

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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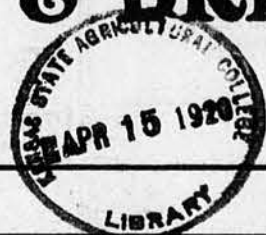
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

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Melons by the Thousands

E. C. Kassebaum of Menoken Has Been Very Successful in the Growing of This Important Truck Crop

By Ray Yarnell

FIVE HUNDRED thousand watermelons, enough to give 2 million persons a good melon feast, have been grown by E. C. Kassebaum of Menoken in the last 22 years, according to his average annual production figures and he is still raising them.

Melon growing is an art with Mr. Kassebaum. It is also an exceedingly profitable profession. Witness his fine nine-room, electric lighted country house, his well built barn, his cement sidewalks and his electrically lighted yard. Melons have put money in the bank for Mr. Kassebaum and have enabled him to lead, on his 40-acre tract, a pleasant, profitable, comfortable and interesting life.

Mr. Kassebaum began growing watermelons in Shawnee county 23 years ago this spring, and he has had from 3 to 12 acres in every year. If the difficulty of obtaining the semi-skilled labor which is necessary in melon growing could be overcome, Mr. Kassebaum would double his acreage.

Labor, however, in this, as in many other lines, is a strictly limiting factor. The truck grower specialist finds it almost impossible to secure the help he must have to operate on an extensive basis. He is willing to pay high wages but he cannot get the men.

The problem of plant disease and insects, is, after all, really a problem of labor, because if help can be obtained the melon grower can combat disease and insects to a large extent. Spraying and powdering the growing plants require much time, and the size of the melon patch is limited by the amount of attention the grower is able to give it. Scarcity of semi-skilled labor in the Kaw Valley is reducing the watermelon acreage despite the fact that there is an almost unlimited market for this product in the large cities of the Mid-West.

Market is Bidding for Production

A solution of this serious labor shortage would automatically solve nearly every other problem the melon grower faces. Today he does not need to worry about his market. It, rather, is eagerly waiting for his production and bidding for a greater acreage.

Mr. Kassebaum likes to talk about melons. He enjoys it. His knowledge is extensive and has been so well assimilated that it has become almost instinctive. He carries in his mind, as well as on his books, all production figures. He has analyzed his expenses so he knows what every phase of the work costs. He readily answers any question you ask about melons, technical or otherwise, and answers it as correctly as if he had referred to his books.

Planting and tilling an acre of watermelons, including the cost of seed, necessitates an outlay of about \$15 cash. Harvesting the crop costs another \$3. This is exclusive of the owner's labor. Seed investment averages about \$7 an acre for 700 melon plants. Preparation of the ground costs about \$3 and an additional \$5 an acre is expended on cultivation. In addition spray and powder, with which to fight disease and insects, must be purchased. This varies with the season and is not an important item from a cost standpoint.

His experience with many varieties of melon seed has convinced Mr. Kassebaum that the three varieties he uses, Tom Watson, Kleckley Sweet and the I-X-L are the best for the professional grower or melon specialist. These varieties produce large melons which are said to be the most profitable to market, selling ordinarily on a weight basis instead of by the dozen.

Proper preparation of the seedbed is important in melon growing. It is the basis on which rests success or failure of the crop to a large extent. Plow early and deep, in the last part of March or early in April. The proper depth is from 6 to 8 inches.

The ground should then be disked and harrowed. Using a lister or a small plow,

SPECIALIZED production in agriculture requires careful thinking and planning. As a rule it is profitable if a farmer can place his products on a good market. There are many encouraging examples of this in Kansas, of which one of the more prominent is the success which E. C. Kassebaum has had in growing watermelons. He has developed this business until it has become a fine art. His success should be of value to other growers who desire to increase their production of this important crop either in small home gardens or on a just commercial scale.

furrows should be laid off every 12 feet and the seedbed is then ready for planting.

Seed should be planted between May 1 and 10. The seed should be placed 9 feet apart in the furrow and from 2 to 3 inches below the surface. The ridges should soon after be dragged down until the field is nearly as level as it was before plowing began.

The size of the melon crop will depend on the cultivation the plants receive. The patch should be cultivated once a week whether it rains or not. Mr. Kassebaum uses either a disk or a corn cultivator. He seeks to keep the ground level, and the cultivator shovels should be set with this in mind. In addition it is necessary to hoe around the hills, pulling the dirt about the plants.

A watermelon field, if the crop is to be harvested conveniently must be divided and surrounded by roadways so the melons can be loaded into trucks and the vines protected from damage by wheels. If these roadways remain idle during the melon growing season there is a material land production loss. Around his melon patch Mr. Kassebaum plants three or four rows of sweet corn. He also plants a strip of sweet corn down the center of the melon patch. When the melon vines begin to spread he throws them back from the ground occupied by this corn.

Sweet corn comes on early. It is harvested and marketed before the melons ripen. The fodder is then cut for feed and when it is cleared off Mr. Kassebaum has a system of roads which

makes all parts of his melon patch readily accessible to his truck for loading and avoids the necessity of carrying the heavy melons long distances or driving the truck into the field.

From this sweet corn about \$20 an acre of ground planted to melons is produced. If he has an 8-acre melon patch, his average, he gets \$160 from the sweet corn grown in the roadways.

Tomatoes and sweet potatoes also are grown in the melon patch. These can be planted between the melon rows and do not disturb the vines. The only disadvantage is that cultivation is made more inconvenient but there is decided recompense for this in the cash returns. Mr. Kassebaum says tomatoes will produce \$10 an acre in the melon patch and sweet potatoes about the same.

Out of the sweet corn in the roadways and his tomatoes or sweet potatoes, therefore, Kassebaum receives about \$30 an acre. When the extra cost of planting and caring for these crops is figured out, he has nearly enough left to meet the original expense of planting and tilling and harvesting his melon crop, leaving the income from the melons entire. Out of that, however, must be figured taxes and interest and pay for the labor the owner puts in.

On an average there are 700 melon vines to the acre. The average vine will produce from six to nine melons. This would give a gross production of from 4,200 to 6,300 melons an acre. Mr. Kassebaum estimates that he averages 3,500 marketable melons an acre. On that basis his annual production on 8 acres would be 28,000 watermelons.

A Yield of \$250 an Acre

Returns from melons have ranged from \$150 to \$400 an acre. The average acre yield is about \$250. In an ordinary season Mr. Kassebaum will receive about \$2,000 from his melon crop—that is, from the marketable melons. In addition to that must be counted the \$30 he gets from his sweet corn and tomatoes or sweet potatoes.

One year, when he had to do all the work alone, Mr. Kassebaum planted only 3 acres of watermelons. That season he received the highest yield, the melons running \$400 an acre.

The largest melon ever raised on the Kassebaum farm was a Tom Watson and weighed 80 pounds. He raised one other that weighed 84 pounds. The 40 to 50 pound melons are the choice of the large varieties, sell most readily and have the best flavor.

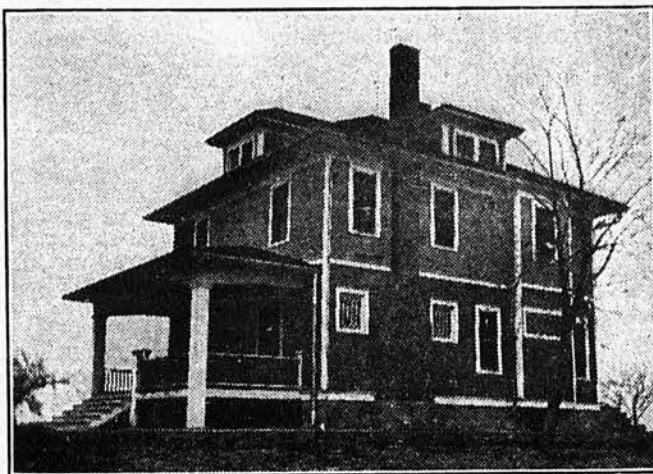
A sandy loam is the ideal soil in which to grow watermelons. Flat ground, with good drainage is preferable. Mr. Kassebaum does not plant melons on the same ground two years in succession. In off years he plants corn or potatoes and in this way gets a rotation which keeps his soil fertility up. His tract is of rich Kaw Valley bottom land and so far he has not used fertilizer on his melon ground.

From two and a half to three months are required to grow melons. Harvest usually begins about August 1 and continues until snow flies.

Thumping is the best way to determine whether a melon is ripe, Mr. Kassebaum says. He uses that method almost exclusively but proficiency comes only from long practice. There are, however, other methods of determining ripeness. If, on turning over a melon, the under side is rusty and cream colored, the melon usually is ripe. Some varieties get spotted on top when ripe. The Kleckley Sweet is one of these and its ripeness may be judged by the brown and yellow spots which are found on the rind.

Irrigation has not been found necessary to insure average yields on his place, Mr. Kassebaum says, but he stated that it would be practical on rich ground some years when the rainfall is short. The drier the season the sweeter the melon.

The bulk of Mr. (Continued on Page 43.)



The Modern Home of E. C. Kassebaum.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE Kinsley Graphic of last week gives an account of the mobbing of two speakers at a school house northeast of Belpre, Edwards county. The Graphic says that John W. Clark of Donnybrook, N. D., an organizer for the Nonpartisan League and G. J. Klein of Ellenwood had gone to the school house to hold a meeting in the interest of the League. After a large number of people had gathered and before the meeting began, a number of automobiles loaded with men wearing white badges, came from the east and by force and threats broke up the meeting and seized Mr. Klein and carried him away. They also tried to find Clark, stating that he was the one they were after. Klein was first taken to Macks-ville and then to St. John under guard. He boarded a train with some of his guards and went to Hutchinson where he escaped from his guards and went to Newton, returning to Kinsley the next day where he consulted the county attorney and sheriff. The county attorney has promised to prosecute the members of the mob if they are found.

I have also a letter from a subscriber at Kinsley who calls attention to the mob and says this is not the first case of a Nonpartisan League meeting being broken up by a mob. He closes his letter by saying "Mob rule ought to be discouraged whether it takes place in Louisiana or in Kansas." With this I fully agree. There is nothing to indicate that the meeting was called at the school house for an unlawful purpose, but even if it had been those calling it should have been dealt with by lawful means. Of course the growth of the Nonpartisan League cannot be prevented in this manner. On the contrary nothing could be done that would be more calculated to cause the growth of the organization.

The Nonpartisan League is entitled to a fair hearing. It will finally stand or fall on its merits. If it is a bad thing the Kansas farmers will find it out and drop it. If, on the other hand, it has merit it will live and grow in spite of mobs and violence.

Packing House Question

ONE of our readers, Charles P. Butler, of Farmington, Kan., takes a very conservative and fair view of the packing house question. He has for nearly 40 years been watching the trend of public opinion, the attitude of the packers and of the farmers toward them. He has concluded that the packers are doing as the most of the farmers, of whom he is one, would do if they were situated as the packers are situated. They buy cattle and hogs in the fall and winter when they are cheap, fill their store houses with the cheap meat and hold till the price goes up and they make a handsome profit.

What is the remedy? "If we farmers do not like the way the packers do," continues Mr. Butler, "we should build our own packing houses just as we are building our own elevators." As an alternative Mr. Butler suggests that an agreement be made with the packers by which the farmers would acquire a controlling interest in the packing plants and have a definite understanding as to how much stock should be put on the market each day and each month. Set the price in advance as manufacturers do; raise and prepare for the market whatever stock is necessary to supply the demand, and let the farmers and packers work in harmony. You may say this cannot be done on account of the shortage of feed in poor crop years. This could be remedied by holding a certain amount of feed over from the years of plenty.

"This plan will put the farmer on equal footing with the rest of the world and we do not need to depend on Congress to do it either."

It is my opinion that Mr. Butler is talking sense. The only way in which the farmers can be permanently helped is by helping themselves.

However, it is a whale of a job to get the farmers of the United States to act together effectively. I do not know whether it is possible to get them together in an effective organization such as Mr. Butler suggests, but if it can be done it is the solution. The fact is that even

in so-called poor crop years the farms of the United States can produce enough to feed all the stock needed to supply our market demand. With our wide diversity of soil and climate there is never such a thing in the United States as a universal failure or even shortage of crops. There is always a good crop year somewhere in the United States. However, with an effective system of co-operation and distribution there is always a shortage in some localities and a superabundance in other localities. This results in the sending of stock to market from the localities where the crop is short, in poor condition. This breaks the market and the farmers in the localities where crops are plentiful and where crops are abundant both suffer.

If the prices of farm products and livestock were stabilized it would be greatly to the advantage of the farmers and all other lines of business. The farmer in that case could make his calculations for the future with reasonable certainty. If he bought stock cattle he could tell how much he would get for them when fattened and also the cost of fattening them. He would not be harassed with the fear that after all the labor and expense of feeding them he might be compelled to sell them at a loss as he is now doing.

The Renter Demands Things

HERE is a letter which amuses me: "I would like to ask you a few questions on the renter problem," writes a Southern Kansas subscriber. "What are we going to do with the renters? When we talk of raising the rent they threaten to leave. They are getting too independent. They buy motor cars and ride as if they had an oil well; and they think they have a hard time. We provide them with a house to live in free and rent them the ground for \$10 an acre cash. They ought to be satisfied with that. They do not like to keep the wells in repair or keep up the fences. They wish me to sow alfalfa for hogs and fence it, but I never had any when I farmed it. The renter asks me to put up a silo but that would make my taxes too high. Don't they get queer notions in their heads? Now if you have any remedy for this please let us hear what it is."

I know of no reason, to start with, why a renter should not have some of the modern means of enjoyment such as an automobile, as well as the landowner. It also occurs to me that \$10 an acre cash rent is a pretty stiff rental, in view of the fact that the renter takes all the risk and must pay the rent whether he makes that much or not.

But as to the remedy. The trouble with our rent system as I see it is that it is based on the theory that the interests of the landowner and the renter are antagonistic to each other instead of mutual. So long as that is the case the rental system will continue to be a curse. My remedy would be to make the landowner and the renter partners instead of antagonists, each trying to get as much as possible out of the other and giving as little as possible in return.

If the landowner has the right to capitalize his farm so has the renter the right to capitalize his labor and ability as a farm manager. I would, therefore, suggest this sort of an arrangement. Let the landlord and renter get together and agree on a reasonable estimate of the value of the farm and whatever else is supplied by the landowner. I would cut out that term landlord. It smacks of royalty and ancient vassalage. The reasonable renter will agree that the owner is entitled to a reasonable percent on his capital, provided the business earns it, just as in any other business. The tenant is also entitled to a fair return on his labor, but in any ordinary business, wages or salaries are always counted as part of the cost of operation and deducted from the gross returns before the net returns are estimated.

Let us say then that the landowner provides in the way of land and stock, farm implements, capital to the amount of \$20,000. He would be fairly entitled to 6 per cent on his capital net, if the business earns that amount. If the renter is a capable man he is worth \$100 a month and if his wife is a capable woman she is entitled

to at least \$75 a month. They have a right to capitalize themselves at \$35,000 because \$2,100 is 6 per cent on that amount.

In this case the partnership would represent a total capitalization of \$55,000 of which the renter would represent 4-11, the renter's wife 3-11 and the landowner 4-11. Then the business of the firm or partnership would proceed as any other firm or partnership business, each partner paying the general expenses in proportion to his or her interest and sharing the proceeds in the same proportion.

In this same connection here is a letter from R. C. Young of Winchester, Kan., who says: "I have read about all of the write-ups on tenantry and home getting but fail to find any solution of the problem. As a people we are opposed to agrarian laws limiting ownership. The nearest we have come to it is the law limiting the number of acres a man can homestead or preempt. Why can't we do something of the same kind in placing a limit on the amount anyone can acquire by purchase or inheritance? Such a law would not deprive anyone of land already purchased or inherited and the land would in course of time be divided among oncoming heirs if not disposed of sooner. Three hundred and twenty acres as a limit would do for a starter. We are coming to it and may just as well get from under."

I remember when I was a boy that a favorite song had a chorus ending with "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." That time has passed and Uncle Sam has little left in the way of land upon which a family could make a living, even if permitted to homestead a whole section.

Favors Co-operative Colony

ONE of our readers, H. D. Compton of Milton, Kan., writes: "I have been thinking for a long time I would write you in regard to your colonization scheme. I am convinced it will work if conducted upon right principles. I was born and raised in Warren county, Ohio, about 9 miles from Union Village, a Shaker settlement—Shakertown, we called it."

"That certainly was a thriving village 50 years ago and I see no reason why it should not be in existence today if it had been conducted by sane men. They forced celibacy upon their members and any rational being should know what the result would be. They could not keep the boys and girls they raised with them under such conditions, hence when the founders of the village died it passed out of existence. However, those Shakers showed what could be accomplished by working collectively. Their buildings and fences, in fact everything they owned was of the best and the village was kept in apple pie order. I vividly remember that the first short horn bull I ever saw was owned by these Shakers. Being only a boy of 14 this animal made a wonderful impression on me for up to that time I did not know that such animals existed in the world. I thought he was as big as an elephant, for at that time I never had seen an elephant."

"At the time I speak of, the Shakers were said to have the best stock in the state of Ohio. Their horses were a revelation to me as well as their other stock. Their hogs were the finest I have ever seen, altho afterward I visited the McGee and Harkrader farms. I always thought the Shakers had much to do with originating the Poland China breed of hogs altho so far as I know they never received any credit for it. This shows what can be done by a community pooling their interests."

"Had that Shaker institution been founded on natural principles it would have been one of the finest places in the world today. The Shakers could have had all their hearts desired."

"Something must be done for the farmer or he will be compelled to quit business, for he cannot hire help and pay them out of what he produces. This old theory of everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost is a mighty poor policy for the farmer, for in his case the devil will get the most of them. Whether you or anyone else will be permitted by the courts to organize such a colony as you have suggested is

a question. No use to say they cannot prevent it, for they can and will do anything where there is enough money involved. Look at the recent decision of the Supreme court on the income tax. Such outrageous, hair-splitting decisions are making reds faster than you can count them.

"Barring court interference I am satisfied your idea will work successfully if conducted by careful business men and the farming and stock raising conducted on scientific principles. The colony could have everything the majority desired, more enjoyment and recreation than they ever had in their lives before. I know that many will say this is a visionary scheme but Mr. Farmer, what are you going to do? Everything else is organized against you. Are you going to meekly submit to become a slave in fact as well as in name? Take your choice."

The interesting experiment referred to by Mr. Compton was tried out not only in Ohio but in New York and other localities. In every case the Shaker colonies were a success so far as the business end was concerned. They failed, as Mr. Compton says, because of the utterly impracticable religious theory upon which they were founded. I am entirely satisfied that the plan I have written a great deal about would succeed if carried on under the management of careful and efficient business men. It would tremendously increase production, largely eliminate waste, bring the consumer and producer together by converting the raw product into the finished product where it was produced. It would relieve the great congestion of population in the big cities and create a healthful social life. It would raise agriculture to the place it deserves as a learned profession and the most fascinating business in the world. It would solve the back to the farm problem. It would result in a vast saving of labor. It would in time abolish poverty and crime and make culture and education universal. It would stimulate ambition and build up a citizenship unrivaled in the history of the world.

Wrong Idea About Work

I HAVE for a good while been impressed with the opinion that one of the things fundamentally wrong with the world is the popular impression concerning work. Perhaps 95 per cent of the people of the world regard work as something necessary but to be avoided if possible. Only a few people regard work as a really enjoyable thing. Most of us have to work in order to live, but we are inclined to look on it as a disagreeable necessity rather than as a blessing.

Religion is responsible for at least a part of this erroneous impression among men. The old Hebrew religion and the Christian religion following it, both assumed that work was imposed on man as a curse and that perfect bliss was a state of idleness. According to this theological interpretation the first parents of the human race were placed in the Garden of Eden where everything was provided for them without any exertion or planning on their part. They did not have to hustle for clothing or food or shelter. True the story of the garden speaks of them having to look after the trees but according to the theological dogma they had nothing to bother about until the devil slipped in and talked Eve into eating the forbidden fruit.

Then came the punishment. What was it, according to the theologians? Why, that Adam should get out and go to work and amount to something. He never had amounted to a whoop prior to that time. So it has come down thru the ages that work was imposed on man as a curse. Of course the logical corollary of that line of reasoning was that perfect happiness was a state of idleness. So we have the old theological conception of heaven as a place where the saints loafed thru the immeasurable stretches of eternity, never doing a blessed thing that was worth while, just strolling about the golden streets or twanging on golden harps. When you come to think it over, doesn't it seem that a heaven where everybody loafed would be a rather dreary place?

Now my opinion is that the theologians had an entirely wrong conception of the meaning of the story about the Garden of Eden. Instead of it intending to teach that idleness was conducive to happiness and work a curse. I think it was intended to demonstrate that idleness resulted then as it always has since, in the idler getting into trouble. Adam and Eve just naturally had to get into trouble leading that kind of an aimless life. It was only when they were fired out of the Garden of Eden and had to go to work that they really began to enjoy life.

Curious how this erroneous impression that work is a curse has filled the world and what a train of evils and sorrow and injustice it has brought. At the very beginning of organized society a few stronger and more bold and resourceful than their fellows, made slaves of the

weaker mortals and compelled them to do their work for them while they lived in idleness. The result was bad for both parties. It caused vast misery to the slave and developed all the evil passions in the master. After long bitter centuries slavery was abolished in the so-called civilized nations but the opinion that labor was a curse remained. The human barnacle who lived entirely on the product of other men's toil prided himself on the fact that he was a gentleman of leisure and therefore superior to the common herd who had to work. And remarkable as it may seem nearly all of the people who supported this gentleman in his idle magnificence, conceded that he was their superior. Some of them, most of them in fact, paid him open deference, while the others envied him and envy is after all a form of tribute.

It is true that many of the most orthodox Christians not only worked hard themselves but taught their children to work hard, yet they never got away from the idea that work is a curse. They labored first because it was necessary and secondly because they believed the harder one worked here on earth and the worse time he had, the better time he would have loafing over on the other side. According to their idea it was never intended that anybody except those destined to go to hell should have a good time on earth. Of course it seemed somewhat discouraging to the elect that persons headed for hell should have all the enjoyment here, but then they figured that it would be evened up in the hereafter when the sinners would be sizzling down below while the saints, cool and idle, not a thing to do, would lean over the balustrades of Heaven and watch the sinners writhe.

The curse of the world is not work but idleness. It is the greatest of mistakes to suppose that idleness brings happiness, but it is a mistake that is almost universal. "Any fool can make a living by working," said a cynical Kansas man. His idea was that to get along without work was a mark of genius and so he determined to live by his wits. Half the world, or nearly that, manages somehow to ride on the backs of the other half. Selfishness seems to be the dominant passion. And yet it is demonstrated every day that the greatest satisfaction that can come to a man is the satisfaction that follows work well done. Edison is said to work 16 hours a day; not because it is necessary but because work is the joy of his life and altho he is 73 years old he toils more hours than any section hand.

Work is not distasteful to the average boy or man on account of the physical exertion involved. No boy nor man endures at any ordinary labor as great exertion as he joyously, eagerly endures in an outdoor game. If he were asked to exert himself as much at any job as he does in a football game or any other kind of athletic sport, he would start a rebellion, organize a strike and heap abuse on his hard-hearted, slave-driving employer.

Why then do many persons try to dodge work? I think there are two reasons; one is the fact that work has been associated with the disgrace of slavery and the other is that in the case of a great many persons they have not been trained to appreciate the joy of achievement. Work that we enjoy is a pleasure. Work we do not enjoy is drudgery.

It is true enough that in very many cases individuals born in poverty and deprived of all educational opportunities overcome these handicaps and outdistance their fellows who have all the advantages of wealth, education and powerful influences, but this is because these persons born in poverty with unfavorable environment happen to have greater natural ability and greater ambition. It is indeed a question whether being born rich is an advantage or a detriment. In many cases it deadens ambition so that the son of the rich man depends on his father's wealth, his influence and "pull" instead of depending on himself.

The time will come, I think, when there will be no inherited wealth except such as is left for the support of the aged and those either physically or mentally incapable of earning a living for themselves. The rest of the accumulated wealth of individuals will revert to society for the public benefit of all. This will automatically prevent the great trusts and combines because they will be continually falling to pieces as those who undertake to form them die and their accumulations revert to society. Each generation would have the same opportunity to get a share of the earth as the previous generation and as a result land monopoly would be an impossibility and there would be no tenant problem. And best of all, every young man and young woman whether born to riches or to poverty would face the world on equal terms and the best brains, ambition and energy would win in the race of life.

Our Brutal Court Martial System

STRANGE to say the effort to reform the crude, medieval court martial code of the American army, which equals if not outdoes that of the Kaiser's war lords, seems making little headway in Washington. What makes it strange is that the war fully disclosed the enormities of this system.

During the war there were 344,000 army trials and the average prison sentence—including the most trivial offenses—was seven years. This is exclusive of life-imprisonment cases and death sentences.

The death penalty was "adjudged" by 145 American courts martial. The sentence of death was carried out in 35 cases, 10 in France and 25 in the United States.

In one instance, the lives of five mere boys were saved only by executive clemency. One had left camp without leave to see his dying father then hurried back. A court martial promptly condemned him to death.

Four others were 18-year-old American boys in France. All were volunteers. Two had been on almost continuous duty for four days and fell asleep at their posts. The other two, scarcely able to stand after 24 hours of extreme exposure to cold, had declined to drill. Death was decreed for all four.

Not one of the boys made a fight for his life. They would today be lying in dishonored graves in France if one army officer that had not gone entirely Prussian, General Ansell, acting judge advocate general of the army, had not dared to intercede for them by placing the facts in the hands of a member of Congress who appealed direct to the President.

Pardoned outright and restored to duty by the President, one of these boys afterward died in battle in the Aisne offensive. Another was wounded in the same offensive and was wounded a second time while gallantly fighting in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

How many friendless boys are rotting their lives away in prison at this moment because of this barbarous code? Who knows?

I have received this letter from an official of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth:

We have many here for whom if the American people knew the facts I am sure they would demand immediate release. For example: Frank Nelson, of Detroit, is serving a five-year sentence. He enlisted in 1914 in the Canadian service as did his father and four brothers. He was wounded, gassed and shell shocked. His three brothers were killed, his father wounded and his fourth brother was taken prisoner by the Germans and came out a total physical wreck.

Nelson has three citations for bravery from three nations, England, Belgium and France. When we got into the fight he joined our army and rendered splendid service in the tank corps for us. Crazy by the slaughter, he went wrong on some money matters and was court-martialed and sent here. He was accused of embezzling \$200 and borrowing 1,000 francs from an officer and not intending to repay; also passing worthless checks. He went absent without leave.

Bad as all that sounds, I cannot help weighing against it the literal hell Nelson endured to make the world safe for us. We owe him a debt of gratitude and I blush for shame everytime I look at him. He has five war medals and such a record as anyone could be proud of for an American son.

This man should have been sent to a hospital instead of to a prison, but our cold blooded, unreasoning, all-Hun court martial system made him a felon.

Of 4,000 court martial cases recently passed on by a clemency board appointed to right the wrongs of this vicious system more than 76 per cent of all punishments were remitted and 87 per cent were marked for clemency.

The Chamberlain-Johnson Bill for preventing such atrocities committed in the name of justice and the United States as I have described, abolishes the present secret procedure in courts martial, and should be adopted.

It provides for a thoro investigation preceding trial; that charges shall be preferred under oath; that a private's oath shall be as good as an officer's; that enlisted men must be on courts trying enlisted men; that the court and judge advocate shall be subservient to no commander; that verdicts shall require a two-thirds vote in a special court and a three-fourths vote in a general court.

Unless life in the United States Army can be made something more than military, and a man in ranks something more than a servile automaton, all Uncle Sam's money cannot buy him an army in the United States and it is well that it cannot. The people should insist on a complete revision of the court-martial system of the United States and the articles of war under which it is conducted.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Farm Electric Plants Pay

The Wagner Family of Onaga Has Made Considerable Progress in the Use of This Modern Rural Equipment

By Ray Yarnell

THE WAGNER family has put itself on an electrical basis, practically 100 per cent complete. The homes of the father, August Wagner, and his sons, Ernest W. Wagner, Otto F. Wagner and Walter K. Wagner, in different places in the community about Onaga, are all electrically equipped. They are labor saving homes.

Because power paid in the fields and on the roads, the Wagners held that it would pay in their homes. They tried it with electricity and proved the point.

August Wagner's home is about a mile south of Onaga. It is a two-story house and stands near the road on the line of a 600-acre ranch. Mr. Wagner farms 100 acres and raises cattle.

Three months ago an electric light plant was installed in the house. It was placed in a cement floored cellar built into the hill on the side of which the house stands. The house was wired thruout, so every room would have electric light, and handy switches were installed, enabling a person to turn on the light upstairs from the bottom of the stairway.

Service From the Power Plant

There are 11 electric lights in the house, including those in the hall, on the porches and in the cellar over the power plant. From the house transmission wires carry the electrical current to the garage and to the barn.

In the center of the barnyard Mr. Wagner put up a pole and placed a highpower light on it so he could illuminate his yard on dark nights when returning from town or when some very necessary work had to be done.

This light is very handy because it enables the Wagners to dispense with lanterns in finishing up late chores, and to drive into the yard with their automobile at night almost as easily as in the day time.

In the big stock and hay barn there are four electric lights. One is in the hay loft and three are set at intervals above the passage way between the stalls. The lights are controlled by a convenient switch.

"They are mighty handy," said Mr. Wagner, "and they aren't dangerous like matches."

But while electric lights in the yard and barn prove convenient, it is in the house that the electric power plays its most important role as a labor saver. Mrs. Wagner says it has been of untold

help to her; it was of special assistance when nearly all the members of the family were ill with influenza recently.

There are no more lamp chimneys to wash and polish up and no more kerosene lamps to fill in the Wagner home. That was a big job in itself that electricity has made needless.

In the dining room where Mrs. Wagner does her ironing, she has had a wall socket installed which she uses for her electric iron. This socket has a metal cover which closes when the plug is removed. It is set in the wall close to the table. By using this for her electric iron she also can have the use of an electric light in the evening or on a dark day.

By being able to iron in the dining room instead of in the kitchen, Mrs. Wagner can escape the heat from the big range on which she is cooking, and does not have to carry heavy irons from one room to another. This saves her many steps on ironing day and she says she can do this work in much less time and is not so tired as she used to be when she finishes. Another advantage she has found is that the temperature of the electric iron can be kept even. It varied constantly when the irons had to be heated on the stove and then changed when they began to cool off.

Side by side in the summer kitchen, or what could now more properly be called the wash house, located a few feet south of the kitchen door, stand two washing machines. One is of the kind turned by hand. It has a big wheel with a handle on it.

Beside it is a different machine. There is no big wheel and no handle. The wringer on it lacks a crank. There

are several cog wheels and an insulated wire running to a plug in the wall. Mrs. Wagner can press a button and the machine will begin work, to continue without effort on her part until she shuts it off.

Pressure on another button will set the wringer in motion. Mrs. Wagner can prepare her washing, fill the machine with clothes, press a button and return to the kitchen to resume her morning work. When the first batch of clothes has been washed she wrings them out, fills the washer again, and returns to the kitchen.

With her electric washing machine Mrs. Wagner is able to do a washing and her work at the same time. It used to be, she says, that if she did her washing in the morning there would be little kitchen work completed and she would have it all to do after she was tired out from cleaning the clothes.

There is little work connected with operating the electric light plant, Mrs. Wagner says. The machine is automatic. If it is run one day it will store up enough electricity in the batteries to light the house for a week. When the electric iron is being used, Mrs. Wagner says, it is necessary to keep the plant in operation.

In addition to furnishing power for the washing machine and the iron, the electric power plant supplies current for 19 lamps.

The homes of August Wagner's sons are the same as their father's home so far as electricity is concerned. One son, Walter, lives in the edge of Onaga and secures electric current from the city power plant. But while he buys power instead of generating it in his own electric plant, he owns the

equipment which, after all, makes the use of electricity really worth while.

Ernest W. Wagner lives on a farm on Indian Creek, south of Onaga. His home is equipped with an electric light plant and he also has equipment to make it electrically useful. A power washing machine and an electric iron help his wife solve the labor problem in the house as a truck and a tractor help her husband with his work in the field.

Another son, Otto F. Wagner, who lives 7 miles south of Onaga, has an electric light plant which he says has been very satisfactory. In this home there is useful electrical equipment. Otto also has power machinery on his farm and finds much use for a truck and tractor.

One son, Frank Wagner, is with his father on the home ranch.

August Wagner is a Pottawatomie county pioneer. He is 72 years old, and is a successful farmer and cattle raiser. Mr. Wagner believes in power machinery both for his house and for his fields. He owns two tractors, a Minneapolis 40 horsepower machine and a 10-20 International.

Success With the Tractors

The expense of operating the tractors is about equal to that of feeding horses, Mr. Wagner says, but the machines do more work and do it quicker. On the Wagner farm the tractors are used chiefly for plowing, but there are many other tasks they can perform. Mr. Wagner uses three plows on his tractor.

In the winter the tractors are used to furnish power in sawing wood, shelling corn and grinding feed. Before he got them Wagner depended for power on an old-style horsepower machine.

On the Wagner farm are about 100 cattle. This number is about the average kept every year. Mr. Wagner likes horses and he has a number of Clydesdales. He also has several mules.

The electrical story of the Wagners is a story that is being repeated today in scores of farm houses in Kansas and the Middle West. It is the story of the dawning of a new day in many farm homes, of the coming of conveniences which are wiping out much of the drudgery of house work and bringing to farm women, old and young alike, some of the advantages of urban life without its disadvantages.



To Increase Food Production

Specialized Farming is Being Developed in Many Kansas Communities Where Large and Profitable Markets are Available

By F. B. Nichols

AMORE intensified type of agriculture will be worked out in Kansas in the next 10 years. This will come, despite labor troubles, because of the larger demand for food products. The rapid development of better machinery and especially of motor transportation, will aid greatly in this.

There is a very general belief among the leaders in the economic thought of Kansas that a huge expansion is coming in the industrial life of the state. It is hoped that with the selection of a new executive head for the University of Kansas that institution will be able to take a considerable part in the leadership in this movement, as has already been done by the Kansas State Agricultural college in helping the farming interests. The agriculture of this state has greatly outgrown its industrial life.

But there are many signs that the era of concentration in the big cities is about at an end. More and more the tendency will be to develop manufacturing in the smaller towns, nearer the source of the food, and Kansas will profit from this. There are good

examples in many of the smaller towns in Kansas, and this will be even more evident in the future. Naturally this will tend to create good local markets for agricultural products, which will increase prices, and to develop additional opportunities in various lines of the specialized production.

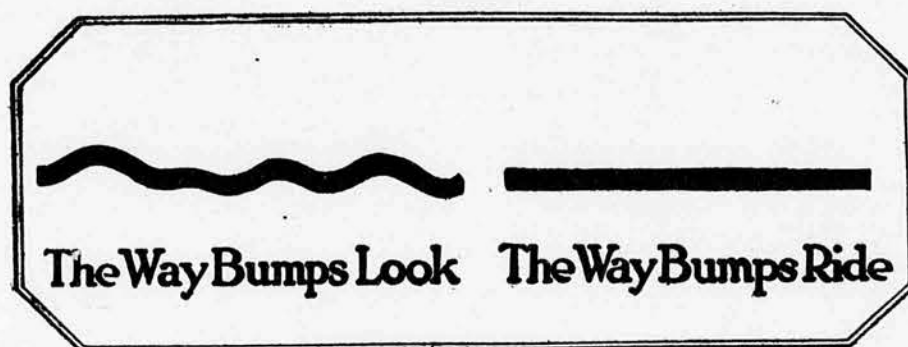
Especially will there be a great growth in truck and fruit farming, and in dairying. The poultry business is due for a big increase. Naturally these lines of farming can be carried on with a smaller acreage than when general farming is the rule, and the total food production will be larger.



as will be the net profits. The farming interests of this state should be deeply interested in every possible development in the industrial life which can be brought about. It is true that in the last year there has been some complaint about the industrial plants attracting farm labor by offers of higher wages—and doubtless there is some justice in this complaint—but such conditions adjust themselves. The general fundamental is that a prosperous and contented industrial life means additional prosperity for the farming interests tributary to that center.

Motor transportation will help a good deal in developing specialized production on farms. The increase in motor express routes will be one of the very interesting things in the progress of Kansas agriculture. They offer excellent financial opportunities in many places, both to the men who operate them and also to patrons, who are saved much "dead" time on the roads. The growth of motor transportation around Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City and St. Joseph offers some

(Continued on Page 15.)



Wonderful Riding Qualities In Coast-to-Coast Trip

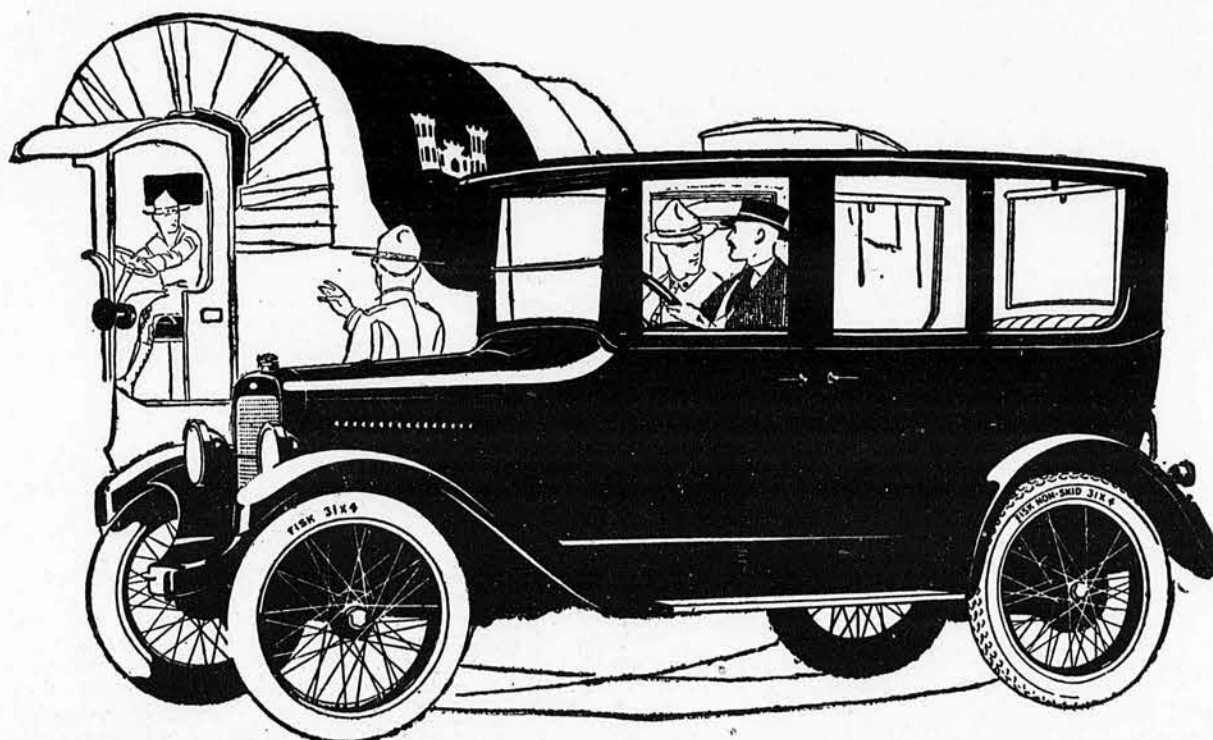
ON rough highways and desert trails, in sunshine and storm, the Overland 4 Four-Door Sedan blazed the trail for the U. S. Army Pioneer Motor Transport Train, from Washington to San Francisco. This plucky car was ever in the lead.

It was still another convincing demonstration of the wonderful riding ease of three-point suspension *Triplex* Springs and of this car's remarkable ability to hold the pace on any road.

Dr. Johnson, official lecturer for the Lincoln Highway Association, rode the entire distance from coast to coast in the Overland 4 Sedan. He pays this splendid tribute to its performance:

"I found the Overland 4 Sedan so suited to my needs that I rode in it from choice all the way. It must be the new spring arrangement, for even when the roads were rough I came to the night stops without fatigue. It is a marvel of ease and comfort."

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Senator Capper's Washington Comment

An Interesting Review of the Vocational Board, the Ralston Land Tax Bill, The Primary Elections, and the Smith-Towner Maternity Measure

IN EARLIER letters I pointed out that Congress had been laggard in doing its duty to the former service men by failing to enact soldier bonus legislation. It now appears that Congress is going to do its duty even tho tardily. I believe that some sort of soldier compensation legislation will be enacted before the present session closes.

In the matter of the wounded soldiers, however, Congress two years ago attempted to provide for their needs by establishing the Board of Vocational Education and Training, and since that time has supplied this board with 21 million dollars to perform this service for the men wounded and disabled in the service. Now it has been disclosed in hearings before a Committee of Congress that the Board not only has failed lamentably in the performance of its duties, but is guilty of having assumed an attitude of thinly veiled hostility to the men it was created to serve.

Soldiers Disappointed

Everyone will recall with what a flourish it was announced that Uncle Sam was going to gather in its stricken sons who had lost an arm or leg, an eye or even both eyes in the service of their country, rehabilitate and re-educate and train them, and restore them to a situation of self-support by placing them in gainful occupations. Not only has the government defaulted on this promise, but the agency created to redeem the promise has made the very men who suffered in their country's defense feel that they are paupers and beggars for seeking to avail themselves of the very training Congress sought to provide for them.

The story of the Vocational Board's failure is so shocking as to be almost unbelievable. More than 200,000 blinded and crippled men have applied for this training, and yet in more than two years' time less than 25,000 men have been placed in training, while the number who have completed their training and been placed in gainful employment is less than 250. What pitiful results from the expenditure of millions of dollars.

Like the Bureau of War Risk Insurance before it was reorganized, the Vocational Board appears to have become hopelessly entangled in the meshes of its own machinery. It has built up a great organization of 3,000 employees, of whom 1,000 are in Washington, and the work of these Washington employees is said to be largely a duplication of the work of the 2,000 outside. To cut one's way thru the mass of red tape spun by these employees requires weeks and sometimes months of the applicant's time, and then he usually is told that he is not entitled to the help that Congress had intended should be given him.

The Hard-Boiled Treatment

Worse even than this feature of the Board's failure is the attitude held by the Board and its employees toward the men they are presumed to serve. "Be hard boiled" reads one of the directions sent out by national headquarters to the district office staffs. "Put cotton in your ears and lock the doors. If you are naturally sympathetic, work of nights when nobody is there."

This is a plain suggestion to show no sympathy with the cases of disabled soldiers, and results show the advice was too often followed. The investigation has disclosed that in case after case men who were clearly entitled to training under the law were denied such training. In hundreds of other cases where men were entitled to training and to an allowance from the government during their period of training they were listed as entitled to training only if they paid their own way. In numerous other cases men were sent where they could not obtain the training they sought or were forced to take training unsuited to their needs and future against their will. There appears to have been a complete break-

down all along the line and the Vocational Board has become scarcely more than a huge tax-eating machine for the support of its 3,000 employees, many of whom evaded service in the war and have no sympathy with the men who did our fighting.

The investigation now being conducted, it is hoped, will result in a complete reorganization of the board and its machinery, and such amendments to the law as will result in all of Uncle Sam's wounded soldiers, sailors and marines obtaining the training which will fit them again to resume useful places in the world, and which they so richly deserve at the hands of a grateful nation.

Results in Primaries

Various explanations are being offered for the fact that Senator Hiram Johnson far out-distanced General Wood in the Michigan primaries, but I think the too lavish use of money charged against the Wood men had a

as much attention to the welfare of babes and mothers as it does to that of pigs.

Ours is the only great nation which has no protecting legislation for mothers and children, altho in everything the first duty of every government is to the home. Of course the idea is that the people themselves are competent to look after such personal matters. This would be true if young mothers and young married couples did not have to learn by experience often at the expense of a lifetime of sorrow, what they should know beforehand without such an appalling sacrifice of mothers and babes. For these reasons I consider the Smith-Towner Bill, providing instruction for expectant and nursing mothers and suitable care for young mothers who are unable to provide it for themselves, as legislation for the nation as important as any that will come before Congress. This measure appropriates 2 million dollars, with yearly increases of \$400,000 up to a maximum of 4 million.

big appropriation, or supply bills, apportioning the money for the running of the government. Nearly all of these bills had paragraphs containing new legislation changing various laws in important particulars.

So far along is Congress with its program of legislation that if some sort of soldier benefit legislation can be devised and enacted in the next six weeks Congress will be able to take a recess early in June with a fine record of accomplishment to its credit.

Gouging Farmers

Another effort to gouge the farmer and land owner has appeared in Congress in the form of the so-called Ralston Bill, fathered by a Chicago outfit known as the "Committee of Manufacturers on Federal Taxation." The beautiful plan proposed by this "Committee" is to reduce the taxation on business interest by a billion dollars and place it on the land thru a tax of 1 per cent on land values. "The privilege of land holding," the literature sent out by this precious organization asserts, "is the only kind of property that is strong enough to support a burden that will materially relieve manufacturing. The value of land is half of the entire property of the United States, and it pays no federal taxes."

This statement wholly ignores the fact that the farm owners of the United States paid a billion dollars this year in income taxes alone, and that a great portion of the taxes paid by other people came back eventually to be paid from the proceeds from farm products in advance prices paid for everything used on the farm.

This move appears to be an effort of the single tax camel to get its nose under the tent with a view eventually to land confiscation. Farm owners will be wise to let their members of House and Senate know what they think of this infamous scheme.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Intradermal Test

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has just given recognition to the intradermal test for tuberculosis in accredited herd work. The test can now be used for the first inspection under the government accredited plan. A veterinarian can test three or four times as many cattle with the intradermal test than with the thermal test. Dr. H. M. Graefe, in charge of the tuberculosis eradication work in Kansas, has been unable to start accredited herd tests in new herds for some months, having all his men can do to complete tests now under way. Federal funds have run low and the Kansas force has been reduced by transferring two men to other work, leaving only three inspectors on the accredited herd work in Kansas. If the state approves the intradermal test, Doctor Graefe may be able to begin testing in the herds of Kansas breeders who are clamoring for the work.

In making the thermal test several temperature readings must be taken before the tuberculin is injected. It is injected under the skin and if the animal has tuberculosis there will be a characteristic rise in temperature. Several temperature readings must be taken after the injection. In making the intradermal tests a few drops of tuberculin are injected between the layers of the skin, usually in the hairless region about the tail. The reaction consists of a swelling at the point of injection, varying in size from that of a pea to a walnut. This occurs in from 48 to 72 hours and only one inspection is necessary to determine whether the animal is a reactor or not. According to the rules the temperature test must be immediately given in herds where reactors are found in giving the intradermal test.

Whirl the Lasso But Don't Neglect to Let it Go

BY RAY YARNELL

THE LASSO that's never thrown doesn't catch the steer. You can whirl the rope for an hour but if you keep hold of it the loop will not go sailing out and settle on horns or neck. That's a cinch. Talk never yet put a community on its feet. Something more than talk is necessary; and something more than action, too. Action, unless it is well directed, won't get you anywhere. If you don't cut loose and let go you will fail to rope and tie your community ideal.

Country folk are missing a sure thing proposition when they pass up an opportunity to develop a community center.

Community center facts are obvious on every hand. Fifteen or 20 farm families live in a community. They have many things in common. How often do those folks get together and enjoy a regular visit? Are the members of all those families well acquainted?

The great asset of a community center is that it brings folks together, fosters friendships, encourages co-operation. Your neighbor has experiences which, if you know of them in time, will prevent you from making mistakes. Your experience will likewise help him. The community center will result in the exchange of these experiences.

The community which becomes accustomed to working as a unit gathers strength to undertake larger tasks than any member thought possible at the beginning. When all the people living in a certain neighborhood turn out to do something, they usually put it over. Numbers give power.

Many rural communities lack social life. This is essential to contentment. Man is a sociable being; he craves friends and needs them. It is right that he should meet other people. Friendship will not flourish on long distance communication. It is a strictly personal proposition and can be cultivated only by speech and action. A community center will build friendships and give to country folks the social recreation which is really a necessity.

The country fair is a good thing. It encourages better agriculture and pride in raising good crops. Community center buildings insure country fairs and will put them on a solid foundation.

Build a place in which the folks can get together and have a good time. The investment will be a profitable one. It will make you happier and make your children more contented. Talk the thing over but don't let it end in talk. Remember the lasso and the steer.

great deal to do with the result. Governor Lowden, who lives in Illinois, next door, as it were, to Michigan, and who likewise is charged with having an abundance of money at his disposal, ran a bad third. I believe the voters generally are stirred up as never before and with good reason, over the profligate expenditure of money in primaries and elections.

Maternity Bill

Did you know the United States has the highest death rate among young mothers of any of the important nations? Sixteen thousand young American mothers died in childbirth in 1916, 17,000 in 1917, and 23,000 in 1918. Eleven other great nations have a lower infant death rate than ours. I think there is no tragedy in life comparing in sorrow with the death of a little mother at what would otherwise be one of the happiest moments of life, nor of the death of her child. So very many such deaths could so easily be prevented if our government would pay

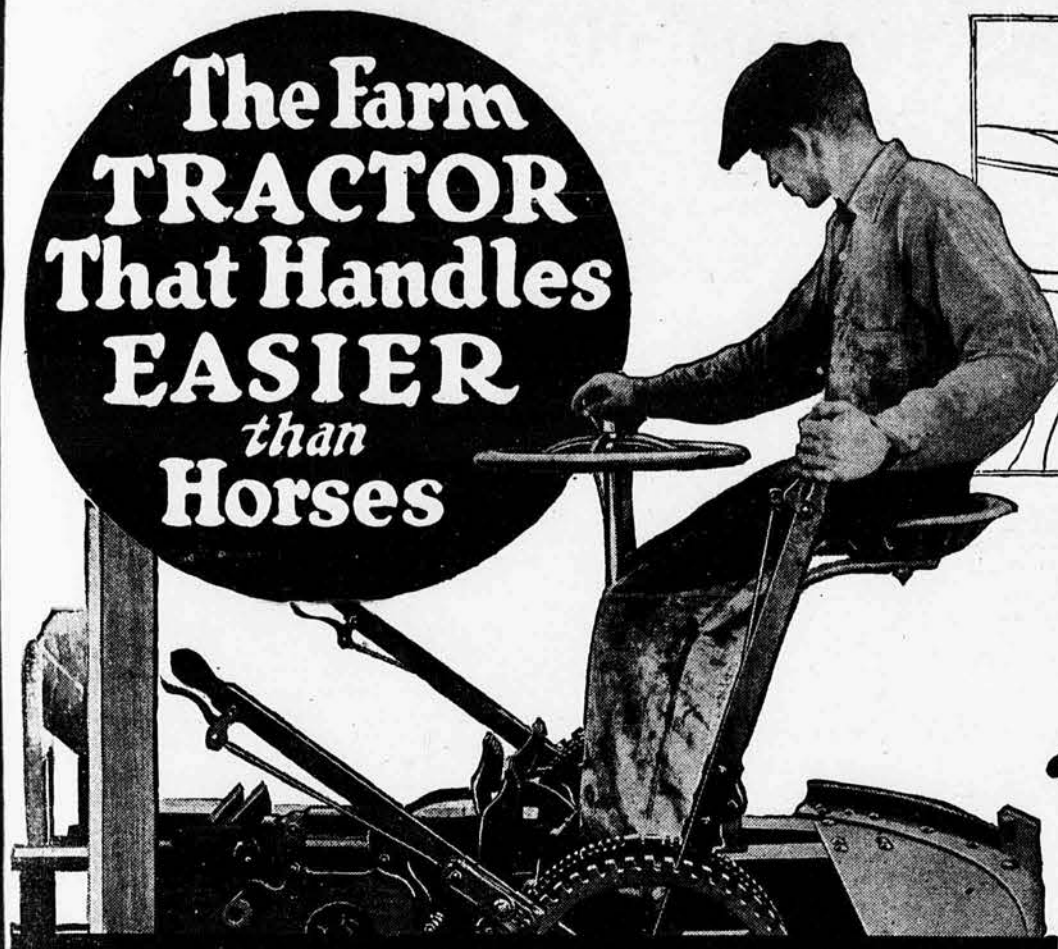
This is to be apportioned among the states, each state to increase its quota by appropriating a similar amount, the law to be administered by the Children's Bureau. We could not possibly make a better investment for the benefit of all the people.

Congress is Working

It is popular to say that Congress is not doing anything and might just as well quit and go home. You doubtless hear some such expression every day. It doesn't happen to be true of the present Congress. Doubtless if all the Senators and Representatives would work harder and more persistently the record would be even better, but the fact is that the present Congress has been more than usually industrious.

While the Senate was dealing for weeks with the Peace Treaty, which finally failed of ratification, the Committees were grinding right along perfecting other measures. In the two weeks after the Peace Treaty was disposed of the Senate passed four of the

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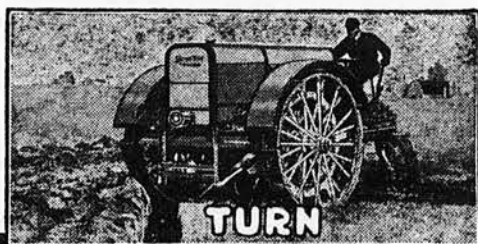


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Farmers Demand Better Harness

More Durable and More Comfortable Equipment Should be Provided for Horses If They are to Do Their Best and Most Satisfactory Work

By John W. Wilkinson

FARMERS everywhere are complaining about the unsatisfactory kinds of harness that they have to buy and the high prices that they have had to pay regardless of the quality of the material. The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze believes that something ought to be done to get better harness into the hands of farmers and to make manufacturers realize the need of turning out a more serviceable article at a reasonable price. When horses were cheap farmers could keep a number of work animals in reserve for emergency use so that when one was injured another horse could be put in its place without loss of much time. Now horses are too valuable to be treated in this way.

I wonder how many of our readers ever have taken the time to estimate how many horses are injured and maimed every year thru the use of poor and improper harness. If our horses could relate all of their experiences they no doubt would tell us many harrowing stories of cruelty and abuse, and of hardships that they have had to endure in pulling heavy loads with ill fitting harness that caused them discomfort and pain with every movement of their bodies. The old-fashioned chain harness may have maimed and disfigured many a valuable team of horses as many persons have declared, but the same thing may be said with equal truth of some of the new fangled kinds of harness. In reality some of the later types of leather harness often have proved quite unsatisfactory with their heavy trappings, fancy brass mountings, useless buckles, rings, and perfunctory metal bearings.

In order to learn the opinions of farmers in regard to the kinds of harness that they were using the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze recently asked its readers to write about their experiences and to offer a few suggestions for improving harness for farm work horses. Many interesting letters were received and some of these are reproduced here for the benefit of our readers. The first prize of \$5 was awarded to H. C. Colglazier of Larned, Kan., and the second prize of \$2.50 was awarded to Charles C. Young of Paola, Kan.

Four Good Suggestions

Harness that is medium priced, durable and that will give the greatest comfort possible to the animal, is the kind of harness that the farmer is at the present time trying to buy, but, unfortunately for the farmer, the harness maker does not make harness to suit him, his pocketbook, or the horse. The harness lacks durability partly because the farmer fails to keep it properly oiled. But the poor faithful horse takes his scars and bruises and permits his life to be endangered each day without a groan.

Suggestions for improvement in durability and comfort for the horse which I think would meet a general demand would be, first, an adjustable hame fastening for the tug, one that can be raised and lowered several inches to suit a high and low hitched draft. Second, I would have a backband, if any is to be used, that is wide and pliable. Personally, I do not care for a harness with a backband. I prefer to have the breeching fastened directly to the hames. The old-fashioned rigid metal backband that eats about 3 inches of dorsal ver-

tebrae out of the horse each year, should be consigned to the junk-heap. Third, I find that steel hames are far more durable than wood. They fit a collar more snugly and bring the pull closer to the animal's neck rather than at the outer edge of the shoulder. Fourth, more attention should be given to easier means of adjustment to suit animals of different sizes. Buckles and loops are a nuisance altho I am not able to suggest improvement along that line. The points of contact should be reinforced with an extra ply of leather or a small metal ring or slot.

Give us harness that is durable and sensible and we will not say a great deal about the price.

Larned, Kan. H. C. Colglazier.

Need of Better Harness

For years I have been looking forward to the development of a new type of harness, having in mind particularly one that would do away with the ordinary collar, which is often exceedingly difficult to fit on an animal, and which in turn is difficult to fit to the hames.

I have used a pair of patented devices combining collar and hame, and have found them fairly satisfactory. They could be adjusted quickly to fit a horse of any size and they seemed to prevent neck and shoulder sores, which so frequently result from the use of ordinary collars. The most objectionable feature was that these collars were poorly constructed, and hence caused endless annoyance by breaking while the harness was in use in the field and on the road, altho the frames were made largely of metal.

This leads to the conclusion based on general observation that the harness makers who have sought to increase the life of harness by substituting iron for leather in places of greatest friction and wear have usually deceived themselves as well as their clients by using either a poor quality of metal, or else by making the part too light and too weak. How many farmers have not been annoyed with trace buckles, cockeyes, and even bridle bits giving way from excessive wear at some inconvenient, if not dangerous, place?

There is much to be said regarding the weakness of the leather used in harness, sometimes because of poor quality, and always increased by perhaps unnecessary friction in the rings, and by the buckle holes. While the first two elements may be eliminated, I am inclined to consider the latter as a necessary evil. Adjustments must at times be made on harness, and it is

both desirable and necessary that each strap remain in position as placed. The buckle is one of the simplest and most dependable means of adjusting straps. From experience with a few other methods, I prefer that which keeps its place to that which may be stronger, but which carries with it the possibility, not to say liability, of slipping.

My opinion is that relief from the present harness situation may be expected to come more largely from the use of better grade of leather and metal in the manufacture, than from the development of radically different types. With the prevailing prices of harness there is no apparent reason why the best of leather and steel should not be used, notwithstanding the high cost of the raw materials and labor. When the farmers of the country have to pay \$60 to \$100 for a set of harness, they should insist upon getting more than five or six years of service out of it, especially if they give it reasonable care as to oil and minor repairs.

A. E. Mahannah.

Buy With More Care

The principal reason the farmers do not get better harness is because they have been made the goat so long. They mildly submit to anything the harness maker hands out, at almost any cost. The way to get better sets of harness is not to buy those made of culled rotten leather and riveted together in a careless sort of way. With no regard as to service they are covered with a lot of brass mountings that injure the harness and are of no particular value. Sets of harness made today do not last as long as those made 20 years ago.

When buying a set of harness look over every strap carefully and when you find a piece of thick rough spongy leather with a piece of metal riveted to it in place of tongueless buckles, reject it at once. When the salesman points out places where straps are doubled and sewed together and you know one good single strap is all that is needed you may know the arrangement is made of rotten culled leather and will not last long. He will cater to your wishes soon and you will get better harness.

I use regular farm harness without any breeching for farm work. It is an extra burden for the horse to carry more harness than is necessary. I use the padded backband, without the iron arch and it does not make sore backs. The rings on gag strap, hames, backband and hook on backband, might be replaced with roller bearings. Here is where the friction is on lines and reins.

They are the first to play out. The collar ruins more horses than anything else. No one has invented anything yet as good as the regular leather collar. If upper part of shoulder is very thick use full sweeney collar. When horses are hurt it is not so much the fault of the harness as the poor fitting adjustment of the harness. If your horse is in good flesh and has not been worked for some time you may fit a collar on him just right, yet when you put him to hard continuous work it may ruin his shoulder. You have to harden his shoulders gradually and adjust collar as shoulder shrinks. It requires more time to harden a collar's shoulders and more adjusting of collar than for older horses. I have had good success by using pads when the collar becomes a little loose, but would prefer to have the collar to fit at all times without pads. All collars and pads, as well as the horse's shoulders must be kept clean at all times. The harness must be cleaned and oiled twice a year.

Charles C. Young.

An Expensive Plan

Altho I have used many different kinds of harness in my life I never have given the matter enough thought to write intelligently about it. I always have used harness made by the best makers and tho they have not been entirely satisfactory I have overcome the difficulty by keeping a few extra horses and when one would begin to chafe, if I could not adjust the harness to stop it, I would hitch in another until this one was in condition to work again. I do not work horses the least bit when their shoulders or necks are sore if I can possibly help it. This is pretty expensive but it is the only way I have found to remedy the trouble. One thing that should be done is to discard the check rein as a horse will do much better work if you will give him the free use of his head.

James B. Davis.

Geuda Springs, Kan.

Keeping Harness in Condition

The practical farmer knows that it is a difficult job to keep sets of harness in the condition that one likes to see them, especially during the busy season. To follow up the wise directions from wise men, who perhaps never have seen the real farming business would not be practicable. However, on every farm some simple precautions can be taken. On our farm we have every set of harness hung on a hook in the stall back of every horse and every horse always has its own harness which is of big importance for changing of harness often causes the biggest trouble in locating the right harness for every horse. Dampness in a stable shortens the life of harness considerably.

When rain or snow prevents field work, the sets of harness are taken entirely apart, cleaned well and smeared with a low grade vaseline and the same is done early in spring on rainy days. It is a very bad practice to use linseed oil for this purpose, for this dries too soon and makes the harness hard. In idle times on the farm, all needed repairs should be made. We use as little water as possible for cleaning the harness. Some sets of harness however are so dirty that one cannot clean them without water and such harness we immerse for 10 to 15 minutes in a bath of

(Continued on Page 48.)



Farmers are Demanding Types of Harness That are Free of All Unnecessary Mountings, Buckles, Straps and Useless Metal Bearings. They are Learning That Flashy Looking Harness Often Proves Very Unsatisfactory



Time—Time!

Time is the essence of everything to the Country Business Man.

The element of time is of even greater importance to the agriculturist, the stock raiser, the dairy or truck farmer, than it is to the urban business man.

In seed-time, haying or harvest time, the loss of a day may mean the loss of a large part of the season—and much, if not all, the net profit on the year's work.

For weather and growing crops will not wait.

Nor will the markets—either local or national.

When a broken farm implement necessitates taking the team off urgent work for several hours to get the repairs or replacements, it often means loss of many times their value—less acreage in crops—or grain lost through over-ripening.

That's when the pneumatic-tired Reo "Speed-Wagon" proves its worth and quickly pays for itself.

It leaves to the horses or the tractor the field work while it does all the road running.

This Reo "Speed-Wagon" markets at twenty miles an hour instead of four.

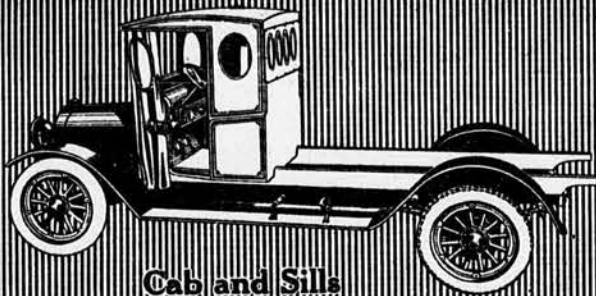
Eighty per cent of the time now wasted between farm and town can be made available for increased profits.

And—the Reo will do another day's work after the horses are in the barn.

Successful farmers no longer consider getting along without a motor truck—it makes successful farmers.

There is a Reo Dealer in your Vicinity.

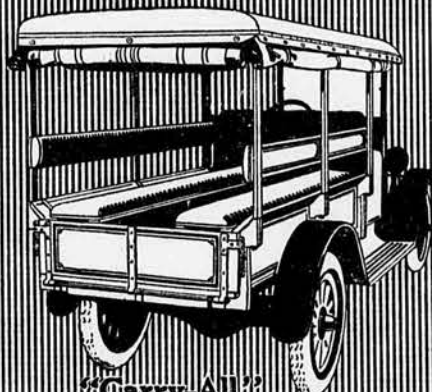
Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich.



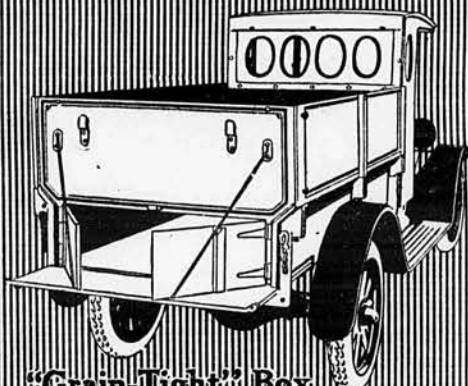
Cab and Sills



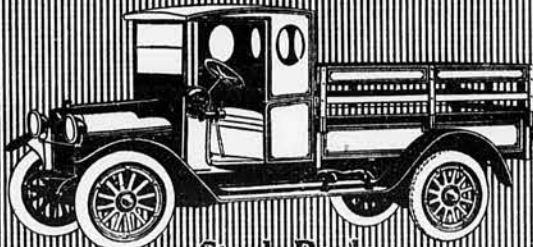
Fruit and Truck Gardener's Van



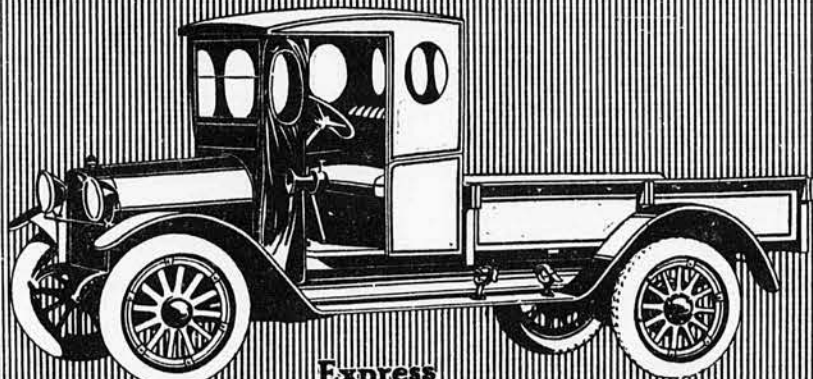
"Carry-All"



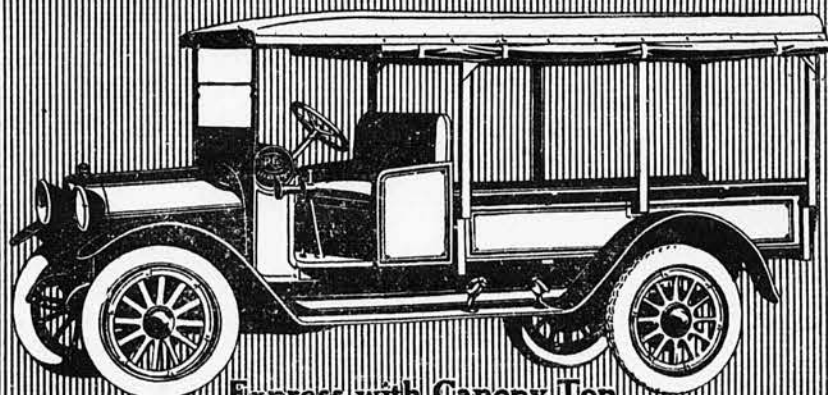
"Grain-Tight" Box



Stock Rack



Express



Express with Canopy Top

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

Letters Fresh From the Field

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

WE URGE Senator Capper to use every means at his command to defeat the attempt of some men in Congress to fasten compulsory military training upon our nation. We note that he voted against it in the committee meeting, and we wish to thank him for it. We also thank God that Kansas' new Senator is a man for the people of his state and for right. We wish to thank him for what he has done and is doing in our behalf and our prayers shall be for him in the future. Surely Christian America will not take a step backward and walk in the footsteps of military Germany. If we do we feel that our noble young blood was spilled for naught, and our part in the world war was worse than a failure. Our sentiment is to put into political oblivion every man who supports the German policies in America.

Haviland, Kan. W. A. Riney.

Sells Many Eggs

I do not believe there is a better or more satisfactory way to make pin money than to raise chickens. Last year I started with 3½ dozen hens and three good roosters. During the season I hatched 627 chicks. But damp weather caused white diarrhea and crows and hawks and vermin thinned the flock until I had only 207 left. Even with that misfortune I made \$90.95 clear profit. During 1919 my chickens brought in the sum of \$173.47. I paid out for various things including lice powder, a new portable hen house and for eggs to set, \$82.52. I have 75 good hens and eight roosters this year. I have the Rhode Island Reds and think them best for the all around purpose. They have delicious meat and make good mothers. The laying hens do not fly off the nests when I clean the house or when I gather the eggs. If they are bred to good roosters they make splendid layers. I am now marketing more than 30 dozen eggs a week.

Densmore, Kan. Mrs. John Dewild.

Too Much Profiteering

Senator Capper is the first man to point to the greatest profiteering group—the great industrial companies, that bled the allies almost to bankruptcy and ourselves as well and are still doing it. The steel, the leather, wool, corn products, can companies and hundreds of others are all in the profiteering group. The most brutal bull market in history is either fraudulent on pretended profits or else well based and a disgrace to the nation.

These companies have unloaded much stock on little people who have saved for years, to lose their savings in frenzied speculation. This is the greatest cause of the H. C. L. Most laboring people are merely struggling to keep even, while the middle class, the bone and sinew of the nation, is going under. I have for two years tried to persuade people that the industrial corporations are the first points of attack, to check profiteering and bring about deflation. Now that a Senator has spoken, perhaps Congress will listen and something will be done.

S. P. Burnham.
New York City, N. Y.

Sudan Grass is Profitable

My best and most profitable crop for 1919 was Sudan. I planted 10 acres for seed and about 5 acres for hay.

The 10 acres for seed was listed in and cultivated. It was planted about May 15 and was cut about October 1. It should have been cut before that time but one corner was low and we had to wait until the ground dried out and the seed shattered out some. I believe we lost 150 to 200 pounds of seed an acre on that account.

We threshed out 5,860 pounds on the 10 acres which we re-cleaned to 550 of fine seed an acre. Many of the leading seed houses are quoting Sudan seed at 20 cents a pound. This makes \$110 an

acre for seed. In addition there was about 15 tons of straw worth \$1.50 a ton or \$22.50 an acre more making a total of \$132.50 an acre.

The 15 acres of hay land produced three crops. The first cutting we let get too heavy and it was a hard proposition to handle. It was 6 to 7 feet tall and made good hay. The second and third cuttings were each about 3 feet tall and made excellent hay. We estimated the three crops at 5 tons an acre worth \$20 a ton or \$100 an acre, for the hay. Lorin S. Winter.
Fairview, Kan.

Sowing Alfalfa

Fall sowing of alfalfa is really the best if the ground and weather will permit but I also have had good luck with spring sowing. I sowed 80 acres on wheat ground by mowing and burning the ground clean, then double

gets a start and when you cut the wheat or oats the stubble dies and the alfalfa starts growing immediately.

C. C. Romig.

Independence, Kan.

Renter Uses a Tractor

I am a renter, and am farming 240 acres of ground. I bought a 10-20 tractor last July and began to plow at once. I turned over 150 acres at a good depth and in good condition, plowing on an average of 10 acres in a 10-hour day, at a cost not exceeding \$4.50 a day. That is where the tractor gave me the best service.

I also threshed some wheat and oats, pulling a 22-inch separator and threshing on an average of 500 bushels of wheat a day. I filled several silos with good success with the tractor.

I put my wheat land in condition for wheat, pulling two three-section har-

A Need for Better Hogs

BY E. H. WHITMAN

THE BUGABOO of overproduction of purebred swine has been an obstacle in the way of progress toward better hogs on the average farm for many years. How little foundation there is for such an impression is well illustrated by a compilation of figures in regard to registered swine, recently made by W. J. Carmichael, secretary of the National Swine Growers' association. The total of all hogs registered by swine record associations in this country during 1918 was 331,040, or less than ½ of 1 per cent of the hogs in the United States at the end of that year. Taking into consideration the hogs registered previous to that time, a liberal estimate of the number of recorded animals would be 2 per cent. Perhaps 4 per cent more could be added to take care of purebred but unregistered swine. Six per cent of the 76,837,000 hogs on hand in this country at the end of 1918 purebred animals! Certainly there is plenty of room for expansion.

This condition is receiving much attention from breeders and others interested in seeing more and better hogs on the farms of the country, and the impression prevails that the only solution of the problem is to make the purebred hog appeal to farmers. An abundance of testimony is available from colleges and experiment stations, but it seems to be only human nature that it is necessary to prove the value of purebred stock under local conditions. Perhaps no one agency has done more to spread purebred hogs over Kansas farms than the Capper Pig club. In the four years since this club was organized, with the provision that contest sows be purebred animals, approximately 8,000 purebred hogs have been produced by Kansas boys. With the liberal estimate of only half of these hogs used for breeding stock, the value of the work of these club boys is evident. Practically all contest stock has been purchased from Kansas breeders, and sold to Kansas farmers, usually right in the neighborhood where the hogs were grown. Sometimes Kansans have to be shown, as do our Missouri neighbors, but when the purebred litters of club members outdistance the scrubs owned by "dad" or other farmers on neighboring farms, the purebreds win out.

Capper Pig club members are doing their share toward adding to the number of registered swine in the state. Thru the courtesy of the principal swine record associations, the boys have received special registration rates, with the result that the recording of the better individuals in contest litters has been greatly encouraged. Registration of purebred hogs by these boys has reached up into the hundreds in the last six months. At the same time these breeders of the future are receiving a training in the business side of hog raising and recording.

There's plenty of room for good purebred hogs in this state. The boys are showing the way; it's up to the men to stay with them.

disking and harrowing the ground well and sowing the first of September, which gives the alfalfa a good start before winter.

We use an alfalfa drill, sowing 12 pounds of good seed an acre 1 inch deep. Twelve pounds sowed with a drill is as good as 18 pounds sowed broadcast. Do not plow your ground unless it has plenty of time to settle and get packed well.

I have had good luck sowing in the spring with wheat or oats sown thin about one-half as much wheat or oats as usual. One fall I sowed alfalfa in the fall till October 1 on disked ground. I stopped sowing but kept on disked 60 acres more and sowed 1 bushel of wheat to the acre then in March drilled alfalfa cross ways to the wheat. We got 11 bushels of wheat that year and two small cuttings of hay.

Our stand of alfalfa was perfect. I never have failed with wheat or oats. The idea is the nurse crop shades the weeds and grass till the tender alfalfa

rows. I also have dragged many miles of road with my tractor. I threshed some kafir and shredded some corn fodder for other farmers, and came home and did my spring plowing for oats and other spring crops. Since the weather does not permit other farm work, I have been running a saw. I grind all my feed for hogs and horses and do many other odd jobs with my tractor. I keep the tractor busy but do not neglect my own farm. I think the tractor has a great future.

Wellington, Kan. A. N. Leonard.

Women Can Teach Farming

Kindly permit me to make a reply to the editorial by Ray Yarnell which appeared in your paper of March 27. I agree with him that the rural boys and girls should be taught practical agriculture but his statement seemed to imply that it took a man to teach it. I do not agree with this statement. It is not the fault of the teachers of today even if most of them are women

that agriculture is not taught in a more practicable and satisfactory way.

It is the fault of the boards of education and the patrons of the school. Most rural schools in Kansas have such a short term of school that no outdoor work can be done. Most of them are out in March or April. How much practical agriculture work can be done before that? Even if things can be planted they would scarcely be up when school would close and then all their labor would be for nothing.

You may say let them raise stock during the winter. That is all right providing the school boards are willing to provide the funds.

The only way the rural schools will ever have satisfactory practical agriculture is for them to hire the teacher for 11 months of the year, provide a plot of ground and stock it and see that every child does his part of the work. If this is done then the teachers whether men or women will do the rest. The teacher who has taken a normal training course in a good high school will be qualified to do this work.

I believe in practical education and I believe it can be taught by a woman as well as a man providing the cooperation of the school boards is given them.

Elsie L. Mulkey.
Smith Center, Kan.

Bonus for Soldiers

So far as I can learn, very few of the soldiers are asking either the bonus or loan, but since it is being agitated among the people in general, it is my opinion that eventually some measure will be passed by Congress. While I was in the army two years, spending one-half of the time overseas and had three months of active service, I would personally be willing to let the whole thing drop. However, if it is the will of the people that the soldiers should be aided in some way, I think that the loan proposition would be better for the boys as well as the people as a whole.

S. F. Dafforn.
Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Makes Money with Chickens

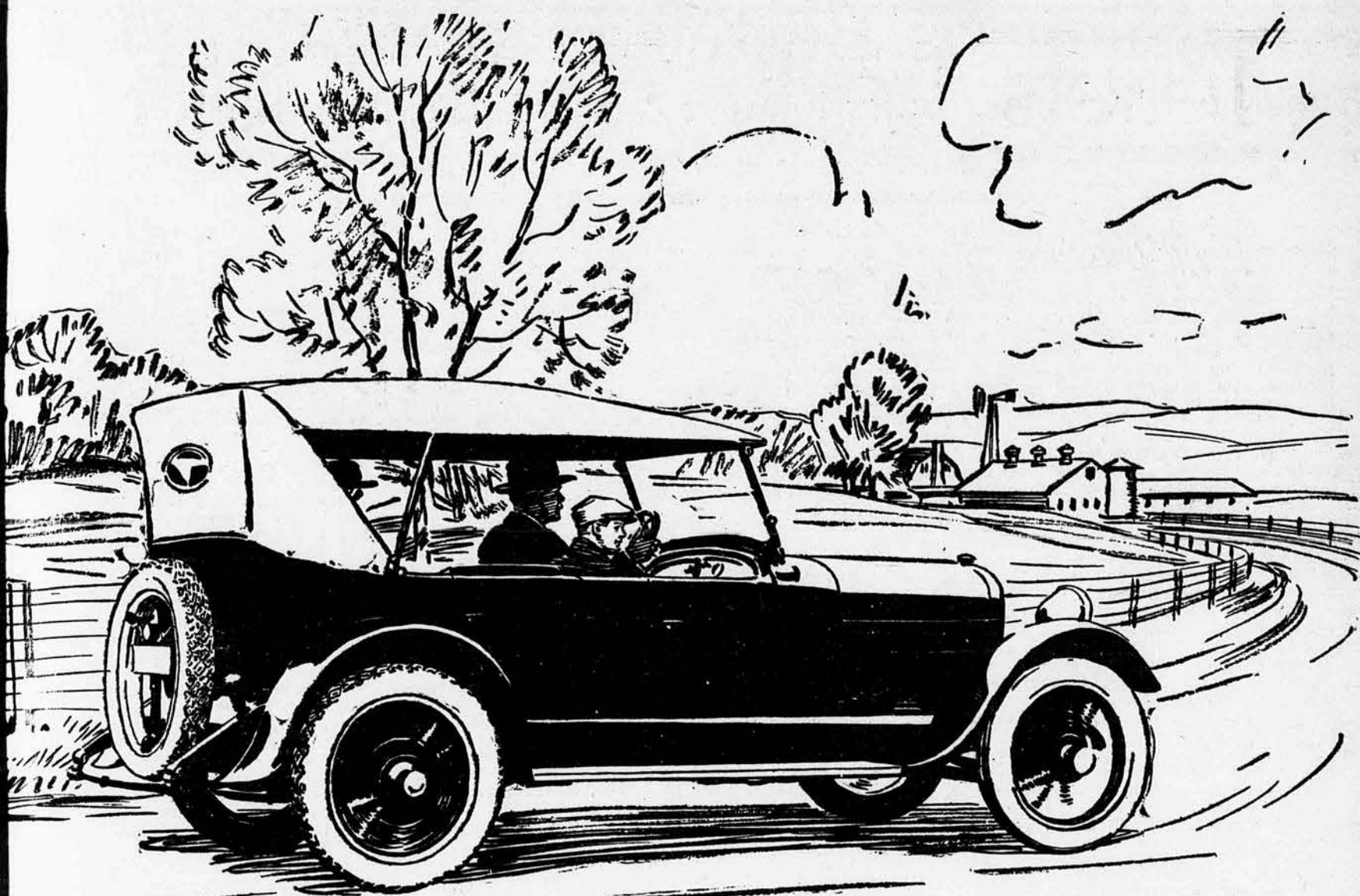
Three years ago I decided to change from a mixed flock of chickens to a purebred flock. I wished good winter layers and hens which would sit early in the spring, but did not know what breed would best meet the requirements. After careful study of the advertisements of the farm and poultry papers, I decided to breed White Orpingtons, and ordered 60 baby chicks, at a price I then thought exorbitant, from an advertiser whose hobby was eggs. Nature was against me, for all but nine of the chicks developed into cockerels. I kept two of the best of these and sold the others, leaving 11 birds as a foundation for a flock.

The pullets soon demonstrated their superiority over the mixed flock I had been keeping. When 6 months old they began laying, and before the end of November all but one were laying. This one I sold to a market poultry dealer. The eight pullets which were left laid 360 eggs in the two months from November 15, 1917 to January 15, 1918. I sold these eggs at the market price of 42 cents a dozen, or \$12.60. The cost of feed during this time, not counting table scraps, was \$5, leaving a balance of \$7.60—almost 50 cents a month clear profit on each hen.

From these birds I built up my present flock of 90 fowls, all of which are good winter layers. My method of building up a purebred flock is to study the advertisements to determine what fowls are best adapted to the conditions under which they are to be kept, buy the best for a foundation and develop a flock by culling out all weak birds and those which start laying later than November.

Ned R. Smith.
R. 5, Howard, Kan.

The quality of the horses grown on Kansas farms fortunately is increasing.



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

The True Meaning of Economy

Webster defines Economy as the "wise, careful administration of our affairs". Please note that word, *wise*. Also note that there is no reference to cheapness or frugality.

In this definition you will find the proof that Webster was not merely a master of the English language, but a philosopher as well.

The cheap expenditures are never the wise ones. The near-wool clothing, the "marked down" shoes and the cut price harvesting machinery cost less to be sure—in the beginning.

But cheap clothing shrinks to boy's size in the first spring shower. The cheap shoes wear out after a few months of service and the cheap harvesting machinery fails you at the critical moments. So—in the long run—your cheap purchases become shockingly expensive.

And so it is with a motor car.

There are many cars that sell for less money than the Paige. We could readily build them ourselves if we considered that policy the best one. But we don't.

We firmly believe that Self-Respect, Comfort and Enduring Satisfaction have an actual market value. So we build those things into our product.

We take just a little more time—just a little more care in selecting materials—just a little more pride in our work. And the result is a *real* motor car—not a makeshift or compromise.

Unless we are greatly mistaken the new "Glenbrook" five-passenger model is just the kind of car that you want. It is built to *endure* and it is worth every penny of its price.

If you are truly Economical—truly wise and careful—it will be the car of your choice.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, Michigan

Manufacturers of Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

Silage is Better Than Fodder

Hundreds of Western Kansas Farmers Attend the Eighth Annual Cattlemen's Round Up at Hays to Hear the Report of the Feeding Tests

By G. C. Wheeler



AN ACRE of kafir silage at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station from which a 30-bushel crop of grain had been removed had a feeding value last winter equivalent to 1.16 acres of kafir fodder from which the grain had not been removed. This astonishing statement was made by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Experiment station work, in explaining to the thousand or more visitors at the Hays Cattlemen's Round-Up last Saturday the results of the winter feeding tests. Silage feeding experiments have clearly demonstrated the high value of forage stored in this form, but the Hays tests of the past winter were designed to put it on an acre basis.

Silage is now accepted as an ideal feed for stock cows, growing young cattle or fattening steers. Increasing the livestock capacity of the farm is, after all, the outstanding feature of the silo as a piece of farm equipment. On farms where rough feeds are found in excess of the needs of the stock kept, there is little incentive to putting up silos and going to the expense of handling the crop as silage.

Acre Tests Used

The acre method of making the comparison was designed to bring out more forcefully the economic side of the question. Western Kansas stockmen have many times faced feed shortages for the wintering period. It is discouraging to be forced to prematurely market a bunch of cattle or dispose of stock cows and young heifers because of a temporary shortage of rough feed. It was to show in the most striking manner possible the increased carrying capacity of an acre of kafir or cane in the silo as compared with the same crop in the shock that this test was planned.

It requires considerable nerve to put a 30-bushel crop of grain in the silo, when that crop can be harvested and sold as grain for \$1.50 or more a bushel. Men who fatten cattle with silage have learned that grain in the silo is just as valuable as grain fed separately. In feeding stock cattle and dairy cows, the desirability of having the silage rich in grain has been questioned. Another feature of this test was to compare kafir silage with the grain on, with kafir silage having the heads removed, before running the crop into the silo.

"Getting away from the idea of comparing a ton of silage with a ton of fodder was the idea in mind," said Doctor McCampbell in telling why this experiment was conducted. He pointed out that the chief value of silage, and the one often overlooked, is the tremendous increase in the amount of feed secured from an acre when preserved and fed from the silo, rather than from the shock.

How Crops Were Harvested

Ninety yearling heifers divided into four lots of 15 each were used in the experiment. Two small plastered cement silos had been put up for the work. A very uniform field of kafir was set aside for the test, but to obviate any possible differences in the field it was harvested in 10-row strips. Ten rows were run into the silo with the heads on. The next 10 rows were put up in shocks and were fed out as fodder. Ten rows were headed after binding and only the fodder part put in the silo and the next 10 rows shocked

and the heads removed. This method of harvesting alternate 10-row strips continued across the whole field. The seed from the headed kafir was near enough maturity to be threshed and sold later as marketable grain.

The test consisted in feeding the heifers in one lot 30 pounds of grain silage each a day for the 90 days of the experiment, those of another lot the same amount of silage containing no grain, a third lot shocked kafir with the heads off and a fourth lot fodder having the heads on. They all had straw as additional roughage and a daily allowance of 2 pounds of cottonseed cake to the heifer. Doctor McCampbell had calculated the cash value of the kafir consumed in the different lots, and the figures as given were most striking. He had reduced the silage to a stover basis and priced it at \$6 a ton, which is very conservative. The grain was worth \$1.50 a bushel. The cash value on this basis of the headed kafir silage consumed for each 100 pounds of gain was only \$3.47, while the grain silage had a value of \$8.93. At \$6 a ton the kafir stover consumed in making a 100 pounds of increase or growth cost \$7.47, while the fodder with the grain on represented a cost of \$22.43 a 100 pounds of gain.

The heifers fed silage with the grain on gained at the rate of 1 1/4 pounds a day each for the 90 days of the test. Persons present could easily see that these heifers were fatter than is necessary or desirable for stock cattle and have made no more actual growth than the heifers in the lot fed silage made from the headed kafir. The gain in this lot had been at the rate of 1.06 pounds daily to the heifer. The average daily gain of the heifers in the kafir stover lot was 1.02 pounds and in the fodder lot, where it was apparent that a large amount of grain had been wasted, the gain was at the rate of 1 1/4 pounds daily to the animal.

Summary of Results

Here are some of the outstanding conclusions pointed out by Doctor McCampbell:

One acre of kafir made into silage after the heads had been removed had a feeding value equivalent to 2.2 acres in the form of dry stover after the heads had been removed.

One acre of kafir made into silage with the heads not removed had a feeding value equivalent to 2.58 acres in the form of dry fodder with the heads on.

One acre of kafir made into silage after the heads had been removed had a feeding value equivalent to 1.16 acres in the form of dry fodder with the heads on, in spite of the fact that this kafir produced 30 bushels of grain to the acre.

Kafir made into silage after the heads had been removed proved to be the most profitable and efficient form in which it was fed. Figuring dry kafir worth \$6 a ton after the heads had been removed and kafir grain at \$1.50 a bushel, it had cost 116 per cent more to produce 100 pounds of gain by feeding dry kafir stover instead of kafir silage without the heads, 159 per cent more to feed kafir silage with the heads on instead of kafir silage without heads, and 548 per cent more to feed dry kafir fodder with the heads on instead of kafir silage without the heads.

The heifers in the lot fed silage made from kafir with the heads on are fatter than is necessary or desirable and have

made no more growth than the heifers fed silage made of kafir from which the heads had been removed.

Doctor McCampbell stated that the pasture development would be watched the following season and any differences noted in the different lots would be reported at next year's meeting.

A Striking Demonstration

This is one of the most striking demonstrations of what the silo means to Western Kansas that has ever been made. The farmers and stockmen from that section of the state are beginning to appreciate what the station means to them in solving problems peculiar to their conditions. Several automobile loads arrived from points as far away as Kiowa, Meade and Scott counties the day preceding the meeting. Several hundred cars were parked on the station grounds while the program was in progress in the big tent. A free lunch was served at noon to more than 800 persons and several hundred went to the restaurants in town for the noon-day meal.

A Wallace county stockman told how he was induced to come to the meeting last year and of the valuable lessons he took home with him. He built the first silo in his neighborhood and this year, as a result of considerable persuasion, succeeded in getting several of his neighbors to come with him. Before the day was over they came to him and asked him to be sure to get all the silo information possible, for they were convinced of the value of the silo on Western Kansas stock farms and intended to build silos for storing this year's feed crop. This was related to show the increasing interest in the work of the Hays station.

The silos at Hays have stood since the severe winter of 1911 and 1912 as object lessons in feed conservation. A group of us, including a number of stockmen familiar with the occurrences of that winter, recalled the manner in which the stunted forage crops produced that year were hauled to the two silos which had just been completed. I spent two weeks at the station at Hays that fall, directing the building of these two silos. On one 80-acre field I recall counting only 80 shocks of corn fodder, which had been cut with a grain binder. The kafir and cane was scarcely knee-high the first week in September when the silos were completed. The frosts that fall were late and these two silos, filled with the stunted forage gathered from a wide radius, saved the day for the station cattle. Not an animal was forced on the market, while over the western section of the state that winter many cattle were lost from lack of feed.

Breeding and Feeding

The effect of feeding and breeding upon the development of beef cows and their offspring has been under investigation at Hays for five years. This experiment started with a group of high-grade Hereford heifer calves coming from a herd in which the best of purebred bulls had been used for a long period of years. These animals are, therefore, of such uniformity in breeding and type as to make the results of unusual value. It started with the feeding of 80 heifers in two groups for the first winter period, one getting grain in addition to roughage and the other fed as most stockmen winter stock cows and heifers. This method of winter feeding continued for three

seasons. Each group was divided and half were bred to produce calves when 2 years old and half when 3 years old. The needless waste of grain fed to heifers not permitted to produce calves until 3 years old is a lesson of the test. Heifers fed grain thru the winter and producing their first calves when 2 years old have made as large cows as the ones not producing calves until 3 years old, but the calves are not as heavy at weaning time. Two lots have been eliminated from further consideration, one because excessive cost of development and the other, fed on roughage only during the winter period and producing calves at 2 years old, because of a lack of development in both cows and calves. It seems now that the most practicable method, considering the desirability of maintaining the size of the breeding herd, is to feed roughage only during the development period, but keep the heifers from producing calves until 3 years old.

Several other important problems are under consideration at this big Western Kansas Experiment station, and reports of progress were made. The program, as carried out at the meeting, included addresses of welcome by Walter Joy, president of the Ellis County Farm Bureau, and R. S. Marshall, president of the Hays Chamber of Commerce, addresses by President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Joe Mercer, secretary of the Kansas State Livestock association, W. P. Lambertson, who is now representing this association on the Kansas City market, John A. Edwards, a prominent stockman and banker of Greenwood county, E. L. Barrier, of the state board of administration, Ralph Snyder, president of the State Farm Bureau, James R. Plumb, of Emporia, president of the Kansas State Livestock association, and F. P. Johnson, secretary of the National Western Stock Show, held at Denver.

Banquet for Visitors

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Alex Philip and Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Weeks of the station entertained about 40 visitors from various sections of the state at a banquet in the station hotel. This feature began some years ago with a little dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Philip in their home, but the number to be so enjoyably entertained has increased until this most hospitable home is too small, and Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have joined in putting on the banquet. Many highly complimentary things were said of Mr. Weeks, who is retiring as superintendent to become secretary of the state farm bureau, in the talks following the dinner. His four years at the station have been years of progress. They have been years in which the valuable lessons of the station work have been most untiringly and forcefully brought to the attention of Western Kansas farmers. From the remarks about Harry Kent, who succeeds Mr. Weeks as superintendent, it would seem that he already has a warm personal following in this section and will be most heartily welcomed back to Hays, where he spent some years teaching in the Hays Normal and where Mrs. Kent was born and reared.

The Eighth Annual Round-Up was a success. Of course the wind blew and made it somewhat uncomfortable at times, but no one was permitted to intimate that high winds and dust storms were peculiar to this section.

To Increase Food Production

(Continued from Page 6.)

indication of what is possible in the smaller places.

Perhaps the best example of the greater production in agriculture which is coming is offered in the Kaw Valley, and around Wichita. The prosperity of the farms along the Kaw is well known all over the Middle West—this is one of the garden spots of the country. Part of this is of course due to the rich soil of the valley, but the types of farming used also have a considerable part in it.

The possibilities in the Arkansas Valley are as great. There is a lack of markets? Not with Wichita and Hutchinson and the many smaller towns in need of more farm produce. And consider the Eastern markets; in the valley from Holly to Rocky Ford, in Eastern Colorado, farmers have been very successful in developing specialized production with a longer haul than the farmers have in Kansas. And by the way, there are men around Dodge City who are showing considerable pep in developing profitable farming methods, especially in dairying and in truck farming, along the lines which have been so successful in Colorado.

A Growth in Farming

Electric power lines are going to be a big factor in aiding in the growth of the agriculture of the Arkansas Valley. They provide power for pumping the underflow which is decidedly satisfactory. Kansas now has 1,800 miles of power line in the valley, and several hundred miles will be built this year. The greatest development has been in the Garden City-Scott City district.

Quite naturally specialized production of any kind requires a man who has a belief in the business, and enough pep to profit from the success of other men. In most cases it requires a higher type of individual than general farming—but it also usually is more profitable. It need not be harder, especially with some lines, if a man has the right sort of equipment.

With the larger production required from the soil in truck or fruit growing, or in dairying, quite naturally the soil fertility problems become of more relative importance. And this brings up the reflection that we are about due for a real soil fertility revival in Kansas. The state was making some progress toward better methods when the war came, with its necessity for a larger grain production, especially with wheat, and disorganized everything. The wheat acreage planted in Kansas in 1918—11 million acres—probably will stand as the record for wheat growing in any state for all time.

Big Wheat Yields

It was right that maximum wheat production should be the supreme aim—and the grain produced in Kansas had a big factor in the final result. A big part of the food used by the American doughboys on the banks of the Meuse and in the Argonne came from the Middle West—the food center of the world—of which Kansas is so important a part. I have seen flour used to supply the bakeries in the advanced zone which came from Kansas.

But now the ideal should be to give the soil more consideration—to double the acreage of alfalfa and of the other legumes, to conserve barnyard manure and every other scrap of vegetable matter, to grow green manure crops in some cases and to develop, in an intelligent way, the use of fertilizers, especially those strong in phosphorus. A truck soil must be in good physical condition, and it must contain plenty of available plant food. Much of the success of the leading truck growers is based on their knowledge of soil fertility and the care which they take with their fields. In speaking of this, a leading truck grower says:

"For garden crops there is no fertilizer that will compare with good, well-rotted barnyard manure. In localities where a supply of such manure cannot be secured it will be necessary to depend on commercial fertilizers, but the results are rarely so satisfactory. In selecting manure for the garden, care should be taken that it does not contain any element that will be injurious to the soil. An excess of sawdust or shavings used as bedding will have a tendency to produce sourness. Chicken, pigeon, and sheep ma-

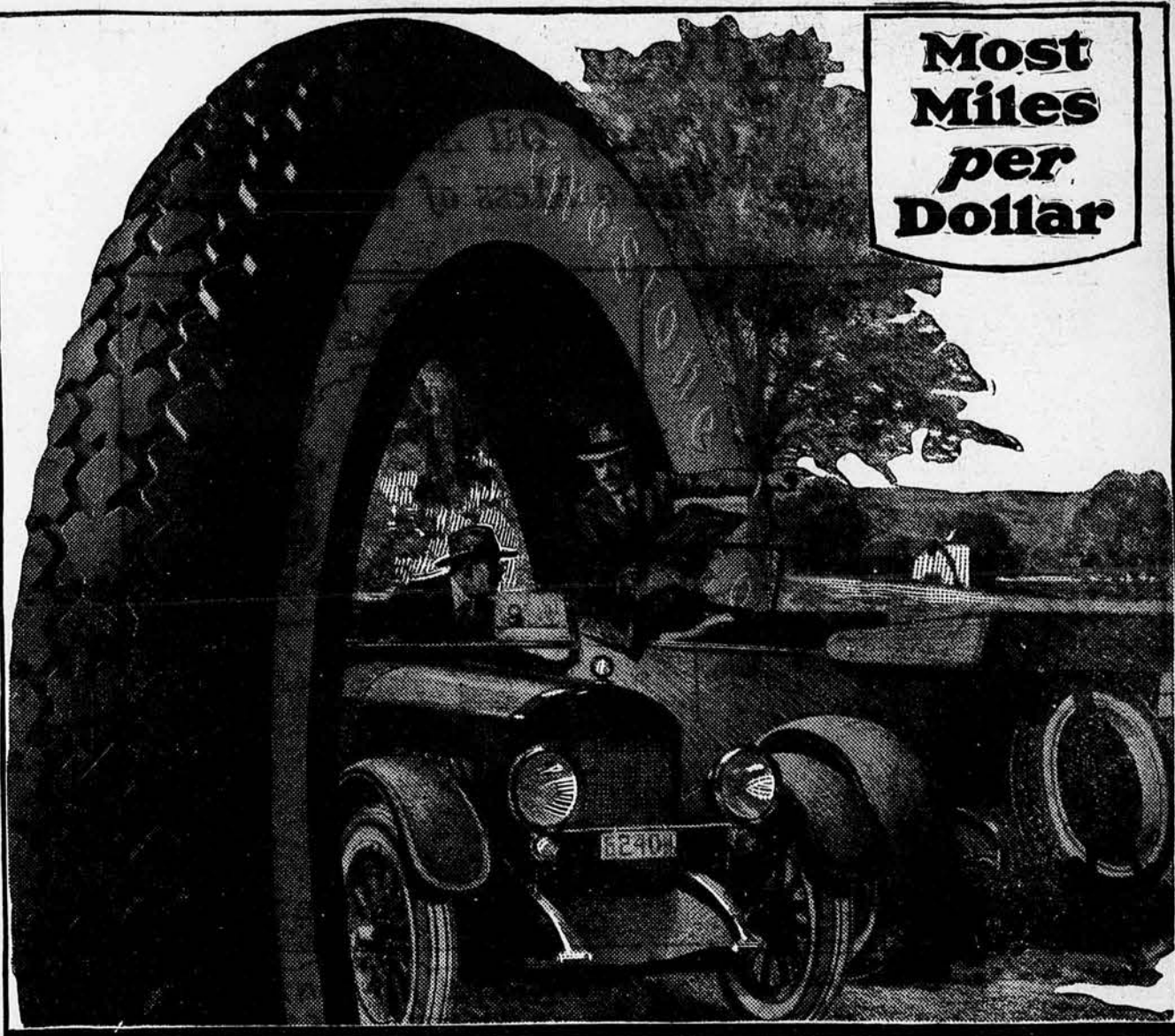
nures rank high as fertilizers, their value being somewhat greater than ordinary barnyard manures, and almost as great as some of the lower grades of commercial fertilizers. The manure from fowls is especially adapted for dropping in the hills or rows of plants.

Use of Fertilizers

"Commercial fertilizers are sold under a guaranteed analysis, and generally at a price consistent with their fertilizing value. No definite rule can be given for the kind or quantity of fertilizer to be applied, as this varies with the crop and the land. At first the only safe procedure is to use a good high-grade fertilizer at the rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds to the acre and note the results. Market gardeners frequently apply as much as 2,500 pounds of high-grade fertilizer an acre every year."

A proper combination of intelligent interest in specialized production with good soils, motor transportation and a profitable market will mean much in developing the agriculture of a section. That is just what will be obtained in many localities in Kansas in the New Day which is coming with the farming in this state.

You can't expect to get a good stand of corn from the grains of a scrubby nubbin.



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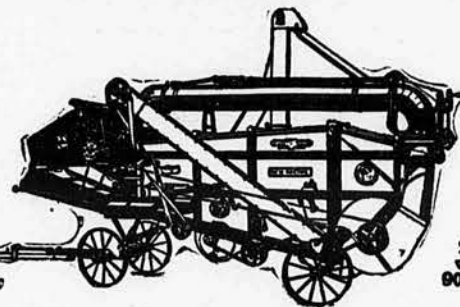
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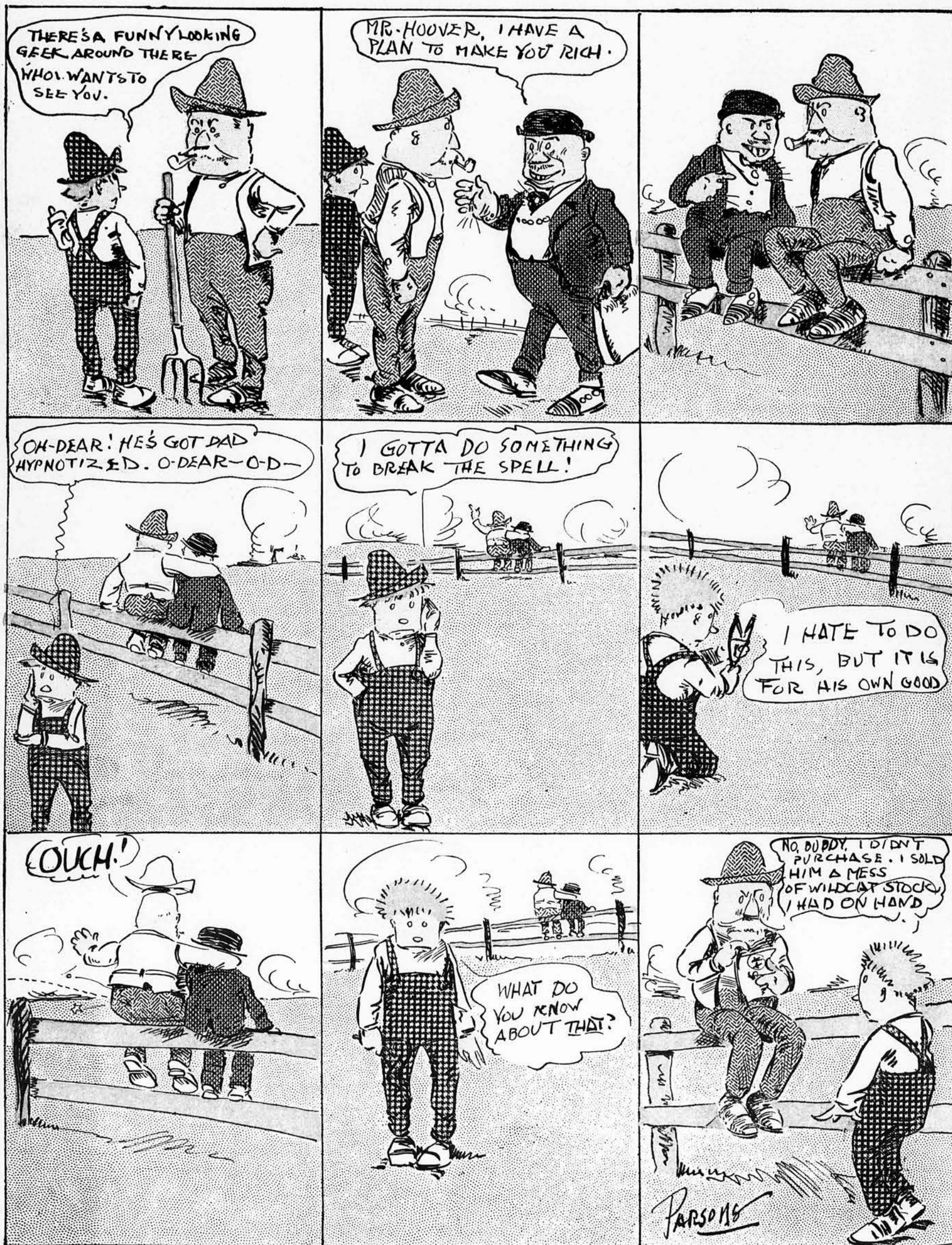
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About Being a Farm Hand

Nothing Wrong With These "Working Conditions"

BY W. N. RICE

AS TO THE time for which they are hired, farm hands may be divided into two classes; those who are employed for a considerable time, usually receiving a fixed wage by the month, and those who are employed at busy seasons and receive a certain wage by the day. For the actual time they work, hands of the former class, as a rule, receive less than those of the latter class. But all the year 'round they will earn and will be able to save more money. In bad weather and in times when work is slack, their wages still go on, while the occasional worker receives no pay, must pay his board, and frequently spend time and money while hunting a new job when his temporary task has been completed. Permanent hands are probably more efficient than temporary and deserve the greater remuneration they receive in the long run. Just as the rolling stone gathers no moss, so the "floater" is not apt to accumulate a surplus.

But he can accumulate an experience; and, since a good deal is being said concerning the treatment of farm hands, it is more particularly about this experience that I, a member of the "floater" class, wish to speak.

Comforts for the Help

During harvest and since the close of the threshing season, it has been my privilege to work for six farmers. I have always found them straightforward in stating the terms of employment, and in every case prompt in meeting their obligations. In every case I have been received into their homes with a kindly regard for my comfort. This was so universally true that I have sometimes wondered whether in my own home I would be as thoughtful for the comfort of strangers as these good people were for mine. A little incident will illustrate this:

There were two of us transient hands working, and very reasonably, we were assigned to one good commodious bed to sleep. But as a bedfellow my partner was certainly not a success. He rolled from side to side and back again, thrashed out in every direction with arms and legs, groaned, talked in his sleep, and at times, it seemed to me, he turned summersaults. I retreated to the farthest edge of the bed and defended myself thru two weary, sleepless nights. I then went to our hostess and told her the circumstances. If she had been my mother she could not have been more solicitous and sympathetic. The next night I had a very comfortable bed where the wakeful ceased to trouble and the weary was at rest.

Plenty of Good Food

When working I enjoy a square meal. Well, I always got it—an abundance of nourishing food, well cooked and served in the spirit of true unconventional hospitality. I wonder whether farmers always marry good cooks. From my experience I am inclined to believe they do. In harvest time, at one place about 4 o'clock they brought us a substantial and appetizing lunch that just hit the spot. It made the weary hours of the long afternoons much pleasanter.

Most farmers, I think, are too backward about telling their transient help what to do. Of course in regular field work, it is enough to bring the hand face to face with his work and tell him once. But after the day in the field is done, there are the chores; and on the average farm in this country there are plenty of them. The farmer himself works all day in the field and then does these chores extra. Most hands would be glad to help in this work and should be given some of it to do. A good plan would be to apportion the morning and evening chores among the workers. That would make it easier for all. I have never yet seen a farmer who was not tactful in showing men what to do and how to do it. My only point is that he doesn't do enough showing.

Wages are not the only reward of the farm hand. If he is a close observer and will think a little, he may get many valuable lessons and even inspiration from the average farmer. One, at least, that I worked for would have been an inspiration to me if I had

not been so old that I couldn't inspire without blowing up. He told me that 19 years ago he struck Oklahoma with a few silver dollars—less than five, I think—in his pocket. He now has a farm with magnificent improvements, that is easily worth \$35,000. Besides this, his farm is well stocked and well supplied with farm implements. It was an inspiration to watch him work. He was quick as the proverbial cat and seemed never to make a wasteful or unnecessary motion. When he was thru with one thing he never seemed to have to study a minute about what he should do next.

This Tenant Farmer Happy

I was also much interested and instructed by the achievements of a young farmer for whom I worked a little while. Three or four years ago he married and began his work with very limited means. He is still a tenant farmer, but only because the owner of the farm prefers to rent it rather than sell it to him at a very good price. He derives his income from field crops and the sale of milk, has a good supply of livestock, and farm tools for his work. He is also interested in co-operative farm enterprises that promise to be profitable. But I was especially struck with the good sense and good taste manifested by these young people in furnishing their house. The house itself is rather small and plain, but they have made the inside quite neat and attractive. Every prominent piece of furniture is pleasing and yet so manifestly durable and useful that the pleasure is greatly enhanced. It shows the good taste and sound business sense of these young home builders who, I predict, will some day have a good farm and a beautiful home all their own.

More Interest in School Needed

There was not a home I entered, not a farmer to whom I talked, that did not have some lesson from practical experience that would be valuable to the man who is ambitious to be a successful farmer. There was one incident, however, in this little train of experiences, that serves to strengthen an impression that has been growing upon me with the passing years, that is the conviction that the average farmer does not take a very intelligent interest in his school. One day I was working with a well-to-do farmer and as we worked we talked. The little forlorn country school house was in sight about a mile away, and the sight of it prompted me to ask him who was teaching the school. He told me that Miss Blank was teaching it and then volunteered to tell me that she had been teaching it for several years, that the board of education was made up of women and she seemed to have bought the school from them. For his part he did not think it best to keep the same teacher for so many terms. I did not undertake to argue with him, but I did think that his position was very vulnerable. In the first place, women generally take a more sympathetic interest in schools than men. In the second place, if Miss Blank was urging on her pupils to ambitious, determined, noble living, they would better keep her as long as they could. In the third place, if she knew her subjects and was untiring and faithful in teaching them, she had probably earned a right to a place in the school and in the esteem of patrons without buying it. These reflections were unspoken, but I did ask him whether he had ever visited the school and seen it at work. He admitted that he never had.

And there you have the gist of the whole lamentable situation. Parents are often disposed to complain of the way the school is managed, without any well established reason for their criticism. Tho they pay all the expenses they do not seem to feel that the school belongs to them. If they are found in the school at all, it is usually on the occasion of a pie supper, a "literary" or some specially prepared exercise, all of which give little information concerning the daily work of the school. The work done in a school is public work and is, therefore, open to the inspection of the patrons at all

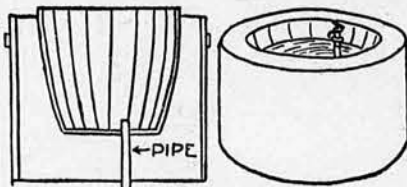
times. It is entirely proper for a parent to go to the school any day, quietly open the door without knocking if he chooses, respectfully salute the teacher, and listen so long as he pleases to the daily routine. He may not always understand the lessons being recited but there are many things that he will understand. He will also see more clearly the difficulties under which the teacher is doing her work and be more ready to give a word of encouragement.

All this may seem foreign to the hired-hand question, but I may say here that, when making these visits, it is perfectly proper to take the hired-hand along, especially if he is young and keeps up his interest in schools—and school teachers. If you would get my meaning more fully, read Whittier's "Among the Hills."

I enjoy being a farm hand; I like the farmer and most of his ways; but I'd rather be a fixture than a "floater."

Small Size Concrete Tank

These two drawings show how a small concrete tank may be made. Not having need for a large tank, an old barrel was cut in two, and form made of scrap lumber was placed around it, with an old wagon tire to hold the boards in place. The earth was dug away about 6 inches deep and a pipe was run thru the bottom from the water main. Later a faucet was connected to it. The walls of the tank



are about 5 inches thick at the top, gradually increasing on the way down. Concrete was mixed in a 5 to 1 ratio. Old woven wire was used for reinforcement. After the barrel was cut in two the hoops were removed, except the one at the center which kept the staves together. This made a smooth inside finish after taking out the barrel, and lessened the chance of cracking. It is well to soak the barrel and outside form before putting them in place as this prevents swelling.

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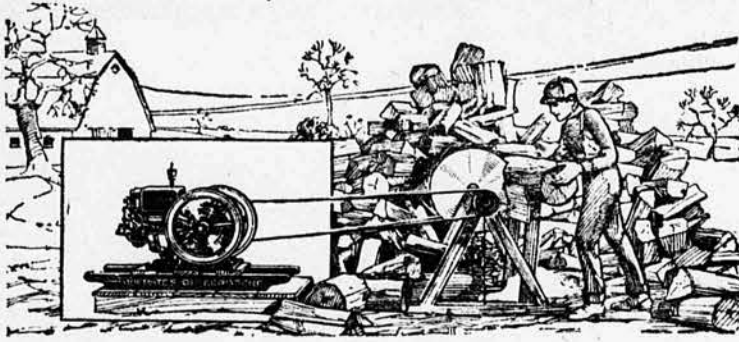
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Vegetables For the Farm

Small Truck Patch Will Bring Big Profits

BY J. T. ROSA



MANY FACTORS point to the advantages of vegetable growing as a side line on the general farm, or as a special phase of agricultural work, just at this time. Perhaps one of the most important and most favorable points just now is the demand for vegetables and the high prices being paid for them. One of the lessons taught by the Great War, was the value of vegetables as food. Many persons have learned to use vegetables far more extensively than formerly, and have learned to like them. This newly aroused demand for vegetables will continue and will even expand, among city and farm folks alike, and will mean larger markets, especially for the more staple lines of truck crops.

Source of Vitamines

The dietary value of vegetables has been overlooked too much in the past, but farmers generally are now beginning to understand more about food values, so that the demand for vegetables must increase. The recent discovery that vegetables and dairy products contain growth-promoting substances, vitamines, has meant much to the vegetable grower and the dairyman, for it has attached a new but very real value to their produce. For instance, it has been shown that a diet containing 15 per cent sweet potatoes will maintain health and growth.

Much can be said about vegetable growing as representing a very highly developed, intensive form of farm work, or crop production. To the man who must buy his farm, or who is just starting into farm work on his own account, vegetable growing must appeal strongly for purely financial reasons. For vegetable growing one does not need nearly as much land for a successful truck-farming enterprise, as for grain or stock farming. The truck farmer gets as large, and often much larger, net income from his 8 or 10 acre truck patch as does the grain farmer from a 160 acre farm. So the vegetable growers' investment in land is far less than that of the general farmer. Then too, the vegetable grower usually does not have to invest so much in working equipment, tools and work animals, but he may spend more on seeds and fertilizers.

Quick Returns in Trucking

With the increased cost of land in the Middle West, the general farmer who must have 160 acres on which to make a living is at a great disadvantage as compared to the truck farmer who is producing actually a greater output on a mere patch of land. Some of our high priced land is not going to pay interest on its cash value if planted to corn. So, for the prospective vegetable grower, I would say there are great advantages in the much smaller amount of capital required to make the start, and the greater probabilities of paying interest on the investment. The fact that vegetable crops give large returns quickly is another point which appeals to the beginner in the game.

It is interesting to note that in the past couple of years the acreage of some vegetable crops actually has decreased to a large extent in the North and East, which have been the

most extensive vegetable growing sections. Scarcity of labor is the main cause as well as the higher wages paid in other lines of work. This reduction in acreage of vegetables in other sections makes the outlook for vegetable growing in the Middle West all the better, as our markets will be extended, and the home markets must be supplied more and more extensively with home grown produce.

Good Chance for Success

Other advantages of vegetable growers are that they have an unusually good opportunity to use business ability. Headwork leaves less to chance in getting good results. Then the vegetable grower usually deals with several crops so that he does not have "all his eggs in one basket." If one crop is overtaken by pests or bad weather, the loss may be more than made up by success with others. But we are learning more and more about controlling pests of all sorts, so this factor need not be feared as much as formerly. The fact that the vegetable grower does not handle such large areas of land permits him to devote more attention to building up his small acreage to the highest productive condition. For the same reason, he can make more profitable use of commercial fertilizers and an irrigation system than the general farmer can. Vegetable growing, when the work is well organized, means employment nearly 12 months of the year, for the work can be distributed from early spring to late fall.

Let us not forget the advantages of having a good garden for the home supply, when the farmer is so situated that he cannot go into commercial vegetable growing. Nothing else on the farm produces greater returns or more satisfaction on the farm, for the labor which is put into it, than does a good well-kept home garden. A quarter of an acre is enough, but make it the richest, best cultivated spot on the place. In dollars and cents, and in satisfaction, the farm garden can be made to pay well.

To Beginners in Bee-keeping

BY J. M. BUCHANAN

There are many persons who would like to keep bees, but who do not know how to get a start. Perhaps the best way is to buy a hive or two of bees from some neighbor beekeeper, who if he is a good beekeeper, will generally throw in a lot of good advice. If no bees can be bought in the neighborhood, then one may buy from some dealer in bees and queens, altho the cost will perhaps be a little more. However, in this case you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the outfit is in first-class condition.

The best time of the year to start is in the spring, as soon as the flowers begin to bloom, for then the dangers of winter are over, and you will have time to rectify your mistakes during the summer season; for be sure you will make many mistakes before you become an expert at the business. One mistake frequently made by beginners is to go in too deep at first. Unless you have had some experience with bees, you had better not start with more than two or three colonies, and grad-

April 17, 1920.

ly increase as your knowledge and experience grow. Another good plan in beginning is to buy from the bee-supply dealers—you will find one in all the large cities—two or three hives of standard make, ready for the bees, and then take these to some beekeeper and get him to hive a swarm in each. Then as soon as the bees have built their combs and gotten ready for housekeeping, which will be about two weeks, you can move them home.

Now as to the location of your apiary, the hives should be placed on low stands, to keep them off the damp ground. Two bricks under each corner will do. Perhaps the best place is in the old orchard, or beneath some trees where they will not be exposed to the hot sun all day. It also is essential in selecting a location to find a place protected from the north and west winds, either by buildings, shrubbery or a hillside.

When the locust or clover begins to bloom, the supers should be placed on the hives. These are shallow boxes, or upper stories for the hives, in which the bees are to store their surplus honey. The supers contain frames in which should be strips of comb—foundation to insure the building of straight combs. As soon as the first super is nearly filled with honey, it should be lifted up and an empty one placed between it and the hive body. This may be repeated later as the honey flow justifies.

The bees should have plenty of room for storing honey, for when they become crowded they are likely to swarm, and as that divides the working force, there is not so much honey made as where the colony remains together during the season.

In buying new equipment be sure to get the standard 10 frame dovetailed hive, as this is used by a large majority of beekeepers, and is sold by dealers everywhere. There is no patent on this hive, and they are all made of standard dimensions, with all parts interchangeable. Shallow supers should be used to begin with, as they are handled easily and admit of the production of either comb or extracted honey. A colony of bees ready for business, in a good hive, is worth \$10 or more, tho sometimes they can be bought for less.

Besides the bees and hives, one will need a good bee-smoker, a bee-veil, hive tool, and perhaps a pair of long gloves. And last, but not least, a few good books on the art of beekeeping. You can get some excellent bulletins on bees by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Also it would be well to subscribe for one or two of the journals devoted to beekeeping. Unless one is willing to devote some time to the study of bee-culture, it is useless to try to engage in the business, for it takes experience and technical knowledge to make a success of beekeeping, as well as any other profession.

Better Buildings for Kansas

"Better and more convenient farm buildings are just as essential for the improvement of farm life in Kansas as better seeds and livestock," says Dean Umberger, head of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Heretofore no one has offered the Kansas farmer definite help in planning his farm plant. His buildings have been put where he needed them most that year, and the carpenter and mason did his planning for him. Hereafter, this will not be necessary since the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college has employed an experienced architect to assist rural tax payers in planning and building farm homes.

Walter G. Ward, formerly head of the department of agriculture and drawing at the North Dakota Agricultural college, has been employed to head this work in rural architecture. He will assume his duties April 1. While Mr. Ward has had experience in various lines of building construction he has made a special study of rural architecture from the standpoint of utility, general arrangement, sanitation and adaptation to climatic conditions. Farmers who have building problems the coming season should consult with Mr. Ward thru the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Kansas needs better rural schools.



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An Essex stock chassis set the world's 50-hour endurance mark of 3037 miles. That is officially certified by the American Automobile Association. And Essex holds the world mark of 1061 road miles in 24 hours. A stock touring car did that.

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Judge Essex Quality By the Hudson Standard

But it is not only in performance that Essex shows the same stamp of quality as Hudson. Its beauty of line, its luxury of appointment are the work of years of leadership in coach design.

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Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan.

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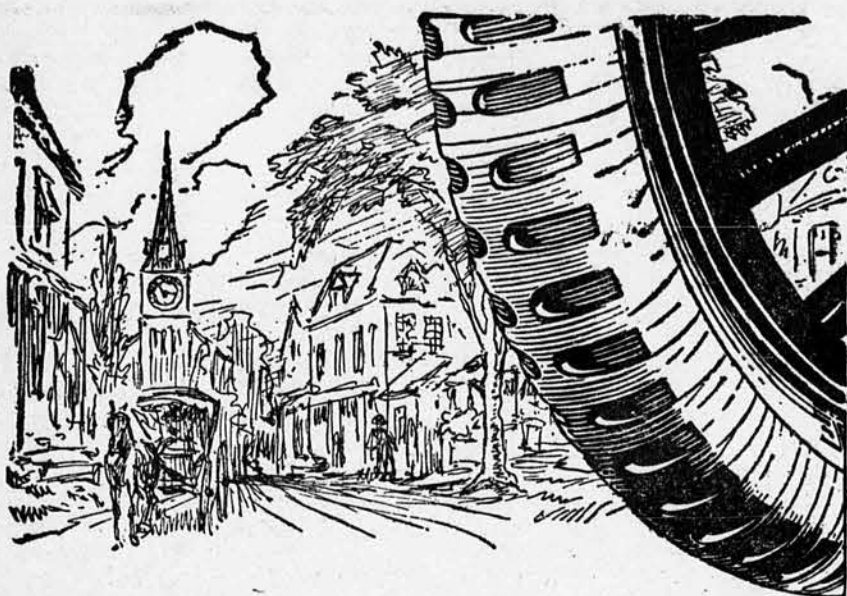
How many stars in this circle? Count them. It is not hard either—just takes a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle looks easy and so simple. Try it. Everyone who sends in their answer to this puzzle will be rewarded. As soon as you send in your solution to this puzzle we will send you a

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Pasture Crops For Pig

Corn Supplements Reduce Cost of Pork Production

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER



NO DOUBT you will agree with me when I say that at this time every possible effort must be directed towards reducing to the minimum the actual cost of producing hogs. If we are to stay in the business—a very difficult thing under the present conditions—we must use pastures in hog production and use them to the limit. It was but a few years ago when hog raisers relied almost if not entirely upon grain feeding in hog growing. But, fortunately, that condition has been changed and now pasture crops are widely used. Still, are we getting all we can from them? Are we using the right crops for our conditions? And, finally, are we feeding properly when using them? Let us consider each question in some detail.

Local Conditions Demand Attention

The pasturing of hogs is only most profitably done when the farmer uses his pasture crops with forethought and care. While they uniformly result, when properly used, in reducing the cost of every pound of gain, with fattening as well as other hogs, yet they will not always give the best results unless the farmer who uses them studies carefully his local conditions and demands.

Again, the character of his soil is of especial consideration. There are many farms upon which careful manuring of upland soils would result in giving such stands of alfalfa as would result in more profit from them when in that crop than when growing wheat or other crops. Manure also will often change fields used for annual pasture crops from giving unsatisfactory growths into really profitable hog pastures. While the use of a field for hog pasture results in adding manure to the field, yet I feel that there are few places where barnyard manure may be more profitably employed than in hog pastures. The requirements in the use of alfalfa for hog pasture are to obtain a maximum growth of the crop and to preserve the stand. This demands very careful farm practices.

Crops to Use

Without doubt, alfalfa is the premier hog pasture crop for Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska farmers. It starts early in the spring and gives good pasture very late in the fall, and is so drought resistant that the farmer who has it growing on his farm is assured of a maximum amount of pasture for his hogs even in poor seasons. Farmers who do not have alfalfa on their farms and who are growing even a few hogs, will do well to plant at least a limited acreage even if they have to manure the land carefully every year. I repeat, there is little question but that alfalfa carefully grown will return more profit in hog production on upland soils than any other crop that the farmer can grow on such soils.

Again, Sweet clover has been found a satisfactory hog pasture, especially on lands that are generally considered to be too poor to grow alfalfa successfully. If this plant is used, experience has gone far to prove that the first year's growth from a planting is better than the second year's growth because it is finer and contains less fiber.

Further, a crop which could be profitably and much more widely grown for hog pasture in this section is soybeans.

In the South, where they have fully learned the value of that crop, great reliance is placed upon it. It is especially adapted to lighter, sandy soils where alfalfa will not make its best growth unless plentiful supplies of barnyard manure are applied. Certainly, the Kansas or Oklahoma farmer who does not have perennial hog pastures, should investigate fully the merits of the soybean as a means of cutting down the cost of producing pork.

Cowpeas, particularly on relatively poor soils, are very widely used in the South for pasturing hogs. The crop is easily grown and yields a large amount of excellent feed. It is admirably adapted to the sections under consideration and will fill a need on many farms.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska farmers have used rape more or less for years. It is an excellent annual forage crop for hog pasture. By careful feeding, and seeding at different periods during the summer, pasture may often be provided until fall. It does not, of course, come up to alfalfa—in fact, experimental trials have shown that the farmer who obtains, on similar soils, half as much pasture from rape as from alfalfa is doing well. But, it is a crop which should be more widely grown than it is.

Grain Feeding on Pastures

Experimental investigations for determining the amount of concentrates to feed hogs on pasture have been conducted at several of the different agricultural experiment stations. The most outstanding results of the different tests may be summarized as follows: In feeding grain to hogs on pasture the cost of concentrate feeds, the value and the abundance of the pasture, and the age of the hogs are determining factors in the amount of grain which may be profitably fed. Where grain is high in price and an abundance of alfalfa pasture is available about 1 pound of concentrate feed daily for each 100 pounds of live weight of hogs have given satisfactory results. In sections where grains are relatively cheap the results with hogs weighing around 75 pounds have indicated that at least 2 pounds of grain, or better still, grain with tankage or some similar highly nitrogenous feed, will give the most profitable results. In feeding hogs that weigh more than 100 pounds each at the start, the amount of grain feed that can be profitably used will be usually more than 2 pounds a day, but with the ration containing only about 5 pounds of tankage, or similar nitrogenous concentrate, in each 100 pounds.

Effect of Market Conditions

The market conditions may also have a marked effect upon the amount of grain that may be profitably used in connection with pasture crops. Where the farmer feels that market conditions are unsatisfactory or will be unsatisfactory when his hogs are fattened, he will probably wish to use his pasture crops to the limit by limiting the amount of grain fed to the minimum to keep the pigs gaining. Under any condition, it has been shown to be poor policy to expect growing pigs to subsist entirely on alfalfa or other pasture. At best they will make but a very small gain and usually will do poorly when put on full feed on

he pasture later in preparation for marketing. For thin, full grown brood sows not suckling pigs, alfalfa pasture alone has resulted in giving substantial gains in weight. However, even in this case it usually will be found more profitable to supplement the pasture with concentrate feeds. Corn and wheat shorts have been found to be excellent feeds for this purpose. It is to brood sows that alfalfa and other pasture crops are especially valuable. Not only are the sows maintained much more cheaply where pasture is available but they are given exercise with their feed and this makes them as healthy as it is possible to have them. For one cannot understand how a farmer can maintain profitably more than two brood sows, if that many, on his farm without some kind of pasture crops for them.

Close Grazing Injurious

Under no conditions should pasture crops be grazed too closely. This is particularly true with alfalfa. Many stands have been ruined because of too heavy pasturing. It is far better to take at least one cutting of hay off an alfalfa pasture than to have so many hogs on every acre that it is continually eaten to the ground. In many cases it will be advisable to have two or more pastures so that the hogs may be transferred from pasture to pasture during the season.

Where rape is used, extreme care is necessary because if the hogs eat the plants so closely that fewer than four leaves remain on each plant, there is small chance that the pasture will so grow again that it may be pastured later. In order to use rape to the best advantage, at least two and preferably three lots should be planted and these used in regular order. Some seasons in Kansas and Oklahoma fields handled in that way will provide pasture thruout the summer.

In the case of cowpeas and soybeans farmers often hog them off in the fall, especially when they have been planted in fields with corn. Where the latter crop is used, as soon as it has sufficiently grown to be pastured, the hogs, if but few are put on each acre, will eat off the leaves first and later will pick up the beans as they mature. Light pasturing is, of course, necessary in this case.

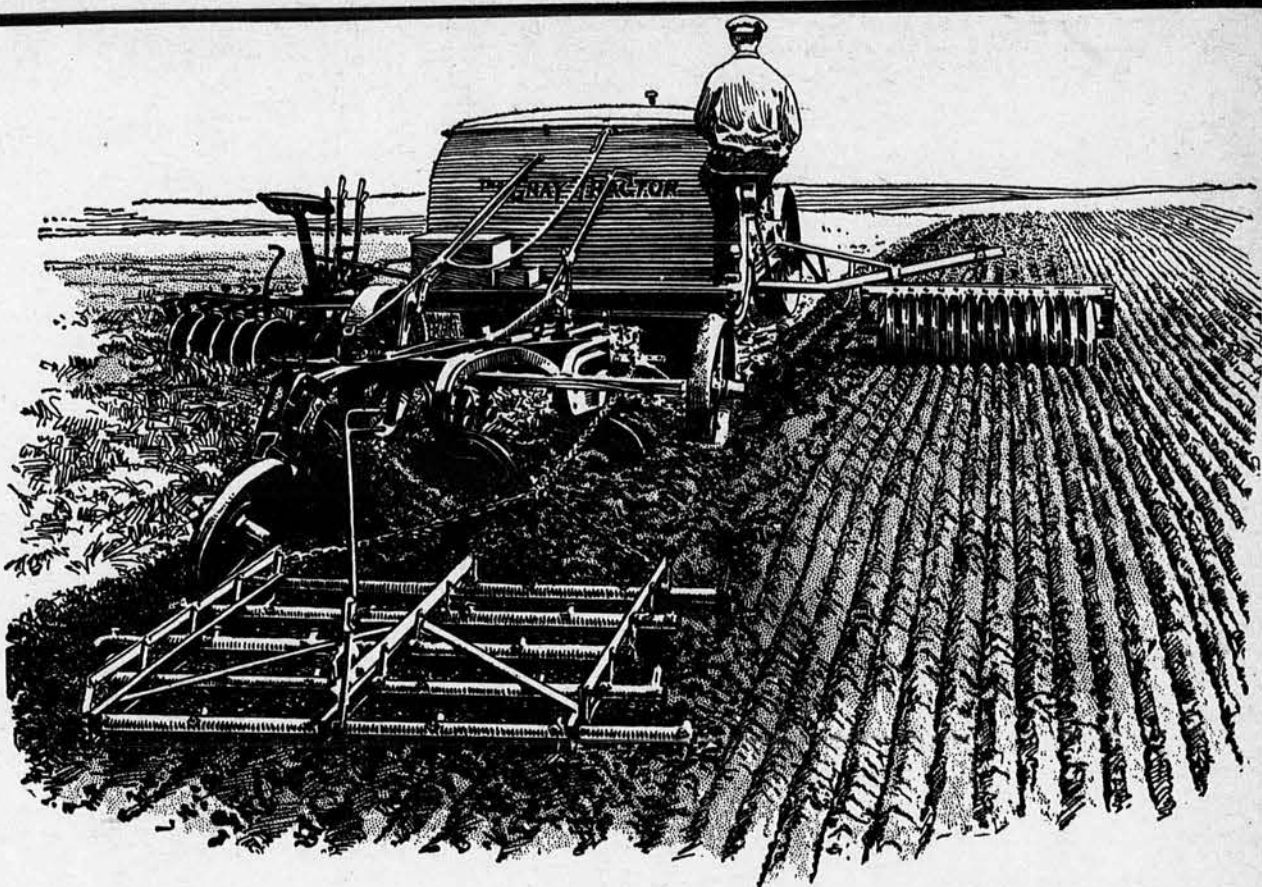
Probably 10 hogs of average size to every acre is about right for a good stand of alfalfa. However, this must vary with the character of the land on which the alfalfa is grown, and the kind of season. Adapting the use of pastures to the local conditions is imperative if the results are to be most satisfactory.

Eastern Kansas Duroc Association

Eastern Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders met in Ottawa March 27 and organized an Eastern Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association with the following officers: president, A. L. Johnston, Lane; vice president, H. B. Woodlief, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, H. F. Cornell, Ottawa; assistant secretary, H. T. Rule, Ottawa. The counties included in this organization are Franklin, Douglas, Johnson, Shawnee, Miami, Linn, Anderson, Coffey, Osage, Lyon and possibly others. Because of the central location of Franklin county and because of the splendid sale pavilion at Ottawa it was the opinion generally that the association sales would likely be held there. The Ottawa Chamber of Commerce has offered to assist in any way possible in making such sales and meeting a success. Another meeting will be held at the Forest Park sale pavilion, Ottawa, Saturday morning, April 17 the date of the Rule & Woodlief Duroc Jersey sale at that place. You are urged to come early and attend the meeting at 10:30 and the sale starting at 1 o'clock.

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



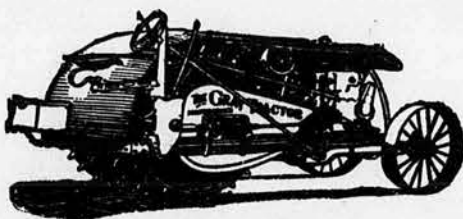
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This branch carries at all times a full stock of repairs and holds a stock of tractors for quick delivery anywhere in the Southwest.

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The rich tobacco taste lasts so much longer. Smaller chews, and you don't need a fresh chew so often.

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AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
COUNTRY

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For every train, on every time-table, there are dozens of men—dispatchers, conductors, engineers—who must work with an eye always on the time. They time their trains with the watches they carry. Were these watches inaccurate, time-tables would lose half their dependability and convenience.

More Hamilton Watches are carried by railroad men than any other make. That is because Hamiltons are built right, and stay right, throughout their long life.

In twenty-seven years at the throttle, Engineer Jesse J. Brooksby of the New York Central Lines has learned the value of an accurate timekeeper in keeping on schedule. For the past ten years now he's carried Hamilton time.

Hamilton Watch

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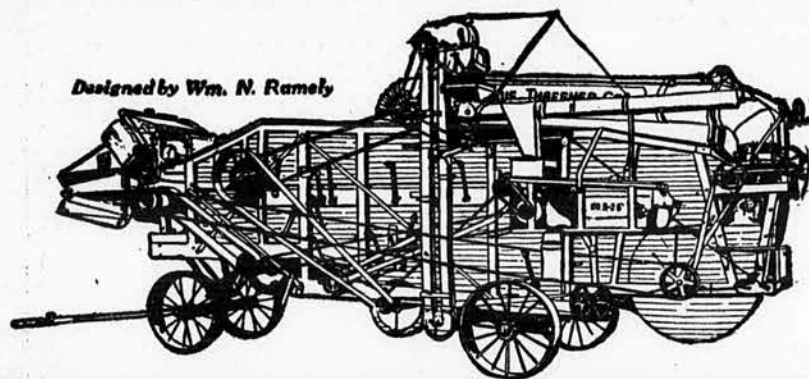


You ought to have a watch like the Hamilton. The modern farm is a busy place. Hamilton accuracy would help you do a bigger day's work by the here-and-there saving of minutes. The Hamilton is the natural selection of successful men everywhere.

See some of the many Hamilton models at your jeweler's. There's one to suit your individual taste. Prices range from \$38 to \$200. Movements alone, \$20 (in Canada \$23) and up.

Send today for "The Timekeeper"—an interesting little book about the manufacture and care of fine watches. The various Hamilton models are illustrated with prices.

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when they own an Illinois Thresher and Huller—two machines in one—the very latest, up-to-date combination. A single machine that will do the entire threshing work.

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Write for prices, testimonials and catalog and learn all about these money-makers and savers. Do it now. Read what we have to offer, it will be worth while.

ILLINOIS THRESHER COMPANY
321 Park Avenue Sycamore, Illinois

Early Planting Will Pay

Proper Seeding Will Increase the Sorghum Yields

BY R. L. THROCKMORTON

THAT the yields of sorghums may be greatly increased by earlier and better seedbed preparation has been definitely proved by the experiment stations of Kansas. Many progressive farmers have also proved to their satisfaction that early preparation of the seedbed for sorghums is very desirable.

The most practicable and economical method of seedbed preparation in Western Kansas is by the use of the lister. Shallow fall listing, leaving the furrows open thru the winter to catch all snow or rain, and also leaving the ground rough so that blowing will not occur is the cheapest and best method of handling the ground until frost is out in the spring. There is no better method of holding snow and preventing blowing of the soil than blank listing.

Where large fields are to be blank listed, the tractor can be used economically under most conditions. In fairly heavy soil, it requires eight mules to draw a two-row lister which can be handled quite easily with a tractor. The tractor is especially valuable when the soil is very dry and hard.

Spring Preparation

Spring preparation of the ground that has been fall listed will depend largely upon the season. If the spring is dry, it is usually best to plant in the bottom of the furrows opened the previous fall. Under average spring conditions, however, and especially if the spring is very wet, the lister cultivator should be used to kill the weeds in early spring. Cultivating or harrowing should be continued frequently enough during the spring, before planting, to kill all weeds. When the ground is warm enough and it is time to plant, one of two methods may be used. Planting may be done with a two row planter in small furrows thrown out in the bottom of the furrows listed the previous fall, or the ridges may be split and the planting done at the same operation. The listing done at the time of planting should be a little deeper than the blank listing of the previous fall.

Another method commonly used, but not to be recommended, is that of listing and planting at the same time without previous treatment. If the season is wet, this method will result in considerable difficulty in controlling weeds and if it is dry, the yield will be low because sufficient moisture has not been stored in the soil. If a field has not been fall listed, it should be disked as early as possible in the spring. Regardless of the method used, the field should be free from weeds before the crop is planted.

Results in Western Kansas

At the Hays Experiment station, over a period of four years, the average yield of kafir grain has been 10.1 bushels an acre when listed at planting without previous preparation; 11.6 bushels an acre when spring disked and listed at planting; and 19.8 bushels when fall listed and ridges split at planting. The average stover yields were 4,793, 5,037 and 6,354 pounds respectively. Thus spring disking in-

creased the yield of grain 1.5 bushels an acre and the stover 244 pounds an acre. The blank listing in the fall practically doubled the yield of grain and produced an increase of 1,501 pounds in the stover yield. This enormous increase is due to early listing which increases the moisture content of the soil, liberates plant food, improves the physical condition and causes the soil to become warm earlier in the spring. All of these conditions lead to a better stand, earlier maturing and a higher yield.

Seedbed in Eastern Kansas

In Eastern Kansas, the principle of early preparation of the seedbed for sorghums holds true as in Western Kansas, but the methods are quite different. In this section, the ground should be fall plowed instead of listed and the field should remain in as rough a condition as possible during the winter. This rough condition will aid in holding snow and will also permit greater activities in the soil which will liberate plant food more freely than in an unplowed soil. Listing is not advisable in Eastern Kansas because the soil in the furrow remains wet and cold too long in the spring. Listing at planting time usually results in a poor stand, slow growth, late maturing and low yields.

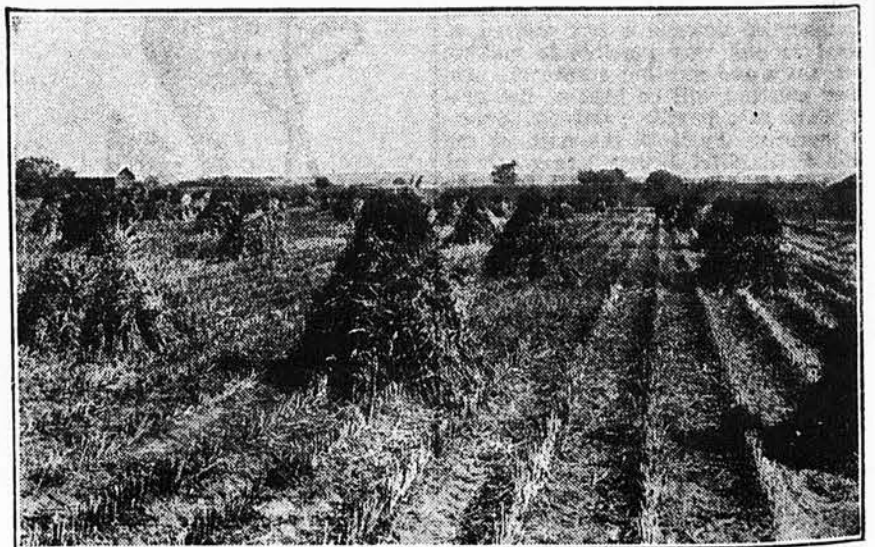
The field that has been fall plowed should be disked sufficiently often in the spring to destroy all weed growth and should be surface planted. This method has proved to be much better than listing in the eastern part of the state and especially on bottom land and heavy upland.

Where ground has been prepared properly and the crop well planted the objects of cultivation are to destroy weeds and to keep the soil open enough to permit the entrance of water and air. Cultivation other than what is sufficient to bring about these conditions is usually so much labor wasted. It is necessary to destroy all weeds because they use large quantities of water at the expense of the sorghum plants.

A crop that has been planted in listed furrows usually can be given the first cultivation with the harrow. The second cultivation can be made with the disk-lister cultivator, setting the disks to throw the soil from the row. As soon as the crop has attained sufficient size the disks may be reversed and the dirt thrown to the stalks.

When sorghum is surface planted the first cultivation may be done quite successfully with a spike-tooth harrow or weeder. Later cultivation may be made satisfactory with the ordinary six shovel cultivator. Regardless of the method used in planting the sorghum crop, the tillage should be such that the ground will be comparatively level after the last cultivation. It is better to have a depressed area along the row than to have the rows ridged.

By using the methods suggested there will be less injury to our sorghums because of late maturing and it will be much easier to obtain a good stand. These are two vital factors in all sorghum production today.



This Field of Sorghum Shows the Result of Fall Plowing and Early Spring Cultivation. Tractors Speed Up Work and Make This Possible.

State Aggie Board Meets

The Kansas state board of agriculture held an important meeting in Topeka last week and a number of important questions pertaining to farming were discussed at that time. That the government extend the minimum guarantee on wheat until the 1920 crop begins to move—probably for 30 or 40 days after June, was urged in resolutions adopted by the board. This is necessary because a large percentage of the crop still is in the farmers' hands, on account of the car shortage. The board also urged:

Reduced railroad fares for harvest hands.

Enactment into law of the measure legalizing co-operative marketing, introduced by Senator Capper and Congressman Hersman.

Oppose Reimbursement

Neither the grainmen nor the farmers should be reimbursed for the losses caused by fixing the price of wheat, the members hold in their resolutions. They point out it would be practically impossible for the government to determine how much wheat every farmer had at the time the price fixing order went into effect, and that the farmers are willing to stand their share of the loss as part of their contributions toward winning the war. The grain dealers should be permitted to stand their own share of the loss also, the board intimates in its resolutions.

After going over the first drafts of the report prepared by J. C. Mohler, secretary, and T. D. Hammatt, assistant, on the wheat cost bulletin, the board authorized Mr. Mohler to go ahead and have it published as official. The report probably will be completed in the next two weeks.

The following members of the board attended the meeting in Mr. Mohler's office, last week: H. M. Laing, Russell; E. E. Frizzell, Larned; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; P. H. Lambert, Hiawatha; H. J. Hines, Lancaster; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; E. I. Burton, Coffeyville; E. A. Millard, Burden; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill; F. H. Manning, Parkerville; H. G. Kyle, Abilene; O. A. Edwards, Goodland; H. S. Thompson, Sylvia; W. C. Edwards, Wichita; W. J. Young, McPherson.

The Resolutions

The resolutions adopted follow:

As a large amount of wheat of the 1919 crop still remains in farmers' hands and has not been marketed because of the car shortage, for which the producer is not responsible;

Resolved, That we urge that the government minimum guarantee be extended for 30 to 40 days from June 1, this year, or until such time as the marketing of the wheat crop of 1920 may begin.

Notwithstanding the high prices paid by farmers for harvest help last year, there was a very decided shortage of labor to harvest the crop in the time required without great waste. To assist in obtaining an adequate supply of labor this year and to prevent this waste of food, for which the world stands sorely in need, be it

Resolved, That we urge the railroads to grant reduced fares to harvest hands.

Believing in the advantages, to the farmer and stock raiser, of co-operative buying and selling, be it

Resolved, That we favor the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Capper and Representative Hersman, which legalizes co-operative marketing.

Resolved, By the Kansas state board of agriculture, in regular quarterly session assembled, that our heartfelt sympathies go out to our brother member, H. W. Avery, in the great bereavement which he must bear thru the sudden and unexpected death of his only brother, at an early hour this morning, and that our deepest commiseration is hereby extended to him in this, his sad and irreparable loss.

Whereas, It is impossible to determine the amount of wheat in the hands of the grainmen and farmers at the time the price was fixed, hence is impractical to reimburse either for any losses sustained,

Therefore Be it resolved that we are not in favor of legislation favoring reimbursement, but are willing to patriotically sustain this loss, being hopeful that a fair profit over the cost of production may be allowed not only for the growing, but succeeding crops.

Whereas, The report covering the cost of the production of wheat, supplies information much needed, not only for the benefit of agriculture, but for the consuming public, therefore

Be it resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation and approval of the valuable service rendered by our secretary, Mr. Mohler, Mr. Hammatt, and their co-workers, and request that this report be published and properly distributed.

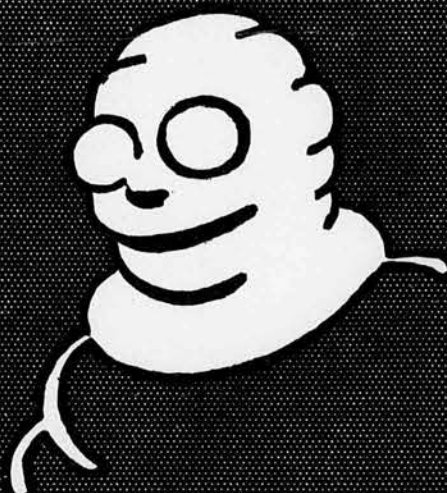
What is Meant by Grade

A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred, but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade, but thru progressive improvement becomes a high grade.

Sheep growing is making encouraging progress.

MICHELIN

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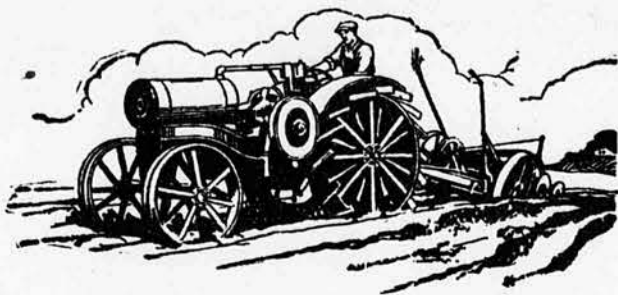
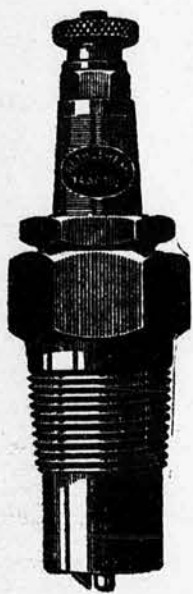
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Financial News for Farmers

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

BORROWERS requiring money to finance the purchase of cattle for grazing operations are paying 8, 9 and 10 per cent interest for their loans. It is doubtful whether the past two decades ever witnessed a spring season when loan rates in money markets were so high as at present. The high rates on loans are not being paid by cattlemen alone but by all borrowers. And the supply of money is not equal to the demands of commercial and agricultural borrowers.

Between December and January, it will be recalled, the Federal Reserve Board at Washington advanced discount rates on loans of the Federal Reserve Banks. In January, when a maximum of 6 per cent was put into effect, the upward tendency of loan rates by the Federal Reserve Banks was halted. Complaints of borrowers, together with nervousness over hasty contraction in business from a sudden reduction in loans, brought about a cessation of the advances in discount rates. Congress was then appealed to for the passage of a law which will provide progressive advances in loan rates by Federal Reserve Banks to member banks, depending on the volume of the loans of the latter. It is probable that this legislation will soon go into effect. It will force higher loan rates unless borrowing is reduced.

Hard Blow for Cattlemen

A year ago loan rates to borrowers on cattle were around 7 to 8 per cent. The advances of 1 to 2 per cent in the loan rates will cost cattle handlers thousands of dollars. Other borrowers are naturally confronted by the same addition to the cost of their credit. But in the business institutions where prices are exceptionally high and where profits are unusually large, this higher cost of money does not weigh so heavily as on the handlers of cattle. The cattlemen, however, must compete with other borrowers.

Changes in foreign exchange rates in financial markets are of a mixed character. English exchange is strong, being quoted up to \$4.06 3/4 last week. On the other hand, francs and lire have been weak, reaching new low levels. Marks have shown little change. Lire are quoted on the basis of 21.82 to the dollar, or less than 5 cents each, against 19.3 cents each under normal conditions. Francs are quoted at 15.20 to the dollar, or a little more than 6 cents each, whereas the normal par is 19.3 cents each. The German mark is quoted around 1.50 cents, against the normal par of 23.8 cents.

Prices of stocks and bonds are not in a bullish position. Money is too strong. With high rates being paid for loans, it is only natural to find the market for bonds and stocks maintaining a level which will make those securities attractive enough for purchase by speculators and investors. Liberty Bonds show very slight improvement, with the Fourth 4 1/4 per cents quoted at \$89.68 for each \$100 bond, which is at a level yielding the investor 5.12 per cent interest annually.

Questions and Answers

In investing \$3,000, I have been offered strongly secured notes which run two to four years and bonds with very long maturities. Which would you advise buying?

L. F. O.

Security markets have recently had many offerings of short term notes, or notes which mature in a few years. These have been put out on a basis yielding 7 to 7 1/2 per cent, very high returns. The longest maturity on a recent bond issue was announced last week, when an issue of 50 million dollars of Pennsylvania Railroad Company ten-year 7 per cent bonds was put out at par, or on a 7 per cent basis.

If making a permanent investment, I think it preferable by all means to buy the longer term bond on a 7 per cent basis than the short term notes yielding 7 1/2 per cent. There have been many note offerings with short maturities recently because the companies putting them out probably feel that, when these obligations mature, money will be cheaper and they will be able to borrow on a lower market. Owing to the huge world demands for money and capital, some bankers think that rates will continue high for years, but I believe that a reaction in business will result in cheaper money. So, I strongly favor long term bonds for permanent investments. If you buy short term issues, they may mature at a time when you will not be able to find high class securities returning the rates now available. You can get strong, seasoned bonds running for more than 10 years to yield close to 7 per cent, and these are promising of more profits in the end than the higher short term notes. I say this on the assumption that you are planning, as you indicate, to make a permanent investment.

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness

What is meant by a treasury certificate of indebtedness? A Kansas City friend has advised me to buy one of these certificates with some of my savings.

W. B. B.

Treasury certificates of indebtedness constitute obligations of the United States treasury or government. When you buy a certificate, you make, in effect, a loan to the government. There are two classes of certificates, one being known as the tax certificates and the other as the straight loan certificate. Uncle Sam isn't getting in taxes as much as he is spending. He doesn't wish to issue bonds on a low market. So he puts out tax certificates due on dates when federal income taxes are payable. Corporations and individuals buy these as they save to pay taxes and earn interest on the money in the meanwhile. The tax certificates are accepted as money in payment of federal taxes. The straight loan certificates are not issued in anticipation of tax payments, but as straight loans. An issue dated April 1 and due July 1 was recently offered with an interest return of 4 1/4 per cent. Another issue was put out March 15, 1920, to become due March 15, 1921, on a 4 1/4 per cent basis. The latter was a tax issue. Even the tax certificates may be purchased as investments. More of these certificates are to be issued.

Kansas Needs More Silos

BY F. B. NICHOLS

A GREAT increase in the number of silos is coming in Kansas. This is one of the greatest needs in the agriculture of the state. There are now about 12,000 silos available on the farms; the number ought to be doubled. Many orders for the delivery of silos already have been placed; early ordering is of more importance this year than usual.

The same encouraging interest in saving feed thru the silage route is evident in Western Kansas, in the land of the pit silos. It is evident that labor will be the only limiting factor this year in the construction of the below ground types. More and more there is a tendency to provide a greater space than is needed for the year's requirements, with the idea that feed can be stored in the good years, such as 1919 was in most communities, to the poor seasons, perhaps two or three years later, when it will be available, and in as good a condition as ever.

The saving of silage is of more importance than five or 10 years ago, when feed prices were much lower. That is the basis for the big increase in interest in silos in Kansas. It is a movement which will have a great value in the developing of a more prosperous agriculture.

Kansas Farm News Notes

RETURN of \$70 a month from a farm poultry flock in Sedgwick county is reported by E. J. Macy, county agent. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Coombs have 200 Single Comb White Leghorns from which they obtained a net return of \$840.08 in one year. The gross receipts from market eggs and from stock and eggs sold for breeding during March, April and May amounted to \$1,092.63 or \$5 a hen. Feed expenses for the year were \$252.55.

Plant Food in Straw

It has been estimated that the plant food in the wheat straw of Kansas last year was worth 38 million dollars. It is the belief of our experts that more than 30 million dollars' worth of this plant food is lost thru misuse. Much straw is burned and large numbers of stacks stand until they rot down.

Farm Bureau Spreads

Fifty-three Kansas counties now have farm bureau organizations. Counties recently added to the list are: Rooks, Rush, Ellis, Cloud and Osage. Charles R. Weeks, for the past four years superintendent of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station, who was recently elected secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation, will assume the duties of his new office May 1. Headquarters for the organization will be established in Manhattan.

New Shorthorn Association Officers

The Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association held a meeting at Independence April 1. R. W. Kiser of the Kansas State Agricultural college gave a very instructive and entertaining talk on Shorthorn pedigrees. It was voted to hold spring and fall sales at Independence, dates to be determined by the officers. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kan., was elected president, O. O. Massa, Jefferson, who formerly lived at Edna, Kan., vice president and F. B. Campbell, Altamont, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Weekly Crop Reports

At a meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture held in Topeka last week plans for putting into operation a system of weekly crop reports were made. The idea originated with the State Farm Bureau Federation. It is proposed to have the reports come to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, from the county agents in the counties where agents are employed. They will get their information weekly from co-operating farmers over their respective counties and make reports covering crop and weather conditions. These will be assembled in Mr. Mohler's office and sent out over the state.

Wheat Growers Meet

A nation-wide conference of wheat growers will be held in Kansas City April 22 to consider the grain growers' problems from every angle and to work out if possible more economic methods of marketing. C. S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, will preside. It is expected that there will be from 1,500 to 2,000 wheat growers of the Missouri Valley states in attendance. No formal program has been arranged. A committee appointed by the Kansas division of the Union at its annual meeting in January to devise plans for the erection or acquisition of several large flour mills in the state will report.

Tubercular Cattle Segregated

The first segregation farm in Kansas for cattle reacting to the tuberculin test is to be established in the Mulvane dairy district. Its purpose is to save the offspring from blood lines of exceptional value and from animals having unusual records. The disease is not transmitted to the calves, so they may be saved by removing them to a clean farm at birth. This method of handling tubercular cattle is too expensive to be employed except in the case of a comparatively few high priced animals. The Mulvane dairy association is backing the plan and several meetings have been held. Dr. H. M. Graefe, Inspector of the United

States Bureau of Animal Industry in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in Kansas, is advising with the association in the establishment of this farm. It will be conducted under federal supervision and the most rigid rules will be enforced.

Sheep Shearing Circuit

The sheep growers association of Sumner county met recently and decided to have a sheep shearing circuit this year. More than 1,800 head are listed in the circuit and others are yet to report. The association members are all pooling their orders for sacks and twine. It was decided to pool the wool again this year.

Miami County Sales Pavilion

A sales pavilion and community center building was recently dedicated at Paola by the Eastern Kansas Agricultural association, a corporation capitalized at \$25,000. The building is most complete in all its appointments, having a number of offices, rest rooms for men and women, facilities for handling boys' and girls' club work, canning demonstrations, farmer institute meetings and other similar meetings. It has a storage room for wool, which can be used by the wool growers' association in connection with wool sales. There is a sales ring 40 feet by 80 feet.

The Eastern Kansas Agricultural association was organized to assist in

promoting farm interests and the improved livestock business of Miami county. Since the building was opened for use, November 18, 1919, about 10 sales of purebred livestock have been held and a number of market sales, the gross receipts amounting to \$60,604. Five per cent of the gross receipts of every sale goes to pay for advertising, auctioneer and other sale expenses. The building is 110 feet by 120 feet, of hollow tile construction, with cement floors and is very nearly fireproof. The sale pavilion is lighted by skylights. The net profit of the stockholders to date amounts to \$1,537. The Miami County Agricultural show, a free county fair, will be held in and around the building the second week of October.

Milo Almost Equals Corn

In a 90-day sheep feeding test recently conducted at Spur, Texas, milo grain and other sorghums showed feed values only about 6 per cent below corn. Six lots of sheep were fed, 20 head to the lot. The milo was fed in the head and also as ground feed. One pound of cottonseed meal was fed to every 9 pounds of milo. The roughage was alfalfa. Other lots were fed ground feterita heads, threshed ground milo, threshed ground kafir and corn chop, all getting the same proportion of cottonseed meal and alfalfa for roughage. The gains made by the sheep fed the sorghum grains were only slightly less than those of the corn-fed sheep, and the cost of ground milo and feterita heads was \$30 a ton, while the corn chop cost \$63.09 a ton. Threshed ground kafir, milo and feterita cost \$41.77 a ton. It is reported that as a result of this test sorghum grains will likely supplant corn in Western Texas as a feed for sheep.



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Membership in the Association is strictly restricted to firms whose methods and standards come up to the Association measure.

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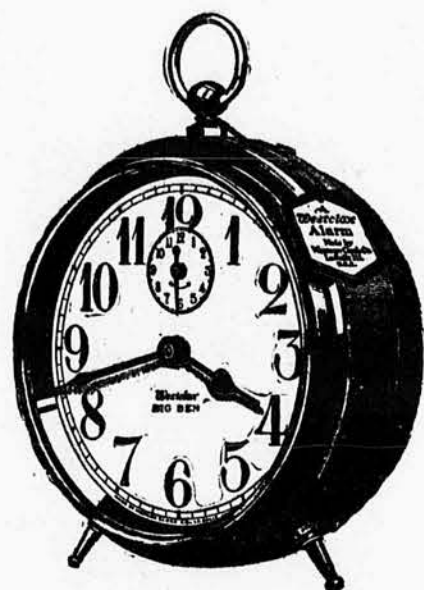
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Westclox Big Ben - just tell him when

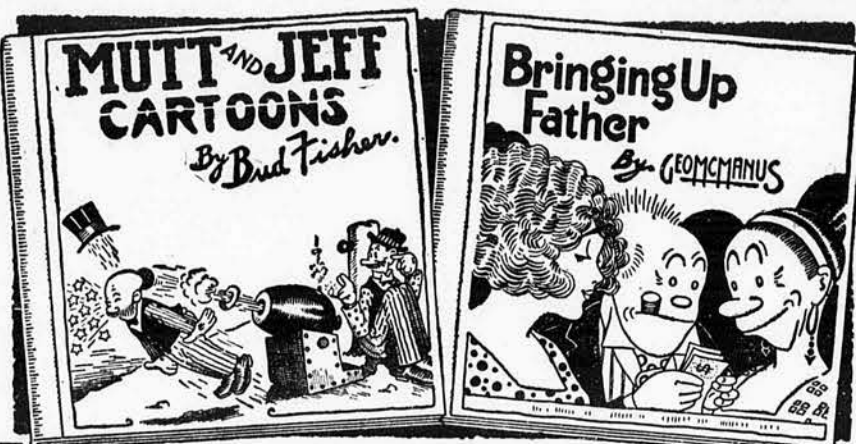
MAYBE you swear at him some mornings when you'd give anything in the world for forty winks more!

But, after all, you swear by him because he's only carrying out your own orders and calling you exactly when you say.

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Here are two series of cartoons that have made millions laugh in both hemispheres. Do you enjoy a good hearty laugh—of course you do. Everyone does. You have often read the cartoons of Mutt and Jeff and Bringing Up Father as they appear in the daily newspaper. Here is your opportunity to get these two books FREE and POSTPAID. Both books are crammed full of cartoons that will make you laugh until your sides burst. The whole family will enjoy reading them. Our supply is limited so

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Robt. Lee, 44 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Please send me at once 8 pictures to distribute so I can get the book of Mutt and Jeff and Bringing Up Father.

Name
Town

For Our Young Readers

How Rebecca Made a Beautiful Rose Garden

BY JENNIE L. STEWART

IS THERE a boy or girl anywhere who does not love roses? Would you like a little rose garden of your own where you could pick fragrant bloom of every shade from spring till fall with no expense whatever to yourself save the labor of planting and caring for the bed? I am going to tell you how Rebecca Earle, a girl about your own age, obtained such a garden which now after three years gives her a riot of bloom from May till late frosts cut down the hardiest of them all.

She started with six slips given her by a neighbor who was just in the act of throwing away a bouquet of hothouse roses that had been given her a week before. To Rebecca's flower-starved eyes they still seemed beautiful altho they were drooping somewhat sadly. The neighbor told Rebecca that the roses might last a day or two longer if she kept them in a cool place and that if she left them standing in water, changed fresh every other day, that most of the stems might grow roots and in time she might have roses of her own just like those. Rebecca gladly did as she was advised and in a month she had the satisfaction of seeing tiny white rootlets on the little warty knobs that had appeared at the end of four of the stems. The rest had turned black and had to be thrown away. She left the four in water another two weeks, then transferred them to pots of dirt where she kept them covered with a glass for two weeks to let them get a good start. As soon as spring came she prepared a bed for her roses. In the meantime the neighbor had given her another discarded bouquet which had yielded her six well-rooted slips, and as she expected to collect more during the summer she prepared her bed with that end in view.

The only available space for her roses was a fence corner now grown thick with sod. The sod was removed and piled to one side while she dug up the rest of the soil underneath. A boy was hired for 10 cents to bring her an express wagon load of stable manure. Rebecca dug a hole a foot deep, put in 4 inches of the fertilizer, 2 inches of soil and then set her slips in the hole, filling it the rest of the way with fine soil. Water was poured into the holes on top of the fertilizer and again after the roses were set and the hole nearly filled. The last half inch of soil used was dry to provide a dry mulch. When all the roses were set, the sods were turned bottom up and placed quite closely all over the bed, to help fertilize the bed in the future. Such a bed grows no weeds. During the summer the edges of some of the sods persisted in growing. Rebecca lifted each from time to time and cut off the growing grass close with a sharp knife and in time it died.

In midsummer when some of Rebecca's friends had roses in bloom she was given roses from time to time. These were all treated as slips and in that way she obtained a dozen and a

half more rooted plants before season was over. She had two or three friends who had roses who knew her desire and who gave her slips of their finest bushes at proper time. These added another choice plants to her collection.

Rebecca rooted slips in summer differently from the way she treated them in winter. When she had a bunch of slips she took up a square sod and set the slips in the soft, dark earth thus uncovered. The slips were cut off square just below a bud, set 2 inches deep in the soil. The bed was then well watered and a glass fruit jar or a jelly tumbler turned over them to stay until the roses put forth several leaves and thus show that they were rooted and growing. These slips can be safely placed under one glass or jar and left thus undisturbed till the next spring when they show life may be transplanted where they are to bloom. This is the method Rebecca used.

In the fall Rebecca chopped all sod into small bits and made the bed smooth as she could over the top. Around each well established plant she put a few little sticks and some leaves. Each new cutting made that summer had a tin can with top and bottom moved turned over it, the can filled with leaves and coarse trash. The whole bed was covered to a depth of 2 inches with leaves and grass to protect the roses from winter killing.

In the spring she removed the cans, spaded or forked all the leaves into soil, transplanted all the live roses to places of their own and gave each some protection from the sun for a week or so until they began to put out leaves.

She had a lot of blooms that second year, some of the climbing bushes making a growth of 3 feet on the fence. She still adds cuttings from year to year for she wants her garden to grow in size and interest each year.

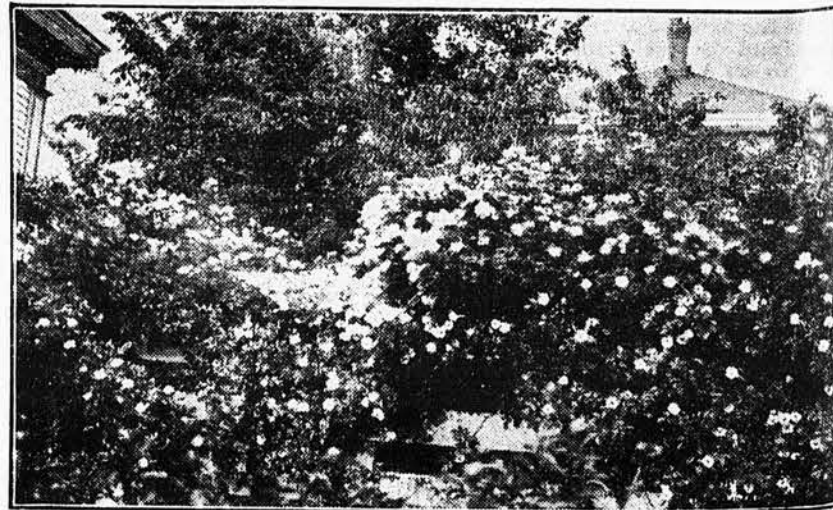
Makes Fridays Different

(This little story is the best written account of a contest which one of the classes of the Topeka high school is having. It is such a program as the "Blues" and "Greens" give Friday mornings is an interesting way to make this one day at school a little "different".)

Blue and green were the colors chosen by each side when our class was divided several days ago. Since then we have been known as the "Blues" and the "Greens".

We decided to have a program on Friday, and it fell to the "Greens" to entertain the "Blues" with a miscellaneous program consisting of original poems and stories. Also, quite naturally, we must have a class play. As we did not know all the members of the "Blues", they wrote their biographies. We found this method of becoming acquainted much better than to have a receiving line.

Altho we did a great deal of complaining about our inability to write stories, and above all, poems, when we came to class on Friday morning



The Fence Corner, which was the Only Available Place for the Roses, Now Produces a Great Mass of Bloom Each Year.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Everyone was prepared for a pleasant tour.

Our captain took charge of the program, which was opened by several selections on the victrola. A member of the "Greens" then read the class prophecy, which she had written in the form of poetry, and which proved to be very humorous. A member of the "Blues" then gave his biography. Thus, the program began. A story was then read by one of the "Greens", after which another biography was given, alternating from one side to the other throughout the program. One of the "Greens" not only wrote a poem, but also set music to the words. Everyone enjoyed this solo very much.

We really did not realize what we could do in literary lines until we tested ourselves in this way, and we wonder if, at some future time, some of our class may be famous authors or composers.

The period went all too rapidly, and by the time the bell rang we were heartily in favor of letting the "Blues" entertain the "Greens" on the next Friday, following a similar plan. Topeka, Kan. Ruth Jackman.

Makes Life Cheerful

We have a large Cecilian phonograph and also a piano in our home. We have about 75 records which include Hawaiian pieces, war songs, church songs, jazz pieces, band pieces, two Uncle Josh pieces, operas and other popular music. Here are some of the songs which I like best: "And That Ain't All," "I've Got My Captain Working for Me Now," "How's Every Little Thing in Dixie," "Whispering Hope," "Mammy's Lullaby," "Mary," and "In the Days of Old

Contest Sentences

Here are the corrected sentences in the Good English contest, the winners of which were announced previously:

1. Two of these operate the same attachment.
2. I am sending you a picture of my sister and me.
3. We surely were glad to hear from you.
4. I shall try to get the book.
5. I hope there are some more girls at the meeting.
6. We have one sitting hen.
7. I enjoyed those apples you sent.
8. They haven't any electric lights in their house.
9. All of us young folks went in the car.
10. You shouldn't do that.
11. He should write plainly.
12. Every person did as he wished.

Black Joe." In dance records I like "My Cairo Love," and "Repazz Band."

I am the only one at home who can play the piano and I cannot play it very well. I can play a few songs.

We take vocal lessons at school and I am learning to sing. We take our lessons on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. I don't believe I could live without music and I feel sorry for the boys and girls who do not have any music to play on any piano or organ to play on. Isabel, Kan. Fern Kilmet.

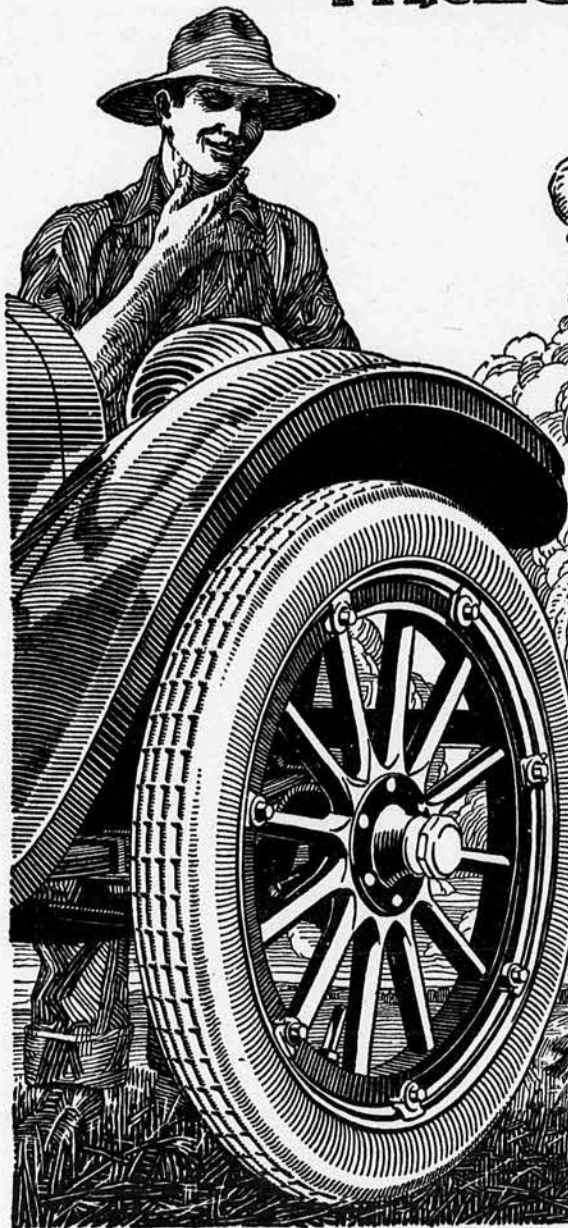
What Saying is This?

If you can find what this saying is send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be mailed the first six boys and girls who send correct answers.



Solution on April 3 Puzzle—Names of birds: Peacock, wren, woodpecker, eagle. Prize winners are: Mildred F. Payne, Bunkerhill, Kan.; Martha Heffner, Circleville, Kan.; Howard Miller, Valley Falls, Kan.; Harold Oden, Sterling, Kan.; William Sargent, Manhattan, Kan.; Mary Ens, Garden City, Kan.

Kokomo LONG-LIFE TIRES AND TUBES



Admirable Tires

They deserve your preference. They seem to have a determination to remain good and whole and tough and air-tight until the last mile in their foundation. They seem to enjoy service. Climate, moisture, adverse road conditions — all seem to have little effect on them.

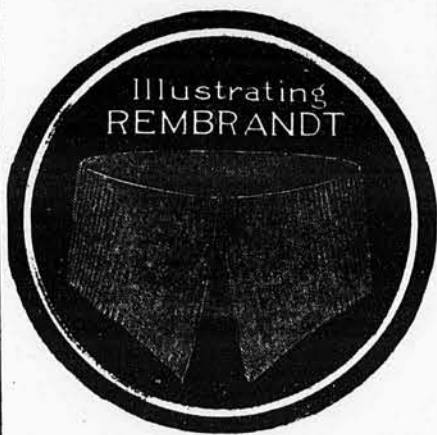
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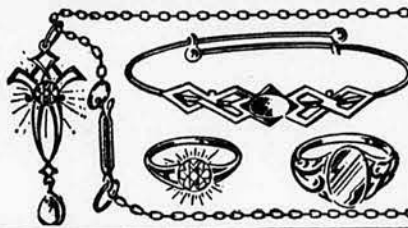


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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Canning Soft Fruits and Berries by the Cold Pack Method

THE COLD pack method of canning has done more to cut down the cost of living perhaps than any other one thing. It enables housewives to preserve food when it is cheap for use when prices on the same kind of food are high. Many women tried this comparatively new way of canning during the war when it was necessary that they use every known means of food conservation and they became so enthusiastic over it that they refuse to go back to the old-fashioned open kettle method.

"Cold pack" simply means that the products are packed cold in their fresh and natural state in the glass jars or containers, to the fruit hot sirup is added and to the vegetables hot water and a little salt, and then after the jars are partly sealed, the products are sterilized or boiled a certain length of time. Complicated equipment is not needed for this method. The wash boiler with a false bottom is satisfactory but the commercial hot water and steam pressure outfits of course make the work a little easier.

Almost any kind of a jar may be used for canning but it is essential that the top and rubber are in perfect condition. Imperfectly sealed jars are probably responsible for more spoiled goods than any other cause.

Canning Powder Not Needed

No canning powder or any preservative is needed in cold pack canning. If the product is cooked in closed jars in the hot water bath as directed, the food will be sterilized so it will keep indefinitely. Canning compounds not only are unnecessary but many of them are positively harmful to health. Some of them contain as high as 95 per cent of boric acid.

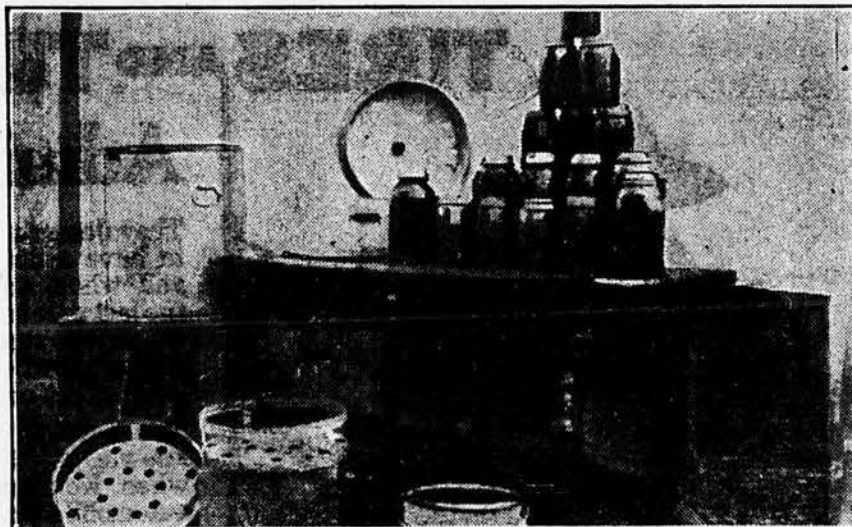
In canning strawberries, blackberries, blueberries, dewberries, huckleberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and such soft fruits as cherries, currants, grapes and figs by the cold pack method, the following steps are necessary, according to Grace Viall Gray in her book, "Every Step in Canning":

- 1—Get the canner and all its accessories ready.
- 2—Test and wash jars and tops and put in water to sterilize.
- 3—Test rubber rings.
- 4—Make sirup and put in double boiler to keep hot.
- 5—Prepare the product—hull, seed, stem.
- 6—Place berries or fruit in strainer or colander.
- 7—Rinse by pouring cold water over product.
- 8—Pack from strainer into hot jars.
- 9—Use big spoon to get a firm pack.
- 10—Dip rubber in hot water to cleanse it and put it in place on the jar.
- 11—Pour the hot sirup over the fruit at once.
- 12—Put top of jar on, but not tight.
- 13—Ready for canner.
- 14—Sterilize for the necessary length of time, according to the outfit you are using.
- 15—Remove from canner.
- 16—Tighten cover, except vacuum-seal jar, which seals automatically.
- 17—Test joint.
- 18—Three or four days later, if perfectly air-tight, label and store in a dark place.

Scald to Remove Skin

The other soft fruits such as peaches and apricots which have a skin, are handled in the same way up to the eighth step when they are scalded or hot dipped for 1 to 2 minutes in boiling water or steam and then plunged into cold water. These two operations make the removal of skins a simple operation. The process is continued from step 8 as with strawberries.

In making the sirups, if the sugar is sifted into the boiling water, there will be no scum formed. This of course saves sugar. For a thin sirup mix 3 cups of sugar and 2 cups of water and



If the Equipment is in Good Condition and Properly Arranged, the Canning Work is Reduced to the Minimum.

heat until the sugar is dissolved. For a medium thin sirup boil the same amounts of sugar and water 4 minutes. A medium thick sirup is made by boiling the sugar and water until it will pile up over the edge of the spoon when it is tipped, and when the sugar and water are boiled until a ball is formed in the spoon and it will not pour, what is called a thick sirup is the result.

All soft fruits and berries should be sterilized 16 minutes in a hot water bath outfit at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, 16 minutes in a condensed steam outfit, 12 minutes in a water seal outfit at 214 degrees, 10 minutes in steam pressure outfit 5 pounds, or 5 minutes in steam pressure outfit 10 pounds. Peaches should not be canned under more than 5 pounds of pressure for they would become flavorless and dark in color.

If you wish to can strawberries so they will not rise to the top of the sirup, try this recipe. Use only fresh, ripe, firm and sound berries. Prepare them, and add 8 ounces of sugar and 2 tablespoons of water to each quart of berries. Boil slowly 15 minutes in an enameled or acid-proof kettle. Allow the berries to cool and remain several hours or overnight in the covered kettle. Pack the cold berries in hot glass jars. Put rubbers and caps of jars in position, not tight. Sterilize 8 minutes in a water bath outfit, 6

minutes in a water seal outfit, or 6 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure.

This is the first of a series of articles to be published this spring and summer in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze telling how to can all kinds of products by the cold pack method. Questions from readers about any phase of canning will be answered direct if a stamp is enclosed; otherwise thru the paper.—Stella G. Nash.

Cloud County Women Organize

During the war the women in our country community in Cloud county met often and did Red Cross work. When there was no further need for this work we were reluctant to discontinue our meetings. They had given us such a big opportunity for social intercourse. So at the suggestion of the chairman who organized the Red Cross societies, we organized a woman's community club.

The object of the club is the mutual improvement of its members in homemaking as well as interesting them in affairs outside the home. The officers are a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Every charter member paid \$2 membership fee which entitles them to free admission to important programs. It is planned to have at least eight of these instructive and interesting programs during the year.

The first public affair of the club was a get acquainted tea and luncheon.

The members are planning for a community building where the programs and social affairs may be carried out without interruption. The meetings are held at the county seat and many of the women drive long distances to them.

It takes somewhat of an effort to keep the club work moving briskly when our thoughts are filled with seed catalogs, incubators and the spring housecleaning, but we know the group work we do is as essential to our success, our usefulness and our happiness as anything else we do so we faithfully play the game of getting together, we 200 club members.

Cora Thompson.

Cloud Co., Kansas.

Canning is the Subject for May

Food preservation is the subject outlined by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane for the May meeting of the Kansas Homemakers' clubs. The program is as follows:

- Roll Call—Membership in a canning club—Yes or No?
- Paper—Reasons for Canning.
- Points—Need of vegetables and fruits in the diet. Relative cost of vegetables in summer and winter. Thrift in using up products when abundant.
- Talk—Discussion of the following standards used in judging canned goods.

SCORE CARD FOR JELLY

Quality—Consistency:	
Solidification	15 points
Firmness	15 points
Taste:	
Tartness	15 points
Flavor	15 points
Appearance:	
Clearness	15 points
Color	10 points
Package:	
Protection	10 points
Condition	5 points
	100 points

SCORE CARD FOR JAMS, BUTTERS AND MARMALADES

Flavor	75 points
Consistency	20 points
Container	5 points
	100 points

SCORE CARD FOR PRESERVES

General Appearance:	
Container	10 points
Color	20 points
Mixture:	
Consistency	15 points
Flavor	40 points
Density	15 points
	100 points

SCORE CARD FOR CANNED FRUITS

Quality:	
Taste	25 points
Flavor	15 points
Appearance—Uniformity:	
Shape	10 points
Size	10 points
Color	10 points
Arrangement	10 points
Package:	
Protection	15 points
Condition	5 points
	100 points

SCORE CARD FOR CANNED VEGETABLES

Quality:	
Taste	30 points
Flavor	10 points
Appearance—Uniformity:	
Shape	5 points
Size	5 points
Color	5 points
Arrangement	5 points
Package:	
Protection	20 points
Condition	20 points
	100 points

References—"Home Canning by the One-Period Cold Pack Method," Farmer's Bulletin No. 839. (May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) "Greens in the Diet," Miss Haggart, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Girls Need Responsibility

I once had occasion to call on a neighbor who lived on a ranch several miles away. My hostess insisted that I stay for dinner, and informed me that the girls—her two daughters 12 and 14 years old—wished to show me what a good dinner they could cook in the oven.

There was a roast of pork spareribs with nicely browned sweet potatoes reposing in the rich gravy, and a dish of breaded tomatoes seasoned with salt, pepper and butter and browned on top. A casserole of macaroni and cheese kept company in the warming oven with a pan of tapioca pudding. The oven yielded one more delicacy, my

Chart for Canning the Soft Fruits and Berries

Kinds of Fruit	Preparation	Minutes Blanch	Remarks
Apricots.....	To remove skins, hot dip and cold dip.....	1 to 2....	Use medium thick sirup
Blackberries...	Pick over, wash and stem.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Blueberries....	Pick over, wash and stem.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Cherries.....	Wash, remove stems and also pits if desired....	None....	Use medium thin sirup if sour; thin sirup if sweet
Currants.....	Wash and pick from stems.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Cranberries....	Wash and stem.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Dewberries....	Wash and stem.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Gooseberries...	Wash and snip off stems and blossom ends....	None....	Use medium thick sirup
Grapes.....	Wash and pick from stems.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Huckleberries...	Wash and stem.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Peaches.....	Blanch and cold dip, then remove skins....	1 to 2....	Use medium thin sirup
Plums.....	Wash, remove stones if desired.....	1 to 2....	For sweet plums use thin or medium thin sirup; for sour plums use medium thin
Raspberries....	Pick over, wash and stem.....	None....	Use medium thin sirup
Rhubarb.....	Wash, cut into 1/2-inch pieces. Use sharp knife.....	1.....	Use medium thick sirup
Strawberries...	Pick over, wash and hull.....	None....	Use medium thick sirup

Women's Service Corner

A Little Table Etiquette

Should fruit salad be served in individual dishes? If so, what kind of dishes should be used? When salad is served on a lettuce leaf, should the lettuce be eaten? When a dish of meat is garnished with slices of lemon or with green leaves, should part of the garnish be served with the meat?—A Reader.

Fruit salad should be served in individual salad plates. However, in the absence of these plates sherbet dishes or sauce dishes will serve the purpose. The lettuce upon which the salad rests may be eaten if desired. Yes, a part of the garnish usually is served with each portion of meat.

For the Birthday Party

Will you please tell me how to entertain girls from 12 to 16 years at a birthday party? What refreshments would be appropriate, and how should the invitations be written?—M. G. K.

Since the flower for April is the daisy, I think it would be nice to carry out a yellow, white and green color scheme in the decorations and refreshments at your party. Have two bouquets of daisies on the table, and fasten daisy chains or strips of yellow and white crepe paper from the center of the room to the four corners. Use the birthday cake for the table centerpiece. The cake may be frosted white with drops of yellow colored frosting on top, and white candles around it. Potato salad on a lettuce leaf, hot rolls and butter, and lemon ice cream or lemon gelatin and whipped cream would make appropriate refreshments.

It is always a good idea to begin a party with a lively game. Any favorite game may be played, such as fruit basket upset. When the guests are tired of this, have a guessing contest. Have ready little booklets tied with yellow and white ribbon, with a daisy painted on the covers, or cut daisies from paper napkins and paste on the covers. Write the jumbled letters contained in names of flowers, such as "apysn" for "pansy," "liotev" for "violet," in one column, and leave a space opposite each word for the correct spelling of the flower. Give a prize to the person guessing the most names correctly in a given length of time.

Then play another lively game, and then charades, which is a favorite game with many. After the refreshments have been served, sing songs before the guests leave.

For invitations, use small cards with a daisy painted in one corner, or yellow cards, and write the invitations with green ink. Use a birthday rhyme, or simply give the date and time of the party, where it is to be held, and whose birthday will be celebrated.

Flowers for Porch Boxes

Will you please tell me what flowers are best for window or porch boxes? I should like flowers that bloom all summer.—M. E. R.

The best flowers for a porch box are red geraniums, white vinca, trailing vines such as German ivy, periwinkle and asparagus sprengeri. For a window box that will be subject to the rays of the sun, I would suggest single petunias. For winter boxes, evergreens such as small firs, spruces, arbor vitae, red cedars and Irish junipers give satisfaction.—M. F. Ahearn.

Taking Odor from Feathers

The following method of removing the objectionable oily odor from goose or duck feathers has proved very successful. Lay the feathered or pillows on a grassy spot on the ground in the shade, and cover with a sheet to protect them from birds and insects. Turn them occasionally and leave out for several days. Do not let the rain fall upon them, but a heavy dew will do no injury. The earth will draw out all the odor. Hang up in the air to dry out before using. Mrs. W. H. Utley, Benton Co., Kansas.

Unnecessary

"Pay your debts, boy."
"Ugh?"
"And keep your credit good."
"Aw, what's the use of credit if I gotta pay up all the time?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What do you think will be the effect of prohibition?"
"For one thing, it will save a lot of women the trouble of marrying men to reform them."—Detroit Free Press.

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This is why brushed teeth discolor and decay. And why old methods of cleaning have proved so inadequate.

Your teeth are covered with a slimy film. It clings to them, enters crevices and stays. That film is the cause of most tooth troubles.

The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. So, month after month, that film remains and may do a ceaseless damage.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the

chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of many other troubles.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat that film. Able authorities have proved the method by many careful tests. And now, after years of proving, leading dentists all over America are urging its daily use.

Now Sent for Home Tests

For home use this method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-Day Tube is sent without charge to anyone who asks.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

The way seems simple, but for long pepsin seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. And millions of teeth are now cleaned daily in this efficient way.

Let a ten-day test show what this new way means. The results are important, both to you and yours. Compare them with results of old-time methods and you will then know what is best.

Cut out the coupon now so you won't forget.

Pepsodent

The New-Day Dentifrice

Now advised by leading dentists. Druggists everywhere are supplied with large tubes.

See What It Does

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Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.	
The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.	
Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill.	
Southwest Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	
Swayne, Robinson & Company, Richmond, Ind.	
The Westinghouse Company, Schenectady, N. Y.	

The Grain-Saving Stacker Originated With the Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker.

Simplicity Rules in Dress

Short Sleeves Predominate in the New Styles

BY STELLA G. NASH

SOME of the newest features of the spring and summer styles are the short sleeves, skirts with side draperies, accordion plaits and those with the Turkish effect produced by drawing them in at the bottom, looping them under and tacking to a narrow foundation skirt.

The draped skirts are most of them made of some sort of soft silk such as satin, crepe de Chine, crepe meteor and georgette or cotton voile. Plain colors in wool materials or the fancy plaids are used for the accordion plaited skirts, altho a few of them are of silk. The skirts finished with the Turkish

waist of this skirt adds an attractive touch. The vest, collar and cuffs are of contrasting material. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9612—Girls' Dress, Gingham or voile are suitable for this dainty little dress. The long surplice collar of organdie ties in a butterfly bow at the back. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9623—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. The deep hip band on this blouse takes the place of a belt. The neck, sleeves



and belt may be finished with a braided design. Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

9626—Ladies' and Misses' Apron. The apron is cut in one piece and finished with the long surplice collar, cuffs and pockets of sheer white material. Sizes 16 years and 36 and 40 inches bust measure.

9630—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. A soft plait at each side of the front and back gives a straight panel effect. Gathers extend across the sides and back. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9608—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. The skirt of this model is accordion plaited. A wide crushed belt is worn and the blouse fastens on the side in Russian style. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9624—Ladies' Housedress. A vest is set in the front of the waist and the three-piece skirt is gathered. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

effect are attractive. They are made of silk or the pretty flowered voiles that are so much in favor again this year.

Tricolette is the material used most for the short blouses like 9623. The neck and sleeves often are simply bound with a cord of the material. The longer blouses are of light weight silks and cotton voiles.

9627—Girls' Dress. The bloused

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 when ordering.

Farm Home News

The snow and cold wave of the first few days in April that brought sorrow to so many fruit growers helped a neighbor who had delayed the butchering of a cow. He was able to thoroughly chill the meat and to pack it in snow while waiting for the cans. We felt the need of hurrying all we could so we planned a hasty canning of the whole beef. The first boiler and canner racks were filled with cans packed with raw beef. This was, in general, such beef as would ordinarily have been boiled. The next supply had a preliminary cooking. The tin cans that were used for the third batch were filled with raw meat and cooked in a large open kettle out of doors. This disposed of a good share of the meat but left bones that were to be boiled for soup stock and some meat. Some of the latter was cut in pieces, seasoned, packed in jars and set in snow. It was necessary, in the morning, to place rubbers and lids in position and put the cans of meat in the boiler in cold water. We sterilized the raw meat $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in boiling water and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the pressure cooker with 15 pounds of steam pressure. It is evident that a farmer with a large ice box could kill a cow in summer and have the whole successfully canned, if he chose to do so.

A reader has written asking if meat that is fried down and covered with lard may be used without using all of the meat at one time. She has placed her meat in large containers and cannot use all in one or several days. She suggests that she could pour the melted lard back on the meat and so keep it covered.

When we are using from a jar of sliced meat daily, we have found no need to pour the melted lard back on the meat. It is thoroughly cooked meat and will not spoil from exposure any sooner than any other cooked meat. If left uncovered for any length of time, tho, it would mold and become stale. In planning to use a very little at a time, it would be advisable to melt the lard adhering to that taken out and pour it over the remainder in such a way as to entirely cover it. It is probable that the best results would be obtained if one were to use steadily from the same jar. Lard that is much heated or often heated acquires a very stale taste and smell.

We were thankful for a well lighted brooder house when the foot of snow came the first of this month. There were many who had little chickens back of the kitchen stove—some with the mother hens and some newly hatched incubator lots in baskets and tubs. Other kitchens were equally disturbed by the bleat of little lambs or by small pigs. It is difficult to keep young stock warm by means of a range. The lamp brooder is better for chickens. We are told that many find the coal stove brooder of value for young pigs.

There are a number in this locality who make a practice now of sending to the large hatcheries for their first chicks. They say the care of the incubator during the time they wish to clean house and plant garden is more than one can well attend to. Some figure that if they should buy purebred eggs at \$6 to \$8 a hundred, lose some by test, and some by failure to hatch, they would gain little over the cost of the day-old chicks by hatching for themselves. Many buy day-old chicks for 18 to 20 cents each. It is possible this price may be less after May first or when eggs on the market are much less.

Our housecleaning has been delayed on account of the plastering we planned to have done. Seldom has any man's failure to keep his promise caused as much trouble to us as that of the plasterer who said he would come to do the work last November—and never did come. We have finally succeeded in getting the work done. The rooms were lathed 20 years ago—and papered over the lath. We ought to be thankful for the lath. Doubtless, at that time these hard pine lath cost the builders \$2.50 a thousand. They would cost \$20 a thousand now. They were spaced wider apart than is the custom today—a fact that caused

the use of more plaster material. The plaster for two rooms of 125 or 130 yards cost us \$30 and the work \$26. This does not include the cost of sand. If to this we should add the casings and the work, it is evident that ordinarily the cost of finishing two such rooms, lath, plaster and casings, would total more than \$120.

We had an idea that a tinting material could be placed in the last coat of plaster and so save the trouble of tinting afterward. Our plasterer said he had never known such to be satisfactory. His statement was given some proof by the fact that such an effort was made in the new town school house. It caused such uneven coloring that the architect insisted on the tinting being done over, at a considerable cost to the contractor.

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

She Studied Gas Engines

"The girl who expects to spend her life on the farm should have a knowledge of gas engines so her husband will not have the excuse for not getting one, that she could not use the contrary thing when he was not there," says Miss Lee Winter of Lecompton, Kan.

Miss Winter is one of 10 girls, who have taken the course offered in gas engines at the Kansas State Agricultural college. This is a course which gives the fundamentals of machinery



Miss Lee Winter.

necessary to the country woman. Miss Winter is a junior in the division of general science and a member of Theta Chi Gamma, honorary fraternity.

"I like engines and fool around with a car all the time when I am at home so thought I would learn something about them. I wanted to be able to doctor them up when they get sick. It was fun," she explained.

Miss Winter is a modern farmer's daughter and believes in having things modern on the farm. She has studied the small stationary gas engine so that if work carries the men away she is able to start the motor and get the work done. The motor may furnish power to generate lights, fans, washing machine, cream separator, vacuum cleaner, and cooking utensils.

"The course in gas engines is not difficult," Miss Winter laughed, "and might come in handy for a great many girls."

Ione Leith.

Spring Days Best of All

We like the good old winter,
When the snow flies in the air,
When the mercury goes to zero
And it's anything but fair.

We like the good old summertime,
And all the joy it brings,
The picnics and the fishing trips
And the thousand other things.

We like the grand old autumn,
And its days of harvest, too,
And its days of glorious leisure
When the whole year's work is thru.

Yes, we like the good old winter,
And the summer and the fall,
But we like the budding
Balmy Spring days best of all.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

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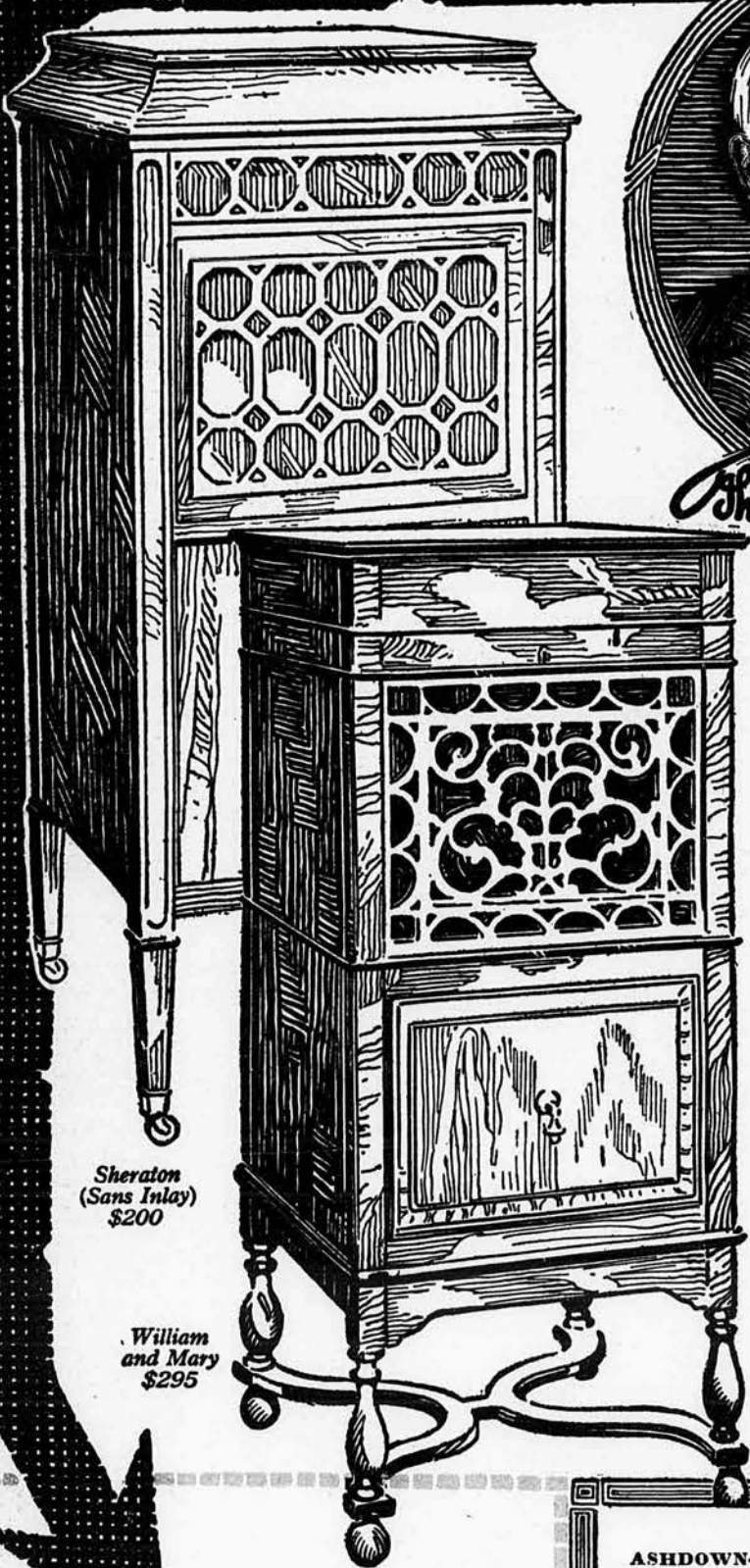


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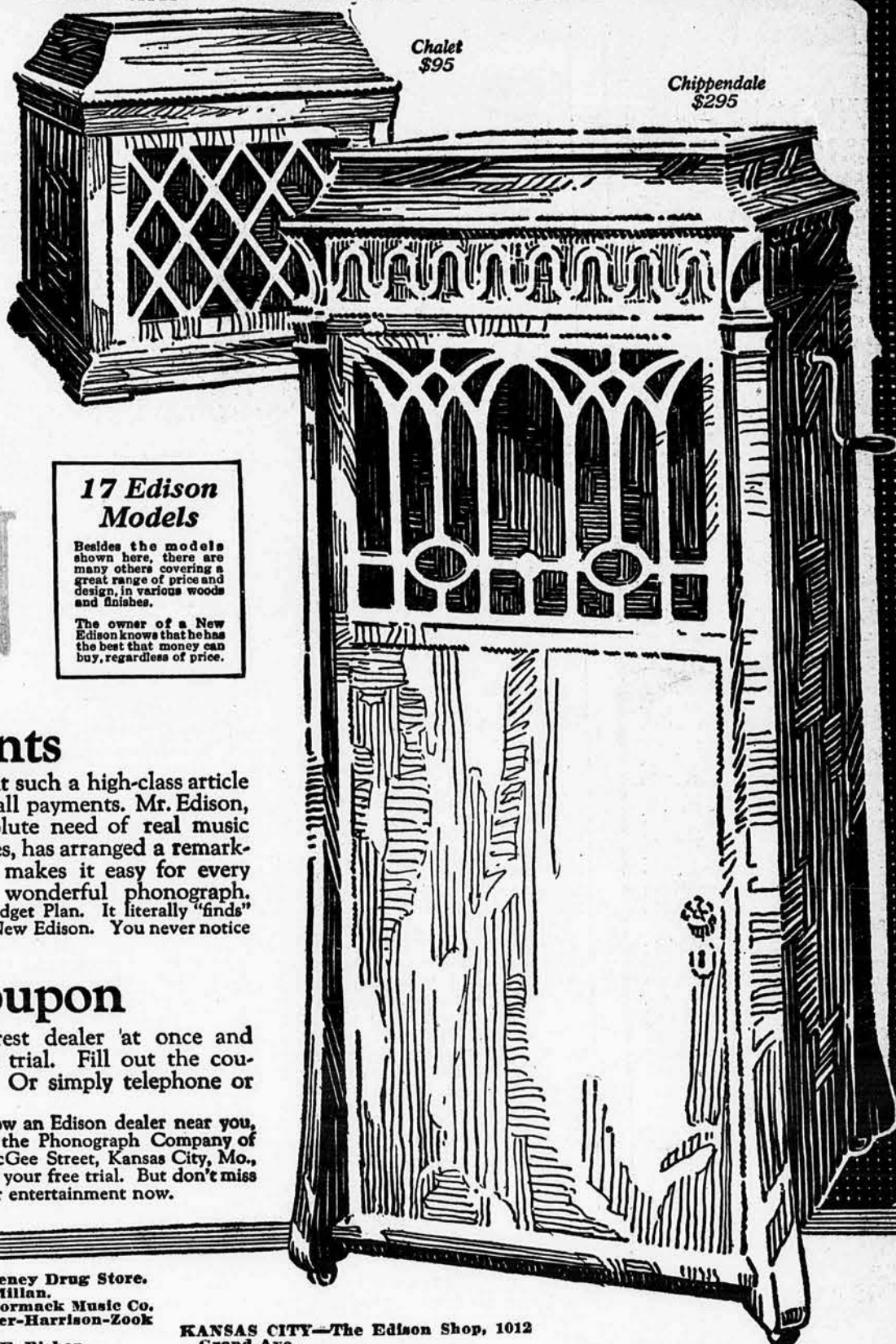
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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to make free use of this department and all inquiries in regard to health and sanitation in the farm home will be answered free of charge but postage should be enclosed when a personal reply is requested.

Things We Need Not Bear

'Tis better to endure the ills we know,
Than fly to others that we know not of.

These oft paraphrased words of Hamlet make a very clever saying and represent a very popular sentiment. But it may be carried to extremes. A lady called on me today to interest me in some business affairs. When she finished with her argument the thing that I was most conscious of was that she had a very ugly wart right on the end of her nose. No doubt this very pointed fact spoiled her first impression in the case of nine of every 10 persons whom she approached.

Physical Defects

I am always sorry for those handicapped with physical defects, but I rather lose patience with persons who insist on bearing their defects when they can be removed easily and safely.

A woman came to my office at one time suffering from a very ugly wen on the scalp. It caused her no particular pain but every time that she dressed her hair, she had to be very careful about that "horn". She always had to wear her hair in one particular style so that the wen would not be noticed. Finally it increased in size so much that she was constantly jabbing it with her hatpins and the representations of her husband that she would bring on blood poisoning induced her to consult a doctor.

She was in my office about half an hour in all. The little operation was done without any inconvenience to her. All that she felt was the sting of a needle as I injected the local anesthetic. The cost was less than the price of a new hat.

"Doctor," she said. "I'm awfully mad at myself. That thing has bothered me for 10 years. I suppose it has cost me from five minutes to half an hour's time every day in all those years. But honestly, I never thought that I could be rid of it so easily."

Removing Face Moles

I know a young lady who suffered untold mortification all thru her girlhood because of three hairy moles that were on her lip. When she got married she went to a doctor who gave her three treatments with the electric needle and those moles that had caused her agony for years were gone forever.

Do not waste any more time pitying yourself because you are disfigured by moles, warts, wens or small growths of that nature. They can be removed either by knife, cautery, or electric needle at moderate expense, no pain, and with absolute safety.

Possibly you have heard of some one who had a mole removed and afterwards a cancer came instead. I have heard stories of such things but when I have investigated I have found that the thing removed was really a cancerous growth and that it was not removed with the thoroughness that such a condition demands.

If you have any fear that the growth that annoys you is of the nature of a cancer, that is all the more reason for having it removed and having it done quickly.

Questions and Answers

I am 48 years old and am affected with a peculiar sensation of my tongue. It is on the left side about 1 1/2 inches from the end. The trouble started about two years ago. It aches a great deal at times. There is severe pain and the last few days I have had the same pains only much more severe on the right side of the tongue only a little farther back. The tongue looks perfectly normal and there is no enlargement.

A. Y. F.

These symptoms do not completely fit any disease of the tongue. But any ailment of the tongue after a person is 40 years old is important because of the possibility of cancer. In ordinary cases a cancer of the tongue would make itself very easily recognized in two years. But this may be the exception. Any ulcer or persistent sore on the tongue after 40 years of age demands special attention. Early operation will cure it but nothing else will. Any physician should be able to tell whether this tongue is cancerous.

Autonomic Ataxia

I am a girl 18 years old, desiring to make a long trip on the train, but have always suffered from train or sea sickness. Is there any cure for this unpleasant trouble? Some have said the trouble was in my ears. I have used cotton saturated in glycerine. I am inclined to think my eyes might be the trouble altho I have ridden with eyes closed. Ironing clothes will produce the same sensation, whether it is motion of iron before my eyes I do not know.

M. S.

Dr. Solomon S. Cohen, of New York who has investigated car sickness quite particularly, attributes it to "autonomic ataxia". He means by this that the normal reactions of the person to a given stimulus are greatly exaggerated. The impressions made are too quick and too sensitive. It is his opinion that such sufferers almost always have some error of refraction affecting the vision. If these are corrected by properly fitting glasses the car sickness disappears. In this case I advise the young lady to give a good oculist every opportunity to make the correction, and I hope that she will let me know the result.

Mrs. A. E. A.: I think you will find relief by taking pulsatilla. Mix half a teaspoonful of tincture of pulsatilla in 2 ounces of water and take a teaspoonful of the mixture before each meal for one week preceding the periods.

The location of your husband's pain is very suspicious and suggests appendicitis. He should have a careful examination by a good doctor.

M. X. M.: I think your pains are the result of some hidden point of infection in your body. Are you quite sure that you have no abscesses at the roots of your teeth. Infected tonsils also might be a cause. So might chronic inflammation of the gall bladder or appendicitis. I don't think it is from your nerves.

Young Mother of Five: The persistent sores on the children's feet may be ringworm. Painting with iodine should cure them. You should see an ear specialist about your deafness.

Against Militarism

I am writing you these few lines to thank Senator Capper for the stand he took on compulsory military training. If we were in war it would be different. Every true American would spring to the front and our boys are quick of perception and would soon make good soldiers. The militarists want us to commit ourselves and they will run the government. Stay with them, Senator. I want to thank you for standing by the common people.

L. Barker.

Clay Center, Kan.

Hire the Thresherman with the "Red River Special"

and be sure that you get a clean threshing job this year. This is the thresher with the famous "Man Behind the Gun"—beats out the grain instead of waiting for it to drop out—a real grain-saver.

If your threshing job requires a thresher for your own use, ask about our "Junior."

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Light running, easy cleaning,
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NEW BUTTERFLY guaranteed a CLEAN
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Two men baled 20 tons in 7 hours—new
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engine. Strongest press for its weight.
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Summer Silos Are Needed

Provide Green Succulent Feeds for Drouthy Seasons

BY C. H. ECKLES

A FEW YEARS ago the prediction was freely made by pioneer silo builders that a silo would soon be considered as necessary as a barn on every stock farm. While this prophecy has not as yet been fully realized, few farmers now doubt that the time is far distant when it will be an accomplished fact. Fifteen years ago the writer found that it was necessary in many localities to explain what was meant by a silo when speaking at farmers' meetings. Ten years ago the nature of the silo was generally understood but the farmer was not convinced that he needed one or that it was a practicable thing. Now almost every reading and thinking farmer in the corn belt—and many where corn is not a safe crop—not only knows what a silo is, but is convinced that he needs one and if he is not already among the many thousands using one, he is only waiting until conditions enable him to build one.

When Corn Was Wasted

Time was when it did not worry many farmers if 40 per cent of the feeding value of the corn cut was lost as feed was plenty and cheap. Conditions now are different. About 2½ tons of silage are equal to a ton of timothy hay for feeding purposes. When we consider the price of hay this year, it is easy to understand why the silo owner is enthusiastic over his good fortune in having provided a means to preserve all that he raised.

The next stage in the development of the silo is now beginning. This is the use of silage for summer feeding. In the past we have depended too much upon grass alone for summer feeding without having any reserve supply of feed for periods of short pasture which come only too often. Almost every year there is a period some time during the summer when the pastures are short. Young cattle are checked in growth and dairy cattle fall off in milk flow for lack of feed. The man who has a silo filled with good silage to open at this time certainly appreciates it.

Two years ago a farmer built a summer silo at my suggestion and last summer when his neighbors were compelled to sell their stock for lack of feed he was in a position not only to feed his own but to buy theirs. Another farmer, a dairyman of my acquaintance, also had a silo half full of silage and he kept his milk cows up to a good flow all summer with his silage while his neighbors had almost no milk to sell.

Build Two Silos

The practicable plan is to have two silos on the farm where much stock is kept. One for winter feeding, and one, smaller in diameter, for summer feeding. If the season is such that the silage is not needed it can be kept over until the next year or, if partially used, it can be refilled in the fall. The reason for having a small diameter is that a deeper layer has to be taken off daily during the warm weather to prevent spoiling. For a herd of 20 to 30 animals, a silo 14 feet in diameter is large enough for winter, while for

summer one 10 feet would be recommended for the same herd.

Such a provision for feed during times of temporary shortage in feed due to lack of rainfall will make it possible to keep a large amount of stock and to maintain it in better condition at all times. The few farmers who have been fortunate enough to have silage for summer feeding during the past few years are just as confident now in their prediction that sooner or later most farmers will have summer silos, as the first silo users were that the silo would come into general use for winter feeding.

The Purebred Dairy Cow

BY RAY YARNELL

Beauty, gentleness, kindness, cleanliness are her virtues. She has wonderful eyes, large and limpid and benign. They are as clear as water which has rippled over sand into a quiet pool. They are veiled in soft, smooth lids.

Her face is smooth, soft, restful. Her expression is not stirred by swift emotions. She is the personification of calm contentment.

Her form is a lyric of symmetry. There are curves and smooth skin. She is always well groomed and wears a dress of softest, silkiest texture and of the most perfect fit. Her feet are small, and she stands gracefully upon them.

In a crowd she usually is not flustered. Conscious of her well-being, proud of her ancestry, certain of her accomplishments she has little to fear from critics. She is not snobbish, neither is she familiar. She welcomes all who are friendly and courteous.

To all mankind she is a friend and a benefactor. She feeds millions. Annually she saves thousands of baby lives and makes generous provision for the well-being of children.

She instills pride in those who work with and for her, setting an example that they are prone to follow. Her standards are high. She is the perfected product of years of thought and training.

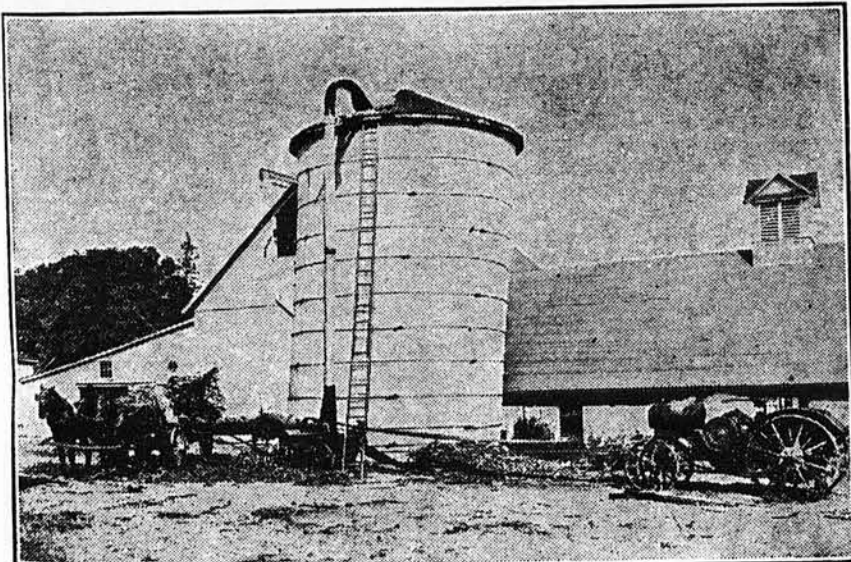
To her many men owe a livelihood and she is ready to aid many others.

She is the pride of scores of Kansas communities.

She is the Purebred Dairy Cow.

Help in Farm Dairying

An excellent book on Farm Dairying has just been issued by the Orange Judd Company, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It was written by C. Larsen, consists of 325 pages and sells at \$2. The book is not only a text for dairy students, but also an every-day manual for every practical dairy farmer. In presenting this book, all connected with its publication believe that it will fill a need and give a real service in improving and encouraging the dairy industry. We have seen no book that more clearly covers the subject of farm dairying in such a practical, authentic and understandable manner as does this excellent work.



A Good Silo and a Good Barn are Requisites to Success on Every Farm. No Farmer is Safe Unless He Can Silo His Crops in Drouthy Seasons.

DOES YOUR SEPARATOR WORK LIKE NATURE?

The "Great Western" DOES. Takes cream from top of bowl, milk from bottom—exactly like Nature except in seconds in place of hours.

SEE THESE SPOUTS?

To get every cream drop, cream spout MUST be at the top to carry off light cream as it rises. Milk spout MUST be at bottom to carry away heavy skimmed milk as it falls. Separators different from this work against Nature's laws.

BOWL PRACTICALLY SELF-CLEANING

Merely flush with warm water. Pour a little in tank—it runs clear through bowl and out milk spout. A quick brushing and scalding does the rest. Bowl drains itself through bottom milk spout outlet. Cannot run over. Cannot clog and stop the work. That's because bowl has bottom outlet. Ball bearings throughout make the "Great Western" run easy. Even weight of crank alone will start bowl. Self-oiling. Moving parts enclosed. Low swinging tank. High crank.

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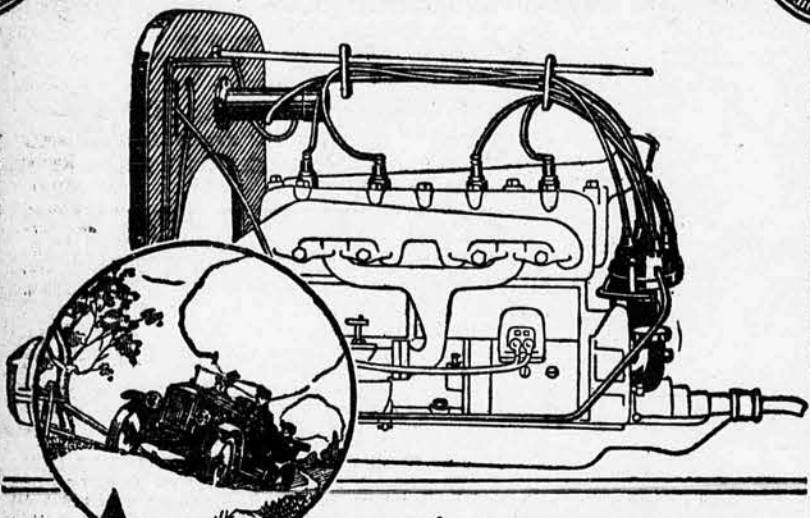
	Miles		Miles
Arkansas	87	New Jersey	87
California	210	New York	329
Delaware	55	Ohio	239
Georgia	90	Oklahoma	69
Illinois	570	Oregon	42
Indiana	280	Pennsylvania	491
Kansas	69	Texas	59
Maryland	95	Utah	84
Massachusetts	31	Virginia	91
Michigan	169	Washington	161
Minnesota	79	West Virginia	87
Mississippi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

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			Washington

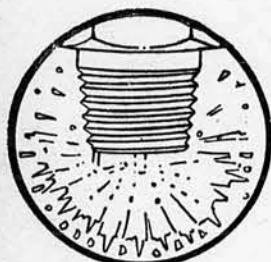
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ATWATER KENT TYPE CA IGNITION FOR THE FORD



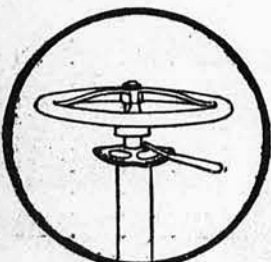
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Advantages of the Atwater Kent System on the FORD

1. The same hot spark at all speeds from cranking to maximum.
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4. This easy starting prolongs the life of the storage battery.
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7. Fool-proof in construction—one adjustment only and that made with an ordinary screw-driver.

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Farming in Western Kansas

SUDAN grass is the best annual pasture crop for Kansas. It can be grown in any part of the state but is especially valuable in Central and Western Kansas. It makes its greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September when other tame grasses and native grass pastures are the least productive. It can therefore be used to the best advantage to supplement these pastures.

Many dairymen find that milk production declines noticeably during July, when they depend on native pastures alone. If the cows can be turned on Sudan grass during the summer months, milk production will not only be maintained but the native pastures will be rested and improved, so that much better feed will be available during the late fall months than if they had been used continuously. Many farmers in Kansas have used Sudan grass successfully for pasture for dairy cows, and its use for this purpose is increasing rapidly. There is good reason to believe that it should be used more extensively.

A Test at Dodge City

One of the first tests with Sudan grass for pasture was conducted at the Dodge City Experiment station in 1914. On May 20 of that year 3 acres of Sudan grass were planted at the rate of 23 pounds of seed an acre, using an ordinary grain drill for seeding. A good stand was secured and stock was turned into the pasture June 24. More stock was used than the pasture would carry continuously so at times it was necessary to run the cows on good native Buffalo sod. During the season the 3 acres of Sudan grass produced the equivalent of 375 days' pasture for one mature animal. The records show that the milk flow increased an average of 3.2 pounds daily a head every time the cows were turned on the pasture.

With Dairy Cows

To obtain more information an experiment was conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan during the summer of 1919. On May 21 a 5.4 acre upland field was seeded to Sudan grass at the rate of 17 pounds an acre. On account of cold weather and heavy rains it was necessary to reseed the field June 6. The growth was satisfactory and on July 10 six Holstein cows were turned into the field. At this time the Sudan grass was 3 to 4 feet high. The cows should have been turned on about two weeks earlier, difficulty in getting help accounting for the delay.

The cows previously had been fed on alfalfa hay, silage and grain. They showed no hesitancy in eating the Sudan grass from the start. They had free access to salt and water. A shelter was made for them where they were fed and milked.

In addition to the pasture the cows were fed a grain mixture of 400 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of oilmeal. This was fed in the proportion of 1 pound of grain daily to every 4 pounds of milk produced. An exact record was kept of the grain fed and the milk produced. The cows were weighed before being turned on the pasture and again every 10 days thereafter. Composite samples of the milk were taken every 10 days and tested for butterfat.

On account of its rank growth much of the tall grass was not eaten, and it was thought advisable to mow half the field. Two weeks later the other half was mowed. Altogether 7.33 tons of field-cured hay were harvested. After the first of August, the cows had no difficulty in keeping the grass eaten down. The rainfall for July, August and September was very light, but despite this the grass was able to support the cows until frost. The cows were taken off the pasture October 11.

Considering the hay that was taken off, it may be concluded that the 5.4 acres of pasture were more than enough to support six cows during the dry summer of 1919.

To estimate the value of the pasture under average farm conditions, the amount of butterfat produced has been placed at 60 cents a pound, and to this has been added the value of the skimmed milk at 50 cents a hundred, assuming that every 100 pounds of milk would make 85 pounds of skimmed milk. The six cows, on this basis, produced \$183.09 worth of butterfat and skimmed milk above the cost of grain. Crediting the pasture with 7.33 tons of Sudan hay, at \$10 a ton, gives a total credit of \$256.39 or \$47.47 an acre of the Sudan grass pasture. Calculated on the basis of whole milk at 30 cents a gallon, every acre of pasture returned \$73.55 above the cost of the grain.

Seeding Sudan Grass

Sudan grass should be seeded on ground that has been plowed and worked into good condition. It is good practice, when possible, to plow in the fall. When this cannot be done the ground should be plowed as early in the spring as weather and labor will permit. It may then be worked into good condition, but the seed should not be sown until the ground is warm. The middle of May is sufficiently early to seed in Southern Kansas. In Northern Kansas it is often advisable to wait until the first of June before seeding. Nothing is gained by earlier seeding. The grass will not grow until the weather is warm. If it is sown too early and the weather turns damp and cold the seed often rots and a poor stand is secured.

In the Eastern part of the state, Sudan grass for pasture should be seeded at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. In Western Kansas, 15 to 20 pounds is better. If insufficient seed is used weeds may give trouble.

The seed can be planted to the best advantage with a grain drill. A wheat drill set to sow 2 pecks of wheat to the acre will ordinarily sow about 30 pounds of Sudan grass seed.

The crop should be ready to pasture in about one month after seeding if the weather is favorable.

Danger of Poisoning

It should be remembered that Sudan grass belongs to the sorghum family. On certain occasions hydrocyanic acid, one of the most dangerous poisons, has been found in almost all the sorghums. Sudan grass is no exception. This poison is most likely to be present in an immature crop after a period of drouth or after the growth of the plant has been arrested in some manner. It is not advisable to turn cattle on Sudan grass when the crop has been stunted by dry weather.

When the crop is growing normally there is little danger in pasturing. According to the best information available cattle turned on Sudan grass in this condition have never been known to be poisoned even tho they were left on the pasture during the very driest portion of the summer. Sudan grass should not be pastured after frost.

Inspect Kanred Wheat

At a directors' meeting of the Kansas Crop Improvement association held recently it was decided to authorize the inspection of Kanred wheat in about the same manner as it was handled last year. The minimum fee was raised from \$2 to \$3 for a 40-acre field. The directors decided that the association should not attempt to inspect Kanred wheat grown on fields where other wheat had been grown the year before. The only way to avoid mixture is to grow wheat after corn, sorghum or oats, or on land which grew Kanred the year before. Fields planted with seed which was reported by the inspectors as mixed with soft wheat last year will not be inspected. Applications for inspection should be made to Bruce Wilson, Manhattan, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement association.

Let's always use purebred sires.

Among Colorado Farmers

ONE OF the strongest advocates of Russian sunflowers for silage is R. W. Clark, extension specialist for the Colorado Agricultural college. He relates the following story:

In 1918 Dr. Griffith of Montrose had considerable trouble in getting a stand of corn on account of conditions over which he had no control. About the middle or fore part of July he planted Russian sunflowers and harvested a yield of 20 tons an acre. The frost injured the crop some, but it made excellent silage.

David Halls of Mancos had the same experience in 1919. This speaks well for Russian sunflowers as a silage crop.

For More Crop Rotation

With the possible exception of seed treatment, there is no farm practice, which, from the plant disease point of view, gives greater returns on the investment than crop rotation. This is the assertion of Prof. J. G. Leach of the Colorado Agricultural college. There are a great many plant diseases such as wilts and root rots for which no specific remedy is known and which can be held in check only by the combined practices of seed selection, seed treatment, and crop rotation. These diseases become worse and worse every year the crop is grown in the same soil, and every one takes an annual toll account.

A system of crop rotation entails almost no expense other than a little forethought and planning. The returns in reduced disease losses from crops pay for this trouble many times over, not to speak of the added gain in soil fertility.

Rotations for Corn

It is exceedingly important, if corn is to be grown successfully thru a long period of years in Colorado, that the lands be rotated. There are several reasons for this. First, crops affect soils in a different manner. Second, insects and disease become abundant and troublesome where corn is grown continuously on the same land. Third, rotations destroy the disease and insect enemies, improve tilth and make possible the restoration or even increase of productivity. Rotations, therefore, are important not only to keep up the fertility, to keep up the best water relations in the soil, but also to keep down the enemies of the crop. These increase enormously where corn is grown continually on the same land.

Any rotation planned for corn should include a legume. For this purpose, in irrigated regions, alfalfa may be used in much the same manner as with other crops. Of course, in irrigated regions, there are a number of leguminous crops which can be used; alfalfa, field peas, Sweet clover, and even Red clover. However, it is scarcely necessary to use any other rotation crop than alfalfa, as it is so easily grown, and is so successful and profitable.

On the dry lands, however, the number of leguminous crops which may appear in the rotation is small. Alfalfa in rows is a possibility, altho at present it is recommended only with qualifications. Sweet clover may be sown with success nearly everywhere on the plains and in many mountainous regions where irrigation is precarious and corn a possibility. The leguminous crops which may be used are possibly alfalfa, Sweet clover, field peas in certain regions, and beans in others. These leguminous crops, with small grains, combine in rotations with corn. Not only do they permit the keeping up of the best water relations in the soil on the dry land, but they also permit the maintenance of a proper balance of soil constituents. A diversity of crops more nearly insures successful agriculture in the dry-land regions than one-crop farming.

Shelterbelts in Eastern Colorado

Three or more rows of trees may be considered a shelterbelt, while a single row is a windbreak. A suggested shelterbelt of three rows for Eastern Colorado is: center row, Black locust; side

rows, Russian olive on one side and on the south side Jack pine. Another three-row combination is: Center row, Honey locust; side row, Russian olive; on the other side row, the shrub tamarisk.

For a wider shelterbelt, place the rapid-growing trees in the middle row and less rapid-growing trees in flanking rows. If moisture permits, as in low lands near streams or arroyas, native cottonwood or Black locust in the center are best, flanked on one side with Honey locust and on the other side with Jack pine, Rocky Mountain Red cedar, wild plum, and finally on the outside rows with tamarisk.

The best direction for shelterbelts and windbreaks in this region is east and west. Shelterbelts of six or more

rows will hold the snow within the area devoted to the trees, but a narrow shelterbelt and windbreak will cause snow to drift even as far as 100 feet from the trees. Consequently, attention should be paid to a proper location of windbreaks in relation to corals, barns, and home.

An effective windbreak and shelterbelt is one having branches or foliage from close to the ground all the way up. The "roof scheme" for shelterbelts provides for this. Otherwise, shelterbelts should be under-planted with trees or shrubbery as the lower branches die off.

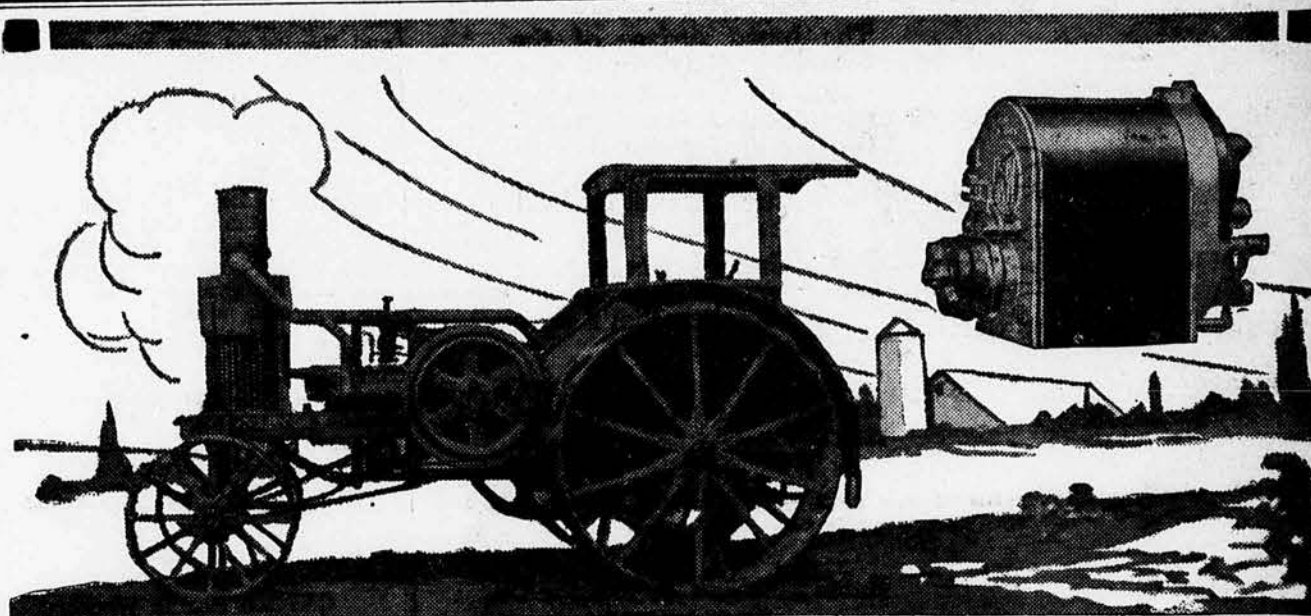
Besides the ornamental value of a windbreak, we recognize the comfort and protection it affords to man and beast. There is little doubt that effective windbreaks exert an appreciable beneficial influence on field and orchard crops; transpiration of moisture from the foliage of crops is reduced because of a lower wind velocity. The beneficial influence of a windbreak extends out about 1 rod for every foot in

height of the windbreak; and the loss in crop production close to the trees is said to be more than regained in increased yields on the whole area protected.

Higher Hog Prices?

The price of hogs is low at present but judging from the way the farmers are planning to reduce the number they will raise this year, the price is likely to be very high a year from now. "The aim," says R. W. Clark of the Colorado Agricultural college, "should be not to raise too many but raise extra good ones. A farmer also should plan to do the best feeding he ever did. Quality animals and good feeding at ordinary prices will often give more profit than inferior animals, poor methods of feeding and high prices.

"The pendulum always swings as far one way as it does the other and the farmers will do well to take a middle ground position."



READ this leaf from the tractor experience of Frank Gerry, St. Charles, Minnesota, who bought the first Avery Tractor back in 1911.

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These outfits did what I supposed was good work until I bought a small tractor for field work equipped with a K-W High Tension Magneto, and after operating it a few days, I got a K-W Model TK Magneto and put it on my Avery rig, and in all the time I ran it, it never failed me once starting or in running under any weather conditions.

"The 25-50 Avery I now have came equipped with a K-W Model HK and gives the very best service."

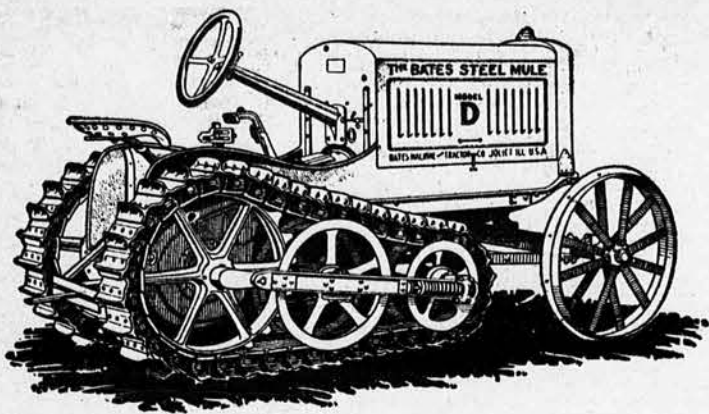
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BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

MY HAT is just six sizes too small for me," wrote a club member the other day, in telling about his contest entry. And I'll wager that will apply to lots of boys and girls in the Capper Calf club. Indeed, I know it will, for the letters telling about new calves are pouring in.

"My little Guernsey calves arrived Saturday evening," says Bertha Dawdy of Shawnee county. "Papa and I surely had a terrible time getting them out home, for the storm was awful and the drifts so deep. They are fine calves. Our place is not very well fixed for them yet, as we have not been here long, but never mind, we'll get there and the calves will have the best of care. I am going to save up enough money from my summer work to pay for them, as I don't want to part with either of them. I want to start a good herd from them."

Other club members are just as enthusiastic as Bertha. "I surely have a fine calf. She is out of Rag Apple Pie, son of the great \$100,000 bull, Rag Apple Clyde. Her mother is a good type and high-producing cow. I think this calf club is the biggest thing going." That's the joyful word from Waverly Stearman, Holstein booster in Harper county. "I have bought two calves from my father. One weighs 98 pounds and the other 105," writes Otto Shultz of Jefferson county. "I have one registered Holstein calf," says Clara Long of Clay county. "She certainly is a beauty. Papa says she is the prettiest built calf he ever saw. I am going to send you a picture of her soon."

Question Box is Working

Remember the story in which we talked about the question box? Well, it's running all right, and you'll find the club manager glad to answer inquiries. Don't fail, tho, to read your rules carefully before asking me, as you'll find most of the information you want there. "I have decided to enter Ayrshire calves in the club," writes Charley Faulk of Jefferson county, "but I haven't had much luck finding them. Is it all right to buy one calf and then try to get the other one?" Sure thing, Charley, go ahead and get the calf you have in view, then hustle out and locate another one. Just keep in mind that \$125 for the two is the limit.

"How shall I count the pasture for my calves?" asks another club member. "Will it be all right to find out from my neighbors what they would charge for pasturing the calves?" That's exactly the way to do it. Few fixed prices have been set in the Capper Calf club work, and it's up to club members to see that proper prices are charged on their records. If you feed hay, weigh it and charge market prices. Unless prices are given in the rules, charge for all feeds just what you have to pay for them, or would have to if you bought them. And remember, if your record is to be accurate enough to make you a prize winner it must show all feeds consumed by your calves, not just what you have had to buy for them.

Say, it's up to some county club to take Harper county down a notch or two. Those five boys down there in the southwestern part of Kansas are just sure they are going to pull down

that trophy cup. Of course, it's a long time before the cup will be awarded, and I'm confident a lot of other counties are going to give them a run for their money. But here's the way Chauncey Bickel thinks about it:

"I'm sure Harper county will lead in pep, for we have a lively bunch. We were the first to have a complete membership, and we likewise will be the first to get the pep trophy. I know, too, that most of us are going to make a good showing in the contest." And his teammate, "Wavey" Stearman, backs him up: "We boys surely are going to win that pep trophy or know a good reason why. I tell you, it will take the whole state to skin us. I positively know that we have a team that will stick to the game to the last minute."

It's Up to Other Counties

There, that's a challenge to the entire state. What are you going to do about it? Clarence Utz of Meade county knows. "I tried hard to get the five for Meade county," writes Clarence, "but it was a little difficult to interest enough boys. We three who are in the team, tho, will show just as much interest as any five. I believe we are going to have a fine year of it, and unless Meade county has the worst of luck you can just set it down in your notebook that something is coming our way." That's what we hear from the boys. Just wait, tho, fellows, until the girls really get started to working. I sometimes think girls can put it over boys in thinking up peppy stunts. Teams that have a number of girls will make these boys hustle along, I know.

But doesn't it all sound good? Aren't we going to have a big year? Soon we'll have county leaders appointed and the fireworks will begin. Already big plans are being formed for having joint picnics of calf, pig and poultry club members, and perhaps the club manager will find time to attend some of these. Tell you what, when this year's work of the Capper Calf club is thru, boys and girls all over the state will be waiting to hustle into the next club.

What about a picture of your contest calves and yourself? Of course, you're proud of 'em, so let's see what they look like. Who will be the first to have a picture in the club story?

A Celebrated Shorthorn Herd

One of the leading herds of purebred Shorthorns in the United Kingdom is that of Mrs. Burnyeat's at Mill Grove, Moresby, Cumberland. This herd was recently sold at a total of \$136,110, an average of \$2,775 for the 49 cattle. H. G. Latilla, a breeder from Sussex paid \$5,250 for the 7-year-old cow Princess Royal 109th and \$4,380 for the 9-year-old cow Lavender Lady 5th. A 3-year-old heifer, Moresby Princess Royal, went to G. H. Drumman for \$6,037.

Proper housing, proper sanitation, air and sunlight, proper conveniences, are absolutely essential to maximum results in city factories. The farmer's barn is his factory; his animals are his workers.

Mulvane is developing rapidly as one of the leading Holstein centers of the West.

Calf Clubs at Work in Missouri

BY A. C. RAGSDALE

THE CALF and cow club movement has in the last few years swept entirely over Missouri. In the last two or three years approximately 100 calf clubs have been organized and more than 3,600 calves and heifers have been purchased. Without a doubt the movement has on the whole resulted in much good to the state. One of the greatest opportunities to be of service in connection with this great movement has been to help by teaching the boys and girls how to feed and take care of the calves. The ideal calf club plan, in my opinion, calls for a club to continue for three years and the club members buy the calves, not to sell, but to keep and to breed. Such clubs are accomplishing greatest results and should be encouraged.

Farm Questions

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

Churning Question

What is the cause of cream failing to churn? What is the remedy?
MRS. J. C. COLEMAN.
R. 2, Neodesha, Kan.

When cream fails to churn after several hours it may be due to various causes, but often it is due chiefly to improper churning temperature and to abnormal conditions in the cream.

If the cream is too cold it may whip instead of churning, and cause trouble for this reason. The common temperature for churning in the winter months is from 65 to 68 degrees F. The use of a dairy thermometer is necessary to properly regulate the churning temperature.

Abnormal conditions in the cream may be due to bacterial growth or to an abnormal condition in one or more cows. More attention to cleaning the utensils which come in contact with the milk and cream will generally eliminate bacterial contamination unless it comes from the water supply. No definite reason can be given for cream failing to churn, as it may be due to many causes.
J. B. Fitch.

Barren Cows

I have a good 2-year-old heifer that has had one calf. She will not breed any more. I bred her four times without any results. Could she have injured herself in calving so young? She was in good condition at calving time. She comes in heat every three weeks. She has been fed on green alfalfa hay and she was fresh last April and is still giving about 1 gallon of milk a day. Should you have good bright green hay or the first cutting of red alfalfa for dairy cows?
ALBERT D. TOPPING.
Cedar Point, Kan.

Barrenness may be due to a number of causes and it requires a very careful examination of the animal to determine the exact nature of the trouble and also whether curative treatment can be applied. In our experience barrenness is most frequently due to a disease of the ovaries or uterus, and it is sometimes possible to treat these organs in such a way that the animal will conceive. Such treatment should be attempted only by someone who has had a good deal of experience in the handling of this condition. I would suggest the employment of a competent graduate veterinarian in your vicinity.
R. R. Dykstra.

Cow With Cough

I have a cow that coughs pretty bad, especially in the morning. I feed my cow on rush hay and one 5 pound pail of bran and shorts morning and night. Isn't there anything that I can do for stopping the coughing? Is that a sickness? And if it is, is it serious? Please mention something that I can use.
J. DAL. SOZZO.
Granite, Idaho.

Coughing in animals is usually a symptom of some disease affecting the lungs or throat. There are many of these diseases and the treatment of each is different, so that it is impossible to outline treatment. The most serious of these diseases is tuberculosis, and therefore I believe that the safest plan for you to adopt is to have some competent graduate veterinarian apply the tuberculin test. If that test is negative, then the veterinarian can undoubtedly tell you the true nature of the trouble and prescribe treatment for it.
R. R. Dykstra.

Planting Corn

I rented 400 acres of alfalfa the past year and now I am buying a farm of 160 acres so wish information on a few points.
Listed corn is very hard on land and very likely to wash if the land slopes at all. Why is not check rowing corn with a reliable planter such as a Hayes or John Deere and cultivating both ways just as successful as when the corn is rowed 3 feet 6 inches apart? Would 1 bushel to 8 acres be all right?
How would Minnesota No. 13 which is a quick growth corn maturing in 90 to 100 days do in Elk county, Kansas?
Howard, Kan.
R. RUSSEL.

Surface planted corn will not yield as well in dry seasons in your section of the state as corn that is planted with the lister. There are, of course, the objections that you raise to listing, which are well taken. We have found at the Kansas Experiment station that corn planted with a loose ground lister or disk furrow opener attachments to the corn planter gives us most all of the advantages derived from listing and at the same time enables us to check row our corn and to overcome many of the disadvantages of listing. We make a practice of plowing our corn ground in the fall, working it down

in the spring and planting it with a loose ground lister, using the check row attachment. We have found this method much more satisfactory than either listing or surface planting. I would not advise planting more than two kernels to the hill where corn is check rowed in your section of the state.

We have planted Minnesota No. 13 which is a quick growing 90 day variety of corn, but cannot recommend it as a main crop to plant on the farm. You will find such varieties as Freed's White Dent, Sherrod's White Dent and Pride of Saline much better varieties than Minnesota 13. These varieties have all been developed in Western Kansas and are fairly hardy. They are also fairly early maturing. Sherrod's White Dent is the earliest and Pride of Saline the latest maturing variety.
S. C. Salmon.

Sowing Sudan Grass

How would it do to sow Sudan grass say June 1, 12 pounds to the acre broadcast? How many head of cattle would 10 acres of it pasture?
Howard, Kan.
R. RUSSEL.

Sudan grass should not be sown until late in the spring after the ground has become thoroughly warm. Ordinarily it is not advisable to sow before May 15 in your section of the state. Where

sown broadcast for pasture 15 to 20 pounds of seed is more satisfactory than lighter seeding. You should have no difficulty in pasturing one mature cow to the acre on Sudan grass pasture, and it will probably be necessary for you to cut at least one crop of hay in the early summer where the crop is pastured at this rate. Should the late summer turn extremely dry, the Sudan grass pasture may not carry this amount of stock until frost.
S. C. Salmon.

Sweet Clover on Sod

I would like to sow some Sweet clover on bluegrass sod pasture. Can I sow and harrow it into the sod or should I disk it? How much seed should be sown to an acre?
Wathena, Kan.
A SUBSCRIBER.

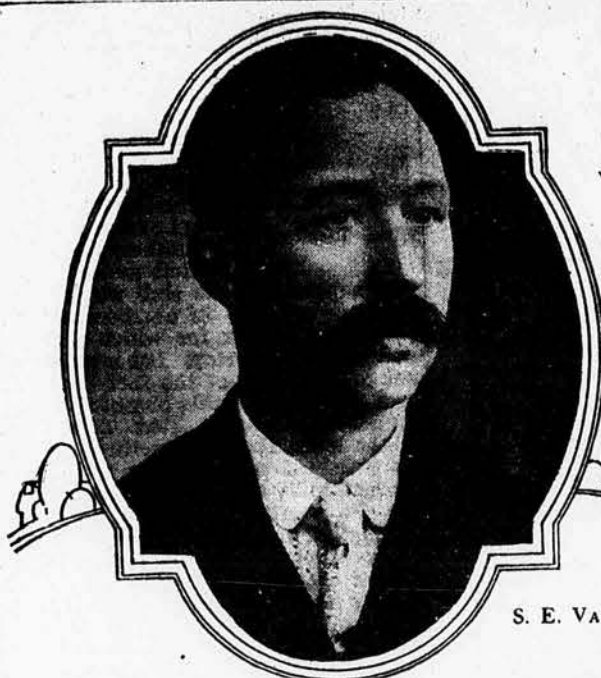
I think it would be necessary for you to disk your bluegrass sod, in order to have any assurance of getting any stand of Sweet clover. Unless the ground is very loose, you could not loosen enough dirt to cover the seed with a harrow. It would require from 10 to 15 pounds of seed an acre to get a good stand of Sweet clover, but if you have a good stand of bluegrass less than this amount could be used.
S. C. Salmon.

Sweet Clover

I wish to know when to sow Sweet clover, how to prepare ground, amount to sow,

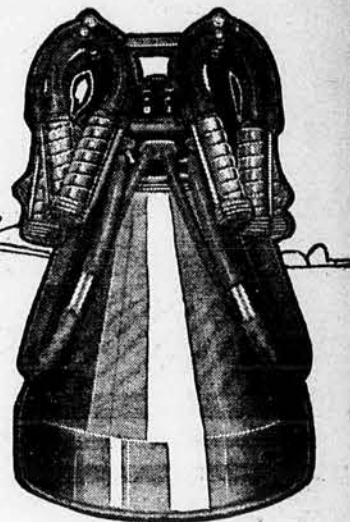
color of blossom, whether to sow with nurse crop or not, where I can get seed and what the cost a pound will be.
Howard, Kan.
R. RUSSEL.

Sweet clover should be sown in the early spring about oat seeding time on ground that is well prepared and firm. It is very difficult to get a stand of Sweet clover on a loose seedbed. The seedbed can be prepared by spring disking cleaned corn ground or it may be sown on ground that has been fall plowed and thoroughly worked down and compacted in the spring. Fifteen pounds of hulled Sweet clover of high germination should be sown to the acre. If unhulled seed is used, I would advise sowing 20 pounds to the acre. It is best to sow the biennial White Blossom Sweet clover. It is satisfactory to sow Sweet clover with a nurse crop of oats on good bottom land, but on the upland it is best to sow without a nurse crop. If oats are used as a nurse crop, it is best not to sow more than 1 bushel of seed to the acre and if the season turns dry before harvest it is a good practice to cut the oats for hay rather than to permit them to mature grain. If the oats are cut for hay with a mower, a stubble of from 4 to 6 inches should be left on the field. This will serve as a protection to the young Sweet clover plants.
L. E. Call.



S. E. VAN SLYKE

Two Men With the Perfection Milker Take the Place of Five Men Milking by Hand on S. E. Van Slyke's Farm.



WHEN asked "How many cows can a milking machine take care of in an hour?" S. E. Van Slyke, a practical dairyman who has owned a Perfection Milker for four years, said: "That all depends on the cows and the operators of the milker. We find that two men can milk as many cows per hour as five or six did by hand and do it much more easily. The Perfection sure is a time saver for the farmer."

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"As they were milked four times a day for some time with the Perfection without any udder trouble, we are confident the machine will not hurt the cows as long as they are rightly used. We hope to do considerable A. R. O. work in the next year and will use the Perfection for all of it."

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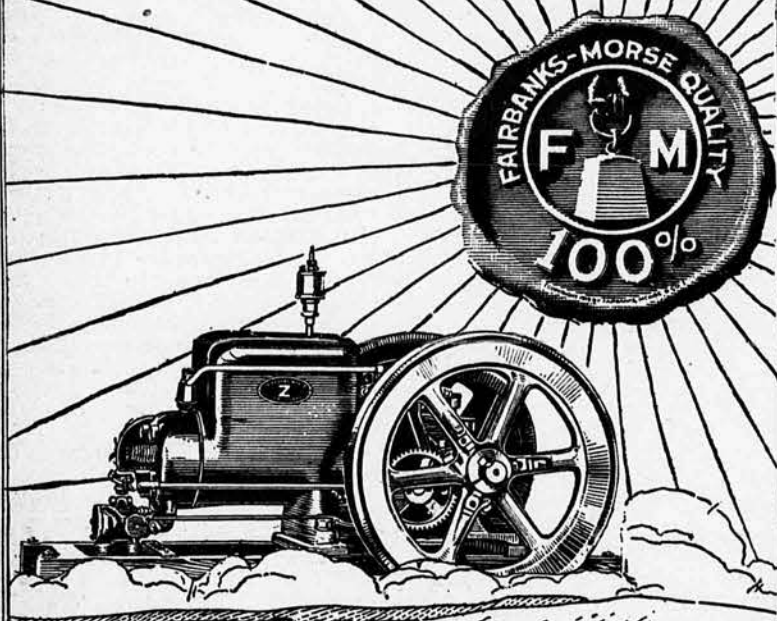
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Capper Poultry Club

When Several Good Things Get Together

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

IF ANYONE should be permitted to use that old saying "Birds of a feather flock together," I think the secretary of a poultry club should have that right, don't you? But there is another way of expressing the same thought that I like even better. It is that "Like attracts like" and especially that good things draw other good things to them. I'm quite sure now that's the reason why Mrs. Lucile Ellis began her connection with the Capper Poultry club two years ago, as assistant secretary. The Capper Poultry club was the good thing that attracted her and Mrs. Ellis has proved such a good assistant secretary that now she is to become secretary of the club.



Mrs. Lucile Ellis

By this time you have received my letter telling you that I am giving up my position as secretary and that Mrs. Ellis is to have complete charge of the Capper Poultry club. I shall miss the letters from the girls and their mothers but I know that under Mrs. Ellis's supervision the club will not only continue to grow in numbers but that all of the things for which it stands will steadily develop. Let me urge you not to lose sight of the fact that while as a poultry club this organization was founded primarily that farm girls might learn the best methods of raising purebred poultry, that to train for leadership is another chief purpose of the club work.

Whether county leader or team mate every Capper Poultry club girl was chosen as a representative of her county that she might carry out the plans of the club in her community. Each of you is being trained for leadership, not only in club work but for the years which are to follow.

The time for announcing prize winners at the close of the annual Capper Poultry club contests is always a season of pleasure for me. Coming so soon after Christmas as it does I feel quite like a late Santa Claus. And I'm glad that now just when I'm leaving the club work, I can announce a few more prize winners—the girls who obtained the largest number of members for the club of 1920. They are Helen Andrew, first, \$5; Hazel Horton, second, \$3; Letha Emery, third, \$1. Other members whose names are on the honor roll for obtaining members are: Gertrude Patton, Pearl Morrell, Edith Grover, Mrs. Mattie Grover, Myrtle Edgar, Anna Greenwood, Blanche Magee, Alma Bailey, Nina Haworth, Goldie Kerns, Orpha Jones, Alice Hansen, Lillian Johnson, Beth Beckey, Bessie Taylor. I am having surprise gifts sent to all of those whose names are on the honor roll to show our appreciation of the good work these members have done.

If you are in the baby chick department you will be interested in this prize which has just been offered by Mrs. Grace Erlewine, Liberal, Kan. She will award a \$5 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel to the girl in this breed club who makes the best record with her 20 baby chicks.

And here's another \$5 Rose Comb Rhode Island cockerel offered by Mrs. Ethel Smith, Lyons, Kan. This prize will go to the girl in the pen department making the second highest record. The first prize of this breed, a \$10 cockerel, was offered by William Powls of Blue Mound, Kan.

"All the good people in our community are eager to see the Capper clubs successful this summer," writes Mrs. Mattie Grover of Coffey county. "The Key West Grange Fair Association has promised us a liberal premium for club display and some special premiums to different parts represented.

Our banks in Lebo have told us 'Yes, sure, we will do well by you in the way of premiums for when that club makes a success it means much to us.'

Club members who have eggs for hatching to sell should write us about them so that girls who are going to enter the baby chick department may be informed where they can purchase eggs. Be sure to state the breed. Anna Painter, R. 1, McCune, Kan., has Buff Rock eggs to sell.

I know all of you are interested in the meetings that other girls hold. Here are extracts from a few letters which may give you some new ideas for your club meetings.

What Other Girls are Doing

Coffey county's third meeting has just passed and we had a finer and bigger meeting than ever before. The boys, mothers, and girls all had their meetings at the same time, only in different rooms. Then we had a union meeting at which we elected Mr. Gillispie, a pig club "dad," as our secretary. There were nine active and three associate members present, eight pig club boys, one calf club boy, five "dads," seven mothers, 10 brothers and sisters and five visitors present, making a total number of 48.—Edith Grover, leader, Coffey county.

We held our meeting at the home of Louise Holmes this afternoon. All of the poultry club members were there, three fathers, three mothers and 14 other members of our families. We had a very successful meeting. First we elected officers: Louise Holmes was chosen for president; Ellis Hemphill, vice president; Pauline Watkins, secretary-treasurer, and Orpha Jones, reporter. We transacted other business and then went out and looked at Louise's chickens. Of course we had our pictures taken and after that refreshments were served. We had a poppy meeting all right.—Beth Beckey, leader, Leavenworth county.

Six poultry club girls were present at our third meeting. We held a long business session and voted on two new yells for this year. We chose Edythe Brown as our reporter. She gave us a talk about the Standard of Perfection and then we voted to buy one for our club. We had a dandy short program also. We surely do have a good time down here in Johnson county. We made a lot of plans to aid the pig club members in the presentation of the pep trophy cup which they won in 1919.—Helen Andrew, leader, Johnson county.

Our second meeting was held at my home yesterday. We surely did have a good time. I wish you could have been here. Ten of the girls were present. In the forenoon we played games until we were called to dinner. After dinner we had our meeting. We are going to have a newspaper called "Ham and Egg Pep." I am glad that I am county leader for it is a lot of fun to count the points.—Esther Teasley, leader, Cloud county.

Would It Catch Chickens?

One day we heard a noise and looking up we saw an airplane. We were all looking at it, when Mary said, "Oh mamma, will it catch chickens?"
David Snodgrass.

Lyons, Kan.

It will take a mighty good hen to be proud of herself when she hears of the biddy that laid 263 eggs in 12 months.

Capper Poultry Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Mrs. Lucile Ellis, Secretary.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper Poultry Club.

I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed

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Approved
(Parent or Guardian)

Postoffice

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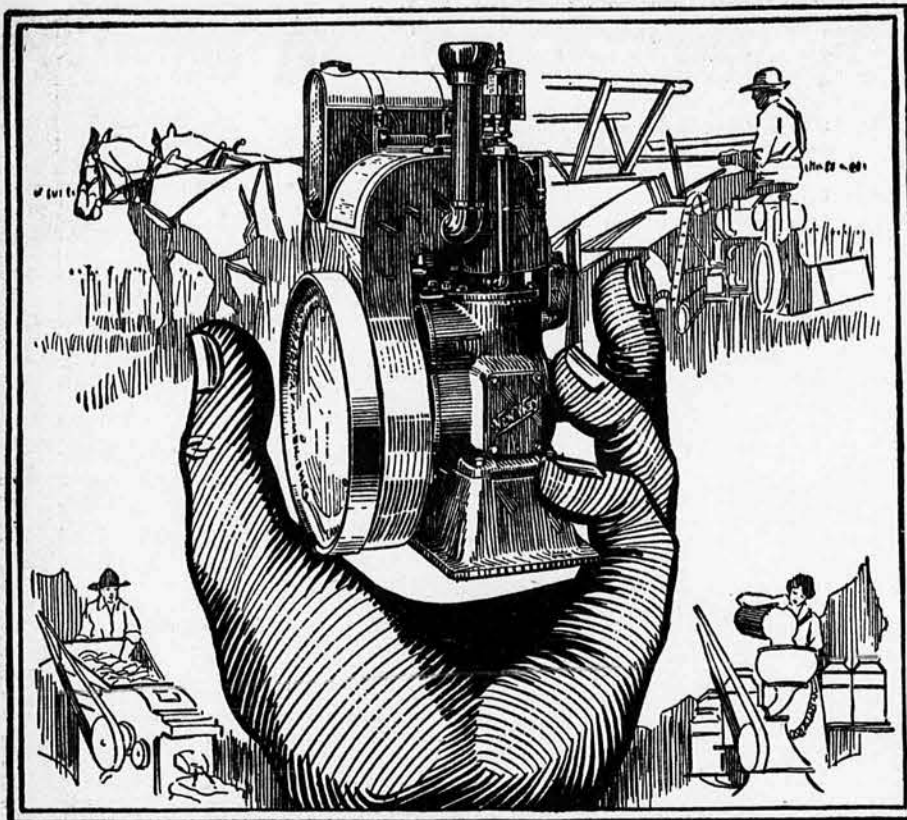
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This new type gives the farmer power where he wants it for all purposes less than the tractor class. Its amazing lightness makes it easily portable, and its flexible power range of 2 to 5 horsepower makes it the ideal engine for all work, big or little. Regulation of the engine speed brings amazing fuel economy and governs the power delivery for each job, from churning the butter to running the binder. And it is a heavy duty engine with a big margin of surplus power. No other engine on earth has so remarkable a range of use. The long sought ideal is here.

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The "New-Way" is never troubled by icy cold or burning heat. Runs continuously under hardest duty work in any temperature without any water cooling bothers. No freezing, no boiling; no pumps to pack—no hose to leak—no clouds of steam. Long years of success have proven the "New-Way" Air Cooling System ideal.

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It delivers more horsepower for its operating weight than any complete engine ever made—one feature of its greatness.

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The "New-Way" can be taken away from the lighting plant for work anywhere because this famous ignition system starts and runs the "New-Way" independently. Weak batteries never bother it.

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THE "New-Way" MOTOR COMPANY
LANSING, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

The "New-Way" Goes and Goes Right on Gasoline or Kerosene

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

IF YOUR problem is one of terracing or if you wish to install a drain, or work of a similar nature, a small level will be found of great service. In one large job, it is quite probable that enough time will be saved by this instrument alone as compared to other methods of doing the work, to more than pay for the original cost of the level. A small farm level need not cost to exceed \$15 at the most. It is scarcely necessary to go into the different problems that can be solved by the aid of this instrument, but the reader is referred to the article that appeared in these columns on surveying under date of January 3. Any man of average ability, with a very small amount of instruction, and with reasonable care, can get results of value, with a properly constructed level.

Why Thermometers are Needed

It is possible to get along without the knowledge of exact temperatures, but many times a guess, even if it is quite close will not be sufficient. The writer has in mind the body temperature of a fever patient. There a guess within 3 or 4 degrees may result disastrously.

If it is for nothing more than for supplying a topic of conversation, and thereby promoting sociability, a thermometer hung out-doors will be a good thing, besides many times it will be of particular service in indicating freezing temperatures in the early spring.

A colored spirit thermometer is sometimes used for an ordinary atmospheric thermometer, but in some thermometers of this kind the coloring fades after a long period of service, making the thermometer difficult to read. A mercury thermometer will be better and many times we are supplied with one by the gratuity of some grocery, lumber yard, hardware merchant or some other tradesman. Such thermometers, while certainly not of the best, are sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes.

A thermometer in one's living room, especially during the heating season will be a good investment, as it will result in rooms that are maintained nearer a definite temperature. This is highly advantageous from a health standpoint, resulting in a saving on cold remedies and doctor bills but this is not all. A material saving in fuel cost will also be effected by more uniform temperatures.

Of Value to Dairymen

In dairy work to maintain proper pasteurization temperatures, cheese temperatures and other temperatures of interest to a dairymen, or even a farmer with but two or three cows, a thermometer is of course essential. For work of this nature, a floating thermometer is made, that floats upright immersed to a proper depth.

The modern home kitchen now has a thermometer reading to a temperature of a little more than 300 degrees Fahrenheit for use in making syrups for canning and preserving or for use in candy making. In baking of cakes, pies and bread, the modern housewife concerns herself in oven temperatures. For the purposes mentioned and others that will suggest themselves different thermometers should be provided.

With the increasing amount of machinery that is finding its place on the farm the question of rotative speeds is

becoming important. There are various instruments designed for the purpose of obtaining the rotative speed of machinery. Some of these give the revolutions a minute the moment they are applied and are known as tachometers. They require no time measurement. The principle upon which they operate is that of centrifugal force or vibration.

Another form is known as a continuous counter. Here we have to take note of an initial reading, a final reading and the time elapsing. The ordinary worm drive, hand counter is the simplest, the cheapest, and usually the most reliable of any other type. An instrument of this type can be purchased for a couple of dollars and in its use will more than repay for itself in a very short time. A watch, preferably with a second hand, must be used in connection with this last instrument.

Pressure Measurements

With a water works installed in your home, especially the one where air pressure is maintained in the tank with the water, a pressure gauge will be useful. In some systems, without a governor, or in case of failure of the pressure-regulating device, a gasket on the pump may be blown out if no knowledge of the pressure is had.

In steam boiler operation such as used on tractors or even house-heating boilers, it is dangerous practice to operate without a knowledge of the pressure.

Information regarding the pressure of the atmosphere is of much use to the farmer if he can correctly interpret the readings on the instrument known as a barometer. The aneroid barometer is the one best suited to the farmer's use. In one of its forms it closely resembles the common alarm clock. By use of the barometer, he can make a reliable weather forecaster of himself and is able to predict in a very satisfactory degree the condition of the weather for a period of 24 hours or somewhat more.

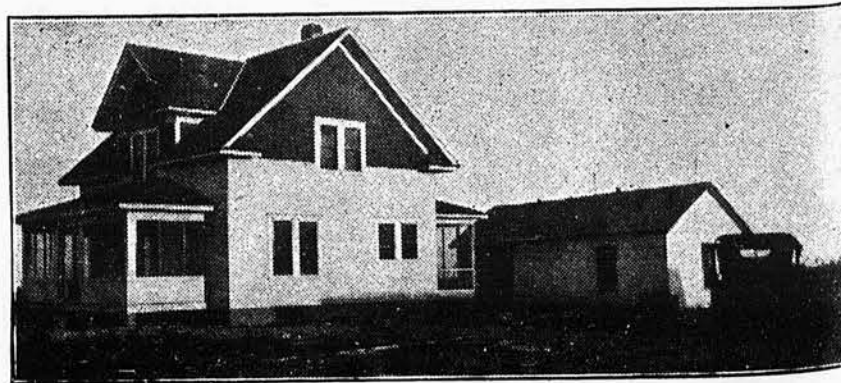
Electrical Instruments

The installation of the farm lighting outfit usually includes necessary instruments that are so connected at the start that they will record correctly. The voltmeter and ammeter are the usual instruments for this purpose and a user of such instruments should acquaint themselves concerning the method of connecting each and the meaning of the readings obtained.

With the same outfit, it is very likely that you will receive a small glass instrument, known as a hydrometer for indicating the density or the strength of the liquid in the battery. This is important to the proper performance of the battery.

Tribute to a Farm Machine

Standing before a beautiful farm machine, it seems to me I see something more in it than a silent, motionless collection of wood, iron and steel. I see, first of all, the spirit of the man who thought it out and made it to be the helper of humanity. It is. And I think: You are a part of that man's very being. Into your construction he put, not simply a few pieces of wood and metal, but his very self, his inventive genius, his God-given powers of mind and body. You are



Every Farm Home Needs a Thermometer, a Barometer, a Hydrometer, a Spirit Level and a Few Other Simple and Inexpensive Instruments.

what you are because he dreamed and thought and worked to bring a great hope to the realization. I love you, splendid machine, but I love the man who made you more!

And then, in you I see an instrument for the betterment of the men and women of the farm. You take man and lift him up out of the realm of a servant to be a real man. With bended back he used to toil from early dawn till late at night and came in with many a task still undone. But you came and now the day is shortened, the burden lightened. You give men time to think. You bring ampler reward for service done. You help the tired horses and make their lives more tolerable. You lengthen life. You make home more beautiful. You bring education within the reach of the humblest. You make the world to bud and blossom and bring forth as it never did before. You carry food and comfort to thousands who are hungry. You stand between mankind and sorrow; want and unrequited toil.

And, best of all, you do this that the world may be a better place in which to live, a place where human hearts may rise to a fuller realization of what it really means to live. Beautiful machine, you are my friend, the friend of the world! God bless you and the man who made you!—Michigan Farmer.

Preventing Collar Sores

Horses are likely to develop sore shoulders when first put to work in the spring. Be sure the collar fits. A misfit collar is often the cause of shoulder trouble, but even with a well-fitted collar the shoulders of the soft horse just starting at heavy work must be given a good deal of care. Frequent breathing spells are necessary before the horses are thoroly hardened to the work, and it is a good plan to lift the collar during these resting periods so as to give the shoulders a chance to cool and dry. Unless this is done the shoulders may scald and blister and bad sores result.

Keep the collar smooth and clean. Accumulations of dirt should be scraped off. If the skin is wrinkled under the collar when the horse comes in from the field, bathe the shoulder with vinegar or witch hazel. If the skin is broken bathe with warm water to which a little salt has been added. Fix the collar with padding or otherwise, so it will not press on the sore spot the next day. It is a good plan to bathe the shoulders every night with salt water when horses are being hardened for heavy work. A little carelessness in the beginning may cause a lot of trouble later.

Melons by the Thousands

(Continued from Page 3.)

Kassebaum's watermelons are marketed in Topeka, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis. He sells direct to commission men and makes no attempt to retail his melons as it is not practical or profitable in view of his large production.

The market is almost unlimited for Kaw Valley melons as this crop has not been exploited. Melons grown in the valley, Mr. Kassebaum says, can always be sold profitably and without serious interference by the production from other melon growing regions. Kansas City in itself affords an immense market and buyers there are eager to arrange for all the production they can secure. During the winter buyers have been thru this territory sizing up the probable acreage and seeking to arrange for what production can be contracted for. These buyers have urged many farmers to increase their melon acreage to meet the demand which arises every season. There is an opportunity for a material development of the melon acreage in the valley.

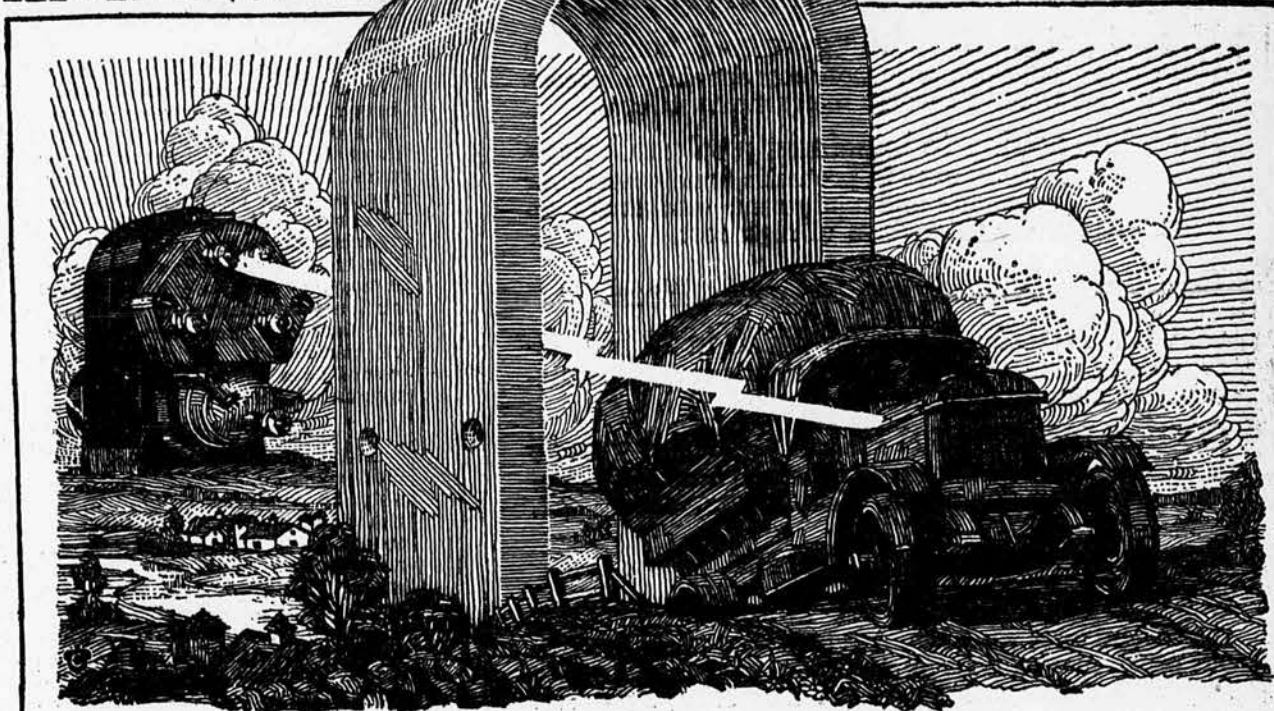
All Mr. Kassebaum's melons are taken to market by truck, either to Topeka commission men or to freight cars. Mr. Kassebaum's truck consists of a truck body on a 40 horsepower Maxwell motor car chassis. He says it has given him excellent service and that he is able to do all his hauling with it.

In addition to melons Mr. Kassebaum raises 14 acres of alfalfa and plants the remaining land to Irish and sweet potatoes and corn.

Larger farm gardens are needed.

BOSCH

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\$1200.00 Baling Profit

"I think you can easily pick up \$1200 to \$2000 baling with the Admiral" says Murry Carpenter of Miss. Agricultural College. D. J. Collier, Egerton, Mo., made \$49.00 a day with an

Admiral Hay Press

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

Free Send name for big 36 page baling profit book and details of our trial offer—cash or time. **ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY** Kansas City, Mo. Box 109

PERMANENT PROTECTION AGAINST LICE

No spraying, dusting or dipping necessary when your poultry houses are equipped with the **LIBERTY AUTOMATIC MITE AND LICE EXTERMINATOR**. Just fill with kerosene and attach to underside of roost. Kerosene fumes kill lice and drive away mites. Requires no attention except refilling twice a year. Positive, permanent results. Order one exterminator for each two feet of roost. \$4.50 for 12 or \$8.00 for 6, delivered.

DIAMOND GRINDER COMPANY, 23 Oak Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa

Classified Advertisements

Reach

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

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Well Painted Buildings Mean Happier Farm Life!

Attractive, well-painted, well-kept buildings mark the *happy* and *prosperous* farm.

If good paint did nothing except make life pleasanter—boys and girls more content and help more satisfied—it would be worth many times its cost.

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COOK'S BEST BARN PAINT—Specially made in western factories for western farm needs. Guaranteed protection for barns, silos, fences, sheds, etc.

For the Interior of Homes:

COOK'S ENAMELAC—A household product that colors as it vanishes. Anybody can apply it without brush marks, sags or wrinkles. Just the thing for furniture, floors and woodwork. Any color, light oak and dark mahogany, and tints.

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COOK'S SHINGLE STAINS—Made in warm tones of green and brown. Penetrates deeply and has high preservative value.

Call on your **COOK DEALER** the next time you are in town. Color cards and a wealth of paint information is yours for the asking. Write us if there isn't a Cook Dealer in your town and we'll see that you're supplied. **FULL DIRECTIONS** on every can. **EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED.**

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"Save the Surface and you Save All"

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THE FIRST day of April fooled us all on a large scale by working a weather change that for suddenness has not been surpassed during the last winter. At noon it was so warm that I thought it could not possibly get very cold again this spring and inside of three hours I was shaking with the cold. The northwest wind, which brought all the trouble down on us, subsided before morning and a white frost fell and ice formed in the water tank. Peaches and apricots were starting to bloom but fortunately not many blossoms had opened. I hope the peaches have not been injured for it has been three years since we have had a crop. I saw two little boys looking at the trees yesterday and exulting in the fact that they were to have plenty of peaches to eat this summer. It would be a shame if the frost has disappointed them.

Give Grass a Chance

Altho grass has started well, these cold snaps hold it back and it will probably be April 20 before we can turn the stock out to a full bite. Often it seems as if grass could not get large enough to pasture by that time, but when April 20 arrives there is usually pretty good native grass for the stock. There is good bluegrass along the creek today, April 3, but we have more fodder than we can use and will keep the stock in the yard until the native grass has made a good start.

Rain Benefits the Oats

We have today, April 3, the best start for oats we have ever had for that crop in the 38 years we have been farming. If well begun is half done, our oats crop is 50 per cent made right now. The land on which the oats are growing was plowed in good shape last fall and just before sowing the field was double disked and harrowed and then drilled with the best of seed, so we can claim a little credit for the good showing. We are willing, however, to give the larger credit share to the weather; a dry winter put the soil in the best of condition and then, just when it really needed it, we received a 3-inch rain. Wheat is gaining points pretty rapidly and where it would have stood at no more than 70 a month ago it will today register better than 80 with a good show for further gains. All grain and grass now is in good condition with the soil just right so far as moisture is concerned. We can't begin to tell you how thankful we were for that 3-inch rain down here in Coffey county.

Consolidated Schools

An inquiry from Rice county refers to a paragraph in this column a year or more ago regarding consolidated schools in Vermont. That paragraph referred to the fact that Vermont was giving up consolidation and going back to the old district plan. This inquirer does not remember the reasons given and asks to have them stated again. As I remember it, the main objection to consolidated schools in Vermont was the cost and difficulty of transporting the pupils especially during stormy times. The cost of transportation was rising so rapidly that in many cases it

exceeded all the other school expenses. It was also found difficult to procure reliable men as drivers or to keep them when procured. Another objection was the breaking up of social and neighborhood interests. Villages are so plentiful there that such schools were always located in some village and the taking away of the old district school seemed to leave nothing in the country. These objections might or might not have the weight in Kansas that they did in Vermont.

Mulching Potatoes With Straw

We planted our main potato crop this week, using the plan of which I spoke some time ago. On one cultivated field of good soil we have three straw stacks in a row and close together. We plowed around and between these stacks, harrowed the ground down well and furrowed lightly with a lister and dropped the potatoes in the furrows, covering with hoes. Just before they break thru the ground we will throw down enough straw over the potatoes to cover them the right depth. I have been told that this method of growing potatoes has proved successful in Oklahoma. The only objection I see to it is the fact that there may be some grain left in the straw to sprout and come up among the potatoes. Our best insurance against this is the fact that we will take the straw for mulching from the edges instead of from the body of the stack. It is in the middle of the stack that grain carried over is usually deposited and not around the edges.

Comparative Value of Crops

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a table showing the comparative values of the main crops raised by farmers and the quantity of commodities most in use on farms which those crops will buy now and would have bought in 1909. For instance an acre of wheat in 1909 would have bought 17 axes; in 1919 it would buy only 13. Of 100-pound spools of barb wire an acre of wheat in 1909 would buy 5.2 and in 1919 4.8. We get a better show on gasoline even if it has advanced in price lately for in 1909 an acre of wheat would buy but 77 gallons while now it will buy about 90 gallons. Of ordinary lumber an acre of wheat in 1909 would buy virtually 800 feet while today it will buy scarcely 600 feet. In the farm machinery line an acre of wheat would buy, 10 years ago, just about the same amount an acre will buy today but if a man wished to change wheat for overalls he would, in 1909, have received 19 pairs for his acre of wheat while today he would get but 11 pairs. Of sugar, the wheat raiser would in 1909 have received 267 pounds for his acre of wheat and in 1919 he would have got but 175 pounds.

Debts and Depreciated Money

There are 90 different commodities listed in the table to which I have referred and of but very few can it be said that an acre of wheat, even at the greatly advanced price over 10 years ago, will buy more today than it would then. Petroleum products show on the right side as do most classes of rub-



The Tractor Will Help to Solve the Labor Problem for Many Farmers This Year. It Will Speed Up the Plowing and Make Early Planting Easy.

her goods but on virtually everything else the wheat grower can buy less with his production than he could 10 years ago. This indicates the truth of the contention that where a man has to spend most of his money for living and working expenses he is really in a poorer condition than he was 10 years ago. In one thing, however, the changed conditions show up greatly in favor of the producer. If he has debts contracted several years ago he can pay them in dollars worth but 50 cents and in many instances even less. We have today the very conditions toward which the old Populist party was working 25 years ago. You remember that they complained bitterly because the debt which they contracted when dollars were worth 100 cents had then to be paid in dollars worth 200 cents. The turn of the wheel has brought a complete change and the man with debts to pay had better be taking advantage of present 50-cent dollars for it is as certain as sunrise that some day the 100-cent dollar will return again.

Getting Ready for Corn

The first day of April finds us with but 5 acres of plowing on this farm; when that is done every foot of ground for the 70 acres of corn and the 8 acres of kafir will have been plowed and well plowed, too. We do not intend to use the lister to put in a single rod of crops this year. I think there is more plowed ground to be put in corn this spring than in any year of the last five. To my mind, that indicates a better show for corn, for our heavy soil does not stand listing so well as the lighter soils further west. Because we have the tractor to pull it, we shall also double disk all the corn ground and then harrow before planting. This is work which pays big dividends in Iowa and Illinois and I think it will pay here.

Motor Trucks Cheapen Hauling

When our wheat was going to market this week at an average price of \$2.35 a bushel and when two trucks of small size were taking it to that market 12 miles away at the rate of 220 bushels a day—and a less than 8-hour day at that—I could not help but contrast it with our wheat marketing of just 25 years ago when we hauled wheat by wagon 11 miles over—or rather thru—a deep sandy road and received 35 cents a bushel for it. It took a long day to make one 50-bushel load and it was a wearisome job for the horses, the road was so deep in sand. Our start was usually made shortly after daylight and it was often after dark when we reached hom again as the horses had to have a long rest in town. The wheat price went up a little while we were hauling and I can recall how pleased we were when paid a few cents more than \$20 for a 50-bushel load of wheat. Today the same load would bring close to \$120, or \$100 more than the same load would have brought 25 years ago. Farm expenses have risen in the same time, it is true, but in nothing like the same proportion. Had conditions as they were in the farming world 25 years ago continued for a decade every farmer in the land would have been a bankrupt.

Handling Farm Manure

As prices of farm products have increased and as the average fertility of our soils has decreased, the saving of barnyard manure has become a matter of vital importance in our system of agriculture. From time immemorial manuring has been known to be the most logical and practicable method of maintaining a soil's productiveness. Its extensive use and careful handling, however, have always been delayed until the soil was materially reduced in fertility and the supply of plant food markedly depleted. Most cultivated soils have lost fertility by long and continuous cropping, to such an extent that they give marked increases in yield where manure is applied. This fact is bringing about an increasing interest in the handling of this valuable product. Manure is no longer considered as something to be got out of the way, but rather the most valuable by-product of the farm. Much less manure is wasted than was the case 10 years ago, yet there is still much room for improvement. Not many men deliberately neglect the manure, but the better known methods of handling it have not been adopted by most farmers.

Lumber
With a Pride-Mark On It

THAT same sense of pride in a thing well done which every farmer feels when he adds good, strong, permanent buildings to his plant is enjoyed by The Long-Bell Lumber Company in making good lumber. The farmer points with pride to his well-made barns. These manufacturers point with pride to their well-made lumber.

Farmers, as a rule, begin in a small way and, by hard work and the ambition to improve, build up their places year by year. Forty-five years ago The Long-Bell Lumber Company began its business in a small way. The same motives that spur farmers and other business men to success have always been behind this company's activities. Today The Long-Bell Lumber Company is the largest manufacturer of Southern yellow pine in the United States and its products are known wherever lumber is used.

To enable consumers to identify its lumber and timbers this company brands its products on the ends with this trade-marked name:

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Lumber

Southern yellow pine has no competitor as an all-purpose lumber. It is strong and durable, easy to work, economical, and available at practically all lumber yards. Southern yellow pine, manufactured and graded by The Long-Bell Lumber Company is of uniform high quality.

Ask Your Dealer for LONG-BELL Brand.

Our National's Known Products

Southern Yellow Pine Lumber and Timbers; Oak, Oak Flooring, Gum; California White Pine Lumber, California White Pine Sash and Doors, Screen Doors; 3-ply Veneers; Creosoted Lumber and Timbers, Fence Posts, Piling, Ties, Wood Blocks.



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How To Save a Dollar

The regular subscription price of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year. You can save \$1.00 by sending us your order for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Or you can send us two yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and get your own subscription free.

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OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

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



For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swollen head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallien, Mich., says: "Have used Germoxone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germoxone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Shuka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germoxone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Hornung, Kirksville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

GERMOXONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 75c and \$1.50 sizes. Poultry books free. Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. F-5, Omaha, Neb.

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700,000 chicks for March, April, May and June delivery. 200,000 eggs per setting. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Black Spanish, Anconas, Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Black Langshans. We have shipped baby chicks the last three years to 44 STATES without any appreciable loss. Safe delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Catalog FREE. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 524, Lancaster, Mo.

SAVED 300 CHICKS

Gentlemen: I have raised poultry for five years and have lost so many every year with white diarrhoea but I am glad at last that I did not give up raising poultry. Since sending to Mr. Wight for his IOWITE Chick Tonic, I have found a sure preventive of white diarrhoea. I would not be without Chick Tonic. I cannot praise it enough, as I have 300 chicks and since I began using Chick Tonic I haven't lost one.—Mrs. C. F. Gardner, Oak Grove, Mich.

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Do you want to save YOUR little chicks? Just write Mr. Wight, saying "I want to try Chick Tonic." He'll send you three 52c packages. You pay the postman \$1.00 and postage. The extra package is FREE. IOWITE Chick Tonic is absolutely guaranteed—your money back if not satisfied. Send to C. E. Wight, Dept. 1726, Lamoni, Iowa.

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If they don't give you absolute satisfaction get your money back, or a new pair FREE.
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You like honey—everyone does—kids and grown-ups. Keep one hive or more in your back yard, garden or orchard. We'll tell you how.

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Our 60 years of beekeeping experience at your service. Little expense to start. Bees find their own food. Easily cared for with pleasure and profit. Write for handsome free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." Tell us your occupation and if you keep bees now. This will help us send you information you want. Write us today.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY
182 Main Street Medina, Ohio

Tested Seed Prove Safest

Many Poor Crops Often Result From Carelessness

BY R. L. HENSEL

THE first essential in raising any crop that is propagated by seeds is to plant seeds that are viable. Lacking this, no amount of tillage, rain or favorable weather can produce one. If only a part of the seeds are viable an incomplete stand will result. The expense incurred in preparing the ground tho, is just as heavy as if the seeds had all been of high germination and the final yields are usually considerably less.

In one year the Iowa Experiment station examined 3,300 samples of seed corn for farmers. Of this number an average of 19 per cent of the seed was entirely dead and 21 per cent more was too weak to be of any value. This left 60 per cent of good seed. In the same year, counts were made in more than 1,000 corn fields. These showed that the average stand was only 66 per cent. The reason for this was that most of the farmers had planted the same amount of seed as they usually did, but due to the low germination of the seed of which they knew nothing as they had made no germination tests, only a small per cent germinated and produced healthy plants.

Effect on Other Crops

What is true in this case is often true with alfalfa, corn, sorghum, clover and practically all of the other crops in this state. Bad seasons are not always the cause for poor stands.

In order to overcome in as large a measure as possible these dangers and to protect buyers of seeds, the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan maintains a seed testing laboratory. This laboratory is established for the use of the farmers of Kansas and its services are given free of charge. The only requirement is that enough seeds, not fewer than 200, be sent. Two kinds of tests are made. These are for purity and germination and the results are sent out in a very few days after receipt of the sample.

Since there is no seed law in Kansas, buyers of seeds often are imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers. Very often, also, poor seeds and those containing obnoxious weeds are sold innocently by farmers. The ordinary person does not know the obnoxious weeds and if the seed looks fairly clean he takes a chance. Until a seed law is passed in the state which will make obligatory the examination and proper labelling of all seed offered for sale, no one should plant seeds about which there is any doubt. The risk of establishing bindweed, dodder, dock and buckhorn plantain is too great to take any chances with. The safest way to proceed is to obtain a sample and send it to the seed laboratory for testing.

Send Average Samples

In obtaining a sample, care should be taken to see that a truly representative one is obtained. If the seed is in sacks a handful should be taken from

the top, middle and bottom and these then should be mixed thoroughly. This method should be used for each sack unless there are more than five. In such a case every first, second, or third sack should be sampled. The same general method may be applied to any receptacle in which seeds are stored.

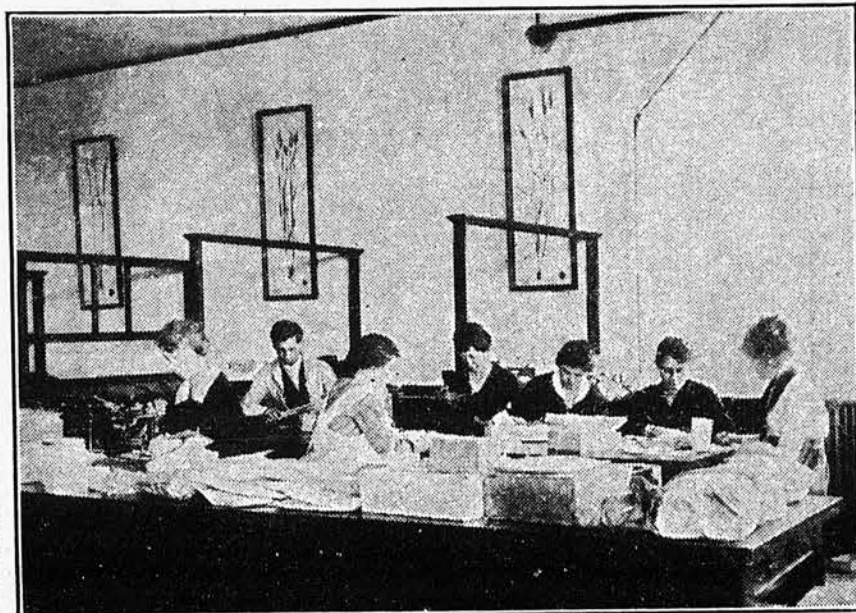
In the purity tests a portion of the sample is weighed out and examined carefully. All foreign matter such as chaff, sticks and small stones are removed and weighed. The weed seeds are then isolated and identified. From these two separations the percentage of impurities is determined. If there are any particularly obnoxious weed seeds present the sender's attention is specifically called to this fact.

In the germination tests usually 100 seeds are tested under one set of conditions and another 100 are tested under different conditions to act as a check. The average of the two gives a fair indication of the seed as a whole. In some cases where the germination shows up especially low, the samples are retested under the same as well as under different conditions. These final germinations should check the first ones. Every effort is made to get a fair test for each sample.

Poor Germination

As an example of the value that can be obtained from the use of the laboratory, a few facts can be given. Of 126 samples of alfalfa seed sent in from January 1, 1920 to March 20, 1920, 24 per cent showed germinations less than 50 per cent. Some of these ran as low as 1 per cent germination and many were around 20 per cent, 56 per cent or more than one-half of the samples germinated under 70 per cent and only 13.5 per cent germinated more than 85 per cent and this is what good alfalfa seed ought to germinate. The average germination per cent of the entire lot was 61 per cent. It is needless to say that those farmers whose crop seeds showed low germinations have profited since they in all probability will obtain better seed or sow heavier. Those farmers who sent in samples of seed that they were contemplating purchasing found out what the seed was really worth. It should not be forgotten that if good alfalfa seed is being sold for \$24 a bushel no saving is made by buying poor seeds for \$12 since the difference in germination may more than offset the differences in price, not counting the decreased yield which may result. There are actually instances where seeds running about 35 per cent germination were sold to farmers at bargain prices but when the germination was taken into account the price was higher than that usually paid.

The tests sent in so far this year show that kafir is running quite high with an average of 88 per cent germination, cane averages 73 per cent, corn 91 per cent, Sweet clover 64 per cent, and Red clover 86 per cent.



A Corner in the Seed Testing Laboratory at the Kansas Experiment Station. About 15,000 Samples of Seed are Tested Here Free Every Year.

White Diarrhea

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

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

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

WALKO REMEDY CO., Dept. 42,
Waterloo, Iowa.

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

Name

Town

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

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

Good Farm Poultry House

Comfortable Quarters Increase the Poultry Profits

BY FRANK E. UHL

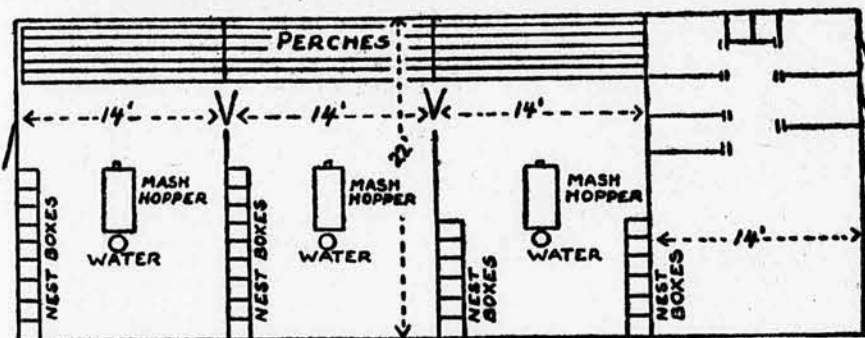
TO GET THE maximum production of eggs, poultry in different sections of our country requires different housing facilities. In the North, no one need expect satisfactory results without a double walled hen-house, supplemented with other safeguards against severe weather. Farther south an open front house can be used with success. In Kansas, where the weather can never be foretold a week ahead with any degree of certainty, the house must be adapted to many climatic changes.

A Satisfactory Plan

The hen house I have is divided into three sections, each 14 feet by 22 feet by board and wire partitions. During winter the wire is covered with cloth to prevent drafts. In summer this cloth is rolled up to increase free circulation of air thru the house. The upper sash should be made tight in winter to prevent drafts. In summer they should be left open. They hinge at the bottom and swing inward, thus preventing rain from falling on the floor litter. At all seasons these sashes serve to light the back of the

The convenience of a good house and the time that may be saved when handling a large number of hens is an item worth considering. In this house the feed is near at hand and it takes but a short time to distribute it into the three sections and to gather the eggs. The time required for feeding and care, aside from cleaning, will not average more than one hour daily. The droppings platform should be cleaned from one to three times a week, depending upon the dampness of the house. The floor should be cleaned when the straw becomes fine and mixed with accumulated dust and dirt, or every two or three months. The litter can be raked forward and pitched into a low wagon in front of the house. Fresh straw can be thrown from the mow into the hen-house.

This house, being 42 feet by 22 feet, is large enough for 225 Leghorn hens, each hen having a trifle over 4 square feet of floor space. Heavy hens require about 5 feet of space. One section of this, and one section of another smaller house were used for the hens. The other two sections of the



Floor Plan of Poultry House in Which 285 Hens Made Net Returns in One Year of \$2.80 Each for Eggs Produced and Sold.

house, and much of the time in winter the sun shines thru onto the rear platform.

The droppings platform should be 4 feet wide to provide room for four roosts, the first being 12 inches from the rear wall and the others 9 inches apart. The 2 by 4's supporting the 2 by 2 rounded edge roosts are hinged at the back, and the front end is hung from the ceiling by a wire. This method lessens mite trouble and gives a clear space for cleaning. Narrow flooring boards laid from front to back, for ease in cleaning, are used for the droppings platform. This platform and all the wood in and around the roosting quarters was given two coats of coal tar paint, which tends to prevent absorption of moisture, makes cleaning easier, and discourages mites.

A thoro spraying of roosts, platform and supports, with pure kerosene oil in early spring and again in mid-summer will usually prevent mites. There is a second wall back of and above the roosts. With the safeguard of a burlap curtain to drop down two-thirds of the space in front of the perches in zero weather, there is little danger of frosted combs. The platform is 3 feet above the floor, which leaves plenty of room beneath so that all the floor space is utilized for scratching.

Sash Should be Adjustable

The lower sash of the windows at the front or south side of the house can be raised as an exit for the hens. The space between the windows is provided with burlap or open weave cotton drop curtains. The open weave provides for ventilation on nights and stormy days when the curtains are down. Small mesh woven wire can also be used if desired to keep out English sparrows or to confine the hens.

Drinking water, when given warm in the forenoon, seldom freezes in this house during the day. On a cold windy day when the curtains are down and the sun is shining thru the glass windows it is a pleasure to step inside the house and notice the contrast with the wintry landscape outside. You can feel the warmth of the scratching hen, hear the singing of the laying hens and watch the busy work of egg making. It is then the hen is filling her proper niche in life and paying high dividends for feed and care.

house were used for the pullets. More freedom during the day can be given the chickens by opening the door between the two sections.

In summer, by having east and west doors and sash or hinged openings at the back of the house, surplus heat can readily escape and the house cool off quickly on warm summer evenings. Any modification of air inside the house may be obtained at any time by regulating the openings. Everything practicable should be done to make the hen comfortable and satisfied both winter and summer to induce her to lay.

Wheat Labor Conference

A wheat harvest labor conference has been called to meet at Hutchinson Monday, May 3 for the purpose of discussing the advisability of setting a standard wage. Other matters relating to the harvest labor problem will be brought up at the conference. The meeting was called by A. L. Lupper thru the medium of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Every agricultural organization in each county of the state is invited to send at least one representative, but the voting will be by county units, the voting strength being determined by the acreage of wheat in each county.

The standard wage set last year was 50 cents an hour for a 10-hour day, with extra time for over time. Records in the county agent leader's office here indicate, however, that as high as \$7.50 was the average daily wage for a few counties in Central Western Kansas, while as low as \$3.50 a day was paid in a few eastern and western counties. The other counties fluctuated between these two extremes. In one community the high mark of \$15 a day was reached.

An effort will be made to iron out these difficulties at the coming conference. Kansas City employment bureaus quote common labor 5 to 7½ cents higher this year than last, indicating that a higher standard harvest labor wage may have to be agreed upon by wheat growers.

The average calf seems to think that if he can stick his nose thru the bottom of the pail, he will find more milk.



Rid your flock of lice — Make every hen a layer

Lousy poultry can't pay. Lice sap the blood and take energy that otherwise would make growth and eggs.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer

Sifted directly into the feathers of poultry and added to their dust baths quickly exterminates parasites. It is Dr. LeGear's Prescription, tested in his own poultry yards.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer sprinkled on vines or plants when dew is on is also a most effective exterminator of worms and bugs.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription keeps hens healthy insures more eggs and better profits.

Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets keeps chicks healthy, regulates bowels and system.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders increase milk yield, keeps all live stock sleek and healthy.

Get a package from your dealer to-day. Satisfaction or money back.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., 756 Howard St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer

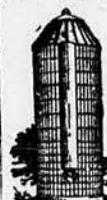
NEW BOOK "Care and Treatment of Stock and Poultry" 128 pages. A most comprehensive treatise. Written by Dr. LeGear. Send 10c to today—we will mail it postpaid.



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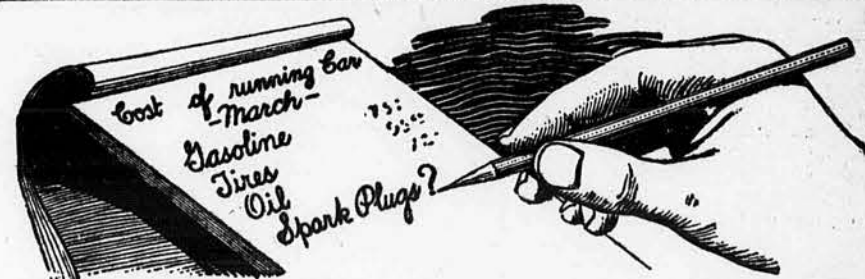
The Western Saddle Mfg. Co. 1727 Larimer St. Denver, Colorado



LOCK-JOINT CEMENT STAVE SILO

Prevents failure. Reduces feed cost. Lasting as the pyramids. Erected in a couple of days. Fully guaranteed. Write for catalog No. 12.

INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO. Bittling Building, Wichita, Kan.



Are spark plugs an item of YOUR car up-keep?

VEXATIOUS delays, due to bad spark plugs, cost you more than the price of the plugs. Whether on the road or in the field, whether it be a truck, car, tractor or stationary engine, each delay adds to your operating costs.

The Splitdorf Spark Plug—"The Plug with the Green Jacket"—is break-proof as well as leak-proof. It insures you against delays due to the breakage of inferior plugs.

East India Ruby Mica exclusively is used for the insulation of Splitdorf Green Jacket Spark Plugs. It never chips, breaks or cracks—there's no porcelain to break to put your plug out of commission. Splitdorf Green Jacket Spark Plugs cost no more than porcelain plugs—once installed you say "Good-bye" to spark plug troubles. And Splitdorf Green Jacket Spark Plugs are absolutely guaranteed against breakage.

Send for booklet showing the correct plug for your engine. There is a type of Splitdorf Green Jacket Spark Plug best suited for your engine.



SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL COMPANY 97 Warren Street Newark, N. J.

TRADE MARK SPLITDORF MARK

Established 1858

Farmers Demand Better Harness

(Continued from Page 10.)

lukewarm soft water. Then the harness is put out to dry slowly, and when dry the necessary elbow grease is used to rub the discolored harness thoroly with a mixture of vaseline and lamp black.

If one wishes to have the harness look new, spick and span some one of the standard harness compositions may be used, but of course this takes extra money, for a set of harness takes a great deal more of this stuff than a pair of shoes. We only make use of such a market polish when it concerns the cleaning of the metal mountings for which we use a metal polish. The steel bits are cleaned by a good rubbing with sand and if they are not used a thin layer of vaseline is put on them. A little time and money spent in this way will make the harness last many years longer. L. Dykstra. Bloomfield, Colo.

No Useless Buckles

I always have used old styled harness until a short time ago, when I ordered a new set of harness, which I think will relieve me of the necessity of continually mending harness. They seem to me as if they are made to resist wear as they have not a single buckle on them, and places where there is any possible wear they are reinforced strongly and neatly. They are not flashy, nor overdone with buckles, brass mountings and white rings, but they are neat and attractive in appearance and improve the looks of a team more than flashy harness. Several of my neighbors have examined my sets of harness and they declare that they like them very much and say they are a wonderful improvement over any other kind. These sets of harness are made of as good leather as any harness could be made, or else I am a poor judge.

There is no place to catch your lines on the breeching or other places. Another very great improvement is that the breeching straps always stay tight. My harness has no buckles, no holes in the straps, no billets, and no loops, no rings, and there is no friction. My new improved harness wears longer, is easier to put on, take off or adjust, saves repair bills, and costs no more than old-fashioned harness. I don't see one single place where this harness could be improved. I hope my experience will help others to find a way to get better harness. This is not all I could say about my harness. If I told it all it would take a book to hold what I would say. George Ray. R. 1, Centralia, Kan.

Little Improvement Possible

I have just discussed the matter of better harness with one of my leading farmers but, he says he cannot see where much improvement can be made in the harness as we now find it. He suggested that it was necessary to have buckles, and snaps in order to make adjustment to fit horses of different sizes. He says he cannot see how they can be eliminated and still have the harness give satisfactory service.

His experience as well as mine is that if the harness is properly adjusted to fit the horse there will be very little if any trouble in having sore shoulders or sores on any other parts of the horse due to injury from the harness.

We both agreed that if harness is properly cared for, thoroly greased once a year, that it will last a great many years and give satisfactory service. Experience of other farmers may be different but this is the conclusion we came to after very brief discussion. W. A. Boys. County Farm Agent. Wellington, Kan.

Keep Harness Oiled

I have heavy harness with brass mountings but I think all harness having brass rings, brass fittings or any soft metal rings should not be used. I find that brass rings become worn so thin that they finally will cut your leather almost in two and will cause it to rot away. I am doing away with all brass fittings about my harness. Plain steel ring harness will outwear two sets of brass mounted harness. Keep your harness in good condition, give it a good oiling twice a year and you will always have good harness. Kaw, Okla. C. E. Smith.

Honesty in Selling Stock

Fictitious Sale Prices Injure the Purebred Business

BY GEORGE C. WHEELER

TO BE SUCCESSFUL in breeding purebred livestock it is necessary to follow the most strict business principles. The purebred livestock business is built on honor and integrity. Upon the absolute reliability and honesty of breeders depends the whole fabric of purebred livestock registration. A pedigree is not worth the paper upon which it is written unless there is a feeling that it is backed by the combined honesty of every man concerned. A man with dishonest fibre in his make-up is easily tempted to do the various things, which if done by any considerable number of breeders, would cause the whole system of purebred livestock registration to tumble like a house of cards. That fraud in the matter of pedigree records so seldom occurs is a striking commentary on the inherent honesty of the men engaged in the purebred livestock business.

Establish Good Reputation

The necessity for absolute honesty in the conduct of pedigree registration is so self-evident as a mere matter of good business policy that even the breeder who might stoop to little deceptions in his private business, can be depended upon in his relations to the record association. There is also the fear of the drastic penalties inflicted upon one found guilty of fraud in reporting animals for registration. There can be no temporizing with crookedness along this line, and when some breeder of good reputation is detected in fraud the general disposition is to make a cleaning at once without regard to consequences. But honesty is no less essential in the private business of the breeder of purebred livestock. No man needs to be more careful of his reputation for truth and honesty than the breeder of purebred livestock. It must be something more than a matter of reputation. Sometimes reputation and real character are not one and the same. A breeder of purebred livestock cannot expect to last in the business if he cheats or in any way defrauds his customers.

There are many sharp practices in selling livestock, both by private treaty and public auction, which may appear to the unthinking as merely evidences of good salesmanship or skill in getting the last dollar for the animal sold. If the buyer finds later that he has been in any way deceived, he is not likely to have a very friendly feeling for the man who swindled him. The whole business success of a purebred breeder, both present and future, depends upon his building up a reputation for absolute honesty and square dealing. The slogan, "Be honest!" might well stand at the top in making up a list of essentials to permanent success in the purebred livestock business. If an animal has a defect, tell the buyer about it, particularly if he is inexperienced in buying purebred stock. Expansion of the purebred livestock business depends upon adding new recruits. Breeders cannot continue indefinitely the practice of buying and selling among themselves. The beginners must be started right and made satisfied customers from the very start.

Deception Discredits Business

It is to be regretted that certain practices have to a greater or less extent been condoned or permitted in some quarters, as for example the

selling of animals privately before the sale, later running them thru the auction ring and by means of "phony" bids making record prices. Such practices may catch a few suckers and bring a temporary success to the individual and the breed, but when it gets to be whispered around that certain sales are not genuine, the rank and file of the buyers begin to lose interest and view with suspicion all claims of high sale prices. The breed and the whole industry suffers because of the sharp practices of a few unscrupulous men who think more of making a few dishonest dollars than they do of the future well-being of the industry.

Breeders of purebred livestock and particularly those standing as leaders in places of authority and influence as officers of livestock associations of various kinds, can do no bigger thing for the cause of purebred livestock than to stand first, last and all the time for the absolute elimination of every dishonest and fraudulent practice. There may be men who can see no harm in putting fictitious sale prices on animals, looking upon it as simply a means of getting inexpensive advertising. Its purpose, however, is to deceive the public into buying livestock at prices in excess of their real value. The breeder who persists in getting his advertising in this way puts himself in the same class as the crook who sells a "gold brick." Breeders who have regard for the future reputation and standing of the great business of livestock improvement, should fight at all times every tendency to put across record prices and exploit certain lines of breeding in a manner which simply consists in deceiving the buying public.

Placing fictitious values on animals, no matter how it is done, is wrong. This brings us back to the fundamental principle that the whole structure of the business of breeding purebred livestock is based upon the absolute honesty of every man engaged in it. It must be more than a mere matter of "honesty is the best policy." It must be the kind of honesty that is so ingrained in one's moral fibre as to make impossible a dishonest or deceitful act.

Plight of the Farmer

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas has called attention in a speech in the Senate to some challenging facts regarding the farmer's plight. The situation is impressively illustrated by the extent to which people are leaving the farms and the extent to which the farm owners are being succeeded by farm tenants. On the basis of a recent survey of 3,775 New York farms by the state department of agriculture, Senator Capper figures that 35,000 men have left the farms in that state alone. In Iowa the state employment bureau report that not more than one-third of the farm boys who were in the army are returning to the farms. The percentage of tenants on the farms throughout the country has steadily increased, as these figures show: In 1880, 25.6 per cent; in 1890, 28.4 per cent; in 1900, 35.3 per cent; in 1910, 37 per cent. Many students of agricultural conditions believe that the present census will show a percentage of between 45 and 50, with hundreds of counties above 60. Meanwhile the farmer is producing 30 per cent more raw ma-

terial a man than before the war, due largely, the Senator declares, "to long hours and the unpaid labor of his wife and children."

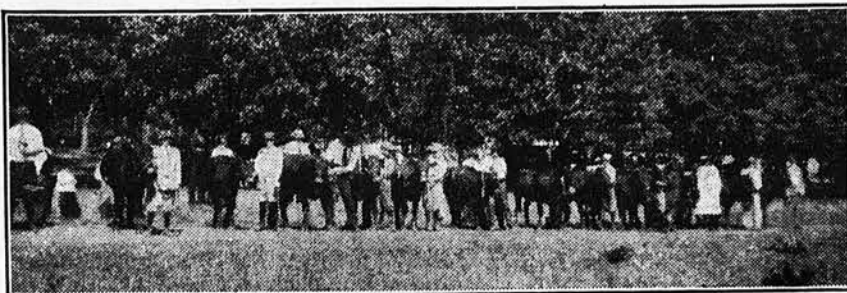
The substance of the exhibit so far is that farming is increasingly unprofitable and unpopular compared with other occupations to which the average American can turn. Senator Capper mentions the recent sharp drop on the price of hogs and cattle, nominally reducing the high cost of living by 35 and 50 per cent in these items since last summer but actually not relieving the ultimate consumer appreciably, while in the meantime the cost of everything that the farmer buys has been steadily mounting. In reply to city suggestion that the farmer is profiteering Senator Capper notes that the winter-wheat area instead of increasing has decreased 23 per cent, the reason being "simply that farmers are being forced in self-defense to limit their efforts to what they can do with their own labor and equipment." While wheat production is falling off pork production also is rapidly declining, the Senator says. As for beef cattle, with 7 million less in 1919 than we had in 1907, we are slaughtering annually at a rate of above 3 million more cattle and almost twice as many calves.

The Kansas Senator states the situation in another way. One-third of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture and more than one-quarter of the national wealth is invested in it. The financial needs of the government for the next fiscal year it is estimated may exceed 5 billion dollars, while the agricultural appropriation bill now being considered calls for 32 million dollars—a reduction of 6 million dollars from the department's estimates and of 13 million dollars compared with the 1919 appropriation. Agriculture's direct share of the expenditures, according to the present estimates would be \$1 out of every \$156. Of course this does not tell the whole story; a very large proportion of the government's expenditures are indirectly in the interest of agriculture as of all other branches of the nation's industry and not specifically for any of them. But there is ample reason for sympathy with the Senator's suggestion that "we can better afford to cut out some of the river and harbor, public building and other pork-barrel appropriations than to cripple agricultural activities."

The Senator pleads for a comprehensive and constructive national policy in dealing with the situation and contributes some definite suggestions toward it. Briefly they are: Curb the profiteers; supply agricultural essentials at an honest price; encourage legislation curbing manipulation of the market and gambling by the exchange "shark"; provide for federal supervision of the packing industry; encourage co-operation in country and city; remove artificial restrictions on the sale of farm products by the farmers; seriously study the land question; amend the Federal Farm Loan act in the interest of the young farmer or industrious tenant who wishes to buy farm or stock; revise methods of taxation, perhaps adapting the idea of the graduated income tax, to encourage farmer ownership of farms; provide better schools and social advantages; furnish more authoritative information as to the cost of food production on the farm; encourage a good roads system. As a starter the Senator proposes the elimination of the profiteer, encouragement of co-operation and a study of the land question. It is a big program—even the suggested started is fairly sizable—and one that seriously concerns the whole nation.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Stars

When all the world stands heaped in silent hills
About the dying Sun I hear the stars
Start singing; as soldiers sing in far-off wars
When each man's thought the distant home-land fills.
I watch their breathing draw as the night-
ingale trills
Into their skyey country, and the gleam
Of their strange gaze bending o'er me that
dream
Among the trees, shines in earth's distant
rills.
There I sing faint songs among the ferns
and grass
Of some far land that has been lost to them.
Under the somber boughs those wanderers
pale,
Imaged like flowers dropping in streams
that pass,
The dark earth's quivering rivers nightlong
gem.
Till from the world like ghosts at dawn
they sail. —By W. J. Turner.



Effingham Shorthorn Calf Club, the Leading Attraction at the Largest Fair Ever Held in Effingham, Kan. Let's Have More Calf Clubs.



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If you haven't invested in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, now is the time to do it.

If you still want to enjoy the big profits that come with fertilized crops, and want more Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers to make the application per acre heavier — or spread on new fields — you can order now and get it.

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We have cured goods ready for shipment.

Fertilize every acre — remember that one acre *fertilized* is generally good for more profit than two acres without fertilizer.

Don't wait — get your Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer now!

Place your order with our local dealer, or write our nearest sales division.

Swift & Company, Dept. 94.

Baltimore, Md.; Harrison Station, Newark, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Chicago, Ill.;
National Stock Yards, Ill.; So. St. Joseph, Mo.; So. St. Paul, Minn.

Just what you want

The most productive fertilizer at the lowest cost per pound of plant food.

Ammonia to promote a quick start, produce leaves and stalks and give vigor to the plants.

Phosphoric acid to encourage root growth, give strength to the plants and hasten maturity.

Potash to stiffen straw and stalk and promote cellular growth.

The largest yields per acre and per man.

Greater returns on your investment in land, buildings, and machinery — your investment is the same for a large or a small crop.

Certain delivery. Our many up-to-date plants to draw from offset possible local strikes and car or labor shortages.

The best investment you can make.

You get it in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers containing 14% or more of plant food

"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"

KINGSTON CARBURETORS

Ask Anybody

Recognized
Standard
for
Tractor
Use.

KINGSTON CARBURETORS are in use on more than eighty per cent. of all farm tractors, as standard equipment, solely through merit—because no other carburetor has been found as good for the job

A tractor is a machine, a tool. It must work efficiently, consistently, powerfully, economically.

The motor must deliver a maximum of power to the plowshare at a minimum of expense and trouble.

Tractor motors have used Kingston carburetors for years, and today are using more of them than ever before.

Doubtless your tractor has a Kingston carburetor. Most good tractors are so equipped.

If it does not, write us, giving the name and model of the tractor. We have an interesting story for you.



**Kingston Carburetors
for Chevrolet Cars \$12.50**

Mr. Chevrolet owner, do you want a carburetor that is not susceptible to atmospheric changes, that needs no special adjustments, that starts in any weather, instantly, that gives no trouble, that means more miles per gallon—a guaranteed carburetor? If your dealer cannot supply you, send to us today (Model 490, price \$11.00).

Byrne, Kingston & Company

DEPARTMENT I

Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

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There is a Ross Ensilage Cutter that will exactly match your power whether a "four-horse" gasoline or kerosene engine, a tractor or heavy-duty steam engine. And no matter what model you choose, you'll get a cutter that will give you better silage; one that will go through any job of silo-filling without choking or chattering—at low speed and at low power cost.

ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTERS

The Ross special Ball-bearing End Thrust and Extra Knife Adjustment holds the knives right up against the shear-bar—all the time—assuring clean-cut silage with all the rich corn juices retained, instead of silage that is "chewed" and torn.

Study the Ross carefully. Note the Six-Fan Blower, Wish-bone Steel Mounting, Self-conforming Bearings, and, on the Fly-wheel Type, the genuine Rockwood Fibre Pulley which absolutely prevents belt slippage and gives you maximum power.

Write today for free literature and name of nearest Ross Dealer. Get all the facts about this highest-quality cutter which matches your present power, operates at lowest cost and cuts clean—always!

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Distributing Houses in 21 Leading Shipping Points in the U. S. A.

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A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes.

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

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Farmers Busy With Crops

More Forage and Less Grain Will be Planted

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS everywhere in Kansas are busy with their crops. Present indications are that there will be a decreased acreage in grain and a corresponding increase in forage crops. The wheat crops of Kansas entered April with an average condition of 73 per cent of normal, based on the total of 9,196,000 acres last fall, according to the monthly crop report issued recently by E. C. Paxton, Field Agent for the Bureau of Crop Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture. The crop condition a year ago was 101, but the average for the last 10 years is only 79, or 6 per cent greater than at the present time. The 1918 crop showed a condition of 67 on the same date and the disastrous year of 1917 the April wheat condition was as low as 45 per cent.

Wheat Damage Exaggerated

"No estimate of abandoned acreage has yet been made and cannot be determined for a month," the report says. However, it is apparent that there is a considerable acreage, particularly in the south-central and southeastern counties, that will not be left for harvest. In fact some wheat acreage has already been drilled to oats and barley. Losses in acreage and low conditions generally are attributed to the dry fall and winter, followed by severe winds in March. Rain March 24 and 25 produced a marked improvement in the crop and demonstrated that the mid-March reports of damage were greatly overstated. Further improvement is undoubtedly in progress since this estimate was taken on April 1 because of the heavy rain and snow of Easter Sunday.

A recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the wheat crop of the United States for this year at 483,167,000 bushels as compared with 731,636,000 bushels last year. The estimate for Kansas is 97 million bushels.

There has been a decrease of 2½ million acres in the area planted to wheat in Kansas and it is now estimated that there will be about ½ million acres of winter wheat that will be plowed up and sown to other crops. This will mean an increase of 3 million acres in forage and grain crops.

It was estimated last fall that Kansas had devoted 154,000 acres to rye, which is now rated as being in 78 per cent of normal growing condition.

Shortage of Breeding Sows

There is an alarming shortage of breeding sows in Kansas today. Correspondents throughout the state agree that there are 27 per cent less than a year ago. Conditions have conspired to make the swine industry unprofitable and hazardous. It is a common complaint that hogs were produced at a loss during the past year. No farmer can see a profit in feeding corn at from \$1.40 to \$1.60 a bushel, to hogs which sell on the market at from \$12 to \$14 a hundred. Feeders generally have curtailed their operations and many have quit entirely. Next winter is likely to see fewer hogs moving to market from Kansas points than for 30 years.

The Easter rain and snow was of great benefit to wheat, oats and alfalfa, but the freeze that followed damaged these crops some and killed a great deal of the fruit. O. F. Whitney, secretary of the state horticultural society, says, "Our reports show that the injury to fruit in the state will vary from 100 per cent damage to only 10 per cent of damage. Atchison county reports less damage than other apple producing counties. The reports at the present time are that the apple prospect is damaged perhaps as much as 50 per cent. The pear prospect fared worse as the long fruit stem offered more surface to be frozen than did the short fruit stem of the apple.

"The cherry as usual came thru the cold weather in better condition than any fruit tree that we grow in Kansas. A damage of about 30 per cent would be a high estimate. We may possibly have a few peaches owing to the condition of the bloom at the time of the storm."

The grape prospect today is 100 per

cent with a good show to pass thru the dangerous period from now until about May 15. Raspberries, blackberries and strawberries are all in good condition, especially the strawberry. Early gardens were damaged to some extent, but the warm weather of the next few days will bring them out all right. Farmers generally are optimistic and expect this to be a good crop year. Plowing and planting are proceeding satisfactorily nearly everywhere. Local conditions in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Anderson—We had a severe snow storm Easter which killed early gardens. Oats are up, and wheat is improved, but the stand on several fields is thin. Considerable plowing has been done for spring crops. Late rains have relieved water shortage which was becoming serious in some localities. Alfalfa and bluegrass pastures are becoming green. Farmers fear the fruit crop will be small, but there will be an increased number of colts. Eggs 38c; butter 50c; butterfat 75c.—J. M. Brubaker, April 5.

Barber—We still need rain. We had a light snow and heavy freeze last week, and fruit is damaged. The wheat crop will not average 50 per cent of the amount sown last fall. Farmers are preparing for large spring crops. Some farmers are listing, however, but very little seed has been planted because of lack of moisture. Alfalfa is showing up well, and trees are getting green, but weather is cold enough for frost nearly every night. Wheat is selling at \$2.25; corn, \$1.60; kafir seed, \$1.35; cane seed, \$1.50; butter, 55c; eggs, 35c; poultry, 30c.—Homer Hastings, April 9.

Brown—The worst snow storm for many years visited us April 3 and 4. Roads are blocked and livestock suffered considerably. Many small pigs were lost. Oats are coming up, and wheat is satisfactory. No spring plowing has been done. Corn is selling at \$1.65; hens, 34c; cream, 56c; eggs, 38c; hogs, \$14.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, April 10.

Chase—Weather is damp and cloudy. We had a 6-inch snow on Easter which drifted badly. March was a very dry month. Bottom wheat is in excellent condition. We have a great deal of baled hay to be shipped out but hay cars are scarce. Very little livestock is left. Some pastures have been rented for \$12 a head. Seven Farmers' Unions have been organized in this county, and two stores are doing business. Six oil companies are drilling here. Ground was never in better condition than it is now. Frost April 5 killed all fruit.—F. P. Pracht, April 8.

Chautauque—Wheat is backward but oats are in good condition. Farmers are preparing corn land where it is not too wet. Feed is scarce and high. Very few hogs were kept, and the pig crop will be very small. Livestock is healthy but prices are very unsatisfactory. Potatoes are worth \$4; bran, \$2.75; shorts, \$3.50; corn chops, \$3.50; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 38c.—A. A. Nance, April 10.

Cheyenne—Two light snows recently benefited wheat where there was stubble to catch and hold it as it drifted badly and roads caught a good deal of it. Farm work is progressing slowly, and it has been delayed temporarily by bad weather. Four or five public sales will be held next week by farmers who will move to town. Wheat is worth \$2.30 to \$2.35; cane seed, \$1 to \$1.50; kafir, \$2.40; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 64c.—F. M. Hurlock, April 2.

Clay—The heavy snow storm of April 1 was the worst one we have had this winter. The thermometer fell to 10 degrees above zero. Much oats and some wheat froze. Some livestock perished. Rural mail carriers are unable to make their full routes yet, as some of the snow drifts were so deep. Very little farming has been done this past week. Wheat is selling for \$2.40; shorts, \$2.25; bran, \$2.60; hogs, \$13; hides, 16c; hens, 28c; butterfat, 62c; eggs, 35c.—F. R. Forslund, April 10.

Elk—The Easter blizzard was the worst of the season, but farmers believe it helped oats. Fruit is killed and young gardens are damaged. Some cattle have arrived for summer pasture and we look for a heavy shipment this spring. Farmers are preparing corn ground. Spring pig crop is short. Eggs are selling for 25c; cream, 60c; hens, 30c.—D. W. Lockhart, April 10.

Ellis—We had a snow storm April 1 which was greatly appreciated, altho the snow drifted badly and will help wheat considerably. Spring work will begin next week. No public sales have been held. Wheat is worth \$1.95 to \$2.40; corn, \$1.45; shorts, \$2.75; feed oats, 95c; eggs, 37c.—C. F. Erbort, April 10.

Ford—Wheat is becoming green where it was not killed by the high winds during March. Some parts of county had a rain March 24, but a good general rain is needed for all crops. Oats and barley are coming up in a few fields. Farmers have begun to disk corn ground. Weather is spring like.—John Zurbuchen, April 10.

Gove—We had very few nice days during March, and almost the entire month was windy and dusty, and no moisture fell. Wheat was damaged very little, however. A light snow fell April 1, and we had the worst blizzard of the winter April 8. The moisture did very little good as it drifted too badly. Livestock is healthy. A few sales have been held, and livestock sells well. Barley is backward because of the lack of moisture. Gardens are planted. Light showers on April 9 put wheat in good condition and started barley. Seed potatoes are worth \$4; cream, 60c; eggs, 33c; hens, 24c.—Newell S. Boss, April 10.

Harvey—Fruit was killed by the blizzard of April 4. Wheat that was not blown out is in satisfactory condition. Livestock is doing well. Butter is worth 50c; eggs, 37c; flour, \$2.85; wheat, \$2.45.—H. W. Prouty, April 9.

Haskell—We had the worst storm of the season April 3, which was accompanied by high wind. Stubble fields caught some of the snow, but it drifted badly elsewhere.

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HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 10c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

1 1/2 TON CAPACITY REPUBLIC TRUCK, Red Seal Continental motor. First class shape, \$900. Will sell on payments, with good security. A. J. Williams, DeSoto, Kan.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS, POSTPAID, 100, 50c; 500, \$2; 1,000, \$3.50. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph, Yellow Yam. Satisfaction guaranteed. Holdenville Nurseries, Holdenville, Okla.

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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, guaranteed, \$4 per 10. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kansas.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$11. B. White, Arlington, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Dewey Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS—EGGS, \$8 100; \$1.75 15. Sarah K. Greisel, Altona, Kan.

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LEGHORNS

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Geo. Biles, Dover, Okla.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$6.50 100. Mrs. Mason Ford, Goff, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, 100 EGGS \$7; 15, \$1.75. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 108, \$7. J. A. Reed, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$7. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 100, \$6. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6; postpaid. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

EGGS—GOLDEN RULE POULTRY FARM. Single Comb White Leghorns. Years of careful breeding. Free range. Quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 per hundred. Ida Alexander, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Eva Duvall, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, 100, \$7. George Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$3, \$2.50; 100, \$7. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per 100. Mrs. W. H. Stradley, Uniontown, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$8 per 100, prepaid. Isaac B. Fast, Goessel, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. F. W. Smith, Route 3, Mound City, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$7 100. C. E. Johnson, Sparks, Kan.

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PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, free range, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Walter Christopher, Golden, Kan.

OHIO GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS, SINGLE comb, extra layers. Eggs, 100, \$6. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 108 eggs, \$7; 16, \$1.50. Chicks, 16c. Belle Larabee, Haddam, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, eggs, 100, \$6; 32, \$2. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—EGGS, 6 cents April and May. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 2, Kanopolis, Kan.

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HILLCREST SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns, prize winners. Eggs, \$8 per 100. Mrs. Harry Melgren, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, famous layers and true buff, \$7 per 100. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Extra fine stock, \$6.50 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kansas.

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IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGhorns, averaged 288 eggs each per year. Eggs, chicks, George Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

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STILL LAYING, STILL PAYING, PURE bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs 100, \$7.50; 50, \$4; setting \$1.50 prepaid. Mrs. Bert Brickell, Marion, Kan.

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EGGS—(D. W. YOUNG STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns from pen No. 1) farm range, \$7 hundred. Penned exhibition quality picked by Hogan system, \$5 setting. Guaranteed all round year layers. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, BEST LAYING strain, rest of season, 15, \$2. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, 15; \$5, 100; baby chicks, 18c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kans., Route 4.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred; prepaid. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

FAMOUS BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, COOK, Byers, Sunwick, Owens strains. Settings, \$1.50; hundred, \$9. J. G. Wilcox, Bancroft, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs, \$8 100; setting, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russell Weiler, Grantville, Kan.

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GUARANTEED PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS; fifteen years breeding. Range eggs, \$8 hundred; \$5, 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BY SETTING OR by hundreds from prize winning Buff Orpington chickens. Orders booked now. W. G. Salp, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue Ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS, 60, \$5.50. LYDIA McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$2 15; \$8 100. MRS. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

FISHER STRAIN WHITE ROCK EGGS, H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2 PER SETTING, O. G. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$8 100, PREPAID. Jas. Updegrave, Byron, Okla.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7, 100. Mrs. Elsie Holderness, Diliwyn, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 100. MRS. Jefferson Dunham, Little River, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, SELECTED, \$1.50 setting; \$8 100. Vera Basye, Coats, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 6 CENTS, CHICKS, 18 cents. Mrs. John Hoornbeck, Winfield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, PREPAID. Mrs. Aug Christiansen, Brewster, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$4, 50; \$7.50, 100. Mrs. Dode McMillin, Quenemo, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100; \$1 per 15. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, SEND FOR mating list. E. L. Stewart, Route 7, Wichita, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS - BIG RANGE flock, \$10 per 100. Kelley & Wiley, Cambridge, Kan.

PARK'S PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$10. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$7; prepaid. Mrs. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.30 per 15; \$6.50 per 100. L. R. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE, BRED TO LAY, yellow legs, 100 eggs \$8. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, "ARISTOCRAT" sires direct, \$7 hundred. W. T. Campbell, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, \$1.75 15; \$7.50 100. Mrs. Lewis G. Olson, Dwight, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FARM RANGE, \$1.50 15; \$7, 100. Mrs. H. Brandenburg, Leonardville, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, SELECT FARM RANGE, bred-to-lay, 15, \$2; 100, \$7. Cora Landis, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$4.50 50; \$8 100. W. T. Holligan, Emmett, Kan.

GOLDEN ROD PLYMOUTH ROCKS, STOCK and eggs for sale, \$5 setting. A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Kan.

PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID layers, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.

FINE PURE BRED FISHER WHITE ROCK EGGS, good layers, \$8, 100; \$2, 15; H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, WHITE ROCK cockerels, cocks. Eggs, \$2.50 up. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD LAYING strain, \$1 setting, \$6 hundred. J. O. Engle, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING. Winter layers, 100 premiums. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM SPLENDID mating, \$3 to \$5 per 15. Mrs. Mattie Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM SPLENDID matings \$2 per 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

EGGS FROM STANDARD DARK, BARRED Rocks, egg type, fine birds, \$3 per 15. Omer Perreault, Clyde, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, HEAVY LAYERS, pens \$5; utility, 100, \$8; 50, \$4.50; 15, \$1.50. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, Cockerels in use purchased direct from George Bouey, \$2 15; \$10 100. Mrs. Harry Steele, Wamego, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FARM RAISED, prize winners, \$2.15; \$4.50, 50; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, 12 YEARS, Eggs, \$1.35 per 15. Parcel post paid. William Love, Partridge, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock eggs, \$2 per 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, WINNERS nine shows, 15, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, WINTER layers, 15 eggs \$2; 30 or more 10c each. Mrs. Agatha Sharp, Galesburg, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE BARRED ROCKS, \$7 per 100; \$2 per 15. Fine cockerels, \$5. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS-PENS, PARK'S STRAIN, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Range, \$7.50 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Pens, \$5 setting. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, RINGLET PEN, \$5 15; Bradley, \$5 15; range, \$2 15, \$8 100. Etta Pauly Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED, FARM raised flock. Eggs for setting, \$1.25 per 15; \$7 per 100. H. E. Stucky, Moundridge, Kansas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FINE Barred farm flock, \$6 per 100; \$2.50 per 50; \$1.25 setting. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS-20 YEARS EXCLUSIVE breeding. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Proprietor, Olivet, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON strain, eggs from fine selected stock, \$1.25 setting, \$6 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wiley, Kan.

BARRED ROCK FINE PURE BRED EGGS, fertility guaranteed, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50; prepaid. Mrs. D. A. Rogers, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, BE ONE of my satisfied customers. Eggs, prepaid, 11c each; \$5 per 50. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING 15 years' breeding winter laying strain, \$3 hundred; \$1.25, 15. Mrs. John P. Reilly, Emmett, Kan.

BETTER BARRED ROCKS, THE SAME old price. Eggs, 100, \$6. Pens of pure Bradley stock at \$3 to \$5 per 15. Lee Underhill, Wells, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, GUARANTEED pure; \$2 per 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Few cockerels left, \$4 each; three for \$10. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

BIG TYPE WHITE ROCKS, PRIZE WINNER strain, Fisher males direct. Eggs, \$3 per 100; \$5 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS-GOOD LAYERS, size and barring. Utility, 100, \$6.50; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. Choice pen, 15, \$3. Mrs. S. VanScoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS KANSAS City, Denver, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center, Eggs, 15, \$7.50; 30, \$14. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS FROM SNAPPY BARRED, YELLOW-legged, egg producing Rocks, show winning strain, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Mrs. Marta Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS-26 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY. Extra trap nested exhibition quality. Free circular. Guaranteed eggs, \$3 setting. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks, Eggs, mated pens, 15, \$5. Utility, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Day old chicks, 20c each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, Heavy winter layers, "Pen quality," eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Safe arrival guaranteed. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS-EGGS FROM one of the greatest winning and laying strains. \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Send for circular. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

GRANDVIEW WHITE ROCKS-TRAP nested strain, state show winners 1920.. Eggs, pen, \$5 15. Range, \$2 15; \$8 100; prepaid. Cockerels, \$5 each. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLETS, trapnested, bred-to-lay. Each pen headed by prize winner cockerel mating egg record 240, 15, \$2; 50, \$6; 100, \$10; prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, HIGH GRADE Thompson hens headed by pure E. B. Thompson males. Eggs, \$7 per 100; \$4 for 50. Baby chicks, 20 cents each. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Box 15, Humboldt, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks. Trap nest record 208 to 268 eggs per year. \$5 per 15. Baby chicks 50 cents each. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK BREEDERS, MY STRAIN won 16 prizes at last two January Kansas City shows, great layers, practically no setters, eggs \$2-5, 15; send for mating list giving prices and particulars. Geo. Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 PER SETTING; \$7 100. Mary Smutz, Linn, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED. Brad Linville, Raymond, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE ROSE COMB REDS \$6 hundred. Mary Shields, Barnes, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 100. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

THOROUGHbred DARK REDS, ROSE Comb, select farm flock. Eggs, 50, \$5; setting, \$1.75 delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Howard Vall, Marysville, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, LAYING strain. Eggs, \$10 per 100. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$6; good stock, free range. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. REDS-EGGS, 100, \$8 dollars. Chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Frank Murphy, Mankato, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, LARGE DARK red birds of excellent type and quality. Descendants of Chicago Coliseum winners. \$3 15; \$15 100. Extra fine mated pens, \$5 15. A. J. Meyer, Powhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, sired by show birds, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Oscar Kilmer, Belle Plaine, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, CULLED FOR COLOR and laying eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$8 100. Mrs. J. W. Nevins, Arrington, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND red eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

LINE BRED CAPACITY TESTED SINGLE and Rose Comb Reds. Eggs and chicks. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, RICKSECKER strain, selected, free range, heavy layers, \$3 setting. Robt. Murdoch, Lyndon, Kan.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, dark red and extra good stock, 100, \$10. Fred Richards, Scottsville, Kan.

RICKSECKER-POORMAN REDS, EXTRA laying strains, both combs. Pens \$2 15; range \$6, 95. Nell Kimble, Carbondale, Kan.

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HATCHING EGGS FROM THE FAMOUS C. P. Scott 200-egg strain, \$10 per 100; \$6 50; \$2.50 15. Mrs. M. W. Scott, Route 5, Topeka.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, Setting, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Selected range flock. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. REDS, GOOD COLOR, no smut. Splendid layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8 100; prepaid. J. W. Hamm, Humboldt, Kan.

EVEN DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Chicks, 22c each; 100, \$20. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Single Comb Reds. Baby chicks, 17 cents. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. T. Ferguson, Severy, Kan.

LARGE, DARK, RED, HEAVY BONED good scoring Rose Comb Reds. Guaranteed good laying strain. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City. 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

VELVETY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, 15, \$2; range flock 100, \$8. Bourbon Red turkey eggs, 11, \$5. Mrs. Mina Johnson, Route 1, Erie, Kan.

GUARANTEED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, shape and color. Bred to lay and do lay. Range, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Pen, 15, \$2.50. E. G. Rowland, Peabody, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED. Range flock. We have tested nine years for egg laying qualities. Eggs, \$2 15; \$3.50 30; \$10 100. Henry Lenhart, Route 2, Hope, Kan.

CAREFULLY PACKED HATCHING EGGS from prize winning stock S. C. Reds, White Leghorns, \$3 per 15. Two settings or more prepaid. R. P. Krum, Stafford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$8 hundred \$2 for fifteen. High fertility, safe arrival guaranteed. Prize winning laying strain. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, Finest stock, guaranteed \$8 per 100. Also Bourbon Red turkeys, Toulouse geese, Runner ducks. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

SINGLE COMBED COCKERELS, VIGOROUS, 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.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS." Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-setting, developed layers. Red breeding bulletins and mating lists on request. Robert Harrison, "The Redman," Station C, Lincoln, Neb.

ROSE COMB REDS, WE HAVE BRED reds for 12 years for exhibition and egg production. We took first old pen, first young pen, first cockerel at Ellis Jan. 26-30. We have five pens. Pen 1, \$5 per 15; \$9 per 30; Pen 2, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; Pen 4 and 5, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, 100, \$8; 15, \$1.50. J. M. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Eggs, \$6 100. Mrs. Peter A. Johnson, Halstead, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$7 100. Mrs. Lloyd Kimball, Manchester, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, This breed took first and second at national egg laying contest 1919. Catalog. Eggs, 100, \$12; 50, \$6; 15, \$2.50. Col. Warren Russell, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, GEO. KIT-tell, McPherson, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, SETTING \$1; 100, \$6. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$8 hundred. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 PER 15, postpaid. Orvel Sharits, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$7 per 100. John J. Klein, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS, \$6 per 100. Gertrude Klingenberg, Gridley, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Etta Shannon, Lewis, Kan.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES, Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, CLOSELY culled flock. Splendid winter layers, setting \$2, hundred \$9. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Curry, Winchester, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. Will McEwen, Seneca, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE \$6 per 100. Mrs. Emma S. Arnold, 8, Manhattan, Kan.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE from good laying strain, \$1.50 15; \$8 A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

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EGGS FROM MY BRED-TO-LAY WYANDOTTES, \$4, 48, prepaid; \$7 per S. Pettier, Concordia, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, FAMOUS eggs and show birds. For egg bargains write, L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. From record layers. Catalog. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, CAREFULLY selected, winter layers, eggs \$3.50, 50; 100, Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

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EGGS FROM PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, Large healthy laying stock, free range, \$2.50 single setting; \$5 50; 100, Mrs. S. W. Wynkoop, Troy, Kan.

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QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin-Keeler strains direct. No winter layers. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, per 12. Mrs. M. Miller, Sharon, Kan.

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EGGS FROM BIG TYPE GIANT BROWN turkeys ("Goldbank" strain), \$1 each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$5 11 or \$9 per 24. Order from this ad. Henry Binard, Burlington, Kan.

EXTRA THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BROWN turkeys. Eggs from 25 lb. hens, tom, \$1.35 each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., buys poultry and eggs on a trade basis. We furnish coops for shipping, and for prices. Agency for Buckeye incubators and brooders. Can make prompt shipments.

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The Mating and Breeding of Poultry, an excellent volume on this subject, has just been issued by the Orange Judd Company, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The price is \$2.50. It consists of 368 pages. The book was written by Harry M. Lamon and R. Slocum, of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is one of the most important books on poultry raising which has appeared for a long time, and it should be in the library of every person interested in getting a larger return from his flock.

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10 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. \$35,000. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

40 A. nice level land, good buildings, \$65 acre. W. J. Polre, 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.

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FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

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WHITE FOR LIST of Lane county choice wheat lands, from \$15 to \$35 per acre. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 12 mi. south Tribune, Greeley Co., Kan. Sell on terms or will exchange for good residence. Thos. Darcey, Nickerson, Kan.

160 ACRES, all tillable except 15 acres; half creek bottom alfalfa land; fair improvements. \$10,400. Box 38, Thayer, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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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. Printy with Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES WHEAT FREE. Two half sections, both improved, level, close to town. \$40 per acre. Terms. Post session. Joe F. McHugh, Owner, Grigsby, Kan.

RANCH BARGAIN—400 a., 5 miles out, improved, 200 a. wheat, barley, corn. Special price for 60 days, \$22.50 per acre. Terms. Write for land list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres three miles Iola. Fine smooth land. No rock. Half grass. Good improvements. Price \$20,000. Reasonable terms. Iola Land Company, Iola, Kansas.

FOR SALE—320 acres choice Wakarusa bottom farm, \$200 per acre. Will take up to \$20,000 trade in land or city property. A. L. Rumold, Dillon, Kansas.

THREE CHOICE QUARTERS, \$25 per acre, terms on half; in Seward County, 3 mi. south Stanton, 1 mi. to school. Every acre choice level sandy loam. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—160 a. within 3 1/2 miles of 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.

WHY NOT OWN THIS FARM? 320 acres good black land, good imp., 3 miles out, 260 a. wheat, 1/2 to buyer; \$10,500, \$6,500 cash, bal. ten years 6%. Act quick. S. R. Jaynes, Hutchinson, Kansas.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE will sell 480 a. wheat and stock farm in Comanche Co. Well improved 280 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. Price \$20,000, \$20,500 cash, bal. 6 years at 6%. C. E. Guizis, L. B. 135, Coldwater, Kansas.

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KANSAS

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The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

A READER of this department has inquired why we have been consistently bullish in our observations on the wheat market in the face of figures showing abnormally large stocks of wheat, including the holdings on terminal markets, country elevators and on farms. The question is an intelligent one, and indicates the same belief on the part of this reader that prevails among many students of the trade. The supply situation is bearish, one can scarcely deny. Recently a Bureau of the United States Depart-

Bullish Wheat Factor

While the supply situation in wheat markets tends to increase bearishness on the part of the trade, serious shortage of cars, congestion of traffic and other rail difficulties must not be overlooked as strong bullish factors. The serious transportation difficulties will sharply reduce the supplies of the bread grain, at least so far as available for markets. Wheat is rapidly approaching the \$3-level in Kansas City and, as the market continues in its upward trend, producers should prepare to market their remaining holdings.

ment of Agriculture estimated the probable carryover of wheat into the new crop year at 150 million bushels, an unusually large total. In the face of such a supply situation the market continues on a rising scale, and the top has not yet been reached. Despite the break of 75 cents a bushel about February 15 we have maintained continually that \$3-wheat would again be witnessed on this crop. The market last week was within 15 cents of that top.

Car Shortage Checks Shipments

To a very great extent the wheat market is dependent on transportation conditions. Shortage of cars, congestion of traffic and other rail difficulties are far more serious than the daily market reports indicate. Were the country to enjoy normal transportation conditions at the present time, with our large holdings of wheat in the country, the Grain Corporation would be straining itself in maintaining values above the government level of \$2.18 in Kansas City. But the existing situation will result in the failure of much wheat held in various positions from becoming available for markets or from moving into consumptive channels.

For instance, exporting interests at the seaboard and the Gulf, who are buying large quantities of wheat for British and French account, as well as for other European countries, are hampered in their activity by inability of interior handlers to move the grain forward to ports for loading. Recently the foreigners have been in the market for unlimited quantities of wheat in all positions, and the bids were attractive, yet elevator interests were hesitant in offering, owing to fear of inability of carriers to complete deliveries in specified time. Kansas City holds 9 1/2 million bushels of wheat, an unusually large stock, practically all of which is sold either for export or to domestic millers outside of this market. The grain is eagerly desired but it is moving out in dribbles. Millers are calling for their wheat held in Kansas City, but they are having little success in obtaining the grain. Interior mills are rather strained so far as their available stocks of wheat are concerned, not a few having been forced to suspend operations because of inability to receive shipments of their own wheat held at terminals. They

hesitate, of course, in making new purchases on markets, desiring to work off their present holdings. Little is heard of the acute position of interior mills as regards their wheat holdings, but if an important demand for flour would develop, millers would either be forced to close down more generally or purchase heavily on markets which would be reflected in rising prices.

Wheat Prices Advance

Foreign buying still is the mainstay in the trade. Bids have recently been advanced to \$2.90 a bushel for No. 2 hard or red winter, basis Atlantic ports, the highest price paid by European buyers. The movement of wheat to market is falling off as the season advances, spring farm activity being one of the restricting influences. In the past week gains of 3 to 8 cents a bushel occurred on hard and 2 to 7 cents on red, the market having reached a nominal top of \$2.85 a bushel, or 65 cents a bushel over the government guaranteed price.

Is it time to market wheat? The writer hesitates in answering this query because of existing uncertainties in transportation. Were producers assured of cars at any time they desired, the latter part of April would be the best time for marketing wheat, or possibly the fore part of May. But it is very hazardous for producers to delay marketing until so late in the old crop year, with the new crop practically at hand. A serious break might occur late, possibly at the time when growers who have held back for the highest market receive cars for moving their grain. Wheat prices will probably rise to the \$3-level, but the country should not too long delay making shipments. Late April or the forepart of May will probably witness the highest level of prices, at least that is the present prospect.

As in the wheat trade, transportation difficulties account in a large measure for the bullishness in the corn market. Were carriers able to move corn into terminal markets, build up the visible stocks and relieve the present strained position in which dealers, who contracted to sell for deferred delivery, find themselves, the situation in corn would be entirely changed. But there is scarcely sufficient corn coming into markets to meet requirements of feeders and with a prospect for continued light arrivals the speculative trade is operating confidently on the "long side." In the past week gains of 3 to 6 cents occurred on white, 4 to 8 cents on yellow and 2 to 5 cents on mixed corn. The cash market reached new

high levels for the crop year, \$1.77 having been paid for No. 2 yellow. Recent levels for the crop year also were reached in the speculative trade, gain of as much as 5 cents having been witnessed. Investigation of an alleged corner in May corn in Kansas City in progress, but the market is entirely disregarding efforts of government officials to uncover unusual findings. The failure of a grain brokerage house in Kansas City and in Chicago tends to unsettle and increase nervousness of the trade.

Oats Reach High Mark

There is no lack of strength in the oats market. Carlots have reached a top of \$1.05 a bushel in Kansas City, the highest price in the history of the terminal, and other markets report similarly high levels. The movement of oats from the interior is falling off, and stocks of the grain at terminal markets are shrinking. A broad demand from the South, where spring planting work is in progress, is absorbing large quantities of the minor grain, and liberal buying is reported from surrounding sections. Exporters also have been in the market for oats, but the high level of prices is checking trade with foreign buyers. New crop oats are making good progress, and offerings from Texas are expected soon, for May shipment.

Were it not for purchases on a moderate scale by manufacturers of commercial fertilizer, the cottonseed cake and meal trade would be dormant. Feeders are buying in very small quantities. A bearish factor in the cottonseed feed trade is the fact that considerable cake delivered to seaboard points awaiting shipment for export has been returned to domestic markets for sale to feeders, crushers failing to complete the transactions because of credit and other difficulties. Cake and meal of 43 per cent protein are bringing around \$67 a ton in Kansas City. Linseed cake and meal have receded to the lowest level in months, \$67 a ton, basis Minneapolis, for spot shipment, and \$65 for May delivery. Linseed is even easier than the cottonseed feed.

The strike of switchmen in Kansas City, which has affected trade in grain and feed, has been most seriously felt in the hay market. Receipts of hay on team tracks have been reduced to negligible totals and the market has been practically suspended until the rail workers return to their work. Before the strike, tame hay and alfalfa displayed abnormal strength, timothy selling on a parity with alfalfa and the cheaper grades commanding a premium. Prices are holding around a top of \$36 a ton for both timothy and alfalfa. Prairie enjoyed a boom, efforts of retail feed dealers in Kansas City to obtain requirements to carry them over a lengthy strike forcing values up to \$25 a rise of about \$3 a ton.

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FOR RENT—3,760-acre ranch in Logan county, Kansas; fenced and cross fenced; 400 acres alfalfa land, fine stand on 130 acres; 160 acres of excellent cultivating land; balance pasture; 3 sets of improvements; south fork of Smoky Hill river runs through ranch. 1,000 acres adjoining may be leased. Logan County Land & Loan Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

April 17, 1920.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

CATTLE now being turned on pastures in Kansas are expected to bring between \$10 and \$15 a hundredweight when fat next summer. There are undoubtedly many graziers to expect higher prices, but the range of \$10 to \$15 represents the views of the majority of the trade interests on the Kansas City market. No one, of course, can forecast exactly what prices will prevail between next July and October, but the large trade interests engaged in financing grazing operations and in making cattle purchases appear to have reached an almost unanimous feeling as to what may be expected for grass fat steers next season. Inquiry among the leading trade interests at Kansas City indicates that

the winter on cake and cane and kafir silage in the Panhandle of Texas. They will weigh about 950 pounds now, and we expect to have them weigh 1,200 pounds after grazing in Greenwood county. Cattle of this class and weight should bring \$14 to \$15. I believe the supply of this class of cattle available for grazing purposes is short. Current high prices on corn will reduce drylot competition. The Northwest bumped graziers in Kansas last year, owing to forced marketing on account of drouth. There is no sign now of additional forced liquidation of that character. I believe Kansas pastures will carry many aged cattle, but supplies from other sources will be light. The pastures we have leased cost us \$12 to the head, against \$15 last year."

M. W. Ott, a commission dealer: "I believe market conditions are too uncertain to count on any range of prices, but feel that, among the encouraging factors to which we can look is the buying of cattle on the Kansas City market and at other points by the Belgian government for direct shipment to Europe. The Belgian government is taking big cattle, and is expected to continue a buyer thruout the year. I sold some heavy Kansas cattle to the Belgian buyer a few days ago at \$13.25 in the face of the fact that the best packer bid was \$12.75. I feel that the owner of grass who has rented his pasture is in the safest position owing to the great uncertainty surrounding the trade in cattle."

What a Commission Man Says

Frank Witherspoon, a veteran commission man: "Grass cattle probably will sell at \$10 to \$11. I expect to see 1,100-pound grassers bring \$11 and 1,000-pound cattle off pastures sell at \$10. Market conditions indicate doubt as to the likelihood of sales of straight grassers above \$11. A few choice wintered cattle weighing around 1,200 pounds may bring \$12."

A buyer for one of the large packers, who refused to permit the use of his name, said: "While I hear predictions of a market as high as \$12 and \$12.50 for straight grassers, I cannot see now how sales will be above an average of around \$11 next season."

Grazing Charges Lower

In view of the sentiment in the market as to the prospects for grass cattle sales, the conservatism urged for weeks in the purchase of stock for grazing purposes bears repetition. The bulk of the cattle purchased by Kansans for grazing have cost between \$0.50 and \$11 this season. They weighed around 800 pounds. A year ago the Kansas buyer paid \$12 to \$15 for cattle to graze and sold them at the close of the pasture season at \$10 to \$14, losing a large sum of money. Exceptionally favorable grazing conditions must prevail this year to enable the Kansas graziers to earn a profit from their operations. If the market is no higher than expected, many will do well to show no losses. The fact that pastures are costing \$10 to \$12, against \$15 to \$20 last year, is favorable to graziers.

All livestock markets were upset last week by the strike of switchmen over the United States. Stocker and feeder buyers were unable to move shipments out, so withdrew from the market excepting in a few scattered instances. Order buyers representing packers in the East were forced to suspend buying on account of embargoes. Most of the railroad lines refused to accept inbound or outbound shipments at Kansas City after the strike spread. Some very erratic price changes were scored at Kansas City and elsewhere, calves, for example, which had sold before the strike at \$16.50 going to slaughterers at \$12.50. Hogs dropped, too. The sheep and lamb trade was brought to a standstill. Horses and mules displayed a better tone than other stock, but this was due more to reduced receipts than to any other factor. The demoralization of trade in general following the recent stoppage of business at Chicago is one of the penalties which producers

Outlook for Grass Cattle

A range of \$10 to \$12 is expected to prevail on straight grass-fat cattle from Kansas the coming season. It is felt that the bulk of the straight grassers are more likely to sell at \$10 to \$11. The prices paid for stockers and feeders to go on grass in Kansas have been between \$9.50 and \$11, so present market prospects are not bright for a profitable grazing season.

Straight grass-fat steers are expected to sell largely between \$10 and \$12, with prices mostly around \$11. It is felt just now that, while some straight grass fat steers may bring somewhat more than \$12, the sales above that figure will be only on heavy cattle wintered on cake and roughage or carried on roughage along with a light grain ration. If sales of straight grassers are made between \$10 and \$12, the market will be practically on the same level as last season, but as much as \$5 and \$6 lower than in the grass cattle marketing season of 1918.

Outlook for Grass Cattle

In response to inquiries, the following expressions of opinion as to the outlook for grass cattle were made on the Kansas City market:

E. W. Houx, president of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange and an active commission man and feeder: "I believe the bulk of the straight grass steers out of Kansas next season will sell between \$10 and \$11. A few may bring \$12. The grassers termed half-fed steers may bring as much as \$14 to \$15. The half-fed steers are those wintered on shock corn and silage on cake and roughage in Kansas farther south. I figure that when grass cattle start, there will be plenty available for markets. We may find shortage of good, heavy cattle, owing to present discouraging conditions for lot feeding, and this may help the half-fed steers."

"If I had good, heavy cattle to come from grass, I would arrange to sell them early, say in July. The market for the smaller cattle will depend in part on the progress of the corn crop and the acreage planted this spring to grain. With less land in wheat, I believe we will have a big area in corn. If the plant is promising in the late summer and fall when the grass cattle move, there will be heavier competition from feeders for the lighter offerings and perhaps higher prices. The sale of the lighter cattle should therefore be timed partly in accordance with the progress of the corn crop. Tight money may curtail feeding operations next fall, but I have made allowance for this factor in my estimate of the probable prices on grass cattle. My figures are based on a normal grazing season."

A Texas Feeder's View

John Landergin of Amarillo, a frequent market visitor who will graze 500 steers this season with his brother in Greenwood county: "We are counting on \$14 to \$15 from our aged steers off Kansas grass. We will send to Kansas only 4-year-old steers fed thru

I AM A FARMER

Raising Seed to Sell to Other Farmers

I raise the kind which meets the needs of practical farming and sell it on moderate expense at moderate prices.

My Sale of Seed Hogs, April 28

Is My Fifteenth Auction of This Kind

and in none of them has there been any artificial boosting of prices. My farmer and breeder friends know they are bidding against nothing but real money and that every animal sold is a good value at the price. If you like this kind of a sale get my catalog and come. You are doubly welcome.

In this sale, as has been my custom in the past, I sell what I raise—Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys—about 25 head of each. It is a good place to compare the two breeds. I keep the most practical type of each, growthy, easy keeping, prolific hogs of the best strains. You will want the catalog and can have it for the asking. It gives the breeding in full.

20 BOARS WILL BE SOLD; BALANCE GILTS; ALL 1919 FARROW.

Write at once for the catalog, mentioning this paper and addressing,

Fred G. Laptad, R. 3, Lawrence, Ks.



MORE PORK IN LESS TIME

Duroc-Jersey hogs have a tendency to put on great amounts of pork at an early age. They are easy-feeding animals, and raise large families. These hogs were introduced less than 50 years ago, and yet in 1918, 51% of all the hogs marketed in the country were "Duroc-Jerseys." They are uniformly red in color. Increase your profits by raising Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Write for "DUROC-JERSEY HOGS ARE PROLIFIC AND PROFITABLE"—sent free to hog-raisers by the largest swine record association in the world. Over 12,000 members. The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. Dept. 240 Peoria, Ill.

Wooddell's Durocs

15 topdy fall boars for sale. Sired by Chief's Wonder, Pathfinder Jr. and I Am Great Wonder; from big mature sows. One of the best sow herds in Kansas. Priced to sell at once. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS

either sex \$35. Pairs and trios not akin; recorded and guaranteed immune. March pigs either sex, weaned May 8th, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Bargains in Open Gilts

Ten September gilts and two July gilts. Also a few September boars, prices right if you take them quick. JOHN A. CURREY & SON, ELMONT, KAN.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

August boars and gilts, immunized; weanling pigs (8 to 10 weeks old) after May 1st, registered at \$15 up. Pathfinder's Orion Col., Sensation and other big type strains. Satisfaction or your money back. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEYS

Hey! A few choice fall pigs sired by Uneda Model Col. and out of well bred sows. Immunized, at farmers' prices. WILLIAM HAMBLIN, ALMA, 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. Immunized. Priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Big Type Durocs

Spring boar by Pathfinder Jr.; same by King's Col. I Am, litter mate to G. M. Shepherd's recent sale top. Big growthy heavy-boned fall pigs, either sex; weight 150 pounds. HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kan.

Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for spring service. Also baby boars for May delivery. Reasonable prices. Circular free. Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

FALL AND WEANLING BOAR PIGS

Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Satisfaction or your money back. R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. (Jewell County)

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Start Right With

Silver Hampshires

Buy your breeding stock from herd that stands supreme in SHOW RING AND BREEDING PEN. For sale—Bred sows and gilts, also boars, one or a carload. Buy by mail. "Silver guarantee" back of every hog. Drop postal card today for price lists. Wickfield Farms, Box 55, Cantril, Iowa. F. F. Silver, Prop.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Old Original Spotted Poland

Sept. males \$25 each. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

BOARS AND GILTS—Spotted Poland boars and gilts for sale. Not related. Priced low. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

Grandsons of ORION CHERRY KING

Big husky spring yearlings, their dams by Potentate and John's Colonel Orion. Also fall boars by our herd boar, Pretty Valley Redeemer, that are real prospects. If you want the top blood of the breed at farmers' prices, write us today for description. PRETTY VALLEY FARM, GYPSUM, KANSAS. Ross M. Peck, Prop.

Duroc Boars and Gilts

For Sale—15 fall boars ready to use, 15 fall gilts well grown, priced \$65.00. First check or draft gets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sired by Pathfinder's Ideal, Pathfinder's Wonder and Orion King. 150 early spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin; Write or come and see my herd. O. W. LONG, MAITLAND, MISSOURI.

Big Type Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings and other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immunized, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

IF YOU WANT HIGH CLASS BRED GILTS

bred to real boars we have them. Fall and spring gilts bred to Uneda High Orion, grand champion, and Victory Sensation 3rd, a boar they are all talking about. Write us about these gilts if you want good ones. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KAN.

ORION DUROCS

Spring pigs and yearling boars. Best blood lines. Select quality. Immune to cholera. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced right. W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, Illustrators and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. SID REFLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

McCOMAS' DUROCS

Big type fall boars, Pathfinder and Sensation breeding. Classy boars for the breeder and farmer. W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa
BREEDERS OF DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Extra good spring boars sired by Uneda High Orion, the grand champion. One of these took first at Wichita. Also fall boars by Neb. Col. Chief. All immunized, guaranteed. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring gilts and tried sows bred for April farrow to Uneda King's Col. Graduate Pathfinder and Uneda High Orion, Jr. 15 topdy fall boars priced to sell. Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

The Ottawa Holstein-Friesian Sale

Fair Grounds Sale Barn
Ottawa, Kansas, Monday, April 26

80 Head of pure bred Holstein Cattle

The principal consignment to this sale is the entire herd of Geo. B. Dunbar of Liberty, Mo., who is compelled to disperse his cattle on account of his health. In this herd some of the choicest breeding is to be found.

Clyde Shade of Ottawa will sell 12 head.

A. Seaborn of Manhattan, 20 head.

A. N. Jones of Manhattan 7 head, included in his consignment is that magnificent cow, Carlisle Duchess Beauty, 3/4 sister to the cow sold in the Wichita Association Sale for more than a thousand dollars.

There will be 35 cows either fresh or springers, and a number of yearlings and two year old heifers.

One of the chief attractions will be the offering of heifer calves. 25 head of them. Sired by 30 pound bulls and many of them from A. R. O. cows.

8 bulls ready for service. Excellent individuals. One whose dam made better than 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, others with creditable records.

This will be a splendid opportunity for the young breeder to buy foundation animals. It will be a splendid chance for the calf club members to buy heifers.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock. Write today for catalog.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

3 PERCHERON STALLIONS—3

Two year olds. Two by Farfait and one by Kansas Boy. Strong clean boned, good feet, chest, etc., with plenty of style, action, and pep. Guaranteed absolutely sound and good breeders. Priced to move. Photographs and copies of pedigrees furnished on request.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, Sedgwick, Kan.

EWING BROS.' PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Some extra good stallions and mares. Meknes 106640 (106084) in service. Village Knight 1398231 herd header. Stock for sale.

EWING BROS.

1438 12th St., Great Bend, Kansas
R. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

Percherons at a Bargain

For Sale—4 registered mares; one coming four, one coming three, full sisters; well mated, black with star, broke to work, weighs 3,000 pounds, sound, a fine team \$600. Two coming three year old blacks, sound, weighs 1300 pounds, choice \$250. Also five choice young stallions, two coming 2 year olds, black, heavy bone, smooth, sound, weighs 1,300, each \$250. Three coming one year old stud colts all black, sound, weight 1,000 each, your choice \$175. All registered in P. S. of A. I am offering this stock at a bargain for quick sale. Come at once, first here first served.

A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Registered Percheron stallion, coming 5-year-old; dapple gray; weight 1900; a good one. Also a good jack; 15 hands high and weighs 1100 pounds; 7 years old. This horse and jack are both sound and sure breeders and have the colts to show. Will trade for team of young mares; cattle or hogs. Price \$400 each.

P. P. LUCKEROTH, SENECA, KANSAS

Bargains for 30 Days

Valuable imported herd stallion for sale or exchange. Four young stallions and six mares for quick sale.

A. M. Dull & Sons, Washington, Kansas.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.

Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charlton, Ia.

ALL OUR JACKS AND JENNETS

cataloged for our recent sale were sold but we still have a good line of ready to use jacks and bred jennets at private sale.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

ONE FOUR-YEAR-OLD JACK and two jennets for sale; Mammoth stock. Ezra Stephen, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Jacks and Jennets

15 large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kansas

FOR SALE

Four mares in foal or foal at side; 1 filly colt; 2 stud colts; some Casino Bosquet 2d and Carlite blood.

A. C. TANGEMAN, NEWTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE—SIX JACKS

from 4 to 6 years old. The big good kind. All ready for service; guaranteed. Three bred jennets and one jack and one jennet yearling. Must be sold.

WM. DOUGLAS, MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites?

Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.

G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

Prince Tip Top, Grand Champion of Kansas, Heads My Herd

Gilts bred for May and June pigs and a few more fall boars sired by Prince Tip Top. Gilts \$75; boars \$50, \$60 and \$75. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES Bred gilts all sold. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS

For sale. A. C. HOKE, Parsons, Kansas.

O. I. C. PIGS Pairs or trios, not akin.

HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

BLUE HOGS.

BLUE HOGS

Shipments desired the coming summer should be booked at once. Now shipping spring orders. These hogs are actually blue in color. They are large, growthy and prolific. Write for information. Mention this paper.

Blue Hog Breeding Co., Wilmington, Mass.

must pay, it seems, for the unrest of labor.

A comparison of last week's top prices before the strike and the best quotations of a year ago shows a rise only on lambs. Cattle sold up to \$14, against \$18 a year ago; hogs up to \$16, compared with \$20.70 in 1919; lambs at \$20.50, a new high price for the year, against \$19.25 at this time in 1919.

Supply prospects for the immediate future are not bearish, but the situation does not warrant any extreme bullishness. The lamb situation favors a continuation of high prices on fed stock, which is closely sold up. The supply of hogs is below the volume of a year ago, but still in excess of earlier years. With South Texas grass cattle added to feedlots supplies, there is no shortage of cattle in prospect. Belgium continues a buyer, and some cattle are also reported moving to Holland. The export hog products situation has not improved, but there is hope for betterment which would help prices. A compilation of provision stocks at the opening of this month at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Milwaukee shows an aggregate of 349,439,997 pounds, against 347,039,242 a month ago and 399,760,409 a year ago.

Feed Production

The increase in the growing of livestock in Kansas depends largely on feed production. This is especially true in the Western half of the state. A man who has plenty of feed at hand is not likely to become discouraged easily with livestock, even in a time of unhappy market conditions. When livestock farming is placed on a basis of production and not speculation, producers as a rule do not become discouraged easily.

There is considerable indication of a tendency toward a better cropping system. Several hundred thousand acres of alfalfa probably will be sown in Kansas in 1920 if the conditions are at all favorable; the only limiting factor will be the high price of the seed. This also is true in the sowing of Red clover in Southeastern Kansas, the seed of which is higher priced than that of alfalfa even. The acreage of the sorghums will be far larger in 1920 than in any previous year. Most encouraging of all perhaps is the interest in silos; Kansas has 12,000 silos, and there is every indication that this number will be increased to 25,000 in the next two years.

A community building where the folks can gather and have a good time is a profitable investment in any locality.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins.

Apr. 22—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Combination Sale, Topeka, Kan., Ben Schneider, Mgr., Nortonville, Kan.

Apr. 26—Breeders' consignment sale, Ottawa, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

May 8—C. A. McNeill, Columbus, Kan.

May 11-12-13—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Jersey Cattle

Apr. 26—Robt. W. Barr, Independence, Mo., B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr.

May 3—Oklahoma Breeders' Sale, Muskogee, Okla., B. C. Settles, 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., Sales Mgr.

Angus Cattle

Apr. 21—Carroll County Angus Breeders' Sale, Carrollton, Mo.

May 4—Kansas Angus Breeders' Ass'n., Topeka, Kan. Johnson Workman, Secretary & Sales Manager, Russell, Kan.

May 4—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Topeka, Kansas.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.

Apr. 28—Summer County Assn., W. A. Boys, Co. Agt., Mgr., Wellington, Kan.

Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.; Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

May 5—A. E. Campbell, Geary, Okla.

May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

May 15—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. Sale at Wichita.

May 26—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., C. W. McCampbell, Sale Mgr.

May 29—W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa.

June 1—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.

June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.

Hereford Cattle

Apr. 21—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan., H. A. Rogers, Manager.

Apr. 22—Focke & Nelson, Atwood, Kan.

Apr. 24—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Apr. 26—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders, C. G. Steele, Sec'y, Barnes, Kan. Sale at Blue Rapids, Kan.

May 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Apr. 24—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Apr. 29—Slisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan. at Fair Grounds.

Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

July 27—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports

Dr. Harkey's Shorthorn Sale

Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kansas, an average of \$227.37 on the 21 Shorthorns in his recent sale. The females averaged \$238.88 and the bulls \$158.33. The top was paid by H. T. Rule of Ottawa for 6-year-old cow, Eloise, with calf at foot.

Outlier's Percheron Dispersion

18 mares, averaged.....

12 stallions, averaged.....

30 head, averaged.....

The A. D. Outlier Percheron dispersion, Homestead, Okla., April 6 drew a large crowd. The 2000 or more in attendance filled the ringside seats, overflowed into standing room within sight of the sale and surged up onto the roof of a barn.

With this sale, Mr. Outlier closes years' work of importing and breeding the best Percherons. A little more flesh grooming would have made considerable difference in the average sale price.

How the offering sold unusually well despite handicap. Enos, a son of Casino topped sale at \$1600, going to a group of Big county farmers who hastily organized a corporation at the ringside.

Enos has grand championship at the state fairs shows within recent years that have held in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

His get have proven good winners at state fairs and shows. Helen Blazes, winner at recent shows sired by Enos went to E. G. Whitman, Carnegie at and Rosaline, another prize winner by Enos went to A. R. Huffman, Canton for.

This was the top for the mares. Below is list of representative sales:

STALLIONS.

Billzard, 3 yrs.—U. Kilgore, Minco, Okla.

Cadet, 4 yrs.—R. L. Miller, Guthrie, Okla.

Hamlet, 3 yrs.—E. M. Roser, Foss, Okla.

MARES.

Magdalene, 10 yrs.—E. G. Whitman, Carnegie, Okla.

Queen, 14 yrs.—Jno. A. Simpson, Weatherford, Okla.

Crescent, 4 yrs.—Geo. Cinnamon, Garber, Okla.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA BREEDING SOWS AND GILTS

also fall pigs. We won 49 premiums at the state and county fairs on our 1919 show herd. Show our breeding hogs and breed our show hogs. Satisfaction or money back.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Deming Ranch Poland

A choice lot of September male pigs for sale at reasonable prices; also a few choice coming fall pigs and a nice lot of March and April gilts bred for May farrow.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.
H. O. Sheldon, Supt. of Swine Dept.

BIG TYPE POLAND

We have nothing for sale at present, but some good fall pigs, but will have a few of spring pigs for sale soon.

FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

75 Extra Good, Big, Stretchy Poland

Fall pigs, some real herd boar prospects; very good of breeding; pairs or trios no kin; immune; to sell. Guaranteed to please you or your money back.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINA

Full values offered in a choice lot of fall gilts either sex. They weighed up to 200 pounds March 15th. Write us for description and prices.

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

REAL POLANDS AT FARMER'S PRICES

Choice gilts of Big Bob Wonder and Big Bob Wonder bred to Billcrest Orange Model by the Orange Model. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Big Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. Real ones at prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carnegie.

Prices. Write us. J. B. SHERIDAN, Carnegie.

FALL PIGS FOR SALE

Have a few fall boars to sell. They are sired by son of Big Bob Wonder and out of Big Timmy. They are real good stretchy fellows and will have large lugs at maturity.

JAMES ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

BEAVERS BIG BONED BOARS

Good stretchy Poland China fall boars, full bred to the first and reserve champion sow at the state fair. Sired by Kansas Giant; others sired by Big Bob Standard by Bob Wonder.

Edmund R. Beavers, Route 2, Junction City, Kan.

Ross & Vincent's Poland China

Gilts and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few sows. Herd sires are Sterling Buster and Timm, two of the breed's best boars in the state fair. Sired by Kansas Giant; others sired by Big Bob Standard by Bob Wonder.

In breeding and are priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Weanling pigs out of big 2-year-old sows and Big Orphan Wonder. Write your wants.

F. M. SIMON, R. 2, COLWICH, KAN.

17, 1920.

7 yrs.—J. C. Howe, Homestead,	410
ella, 10 yrs.—H. Kuntz, Fair-	400
Okla. 3 yrs.—J. G. Outhier,	365
Okla. 2 yrs.—Geo. Cinnamon, Garber,	360
1 yr.—H. B. Binkley, Home-	375
Okla. 1 yr.—J. W. Wilson,	245
Okla. 1 yr.—Everett Ewell, Fairview,	275

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.
Shorthorns averaged \$346 at the annual sale of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' association held in Kansas City, March 31 and April 1. The sale was even throughout, both sexes being in demand. The bulls averaged \$326 and the females about \$437. One of the features of this sale was the great number of cattle purchased by farmers. Several heifers were chased for various calf clubs. The top of the entire sale was Sanquhar Sultan, by Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, Kan., by E. Stevenson, Wheeling, Mo., for \$3,550. The top female was Lovely Maid 2d, consigned from the same herd and sold to Fern Farm, Fernwood, N. C., for \$1,850. T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla., paid the next price of \$1,600 for the coming two-year-old heifer, Rosie 2d. A representative of the sales follows:

BULLS	
Woodward Count, three years, O. J. Rhodes, Lees Summit, Mo.....	\$ 375
Land Quality, three years, F. D. Jellison & Son, Clay Center, Kan.....	350
Fashion, two years, A. L. Others, Leavenworth, Kan.....	525
Knights, two years, Chas. Hendrickson, Lees Summit, Mo.....	385
Royalist, two years, H. L. Burges, Chelsea, Okla.....	1,050
Model, two years, Geo. Longworth, Butler, Mo.....	200
Stamp 3d, one year, Wm. Thornton & Son, Hillsboro, Ia.....	130
Dale, one year, G. M. Grimes, Kansas City, Mo.....	80
Flash, one year, Spencer & Son, Leavenworth, Kan.....	925
Villager, one year, R. T. Andrews, Diagonal, Ia.....	290
Steeby, Lathrop, Mo.....	425
Mariner, one year, Everett Orlick, Mo.....	225
Buttercup, one year, C. H. Thompson, Perry, Kan.....	205
Selection, one year, W. F. Sipes, Leavenworth, Mo.....	125
Edward, one year, C. C. Hobson, Republic, Kan.....	1,025
Victor, one year, Miller Brothers, Butler, Mo.....	785
Pride, one year, Geo. McIntosh, Braymer, Mo.....	400
Marshal, one year, Jno. A. Rankin, Jr., Tarkio, Mo.....	300
Supreme, one year, Jno. D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.....	290
Emblem, one year, Burgess & Rule, Ottawa, Kan.....	400
Model, one year, E. H. Burges, Baldwin, Kan.....	500
Cumberland, one year, Sam Hampton's, Altoona, Neb.....	180
Victor, one year, Sanders & Parker, Concordia, Mo.....	600
Concordia, one year, Joe Dallen, Doniphan, Mo.....	125
Pavonia, one year, Wolfe Bros., Blue Mound, Kan.....	130
Rose, one year, A. V. Morris, Turney, Mo.....	150
Marango, one year, S. R. Schmutz, Mayview, Mo.....	1,100
Prince, one year, J. L. Pigg & Son, Newton, Mo.....	190
Starlight, one year, B. R. Taylor, Clinton, Mo.....	110
King, one year, F. S. Tuggle, Ballatin, Mo.....	90
Jet, Kansas City, Mo.....	85
Reserve, 11 months, M. H. Sanders, Mayview, Mo.....	255
Baron, 10 months, J. M. Nilsson, Marysville, Kan.....	280
Duke, 10 months, Frank Kelly, Gardner, Kan.....	95

FEMALES	
11 years, F. B. Brooks, Holden,	140
Orange, 11 years, Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan., 600	
Pearl, seven years, H. L. Burges, Leavenworth, Kan., 725	
Alicia, six years, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan., 365	
Colburn & Allen, Freeman, Mo., 200	
Doon, eight years, W. A. Forsythe & Son, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 440	
Geneva, seven years, Dodie Merritt, Gallatin, Mo., 195	
Beauty 2d, six years, Hosmer & Phares, Maryville, Mo., 170	
Belie, three years, Sam Jarvis, Grand Lady, five years, N. G. Luginbill, Greensburg, Kan., 245	
Heber, five years, F. A. Heber, Ponca City, Okla., 660	
Pride, five years, Jno. A. Kepler, Altoona, Kan., 340	
Sharian, five years, F. C. Barber, St. Clair, Mo., 625	
Everett, three years, L. V. Wendt, Leavenworth, Mo., 205	
Azalia, three years, H. S. Anderson, Holton, Kan., 700	
Dream, two years, N. B. Hanson, Wilkita, Kan., 650	
Victoria 4th, two years, Jno. A. Kepler, 625	
Queen, two years, Walter Wetzel, Tulsa, Okla., 310	
Stock Farm, Galesburg, Ill., 700	
Lady, one year, F. T. Tuggle, Gallatin, Mo., 645	
Valentine, one year, W. E. Lewis, Sarcoxie, Mo., 200	
Willard, one year, Tuck Willard, Lewisburg, W. Va., 145	
Rose, one year, H. E. Fuller, Norborne, Mo., 125	
Butterfly 13th, one year, Jno. Black, Wellsburg, Kan., 400	
Queen, 10 months, Clark Co. Calf Club, Kahoka, Mo., 130	

Ross & Vincent's Poland Sale.
fall gilts averaged \$61
fall boars averaged \$55
head averaged \$60
A Sterling Buster sow topped the sale at \$10, going to Lewis Brothers, Childers, Tex. This same sire topped the boars at \$135, going to Wasson & Brown, Douglass, Kan. This sale at Sterling, Kan., April 8, comprised an offering of fall gilts and boars.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 32.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS—Bull calf, born Nov. 10, 1919, 15-16 white, straight individual. Sire, Johanna McKinley Ormsby Burke. 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis. Dam, a splendid daughter Woodcrest Sir Clyde and out of a 33.35-lb. cow. First check for \$150 takes him.
CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

We have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING PONTIAC JOHANNA, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

SPRING BARGAINS

Young A. R. O. cows, some fresh milking 50 to 85 lbs. One from 44-lb. bull Johanna McKinley Segis (dam Johanna De Kol Van Beers). Herd t. b. free for 4 years. Cows good condition, mostly white, very typy. Write Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

an experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korn-dyke Akkrum Ormsby 31.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 30.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zell & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

WALTER SMITH, Pres.
Topeka, Kan.

HARRY MOLLHAGEN,
Vice-Pres.

Bushton, Kan.

MARK ABILDGAARD
Sec'y-Treas.

Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr.
Herington, Kan.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specialize in long time test—persistence means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes from 32-lb. daughter of Sir 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 Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 36.40 lbs. butter in 7 days, 195.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application.
S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale, \$200.
FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE,
Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is the youngest cow in the world to have five records to average over 34 lbs. Young bulls, show individuality, by this sire and from A. R. O. dams for sale. **COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, 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 648-22.03 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. Lila 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 Korn-dyke Daisy Saddle Vale.
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices: from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.
Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

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. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 5-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiac breeding.

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 Aaglie Korn-dyke 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.

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Purebred Holstein Cows Return \$1.54 for One Dollar of Feed

Even though you may regard your farm as a diversion or your hobby, you would doubtless prefer to see it self-supporting, and perhaps take still greater pride in it for that very reason. Here are two or three facts! Holsteins are the largest, most vigorous, most even-tempered, the easiest-cared-for breed, and the greatest yielders of milk in the world. Their milk is the most evenly balanced in fat, sugar and proteins, and for that reason easily digested. It is everywhere recognized by the medical profession as absolutely the best for infant and invalid feeding as well as for general use. A herd of Holsteins will give you on the average \$1.54 for every dollar's worth of food they eat. Send for our free literature and look it over. Perhaps you will be interested in buying Holsteins.

The Holstein-Friesian Association
292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

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.

80 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Coming two year old by good registered bulls of A. R. O. backing and out of good heavy producing dams, most of them bred to calve in October. These heifers are $\frac{3}{4}$ and 15-16 pure blood. They are in good thrifty condition carrying good flesh and are ready to go out on grass and make good money for the buyer, dehorned and selling at price to move quickly because pasturage is limited. Communicate at once.

GEORGE M. NEWLIN, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

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 257.9 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 38, Elgin, Ill.

Registered Holstein Bull

A choice yearling bull, grandson of King Segis Pontiac and from a fine milking De Kol bred cow. Large, smooth and nicely colored. Priced to sell quickly.
J. A. REED, ROUTE 2, LYONS, KANSAS

20 Young Cows and Heifers

High grades, milk as high as 65 pounds per day. Government tested. If you want good ones, come and see this herd. Closing out all grades in our herd.
J. W. HAMM, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

For Sale

Two registered Holstein bulls, cheap. Sold for no fault. **SAND SPRINGS HOME, DRAWER 6, SAND SPRINGS, OKLAHOMA.**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
31-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Well bred; well marked; one yearling.
Daniel Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars.
Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves, \$25 crated. **Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.**

A Few Holstein Bull Calves

for sale. Good individuals, nice color and the best of breeding. **Russell & White, R. 6, Independence, Kan.**

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write
Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

GRADE HEIFERS

Nicely marked; from extra good dams at \$24 each on cars at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. "Holsteins of course."
Sun Crest Farm, E. A. Paddeck, Elkhorn, Wisconsin

Twenty-Five

fresh and springing high grade Holstein cows for sale; also three registered cows.
G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Reilly Galloways

Won both grand championships at Denver 1920; first aged herd at the International 1919. For sale, 10 bulls coming two; two 2-year-old herd bull prospects; 60 select females all ages.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, COWS

or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

STAR BREEDING FARM 100 Herefords At Auction

From one of the oldest and best herds in Kansas. The fruits of 25 years of breeding experience go in



Sam Drybread's Sale Independence, Kansas, Wed., May 12

50 head of good growthy yearling heifers. Some of them show yard material. A fine place to get heifers for a calf club. Heifers by Roehampton 1st and Judge Fairfax. 15 young bulls. Herd bull prospects and good rugged farmers' bulls. 35 cows and heifers from 2 to 6 years old, about half of them with calves at foot. Balance well along in calf. Calves at foot and cows bred to the great herd bull, Roehampton 1st 433359. Some of the attractions: 1 extra good 5-year-old daughter of Perfection Fairfax Hampton Lass; a 2-year-old show heifer by Roehampton 19th springing to service of Roehampton 1st; a yearling show heifer by Col. Rupert. For catalog address

SAM DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS

Sale at Independence, Kansas.
Auctioneers—Snyder, Newcom Rule. Fieldman, S. T. Morse.

Dispersal Sale of Heavy Producing Jerseys

26 Head of Registered and 26 Head of High Grades Owned by
ROBERT W. BARR

Independence, Mo., Monday, April 26

One of the best producing herds in Jackson County with butter fat records running from 377 lbs. to 437 lbs. fat per year. Herd holds Loving Cup offered by E. E. Knoche, for best producing herd in Jackson Co. in 1917. Cows bred to FINANCE'S FERN LAD 159954, grandson of Golden Fern of Linden 86011, and Raleigh's Hopeful Finance 339692, Register of Merit daughter of Queen's Raleigh 88232.

Sale will be held at CEDARCREST FARM, 4 miles east of Independence on Lexington Road. Take street cars at Kansas City at 10th and McGee, and conveyances will meet you at northeast corner of Court House Square, Independence. For catalogues write,

B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Col. Frank Zaun, Auctioneer.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

Polled Harmon, who stood first in his class at the Nebraska state fair when showing against horned Herefords, heads our herd. If you are interested in a high class herd bull or a farm or ranch bull investigate our offering. We price our offer reasonable and guarantee all animals. We solicit correspondence and invite inspection and you may rest assured that here you will find modern Herefords with "everything but the horns." Reached at Aurora on Santa Fe or Clyde on Rock Island. Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kansas.

Polled Hereford Bulls For Sale

Registered Polled Hereford bulls from 12 to 36 months, including one 3-year-old bull. These bulls carry blood of Polled Plato and Beau Darling. Also two coming 2-year-old Hornor bulls. These bulls are in good condition and priced reasonably. MARK G. BROWN, Wilmore, Comanche Co., Kansas.

Quit Farming D. S. Polled Hereford bull, Polled Echo 14th, for sale cheap; dark red; well marked; good disposition; 3 years old.
J. P. CORNER, LEWIS, KANSAS

POLLED HEREFORDS At a bargain for \$800. (drop calves this spring) all past 2 years old; dark red, heavy built, nicely marked.
J. H. GOERTZEN, R. 3, HILLSBORO, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED
RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

COBURN FARM RED POLLS

Red Poll Cattle—7 Bulls, 10 to 15 months old, also weaned bull calves and a few heifers, calves up to 2 years old. 90 head in herd.
Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Groenmiller.
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Holloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

For Sale Registered Red Polled yearling bulls and heifers. I. H. POULTON, TURON, KANSAS.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SHROPSHIRE EWES AND LAMBS For sale—50 purebred Shropshire ewes with lambs by their side for sale.
W. W. Hamilton, Nickerson, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

out of dams of extra good breeding and individuality and sired by two of Kansas' best boars—Sterling Timm and Sterling Buster. The offering was a representative offering for which a good high average was justified. bidders present took the offering at no better than fair prices. Farmers and breeders of Polands will do well to consider the Ross & Vincent herd when in the market for good hogs.

Independence Shorthorn Sale.

46 females averaged\$272.00
34 bulls averaged191.45

The Southeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders' sale held at Independence, Kan., April 2, was a decided success. A few of the cattle were decidedly thin the most of them were in good useful breeding condition and were as a whole a good useful lot of cattle that should go ahead and do well in the hands of their new owners. In the bull section, lot one in the catalog, a thick sappy roan sired by Kansas Archer and out of Silver Lass 4, bred and consigned by H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, was the top, selling to R. E. Swartz, Fredonia, at \$725. Sharon Magnet, lot 82, bred and consigned by Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., was next highest price, selling to J. H. Madison, Independence, at \$535. Among the females Mr. Hill again consigned the highest priced one, lot 14, Sycamore Emma by Master of the Dales, selling to J. W. Black, Wellsville, Kan., at \$800. Lot 7, Sycamore Spira, another Master of the Dales heifer was second highest priced female, selling to Jno. A. Kepler, Altoona, Kan., at \$660. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., made an extra good buy in No. 6, a fine red cow by Victor Hampton, with calf at foot. The sale was snappy thruout and prices paid were in accord to merits of the animals offered.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan., one of the well known Kansas breeders of Holstein-Friesians has recently sold to Weed Bros., Athol, Kan., Smith county, a herd bull, also to L. C. Griffing of Topeka. Mr. Cowles is a regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and will be pleased to hear from those who contemplate buying bulls or females.—Advertisement.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., Phillips county is an old established breeder of Red Polls that everybody knows who is interested in Red Polls. He is a regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and is offering a few bulls ready for service. Write him your wants. He is a good man to deal with and his herd one of the best in the country.—Advertisement.

Kansas Shorthorns to Uruguay.

Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, Kan., report the sale of the yearling bull, Scottish Pride, for export to Uruguay. The buyers from Uruguay who are visiting the principal herds thruout the country, expressed themselves highly pleased with the Tomson herds and stated that they would be back in the fall for an additional purchase of good breeding cattle.—Advertisement.

Johnson & Matthews Ayrshires.

Ayrshire bulls are advertised in this issue by Johnson & Matthews, proprietors of Louellaland Ayrshire farm located at Alta Vista, Kan. This firm bought the best Ayrshire blood obtainable when laying the foundation for their herd, most of it close up to imported stock. The young bulls advertised are sired by their great herd bull, Johnson's Glory Lad, and out of high producing cows. Write for complete information as to blood lines, prices, etc. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Hall Brothers Sell Herd Bulls.

Hall Brothers, Denver, report the sale of the great show bull, Western Sir Kooptan, bred in their herd. This bull, a very persistent winner of first and champion ever since he was first shown as a calf, has been sold to W. Curtis & Sons, Sedalia. Bred in the Hall herd, he carries the great scale, smoothness and heavy production backing for which the herd is noted. While in all probability, he will never again be shown, he will have the opportunity in his new home to sire calves out of cows of great merit. This should add to his claim as a sire as well as bring great credit to the men who produced him.—Advertisement.

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.

That confusion may be overcome, Tomson Brothers have changed their postoffice address from Carbondale, Kan., to Wakarusa and Dover, Kan. Wakarusa is their shipping point and the Tomson Brothers wish to establish the same town as their postoffice as well. Much confusion has been caused in the past thru the fact that the Tomson herds are located at Dover and Wakarusa, postoffice was Carbondale and the shipping point Wakarusa. In the future Wakarusa will be featured as both shipping point and postoffice. Remember this when writing Tomson Brothers about their Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

They Are Real Seed Hogs.

The readers will notice in the sale advertising of Fred G. Laptad, that he holds a public sale of seed hogs at his farm near Lawrence, Kan., April 23. He sells both Poland Chinas and Durocs. And, the expression "seed hogs" can be well understood from the following facts concerning the herd than any other, and which has had more to do with determining the productivity of the herd than any other. This is the famous Poland China sow, Giantess, now past eleven years old, that has produced 19 litters of pigs. Her eighteenth litter, numbering ten pigs, was farrowed last September and five of them will be in the sale. In all she has farrowed 184 pigs and her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, in number hard to estimate, have been scattered thruout the territory occupied by Mr. Laptad's customers. Do not fail to send, at once, for a catalog of this sale, addressing Mr. Laptad as per the advertisement and mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Holstein Sale at Ottawa

The Ottawa, Kan. Holstein-Friesian sale in the Forest Park sale pavilion at that place April 26 is an important Kansas sale of Holsteins featuring the dispersion of the entire herd of George D. Dunbar, Liberty, Mo., and the semi-dispersal of Clyde Shade's herd at Ottawa. Other consignors are A. Seaborn, Manhattan, Kan., and A. N. Jones of the same place. There will be 80 head

in the sale consisting of 35 cows that are fresh and springers, 30 heifer calves by a 30 pound bull and many of the A. R. O. cows. These should be real attractions for calf clubs and in fact anyone wanting to buy the kind that roll money fast. There are eight bulls of iceable ages and some of them of a high quality in breeding and individuality. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. Ottawa has splendid railroad facilities, and your railroad agent to route you. The catalog is ready to mail and can be had by addressing W. J. Mott, sales manager, 1000 Washington, Kan. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Blue Rapids Hereford Sale Postponed

The annual spring sale of the Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' association postponed from April 6 and 7 to Monday, April 23. The entire 145 head will be in one day and it is sure going to be a sale that has been advertised, a bargain sale. There are 60 yearlings and 2-year-old bulls and 75 females in this big sale. Included in the sale is the entire herd of J. Howell who is closing out. The offer is one of real money making. Herefords that have not been fitted but will be as they came from the farms where they were raised. They will go in your past this summer and make you all kinds of money. The sale will be held in the barns at Blue Rapids as has already been advertised. If you have not already asked for the catalog you can do so at once and receive it in plenty of time. If you already have it, be sure and bring it to the sale with you. If you are interested in Herefords, Ask C. G. Stebbins, Barnes, Kan., who is the sale manager, the catalog right now.—Advertisement.

Carl Behrent's Sale April 24

Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, because of the blockaded railroad postponed his April 3 Hereford and Poland China sale at Norton, Kan., to April 24. The sale will be held just as advertised except that some of the gilts will have been by that time but other gilts will be included in the sale bred to farrow a little later on. The sale will be held, rain or shine, at Norton on Saturday, April 24. If you did not write for the catalog, do so at once and you will get it by return mail. If you already have received it, bring it to the sale with you. If you are interested in this sale, those who did get to Norton on April 3 pronounced the offering of great merit. The bulls are of splendid quality and all are old enough for serious ranging in ages from 1 to 2 years. The yearling heifers are a splendid lot and the surest things in the world to make money. Ask for the catalog right now. Herefords are intensely Anxiety breeders and the Polands of the best of the large type breeding. The catalog will reach you in plenty of time if you write today.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Big Hereford Sale

This is the last call for the big Rawlston Hereford Breeders' association sale in the association sale pavilion at Aurora, Kan., next Wednesday, April 25. There will be 152 head sold and 130 of them will be females, 50 of them with calves at foot. It is the first of the annual sales planned for this association and every breeder anxious to sell something in this first sale that will reflect credit on his herd and on the association. It will be an offering of honest cattle consigned by Rawlston county breeders and while the catalog does not show special fitting they will be good breeding condition ready to go on grass and make plenty of money for the purchasers. High prices are not expected and it will be a good place to buy foundation herds or Herefords that will go to your herd and make money for you. H. Rogers, Atwood, is the sale manager. If you have not already written for the catalog go anyway and get one as soon as you get there. You will be glad you attended this big sale.—Advertisement.

Barrett & Land's Shorthorn Sale

Barrett & Land's annual spring sale of Shorthorns is next Thursday at their place one mile east of Overbrook, Kan., in Norton county on the old Santa Fe trail. The offering is a draft of 50 head from their herd of 200 head and is an excellent offering the way thru. The sale will start at 10 o'clock in the afternoon and the Missouri Pacific train leaves Topeka in the morning about 8 o'clock and arrives at Overbrook before noon. Overbrook is about 25 miles east of Carbondale on the Santa Fe and if you can come there more conveniently you can phone them and they will send a car for you. There will be 25 cows in the sale, about half of them with calves at foot and the rest bred soon after sale. There are five heifers in the sale, bred and 20 heifers sold open that range in ages from 10 to 16 months. This firm produces real Shorthorns and these sales always contain the best of breeding animals. Everything is of good Scotch breeding with general Scotch tops and is a sure enough place to secure real Shorthorns for a foundation herd or to add to your herd that is already established. Catalogs will be furnished at the sale but you still have time to secure one by return mail if you write today.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association's annual spring sale at Carbondale, Wednesday, April 25 is the big Shorthorn event now being advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In this big sale 23 prominent breeders are members of this big association are consigning and every animal will be worthy a place in any herd where good, home working Shorthorns are appreciated. E. J. Cory, Talmo, Kan., who has the management of the sale in hand, has been working on this sale all winter and has inspected every herd that is consigning and his selections are of real merit. There will be 80 lots, 65 females and 15 bulls. Everything is of good Scotch breeding, mostly of Scotch tops with some pure Scotch. There will be 25 cows with calves at foot and the other 55 head are of real merit. There are 2 and 3-year-old heifers bred, and a dandy lot of real Shorthorns. The consignors are not putting in those that they are anxious to sell as is often the case but members of the association and breeders who are aiming to build up the business in Northwest Kansas they are consigning real cattle and the kind that will reflect credit on their individual herds and on the territory which this big association covers. The night before the sale the annual association banquet will be held, starting about 7 o'clock or as soon as the evening

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' Fair Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fair Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

FOR SALE Choice registered Jersey bull, grandson of "Hood Farm Torono," sire of 68 R. M. cows. Also five Duroc Jersey sows, with their litters. "Orion Cherry King" and "King Cols," breeding. High class. Rented my farm, must sell.
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES, sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50.
PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

LINNDALE FARM AYRSHIRES

Fifteen head of Registered Ayrshire females for sale. Five advanced registry cows. Two now on test. Part to freshen soon and part in milk. Two bred heifers and three heifer calves. Can also furnish a non-related bull. Write for prices and particulars.
JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

Ayrshire Bulls Choice individuals, best of breeding and records. Write for price and other information.
Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, Kansas.

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Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

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Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.
Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

are all in. Prominent speakers have been secured and a big time is in store for everybody. All those interested in Short-horns are invited whether you are a member or not. Come and bring your friends. The morning of the sale at 9:30 the annual meeting will be held and important business will be transacted and it is desired that all members be on hand to help with matters pertaining to the fuller development of the association. The catalog is sent by mail and you should write to E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., at once for it as the catalog will be sent on request only. Write today and get it right away so you can study it. It contains all the information about the sale and is free for the asking.—Advertisement.

A Consignment Sale of Merit
Kansas Holstein-Friesians in a big consignment sale at Topeka, Kan., and managed by Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., one of the best known breeders in the state is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Eight well known Kansas breeders are consigning from their herds drafts that are a credit to any breeder. A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka; Smith & Hughes, Topeka; Louis Gienig, Solomon; E. R. Violet, Fall River; S. White & Son, Topeka; Saint Marys College Farm; Charles A. Brock, Nortonville and Ben Schneider are the well known breeders. It is a real breeders' sale and while none of them are closing out they are selling down largely because of the scarcity of help. Ben Schneider who has compiled the catalog for the printers says it will be a real surprise for those who attend because of the high quality of the entire offering. Every breeder is back of his own offering and a real guarantee goes with each animal as to health. It is a big opportunity for those wanting to buy Holsteins from well known herds that have established reputations right here in Kansas. The catalogs are now ready to mail and will be sent only upon request. Write to Ben Schneider, sale manager, Nortonville, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Boars Behind the Offering.
Every farmer who has ever attended one of the hog sales held by Fred G. Laptad, R. Lawrence, Kan., knows that the hogs offered are the farmers' kind. Mr. Laptad is a farmer himself and handles his hogs as the average farmer does or should handle them. Through the various periods of "famine" and "plenty" Mr. Laptad has endeavored to use the popular families but has never overlooked the hog that came along with the pedigree. The two boars which are featured in the offering he will sell April 28 are the kind that the farmer wants who must produce pork at a profit. The boar that is strongly represented in the Poland half of his offering is Slimm 110416. He is by Big Orange, a son of Mammoth Orange and out of Big Lady Wonder. His dam is Miss Jumbo Ex. 8th by Long Jumbo 2nd and out of Miss Jumbo Ex. 7th. This combines the Orange, Wonder, Jumbo and Expansion blood in a hog that is truly all hog. He is a long high fellow but carries great depth of side, fullness of ham, width and quality and smoothness thruout. The same could be said for the Duroc boar, Orion Pathfinder, featured in the Duroc offering. He is by greatest Orion, a son of King Orion Jr. and out of Belle's Crimson Wonder. His dam is Big Lizzie 2nd by Pathfinder and out of Big Lizzie. Such boars as Mr. Laptad is using are the most popular blood of the breeds combined with the greatest usefulness expressed in their individuality.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER
Chance to Get 80 Grade Holsteins.
Geo. M. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kan., will sell his grade Holsteins because of scarcity of pasture. These Holsteins are nearly purebred, 15-16 and are coming two-year-olds, bred to calve in October, just the right time for good milk supply for winter. They are thrifty and in good flesh, dehorned and are in fine shape to go out on grass and make good money. The demand for Holsteins, either registered or grade, is strong and these heifers should sell quickly so if you want to buy there you should get in communication at once with Geo. M. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Ross & Vincent Will Sell Fall Gilts and Boars.
Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., have for sale some fall gilts and boars, September and October farrow. These are of unusually good individuality and breeding. They are all of good registered dams and by two of Kansas' most noted sires—Sterling Buster and Sterling Timm. They also have some good bred sows for sale. Ross & Vincent are good hog raisers. When one visits the farm at the Vincent home at Sterling one sees the herd is kept regardless of whether the visit is at the time of an auction sale or just a casual visit any time in the year. The hogs are always seen a well fed, well kept herd that looks clean and healthy. Anyone in the market for one or more good registered Poland Chinas should communicate at once with Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan. In writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Percheron Stallions For Sale.
A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kan., have for sale three unusually fine two-year-old stallions. One is a dark grey by Kansas boy that weighs 1700 pounds in thin flesh and can easily be made to weigh more. He is a real drafter; low down and wide out. Another stallion is a black by Fairfax that weighs over 2200 when matured. He is a large rugged colt; deep chested and short backed. The third, a black stallion, is also by Fairfax. This horse has excellent individuality like the other two but in addition has an unusual amount of style, action and speed. These stallions are guaranteed in every respect and priced for quick sale. Photographs and copies of pedigrees will be furnished upon request. In addition to these stallions Taylor & Son have an extra good September Shorthorn bull calf for sale. He is by a Searchlight bull and in good flesh. The Taylor farm is 1 1/4 miles from Briggs station on the Arkansas Valley Interurban between Newton, Hutchinson and Wichita. A writing address A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Imported Shorthorn Blood
It is seldom that such an opportunity is offered to secure imported Shorthorn blood. It will be offered at the sale of Park E. Alter and J. C. Robison to be held at Lehiita, Kansas May 15. Mr. Salter's offering will feature an outstanding lot of females, either imported or bred to the

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale

Drafts from 23 herds, all members of this big association. Every animal inspected by the sale manager.
80 lots—Excellent Scotch Tops with some pure Scotch—80 lots
Sale in pavilion opposite Barrons hotel.

Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, April 28

65 Females
the kind
you should
buy



15 bulls
12 to 18
months old
and real
herd
header
material

25 cows with calves at foot, 30 two and three year old heifers bred

Members of the Association who are consigning:
E. E. Booker & Son, Beloit
Elmer Gooder, Kensington
Frank Caldwell, Glasco
B. R. Thompson, Manhattan
B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill
M. L. Gould & Son, Jamestown
S. Pelletier, Concordia
H. Borger & Son, Cawker City
R. B. Donham, Talmo
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center
J. M. Nielson, Marysville
C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays
Arthur Johnson, Delphos
C. A. Sulanka, Concordia
Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville
Meall Bros., Glen Elder
Isaac Husher, Ames
John Stroh, Cawker City
A. C. Jewell, Talmo
E. A. Campbell, Wayne
A. A. Tennyson, Lamar
S. A. Hill, Smith Center
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo.

E. A. CORY, SALE MANAGER, TALMO, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; G. B. Vanlandingham, Concordia; Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.; Dan Perkins, Concordia. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.
Banquet evening before sale for visiting breeders and their friends. All are invited. Annual association meeting at 9:30 morning of the sale. Headquarters at Barrons hotel.

Quality Herefords

8 bulls ranging from 1 to 2 years old. Splendid individuals; choice breeding. These bulls will please you.
Mansfield & Jennings
Quality Hill Stock Farm, Princeton, Kansas

Behrent's Postponed Sale of ANXIETY HEREFORDS

will be held at
Norton, Kansas, April 24
10 bulls from one to two years old. Extra good and many of them herd headers. 16 yearling heifers like pure gold.
POLAND CHINAS
16 spring gilts bred and with litters. Five fall gilts, five fall boars. Write for catalog at once.
Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
Sale in Norton

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bredy character and proper conformation. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominoe by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.
When writing advertisers mention this paper.

POSTPONED SALE ANNOUNCEMENT

Because of the big snow storm over the country we were compelled to postpone our annual

Spring Bargain Sale

which was announced for April 6 and 7 to

Monday, April 26, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Association Sale Pavilion

Because of the lateness of the season we are going to sell you the entire 145 head in one day.
The opportunity to select your bull, 29 yearling and 31 2-year-old bulls. 75 females—cows with calves, yearling and 2-year-old heifers.

Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Ass'n

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., Sec'y-Sales Manager
Ask him for the catalog today if you have not already done so. Bring your catalog to the sale.

Herefords For Sale

We have for sale six 3-year-old bulls of Anxiety 4th breeding; ten 2-year-olds by Lewis Fairfax 522709 and out of Anxiety 4th bred dams; 13 yearlings by Lewis Fairfax and 9 coming yearling bull calves of the same breeding. Also pricing 18 coming yearling heifers by Lewis Fairfax.
J. C. Darr & Son, Farm 15 mi. southwest Emporia Plymouth, Kansas

\$200 IN CASH PRIZES

for four best names for four sons of Monarch. Awards morning of my big annual spring sale.
Comiskey, Kan., April 5, 1920
Write for my sale catalog that tells the story. 200 head in this big sale. Ask for my new mail order plan. Address,
J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KANSAS

Hereford Bulls

Seven registered yearlings for sale. Beau Mischief and Beau Blanchard breeding.
OTTO OLSEN, HORTON, KANSAS.

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS

Bulls—One Anxiety 4-year-old, 13 young, some ready for service. Sires, Anxiety and Fred Real breeding. Dams—Repeater, Britisher, Dale. Five heifers, same breeding.
S. F. Langenwelter, Halstead, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Sumner County Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale

Sale in the City Gymnasium
Wellington, Kansas, April 28, 1920

50—HEAD—50

14 bulls of breeding age. 36 head of good useful cows bringing calves and open and bred heifers.

A number of the offering are sired by or bred to Cumberland Diamond, Master Martial, Hamlet 604974, Orange Goods.

CONSIGNORS: H. O. Peck & Son, Wellington; Wm. Meuser, Anson; E. L. Stunkel, Peck; E. J. Buffington, Oxford; A. M. Reece, Oxford; Otto Wenrich, Oxford; I. E. Rusk, Wellington; W. K. Rusk, Wellington; Britton & Hangen, South Haven; G. D. Vaughn, Wellington; C. A. Lauterback, Peck; Roy Talkington, Corbin; Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin.

Write today for catalog, addressing,

W. A. Boys, Mgr., Wellington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, C. H. Burgess. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Pike Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

Bowling Green, Missouri, April 27

30 Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns, 7 Scotch Bulls, 2 Scotch Cows

The bulls are sons of Radium; Cumberland Marshall 4th; 3 Ramsun Cumberland; Fox Hall Marshall, grandson of Village Supreme and out of a Campbell Rosebud cow; one Scotch top bull by Imp. Belvedere.

2 Scotch cows—a Violet and a Butterfly. 20 Scotch-topped cows and heifers. Some of the cows will have calves at foot, remainder will be bred and safe with calf. A few open heifers.

This is an exceptionally well bred bunch of cattle. The Scotch bulls offer some good herd bull prospects and will probably sell under their real value in this sale mostly of Scotch-topped cattle. If you need an outstanding young bull or some good females attend this sale. Send for the catalog, mentioning this paper, to

Geo. W. Chapple, Bowling Green, Missouri

Auctioneer, Col. Ed (Dr.) Biggs and others.
H. R. Lense represents the Capper Farm Press.

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 can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

Park Salter's Shorthorns

A number of Scotch bulls for sale, real herd header prospects; reds, whites and roans; sired by grand champion Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem. Also some good useful bulls to move quickly at very reasonable prices. High class Scotch females for sale at all times.



Annual Spring Sale
May 15

PARK E. SALTER
615 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.
Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

9 extra good red, yearling Shorthorn bulls 15 cows, roans and reds, 2 to 6 years; calves at side. 40 Shropshire ewes; lambs at side. 50 one and two year Shropshire rams. S. & H. E. HAZEN, Denmark, Ia.

FOR SALE

10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 12 months old at reasonable prices.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS.

Always Popular



A well known north-western ranchman, addressing a livestock meeting in March, said, "We have heard a lot of so-called experts say that there is no such thing as a dual purpose cow but everyone knows that the Shorthorn cow that carries a liberal flesh covering and gives a liberal flow of milk is the most profitable and most popular cow on the farms and ranches of this country."

Looking through a western herd an observer noted several cows ranging from 1800 to 1900 lbs. in weight, big, fleshy, beefy cows, yet their milk records range from 8,000 to 12,000 lbs. per year each. Shorthorn steers continually top the leading beef markets. Ask for literature.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

C. W. TAYLOR

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Village Heir 492859 by Imp. Villager and Victor Dale 716848 by Maxwalton Rose-dale in service. Some choice young bulls for sale.

Abilene, Kansas, Dickinson County

Type's Goods for Sale

I am reserving 25 splendid heifers by this great bull and offer him for sale. He is four years old, deep red, weight 2,175; sold fully guaranteed. Also five young bulls, females, cows with calf at foot and bred back. Heifers bred and open. Scotch and Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

A GRANDSON OF AVONDALE

by Maxwalton Rosedale and a wonderful sire. His daughters old enough to breed and herd too small to keep two valuable herd bulls. You can't beat this chance. Five young bulls from 8 to 12 months old.
Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

great herd bull Imported Bapton Corporal. In addition to the strong line of females offered, there will be some outstanding herd bull prospects. These are youngsters of rare individuality as well as great richness of pedigree. Several breeders are trying to influence Mr. Salter to include the great bull Missie's Lass in the offering. If he decides to include this bull, he will be one of the chief attractions of the season's Shorthorn sales. The consignment of J. C. Robinson of Towanda, to this sale includes 15 head from his recent importation. These cattle are pronounced a very select lot and are either sired by Duthie bred bulls or in calf to bulls from the Duthie herd. H. C. Lookabaugh will hold his sale at Watonga, Okla., May 14 and there will be direct Pullman connections to the Wichita sale the following day. Get your catalog now by mentioning this paper and addressing Park E. Salter Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Production Sale

The headline refers to the cattle to be sold at Watonga, Okla., on May 14. Mr. Lookabaugh refers to this as "My Production Sale" because with very few exceptions the sires and dams of these cattle are now in Mr. Lookabaugh's breeding herd. They are from the same cows that produced his last May offering and the best calves from the 50 head of great breeding cows that have been added to his herd since that time. The offering, strong in the blood of White Hall Sultan, is exceptionally uniform in type. The great backs, even lines, smooth, deep covering of flesh, have been bred into every animal in the offering. Not many of these cattle have been fitted for show or have show records, but the offering is full of show prospects. Cattle that if carried on and fitted for the fall shows will be certain winners anywhere. It seems to me that their greatest value would be as foundation stock to put in the herd and keep them there until they wear out. Foundation stock of this character is not available in many places and should be carefully preserved when found. There are a few calves with show records, the most notable being Claret Commander by Maxwalton Commander, Junior Champion at Wichita, Oklahoma City and Ft. Worth. He will be sold with the reservation that he be left in Mr. Lookabaugh's herd to show next fall and will be delivered after the International. This offering is sired by Fair Acres Sultan, Snowbird's Sultan, Maxwalton Commander, 2nd Fair Acres Sultan, Fair Acres Sultan Jr., Imp. Caledonia, Avondale's Choice, Lord Avondale, Types Marquis, Roan Lord, Lavender Lord, Watonga Searchlight, Missies Last and others. The dams are of the very best Scotch families. Almost every animal in the sale is worthy of being classed as an attraction and judged from their real value as foundation breeding material. I do not believe their equal has ever been seen in a Shorthorn sale.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Duroc Boars and Glits

O. W. Long of Maitland, Mo., the well known breeder of Durocs, is offering for quick sale, 15 fall boars well grown and ready for use. Also 15 fall glits. They are priced at \$65 for choice, guaranteed absolutely right in every way—satisfaction or your money back. Mr. Long has sold breeding stock in several states and has had few complaints. Mr. Long owns one of the good herds of Missouri and has some choice breeding represented in his herd. The boars and glits offered in his advertisement in this issue are by such boars as Pathfinder's Ideal by Old Pathfinder, Pathfinder Wonder by Old Pathfinder and Orion King by Orion Cherry King. He now has 300 head of spring pigs and wants to sell the 15 head of fall boars and 15 head of fall glits quick to make room for the spring pigs. The first check or draft for \$65 will get choice and if you are not satisfied, you can get your money back. Please read ad in this issue and write at once mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Sam Drybread's Hereford Sale

On Wednesday, May 12, Sam Drybread of Elk City, Kan., will sell at Independence, Kan., 100 head of select Herefords consisting of 50 big growthy heifers from 10 to 16 months, 15 young bulls big husky growthy fellows by Roe Hampton Cal Rupert. The yearling heifers are by Roe Hampton, Judge Fairfax and Col. Rupert. 35 extra good breeding cows and heifers from 2 to 6 years old. About half of them will sell with calf at side. The balance well along in calf. Calves sired by and cows bred to Mr. Drybread's great herd sire, Roe Hampton 1st. One of the many attractions will be a fine 5-year-old daughter of Perfection Fairfax selling heavy in calf to Wall Columbus 33rd. Another is Hampton Lass by the Iowa Champion Roe Hampton 19th by Roe Hampton 1st. Another one is a 2-year-old heifer by Carl Miller's Echo Lass. This is a show heifer in calf to Roe Hampton. Another show prospect is a yearling heifer by Col. Rupert by Prince Rupert. This consignment is from one of the oldest as well as one of the best breeding herds in Kansas. The results of 25 years of breeding experience. These cattle are an extra good useful lot and will be sold in good breeding condition. There are many very fine individuals in the offering that will be attractions in any herd. The balance are all good and the kind that will make money. The right kind to replace the grade cattle you are now keeping. The kind that have been bred and steadily improved on this farm for 25 years. Remember the sale is at Independence, Kan. For catalog address Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY H. R. LEASE

Scotch Herd Bull Opportunity

On April 27, the Pike County Shorthorn breeders will hold their sale of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. They have a nice offering, consisting of seven head of Scotch bulls by such sires as Radium Cumberland Marshall 4th, Ramsun Cumberland, Foshall Marshall and a grandson of Village Supreme. This is a mighty promising young bull and anyone that is in need of a good bull will do well by attending this sale. There will be three Scotch cows and 20 Scotch-topped cows, some with calves at foot and balance away along in calf, also a few open heifers. Mr. Farmer and Breeder, I would suggest that you attend this sale for I am sure you will be pleased with the offering and can buy them well worth the money. Write today to Mr. George W. Chapple, Bowling Green, Mo., for catalogs.—Advertisement.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Toppe

bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. Rock Island trains.

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.)

New Buttergask Shorthorn

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped ready for service. Also bred cows.

MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KAN.

Mitchell County

ROAN REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL

9 months old, from a Scotch sire. Priced to sell. Chas. Hothan & Son, Scranton, Kan.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



POLLED SHORTHORNS

175 in herd. Young, halter broke bulls for sale.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,

Phone 2803 Plevna, Kansas

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULL

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 months. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.

C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL

For Sale—Polled Shorthorn bull, Modern Sultan X751547. Two registered bulls one year old. Price reasonable. C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN

3 reg. bull calves. John Berneking, Isabel, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 1 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Almeda Stock Farm

Offers a few good Blackbird and Pride of Aberdeen bulls and cows. 3 Herd Bulls.

ESTATE OF E. CLELAND & SONS
HIATTVILLE, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

9 months to 2 years old; 1 exceptionally heavy 3-year-old. These bulls sired by Blackbird Invincible a McHenry bred bull and Black Educator sired by Black Woodlawn a grand champion and a son of grand champions. Can ship on U.P., B.I., or Santa Fe.

W. H. Hollinger & Sons, Chapman, Kansas

Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. few two-year-olds.

SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Offers 14 registered Angus bulls from 10 to 20 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices.

H. L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN.

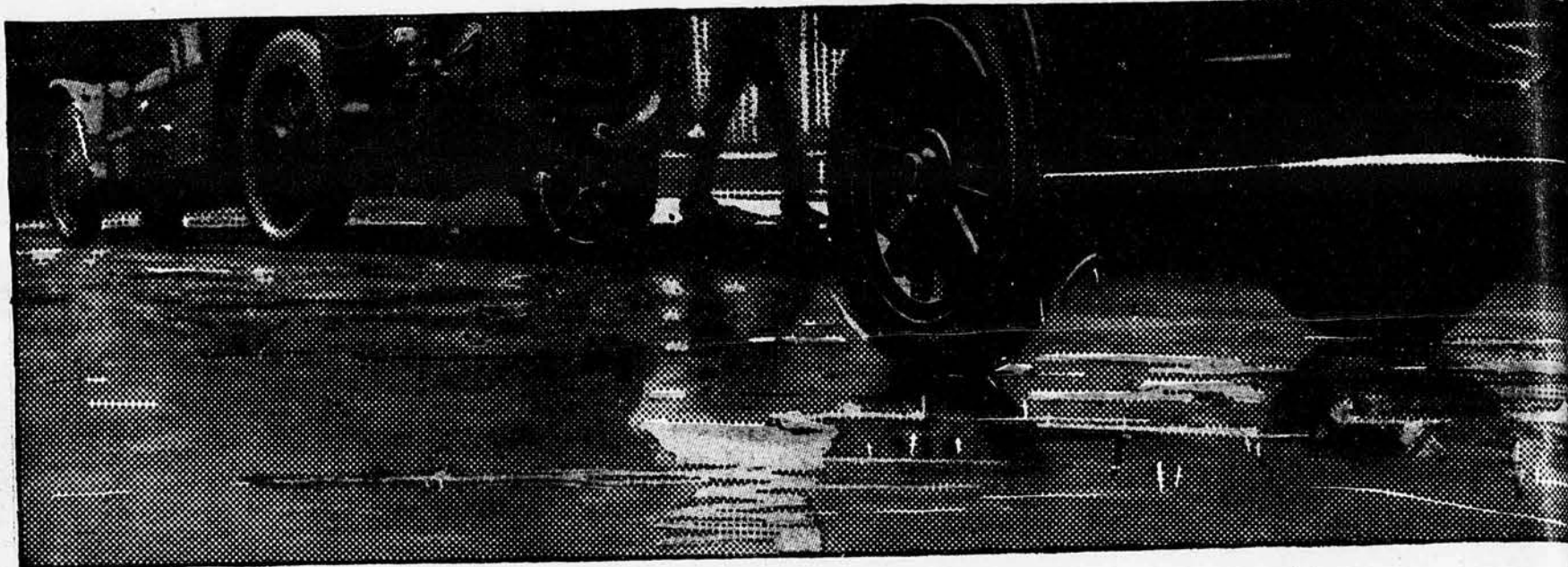
The New Doctor

Fortune-Teller (reading cards). You have money coming to you, but sickness whatever.

Client—That's singular! I'm the new doctor across the street.—Boston Transcript.

Orchards need good cultivation.

Better Tires *not* More Tires



EVERY motorist remembers how it was with his first car. If he heard the slightest unfamiliar noise—a piston slap or a buzzing gear or a creak in the body—it was a serious matter. His friends were always ready with some helpful advice.

But the only time his tires ever made a noise was when he had a blowout.

Then everybody laughed.

The owner generally put on a new tire, paid his losses cheerfully and tried again.

* * *

For years the irresponsible tire dealer traded on the good nature of American motorists.

His idea of business was to sell a man two tires to replace

Every time a tire is left standing in a puddle of water, the tiniest hole is likely to let enough water through to loosen the fabric, separating it from the tread and allowing sand and gravel to work in.

Go over your tires carefully every now and then and seal every cut or hole.

an old one and to console him with the thought that after all motoring is a "great game."

Even today *not one* motorist in five is getting what he is entitled to in tires.

* * *

More and more the motorists of this country are learning that the remedy for high tire costs lies in *better tires*—not more tires.

And that getting better tires means first of all going to the legitimate dealer—the man who sells the known article

and who does not attempt to substitute the unnamed or unknown for the sake of mere profits.

Since the beginning of the United States Rubber Company has been looking forward to the time when motor cars everywhere would come with *quality* in tires.

Building more tires every year, but never more than could build in conformity with the highest standard of quality.

* * *

The responsible tire dealer never refers to his business as a game. It is a *business proposition* with him—and he knows the only way to make good in business is to make sure of the confidence of the motoring public.

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