more genuine satisfaction from a little of the Real Tobacco Chew than you ever got from the old kind.

You don't need a fresh chew nearly as often, the good, rich, real tobacco taste is so lasting. That's why it costs less to use this class of tobacco.

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

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

Liberty Grain Blower

Fan mill and elevator combined, at half the cost of an elevator. Loads into box car, wagon or bin. One man and gasoline engine does the work of 3 men without shoveling or lifting. Elevates, Airs, Cleans, scours and polishes wheat or oats, making it test higher and bringing a better price. Light, durable, easily moved. Particulars free.

LINK MFG. CO.
Dept. 112
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**Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY**

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 214 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. (21)
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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



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

For Prospective Mothers

If there are readers of this paper who have no interest in the trials that come to the prospective mother they may skip this article. I am offering it as an experiment. I'm not sure that it is true. But, if true, it is so important that I dare not deprive the many young mothers who read this paper of the great relief that it will give to a large percentage of them. And it is a safe experiment.

Morning Sickness

To a large percentage of women one of the most distressing things about the approach of motherhood is the loathsome nausea or "morning sickness" that takes all the joy out of living for weeks and even months of the time.

I have had any number of young wives consult me for relief of the trouble and I am obliged to admit that I never have been very successful with it. But now three reputable doctors of Pittsburgh, Pa., come and present thru the columns of the Journal of the American Medical Association what is to me a new and extremely interesting plan.

They base their suggestions on the theory that this morning nausea is a toxemia, a poisoning, mild in some cases but in others very severe. Certain observations have led them to the conclusion that a deficiency in carbohydrate foods is the disturbing element.

They have treated a great many patients, with excellent results by the simple process of giving carbohydrate foods greatly in excess of the ordinary demands. I cannot explain their entire argument in my limited space, but the remedy is so easy of application and is so harmless that I simply offer it to you for experimental trial.

Briefly, the plan is to take frequent small meals of carbohydrate food. No meats or eggs are used but milk is given twice in the day and cream or milk soups are used.

In studying the diet suggestions that follow remember that they are given merely to show the class of foods and the times of eating. There is no objection to substituting other foods of the same classification. Remember, too, that as much water may be taken as required and that the first light meal may be taken before getting up in the morning.

A Simple Treatment

I hope that some of you who try this will write to me about your results. The following general outline for a diet in carbohydrates has been suggested: Start the day at 6:30 a. m. with two soda crackers. For breakfast at 7:30 a. m. eat a baked apple or six prunes, about 3 1/2 ounces of oatmeal or cream of wheat with 1/2 ounce of sugar and 1 ounce of cream, a cup of chocolate with sugar, two slices of toast and 1 ounce of honey. At 10:30 a. m. the patient may have two slices of toast or two crackers with a glass of milk.

For lunch at 12:30 p. m. eat cream of celery soup or potato soup, four crackers, two slices of bread and butter, a little lettuce, and also a cup of custard, corn starch pudding, apple tapioca, ice cream or 3 ounces of gela-

tin with cream and sugar. At 4 p. m. the patient may have a cup of tea with sugar, two slices of toast and a slice of sponge cake.

For dinner the prospective mother may have a cup of cream of pea soup or other soups similar to those suggested for lunch, two crackers, two slices of toast, a baked sweet potato or a baked Irish potato, or 3 ounces of rice, 3 ounces of stewed carrots, or 1 ounce of beets and a dessert of the same kind as that suggested for lunch or 1 ounce of dates, or raisins.

For a light supper at 9:30 or 10 p. m. the patient may have two slices of bread or two soda crackers, and a glass of milk.

Questions and Answers

My son had granulated eyelids and late the whole family became affected. Is it contagious? Please tell me a good home remedy.

Yes. The disease is very contagious. The virulence of this disease is one of the very best reasons why we never should use a common towel.

A very good wash is a saturated solution of boric acid but it is not a cure. There is no home cure for granulated eyelids. It demands the careful attention of a good doctor, preferably one who makes a specialty of eye troubles.

Remedy for Shingles

I am 64 years old. For about two weeks I had a very bad pain in my left side. Now the pain has left me but I have a breaking out of little blisters. Is it anything bad or contagious?

The disease that you have is commonly known as "shingles." It is not contagious. The eruption usually follows the course of the nerves on one side of the body only. Now that it is out you may be over the worst of the trouble. Protect the eruptions until they dry up as they are very sensitive if broken. The best application is a dusting powder. You must eat well, take a good deal of rest and build yourself up in general. If the disease is disregarded it is sometimes followed by very severe neuralgia.

Cats as Disease Carriers

What truth is there in the saying that cats will take away the breath of infants?

Absolutely none. Furthermore a doctor has just spent a great deal of time finding out whether cats can carry diphtheria and has decided that they cannot. However that does not prove them to be the best of playmates for young children and babies. They certainly can spread ringworm and I have heard of them carrying fleas.

Exercises for Constipation

I wish to ask a few questions in regard to the exercises for the cure of constipation which you outlined in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. When is the best time to take them, before or after a meal or before retiring or on arising? How long before a person can get results? After a person is cured is it necessary to continue the exercises for the prevention of constipation?

1. First thing in the morning.
2. One month should begin to show results.
3. A person with tendency to constipation will easily relapse. The exercises should be continued.

R. D. L.:
None of them reliable.

J. H.:
Better write again, with address.

A larger acreage of legumes is needed.

Money Made in Dairying

DAIRYMEN and others are invited to contribute letters about their experiences for use in this department. All letters should be short and to the point. Address, Dairy Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Mineral Matter and Milk

Experiments conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, with dairy cows are showing an important relation between milk secretion and certain mineral substances. Feeding compounds of phosphorus and calcium have resulted in a decidedly beneficial effect on the milk flow in both quantity and fat content.

It has been shown also that a deficiency of phosphorus in dairy rations has a detrimental effect on milk secretion of cows and growth of calves. A remedy was found in the addition of sodium phosphate to rations deficient in phosphorus. The work is being continued.

Large Cows Excel in Yield

Cow-testing records based on 38,532 dairy cows from 110 cow-testing associations are being analyzed by specialists of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. The tabulations have brought out a number of interesting relations between milk production, butterfat test, butterfat production, and income over cost of feed. The larger cows excelled the medium and small cows in production of both milk and butterfat.

The average annual milk production of all the animals was 5,936 pounds a cow, and the average butterfat production 246 pounds. These figures are considerably larger than the average for the United States, indicating that dairymen who are members of cow-testing associations either dispose of their poorest cows or else make them more profitable by better feeding and handling.

Inspectors Aid Big Butter Exporter

An illustration of the important service which inspectors of perishable food, representing the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, are able to render exporters, is found in the work recently done in connection with the shipment abroad of 4 million pounds of butter. This butter was destined for one of the European countries, but because previous uninspected shipments had not come up to specifications, the exporting house, to protect itself against further complaints, requested Federal inspection. This insured delivery of butter of the quality called for in its contracts. The Bureau of Markets' inspectors were called on to certify the grade of the butter which was held in Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York warehouses. These are the points at which butter inspectors are regularly stationed.

The inspections were made as requested, and such lots as did not come up to the stipulated score were withheld while the rest was started on its way. From this incident it appears that Federal inspection certificates are proving of value to exporters, since they guarantee that the shipments concerned fully meet specific requirements—an important factor in promoting foreign trade relations. Likewise, the industry as a whole benefits from Federal inspection because thru it the produce obtains favorable standing in foreign markets.

Cows Lead All Farm Animals

The expansion which has been taking place steadily in the dairy industry of this country during the last seven years has at last put milk cows at the head of the list of farm animals so far as value is concerned. This is shown by a recent report by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The value of these animals now exceeds that of horses and cattle other than milk cows, the two classes formerly standing higher on the list. On January 1 of this year there were approximately 23,747,000 milk

cows in this country, an increase of 272,000 head, or 1.2 per cent, as compared with a year ago. Their aggregate value is placed at \$2,021,681,000.

Ten years ago the average milk cow was worth \$35.29, compared with \$78.20 a year ago and \$85.13 January 1, 1920. It is generally recognized that the quality of the milk cows of this country is improving at the same time that their number is increasing.

The class of cattle, consisting of calves, steers, bulls and cows, not kept for milk production and designated as "other cattle," shows a decrease of 700,000 head, or 1.6 per cent. Ten years ago the average value a head of animals in this class was \$19.07, a year ago it was \$44.22, and \$43.14 this year.

Eliminates Seven-Day Test

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the American Jersey Cattle club, it was decided to strike out the rule that provides for the making of seven-day Jersey records of milk

and butter fat production. Altho included in the test rules of the American Jersey Cattle club, it has been seldom used in recent years. Originally thought to be an economical or poor man's test, it has been proved to be more expensive than long-time tests which have been used. New rules have been made by which 305 tests will be used. At the present time more than 4,000 Jerseys are on test. Thirteen thousand completed official year's records for Jerseys give an average production of 7,932 pounds of milk and 424 pounds of fat. This includes cows from yearlings to 19 years old.

Missouri Holstein Banquet

The members of the Missouri State Holstein Breeders' association will hold a meeting and banquet May 24 at Sedalia, Mo. This will be the evening preceding the main public sale which the Missouri Holstein Breeders' association will hold on the 25th.

Sedalia has had a strong Holstein community organization for several years and appears to be the logical point for a state association and sale. C. M. Long, president of the association has his office at Sedalia, Mo., and can be addressed there for any information concerning this meeting.

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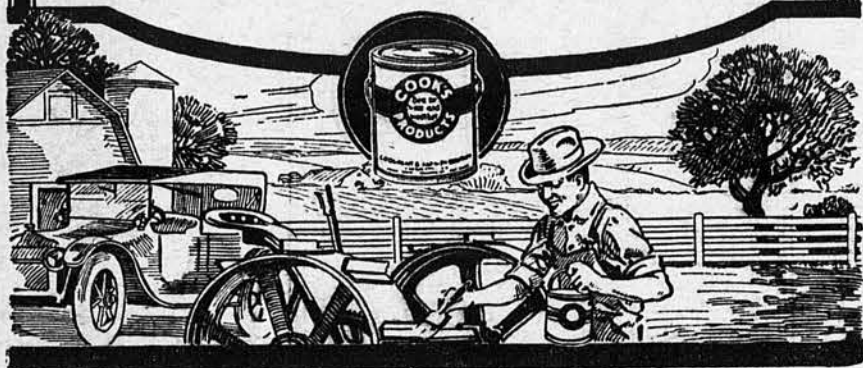
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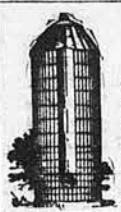
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With the Capper Galf Club

No Thanks, Our Calves are Not for Sale

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHY SHOULD Capper Galf club members enter two calves? is a question which often is asked the club manager. There's a good reason for this provision. In most calf clubs contest work is carried on for six or eight months, with a contest entry of one calf, then the calves are sold in order to permit members to pay their notes. Of course, the boys and girls have the privilege of buying back their calves, but too often the temptation to make a good profit from them is too great, so after their contest work is over club members have no better start in livestock than they had before they joined the club.

It always has been the aim of Capper clubs to give boys and girls a start with livestock and poultry—a start that would enable them to be better farmers and home makers. "We'll have all calf club members enter two calves," said Director of Club Work John F. Case. "Their best plan will be to buy a purebred and a grade piece, then sell the grades in the fall to pay their notes, if they borrowed money. They'll still have the purebreds to use in starting herds of their own."

The plan was good, but the first trouble came in finding calves. Most club members have had to content themselves with two high grades. But now the interesting development comes along. These boys and girls aren't going to sell those calves, or one of them, next fall if they possibly can avoid it. Some good idea, isn't it? "I have a Poland China sow with five nice pigs," says Everett Grimes of Harper county. "I plan for them to pay for my calves." "I joined a Christmas banking club," writes Mildred Brown of Reno, "and am putting money in the bank every week so I'll be sure to have enough to pay for my calves. I don't want to sell them. I'm surely going to try to win some prizes on my calves. School is out and I'll have more time to take care of them. I should like to have club meetings for they will be lots of fun, as well as a chance to help one another."

Is there anything on the farm funnier than the didoes a calf will cut up after having been kept in a pen or barn for a few days? Of course, you've all seen calves perform their crazy antics, but when they're your own calves they're more interesting and their capers are much more amusing. Harriet Boyle of Osage county has two Guernsey heifers and her letters always are full of interesting news. Here's an extract from her latest: "When my calves came they had the scours, so I gave them flour and raw eggs every meal and now they are all right and are doing fine. Everybody who sees them tells me what nice

calves they are. I am getting along with my record keeping all right, I think. I weighed the milk and marked how far it came up on the pail, and every time I fill it to that mark. I had to teach my calves how to drink milk and eat grain. When I first put their heads down into the bucket they took a notion they wouldn't drink. I couldn't hold their heads down, either, they were so strong. Every time I get in where my calves are they try to butt me over. I curvy them quite often. I'm going to have a picture taken of myself and the calves."

There were lively times down on a Linn county farm when Hazel Horton got her two purebred Jersey calves home. Wish I could have been there to enjoy the fun, but as I wasn't I'll let Hazel tell about it: "I have received my calves and they surely are beauties. Their names are Noble Rachel of Prairie View and Noble Amelia of Prairie View. There is just one day's difference in their ages. They had been on nurse cows and one would naturally think they would be wild. Well, Amelia was, but Rachel is real tame. When we got home we took them out of the car and were going to drive them down to the barn. Papa said they would drive very easily. It wasn't a bit hard to drive Rachel, but when we got almost down there Amelia broke and ran up the road. We got her back, and this time I shut the gate. She ran away again when we tried to drive her to the barn, so we just let her go because she couldn't get away with the gate shut. She stayed in the yard quite a while, but when my brother, Carl, came up he left the gate open and Amelia got out again and ran down the road about a quarter of a mile. It took us about half an hour to get her back to the house. Then we couldn't catch her, so papa had to lasso her."

"When we went to feed the calves we surely had one sweet time teaching them to drink. Having been on nurse cows, they didn't know anything about a bucket. Rachel just drinks fine, but we never have gotten Amelia to drink. She will eat prairie hay, oats and corn. They aren't very tame yet, but they will be in a little while, as soon as I have time to play with them. I'm going to stake them out in the front yard on the bluegrass, where everyone can see them. I'm surely proud of them. Papa says Amelia shows promise of developing into something extra good."

Let me introduce you this time to Eva Leatherman of Butler county and her two Red Polled contest calves. Nifty looking, aren't they, both club member and calves? Better keep your eyes on this girl and her red calves



Eva Leatherman of Butler County, with Her Red Polled Contest Entries. Pays to be a Capper Galf Club Member, Doesn't It?

Kansas Farm News Notes

KANSAS WHEAT growers at the harvest wage conference held in Hutchinson May 3 voted to fix 70 cents an hour as the standard wage scale for this year's harvest. Last year the scale was fixed at 50 cents an hour, but this was too low and wheat growers over the state almost immediately began bidding against each other for men, paying much higher wages than the scale agreed upon. It was the consensus of opinion at the conference that 50,000 men would be needed in Kansas this year.

Farmers' Union Buys Store

The Farmers' Union of Osage county has purchased the Webber store at Overbrook and will add a stock of dry-goods and shoes. The organization obtained possession of the store May 3.

Reserve Space for Horse Vehicles

In Hutchinson the entire block on Avenue B from Main street to Walnut has been reserved for the exclusive use of horse-drawn vehicles. Signs are posted warning automobile drivers against parking in this space.

Hereford Men Organize in Meade

A county association of Hereford breeders was organized in Meade county last month. The breeders met for the purpose in the county farm bureau office. The officers elected are Judson Harburt, president, Ira McSherry, vice-president, and E. E. Innis, secretary-treasurer.

Doniphan Testing Association

Dairymen of Doniphan county are planning to form a cow testing association in the near future. W. E. Peterson, extension specialist in dairying from the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been asked to visit all the men who may be interested and explain the advantages to come from having such an organization.

Cane Good Silage Crop

Cane will yield a much larger amount of silage to the acre than corn, says R. A. Gilliland of Jackson county. He has filled his silo with Kansas Orange cane for two years and has fed the silage to his purebred Jerseys with the best of results. He had one field of cane that averaged 20 tons of silage to the acre.

Banner Farm Bureau County

Coffey county has a farm bureau membership of 1,114, enrolled in a special membership campaign conducted early in April. J. H. McAdams, county agent, is laying claim to first place in membership. He attributes the large membership to the interest taken by leading farmers in the county in presenting the farm bureau idea to their neighbors.

Farmers and Grain Men Meet

District conferences of wheat growers, millers, grain dealers, county agents and other men having any part in handling wheat from its production to its milling into flour are meeting in a series of conferences thru the hard wheat belt of Kansas. The schedule is Dodge City May 10, Larned May 11, Great Bend May 12, McPherson May 13, Wellington May 14, Kingman May 15, Meade May 17, LaCrosse May 18 and Hays May 19.

Jackson County Corn Club

A boys' corn club with 10 charter members has been organized at the Pleasant Valley schoolhouse in Jackson county with Charles Taylor as leader. County Agent Leker plans to organize a number of such clubs restricted to boys from 10 to 18 years old. The contest is based on the growing of 1 acre of corn. The county is offering \$50 in prizes. The boys will be required to keep accurate records of all labor and expenses incurred in growing the crop.

Testing Associations Merged

The two cow testing associations of Shawnee county have recently been combined in a single organization to be known as the Shawnee County Cow Testing association. Ira Romig was elected president, Clarence Betts sec-

retary and Miss Louise Krighbaum tester. The association will hold monthly meetings. A proposal to hold a sale of purebred Holsteins was discussed at the consolidation meeting, which was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Topeka.

Morris County Cow Records

The largest production of butterfat in the Morris county cow testing association for March was by a 4-year-old Holstein cow, the amount being 58.44 pounds. A 3-year-old Jersey produced 57.97 pounds. There were 101 cows tested, 55 of them being purebreds. The herd of Comp & Son made the highest average production, or 750 pounds of milk and 37.39 pounds of butterfat. The 10 best cows produced 11.387 pounds of milk and 470.58 pounds butterfat. In this group are included five Holsteins, three Jerseys and two Shorthorns. There are 10 members in the association.

"Aggies" Back to Farms

Of the men graduated in agricultural courses from the Kansas State Agricultural college during the last 20 years

86 per cent are engaged in some agricultural occupation and 50 per cent are actual farmers. These figures were recently given out by Dean F. D. Farrell to show that the statement adopted at the National Wheat Growers' conference held in Kansas City April 27, recommending a "revamping" of agricultural college courses so they would not instruct in "theorizing and professional job hunting" and charging that nine in every 10 graduates do not return to the farm, does not apply in so far as the Kansas college is concerned. About 90 per cent of the students who go to Manhattan to study agriculture are direct from the farm and they find a variety of courses ranging from one week in length to four years.

Grade Dairy Cow Record

A grade Holstein cow belonging to George H. Randolph of the Riverside dairy, Emporia, produced 1,613 pounds of milk in the first 21 days of her lactation period, which began March 4. This is an average of almost 80 pounds a day and she was giving about 85 pounds a day the last four days of the period. She is being milked three times daily. Mr. Randolph reports that she has a large appetite for silage and alfalfa hay, but he has not been able to get her to clean up more than 15 pounds a day of grain and concentrates. All the feed she gets is home grown, except a little cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal.

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Capper Pig Club News

County Clubs are Exceeding the Speed Limit

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

THIS is the season of track meets. After reading reports of April meetings of Capper Pig clubs over the state, I feel as if the appointment of leaders had been the final word, "Go!" In every part of the state enthusiastic, boosting club members got together at the earliest opportunity, elected county officers, started the year's work, and solemnly decided the other counties have no chance of winning the trophy cup.

The numerous meetings were a surprise to the club manager, for appointment of leaders had been delayed so that there didn't seem to be much chance of holding April meetings. I can't imagine any stronger proof that this year's club is filled with the peppiest boys in the state. And, perhaps best of all, counties that haven't had live teams in the last year or two, or failed to get a good start, are back in the race this year. I'm proud of my county leaders; here's wishing them unlimited success. It takes loyal co-operation on the part of their teammates, tho, and nothing gives the club manager the "blues" more than to see some plucky chap trying to stir up pep among a bunch of boys who seem more dead than alive. Let's not have any teams of that kind this year.

Can Atchison "Come Back"?

I wish I had time to tell you all about the different meetings. Just a few words about each one, tho, is all I have space for, and if I happen to miss mentioning a meeting, you'll know the oversight wasn't intentional and that I'll tell about that county the next time a meeting is held. Let's start out with Atchison county, for that hustling chap, George Bishop, needs some encouragement. With a membership from which he had a right to expect a great deal, George called a meeting for April. To his disappointment, he learned that three of his team had delayed entering contest sows, altho all but one club member attended the meeting. It was pretty late, but the club manager gave permission to these three negligent members to enter sows if they could do so at once. Which shows that I'll do everything I can to help county leaders and their teams make good. Atchison always has been a mighty good county in the Capper Pig club; let's see whether it can "come back."

One of the new counties in the race for the pep trophy is Morris. With a membership of six hustling chaps, this county has a more encouraging prospect than it has had for two years. The club has had its meeting and elected officers. Clay county, one of the clubs that has made a consistently good showing, is ready for business again. "We had our first meeting the 24th," writes County Leader Orlin Hardesty. "All the boys were present except Howard Elkins. We elected officers and accepted the invitation of Clara Long, a member of the Capper Calf club, to hold our next meeting at her home."

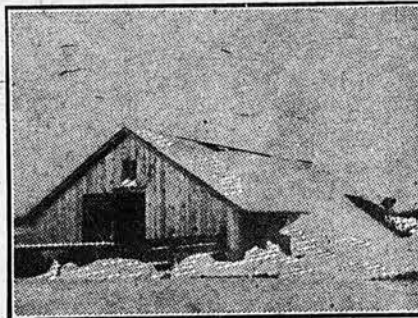
Look Out for Western Kansas

Out in Rice county Leader Herbert Hays held an April meeting. With only three members and one "dad" present, tho, the showing didn't do justice to such a good county. Whip up, you Rice county boys who are hanging back on the traces.

Tell you what, fellows, it won't do to lose sight of at least two Western Kansas counties in the contest this year. Stevens and Wallace counties have good membership and are right there with the proper supply of pep. "We had our meeting the 24th," says Gilbert Henris, "and elected officers. Only a few members were present, tho." More steam, Stevens county. Wallace did better than that, for with a membership of eight, only two were missing. "Going to make those Eastern Kansas boys know we're out here," declares Leader Leroy Satterfield, and his teammates are right back of him.

One of the very first counties to hold a meeting was Jefferson, with Elwood Shultz as leader. Just a day or two after the meeting I had a good visit with Waldo Rogers and his father, and they said things are moving along fast in their county, even if one boy is laid up with a broken leg, another boy moved out of the county, and a third lacked pep to line up. That's the kind of pep that wins, fellows. Jefferson did what I should like to see other counties do—decided to have a cheap, serviceable uniform of khaki unionalls with the name of their county in red letters. That's better than dressing up in your best and either having to be so careful you can't have any fun, or forgetting to be careful and tear or soil expensive suits. Last year at the Topeka pep meeting the Jefferson county boys with their khaki uniforms, together with Anderson and Republic county teams in neat blue denim suits looked exceedingly sensible.

It doesn't take numbers to make pep. No, sirree. Douglas county has only



Easter Morning in Dickinson.

three members, but they've had a meeting and are right up and coming. With Frank St. Clair as leader and Dana Morriss and Horace Slavens working with him, I expect to see Douglas stay at the front.

But the southern part of the state is coming, too. Sam Eberhardt of Harper county called his first meeting the other day, with good attendance and an abundance of pep. "I think Harper has a good team this year," says Sam. "The boys are all interested in their work." Strength to your elbows—and heads—Harper; I'd like to see you in the race until the end.

Don't Slight Farm Work

Another new county leader is going strong. Down in Lyon county Dan Eckel has taken the position at the head of the team after Harvey Stewart had led the club in two contests in an exceedingly capable way. At their first meeting this year, Dan reports all present but two, with one of them ill and the other tied up with farm work. And right here I want to say a word or two about work at home. I realize that the problem of getting farm help is a very serious one this year, and I shouldn't like to have Capper club work interfere with duties to dad and mother. I do not favor meetings more than once a month. These meetings may be held any day during the month, so far as the club manager is concerned. Personally, I think Saturday afternoon, with a picnic supper, makes a good meeting time, but local conditions must be considered. I do not favor Sunday meetings if it is possible to meet any other day. Kansas dads and mothers know the value of club work—and the social side of it—and I do not believe many are unfair enough to refuse to let "son" off for a half day once a month.

Came very near forgetting another Western Kansas county that's up with the best of them. With eight in the team, the first Ness county meeting showed an attendance of six. "We're going to try to get together and go fishing next month," writes Leon Moores. "We had a good time this meeting at Clark Scott's home. Mr. Scott told us stories of the time when he was a boy."

Another county deserving special mention is Jackson. An April meeting, not any too well attended, was held. Officers were elected and club work discussed. With nine interested members, there's no reason why Jackson should not have the very best of meetings and make a place for itself in this year's contest.

Last in the list I have space to mention comes Cloud—the old faithful. I believe we picked a "fightin' chap" in making Ernest Newingham leader. The team held its first meeting April 30, with eight members present. Three members of last year's club also were present. They get the habit, don't they? "To beat the high cost of living and have uniforms, too, we decided to wear khaki pants," reports Ernest. "We also joined forces with the poultry club for our club paper, 'Ham and Eggs.' Green and yellow are to be our club colors. We challenged the girls to see who could have the best average attendance of regular members in six meetings, the losing side to serve supper to the winners. Officers also were elected."

Johnson County Picnic May 22

Talking about meetings that have been held, I must not forget to mention an important one coming in the immediate future. Of course, you know Johnson county boys won the trophy cup last year. At Prairie Center M. E. church, 4½ miles east and 4 miles south of Eudora, a picnic will be held Saturday, May 22. Johnson county families—pig, poultry, or otherwise—are sure to turn out in force, and a number of Capper Publications folks plan to attend. Most important of all, Governor Allen has promised to be present and to present the trophy cup to Merlyn Andrew and his teammates, in the name of Senator Arthur Capper. All Capper Pig club folks in adjoining counties, with poultry club sisters and friends, are cordially invited to attend this picnic.

Have you noticed the snow picture? Paul Buchenau of Dickinson county sent it to the club manager. Paul says his sow came thru the storm in fine condition, and that he and his brother now are taking care of 75 purebred Duroc Jersey pigs.

Sorghum Sirup Popular

The high price of sugar may mean that good old-fashioned sorghum will become popular again. Two years ago, on account of the scarcity of sugar, considerable sorghum cane was grown. Old mills were repaired and started up again and new ones established in several counties. The sirup was sold for \$1.25 to \$1.50 a gallon. Sugar was then selling for 11 cents a pound. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 477, "Sorghum-Sirup Manufacture," the average yield of sirup an acre of cane is about 155 gallons. Hence an acre or less will produce enough sirup for the average family. Sorghum sirup often can be substituted for sugar in cooking. This bulletin, which may be obtained free, gives valuable information regarding growing sorghum cane and making sirup.

KANSAS MAP TO READERS.

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.10 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

If the farmers of Oregon can save 1 million dollars a year by feeding it more green stuff to their poultry, it looks as if the farmers in Kansas might be in something by serving up kale, alfalfa, lawn clippings, clover, cabbage, mangels, oats or vetch in the hen yard.

Farming in Western Kansas

THE PINK kafir grown in Western Kansas was developed at the Ft. Hays Experiment station from a mixed lot obtained from William Rockefeller of Russell county. Mr. Rockefeller's seed came from kafir introduced into Russell county in 1905 by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This kafir has given such uniformly satisfactory yields in comparison with other well known grain sorghum varieties that a much greater acreage is recommended in those sections to which it is adapted. Pink kafir also has been known as White-hull white kafir and Pink-hull kafir. It has been included in 200 co-operative variety tests during the last eight years.

Fighting the 'Hoppers

Disking the alfalfa field in the early fall is one of the best methods that can be used to control grasshoppers. The egg-packets will not only be broken up and turned out, but also will be exposed to natural enemies and the inclemencies of the weather, and thus vast numbers will be destroyed. The disking should be extended to the roadsides, edges of fields and even to the edges of pastures.

Poisoned bran mash, flavored with oranges or lemons, and sown broadcast in the infested fields early in the morning, is an effective method of destroying both the young and the mature hoppers. The following formula has proved the most effective and can be most conveniently handled:

Bran 20 pounds
Paris green 1 pound
Syrup 2 quarts
Oranges or lemons 3
Water 3 1/2 gallons

In preparing the bran mash, the bran and Paris Green should be mixed thoroughly in a washtub while dry. The juice of the oranges or lemons should be squeezed into the water, and the remaining pulp and the peel chopped to fine bits and added to the water. The syrup should be dissolved in the water and the bran and poison wetted with the solution, being stirred at the same time so the mash is dampened thoroughly. This bran mash should be sown broadcast in such a manner as to cover about 5 acres with the amount of bait made by using the quantities of ingredients given in the formula. It should be placed where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. In alfalfa fields, to secure the best results, the bait should be applied after a crop has been removed and before the new crop is started.

Summer Fallow in a Rotation

Successful farming in Western Kansas depends in a large measure on raising livestock, and the most profitable farms are those which combine a system of growing wheat and feed for stock.

The best feed crops for Western Kansas are the sorghums—kafir, feterita, milo and the sweet sorghums. The best results are secured when these crops are grown in a rotation with wheat. But kafir and most other sorghums grow rather late in the fall and come off so late that wheat cannot be sown, or they leave the ground in such condition that wheat cannot be grown successfully the following season.

This difficulty may be overcome by using summer fallow. A good rotation is wheat two years, kafir or other sorghum one year, and summer fallow one year. By this system one-half the farm is in wheat every year, one-fourth in a sorghum crop for feed, and one-fourth fallow for the following wheat crop.

If this system does not supply sufficient feed, an additional crop of sorghum can be added to the rotation, making it first year wheat; second year wheat; third year sorghum; fourth year sorghum; and fifth year fallow.

For More Trees

The United States Forest Service has estimated that Kansas needs fully 1,700,000 acres of planted forests. There has been set and is now growing only 175,000 acres of our quota, which leaves 1 1/2 million acres yet to be planted. There are 180,000 farms in the state. Of these farms probably two-thirds contain land adapted to growing

trees. To come up to our apportionment of timber, 1 acre in every 20 acres of suitable land should be planted to forest trees; that is 8 acres on every quarter section farm.

Market Cattle With Care

(Continued from Page 21.)

breeders have been foreign traders in the past and a large amount of information is necessary before shipments and proper contacts can be made which will assure success in the undertaking.

In view of this fact the United States Department of Agriculture has taken steps to assist in developing foreign trade in purebred livestock. An attractively illustrated booklet printed

in both Spanish and Portuguese, showing the types and location of our American breeds, together with the guarantees offered by the United States government against disease, was published and distributed in South America. Since many of the governments of the South American countries subsidized the importation of livestock the breeders and farmers naturally expect the United States government to give assistance when they come to this country to buy.

The country livestock association which keeps definite, complete and up-to-date information on file, and makes this fact known to the state field agents in marketing and the Washington office of the Bureau of Markets, will render a much needed service to its members, the livestock industry as a whole, and to foreign buyers who come to this country for purebred animals to improve their herds.

Kansas Orange sorghum is a very successful silage crop in the eastern part of the state.

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The hotel of quality and refinement for yourself, wife or family when visiting the city.

EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.50 to \$4 per Day

Centrally Located in the Shopping District
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A Real Car Value—\$1445

THE reliability of the various TULSA units is backed up by some of the foremost Automotive Engineers in America, and selected for use in some of the highest class cars built. This price comparison tells the remarkable story regarding the dependability of the TULSA'S construction. There is not a questionable unit or part in its entire assembly.

Herschell-Spillman Motor

Curtis Airplanes.....	\$10,000
Singer.....	5,250
Daniels.....	4,500
TULSA.....	1,445

Muncie Transmission

Singer.....	\$5,250
Biddle.....	3,300
Pilot.....	2,890
TULSA.....	1,445

Salisbury Axles

Paige.....	\$2,195
R & V Knight.....	2,150
Davis.....	1,985
TULSA.....	1,445

Dyneto Starting-Lighting

Holmes.....	\$2,900
Franklin.....	2,700
Lorraine.....	1,695
TULSA.....	1,445

Connecticut Ignition

Moline Knight.....	\$2,500
Cameron.....	2,000
Willys-Knight.....	1,725
TULSA.....	1,445

C. A. S. Steering Gear

Templar.....	\$2,685
Jones Six.....	2,250
Lexington.....	1,885
TULSA.....	1,445

Exide Storage Battery

Locomobile.....	\$8,100
Hudson.....	2,200
Cadillac.....	3,490
TULSA.....	1,445

Neverleek Top & Curtains

Marmon.....	\$4,600
McFarlan.....	4,800
Stutz.....	3,350
TULSA.....	1,445

Standweld Rims

Stutz.....	\$3,350
Roamer.....	2,750
Stephens.....	2,050
TULSA.....	1,445

Firestone Tires

Packard.....	\$5,200
Premier.....	4,300
Standard.....	3,000
TULSA.....	1,445

Zenith Carburetor

Daniels.....	\$4,500
Standard.....	3,000
Economy.....	1,795
TULSA.....	1,445

Dry Disc Clutch

McFarlan.....	\$4,800
National.....	3,500
Paige.....	2,195
TULSA.....	1,445

Stewart Vacuum Feed

Premier.....	\$4,300
McFarlan.....	4,800
Hudson.....	2,200
TULSA.....	1,445

Stewart Speedometer

Singer.....	\$5,250
Locomobile.....	8,100
Revere.....	4,250
TULSA.....	1,445

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Dorris.....	\$4,000
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Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

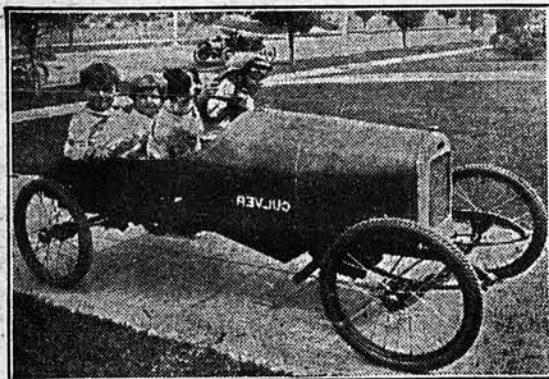
Three Culver Automobiles FREE!

**Runs Wherever a
Big Car Will Go**



**Not Toys, Genuine Automobiles
Built for Boys and Girls
Don't Miss This Chance to
Get a Real Automobile FREE!**

Boys and Girls, look at this picture of the Culver Automobile! Isn't it a dandy? It shows the first and only real automobile run by gasoline, built just for boys and girls. Does it look like a toy? Not on your life. No more like a toy than a \$1000 full sized automobile. It looks just like what it really is—a wonderful, speedy, beautiful automobile that will carry you and your chums wherever you want to go and carry you fast. You can run errands for your father and mother—the farther the distance the better you will like the job. You can hunt, fish and swim; you can camp and get into sports and games far away; go to parties and picnics miles from home—yet never worry your mother by missing a meal.



Room For Two Passengers— Sometimes More

This roomy little automobile will carry two fifteen-year-old boys or three ten-year old boys. The car is big and strong enough to carry a heavy grown person on any road or up any hill that cars can climb. Can you think of anything so fine to own as a real automobile of your own? Why, it's something to dream about all night, and all day you will be thinking of the time you and your chums can have with a Culver

Automobile. There is nothing in the world I would rather offer you; there's nothing that will do you so much good, or give you so much healthy fun.

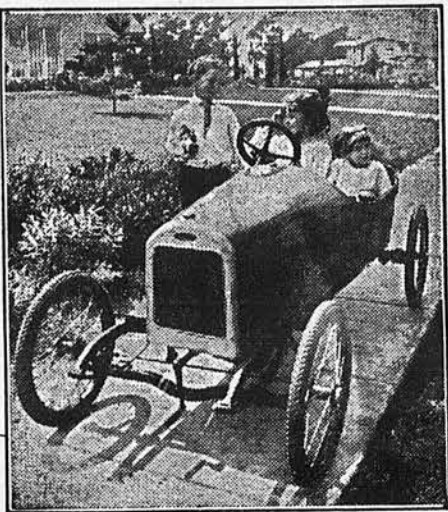
READ THESE SPECIFICATIONS

60 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline

These Culver Automobile frames are of pressed, channel steel. Body 22-gauge body steel. Wheels, ball bearing, wire, interchangeable, 20x2 clincher rims with inner tubes. Equipped with Firestone tires. Gas tank holds two gallons and the car runs sixty miles on one gallon of gasoline. Upholstery, imitation leather, cushion seat and back. Wheel base, sixty-three inches. Engine, air cooled, three inch bore, three and one-half inch stroke, two cylinder, four cycle, power, especially designed. Full equipment, including tire pump, kit of tools and instruction book. These Culver Automobiles are priced at \$250, but here is your opportunity to get one free with all charges prepaid. Mail Coupon at Once.

A Prize To Every Boy and Girl Who Enters the Club

Some boy or girl is going to be the proud owner of a brand new Culver Automobile, and the nice thing about it is, it will not cost them a cent, for we even prepay the freight charges right to your home. In addition to the Culver Automobiles, I am going to give a prize to every boy and girl that enters this club. Say to yourself, "Some boy or girl who fills out the coupon below is going to get a Culver Automobile and that someone might just as well be me." Remember this dandy car is not going to cost you or your parents one penny. Send the coupon below.



Every Club Member Rewarded—HOW TO JOIN.

We are going to give away free three Culver Automobiles in connection with a big introductory campaign. All that you will have to do to join the club is distribute four beautiful pictures on our fast selling 25c offer and you will then be a member of the Culver Automobile Club. Every Club Member will be rewarded. We are also going to give every club member a 42-page book of Mutt and Jeff free and postpaid just for promptness in joining the club. Fill out and

**MAIL COUPON
TODAY!**

BILLY BATES,

406 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir—Please send me four beautiful pictures to distribute as I want one of the Culver Automobiles described above.

Name
Town

Washington Comment

(Continued from Page 15.)

clared to be specially offensive to the big packers.

I replied to Mr. Swift, as follows: "L. F. Swift, President Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I have your letter enclosing a brief criticism of the so-called radical features of the Gronna bill, and I thank you for the same.

I have not the slightest hostility to the packing business as such nor to any other line of business, large or small, so long as the business is conducted legitimately. I recognize that the large packing companies (commonly known as the "Big Five") occupy an important place in the commerce of the country, and I gladly recognize that they have accomplished much in the direction of an economy in the manufacture and distribution of food products derived from the livestock of the country. I have no desire to injure the packing business in any way.

I have given a great deal of study to the subject of packer legislation, and am familiar with the provisions of the Gronna bill and with the features of the Kenyon and Kendrick bills from which it was developed. I cannot agree with your conclusion that it is revolutionary or that the features objected to by you are most radical.

In the first place the provision for government regulation of the packing industry introduces no new principle, but merely applies and extends an old principle to an additional industry. For many years the government has exercised rigid control over banking, even going the length of taking over, under receiverships, banks that conducted their businesses unlawfully. The control provided for the packing industry goes to no such lengths.

A Pertinent Question

So far as your complaint regarding regulation of what products a corporation may or may not handle is concerned goes, the bill, according to your own admission, only establishes in law the principle consented to by the packers in the consent decree recently issued by the United States District Court in Washington. What possible objection can there be to this, if in advance of the passage of this legislation you were willing to consent to this decree? Surely you do not wish to have it inferred that in entering into this consent decree you were merely trying to forestall permanent legislation or that you have hopes of evading the terms of the decree. If not, what possible harm can come of requiring the packers by law to do what they themselves have consented to do?

As to the legislation setting up a form of Federal aid and encouragement to co-operative and municipally owned plants, my only fear is that the bill does not go far enough in this direction. If the "Big Five" packers are not a monopoly and are not approaching the stage of becoming a monopoly and have no desire to become a monopoly, why should they object to the encouragement of co-operative plants to supply local needs? You argue that there has been a constant increase in the number of small packing concerns throughout the country and apparently take pride in this development. Then why object to its further encouragement?

There is little merit in the contention that the bill establishes the principle of special anti-trust laws for individual industries, for by your own admission violation of the anti-trust provisions of this bill would be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law provisions, and you assert with great positiveness that the packers have not been violating the provisions of that law and have no intention of doing so.

Gronna Measure Is Right

I believe the Gronna bill is a step in the right direction. I believe, if enacted into law, it will prove a benefit not only to the livestock growing industry of the country but to the packers themselves, for I think it would help to re-establish confidence in a business in which the producer largely has lost confidence. The producer believes that the packers have it in their power to influence the market as seems to be to their interest. This bill would help to stabilize the

livestock markets, and lead to an increased rather than a reduced production of meat products, as is now the tendency. In opposing this measure, I believe the packers are unwittingly doing an injury not alone to the public but to their own business. There is a growing belief in this country in the right of the public, thru the government, to have a larger part in the regulation of businesses having to do with the production, manufacture and distribution of life's necessities. It is showing itself in the insistence on the government, state and national, having a part in the settlement of industrial disputes. Unless this sentiment is recognized by the enactment of just laws for the regulation of great industries dealing in the vital necessities of human existence, influences that block such just regulation should not object if the demand for just regulation should manifest itself in more violent form. I wish that you and your associates instead of opposing legislation of this character might put aside your private, personal and selfish interest and seek only justice and a square deal for yourselves and the public at large.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR CAPPER

Pure Wool Bill

The Truth in Fabric bill, or the pure wool bill, as it is sometimes called, introduced in the Senate by myself and in the House by Congressman French, has recently been up for hearings before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. These hearings brought out what was already known, that the manufacturers of "shoddy" are opposing this measure, which is designed to help both the purchaser of woolen goods and the wool grower.

Fabrics to be Stamped

The bill provides simply that a fabric should be stamped or labeled in such manner as to show what it is made of. If it is all wool—that is, all virgin wool—it should be so stated. If it is part virgin wool and part "shoddy," or wool that has been used before in a worn-out garment and has been renovated and made capable of being used again, it should so state. The theory is the same as that which governed the enactment of the pure food and drug act—requiring a truthful statement of the ingredients of a commodity. In other words, a square deal.

An attack on the bill has been made by manufacturers in an effort to show that certain kinds of "shoddy" are actually better and commercially higher in price than certain kinds of virgin wool. This introduces another element into consideration, to the effect that the amount of virgin wool in a fabric is not necessarily a measure of its intrinsic value, but that is not the point at issue in the pure wool bill. The real point is suggested by the name that has been given to the measure, the Truth in Fabric bill. It is a recognition of the principle in the trade in fabrics that is already accepted by the trade in drugs and foods, that an article should be sold for what it really is and should not pretend to be what it is not.

Protection Against Shoddy Goods

There is no doubt that much of the profiteering in fabrics is due to the manufacture of garments from fabrics that are represented to be "all wool," meaning all virgin wool, when as a matter of fact they are made of "shoddy." If the public desires to pay "all wool" prices for "shoddy" garments, that is the public's business, but certainly no one should be compelled to pay "all wool" prices for "shoddy" under the mistaken impression that he is getting "all wool." The bill is designed to correct this evil, and I have hopes of getting it thru Congress at a reasonably early day.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

It is a poor farmer who depends for his wheat crop upon the occasional volunteer stalks which come up from last year's stubble field. The man who expects a good crop of volunteer timber to appear on his neglected stump land is just as bad.

Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

THE FINANCIAL "flu" has come West, exactly as the influenza epidemic, which started in Europe during the war, leaped the Atlantic in the fall of 1918 and in a month or two had worked its way from New York to the Middle West and Southwest. Credit was screwed down to an absolutely first-hand point last week throughout the bread basket and beefsteak country. "We won't lend any man money for speculation," said one leading Middle West banker. "Doesn't make any difference who he is, how high interest he will pay or the nature of the security, we won't lend any man a cent for speculation."

And a majority of the most dependable bankers throughout the Middle West are taking that view. They say it is the only way to bring conditions back to a normal state. The Middle West and Southwest are outdoing New York in cutting off credit for anything but absolute essentials and in administering the cure for inflation. Federal Reserve Banks recently have had to borrow money. They are pretty largely responsible for the wholesale epidemic of speculation that has, with the greatly increased needs of legitimate business, almost exhausted the credit of the country. The Federal Reserve Banks' rediscounted paper for speculation until reserves have been reduced to an uncomfortable point when they should have clamped on the lid against speculation long before they did.

While the sky-boosting banks, scattered here and there, are sweating blood, the banks as a whole are cutting down loans to a minimum, conserving credit and declaring that, tho the treatment is painful, it is the best thing that could happen for it will stop the speculation spree that embraces the whole country.

"The beneficial results that are going to come from this period of tight money will be a fine thing for the country," declared a conservative banker of the Southwest. "For example, take one thing we're all familiar with, and farm land has been so high, simply because you could borrow easily a large part of the purchase price that you couldn't make 2 per cent on your investment in farming a lot of it. More than that, a farmer needing more land or a young man or woman wishing to farm for himself could not afford to buy land at the prices to which the speculators had forced it. It's the same with many other things. Speculation has reached the point where it would have had fatal results, if the money market had not tightened up."

Rail Stocks Pick Up

High rates for time money resulted in moderate trading in stock last week and in dull business several days on the New York Stock Exchange. Railroad stocks were fairly active, rising a few points generally. Rumor that there would be a 30 per cent raise in freight rates and the fact that railroad presidents went to Washington to ask Congress to increase the revolving fund, to finance the roads, from \$500 to \$600 million dollars, caused a slight gain in rails. Railroads west of the Mississippi last week asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase of 24 per cent in freight rates. Eastern roads, which have been badly hit by war and post-war conditions, made requests for advances that bring the average for the entire country to about a 28 per cent proposed increase. No increase in passenger rates was asked.

Liberty Bonds

Liberty Bonds took a new low level, with the steady tightening of loans, the 3 1/2 per cents going off more than 1/2 cent in a week, later recovering almost all the loss. Sterling exchange and marks remained about the same with inconspicuous gains while francs fell off slightly.

Taxation Scares

Proposed methods of taxation are causing much concern among big interests and there is a general flocking together of various groups to combat what they consider undue rates. The

Committee of Manufacturers and Merchants on Federal Taxation, incorporated, is conducting an active campaign to reduce Federal taxes on business enterprises by placing a Federal tax of 1 per cent on the privilege of holding land, urban, agricultural, mineral, oil, timber or water power land, in excess of \$10,000 valuation, irrespective of improvements. Proposal to tax security transfers 2 cents on every \$10 of sales caused the New York Stock Exchange to call a meeting with representatives of other stock and commodity exchanges last week.

It Pays to Drain Land

Isham Randolph, a Chicago engineer, recently read a paper before the National Drainage Congress in which he cited some instances of rather astounding increases in land values as a result of draining land.

For instance, before drainage the best land in an area of 800 square miles in the Little River district of Missouri averaged \$16 in price; whereas after drainage the same land sold for from \$55 to \$75 an acre. In New Madrid county, Mo., the best wet land on the higher ridges averaged \$6.30 an acre; drained, it now sells at \$125 to \$200 an acre. In the Spring Lake district of Illinois, wet land that sold for \$3 an acre brings \$300 an acre after being drained. In the Banner Special Drainage and Levee district wet land sold at \$3.80 an acre; now sells, drained, at \$275 to \$300 an acre. One year after drainage, a tract in Illinois, valued at \$25 an acre as wet land, produced onions that sold for \$800 an acre; net return, \$600 an acre.

The richness of most of these swamp

and semi-swamp lands is admitted. But the scarcity and high wages of labor have brought drainage projects practically to a standstill since the war.

Indications are that some of the drainage problems will be solved by using dynamite to open drain canals and laterals. Tests have shown that costs of blasted ditches quite closely parallel ditching by other methods, but that such work can be carried on upon a large scale with dynamite with very small crews of laborers, and that it progresses much more rapidly than by any other method heretofore tried.

Shortage of Brood Sows

BY J. T. HUNTER

Kansas and Oklahoma have been very short of hogs the past year, 1919, and this year the shortage is fully 25 per cent greater than it was last year. Many farmers have cut down the number that they usually feed while others have quit the business entirely. The worst part of it is that there is now an alarming shortage of brood sows.

Farmers have been letting their brood sows and prospective brood sows go to market along with the rest of their hogs. The source of supply for hogs is now rapidly being exhausted. When conditions change and farmers begin to look around for a few sows to raise pigs they will not find them very easily and scarcity will be reflected in greatly increased prices for those that they do find.

The farmer who is raising no hogs or but a few and is so situated that he can add a few, may well be prompt in taking such action. One of the most successful farmers in Oklahoma recently told me that he had always made it a practice to buy when his neighbors were selling and to sell when his neighbors were buying and that much of his success was the result of that practice. If it is time, now, to buy, it is time to buy good ones.

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THOUSANDS of dollars worth of wheat was lost last year because of the shortage of freight cars and the impossibility of securing proper storage facilities. The same shortage of freight cars will probably occur again this year, but there is a way for the wheat grower to protect himself against such conditions—buy a Columbian Steel Grain Bin. Thousands of these bins were sold last year and more than paid for themselves in the grain saved.

The Columbian Galvanized Metal Grain Bin is constructed of best grade of rust-resisting, galvanized sheet steel, sides of 20 gauge, bottom of 24 gauge and the roof of 26 gauge material. It is proof against fire, water, lightning, birds, rats and all such hazards. It is sectional in construction, each section being joined by our patented joint which gives additional strength and rigidity to the walls of the bin. The upper half of each sheet is corrugated to add strength to the bin. It is shipped knocked down and its erection is so simple that any one can set it up in a few hours time. It may be set up on a platform provided with skids and hauled to any part of the field, wherever you may be threshing, thus permitting you to thresh directly into the bin and saving the cost of sacks, twine, labor and waste of transporting the threshed grain.

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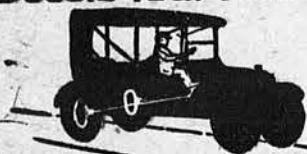
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Good Crops Seem Assured

Kansas Wheat Growers Expect Big Yields

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WINTER wheat production in the United States will not be as large this year as that of 1919 on account of a reduced acreage and less favorable growing conditions. It is now expected that there will be harvested 34,165,000 acres this year as compared with 49 million acres for last year. The acreage abandoned during the winter amounted to 11.9 per cent or 4,605,000 acres. The growing condition of wheat, however, has improved considerably during the last four weeks and the present forecast of production is 1,030,000 bushels larger than the estimate made a month ago. The present estimate of the production of winter wheat in the United States is 484,647,000 bushels.

Present Kansas Wheat Acreage

According to a recent report issued by Edward C. Paxton, Kansas lost 16 per cent of its 9,196,000 acres of winter wheat and now has 7,725,000 acres left for harvest with a growing condition of 80 per cent normal on May 1, forecasting a possible production of 92,082,000 bushels for the season. The acreage abandoned is not excessive nor abnormal. Abandonment in 1918 amounted to 27 per cent, in 1917 to 71 per cent and the average for the past 10 years has been approximately 19 per cent. The area of heaviest abandonment lies in the wheat belt of the central third of the state.

The present forecast of 92,082,000 bushels for Kansas this year is to be compared with last year's crop of 150,722,000 bushels, 101,760,000 bushels in 1918 and 45,299,000 bushels in 1917. The average Kansas crop for five years has been 100,256,000 bushels. Considering the last 10 years, the average production has been 96,904,000 bushels. As matters now stand the nation looks to Kansas to produce 19.2 per cent of this year's winter wheat crop. Last year Kansas produced 30.6 per cent of the United States winter wheat supply. From 1914 to 1918 the state averaged 18.74 per cent.

Crop Conditions Favorable

Crop conditions in Kansas are regarded as generally satisfactory. J. C. Mohler in the weekly crop report for the Kansas state board of agriculture says: "The week has been very favorable for the growth of all crops, excellent rains having fallen in all parts of the state. The southwest corner of the state has been especially favored, all counties reporting from 1 inch to 2 inches of rain. Throughout the entire central section, 'the wheat belt,' rains have been general and of good volume, Reno county reporting 1½ inches and Ellis more than an inch. In Northwestern Kansas the rains have been streaked, some parts receiving from 1 inch to 2 inches. In the eastern section, although lighter than in Central Kansas, good rains have fallen. Soil conditions are quite uniformly hospitable for all crops, although possibly being a little heavy in the northeastern section and in some parts of the northwest.

"Wheat has improved wonderfully during the past week and is making a very rapid growth. It is reported as jointing in the north-central section and is from 6 to 8 inches high in the southwestern part. In the extreme southwest there is some danger of weeds giving trouble unless cool weather continues for a short time.

"Corn planting is general over the state, having started in the northeastern and north-central section during the past week." In the central part of the state from 50 to 75 per cent is already planted and in the southern section, especially the southeast and south-central, practically all the corn land has been planted. In some parts of this section the corn is showing above ground to fair stands, washing rains having occurred in some places. In the southwest the ground is in good condition now, but on account of dry weather previously the preparation for planting is somewhat backward. The past week has been favorable for oats and barley.

"The planting of the grain sorghums is starting in the southern half of the state, the preparation of the soil going

forward in other parts. A few early fields in the southern part are just coming up.

"Alfalfa has made an excellent growth the past week and the first cutting of hay will start in the south-central section in about a week, further north in 10 days or two weeks from now. Grass is making good progress, but many pastures in the eastern section are weedy. Cattle are going on grass in fair condition, but there is a big decrease in numbers, this year compared with last, and pasture rentals are somewhat lower than a year ago.

"Apples in the northeastern section are in good condition and the spraying of fruit trees is in progress in all sections. County agents report considerable loss in the spring pig crop, especially in the northeastern section, caused by the cold wet weather and late snows this spring."

Local conditions of crops and farm work in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Barber—More than 2 inches of rain fell the past week. The ground is thoroughly soaked, and crops are growing well. Some early kafir will be replanted, because rains have washed so much dirt onto it. Livestock has been turned on grass. Corn and kafir are plentiful, but cane seed is scarce. Farmers are optimistic over prospects.—Homer Hastings, May 8.

Brown—Weather is cold and crops are backward. No corn has been planted yet. Wheat and oats are unsatisfactory as we have had too much rain. Wheat is worth \$2.70; corn, \$1.60; cream, 67c; eggs, 37c; new potatoes, 25c a pound; hogs, \$14.25.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 8.

Chase—The weather recently has been very hard on crops. One-half inch of rain fell in the west half of county May 1, and the ground now is in excellent condition. Corn is planted, and wheat and oats are doing better. A number of fields of small grain are blown out. Some grass will be pastured soon. Water is scarce. There will be very little fruit here.—F. O. Pracht, May 4.

Chautauque—Corn is coming up well, and oats and wheat are satisfactory. Feed is high, and difficult to get. Hogs and cattle are very cheap, and hogs are scarce. We have had a good many rains, and ground is in condition for good crops.—A. A. Nance, May 8.

Cheyenne—We have had excellent growing weather the past 10 days and wheat has made a good growth. Barley and oats also are growing well. Not much corn has been planted yet, but most farmers will begin next week. Pastures are getting green, and alfalfa is satisfactory, although it is late. The ground is in the best condition, with an abundance of subsoil moisture. There still is a shortage of cars. Wheat is worth \$2.60.—F. M. Hurlock, May 8.

Clay—A soaking rain May 6 delayed corn planting again, but was good for wheat and oats and spring crops. Some wheat ground has been listed to the March dust storm damage. All crops are growing satisfactorily and livestock is healthy. Pig crop is very light. Apples, plums, cherries and strawberries are in bloom. Roads are heavy. Rye is heading. Wheat is selling for \$2.78; corn, \$1.50 to \$1.90; shorts, \$2.85; bran, \$2.65; hogs, \$12 to \$14; hens, 25c; hides 14c; butter, 60c; buttermilk, 57c; eggs, 36c.—P. R. Forslund, May 8.

Coffey—Weather is too cool for crops to grow well, but we have plenty of moisture. Wheat is satisfactory, but is short. The growth of early sown oats was retarded by frozes. Corn planting is finished. Livestock is on pasture, but there is not much grass yet.—A. T. Stewart, May 8.

Dickinson—Weather is warm, and spring seems to be here. A good rain fell May 6. Most corn is planted, and it is about two weeks later than usual. Farmers have not planted kafir or feterita. Wheat has come out very well and is jointing. Oats and alfalfa also are in good condition. Cattle are on pasture, and grass is good. All fruit was killed by the late frosts.—F. M. Lorson, May 9.

Ellsworth—Wheat is making excellent growth, and oats and barley are in good condition. Grass is late, but is growing well in the soil. There is plenty of moisture in the soil. Farmers are planting corn, cane and kafir.—W. L. Reed, May 7.

Finney—Wheat looks well, and oats and barley are in good condition. Little corn has been planted. Pastures are green, and cattle are doing very well. We had several good showers the past week. Eggs are 33c; butter, 55c; hogs, 12 to 13c.—Max Engler, May 3.

Franklin—The cool, wet weather is good for wheat and oats, and prospects are good for an average crop. Farmers are planting corn, and some is up. Farm help is very scarce, and wages are high, so most farmers are doing what work they can themselves. Pastures are very slow and cattle are gaining very little.—E. D. Gillette, May 8.

Haskell—Farmers are preparing ground for feed and row crops. We have had some good rains during the past two weeks which helped growing crops. The weather is warmer now, and wheat and grass are making seasonal growth. Buttermilk, 63c.—H. E. Tegarden, May 1.

Jefferson—Corn planting has been delayed by the cold damp weather. Pastures are making slow growth, but alfalfa and wheat look well. Corn and hay are very scarce, and sell high.—Z. G. Jones, May 4.

Logan—One inch of rain fell May 5. We have had from one to three rains a week for five or six weeks. Barley, oats and wheat are in excellent condition, but some weeds have started. Farmers have not planted corn, because the ground is too cold. Livestock is healthy. Eggs sell for 37c; cream, 64c; barley, \$1.25; hay, \$15; corn, \$1.55.—T. J. Daw, May 7.

Labette—Local showers have fallen in

parts of the county, but it is dry in other. Wheat is growing slowly and most fields are thin. Oats look well. Cherries will make a good crop, except Richmonds. Apples and berries have not been damaged. Livestock is on pasture. Corn planting is completed, and some fields are up. Mill feed is difficult to get. Potatoes are worth \$5.40; cream 62c; bran, \$2.60; eggs 35c.—J. N. McLane, May 7.

Linn—Wheat is in very good condition, and no chinch bugs have appeared yet. No barley will be planted here, but most farmers will grow other grain crops. Corn planting is progressing. Alfalfa and pastures are getting green, and most livestock is on pasture. We have a stock law here, and owners are liable for damage done by their stock. Sweet potato plants are scarce, and bring 40 cents a hundred.—J. W. Clinesmith, May 7.

Neosho and Wilson—We have had several good rains and grass is growing. Cattle are on pastures. Oats look well, and wheat is improving, but some will be plowed up. Flax is growing satisfactorily. Corn is planted, and some fields are coming up. Some kafir is planted. No steers have been shipped in from Kansas City because pastures are so high. Seven dollars a head is received by some farmers. Most wheat has been sold. Labor is scarce, and many young men refuse to work for \$60 a month. Corn is worth \$1.60 to \$1.75; wheat, \$2.60; eggs, 34c; butter, 50 to 60c.—A. Anderson, May 6.

Pottawatomie—The rain of May 6 was excellent for oats and wheat, but it put a stop to corn planting. Corn is late this year on account of the cold weather. Most livestock has been turned on pasture, but grain is short for the time of year. Corn is worth \$1.82; oats, \$1; butter, 55c; eggs, 36c.—E. Austin, May 8.

Reynolds—Corn planting is delayed on account of rains. Wheat is doing very well, and is improved by the rains and cool weather. Cattle are on pasture, and grass is getting good. Some horses are thin from a shortage of grain feed. Corn is worth \$1.85; wheat, \$2.80; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c.—P. O. Hawk, May 8.

Rooks—Weather is very wet. A number of farmers have finished planting corn, and some kafir has been put in. Pastures are becoming green. Wheat and oats are doing well, and rye is heading. Many sales have been held, and good prices are received. The market, however, is 25 per cent lower. Eggs bring 32c; butter, 50c; flour, \$3.60; wheat, \$2.30; corn, \$1.20; hens, 15c.—C. O. Thomas, May 7.

Saline—We had a good rain this week, which further delayed corn planting. Pastures are filled, and cattle are doing very well. Early planted potatoes are up. The cool, wet weather is excellent for wheat, oats and barley. Late apples are blooming. All other fruit has been killed by frost. All farmers are planting gardens this year. Wheat is \$2.75; corn, \$1.80; barley, \$1.15; eggs, 34c; butter, 55c; buttermilk, 59c; hogs, 12½ to 13½c; potatoes, 10½ to 20c a pound.—J. P. Nelson, May 8.

Sheridan—There is plenty of moisture in the ground, and the subsoil is wet 4 feet down. Some corn is planted, but it is too cold for gardens. Everything sells well at public sales. Some cattle are dying on wheat pasture. Wheat is worth \$2.60; corn, \$1.50; barley, \$1.20; cream, 66c; eggs, 35c.—R. E. Patterson, May 7.

Smith—The cool weather of the past week has been good for wheat, and thin fields are in much better condition. Most farmers have planted corn, but some are waiting for warm weather. Pastures are short, but will be good after we have a few warm days. Barley and oats are satisfactory.—C. R. Rock, May 8.

Stafford—A rain on May 6 thoroughly soaked the ground. Some wheat fields are very thin. Corn planting is about finished. Pastures are in good condition, and livestock is doing well. An increased acreage of corn will be planted. Gardens are backward because of the cool weather. Wheat is worth \$2.65; corn, \$1.60; hogs, 13c.—H. A. Kachman, May 7.

Stevens—We have had a great deal of rain this spring. It has been raining for two days, and 1½ inches has fallen up to this time. Wheat is growing very fast. A little corn is planted, but no maize or kafir. Spring work is well under way. A great deal of prairie soil is being broken out for wheat this fall. Some wheat and rye are heading. Wheat that was put out late last fall in dry ground does not look satisfactory. Pastures are getting green fast, and stock is healthy. We receive many inquiries for land from prospective settlers.—Monroe Travers, May 8.

Trego—Weather is cool yet, and we have had several frosts. A good rain fell April 24 and wheat is growing well. A great deal of it was damaged badly by wind storms. Oats and barley are late. Corn planting has begun. Farmers are marketing wheat at from \$2 to \$2.60. We have a great deal of cane and kafir seed.—C. C. Cross, May 1.

Washington—Damp, cool and cloudy weather prevails. More sunshine is needed. Farmers are planting corn. Wheat is satisfactory, but oats is making little growth on account of the cool weather. Early gardens also are growing slowly. Eggs sell for 34c; buttermilk, 55c; sugar, 30c; flour, \$3.15.—Ralph B. Cole, May 8.

Wilson—Prospects for wheat are not good. Chinch bugs are prevalent and about 75 per cent of the ground for other crops has been plowed. Cattle have been turned on pasture. Potatoes are in unsatisfactory condition. Most farmers have only enough hogs for their own use. The drop in hogs and cattle has stopped production.—S. Canty, May 7.

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Have you an ample supply of water from good wells for the farm requirements?

Kansas is the Apple Land

(Continued from Page 26.)

very is made in December, January and February. The seedlings are grafted during the winter and are planted by the nurserymen in March. Eight years later the trees begin producing apples.

Apple seedlings are grown in the law Valley between Lawrence and Wamego. In this territory the following growers are operating this year: W. Watson, Silver Lake and St. Marys; L. R. Taylor & Sons, Silver Lake and North Topeka; J. H. Skinner Co., Silver Lake; T. W. Oliver, Wamego and Rossville; W. A. Oliver, Wamego and Wamego.

Methods of Planting

Four rows of apple seedlings 24 inches apart are drilled at one operation. A specially arranged drill is used. Hovels on this drill bank the dirt about 4 inches over the seed. Usually 10 days are required for the seed to sprout. The tops of the ridges then are cut off, allowing the shoot to break through the soil. This is a very critical time in the life of the seedling and heavy damage often occurs to the crop from a dashing rain.

The seedlings are first cultivated with wheel hoes. Then a presser is run between the rows, packing the soil down to within an inch or 2 inches of the seedlings. The soil is pressed down three or four times during the summer. The seedlings are given a thorough cultivation once a week during the summer with a two-row beet cultivator. The fields are all weeded by hand.

In preparing the seedbed the ground is plowed to a depth of 10 to 12 inches. It is then harrowed and smoothed, raked, harrowed and smoothed again. Fertilizer never is used as too much humus in the soil is said by growers to spoil the character of the roots.

When digging time comes a cutter is used. This runs from 16 to 18 inches beneath the surface of the soil and turns the roots of the seedlings. The seedlings are gathered in armfuls, tied with tar strings, and set in rows in a trench, with layers of dirt between rows. They usually are left in the trenches about 3 weeks. During this period a sweating occurs which loosens the leaves. From the trenches the seedlings are taken to the storehouse and grading rooms.

Each year the apple seedling industry brings many thousands of dollars to Kansas. The volume of money last year was unusually heavy due to the high prices, and this year is likely to be a repeater.

To Fight High Sugar Prices

A considerable amount of sorghum can be used for sirup manufacture probably will be planted this year in Kansas. This is especially true in the northeastern part of the state. Sugar prices are above all reason, and there is no reason to believe that they will come back to a normal level for a considerable time.

The government has prepared a brief summary of information regarding the growing of sorghum, and the equipment necessary to make sirup. A copy of this circular may be had by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Farmers desiring more detailed information should ask for Farmer's Bulletin 477, "Sorghum Sirup Manufacture."

The Young Gardener

If you're going to be a successful young gardener this year you will find it worth while to remember these things:

1. Plan your garden.
2. Get good seed.
3. Make a good seed bed.
4. Plant and transplant carefully.
5. Thin at right time.
6. Never let the weeds get ahead of you.
7. Keep the top loose.
8. Find a use for every vegetable you grow.
9. Kill harmful insects promptly.
10. Stay on the job.
11. Learn how to sell.
12. Finish your work.

Before beginning your work talk over your plans with your parents and with other successful home or market gardeners.

One experiment convinced Shawnee county potato growers that it is a good investment to treat seed against disease.

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

EMPLOYMENT

MEN OVER 17 WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL clerks, \$10 month. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 15, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AND WIFE FOR general work on farm, \$75 a month. Good house and treatment. Show you can make good. Will give you a start. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan.

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

AGENTS

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

SELL TIRES DIRECT TO CAR OWNER. 30x3 non-skid; \$11.75. Tubes, \$2.25. Other sizes in proportion. Guaranteed 6,000 miles on liberal adjustment basis. Big Commissions paid weekly. Experience or capital unnecessary. Auto Tire Clearing House, 1544 West 16th, Chicago.

SALESMEN

\$200 TO \$300 A MONTH EASILY MADE BY man with team or auto, selling Heberling's medicines, extracts, spices, toilet articles, stock powder, dip, etc., in your home county. Own boss. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Heberling Medicine Co., Dept. F, Bloomington, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

SEND DEVELOPED FILM AND STAMP for sample of our lustre prints. Nothing better. Reed Studio, Dept. A, Norton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE

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

FARMERS' UNION AND FEDERATION book \$1. W. H. Kerr, Great Bend, Kan.

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

FOR SALE

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

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

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

FACTORY CLOSING OUR STOCK, HEADER forks, hay forks, manure forks, bundle forks. Your selection, dozen lot, only \$12. Rush your order. Process Fork KFB Co., Salina, Kan.

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

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—NEW HUBER THRESHING Rig. Geo. Wegman, Conway, Kan.

THREE BOTTOM 14 INCH ROCK ISLAND Plow, price \$50. Edgar Hedberg, Falun, Kan.

ONE 15-27 CASE TRACTOR; ONE CASE 26-46 steel separator. W. H. Schamam, Ness City, Kan.

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

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

NEW RACINE SEPARATOR, 24-40, equipped with feeder, weigher and blower. Daniel A. Wenger, Canton, Kan.

FOR SALE—EIGHT 16-INCH SOD BOT- toms for Emerson engine plows. Extra shares. James Raup, Timken, Kan.

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

2-ROW DEMPSTER CULTIVATOR, 12 shovels, tongue trucks, used one season, \$60. f. o. b. Grinnell, Kan. Charles Hunter, Kansas City, Mo.

FEED GRINDER AND ELEVATOR, PRAC- tically new, 40 bushel per hour capacity, \$100. R. W. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

FOR SALE—McCORMICK 8-FOOT BINDER. New last year, cut 75 acres. Always shedded. Guaranteed perfect condition. Price \$250, f. o. b. Protection. Paul Resing, Protection, Kan.

20 HORSE AULTMAN AND TAYLOR steam engine and 36-56 New Century separator for sale. Equipped, ready for work. Water tank and drive belts included. Frank Wise, Walton, Kan.

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

J. I. CASE GAS TRACTOR 20-40; CASE Steam engine, 15x45; two Case Separators, 32x54; Engine gang plow 4-14 inch John Deere; Portable Saw Mill, two blades, 48-55. All in A1 shape. John Dum, La Cygne, Kansas, Rt. 3.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS

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

TRACTORS

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

22-44 WALLIS TRACTOR, DISC AND Moldboard plows. Priced to sell. Ira Chenoweth, Bunkerhill, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE HEIDER TRACTOR. first class condition, a bargain. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—AVERY 25-50 TRACTOR AND 5-bottom plow only used 10 days. Price \$3,050. Vern Engle, Wakefield, Kan.

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

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

12-20 INTERNATIONAL GAS TRACTOR engine; 24-42 Case separator. Good running order. \$1,500. E. S. Nichols, Grenola, Kan.

FOR SALE—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, Grand Detour 4-bottom plow. Good condition, \$1,000. C. H. Prothe, Paola, Kan., Route 9.

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

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

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE CHEAP— 10-18 Case, \$850; 12-25 Avery; 16-30 Rumely; 15-27 Hart-Parr; \$350; Fordson and plow \$775; 12-20 Heider, \$600. Abilene Tractor & Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

TRACTORS

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR, plowed 75 acres. Mark Johnson, Marquette, Kan.

SEEDS

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

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$1.40 BU., sacks free. G. W. Hagerman, St. John, Kan.

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

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

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

ALFALFA SEED CLOSING OUT SALE \$12 per bushel, 95% pure. Limited amount. T. Gordon, Salina, Kan.

THE SENSATIONAL CORN, BLAIR Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.

SIBERIAN MILLET, \$5; BLACK CANE, \$2.40; Schrock kafir, \$3. All per 100 lbs. Wm. Caldwell, Minneapolis, Kan.

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

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, FINE ON thinned wheat. Choice hulled seed, \$31 hundred express prepaid. John Lewis, Madison, Kan.

ORANGE CANE, \$1.75, SCHROCK KAFIR, \$1.50. White maize, \$2 per bushel, all re-cleaned. Sacks 20c. L. H. McDonald, Mul-linville, Kansas.

EACH YEAR GIVES ADDITIONAL PROOF for Richardson's plants that grow and excel. Write me. M. E. Richardson, Jr., Sterling, Kan.

I STILL HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY OF MY early Black Hull white kafir corn seed. \$4.75, sack included, f. o. b. W. M. Foster, Carbondale, Kan.

ORANGE, RED, AMBER AND SUMAC cane seed, \$1.40 bushel. White, Pink, Schrock kafir, \$1.60 bushel. Sacked. V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

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

SIBERIAN COMMON MILLET, \$1.50 bushel; Golden, \$2 bushel; feterita, milo, white cane, \$1.50 bushel; Sudan grass, 10, cents lb. V. A. Fritts, Quinter, Kan.

ORANGE CANE, \$2.50 CWT. BLACK AM- ber, \$2.25; Red and White kafir, Milo Maize, and Feterita, \$3.20. All re-cleaned. Union Mill and Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS, ALFALFA \$12.50 bu. Sweet clover, \$17. Red Clover, \$27.50; German Millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.25; Common Millet, \$1.75; cane seed, \$1.35; Sudan, \$13.50 cwt., sacks free. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

FIELD SEEDS, FANCY RECLEANED SU- dan \$13 per 100 pounds. Red or Black Amber Cane, \$1.30 per bushel, African Millet for silage, \$2 per bushel, f. o. b. Sedgwick. Bags free, cash with order. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED. Last year we grew on 25 acres, an average of 30 tons to the acre. If you have a better forage crop, don't buy seed of us. If ours is better than any you know of, let us supply you. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

FINE HAND-PICKED, TIPPED, BUTTED and graded seed corn, high germination in test, \$3 per bushel, sacked our track. Only varieties left. Also fine white kafir and feterita seed, \$2.50 per bushel; Sudan grass seed, \$15 per cwt. Order quickly before all gone. Wamego Seed & Elevator Company, Wamego, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, \$15 CWT.; GOLDEN, SI- berian and Hersha millet seed, \$2 bushel; common millet, \$1.75 bushel; cane seed, Coleman Red, Red Amber, Black Amber and white, \$2 bushel; pink and white kafir corn, \$2 bushel. Sacks 20 cents extra. All sales accepted upon cash with order and prior sale. Our reference, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Colby, Kan. Harris & Haynes, Colby, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$35. SUDAN GRASS, \$12.50. Amber cane, red or black, \$2.50; Sudan, \$2.75; Kafir, \$3; Golden millet, \$3; Siberian millet, \$3; Feterita, \$3. All per hundred pounds. Winona, Kansas. Sacks 30 and 75c. The above seed is fine quality, well matured. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED. Wonderful sweet molasses cane. Contains more sugar, produces more fodder than any other variety. Molasses as clear as any manufactured syrup and as sweet as honey. Kansas grown, re-cleaned seed, 25 cents pound, postpaid. Frazier Bros., Coffeyville, Kan.

OKLAHOMA DWARF, OKLA. STANDARD, black seeded standard broom corn seed, Hegari, White dwarf straight neck maize and feterita all \$6. Cream and red dwarf maize, white, pink, red, and Schrock kafir, red and black amber, orange, sourless, and sumac cane, all \$5; Sudan \$15; Golden Millet, \$7.50; common, \$6; African, \$10. All per 100 pounds freight prepaid. Express \$1.50 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF, CHEWING, pound, 50 cents; smoking, pound, 45 cents. Mild smoking, pound, 40 cents. Postage prepaid. Charles Goff, Tarfork, Ky.

SELECT HOME GROWN BURLEY TOBAC- co, chewing and smoking, 75c pound, parcel post prepaid. The tobacco that has made Kentucky famous. B. Vaughan, Custer, Kentucky.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

FOR THE TABLE

CHOICE WHITE GRANULATED HONEY in 60 pound cans at 30c per pound, Loh Hutchinson, A. D. Raffington, 509 R&W Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

HONEY—SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA Put up in 60-lb. cans, 2 cans in case, 11 cents lb. One can, 19 cents lb. Guaranteed. John Van Engen, Crawford, Colo.

FANCY SUNDRIED APPLES 25c POUND delivered parcel post in 10 pound lots. Smaller quantities, 30c. Delivered parcel post, cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 45c gal, 60-gallon barrels, 40c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

"THE BESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN honey, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers Association, Denver, Colo.

PLANTS

GARDEN PLANTS, ALL KINDS, POPULAR prices. Daphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

TOMATO, CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c 100, prepaid. Heinschel, Smith Center, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, WHITE FOG prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS, EXTRA EARLY, BEST for canning, 100-60c; 200, \$1; 500, \$2, postpaid. Vana's Early Plant Farm, Mart Texas.

PLANTS—TOMATO, EARLIANA, 50-DAY, sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50 cents per 100, postpaid. Ernest Jarland, Codell, Kan.

EXTRA FANCY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET potato plants, 1,000, \$3.25; 5,000, \$4 per thousand, delivered. Prompt shipment. Pat P. Simon, Oakland, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL and Porto Rico. Disease free. Treated for black rot. \$3.50 per thousand, cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Company, Ido-bel, Okla.

25 ASSORTED BLOOMING PANSY PLANTS \$1, 100 tomato and 2 dozen any flowers \$2 prepaid. Phlox, petunia, verbena, other flowers. A. M. Rock, 1526 Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL and Porto Rico, the two leading varieties, \$3.50, 1,000; \$2 for 500. We pay postage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Holdenville Nurseries, Holdenville, Okla.

POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY Hall, Bunch Yam, Southern Queen, Triumph, Dooley Yam, Yellow Yam, Yellow Jersey, Cuba Yam. 1000 postpaid for \$3.50; 500, \$2; 100, 50c. Ozark Nursery, Tahle-quah, Okla.

PLANTS—ALL KINDS—CABBAGE AND tomatoes 100, \$1; 200 or more 75 cents hundred. Sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansam, Pride of Kansas, 100, 75 cents; 200 or more 50 cents hundred. Postpaid. John Patel, 501 Paramore, North Topeka, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—A 24 INCH SEPARATOR, AD- dress Chas. McClintick, Hamilton, Kan.

STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP BY E. E. MOORE, 51 S. VAL- ley, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kan. on the 19th day of April, 1920, one blue male colt, one year old, value, \$25. William Beggs, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY FRED STOCKING, WHO resides in Jefferson township, Chasequa county, Kansas, on the 26th of March, 1920, one red yearling steer, no marks or legible brands, J. R. Marsh, Justice of the Peace.

TAKEN UP BY LAWRENCE BAALMAN who resides in Solomon township, Sherman county, Kan., and whose postoffice address is Grinnell, Kan., on the 14th day of April, 1920, one white face, red, yearling steer, branded "V", valued \$40. F. R. Robinson, county clerk.

TAKEN UP BY LESTER ADAMS WHOSE residence is Gove county, Section 26, township 13, route 28, postoffice, Gove, Kansas, on the 19th day of April, 1920, one black horse, white hind foot, weight about 750 pounds, value, \$25. E. E. Baker, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY J. E. FRIESEN, 11 MILES northwest of Cimarron, Gray county, Kan., March 10th, 1920, four head of horses described as follows. One black gelding, three years old, small white star on forehead and white spot on right hind foot. Valued at \$75. One black mare, three years old, left hind foot white, valued at \$75. One bay gelding coming two years old, valued at \$50. One bay mare, one year old, white spot in forehead, valued at \$50. No marks or brands except given above. H. N. Hildebrand, County Clerk.

PET STOCK

RAISE RABBITS FOR US. WE SHOW YOU where to market all you raise at \$1 to \$2 each. Remit \$5 for large, illustrated, typewritten print on one side of paper, "Rabbit Raising" which remittance also applies on purchase of pair Belgian Hares, \$5.00. Department 80, St. Francis, Wis.

PET STOCK.

NARIES, GOLD FISH, PARROTS, SUPPLIES. Catalog free. K. C. Bird Store, 1421 N. Kansas City, Mo.
A MONTH EASILY MADE FROM a pair of silver fishes. Some are making a fortune. Don't worry about the money. You can "start small and grow big." Let us show you how. The Uncompahgre Fur Company, Department MB, Ridgway, Colorado.

POULTRY

Many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of eggs by our subscribers that the publisher of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor that they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We can only guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that the eggs will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for exercise. The greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, and our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS, \$7 PER 100, PREPAID. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.
BRED ANCONA EGGS, \$5.50 PER 100. George S. Hamit, Speed, Kan.
ANCONA EGGS, \$6.50 HUNDRED; 125 setting, prepaid. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan., R. 5.

BUTTERCUPS

BUTTERCUP EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. MRS. As. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS, \$1.50. Harry Thomas, Scranton, Kan.
BRED BRAHMA MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, 15 eggs, \$2. Cora Lilly, West-ville, Kan.
BRED BRAHMA MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3. Mrs. V. E. Shanon, Sharon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

YESTERLAIN'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn chicks, \$17 hundred. Hayes woman, Sabetha, Kan.
BY CHICKS PREPAID \$18 TO \$25 PER hundred. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Min- nias, Brahmas, Leghorns. Kansas Poultry & Norton, Kan.
BY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns our specialty. 5,000 for June de- livery. Order now. Live delivery. Prepaid. Hatcher, Clay Center, Kan.
6000 BABY CHICKS, 20 LEADING VA- lues, via prepaid parcel post. Safe de- livery guaranteed. Catalog free. Miller Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.
BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 150,000 to ship everywhere, 18c each, for \$9. From Colwell Hatchery, Smith- ville, Kan.
SPECIAL PRICE ON JUNE CHICKS OF 6000 S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 1000 Barred Rocks, R. I. and Buff Orpingtons. Postpaid, live delivery guaran- teed. G. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.
UNKNOWN DAY-OLD CHICKS—WHITE Rocks, 20c; Buff Orpingtons, 18c; Brown Rocks, 17c; Barred Rocks, 17c; White Leg- horns, 16c. 50 postpaid. Live delivery. Chickadee Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
BY CHICKS—JUNE HATCHED LEG- horn pullets begin laying in November, lay 100 eggs all winter. S. C. Brown, 100 and White chicks, 16c per 100 post- paid, live delivery. Pure bred farm flocks, eggs raised, heavy laying strains. Clay- ton Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
BY CHICKS—PURE BRED, HEAVY laying strains, select farm flocks. White, Buff, and Silver Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, both combs, 100 Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Carefully in- cubated and selected. Live count at des- tination. Express office. Write for price list. Fry & Seune, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

CORNISH.

ARK CORNISH EGGS, \$2, 15. CHAS. Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

DUCKS

FF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12—\$2. E. Kruger, Seneca, Kan.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 12. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.
FF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 13, \$3; 100, \$12. Edith Courter, Wetmore, Kan.
FF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 13, \$2.15; 100, \$12.50. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Hingham, Kan.
WN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, 13, \$1.50. Mrs. Edith Wright, St. John, Kan.
GLISH PENCILLED RUNNER DUCK eggs. Heavy laying strain. 13, \$1.25; 100, \$12. Mrs. Cameron Smith, Durham, Kan.

EGGS.

FROM EXHIBITION BARRED Rocks, one setting, \$3; two settings, \$5. E. McCormack, Washington, Kan.
OLIN'S POULTRY FARM, LARGEST IN the West. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Write today. Thirty best varieties. Route 1, Topeka, Kansas.
TE WYANDOTTES, KEELER STRAIN. White, white, stay white. Black Tailed Chantams. Head of pen first cock. Kansas City, 1919. Eggs, both kinds, \$3. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kan.

GEESSE

LOUSE GEESSE EGGS, 40c EACH. MRS. Clara Cox, Madison, Kan.
BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE. FIVE eggs, prepaid \$2.50. Arthur Blanchard, Wyned, Kan.

GUINEAS.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, \$2.50 PER 15, prepaid. Chenoweth's White Feather Farm, Cove, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Dewey Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.
"KLUSMIRE" IDEAL BLACK LANGSHAN eggs. Write for list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
WHITE LANGSHANS, HEAVY LAYERS. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; \$7 100. Dollie Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.
PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2. Parcel Post prepaid. David Council, 1151 Duane, Topeka, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY 20 years. 15 eggs, \$4.55; 100, \$14. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, GOOD LAY- ers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Letha Glidewell, Hallowell, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$2, 15; \$8, 100; baby chicks 20 cents each. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 108, \$7. J. A. Reed, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks. J. D. Lundeen, McPherson, Kan.
PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per 100. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7, postpaid. Jos. F. Carpenter, Gar- nett, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$7, 100. Young strain. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, Kan.
"HILLVIEW WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.85—100 postpaid. Allen Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG- horn eggs, \$5.50 per hundred. Adam Zil- linger, Logan, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6, prepaid. Fieda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs, 100, \$6; 32, \$2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EGG breeding, "You tell me." \$6 100; \$4 50. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.
S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, PURE BUFFS, heavy layers, \$7, 100. Mrs. S. E. Whit- craft, Route 3, Holton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Norma Graham, Route 1, Florence, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, STATE winners. Until further notice, eggs, 5c each. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.25; 100, \$6. Wm. Pittenger, Blaine, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Extra fine stock, \$6.50 100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6.50, prepaid. Satisfaction guaran- teed. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Green, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. Extra quality, \$7 hundred, pre- paid. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn eggs, \$6 per 100; \$3.25 50; setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED exclusively 17 years. Real layers, eggs \$6 hundred. Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.
YESTERLAIN'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Chicks \$17 hundred, eggs \$7 hundred. Mrs. Earl Hennigh, Sabetha, Kan.
EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE AND Brown Leghorns, \$7, 100; \$4, 50; \$2, 15; 250 egg strain. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.
IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEG- horns, averaged 288 eggs each per year. Eggs, chicks, George Patterson, Melvern, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain. Pedigreed stock. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Sadie Lunceford, Maple- ton, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$8 per 100; \$4.25, 50; \$2 setting. Pre- paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Bow- lin, Olivet, Kan.
RYAN'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns, eggs prepaid, 105, \$7; 150, \$10; 300, \$18.50. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.
BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Winter layers, not boarders. Baby chicks, eggs. Catalog free. Royal Oaks Poultry Farm, Cabool, Mo.
EGGS FROM YOUNG-HILLVIEW STRAIN. Single comb White Leghorns, quality guar- anteed. 100, \$7, prepaid. Dave Baker, Con- way Springs, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORNS, TRAPNESTED, HIGH egg producing exhibition quality, second to none. Eggs \$5 per 15. J. R. Ramsey, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, professionally culled. Orders promptly filled, \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100, postpaid. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 222 to 266 egg lines. Bred 24 years exclu- sively. Eggs, prepaid express, 10 cents each. Gorsuch Poultry Farm, Olathe, Kan.
PRYOR'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horns, from America's most famous laying strains. Eggs, range, \$7 hundred; pen, \$2 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, R. 3, Fredonia, Kan.
WINTER-LAY—BARLOW'S WELL KNOWN strain. Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard, bred to lay and do it. Flock of 160 laid 146 Jan. 17. Eggs, chicks, catalog. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.
QUALITY EGGS FROM OAK GROVE'S great layers. Rose comb White Leghorns 100, \$8. Large single, five pointed combs; brown 100—\$7. Headed by cockerels from high winning stock. Oak Grove Poultry Farm, Dannebrog, Neb.
FOR SALE, WORLD'S BEST SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks, 20 cents each, 500 for \$98. Ferris, Young, and Smith strains. Eggs pay each \$8 per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 13 years exclusive breeding. Pure laying Culp and Tormelson strain. Eggs \$7 per 100, \$1.50, 16; Chicks, 17c, all prepaid. Hud- son's, Fulton, Kan.

LEGHORNS

WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from eggs direct last spring from Ferris Frantz and Tom Barron's trap- nested stock of 230-288 eggs, 100 eggs \$8. Mrs. Perry Dietrich, Clay Center, Kan.
YESTERLAIN STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, mated with Ferris 260- egg trap nested stock, \$8 per 100. Extra with each 100 order, securely packed. Pre- paid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young's strain. Two farms, but one breed. Eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100 and up. Get mating list. E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan.
RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS. AMERICA'S famous Single Comb Brown Leghorns— would \$195 per month from a farm flock interest you? Write for our big free catalog. George Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

MINORCAS.

PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs, \$7 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100, pre- paid. E. S. Alexander, Axtell, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs, 8 cents each. Fertility guaranteed. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.
CLAUDE HAMILTON STRAIN SINGLE Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs postpaid, \$7 100; at farm, \$6 100. S. J. Croner, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$8, 100. Mrs. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECT STOCK. \$8 100; \$1.50 15; prepaid. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.
S. C. PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, winter layers, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. S. Hutcheson, Oak Hill, Kansas.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Baby chicks, 18 cents, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WINTER laying strain 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; baby chicks \$15 per 100. Mrs. Ola Kaupp, Dennis, Kan.
GUARANTEED PURE BRED BUFF OR- pingtons, fifteen years breeding. Range eggs, \$8 hundred. \$5, 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL- around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

PIGEONS.

10,000 COMMON LIVE PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kan.
FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 PER SETTING. O. G. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN, 100, \$7. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.
BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS. Henry Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.
CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7, 100; Mrs. Elsie Holderness, Diliwyn, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarteau, Damar, Kan- sas.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, PRE- paid. Mrs. Aug. Christianson, Brewster, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS \$2 PER 15. E. L. Stephens, 402 Bennett Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, \$1.75 15; \$7.50 100. Mrs. Lewis G. Olson, Dwight, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, \$0 PREMIUMS. EGGS half price. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.
BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BRED-TO-LAY, yellow legs, 100 eggs, \$8. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas.
FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS, HEAVY layers, \$8, 100; \$2, 15. Mrs. Earl J. Rose, Barnes, Kan.
PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, SPLEN- did layers, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCKS, ALL SIRE "Aristocrats" direct. 50 eggs \$5. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.
PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST BLOOD lines, \$3 to \$5 per 15. 1/2 price after May 1st. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCKS—20 YEARS EX- clusive breeding. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, RESULT OF 26 YEARS' exclusive breeding. A few hens and eggs at bargain prices. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.
SEASON END PRICES—QUALITY ROCKS, dark, narrow barred, show-winning strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$8. Marta M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, GUARANTEED pure; \$2 per 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Few cock- erels left, \$4 each; three for \$10. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.
IF YOU WANT BARRED ROCK EGGS from stock that has won in government laying contests write Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan. Eggs half price after April 20.
THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLETS, trapnested, bred-to-lay. Each pen headed by prize winner cockerel mating egg record 240, 15, \$2; 50, \$6; 100, \$10; prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.
THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Heavy winter layers. "Pen quality," eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WIN- ning stock, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Mrs. Cas- sady, Partridge, Kansas.
"PREPAID" BARRED ROCKS, "RING- lets" eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Quick service. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
PARK'S 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED ROCKS Pedigreed eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 100, \$10; prepaid. No better bred-to-lay. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, CHOICE eggs from my heavy egg producing range flock. We deliver them for \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

STRICTLY PURE ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, Excellent layers. Eggs, 100, \$3; 50, \$5; 15, \$2. E. Bidleman, Kins- ley, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, LAYING strain. Eggs, \$10 per 100. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, 15 EGGS \$2; \$9, 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. M. E. Hawkins, Mound City, Kan.
LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.
VELVETY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs 15, \$2; range flock, 100, \$8. Mrs. Mina Johnson, Erie, Kan., Route 1.
ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNING trap-nested. Pens, \$5, \$3 per 15; \$10 per 50. Range \$3 100. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wet- more, Kan.
MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.
BARGAIN—IN THOSE RED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. To give room, turned pens with range, \$7, 100. Order mating list. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.
SELECTED RANGE DARK RED ROSE comb eggs, extra good stock, \$10 per 105; \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Florence Broadbent, Corning, Kan.
CAREFULLY PACKED HATCHING EGGS from prize winning stock S. C. Reds, White Leghorns, \$3 per 15. Two settings or more prepaid. R. P. Krum, Stafford, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FIN- est stock, guaranteed \$3 per 100. Also Bourbon Red turkeys, Toulouse geese, Runner ducks. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.
SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOR- ous, farm ranged, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at Big Free fair. \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS. WYCOFF Bros., Luray, Kansas.
BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS \$6—100, MIN- nie Holt, Wilmot, Kan.
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.—15. James Alexander, Clay Center, Kan., Rt. 3.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, standard bred 15—\$1.50; 100—\$7. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.
QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes. Martin-Keeler strains direct. Noted winter layers. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaran- teed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.75, 15; \$9, 100. Good fertility. Chilcoits Poultry Farm, Mankato, Kan.
EGGS FROM MY BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandottes \$4.48 prepaid; \$7 per 100. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH- ing. From record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c each. L. E. Johnson, Liberal, Kan.
PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$5 eleven. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kansas.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$4.50 9, prepaid. Chenoweth's White Feather Farm, Gove, Kan.
BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, GOLD BANK strain, 50 cents each. Mrs. Middleton, Route 2, Chetopa, Kan.
EGGS FROM BIG TYPE GIANT BRONZE turkeys ("Goldbank" strain), \$1 each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, FANCY pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.
1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.
EGGS—S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BUFF Orpingtons, Buff ducks, Rhode Island Reds, \$2 15; \$8 100. Bourbon turkeys, \$4 12. Circular. John Huber, LaCrosse, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 45 CENTS POUND FOR RED, Buff, and Rock broilers. Leghorns and Blacks 5 cents less. Non-fertile eggs and hens wanted. Coops and cases furnished free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM- pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cases for ship- ping poultry and eggs to us. Write for prices. Agency for Buckeye Incubators and brooders.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

THE BEST MILK AND BUTTER PRODU- ction in the world. La-Mo-Pep. Write for particulars. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.
MY GUARANTEED DIARRHOEA CURE saves poultry and chicks from diarrhoea, cholera, etc. Order today. \$1.04 per can. Dr. W. P. Stattler, Lanark, Ill.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or changed and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kan.

WE CAN in 30 days sell your land for cash. American Auction Sales Co., Topeka, Kan.

210 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. \$35,000. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

240 A. nice level land, good buildings. \$65 acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

BARGAIN in improved 80 to 160. Very liberal terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

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

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

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

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHEAPEST LAND in Kansas. Churches of all denominations. Klingberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kansas.

80 A. IMP., pump irrigated farm, produced \$8,000 alfalfa last year. \$250 per a. W. D. Luke, Owner, Scott City, Kansas.

CORN, wheat, alfalfa lands and stock ranches and pasture lands. Priced to sell. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kansas.

150 ACRES, good improvements, well watered, 4 1/2 miles town Anderson Co., lays well, good terms, a bargain. Box 54, Colony, Kan.

160 ACRES, all tillable except 15 acres; half creek bottom alfalfa land; fair improvements. \$10,400. Box 38, Thayer, Kansas.

GOOD IMP. FARMS and ranches in Lyon and Greenwood counties, have some trades. Write for prices. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

80 ACRES, improved farm, rich and level, fair buildings, only \$75 per a. \$3,800 cash, balance 4%. E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kan.

100-ACRE OIL LEASE FOR SALE, near oil well test now drilling, Rossville, Kansas. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

CLOVER, timothy, bluegrass and alfalfa land, cheapest in state, exchanges made. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kansas.

OARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE for a farm in Franklin county write J. T. Frink with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, 3 1/2 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

FOR SALE 320 A., extra good Lane Co. land in German settlement, improved, good water, good location. Terms on part. Box 165, Attica, Kansas.

820 ACRES, near Grainfield. Improved, level, 240 acres wheat. Price \$35 acre. \$3,100 will handle. Cave Realty Co., Grainfield, Kansas.

MAKE A FINE DAIRY FARM 130 acres near Emporia, one-half bottom land, good buildings, \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN—400 a., 5 miles out, improved, 200 a. wheat, barley, corn. Special price for 90 days, \$22.50 per a. Terms. Write for land list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

BIG INTEREST ON MONEY invested in Nemaha county, Kansas. Choice farms. Reasonable prices with good terms. Write. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kansas.

EIGHTY ACRES—\$2,500.00, \$800 cash, bal. easy terms; 7 miles from Liberal, Kan. Good farm land, NO trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 mi. Burlingame, Kan., 110 a. first class bottom land, good improvements. A bargain at \$20,000. L. E. Doty, Agent, Burlingame, Kansas.

160 ACRES, fair imp., 4 miles town; 60 acres corn, 10 meadow, balance pasture, 30 in vein coal, crop and possession in 30 days. \$100 per acre, will carry \$10,000. John Taylor, Richmond, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for eastern Kansas, 1,040-acre ranch Scott county, Kansas, shallow water, large house and barn 25 acres alfalfa. Price \$40. Terms. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kansas.

KANSAS

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS.

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

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—160 a. within 3 1/2 miles of Utica, good neighborhood, 70 a. under cultivation, balance grass, unimproved. \$4,000 buys it. Terms. No trade. Write, Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kan.

A BARGAIN A good quarter, 40 acres of wheat, price only \$4,000 for quick sale. Wheat never looked better. Write for land list, free. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

IMPROVED 160-ACRE FARM, one mile Ottawa. All tillable, splendid home proposition. Belongs to heirs. Priced right for quick sale. Write for description and booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

320, well improved, eight miles Emporia, 28 alfalfa, 55 wheat, 150 acres fine pasture, 30 hay meadow, 57 acres spring crop. Owner will take 80 or 120 as part payment. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

197-ACRE BOTTOM FARM, 1 mile from Catholic church and school, good improvements, never failing water, good town. Price \$110 acre, also other good ones. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall. \$100. Write for list. Diekey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS has the best farming lands in state with splendid rich alfalfa, wheat, corn lands, that can be bought at right prices from \$85 to \$200. Write for lists. A. R. Pautz, The Land Man, Abilene, Kan.

240 ACRES, 4 miles from town, well improved. Price \$100 per acre with 2/3 of crop. 40 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Garnett. Price \$5,000. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

640 ACRES, well imp., water, share crop, \$22,750. Good terms. 160 a. cult., share crop, \$4,000. 160 close town, good terms, \$4,500. 160 smooth, \$500 down, balance wheat payment with 6% interest. 1,120 best comb ranch in Ness county, 25 acres, good terms, share crop. Whitmer Land Co., Utica, Kansas.

WHERE CAN YOU BEAT THIS—160 acres, Lane county, Kansas; smooth fine land, good improvements, fine water, 50 wheat, 30 barley, crop goes, possession now, only \$45 per acre, good terms. Write for list, literature and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN 640 acres, 8 miles from U. P. R. R., 500 smooth, balance good grass; shallow water; 200 in cult.; 100 a. in wheat, all goes; 100 a. barley and oats, 1/4 goes. Price \$17.50 per acre. Will carry \$5,000. 6% Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn, 135 acres hog light, 50 acres wheat, half goes with farm, plenty of water and timber. Price \$100 per acre. Want smaller farm or income. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.



Bargains in the Great Southwest

The following bargains have been selected by the officers of the Great Southwest Association, and are representative bargains which can be bought from authorized real estate agents of the territory. Every farm is a bonafide offer. When writing, simply refer to the number of the farm and you will be put immediately in touch with the owner or real estate man who has it for sale.

FARM NO. 1—Fine Dairy Farm, near Garden City, Kansas, 968 acres, good improvements; 300 acres meadow and farm land, balance pasture; one mile to railroad station, \$10 per acre; terms.

FARM NO. 2—200 acres level wheat land, Ford county, Kansas, some improvements. Price \$20 per acre.

FARM NO. 3—A section of land, every acre tillable, at \$25 an acre. Near Stonington, Colorado. 250 acres this same farm produced over \$50 an acre last year.

FARM NO. 4—640 acres, Gray county, level, every foot tillable, well improved, close in, good water, 200 acres fine wheat, 120 acres other crops, half goes, \$30 per acre, good terms.

FARM NO. 5—A smooth, level section, Kearny county, Kansas, five miles of Santa Fe railroad, price \$20 per acre.

FARM NO. 6—Irrigated farm five miles from Garden City, eight room house, 25 acres of alfalfa, 100 acres wheat, \$110 per acre. A money maker for some one.

FARM NO. 7—Eight hundred acres, wheat land. All in body, house, barn, well, mill, fenced, 50 acres plowed, smooth, 6 miles out, near school, terms, \$22 acre.

FARM NO. 8—2400 acres, very fine. Two miles of Lakin, Kansas. Suitable for colonization. \$17.50. Write for map and description.

FARM NO. 9—320 acres, Hodgeman Co., Kansas, well improved, level land, shallow water; 200 acres in cultivation, mostly in wheat. Near school. Price \$35 per acre. Carry \$4900.

FARM NO. 10—320 acres, Seward Co., Kansas, choice wheat land, improved, 2 miles of good town, 286 acres in cultivation, price \$12,800, terms on \$7,700 ten years at 6%.

FARM NO. 11—Improved 640 acres of best land in Ford county, Kansas, well located; 520 acres in wheat, 1/2 goes delivered. Price \$45, can make terms.

FARM NO. 12—320 acres, Meade Co., Kansas, 5 1/2 miles town, 160 grass, 160 wheat, 1/4 goes. Smooth and level, \$35 an acre; liberal terms, center of big wheat raising district.

FARM NO. 13—640 acres, improved stock and grain farm, 6 miles from Stonington, Colorado. Level buffalo loan; \$17.50 per acre; proposed railroad, bonds voted. Would sell part.

FARM NO. 14—320 acres, Haskell Co., Kansas, unimproved, level as a floor; every acre tillable. Extra good, best bargain on my list. Price \$4800, terms on \$2500, 6%.

FARM NO. 49—560 acres 4 1/2 miles north of Holly, Colo., 20 in wheat. Fair improvements. Fenced. Fine school advantages. Thickly settled dairy country. \$30.00 per acre. Terms.

FARM NO. 50—Fine quarter section eight miles south of Holly, Colorado. Unimproved. Fine wheat land. \$3,500.00. Write for other bargains.

We have a larger list which will be sent you on application, also a booklet written by agricultural experts and men experienced in the territory. Read what these men have to say about the country and what the pictures show for themselves.

The Great Southwest Association is a body of practical business men and farmers who helped establish the communities of Southwest Kansas, Northwest Oklahoma, and Southeast Colorado. They are spending their money for this advertisement, which is an invitation to worthy farmers to come out and be their neighbors and citizens of the territory.

In this area large crops are being produced and farmers are making money. Forty acres at Northern or Eastern prices, can be replaced by four hundred acres of new land and will bring independence to the buyer in five years.

The Great Southwest Association

A Co-operative Non-profit Organization.

Headquarters: 678 Front Street, Dodge City, Kansas

KANSAS

160 ACRES, 6 miles Lebo, Coffey Co.; 6-room house, cellar, barn 46x46, garage, 2 hen houses, other outbuildings. Shade trees. All cultivation. Possession fall. Price \$85 acre. Terms. Write for printed list. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM Franklin County, Kansas Good improvements, 1 mile town; 30 acres wheat; 30 acres pasture; all good land. Price \$110 per acre. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

360-ACRE FARM near Beloit, Kan.; 8-room house, 2 large barns, other outbuildings, never failing water, one-half in cultivation. 35 acres in alfalfa and clover. Price \$60 per acre. Write us for other bargains. Pagett, Moore & Clark, Box 469, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE one eighty acre farm and one one hundred and sixty a. farm. Both well improved and strictly first class valley land in oil and gas belt. Montgomery County, Kansas. Price \$90.00 per acre. Write T. D. Hampson, Fredonia, Kansas.

GOOD FARM HOME—One of the best all level alfalfa land with new modern house in every respect. Hot water heating system. Lights in barn. 3 miles to market. 1/4 mile to school. \$160 per acre by owner. A. F. Faeth, Owner, Wellington, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE one first mortgage of \$32,800.00 drawing six percent interest on four hundred eighty acre farm in Wilson County, Kansas. This mortgage is held by a corporation, which needs the money in its business. The Dickinson Bros. Grain & Hay Co. Barclay Block, Denver, Colo.

160 ACRES, oil district, Wilson Co., 3 1/2 miles school, church; 2 sets of good improvements; plenty water; orchard. Good alfalfa ground, all can be cultivated. Mortgage \$1,600. For quick sale \$100 per acre. F. N. Elsenraat, Chanute, Kansas.

WHERE CAN YOU BEAT THIS—160 acres, Lane county, Kansas; smooth fine land, good improvements, fine water, 50 wheat, 30 barley, crop goes, possession now, only \$45 per acre, good terms. Write for list, literature and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN 640 acres, 8 miles from U. P. R. R., 500 smooth, balance good grass; shallow water; 200 in cult.; 100 a. in wheat, all goes; 100 a. barley and oats, 1/4 goes. Price \$17.50 per acre. Will carry \$5,000. 6% Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn, 135 acres hog light, 50 acres wheat, half goes with farm, plenty of water and timber. Price \$100 per acre. Want smaller farm or income. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.

KANSAS

550 ACRES 2 miles Lawrence, well improved. 160 acres wheat, 70 meadow, 40 spring crop, 280 bluegrass pasture. Everlasting water. Possession including wheat April 1st. Will sell 100 bred cows, 100 hogs, registered Shorthorns, all farm equipment. Hosford & Arnold, owners, Lawrence, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE 207 acres four and half miles south from Topeka, best land near Topeka. Lots of alfalfa and prairie hay land, also pasture and timber. All kinds of water. \$5.00 cash, balance terms. Write Smith & Hughes, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas.

A GREAT SECTION 500 acres smooth, 140 acres rolling. Living water fed by springs. On graded highway only three and one-half miles from town. Wonderful soil. Nothing better for wheat. A snap at \$22.50 per acre, if taken quick. Terms. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

BONDS OR CASH Eighty acres, on Wilson and Elk Co. line. Six miles from town. No improvements, part bottom land, some rough with good timber. Farm hasn't been taken care of. Land in fine shape. Make good home. Price \$2,800. \$1,000 incumbrance six and one-half per cent, four years to run. H. M. Varner, New Albany, Kansas.

1,280 ACRES WICHITA CO., KANSAS Solid body; 4 miles north of Leoti, county seat. 250 acres Beaver Creek bottom land, 6 to 15 feet to sheet water, splendid alfalfa land, does not overflow. 2 miles running water; small per cent rough land; graded county road running by place, unimproved. Will make splendid stock and grain ranch and a real home close to county seat. D. F. CARTER, OWNER, Leoti, Kansas.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value. 200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 1 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge on Elm creek. 200 acres in cultivation. 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms a \$20,000. 2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferrier, Wichita, Kansas.

SAN LUIS VALLEY COLORADO Irrigated farms in this valley are paying 9% to 10% as an investment. As a home they offer a healthy climate, good neighbors and abundant crops every year. The consolidated school system of the valley enables your children to get a high school education while living at home. Prices are very low for irrigated farms and are certain to advance rapidly. Send for literature regarding this valley. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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WRITE FOR LIST of farms in the corn and wheat belt of Okla. \$25 to \$50 per acre. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

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1,600 ACRES, 1/2 tillable; 2 1/2 million feet of pine and hardwood. Never failing water. Fine mineral possibilities. Price \$11 per acre. Ringland, McAlester, Oklahoma.

100 ACRES, 12 miles from McAlester, 6 mi. good R. R. town. All bottom and second bottom. All in cult. Fair imp. This is good land. Price \$50 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

FARM HOMES in Sunny Oklahoma, 100 acres 5 1/2 miles out, 120 in cult., no sand, 6 rm. house, well improved, pure water, bearing orchard school 40 rds., \$8,500, \$5 cash. Many other choice bargains from \$3,200 to \$20,000 per quarter. Illustrated literature and new map free. DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—N. E. Oklahoma near Kansas line, 155 acre black land farm adjacent to town of about 600 inhabitants, 6 blocks from bank, 10 blocks from high school. Well built 5-room house, pantry and store room, well, etc. 5-acre hog pasture, 10-acre stock pasture, 35-acre meadow of lespedeza and prairie supplies about 40 tons of hay a year. 110 acres in cultivation, very productive black gumbo land. Price \$66.50 an acre, one-half cash, balance time. H. W. C. Shelton, Poteau, Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK. for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO., Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm lands.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

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

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EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. O. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

COLORADO

FARMERS PAY \$15 to \$40 per acre rent. Lots of more to own land with better farms. Puschall & Co., Lamar, Colorado.

IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

HOMESTEAD LAND

All level land, no rocks, no sage mountains, where crops are sure. Stamps for information. Ramah Land & Investment Co., El Paso Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

ACRES, with 200 a. under one of Rocky Ford's best ditches. 100 a. alfalfa, 65 a. wheat, balance good farming land, water on place. Near outside range. Ideal dairy ranch. Condensery truck goes gate each day. Price \$18,000. Good terms. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colo.

COLORADO WANTS YOU—Exceptional opportunities for men and women of energy and intelligence in agricultural, livestock, industrial and business lines. No other state offers productive farm lands at such modest prices, and no other state produces greater values per cultivated acre in proportion to investment. If you want a home where business opportunities combine with climatic and scenic advantages write for free literature descriptive of all sections of state. Every statement contained in state literature is conservative and capable of proof. Board of Immigration, Room 78, Denver, Colorado.

Become a Farm Owner

Sections of land near Hugo to be cut in 5-acre parcels and sold on long time payments of \$5 dollars per acre per year with a reasonable payment down. This is an unusual offer and anyone desiring to have a farm of his own cannot afford to overlook this opportunity. We also have large lists of Lincoln county, Colorado, lands from 20 to 75 dollars per acre that are well worth the money. For particulars write, Tandy and Rayner, the Hugo National Bank, Hugo, Colorado.

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Own 7,000 acres of the best farm land East Colorado. Corn, wheat, kafir, etc. our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts now. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

Colorado Lands Near Denver

30 acres, 20 miles to Denver and mile half to station, coal mine, beet dump school, good soil, lays fine, 15 acres in alfalfa, balance beet and wheat land, good water right, fenced, small buildings. Price \$200 per acre for land and water, \$2000 interest. Immediate possession or purchase with assume lease with possession of full title.

30 acres adjoining Hudson, 30 miles to Denver, all under irrigation ditch, but not yet plowed, sandy loam, good beet and alfalfa land; Hudson has bank, two elevators, beer yard, high school, beet dump, several houses, garages, hotels, etc., fine growing land. Price \$110 per acre for land and water right, \$2,000 down, balance ten yearly payments, six per cent interest.

40 acres, one mile to Plattville, 35 miles to Denver, nearly all under irrigation and crops; no buildings, fenced, 80 in alfalfa, water right, will divide if purchaser does not want whole section or can add two sections adjoining if want more land. Price \$100 per acre, \$15 per acre down, balance ten yearly payments, 6 per cent interest.

40 acres, cattle proposition, 5 miles to Hudson, living water, fenced, shelter fair, buildings, good grass land, not irrigated. Price \$20 per acre, easy terms.

40 acres, wonderful colonization proposition, 8 miles south of Keenesburg, 35 miles to Denver, good soil, lays fine, all below irrigation canal but no water rights now go to land but within few years no doubt have plenty of water for this land and sell then at high figure, good wheat land, in well settled neighborhood. This is retelling at \$40 per acre to adding farmers. We will retail at \$40 or less attractive price to someone buying in tract. Very easy terms.

NOTE: We hold as trustee nearly 20,000 irrigated and non-irrigated land near Denver which we are offering at forced sale order of Court at very low prices and unusually easy terms. Write for map come to see us.

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FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents acre price gives farm in our Home Colony. Money given back from profit of our fruit and stock farms. Free booklet. Ideal Fruit Corporation, Johnstown, Fla. Short special offer.

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NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" by D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

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FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

120-ACRE HOME; mile of county seat. Finely improved; fine land; bargain; clinch it now; write Weaver Land & Loan Co., Clinton, Mo.

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Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

NEBRASKA

160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat. Six and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.

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FARMS Improved and unimproved. List free. Mention paper. L. M. Gulden, Englewood, N.D.

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LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Great Bulls of the Breed

Shorthorns That Have Wrought Distinct Improvement

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

THE SHORTHORN is being bred in the present decade to conform to the economic conditions that exist. Early maturity without sacrificing size and constitution, thickness and distribution of flesh with attention to these parts that command the higher prices, without sacrificing the inherent milk flow, engage the thought and effort of every constructive breeder of Shorthorn sires.

Whitehall Sultan Leads

First among them must be named Whitehall Sultan, and it is interesting to note that he had reached maturity before he was accepted by the "experts" as being of outstanding worth as an individual. It required still further years before he was given his deserved rating as a sire.

The dam of Whitehall Sultan was the beautiful Bapton Pearl, bred by J. Deane Willis, and she was a model of Shorthorn femininity. The sire of Whitehall Sultan was a young bull, Bapton Sultan, that sold to go to the Argentine. He represented a mixture of Scotch and English breeding, and not a few students have contended that it was this mixture that was responsible for the wonderful reproducing power possessed by Whitehall Sultan. This mixture was directed by a skillful breeder, who was familiar with the ancestry running back on both the maternal and paternal sides. It was at the Illinois State Fair that Whitehall Sultan was dropped, his dam having won first place as a 3-year-old in the cow class there.

His Daughters Were Few

As the sons of Whitehall Sultan were grown out a little the breeders of the States began looking to Anoka Farms for their herd bulls, because as a 3-year-old Whitehall Sultan was purchased by Mr. Harding from E. S. Kelley, who bred him. With each succeeding year the popularity of Whitehall Sultan as a sire of herd headers grew. A singular fact in this connection is that he only sired a very limited number of females and because of this lack of Whitehall Sultan's daughters in the show contests there were many who assumed that his females did not measure up to the standard of the bulls. This was an erroneous conclusion, for the daughters of this great bull were of decided superiority, but they were few in number. At the International Livestock Exposition in 1908 the four winning aged bulls were sons of Whitehall Sultan—Whitehall King, Glenbrook Sultan, Whitehall Marshall (formerly a reigning champion), and Avondale. Whitehall King was made the champion of the show and in the get of sire class Whitehall Sultan was awarded first, Avondale second and Whitehall Marshall fourth.

Avondale Has Great Record

By common consent Avondale has been accorded the distinction of being the greatest breeding bull by Whitehall Sultan. He was a roan of impressive conformation, a trifle more than average scale and the least bit upstanding. For eight years the get of Avondale have been conspicuous winners in the greatest shows, with the highest honors achieved at the International during the years of that period. The sons of

Avondale have been selected for service in many of the foremost herds and today the daughters of Avondale are diligently sought after by the most discriminating breeders and naturally command strong prices.

Another bull which made a wonderful impression on the breed was Villager, a bull of beautiful symmetry and breed character, bred by Joliffe and imported to this country at a time when Whitehall Sultan and Choice Goods were in popular favor. This fact did not prevent Villager from quickly gaining the recognition of the breeding fraternity, a recognition that has steadily extended from year to year. I am of the opinion that Villager's permanent distinction as a sire will rest on the merit of his sons as sires. They seem to possess a potency enabling them to sire outstanding individuals, both males and females, that at the present time have given a decided impetus to the Villager popularity. The Villager characteristic is compactness of type and thick flesh covering, evenly distributed. The Villagers have good heads and give the suggestion of being good feeders.

History of the Cumberlands

In the early nineties, when beef cattle values were at a low ebb, a sale was held in Central Iowa. A husky, roan yearling bull gave the attendants a run for their money when they attempted to lead him to the sale ring, so it was decided to allow him to remain in the box stall—the sale being held at a fair grounds—until the rest of the offering had been disposed of. The crowd then adjourned to the stall and the curious peeked in to see what sort of a calf they were asked to bid on. He finally sold for \$185, and a year or two later was purchased for \$205 by C. A. Saunders, of Iowa. This was the intensely bred Cruckshank bull, Cumberland, which traced back 13 times directly to Champion of England. This intense concentration of the blood of Champion of England unquestionably accounted for the success of Cumberland as one of the later day sires. It is rather a curious coincidence that it was the last calf sired by Cumberland, Cumberland's Last, that most effectively attracted the attention of cattle breeders to Cumberland blood. But Cumberland made his mark, as the records of the shows for a dozen years reveal. Cumberland's Last, a white, was a junior champion at the International, when a junior yearling, and later sold for \$5,000 to head Gov. F. O. Lowden's Mississippi herd. It was thru Cumberland's Last that the fame of the Cumberlands spread. One of his sons, King Cumberland, won the grand championship at the International, when a junior yearling, and was placed in service along with Whitehall Marshall at the famous Elmendorf herd of Kentucky. Other sons of Cumberland's Last were prominent show winners and were placed at the head of good herds. Undoubtedly the greatest individual of all the Cumberlands was Cumberland's Type, a double grandson of Cumberland's Last, and he made the record of winning 36 consecutive championships.

When the imported bull, Choice Goods, bred by James Durno, made his appearance in the American show yards he excited unusual interest and admiration. He had the advantage of a most beautiful roan coat and a flash appearance, which was emphasized by attractive style and a most pleasing head and horn. He captivated the on-lookers and repeatedly carried off championship honors.

Above Average in Weight

Choice Goods was considerably above the average weight. He was a trifle upstanding, rather long coupled, and his tail head was rather high. When shipping on the show circuit he would go gaunt, but when landed he would take on a wonderful "fill," and whatever hopes the competing exhibitors might have entertained of outclassing him in the show, the hopes were usually dispelled when the contest was on, for Choice Goods was a flash show bull, and many of his get were prize

MISCELLANEOUS

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On good rock road, 1/2 mile to R.R. station, convenient city; 481 acres include rich Houston clay tillage and pasture watered by overflowing artesian wells; 6-room house, 6 tenant houses; owner retiring; with good management farm will pay for itself in short time. Details page 61 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains, 33 States, copy free.

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winners. His sons found ready buyers and headed many superior herds and they adhered closely to the Choice Goods type. Probably Rubert's Goods, a grandson, his sire being Golden Goods, out of the famous show cow, Golden Abbottsburn, a 2,000-pound daughter of Young Abbottsburn, and out of the noted champion, Ruberta, proved the most impressive sire among the Choice Goods descendants. Neither Ruberta nor Golden Abbottsburn can be ignored in the making of his potency, however. Golden Goods, Good Choice, Best of Goods and The Choice of All should be rated as among his best sons.

Imp. Bapton Diamond, the predecessor of Villager in the D. R. Hanna herd, of Ohio, had a short career in this country, but there are few who question that he would have demonstrated himself to be one of the breed's most valued sires. One of his sons, Diamond King, was sent to Texas as a calf, and his record there as a sire in the hands of Frank Scofield has probably never been equalled by any bull of any breed in the Southwest. It happened that at the Southwest Livestock show at Fort Worth one year the get of Diamond King won every first prize, a significant record.

To attempt to make reference to all of the Shorthorn bulls that have had a conspicuous part in the improvement of the breed during the past 10 or 15 years would require a great deal of space but enough has been said.

Immunity to Hog Cholera Lasting

A series of recent experiments on duration of immunity to hog cholera following simultaneous inoculation of young pigs supports the conclusion that the protection is lasting. The investigations were conducted at Ames, Ia., by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Altogether 171 pigs, inoculated when a week to 6 weeks old and exposed to hog cholera, at times varying from five months to nine months and 26 days later, were found without exception to be immune to that disease.

Three of the pigs, however, died during the period of exposure from causes other than hog cholera. There was no apparent ill-effect from the simultaneous inoculation in any of the pigs. There was no difference in the immunity of pigs from immune and non-immune sows.

Pigs that were approximately 1 week old received 10 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum and 1/2 cubic centimeters of virus. Pigs that were 3 weeks old or more received from 15 to 20 centimeters of serum and from 1/2 to 3/4 cubic centimeters of virus.

Immunity was tested by injecting 5 cubic centimeters of virus into the animals when they had attained weights exceeding, in many cases, 200 pounds. None of the hogs contracted cholera. The experiments appear to disprove assertions by some observers that simultaneous inoculation of young pigs is not lasting and that immunity disappears at stages of growth variously placed from weaning time up to 50 or 60 pounds in weight.

Keep Tanks Free of Scum

With the coming of warm weather there will again be the troublesome problem of keeping water tanks clean and free from the green scum that forms so quickly in water that stands for any length of time. This scum is composed of tiny plant-like growths called algae. According to Dr. C. D. Rice of the veterinary department at Iowa State Agricultural college this growth of algae is not hard to keep in check, if the tank is covered so as to exclude the sunlight.

Many tanks are of such a size and so located that covers are not practicable. A very small amount of copper sulfate or blue vitriol, which can be bought at any drug store or telephone office, is the cheapest and most effective preventive yet found. The copper kills the organism and settles to the bottom of the tank, preventing further growth and at the same time the amount of copper in the water will not be large enough to poison livestock.

The most convenient method used is to tie the blue vitriol in a cloth sack and hang it near the inlet pipe so there will be a constant circulation of water around it. One-half ounce to 60 gallons of water is enough for all ordinary algae and this must be replaced as soon as new growths appear in the tank.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

IS IT RECKLESS buying in which foreigners are indulging in wheat markets of the United States? The representatives of European nations are calling for the bread grain in larger volume than ever before in the history of the grain trade of the country. "Unlimited quantities in all positions," is a typical term used by the exporters in submitting bids for wheat for foreign shipment. Any quantity, for any shipment, and virtually at any price! This characterizes the buying of wheat by foreigners, much of which has been confined to Kansas City, where large quantities of Kansas wheat are held awaiting cars for shipment to European ports and for ultimate consumption by the various nations of the Old World.

Certainly the eagerness with which the exporters are taking offerings of wheat indicates a serious shortage in Europe or even a world shortage. The amount of wheat purchased by the representatives of the foreign governments is not limited to their willingness to pay a certain figure or for any specified requirements. The sales are limited only by the extent of the offerings of the domestic trade. Offer wheat, they accept, and then they virtually plead for more.

At the close of the market last week, bids on wheat for export shipment ranged up to \$3.25 a bushel, free-

would permit dealers to flood the foreign buyers with offerings? These developments are easily probable. Indicative of the nervousness of the trade and the belief that values might abruptly turn down is the fact that large quantities of wheat held in Kansas City elevators, for which cars cannot be obtained for movement to mills, are being sold at a discount of 15 to 20 cents a bushel under the open market. And even at this sharp discount buyers who recognize the seriousness of the traffic situation are hesitant to contract the grain. It's not a time for holding wheat for further advances.

Corn also is commanding the highest price levels on the crop. In Chicago and St. Louis the coveted \$2-mark already has been reached in the coarse grain trade, and Kansas City is within 5 cents of that figure. The advances in corn in Kansas City the past week were the sharpest in months, amounting to 15 to 21 cents a bushel, the closing range of sales being at \$1.78 to \$1.94. The rise in the speculative market was less spectacular, amounting to only 4 to 7 cents in the distant deliveries, and 12 cents on the May. Lack of cars for moving corn to market continued the outstanding factor in the abnormal strength of the trade, and it is well to bear in mind that when the transportation situation no longer is the bullish feature the market will change from its present extraordinary level. The current hog market reflects scarcely more than \$1.50 corn. Demand for corn cannot be described as of an eager character. Purchases on the whole are in small quantities, representing the immediate requirements of feeders. The country as a rule is buying only as it needs the grain, which at current levels is the best policy to pursue.

Oats Advance

In oats history, May, 1920, will occupy an important part. While corn and wheat are rising to new crop year levels, oats are being taken at the highest prices in market annals. A top of \$1.22 a bushel was paid for No. 2 white oats in Kansas City the past week, with the range of sales at \$1.16 to \$1.22, a rise of 13 to 15 cents a bushel. The speculative market also is at new heights, with gains for the week of 4 to 6 cents a bushel. Transportation is an important item in the oats trade, but a serious domestic shortage of the grain, including both farm and terminal stocks, together with a backward and disappointing new crop outlook, are the bullish influences. Oats are in strong demand, seasonal requirements of farmers in the fields being heavy. Whether prices can advance sharply from their present extraordinary level is now being seriously questioned by close observers of the oats trade.

Bran is selling around \$53 to \$54 a

Land Tenantry

BY BARTON NEEDHAM

Land tenantry is becoming a serious problem—more serious from a social than from an economic standpoint. The real vital problem is that of home rather than farm tenantry, and applies more vitally to urban than to rural affairs, and any adequate solution must apply as well to the city as to the country. Enabling those of small means to secure an equity in a homestead by incurring large indebtedness and stopping there, is the same old makeshift and is only paving the way for future disappointment and disaster. We must make it practicable for every sober, thrifty, industrious, frugal young man to secure, pay for and maintain a home. A modest homestead, the citadel upon which rests the very foundation of our civilization, might well be made absolutely free from the tax-gatherer's toll.

ton in Kansas City for quick shipment and for June delivery offerings are available around \$48 to \$49 a ton. The sharp discounts reflect bearish sentiment. There is a real consuming demand for shorts, hog producers buying liberally for their spring pigs. Gray shorts are selling around \$61 to \$62 a ton, Kansas City, and about \$60 for the brown grade. Shorts are expected to continue strong for a time.

Accumulation of orders during the switchmen's strike, restricted movement owing to lack of cars for loading and cool and wet weather are the influences behind the strong tone of the hay market. Current hay receipts are light, but are not a reflection of the actual country supply situation. Demand for all varieties of hay was never before so broad at this season of the year. Kansas prairie is moving to the South, where it is being used on a large scale as a substitute for timothy and other tame grasses, and the wild forage from the Sunflower state is moving northward across the border into Canada, where severe drought has caused heavy suffering among herds. The movement of prairie in both directions is heavy, and there is an intermediate movement of large proportions. Prairie is selling at \$20 to \$26.50 a ton, alfalfa at \$17 to \$36, and tame hay at \$25 to \$37.

Hogs Still Decreasing

The latest crop report put out by the Missouri Board of Agriculture gives some definite figures on the further decline of pork production in Missouri. The average of reports from correspondents in every county of the state indicates that there are now on the farms of the state only 85 per cent of many brood sows as a year ago, and with very few exceptions the pig crop is reported light. The reports show a corresponding decrease in the number of hogs on feed, average for the state being 85 per cent of last year's number.

Inasmuch as the figures of a year ago for both brood sows and hogs on feed were remarkably below normal, this latest estimate of further decline is entitled to serious consideration on the part of every man in position to profit from higher prices for breeding stock as soon as this shortage becomes more generally felt.

American Beef to Belgium

For some time, Belgian buyers have been buying beef cattle for export. These buyers have been working quickly, and usually have been taking more than two carloads from any one market at one time. Recently, however, they took 25 cars of heavy beef cattle on the Kansas City market in one day. They are purchasing cattle in good flesh, weighing 1200 pounds or more. They are not particular about choice beef animals and are taking steers, bulls or cows, the only requisite seeming to be the weight. These cattle are shipped from Boston and New York and it is said they are able to put these cattle on the market in Belgium for 25 cents a pound dressed out.

Perinthin Succeeds Idolmere

Dr. B. I. Huggins, who had the misfortune to lose the Grand Champion Angus bull Idolmere on the return from the last International Livestock show, recently purchased the 2-year-old Perinthin in Scotland. The reported price is \$24,000 and Angus breeders the old country say that Perinthin is one of the best young bulls of the breed. He will be shown at the coming International and Angus breeders are speculating widely as to whether he will be able to repeat the winnings of his predecessor.

Liberator Boar to Kansas Herd

J. F. Bell and L. M. Nickson, both of Newton, Kan., recently formed a partnership for the breeding of type Poles. As a herd header, they have purchased a fall boar by Liberator and out of a litter sister to Buster. Those who have seen the boar claim that he is an exceptional good individual and should do much toward putting this new herd on the map.

Kansas soils need more humus.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

Of the many conflicting influences in markets for livestock, the reports that packers have succeeded in making increased sales of pork products for export are most gratifying to producers. The strained financial situation continues extremely vital, with possibilities of serious consequences, but it is felt that continued export buying by Europe may help the market in the face of that factor. Details as to recent export sales of pork products are lacking, but it is generally believed that larger shipments are in prospect to Europe. There is still a strong domestic demand. If the foreign competition increases, as indicated by recent reports, prices of hogs should not remain at a level as much as \$6 lower than a year ago. Still, what if the purchasing power of labor wanes? Such a development would tend to check advances. If livestock would be depressed, by a reduction in the purchasing power of labor, so hogs may be said to be occupying the most favorable position from the standpoint of growth.

Hogs May Advance

If the strain in money markets is eased without an abrupt drop in general business, the markets for hogs at fall may be as high as \$16 per hundredweight. In the past week at Kansas City the average was around \$14.75, while the top bid was only \$14.75, compared with \$20.95 a year ago. Despite the fact that provision prices increased last month instead of showing a small decrease, as usual in April, the holdings of pork products at the leading Western markets combined are lighter than a year ago or two years ago. The six leading markets, including Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Milwaukee, are credited with a total of 3,945,000 pounds of pork products, against 3,430,000 a month ago and 3,945,000 a year ago. Two years ago these markets had stocks of 472,091,000 pounds, the largest ever reported by them at one time. Their stocks at this season in 1917 were 310,252,000 pounds.

The Export Situation

Since the beginning of the winter marketing season last November, the exports of hog products have amounted to about 910 million pounds, compared with nearly 1 billion, 400 million the same time in the preceding year. The domestic demand during this period of increasing foreign shipments has been heavier than in the corresponding period a year ago, but the fact that packers have paid so much lower prices for hogs indicates that they have regarded the loss of foreign business as extremely bearish. On the other hand, it is not significant that, despite the enormous decrease in exports of hog products, the stocks accumulated in the cellars of packers are actually heavier than a year ago.

In analyzing the supply situation it is important to note that the seven leading markets have received since last November about 14 million live hogs, against 16,700,000 in the same period a year ago. There has, therefore, been less available for export than some allowance must be made for decreased foreign buying as a price factor.

Stockers Decline 50 Cents

While fed hogs averaged steady on last week's Kansas City market, stock prices declined 50 to 75 cents. The decline in stock hogs was the result of a further sharp advance in corn, which cut off demand. Plain shot hogs are available down to \$12, with the best offerings up to \$14. In these uncertain times, it is more difficult than in the past to forecast, but those having hogs and other feed on their farms, it is felt, will do better with stock hogs at current levels than with feeding at the prices now prevailing. Receipts of hogs in Kansas City last week were the heaviest of the season, exceeding 85,000 head. Increasing receipts of calves tell an

interesting story in the market for cattle. Arrivals were large at this time last year, but the current movement is even heavier. Kansas City had more than 5,000 calves last week and has received more than 70,000 head thus far this year, a gain of more than 10 per cent over 1919. The calf sales are due to the tightness of

Watch Hogs and Calves

Hogs and calves are the center of interest in the trade in livestock. Decreasing receipts of hogs and larger export business in provisions are encouraging hopes for better prices. Expansion in the receipts of calves emphasizes the pressure cattle interests are feeling from bankers and points to more premature marketing of cattle.

money. Ranchmen and others carrying herds of cows are being urged by banking interests to sell the calves dropped on a more liberal scale than in recent years owing to the need for reducing loans. It is also admitted that some of the calf sales are prompted by a desire to arrange to fatten the cows on ranges for sale on markets the coming fall. This, too, is due to the loan situation. Unless efforts instituted to obtain loans to finance cattle operations are more successful than now indicated, some good cows in prime condition for raising calf crops and thousands of calves will be sold prematurely in coming months. Graziers should look forward to this competition. Those in the cattle industry in a position to hold calves for maturity should give study to the calf situation because it promises less competition for them in future years. Owing to the pressure to sell calves, prices dropped as much as \$3 to \$4 a hundredweight at Kansas City last week, closing with the bulk at \$9 to \$11.50. Compared with a month ago, calves are as much as \$5 lower.

Prime Factors in Bear Movement

One commission house said of last week's trade in cattle at Kansas City: "Liberal receipts and a stringent money market were the two prime factors in a bear movement on all classes of cattle." This is typical of the comment heard on the market. Packers had depressed heavy steers most earlier this year, but last week they marked light weights down more rapidly than any other class, breaking them 50 cents to \$1. Heavy steers lost about \$1. A string of 1,400-pound steers from Kansas brought \$13.10, less than the prices paid for feeding steers last fall. Light weight yearlings closed with tops around \$13.50. Butcher cattle declined 50 cents, with cows mostly at \$8 to \$10. Bulls sold between \$7 and \$9.25. Stocker and feeder cattle were about 50 cents lower, with stockers of the best class at \$9.50 to \$10.50, fair grades around \$8 to \$9 and feeders at \$8.75 to \$12. Stock cows ruled between \$7 and \$8. The stocker and feeder trade was slow, with prices still too high as compared with the fat cattle market.

Sheep Trade is Erratic

Highly erratic conditions mark the trade in sheep and lambs, with prices tending downward. After starting with a break of \$1 last week, lambs closed 25 to 75 cents higher. Sheep held steady. Texas sent a large number of grass-fat sheep, helping to break prices. Arizona sent the first spring lambs of the season, getting \$19 for them. Clipped lambs are quoted at \$17 to \$17.50; ewes, fat and clipped, are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.50. Wool held steady, but money markets restricted activity.

While railroad shipping conditions improved, the market was still affected by the strike of switchmen. The outbound movement at Kansas City was affected more than the shipments to the yards.

Watch the Suckling Sow

The suckling sow labors under a much heavier load than any other farm animal in rearing her young and it requires good feeding and good management to keep her in condition during this period, according to John M. Evvard of the Iowa Agriculture Experiment station.

A sow with an average litter of pigs will sacrifice one-third of her live weight for the nourishment of her litter during the first month, while a cow during the same time will only give over about five per cent. This shows that the sow must be fed very carefully during the early part of the nursing period.

One method to help the sow is to get the pigs to eat a little dry feed. The pigs make more economical gains when permitted to balance a ration by getting some ground feed from a creep. A pound of feed fed to the pigs returns more value than if it was fed to the sow first and then converted to milk for the pigs.

A little skim milk or whole milk and some white wheat middlings will make a good feed. Brown middlings contain too much fiber and the young pigs are not prepared to handle this fiber content. Oatmeal is an excellent feed as it makes an excellent slop and encourages growth.

"In getting the sow on feed it is well to make haste slowly," advises Mr. Evvard. "Watch both sow and pigs slowly. If the pigs scour hold up and go easy. We like to have the sow on a liberal feed the first week, but using 10 days or two weeks before a full feed. After the sow is taking full feed the self feeders have proved very desirable. Corn and tankage are the best feeds and a little corn oil cake added to the tankage is advantageous."

Strong Demand for Horses

Demand is strong for all kinds of horses on the Chicago market, but the preference is much in favor of drafters standing 16 hands and 3 inches or more in height, weighing 1700 pounds or more. Prices range from \$275 to \$450. Frank H. Sweet of Sweet & Piper at the Kansas City Horse Market, reports that the demand for heavy draft horses and mules has been greater and the prices paid, higher, during the last two months, than any time in history. Buyers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, state that the heavy storms in the East this winter, which tied up all but horse traffic, have influenced transportation users to increase their number of teams, when adding to motive power. Another contributing element is the rise in the prices of gasoline, from 9½ cents in 1915 to 28 cents at the close of March, 1920.

Mr. Sweet, in commenting on this, says, "For two or three years past, we haven't had much demand from the Eastern states for draft horses, but in the last two weeks they have been coming in strong. The preference is given to horses 16 hands and 2 inches in height or more and weighing 1700 pounds, sound, mature and of good draft type."

Horses and mules are selling easily and at top-notch prices on the East St. Louis market. The demand is greater than ever before in history, and prevailing prices higher. Mr. Searcy of the Campbell & Reid Horse company, says that this is not a temporary inflation, but has been coming steadily and surely for the past 90 days. The buyers from the Eastern cities, particularly those from the North Atlantic seaboard, desire draft horses for city work, and are paying from \$275 to \$350 for all they can get.

Grades or Purebreds

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

The farmer who attempts to grade up his cattle from a common foundation has a long road to travel. The every successive cross of purebred sires shows a forward stride, even so, it is a long road. From the time the first purebred sire is used until his daughters are of producing age is three years, or a trifle more, and these are only half bloods. Another cross is introduced and three years more are required before the three quarter bred heifers are of producing age and 10 years have passed by the time the heifers of the third cross are produc-

ing. How much more profitable it would be if the farmer began with purebred heifers, not necessarily similar numbers, but with a few obtained at a moderate price of prices. The accumulation of profits during a period of 10 years is so overwhelmingly in favor of the purebreds that there is no room for argument.

In most cases it would be desirable to put in from two to six dozen purebred females of whatever class the farmer feels that he can afford; then retain the female increase, disposing of the bulls, either for breeding purposes or as steers, whichever seemed to be the appropriate thing to do, and gradually sell off the grades as the purebreds increased in numbers. This would result in a purebred herd obtained for the cost of keep and the interest on the original investment. There is no more practicable plan for a farmer to become possessed of a herd of purebred cattle than this. There are numerous instances where this has been done and the results have been of an encouraging nature.

What every man, who occupies a farm and grows livestock, must recognize is this, that we have long since

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Gilts bred to farrow in May and June. Also a few outstanding boars, a few yearlings and fall boars. Everything priced to sell.

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Big Type Poland Chinas

Good Growthy weanling pigs at \$15.00 each sired by the following boars: Seward, Buster, Daylight Joe and Orange Lad. Will sell trials not related. Pedigrees furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have nothing for sale at present except some good fall pigs, but will have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale soon.

FRANK L. DOWNE, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Baby Pigs For Sale

Baby pigs from A. J. Swingle's herd of big type, heavy boned, prolific Poland China hogs. Write for description and prices.

A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Poland

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very best of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immuned; priced to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

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Full values offered in a choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. They weighed up to 200 pounds on March 15th. Write us for description and price.

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REAL POLANDS AT FARMER'S PRICES

Choice gilts of Big Bob Wonder and Big Timm breeding bred to Hillcrest Orange Model by the \$10,000 Orange Model. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Sheridan's Big Bob Wonder. Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at right prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carneiro, Kan.

FALL PIGS FOR SALE

Have a few fall boars to sell. They are sired by a son of Big Bob Wonder and out of Big Timm sows. They are real good stretchy fellows and will make large hogs at maturity.

JAMES ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Ross & Vincent's Poland Chinas

Gilts and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few bred sows. Herd sires are Sterling Buster and Sterling Timm, two of the breed's best boars in Kansas. The hogs we are offering are good both in individuality and in breeding and are priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KAN.

BEAVERS BIG BONED BOARS

Good stretchy Poland China fall boars, full brothers to the first and reserve champion sow at the 1919 state fair. Sired by Kansas Giant; others sired by Big Bob Standard by Bob Wonder.

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One extra good fall boar sired by Hadley's Defender, weight about 200 pounds. Also spring pigs sired by Wonder Bob, grand sire Caldwell's Big Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

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Poland and Duroc boars. Poland out of Look's Glantess and others by Jumbo Price; Durocs sired by Victory's High Orion; all cholera immuned; priced reasonable.

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6 Registered Poland China Sows

Will farrow Aug. 22. One Poland China herd boar, two years old, sired by Caldwell's Big Bob.

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For sale—2 fall boars, nice ones; one by the 1204 lb. Big Sensation. GEO. M. LONG, ST. JOHN, KAN.

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Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.
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Spring boars; registered and immuned; Orion, Illustrator and Colonel bloodlines. Glits and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Big type fall boars, Pathfinder and Sensation breeding. Classy boars for the breeder and farmer.
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August boars and glits, immuned; weanling pigs (8 to 10 weeks old) after May 1st, registered at \$15 up. Pathfinder's Orion Col., Sensation and other big type strains. Satisfaction or your money back.
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Glits Practically All Sold

but we have a few good fall boars sired by Unecda High Orion our Grand Champion boar. We are practicing these to sell. We also have one yearling by the same boar that is going to make a real herd boar. We will sell him worth the money.
ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS

Big stretchy fellows ready for immediate use. Sired by Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion, Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Immuned. Priced to sell.
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A topy bunch of fall glits and boars ready for service, sired by Unecda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

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For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immuned \$50 to \$100. Rippling good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

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Ready for spring service. Also baby boars for May delivery. Reasonable prices. Circular free. Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

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Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Satisfaction or your money back.
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Boar pigs from large sow and Orion Defender, \$18. Weight 750 pounds. JESSE KNOPP, Chapman, Kan.

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Please discontinue my ad with this week's issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I am sold out and with inquiries still pouring in, I should say it pays to advertise in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Please send statement for the last issues and I will send payment.—Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs.

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I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.
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For sale. 4 fall boars, well grown and ready to use; priced for quick sale \$50 to \$65. First check gets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; 50 spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin. Write at once. CLAUDE B. THOMPSON, HUME, MO.

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Glits bred for May and June pigs and a few more fall boars sired by Prince Tip Top. Glits \$75; boars \$50, \$60 and \$75. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

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Choice September and October boars for sale ready for service. A few glits bred or open.
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20 extra good boars (the tops from 200 fall pigs) registered, double treated, ready for service, priced right. Farm just out of town on the Southwest Trail.
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A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
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Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Greenmiller.
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Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
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RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
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passed the time when inferior livestock may be grown with a profit, and that life is too short to attempt to grade up from a common foundation to the level that satisfactorily meets the conditions.

We never will have too many purebred livestock in this country nor will we ever see the time that all of our purebreds will represent the desired plane of excellence. There is a difference in purebred standards just as there is a difference in the merit of grades and the better standards invariably yield a better return.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association has appropriated, for prizes of all classes, for the year 1920, \$150,000. This amount is approximately 50 per cent greater than that appropriated for 1919, which was very much in excess of any amount ever previously set aside for Shorthorn prizes.

As much of this is appropriated on the basis of \$1 paid by the Shorthorn association and \$2 by the fair or show association, and a large percentage on a fifty-fifty basis, it will be seen at once that the total amount which will be offered for Shorthorn prizes throughout the United States will probably be more than \$300,000 for the current year.

Nothing like this amount ever has been offered for prizes by any other breed association.

In working out these appropriations for prizes, the Shorthorn association included, approximately, 400 county fairs throughout the country and the various district, state, inter-state, national and international fairs and shows. But more than this, state association sales holding shows in connection have been included, as have boys' and girls' clubs, calf clubs, cow and calf clubs, and steer clubs. The purpose is to get as near to the grass roots as possible and to encourage everyone who is interested in Shorthorns to produce better representatives of the breed and compete with others who are undertaking to do the same thing.

One of the most important features is the appropriation set aside for Shorthorn steers in the various shows, an amount that should encourage many breeders of Shorthorns to grow more good steers and enter these steer contests.

Every breeder who has in mind making entries for the coming shows of the season should advise the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, Chicago, and obtain the printed classifications, embodying the entire appropriations. Fair secretaries, also, desiring to avail themselves of a portion of this appropriation, should make application to this Association.

Angoras Clear Brush Land

The success which has attended the raising of Angora goats in the rugged Ozark country of Southwestern Missouri has suggested to specialists of

the United States Department of Agriculture that it might be equally profitable to place such herds on many other wild tracts, particularly those which have been cut over, because these goats are proving of great help in clearing away underbrush. While growing mohair and producing kids, the Angoras in the Ozarks are also trimming down the brush, manuring the hills and preparing the way for grass, cattle and sheep.

Some owners of brush lands, wishing to invest in goats, have paid goat owners from 50 to 75 cents an animal a season to clear the land for them. Thus the herd owners, by rearing out their goats, have received good returns for their browsing instead of having to pay feed bills.

In addition to the rental income good Angora nannies, when properly cared for, are returning an average of 3 to 3½ pounds of mohair and are bearing a goodly number of kids. Well bred, thrifty wethers, bucks, and young goats are keeping the average of mohair clip up to about 3½ pounds. With mohair selling from 50 to 75 cents a pound and kids valued at \$3 to \$4 a head, each rented nannie returns from \$5 to \$7 a year, gross.

According to reports secured by a representative of the Missouri State Agricultural college, the number of Angoras required to clear an acre of land varies from two to five depending on the density and size of the brush. Two years of constant browsing with this number of goats results in absolute destruction of practically all underbrush. In some cases the animals have suffered from continuous browsing in dense undergrowth for too long a period and some goat men are finding it advisable to provide a better range where their animals can feed part of the time.

Shorthorn Applications

During the first three months of 1920 about 60,000 applications for pedigree registration were received at the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. Naturally, the number during these months was greatly increased by those desiring to get in before the new increased rate went into effect.

It is significant, however, that the number of applications received during the first three months of 1920 is approximately half of the total number for the previous year, itself a record year. On account of this great increase of business and the difficulty in obtaining competent help, the management of the association requests a little patience on the part of the Shorthorn people until the present congested condition has been taken care of.

There is an encouraging interest in Kansas in dairying.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

FOR BUYERS: When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

FOR SELLERS: Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

To be sure of starting or stopping your advertisement with any certain issue, have your instructions reach us ten days before the date of that issue.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR
OFFICE AND TERRITORY MANAGERS:

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J. T. Hunter, Southern Kansas, and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
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Glen Putman, Iowa, 2808 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.

More Draft Horses Needed

There is but one cloud on the horizon for the man who is breeding heavy draft horses. The demand is good; prices are high for the better quality big ones; it is being proved every day that trucks and tractors are replacing very few horses economically for the short haul or on the small farm. Yet the one dark cloud persists. This menace to the horse business is a future scarcity of good, big drafters.

Only thru a scarcity which will cause exceedingly high prices can motor power permanently take and hold the city and country work to which horses are best adapted. The united motor interests seem to be as well aware of this fact as the ununited horse interests are blind to it. Breeding has been cut down during the years of the war until today there is an acute shortage of young heavy drafters. This spring the indications have been that breeding would be more general, but along comes an ordinance introduced in Denver, and flashed to all parts of the country for publication, which may dissuade many farmers from breeding. This ordinance was, that after a given date, all horses should be barred from the streets within the corporate limits of Denver. The ordinance did not pass but the news of it was carried to all parts of the United States just at the time when farmers were contemplating breeding, and its mission as a hindrance to the more general breeding of draft horses this spring has been accomplished.

Every farmer should have the data which has been gathered by the Horse Association of America concerning the relative cost and efficiency of horse and motor power. This data, which gives actual costs, and examples which are down to the minute, shows the attitude of the city users of motive power toward horse and motor driven vehicles. This data is free to all who will apply to Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Horse Association of America, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill. Stallion men will be given copies enough for the mare owners of their communities if they make the request at this time.

Are you planning to mow the pasture weeds?

Public Sales of Livestock

- Angus Cattle.**
Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.
Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
May 30—Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Ft. Scott, Kan. W. E. Buell, Mgr., Nixa, Kan.
May 31—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan. C. W. McCampbell, Sec. Mgr.
May 29—W. Preston, Donald, Clio, Iowa.
June 1—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
June 1—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane.
June 1—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 1—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 16—Boys Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.
Robt. E. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 1—Shorthorn Ass'n. sale. O. A. Hoffman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs.**
Aug. 26—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs.**
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
- Chester White Hogs.**
Oct. 15—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.
- Hampshire Hogs.**
Aug. 1—Kansas Hampshire Breeders Ass'n. Sale, Topeka, Kan.
- Percheron Horses.**
May 15—L. C. Lauterbach, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Sale Reports

The Jersey cattle sold by D. T. McCarty at Hannibal, Mo., made an average of about \$327. Cowslip's Golden Loh, a six-year-old cow milking about fifty pounds, topped the sale at \$950. Western King Jennie was one of the bargains of the sale at \$540. The prices ranged as low as \$140, which price was received for Oxford Beau's Twinkle, a heifer calf dropped February 3, 1920.

A. B. Campbell's Shorthorn Sale.
6 cows and heifers average.....\$445
1 bull average.....406
1 head average.....438

A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla., a veteran breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, held his annual sale May 5. It was the first time in several years that Mr. Campbell had a sale that the day was pleasant. The group of people present, a goodly number of which were buyers, was good testimony of the popularity of Mr. Campbell's Shorthorns. The cattle were all in good flesh showing good individuality and the popular prices were well represented in the sale offering. It was a good sale. Princess Maid by Cruickshank Orange Blossom by True Cumberland and out of Princess Anita, topped the sale at \$1,100, going to W. C.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at this time. Write for particulars. F. J. Searle, Okaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 19 cows with an average of 22.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$160 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS—Bull calf, born Nov. 10, 1919, 15-16 white, straight individual. Sire, Johanna McKinley Ormsby Burke, 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segs. Dam, a splendid daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde and out of a 23.35-lb. cow. First check for \$150 takes him.

CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING DONALD, 30-lb. bull, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 26-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—Well bred bull calf, three months old. This calf is a fine straight individual, nicely marked.

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

SPRING BARGAINS

Young A. R. O. cows, some fresh milking 50 to 85 lbs. One from 44-lb. bull Johanna McKinley Segs (dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers). Herd is free for 4 years. Cows good condition, mostly white, very typy. Write Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korndyke Akkrummer Ormsby 31.11 lb. 7 day record. Has full sister with 29.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

1 offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 3 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Great Bargain

A 30 pound bull, 15 months old, grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Good individual, more white than black; from a 30 pound 6-year-old dam; price \$400.

LOUIS C. ROHLFING, LAWRENCE, KAN.

20 HEAD

of 15-16 high-grade Holstein heifers. All have registered sires and dams that have records from five gals. to 80 pounds of milk per day. Beautifully marked and great prospects. Priced worth the money.

F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS

Have a large number of heifers ranging from a few days old, to spring two-year-olds and young cows; also a few choice Guernsey and Shorthorn calves. Write ED. HOWEY, SOUTH SAINT PAUL, MINN.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write

Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32 lbs pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.

Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL

22 months old; priced \$100.

Henry S. Voth, R. 2, Goessel, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE

Choice registered Jersey bull, Golden Jolly strain, guaranteed free from contagious abortion, tuberculin tested, age six years. Would exchange for Jersey heifers.

R. R. WILSON, PARSONS, KANSAS

FIRE SALE OF JERSEYS

Account of total loss by fire, of barns, feed and equipment, we are overcrowded and offer for quick sale, a foundation herd of 6 cows and 2 heifers, all registered, splendid breeding and bred to the best bull in the West. Hillcraft Farms, M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, fine breeding.

A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KANSAS

Advertisers in this department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

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HARRY MOLLHAGEN,

Vice-Pres.

Bushton, Kan.

MARK ABILDGAARD

Sec'y-Treas.

Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr.

Herrington, Kan.

THE LYON COUNTY PURE-BRED

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSO.

offers for sale a number of splendid bull calves out of A. R. O. dams and bulls. Priced to sell. Address: COUNTY FARM AGENT, EMPORIA, KANSAS

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes, E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KAN.

Geo. L. Allgire, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For Sale—3 heavy grade springers; 1 young heavy milker, fresh, registered.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamiltona-Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 36.40 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application.

S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale, \$200.

FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE,

Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five records to average over 34 lbs. Today this cow is individually by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. COLLINS FARM CO., SABBETHA, KAN.

HAMM HOLSTEINS

We always have something to sell. Just now some splendid young bulls, dams have milked 84 to 91 lbs. per day. Our young sire Gerben Ormsby Lad, a real bull. J. W. HAMM, Humboldt, Kan.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-82.62 for dam and sire's dam.

H. B. COWLES, 808 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lillae Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

SPECIAL—An 11-month-old grandson of the famous 37-lb. century sire King Segis Pontiac. An extra fine individual nearly white and ready for light service.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Albechar Holstein Farm

For Sale: A few good purebred heifers, mostly bred to our great herd sire, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herrington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. O. cows and 30-pound bull.

Registered HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production.

B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows, GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

Sir Auggie Korndyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams av. nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision. Chas. P. High, Derby, Kan.

Two Choice A. R. O. Heifers for Sale

due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire.

FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

Great Sale of Registered and High Grade Holstein Friesian Cattle at Cherry's Holstein Farm, Pleasanton, Kan., Monday, May 24

30 head of purebred cows and heifers selected from the best herds in the West. 30 head of high grade cows and heifers, two to six years old. Cows milking as high as 60 pounds per day. If you want good ones come to this sale. Don't forget the date. There is good train service in and out of Pleasanton and good hotel accommodations. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock. THE CHERRY HOLSTEIN CO., PLEASANTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry.

Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Nemaha Valley Stock Farm

Registered Holstein-Friesians. One of the first government accredited herds in Kansas and one of the largest in the list. Young bulls for sale by Pontiac Beauty de Kol Segis 139642. His dam, as a 3 year old, made nearly 29 lbs. in 7 days and 114.63 lbs. butter and 287.9 lbs. milk in one month. His grand-sires are King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. Address H. D. Burger, Proprietor, Seneca, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES

Extra choice, high-grade, beautifully marked calves, either sex. Write us for prices.

W. C. KENYON & SONS,

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 83, Elgin, Ill.

Western Holstein Farm

are breeders of the correct thing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Young bulls of superior breeding for sale. Write for circular.

HALL BROS., PROPS,

Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

Holstein Heifers

10 high grade Holstein heifers bred to freshen in May and later. Extra quality.

HENRY SPEER, OLATHE, KANSAS

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Paid in milk for Purebred Holsteins

The Reveille, Bellingham, Wash., reports that the Pacific Condensary Co., sells high-grade Holsteins to the ranchers at cost, taking payment in milk.

The company needs more milk and by introducing Holsteins expects to make dairying a profitable industry, thus increasing the acreage in dairy farms as well as the milk output per average cow. Just another instance of the standing of Holsteins among business men.

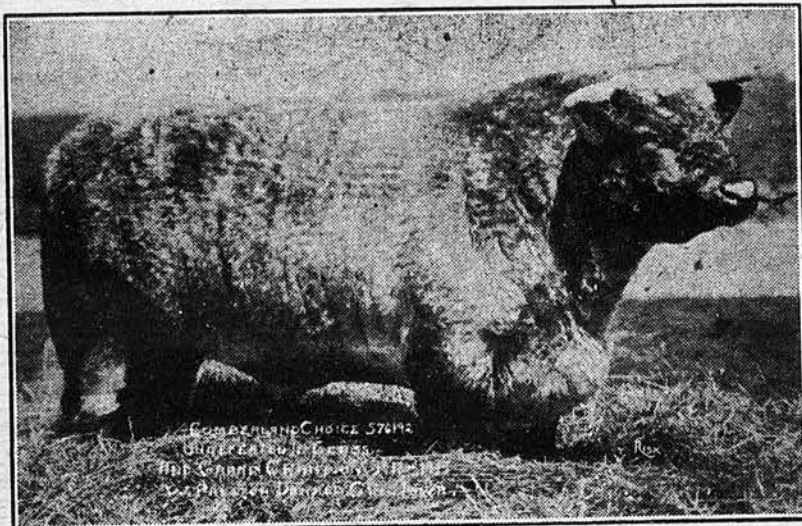
Send for free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

The Holstein-Friesian Association

202 Hudson Street
Burlington, Vermont

CARE IN BUILDING

as typified by the choosing of choice foundation females, and the selection (for chief herd sire) of



The Grand Champion Bull, Cumberland Choice—accounts largely for the high point in public esteem now held by the—

Preston Donald Shorthorns

and is one of the impelling motives which brings to Mr. Donald's farm those breeders, farmers and beginners who likewise believe in careful building. Mr. Donald's

Annual Draft Sale

Clio, Ia., on May 29

will be preeminently an opportunity to buy Select Shorthorn Building Material and if there ever was a time when it pays to "get 'em just a little better" it is now. It pays best in building one's own herd and it makes a pile of difference, in attracting the attention and business of other herd builders. This is an All Good Offering—but good as it is the presence of so many females nursing or carrying calves by Cumberland Choice constitutes a real feature. Send at once for catalog of the 50 SUPERIOR LOTS TO BE SOLD; a catalog giving complete pedigree and description of each and actual photographs of several. It is a book you will want to study, so send for it at once, mentioning this paper and addressing

W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa

The Interstate Shorthorn Breeders Association

will sell at

Fort Scott, Kansas, Thursday, May 20

40 HEAD OF CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

Strong in the Blood of White Hall Sultan and Choice Goods. 28 bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Good individuals. In good flesh; big, husky, useful bulls. Several are richly bred.

A FEW EXTRA GOOD DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED BULLS.

12 good females from 1 to 3 yrs. old. Good foundation stock. Carrying a number of choice Scotch tops. Some nearly pure Scotch.

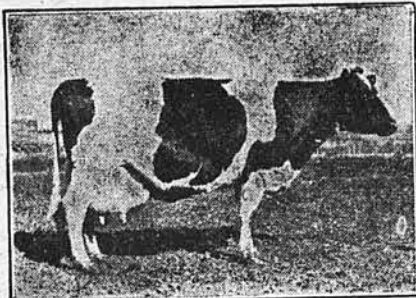
For Catalogs Address Either

W. E. Buell, Sales Mgr., Xenia, Kansas or E. H. Westfall, Sec'y, Richards, Missouri

Col. H. L. Burgess and others, Auctioneers. S. T. Morse, Fieldman.

HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

At 12:30 at Prairie View Farm, 5 1-2 miles southeast of GRIDLEY, KAN., THURSDAY, MAY 27



Can't get help and can't handle them alone so must close out 35 head of Holsteins at auction.

4 registered cows and heifers. 20 high grade, heavy producing cows, 14 milking now, the balance heavy springers. These cows are young, good sized and in good flesh. Never an abortion in the herd. If you want milk and want it now, here's your chance. 7 extra good high grade heifer calves. My herd bull, Kadoma Lincoln 51775, a grandson of the famous Katy Gerben, a sure breeder, a proven sire, and has a splendid disposition. A purebred, 3/4 white, bull calf sired by a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam a very promising heifer to be tested this month and a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac. He's a dandy.

Write at once for catalog. Free transportation to farm from Gridley hotel. We'll meet train at Virgil by appointment. This ad will not appear again. Mark the date on your calendar and come.

H. W. MUDGE, OWNER, GRIDLEY, (COFFEY CO.) KANSAS

Wood & Crouch, Auctioneers.

Geary, Geary, Okla. Below is a few of the sales:

Lot No.		
1—	Gordon Jones, Ardmore, Okla.	\$ 150
2—	H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.	500
3—	L. G. Meigs, El Reno, Okla.	750
4—	H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.	610
5—	Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.	560
10—	W. C. Geary, Geary, Okla.	1,100
12—	Harry Blake, Duncan, Okla.	525
15—	Miss Pearl Geary, Geary, Okla.	790
20—	Miss Pearl Geary, Geary, Okla.	510
25—	L. G. Meigs, El Reno, Okla.	525
30—	Otis Car, Calumet, Okla.	550
34—	E. L. Sessions, Hinton, Okla.	600

25 Head Registered Jerseys Average \$160.00.

The Cedar Crest Farm Jersey sale at Independence, Missouri, Monday April 26 resulted in the disposal of 75 head of registered Jersey cows and heifer calves, several not six months old at an average that was very satisfactory to Mr. Barr. The offering was in fair sale condition, and while nothing sold high the averages were very fair and yet low enough to permit of liberal investment by farmers and dairy men. Mr. A. W. Poundstone of Oronogo, Missouri bought several head of heifers and also topped the sale at \$395 for cow No. 3 in catalog. Following is representative list of sales:

Lot		
3	A. W. Poundstone, Oronogo, Mo.	\$395
4	R. C. Shields, Brookfield, Mo.	170
5	A. W. Poundstone, Oronogo, Mo.	150
6	J. E. Fields, Independence, Mo.	140
10	Martin Lentz, Independence, Mo.	200
12	W. A. Grable, Independence, Mo.	165
14	O. Thompson, Jasper, Mo.	205
15	O. W. Duval, Waverly, Mo.	185
16	Rush, L. Elset, Rosedale, Mo.	255
18	Rush, L. Elset, Brookfield, Mo.	155
17	R. C. Shields, Brookfield, Mo.	150
21	P. C. Carr, Lamar, Mo.	100

Kansas State Angus Association Sale.

Forty-three Angus bulls were sold in the Kansas Angus association bull sale at the Topeka fair grounds, May 4, at an average of \$112. In the absence of enough buyers of bulls for immediate service, the younger animals offered and those lacking in finish or quality were taken by breeders present at speculative prices. A bull show was held preceding the sale, judged by E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Ia., field representative of the American Aberdeen Angus association. The first prize in the class calved before September 1, 1918, went to E. T. Denton & Sons, Denton, Kan. This bull topped the sale, going to Johnson Workman of Russell, Kan., at \$400. In the junior class the first prize went to Denton & Sons also. Three cows with calves at foot sold the top being a cow consigned by the Kansas State Agricultural college and sold to Nels Smith, Jr., Farlington, Kan. A banquet was held at the Chamber of Commerce the evening preceding the sale. E. L. Barrier of Eureka, member of the state board of administration, was toastmaster. The principal speaker was Mr. Davis. Other speakers were J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner, C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, T. J. Anderson, president of the Kansas Angus breeders association, and Johnson Workman, secretary. A list of representative sales follows:

Lot No.		
4	Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.	\$150
6	Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.	400
7	A. R. Antenen, Bazine, Kan.	140
7 1/2	Workman, Russell, Kan.	180
9	Jacob Schweizer and Son, Turon, Kan.	175
12	G. C. Tompkins, Herington, Kan.	160
18	Workman, Russell, Kan.	155
20	Workman, Russell, Kan.	150
23	J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan.	230
25	A. J. Shuler, Chapman, Kan.	240
26	J. Shideman, Elson, Kan.	130
33	Nels Smith, Jr., Farlington, Kan.	60
36	Kreibill Bros., Moundridge, Kan.	150
37	Frank Zimmerman, Russell, Kan.	150
38	Antenen, Bazine, Kan.	80
42	Herbert Droge, DuBois, Neb.	125
46	Zimmerman, Russell, Kan.	155
47	Workman, Russell, Kan.	140
48	Droge, DuBois, Neb.	130
50	Workman, Russell, Kan.	100
51	Workman, Russell, Kan.	100
52	Workman, Russell, Kan.	100
60	Droge, DuBois, Neb.	175
65	Herbert Droge, DuBois, Neb.	180
66	Nels Smith, Jr., Farlington, Kan.	220
67	Nels Smith, Jr., Farlington, Kan.	360

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

The Kansas Hampshire Breeders' Association claim August 25 for their association sale at Topeka. The association sale this year will be bigger and better than ever and the offering as a whole will be of a class to merit the attention of best breeders. This does not mean that it will not be a sale for the average farmer or the new beginner. There will be a few hogs of the plainer sort for farmers who desire that kind while no sale can offer animals too good for the man who is founding a new herd. George W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kan., is manager of the sale and can give you any further information desired.—Advertisement.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., are consigning to the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale, Manhattan, Kan., May 26, Auburn Dale 569935 by Maxwilton Rose-dale and out of the great cow that produced the bulls that topped the last two American Royal sales. This bull is considered by many the greatest bull that will be sold at auction this season. He is in the prime of his usefulness and combines great scale with splendid quality. He is being sold because of the fact that the herd maintained by these well-known breeders of high quality Shorthorns is too small to afford two herd bulls and the fact that a string of heifers by Auburn Dale is now ready to breed. It is an opportunity to secure a great bull that should be looked into by breeders needing this kind of a bull. He is going in the sale in splendid breeding form, ready for hard service and is sold fully guaranteed by this well-known Shorthorn firm. They also consign one cow, two years old, a beautiful roan and sired by Village Knight and out of a Barmpton Knight dam. Get the catalog and look up this bull opportunity.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Leavenworth Holsteins

This is the last call for Leavenworth county's big three-day Holstein-Friesian sale at Leavenworth next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 11, 12 and 13. In his big sale 270 head will be sold. On the 11th, 120 head of high-grade cows and heifers will be sold. There will be around 75 cows that are fresh in this lot. They are the surplus of several dairy farms that

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

Shorthorn Dispersal

(Private Sale)

Herd Established 20 years. 85 young cows with calves at foot. 55 two year old heifers sold open. 15 heifer calves. 75 young cows to calve in May and June.

20 coming two year old bulls. 15 coming yearling bulls. Everything in excellent breeding condition. Sold in lots to suit purchaser.

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays City, Kansas

Tomson Shorthorns May 26

We will consign 2 bulls and 8 females to the Association sale at Manhattan. They are all standing individuals of straight Scotch breeding. The fact that they are up to the Tomson standard is a guarantee of their character and individual value. Look them up as the best cattle are always the best bargains in a sale.

TOMSON BROS.,

Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas

More Scotch Breeding

We offer two bulls, 14 and 16 months old, and a few females. The opportunity to secure a proven herd bull that is right every way you take him. Write for further particulars.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

WM. WALES & YOUNG, May 26

In the Kansas Shorthorn Assn. sale at Manhattan, Kan., on the above date we will consign our herd bull, Auburn Dale 569935. Also a splendid two-year-old roan cow by Village Knight.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Cedar Heights Specials

Two pure Scotch bulls, 20 and 22 months old. Some very choice young cows with calves at foot and bred back. Address, HARRY T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

FOR SALE

A nice bunch of Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 20 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. Hill Bros., Smith Center, Smith Co., Kansas

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

FOR SALE

10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls 8 to 12 months old at reasonable prices. H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

FOR SALE: 10 Shorthorn bulls; 7 to 12 months old. Prices \$100 to \$150. W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming over; 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 selected females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

SHEEP AND GOATS

Registered Shropshires

Sixty ewes, two bucks and forty lambs, bargain; come and see them. G. BLANKE, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

200 EWES AND LAMBS

120 mixed ewes, shorn; aged mostly 2 to 4 and 50 February lambs, \$10 per head. W. J. ROBINSON, VIOLA, KANSAS

HIGH GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, bred open or lambs at side. Herd sires are registered. E. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK
Percherons—Belgians—Shires
 Fair prize-winning stallions and mares for sale. Also extra heavy draft mares. Write today.
 E. W. DALES, EUREKA, KANSAS

JACKS, 7 JENNETS
 Owned by Barr's Bryan, a prize winner and champion. Most of the Jennets by Kansas Chief. Write today.
 E. W. DALES, EUREKA, KANSAS

OUR JACKS AND JENNETS
 Catalog for our recent sale were sold. We will have a good line of ready-made jacks and bred jennets at prices to suit.
 T. H. HANMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KAN.

For Sale or Trade
 Black Spanish jacks; one Jennet. My stallion and cutting business. Andrew Ford, Linwood, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer Now

12 young yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred by character and proper conformation. Unimpaired but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equal to well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Weston, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
 Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
 For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominoe from Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address:
 Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan. (Pottawatomie county)

100 Head Range Bulls
 50 Hereford bulls 15 to 24 months old. 50 Shorthorn bulls 14 to 24 months old. Well grown; ready to use. A few choice females, either breed, or for quick sale.
 W. F. SIPES, Johnson Co. Leeton, Mo.

50 REGISTERED HEREFORDS
 Bred by Don Balboa 14th 590021, by Don Balboa 263493. For sale—50 cows about half calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers. Five good young bulls, herd header prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Vernon county), KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS
 Bulls—One Anxiety 4-year-old, 13 young, ready for service. Sires, Anxiety and Red breeding. Dams—Repeater, Britter, etc. Five heifers, same breeding. S. E. Langenwalter, Halstead, Kansas

WORKING HEREFORDS
 50 choice coming two-year-old bulls. 50 young yearling bulls. 20 yearling heifers. Just right for calf clubs.
 T. C. COCHRAN & SONS, BREEDERS, Hays City, Kansas

Hereford Bulls
 Even registered yearlings for sale. Beau Schick and Beau Blanchard breeding.
 OTTO OLSEN, HORTON, KANSAS.

Anxiety Herefords
 Bulls 15 to 30 months old. 20 heifers, 10 months old. Anxiety-Disturber breeding.
 J. DEANE, Breeder, HAYS CITY, KAN.

Registered Hereford Bulls
 A nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

MARTIN'S ANGUS
 20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.
 J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Special Angus Offering
 Bred young cows bred to show bulls. Three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling bulls. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few year-olds.
 SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

VERGREEN STOCK FARM
 One registered Angus bulls from 10 to 25 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices.
 L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN.

STOCKTON KNIGHT 209141
 Years old, over a ton. Splendid breeder. We have him and four younger bulls from 12 to 24 months old. Write for descriptions and prices.
 Knoff Bros., Luray, Kan. (Russell Co.)

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY BULL Registered; 3 year old.
 IN DIM, R. 3, BOX 6, LA CYGNE, KAN.

are compelled to reduce their herd because they can secure sufficient help. It is a splendid opportunity to secure a splendid Holstein cow. On the 12th and 13th 150 purebreds will be sold. They are extra good and sold guaranteed with a 60-days retest privilege. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion in Leavenworth on the three days mentioned above. Good railroad connections from Lawrence in the morning or every hour from Kansas City on the Interurban. Also good connections by way of Atchison on morning and evening trains. Catalogs will be furnished morning of sale to those who have not already secured them.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER
A New Poland China Herd
 W. M. Sargent & Son, Little River, Kan., started a new herd of Poland Chinas with the purchase of the good gilt Homestead Princess from B. E. McAlister & Sons of Lyons. On April 25, she farrowed nine pigs, of which they saved 8, 7 females and one male. The junior member of the firm is a hustling and energetic club member of Rice county and has all the ear marks of a stayer. Hog men who have seen the litter and who know young Sargent's ability say that if he decides to take out a show herd this fall, some of the older breeders will have reason to sit up and take notice.—Advertisement.

BY O. W. DEVINE
Range Bulls.
 W. F. Sipes, of Leeton, Mo., has on hand 50 head of Hereford bulls ranging from 15 months to 24 months. They are well grown and would do a lot of good out on the range. He has at the head of his herd, a grandson of Beau Mischief and Anxiety 4th breeding. They are a well bred lot and should attract buyers wanting good cattle. Mr. Sipes will also price a few females either cows or heifers, bred or with calves at foot. He can also furnish a car load of Scotch-topped range Shorthorn bulls at very attractive prices. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns That Breed On
 It will be remembered by a number of Shorthorn breeders that the great breeding Shorthorn cow, Emma S. was bred and raised on the C. S. Nevius & Sons farm at Chiles, Kansas. This cow is now owned by H. H. Holmes of Topeka, Kansas. She is the dam of the great show heifer Lady Supreme that won the grand champion honors at all the Western fairs last fall. Emma's Valentine, the grand dam of Lady Supreme is still owned by C. S. Nevius & Sons and is one of the good producing cows on the farm. C. S. Nevius & Sons will hold a sale at the farm June 1 and offer to the public, 40 head of valuable cows and heifers bred to good herd bulls or with calves at side. They are real working cattle, the kind that make money for the purchaser. Cattle sold from the Nevius and Sons' farms always go out and breed on. We know of several herds that have started with seed stock from this herd that have gained a prominent place, both as breeding and show herd. The catalogs are now in print. They are interesting and valuable to farmers and breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Please send for one today and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Chester White Hogs.
 Claud B. Thompson of Hume, Missouri, is one of the younger class of Chester White hog breeders that has made rapid advancement in the past two years. The breeding of the type individual herd sows headed by such a herd boar as Don Tip Top, the great show boar now at the head of Henry Muir's herd at Tonganoxie, Kansas, places this herd among the top herds of the country. Prince Tip Top was the first prize junior yearling boar at the Kansas State Fair last year and is considered by good judges of this breed to be one of the best Chester White hogs in the West and Don Tip Top is his litter brother, a hog that has never been fitted for the show ring. He is from the great show sow Tip Top. This sow was first and champion at nine state fairs and won first and Grand Champion at each. She was shown for three seasons and was only beaten the last year shown by a sow much younger. Mr. Thompson is a booster for the white hog. He has some of the very best. He is now offering for sale, four large fall yearling boars, well grown and ready to use, priced for quick sale at \$50 and \$65. The first check will get choice. They are guaranteed right in every way or money refunded. 50 spring pigs will also be priced in pairs and trios not akin. If you are interested in the old reliable Chester White breed of hogs, please read ad and write Mr. Thompson. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Home of Great Producers
 C. S. Nevius & Sons, the well known Shorthorn breeders of Chiles, Kansas, have announced June 1 for their twelfth annual Shorthorn sale. On this date, they will offer to the public, forty head of Shorthorns consisting of 25 females and five bulls. 20 head are from the best Scotch families, Cherry Blossoms on Orange Blossom foundation; the Marr Emma's; the Wimples; Secret Marsh Violets; Victorias; Pavonias and Lusters. The offering is a useful lot of well bred cattle. They are the best offering ever sold from the Nevius farm and they promise to be one of the best offerings of Shorthorn cattle to be sold in any sale in Kansas. This farm has bred the same families of cattle on this farm for 20 years. They have sold breeding cattle to start herds in fifteen states and they have always gone out and made good in their new homes. Emma S. by Searchlight was bred by C. S. Nevius & Sons. She is the dam of Lady Supreme, the great show heifer that won grand champion at all the leading shows last fall. Emma's Valentine, the dam of Emma S. is still owned by C. S. Nevius & Sons. Emma S. is owned by H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan., and is one of the best producing cows on the farm. The sale lots will mostly be bred to or have calves at foot by Golden Searchlight and Good Valentine by Emma's Valentine by Prince Valentine. The catalogs are now in print and they are full of interesting history of the Nevius Shorthorns. Please send for one today. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON
 E. A. Paddock, Proprietor of Suncrest Farm, Elkhorn, Wis., recently purchased a Holstein bull of exceptional breeding and individuality. He is a son of Iowaia Sir Ole and the first five dams in his pedigree average more than 35 pounds, with his dam a junior two year old.—Advertisement.

GLENWOOD FARMS

12th Annual Shorthorn Sale

40 head of outstanding Shorthorns so bred that they will breed on for their new owners will be sold 1 mile south of

Chiles, Kansas, Tuesday, June 1, 1920

10 cows with calves at foot by Golden Searchlight. 8 young cows bred to Golden Searchlight. 10 2-year-old heifers bred to Brave Sultan. 8 yearling heifers sell open. 4 high class bulls—real herd bull material. 25 are Scotch lots of the leading families. 20 are splendid roans. We bred the \$3,500 Cherry Blossom 6th by Searchlight, the top female in Park E. Salter's 1919 sale, and also Emma S. by Searchlight, the dam of the 1919 champion female, Lady Supreme. This year's offering includes the same blood and such families as Cherry Blossom, Marr Emma, Winifred Maid (Campbell Wimple), Victoria Pavonia, and Lustre. We are getting out our new mailing list. Send your name so you will receive a catalog of this sale.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS, CHILES, KAN.

Chiles is 40 miles southwest of Kansas City on the M. P. Auctioneers: H. L. Burgess, H. O. Rule and H. M. Justice. O. W. Devine represents The Capper Farm Press.



A Group of Shorthorn Cattle on Nevius Farm.

Export Shorthorn Sales

Approximately 130 high class, registered Shorthorns were exported in April from this country to Argentina and Uruguay, the largest shipments ever made to either country. The prospect is that other shipments will follow in the near future. The outlook is encouraging for orders from other South American countries also. It pays to grow Shorthorns.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PERCHERON DISPERSION

A complete dispersion of an outstanding herd of registered Percherons to begin promptly at 12:30 P. M. at

Pretty Prairie, Kan., May 20, 1920

20 mares, stallions and colts. All with good, fashionable pedigrees in addition to their outstanding size and conformation. The bred mares are in foal to the service of Lydus Jr. 140750, one of the really great grandsons of the grand champion Casino whose blood has done so much good for the Percheron of America. A few mares will sell with foal at side and rebred, if possible, to Lydus Jr. The features of the sale include: Godetia (2 yrs.) and Glory (3 yrs.), a very evenly matched team that will mature at 4200 pounds; with a world of bone and quality; and safe with foal. The two great herd sires Brilliant L. 117447 (6 yrs.) and Lydus Jr. (2 yrs.). Every mare of working age broke to harness. Stallions over 2 years old sold with bridles. This is your opportunity to get real foundation material carrying the best blood of the breed and to get it at your own price. Send for the catalog, mentioning this paper, and attend the sale.

E. C. Lauterbach, R. F. D. No. 3, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Passengers will be met at Pretty Prairie on the Santa Fe. J. T. Hunter represents the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



Polled Shorthorns

Some of the Best of the Breed. One of the largest herds. Four herd bulls perhaps not equalled in any one herd in the state. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas

Phone 2803

PROUD MARSHALL X 14590—504053

This is my herd bull for sale. August 1 delivery. 2 Polled Shorthorn bulls, 10 mo. old by him. Also one by Meadow Sultan. 2 Shorthorns, 13 mo. old. Shipping points, Phillipsburg and Stockton. Address T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

Howard Shorthorns May 20

I am consigning 12 good young bulls, mostly Polled, to the Interstate sale at Ft. Scott, Kan., May 20. Look them up if you want a good one. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL
 For sale; dark red; 13 months old. Easter Brothers, Abilene, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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W. B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address 616 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN D. SNYDER HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
 Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

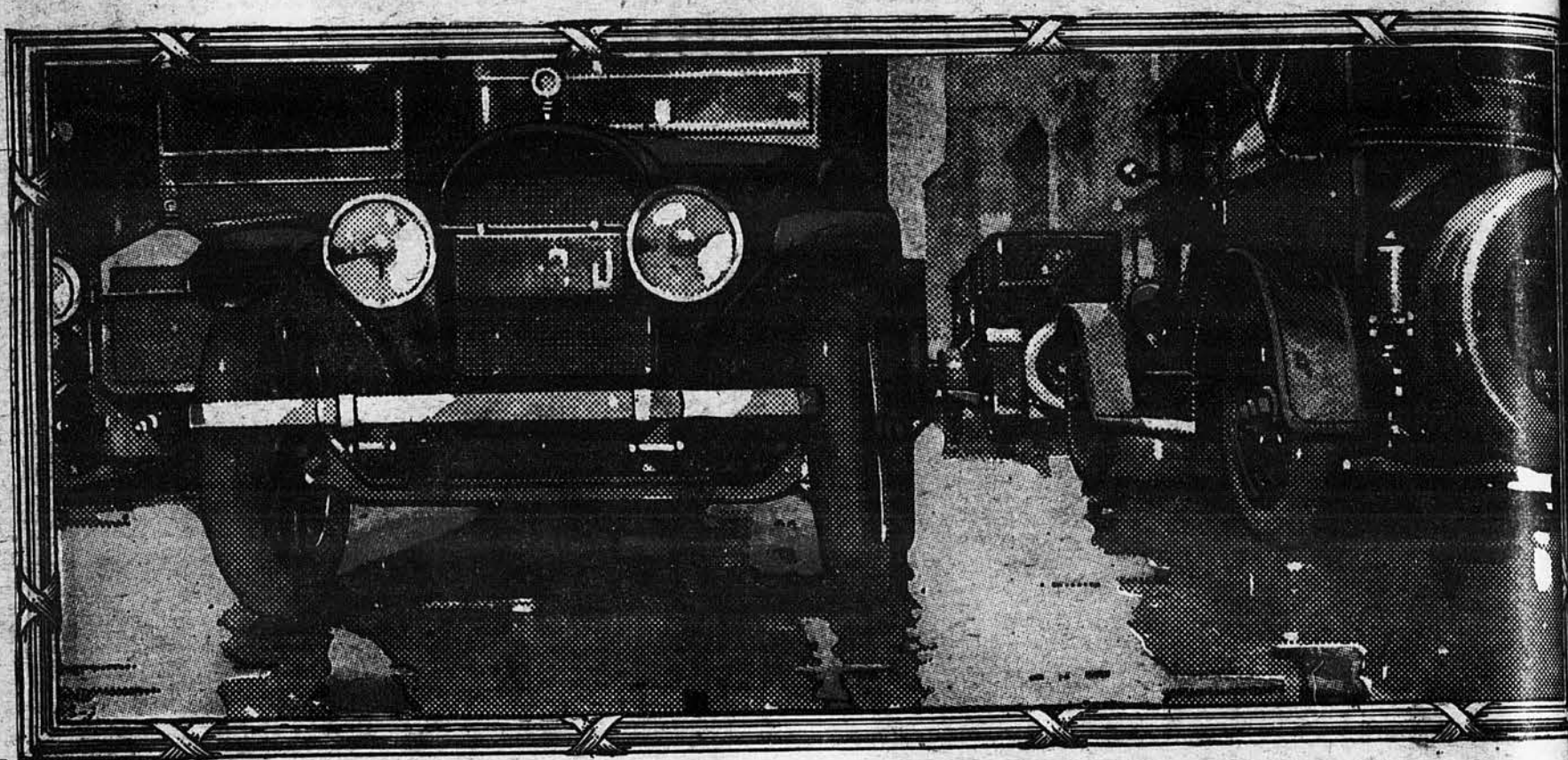
Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
 OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
 My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

You never get more out of your Tire than the Maker put in



STAND on a street corner some day and watch the motor cars go by. Every now and then you will see a motorist with two or three tires strapped on the back of his car, each tire of a different make.

A man afraid of his tires.

* * *

No matter how many precautions a man may take he will never get out of a tire *more* than the maker put into it.

If a tire is built to go a *limited number of miles* there is no reason why it should be expected to go any farther.

When it breaks down before it has gone the limit, there is no reason why an allowance should

The car in the foreground has a wheel out of line.

Few motorists realize that a displacement of only one degree has the same effect on a tire as if it was dragged 92½ feet in every mile.

New tires have been known to be completely stripped of their treads in 100 miles of running under such conditions.

not be made to the buyer.

What intelligent buyers are looking for is *better tires*—not limited-mileage tires or conciliatory allowances.

And they are beginning to look behind tires to the *principles* on which they are built and sold.

* * *

Here is the principle which governs the production and sale of U.S. Tires: Build a tire as good as human skill can build it, and

let *responsibility for quality* exceed every other consideration.

Seek out the new kind of tire dealer—the man who believes in *quality* and *square dealing* who is putting the tire business on as sound a basis as any other retail business in his town.

Back of him stands every source and facility of the United States Rubber Company—the oldest and largest rubber organization in the world.

U.S. Tires are built on a *quality* basis as fast as *quality conditions* will permit—and *no faster*.

And they are guaranteed free from defects in materials and workmanship for the life of the tire—with *no limitation of mileage*.

United States Tires

United States  Rubber Company

Fifty-three
Factories

The oldest and largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches