

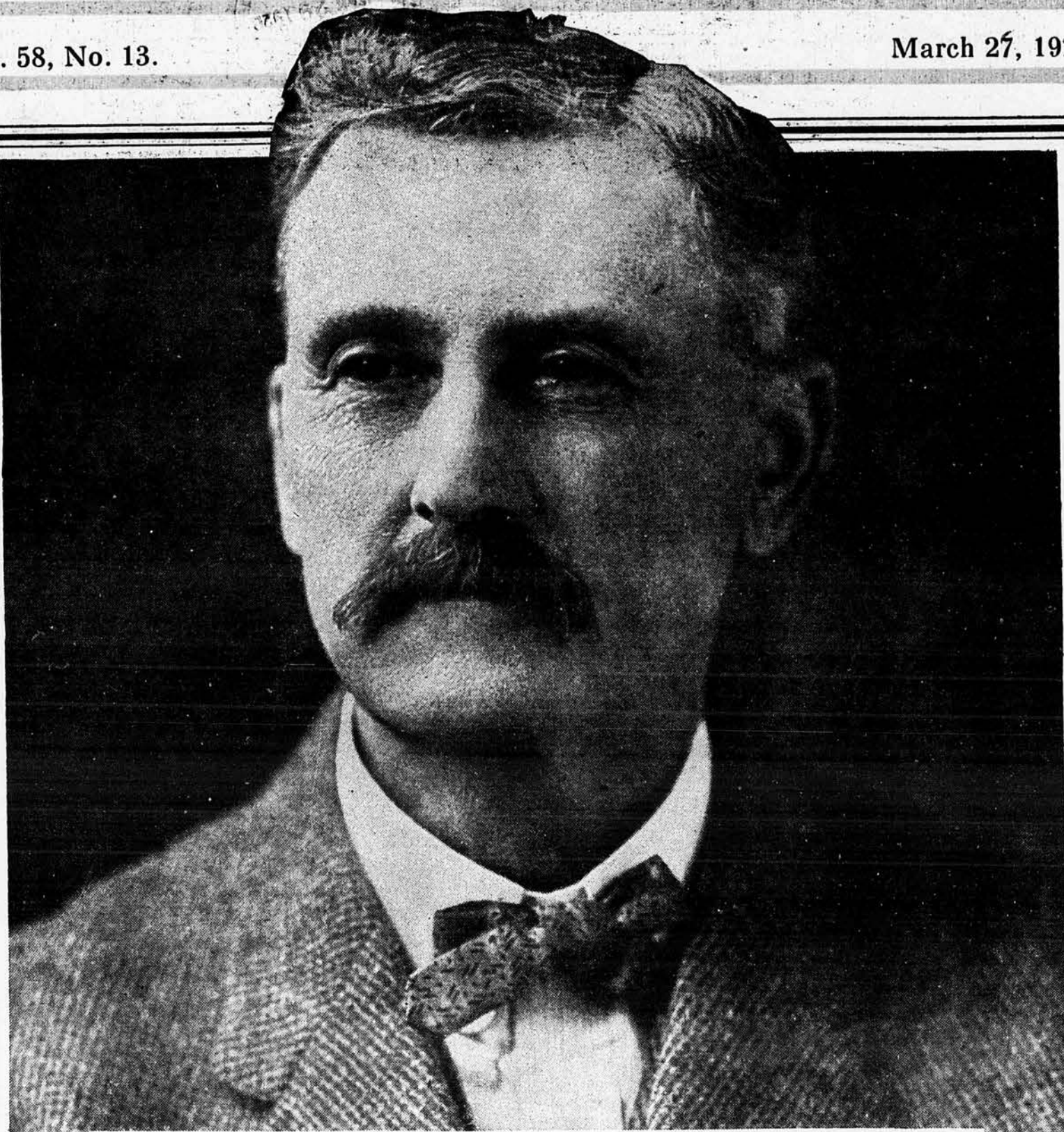
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H.M. LAING, Russell
*President Kansas State Board
of Agriculture*



Illustration shows barn and silo covered with Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing.

The picture below shows the effect secured with Everlastic Tylike or Multi-Shingles.



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And the Yields Increased

Applications of Manure and Acid Phosphate Have Aided Greatly in Producing Larger Profits From the Alfalfa Fields

By C. C. Cunningham

BETTER yields of alfalfa can be obtained by the use of manure or acid phosphate. This applies especially to Eastern Kansas where the rainfall is sufficient on the average to produce good yields. In tests conducted thruout this part of the state during the six-year period 1914 to 1919, manure and acid phosphate gave marked increases in yield in practically all tests whenever there was sufficient moisture to produce good crops of alfalfa. The tests consisted of a series of six to nine plots on which different kinds and combinations of fertilizers were applied. In conducting the tests, one 10-ton application of manure fresh from the stable was given when the test was started. No additional application was made even tho the experiment was continued for six years. Acid phosphate was applied annually. This material was put on the alfalfa as a top dressing early in the spring before the crop started. Two hundred and fifty pounds usually was applied, but this rate is evidently too heavy under practical conditions.

The Nemaha county test was conducted by E. E. Woodman, near Vermillion. It was started in 1914 and was continued four years. The soil is upland silt loam derived from shale and limestone. It is typical of a large part of the upland in Nemaha, Marshall and adjoining counties.

Insures Big Crops

Ten tons of manure an acre applied in the spring of 1914 increased the annual yield of hay from 1914 to 1917 inclusive 1,238 pounds, or 2.48 tons for the four years. Ten tons of manure applied in the spring of 1914 and 250 pounds of acid phosphate a year gave an increased yield for the four years of 3.6 tons. The application of the 250 pounds of acid phosphate a year without manure gave an increase in yield for the four years of 3.13 tons.

Barnyard manure increased the yield practically 2½ tons for the four-year period. Alfalfa hay averaged around \$10 a ton during that time. Since the 10-ton application of manure on alfalfa returned a value of \$25 in the form of hay, every ton of manure had a cash value of \$2.50. The manure would have been effective for several more years had the alfalfa not been plowed up.

During this test ½ ton of acid phosphate was applied an acre, which returned a value of \$31.30 as alfalfa hay. The 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate cost \$10. For every dollar invested in acid phosphate which was applied to alfalfa the dollar invested was returned plus \$2.13. This represents gross returns, since the cost of applying the fertilizer and the extra work in handling the increased yield of hay were not included.

Acid phosphate in combination with manure was more effective than either of these materials alone. The profit, however, was less, because of the greater cost of the combined treatment in this particular instance.

The fertilizer tests on alfalfa in Butler county were on the farm of J. J. Johnson, north of Eldorado. Two tests were conducted: one on upland locally known as red limestone, and the other on productive creek bottom land. The tests were started in the spring of 1914 when the alfalfa was seeded. No yields were secured the first season. The fertilized alfalfa made by far the heaviest growth, especially on the manured plot.

The average annual yield where no manure was applied was 3,970 pounds from 1915 to 1919 inclusive. Where 10 tons of manure was used the average annual yield was 5,495 pounds, an increase of 1,525 pounds an acre a year, or 3.81 tons for the five years. An application of 250 pounds of acid phosphate a year increased the av-

MANURE and acid phosphate are very helpful in increasing the alfalfa yields in Eastern Kansas. It is probable that the use of fertilizers rich in phosphorus on fields growing this legume will increase greatly in the future. Light applications are best, usually from 150 to 250 pounds an acre a year.

erage yield to 4,763 pounds, an increase of 793 pounds a year, or 1.98 tons for the five years. The use of 150 pounds of acid phosphate a year increased the yield for the period 1.45 tons.

The barnyard manure in this test was relatively more effective than on the Nemaha county project. During the time this test was under way, alfalfa averaged \$14 a ton. The value of the increase in production due to a 10-ton application of manure was \$53.34. In this case every ton of manure, therefore, returned a value of \$5.33 as hay.

Acid phosphate applied annually at the rate of 250 pounds resulted in an increased value of \$20.86 in the form of alfalfa hay, after the cost of the fertilizer had been deducted. Alfalfa that received an annual application of 150 pounds of acid phosphate an acre yielded less, but because of the decreased cost of the treatment practically the same profit was secured as for the 250-pound application. Evidently a light application of acid phosphate of about 150 pounds an acre should be given for best results on upland alfalfa in Butler and some of the adjoining counties in that part of Kansas.

Test in Butler County

The bottom land test in Butler county was similar to that on the upland. The soil is rich creek bottom land well adapted for alfalfa. An application of manure increased the yield from 6,411 pounds a year, where no manure was used, to 7,748 pounds, which was an average yearly increase of 1,337 pounds, or 3.33 tons for the five-year period 1915 to 1919. Ten tons of manure was applied in the spring of 1915. Where 250 pounds a year of acid phosphate was used the average yield was 8,512 pounds, a yearly increase of 2,101 pounds, or 5.25 tons for the five-year period.

The outstanding feature of the results was the effectiveness of acid phosphate. An annual increase of more than a ton to the acre was obtained. For every dollar invested in acid phos-

phate applied to alfalfa on rich bottom land \$4.79 was returned in the form of hay valued at \$14 a ton. During the last three years a 150-pound application of phosphate was included in the test. The light application did not produce as heavy yields as the 250-pound rate and was less profitable. Manure returned a value of \$4 a ton in this particular experiment.

The Chase county fertilizer test was conducted by S. H. Baker, 11 miles south of Cottonwood Falls. This test was on a heavy shale soil, containing plenty of lime. It was slope land between the Cottonwood River and the adjacent hill pasture. The test was started in 1916 on an established stand of alfalfa.

Where 10 tons of manure an acre was applied in the spring of 1916, the average yield was 2,213 pounds an acre from 1916 to 1919, an increase of 502 pounds a year over the yield on the untreated plot, which was 1,711 pounds. Where 250 pounds of acid phosphate was applied on land which had received the application of manure, the yearly yield was 3,006 pounds. Where the acid phosphate was applied on the unmanured land the average annual yield was 2,714 pounds.

Relatively low yields were obtained because of the dry seasons of 1917 and 1918 and the poor soil. Since the experiment was under way for only three years, no estimate of the value of manure is given because it has not had an opportunity to give its full benefit.

Good Returns from Fertilizers

Acid phosphate was effective in this test. It returned a value of \$2.28 for every dollar invested. The return for acid phosphate is low, because of the dry seasons of 1917 and 1918, in which only one cutting a season was obtained. Moisture rather than soil fertility determined the yield these years. In 1919, however, a season very nearly normal, the increase in yield due to acid phosphate was 2,120 pounds an acre. For that reason \$3.07 worth of acid phosphate returned \$21.20 in hay at \$20 a ton.

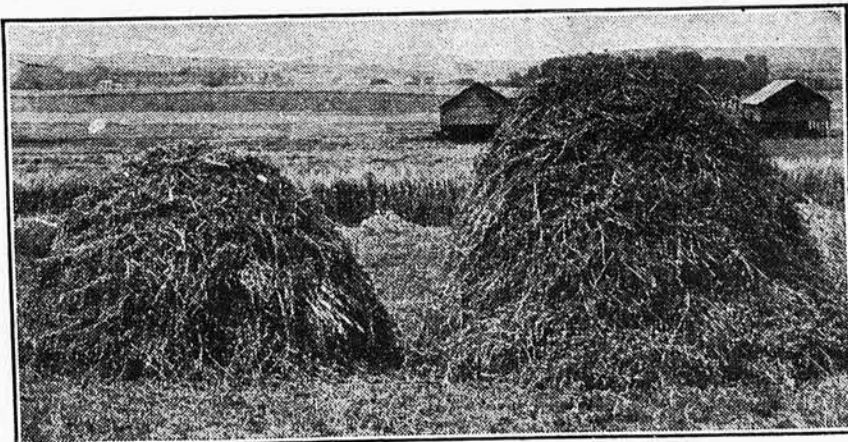
Manure and acid phosphate produced the greatest increase, but not the largest net returns because of the greater cost. Had smaller amounts been applied there is a possibility that a combination of acid phosphate and manure would be more effective.

These results show conclusively that alfalfa thruout East-central Kansas responds readily to applications of manure and fertilizers conveying phosphorus, and that their use is profitable. Barnyard manure is the best fertilizer for alfalfa. If the supply of manure is not sufficient, acid phosphate can be used to good advantage.

In practically all fertilizer tests on alfalfa conducted thruout Eastern Kansas the treated alfalfa did not become so "grassy" or weedy as that which was not treated. The treatment, evidently, resulted in a stronger and more vigorous growth of the alfalfa plants, thus enabling them to resist

disease and insect pests to a better advantage, and to compete with grass and weeds. The stands remain satisfactory for a much longer period.

The results with acid phosphate and manure are decidedly valuable in working out the more profitable agriculture which is being developed in Kansas. Judging from letters from farmers, a great many men will apply acid phosphate to alfalfa this year, at least on a small scale. It will no doubt be found in most cases that these applications pay as in the tests reported on this page. If the price of acid phosphate declines in the immediate future, the use of this material can no doubt be still further increased. In any case it will be possible to apply the manure produced on the home place. This is a source of soil fertility that well deserves more attention in every community.



The Two Shocks of Alfalfa Were Produced on Equal Plots; the Larger is From Land Which Received an Application of Acid Phosphate.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A MAN came to me, one day, evidently considerably roiled. He said: "I tell you these labor organizations are going too far. Their demands are unreasonable, outrageous. They ought to be sat down on."

Now, I know that this man has entertained the belief that prices must or at least ought to be governed by the law of supply and demand; that is, that those controlling the supply should be permitted to charge whatever the demand will permit, whatever the traffic will bear. That is exactly what the labor organizations, or some of them at any rate are trying to do with the commodity they have to sell, viz: labor. Perhaps they are unreasonable as this man insists, but they learned the lesson from the leaders of business who have controlled the prices of products generally.

The truth is that the business of the world has been established and operated according to a system of utter selfishness. I have not heard the expression quite so frequently recently as I used to but there are still a great many men who believe that sentiment has no place in business. That means of course that the weak and credulous are the legitimate prey of the strong, and then among the strong it becomes a struggle to get the advantage of one another, unless they come to the conclusion that it is wiser to combine for the exploitation of the weak, which they finally do.

So long as that rule prevails in business I fear a permanent world peace is impossible. Under that system peace so-called, is only a continuous conflict, not so bloody, but as ruthless in principle as the conflict of war.

It happens that comparatively few men are born with great business ability. Most of us in a business way are dubs, and if we are forced into a contest of wits with those endowed with great business ability we necessarily get the worst of it. In times of social and business upheaval the masses who as I have said, are dubs in a business way, are ground between the upper and the nether millstones, and conditions that are the hardest on them actually supply the richest harvest for the able few who know how to take advantage of the situation.

It must be said too that for the most part the dubs are not any less selfish than the shrewd leaders of business, but their power to gratify their selfishness is limited by their ability. Many of them complain, not at the selfish system but because they feel they have not got their share. If they had the opportunity and the ability to get rich by taking advantage of the necessities of their fellow men most of them would do it. Financial panics, poverty, extortion, profiteering, crime and war are all the legitimate results of human selfishness which is at the foundation of our present competitive system.

Is the Farmer Profiteering?

ONE OF OUR readers, J. B. Myers of Eskridge, writes me the following:

"Quite frequently we hear city people, mostly the business men and salesmen, remark that the farmer is the lucky fellow these days; that he is the one who is making the money. They present as an argument the high price of cream, eggs, grain and other products of the farm but do not stop to consider the cost to the farmer of producing these articles. Just recently we sold a calf to a well known Topeka firm for \$7.79. The hide weighed about 30 pounds and brought 29 cents a pound. How many pairs of shoes do you think a hide of this size would make? To put it at the lowest possible figure, I would say eight. Taking the average price of the shoes as \$10 a pair the cost to the ultimate consumer would be \$80. Now can you account for this large margin between \$7.79 and \$80 in any other way than profiteering?"

"Last fall we sold a bunch of 14 hogs on the Kansas City market. They brought us just about \$150 less than the cost of the feed required to raise and market them. Every person who is familiar with the facts, knows that the livestock growers of Kansas lost thousands of dollars on their cattle this year. What is the farmer going to do? How can he be expected

to produce to the utmost capacity in the face of such obstacles as these? I too, like Mr. Bibler of Garden City, have been reading and thinking this winter and think it is about time for prices to come down. Regarding a cartoon I saw in Capper's Weekly about the government's probe of the sugar profiteer, I would say that too many profiteers are tickled and too few are jailed."

I do not know whether the government is doing all that can be expected to curb profiteering, but I do know that so far as the farmers are concerned the situation, as Mr. Myers suggests, is serious. It is true that the stock growers of the West have lost money during the past year and as a result breeding stock is being sold to an extent that is alarming.

There is going to be a scarcity of meat next year and probably for several years to come. Another serious condition is the difficulty of getting efficient help on the farms and the increase in wages of farm labor. Not that an efficient farm hand gets too much wages, but with livestock being raised at a loss instead of profit the farmer feels that he cannot afford to hire help. The result is going to be that more and more farmers will reduce production to the point where they and the members of their families can do all the work. This would not be a bad state of affairs if all the tillable land could be tilled that way, but it cannot be. What is the remedy? My own opinion is that co-operation is the remedy and the only remedy.

Why They Leave the Farm

WHY are the young men and young women leaving the farms? The question is easily answered. They are leaving because they believe they can make more money; make it easier and have a better time in the cities than on the farms.

Perhaps, they will find out that they are mistaken, but that doesn't alter the fact that it is the hope of doing better that lures them away. There is only one thing that will keep the boys and girls on the farms and that is to persuade them that they can do at least as well there financially as they can in the city or town and have fully as good a time.

Unless that can be done you may talk till you are both gray and bald and write till the ink bottle runs dry or the typewriter wears out, trying to persuade these young men and young women to stay on the farm and still they won't stay. When you come to think it over, isn't it rather absurd for a man who left the farm himself to try to persuade young men to stay where he refused to stay himself? If he thinks the farm is such a delightful place why didn't he stay there? I left the farm because I thought I could do better in another line of business. Let me be honest about it. I have never regretted leaving the farm. I sometimes think that I am not much of an editor but I am pretty certain that I would have been a bum farmer.

Yet I can say truthfully that most of the farm work was not disagreeable to me. Some of it was. Every year I had to put in about three or four weeks hauling out manure and spreading it around with a fork. If any man tells me that he likes to spread manure with a fork I think he is either a liar or wrong in the head. Personally I considered the business of spreading barnyard fertilizer with a fork as the most uninteresting employment of my early life. But in these days there is the manure spreader. I think that ought to add a good deal to the joy of living on the farm.

Another occupation I despised was cutting corn. The corn fodder wore out the skin on my neck and wrists. Generally, too, there was more or less smut in the corn and it got into my ears and nose and down my neck. But now they cut and bind corn by machinery. That would lift another load.

When I was on the farm all grain was bound with straw bands. Binding wheat with over ripe straw, especially when the straw is dry is hard on the fingers and also on the temper, especially when the binder was trying to keep up a "station" after an old-fashioned reaper.

There were several other things I might men-

tion about farm life when I was young that were not calculated to bring joy, such as teaching a calf to drink out of a bucket; standing at the tail end of a threshing machine and handling the straw when it was half rag weed; plowing in a clearing where there were half-rotted stumps in which peeving yellow jackets made their humble homes; raking hay in the meadow stocked with bumble bees' nests; milking the cow with the crumple horn, a strong hind leg and unsanitary tail; and many other things too numerous to mention. But notwithstanding all these drawbacks I would have remained on the farm if I hadn't believed I could do better in some other business.

That is the trouble yet. Farming is the most uncertain gamble of all the avocations of life that are deemed legitimate. No farmer knows when he sows the seed that he will reap a harvest. Today he may have a lot of excellent fat hogs that sound like money and tomorrow the cholera may cut them down in their prime and he will find himself \$2,000 or \$3,000 poorer than he had supposed. He gets well stocked up with a flock of sheep and sees Easy street in the vicinity, and the next day the dogs get in and his flock is destroyed.

He vainly thinks he is sure of a wheat yield of 25 bushels an acre and just when he is about ready to gather the harvest a hail storm comes along and destroys the entire crop. But in spite of all these discouragements a great many more young men would stick to the farm if it were not for the amount of capital required to go into the business, except as a renter.

Good land in the eastern third of Kansas is selling at from \$200 to \$300 an acre and land which a few years ago would have been considered inferior is selling at from \$75 to \$100 an acre. A first-class quarter section of land in Eastern Kansas cannot be bought for less than \$32,000. When the value of the necessary livestock and farm machinery is added to that, the investment will amount to approximately \$40,000.

Now just consider a young man with no capital except his health, industry and a reasonable equipment of brains, figuring on taking hold of that farm. Suppose it were possible for him to borrow the \$40,000 necessary to pay for the farm, stock, implements and machinery. The best he can hope to do in the way of interest is 6 per cent. His interest charge which must be met whether crops fail or not, amounts to \$2,400 a year. How many men do you think could from 160 acres of land in this state, pay operating expenses, taxes, living expenses, upkeep, and still save enough to pay this \$2,400 interest? There might be favorable years when the farmer could make it, but I would say that 99 out of a hundred farmers would not. But even if by the best of good fortune, and good management and industry the young farmer managed to make enough to pay the interest on his investment he would have nothing to apply on the principal indebtedness. What is there to encourage the ambitious young man to engage in a business which saddles him with a debt that he can scarcely hope to lift in a life time?

The people of Christ's time wondered at him and made a mental estimate of him. The men who prided themselves most on their level-headedness said "He hath a devil" which was the current expression then for insanity. And according to the standards of his time Christ was insane. He was not normal. He did not think according to the accepted standard of his time. Maybe this friend of mine is a crank. I rather think he is, but any crank who preaches a doctrine of hope, who proclaims a philosophy that the world is going to get better and is dead sure of it, has helped some.

I have talked a great deal and written a great deal about a better age, but I confess when I see the utter selfishness of men who ought to be leaders of thought, when I see what seems to me to be the utter folly of a great many politicians, their insincerity, the bump they hand out, I feel discouraged a great deal. It heartens me up to find a man who is possessed of optimistic faith even tho time may prove that his faith is not well founded.

Now as a matter of fact this man's faith ought to be well founded. There is no kind of doubt that this world is capable of producing enough to support all of its inhabitants in comfort, and it might support many more than live on it now. It is also true that the Golden Rule, which is the rule of love and justice would bring about this happy state of affairs.

If men could only realize how much more satisfaction there is in being honest, just and kind, than in being selfish, grasping and hateful, it would seem that just from pure selfishness if for no other reason they would be honest, kind and generous.

The Remedy

HOW can farming be made so attractive from a business standpoint that ambitious, capable young men will wish to engage in it? That, of course, is a question much more easily asked than answered.

Still I think it can be answered. There are three factors in the problem: increased production; a vastly better system of distribution, and cheaper capital. It has been demonstrated that scientific cultivation will increase production at least 100 per cent on the average, and probably from 200 to 300 per cent. But there is little use to talk about increased production unless there is a profitable market for the things produced.

It has been demonstrated fully that there is little relation between the price received by the farmer for his product and the price paid by the consumer of the finished or manufactured product. Recently a representative of the cotton growers demonstrated to a Senate Committee in Washington that the price of the raw cotton was negligible as compared with the price of the cotton fabric made out of that cotton. The price paid the cotton raiser for the cotton in a 25 cent handkerchief, for example, was only a trifle over 1 cent; the other nearly 24 cents paid by the purchaser of the handkerchief was added after the cotton left the hands of the grower.

About the same proportionate difference could be shown between the price received by the wool grower for the wool that is contained in a suit of clothes. In other words, the farmer does not get his fair proportion of the selling price of the finished product.

Now we have done a great deal of talking and writing about cutting out the middlemen but until now we have not gotten very far. My opinion is that the remedy must be found eventually in a widespread system of co-operation among the farmers themselves. I have believed that it is possible to bring the producer and manufacturer together in great co-operative communities, managed very much on the same plan as the great manufacturing industries are managed now with the difference that the profits would go to the producers themselves rather than to outside corporations.

I think it will be possible to have a co-operative community cultivating, perhaps, 20 miles square of land with the most economical and scientific management and with manufacturing establishments, packing houses, and canning factories, operated by the same community; in other words the raw product would be turned into the finished product where it was produced.

I think also that cheap capital could be furnished by the government taking the bonds of the co-operative communities at a nominal rate of interest, say 2 or 3 per cent and issuing to the community currency, so much as might be needed, based on such bonds.

Under our present system, or lack of it, there would be little advantage in reducing rates of interest on farm loans for the reason that the effect would be to increase the prices of lands, and the young man desiring to farm would simply have to pay interest on a greater capital. In other words he would have to go that much deeper in debt.

One thing is certain, whether there is merit in my suggestion or not, and that is that so long as the farm does not offer better prospects to ambitious, energetic, capable young men than it does now the best blood of the country will continue to leave the farms and go to the cities and towns.

Thinks This a New Age

I HAVE a friend whose hobby is psychology. He insists by the way that the present teachers of psychology do not know what they are talking about and are teaching an entirely wrong theory, while he has discovered the truth about man, his soul, and his mind. In fact he claims that the real soul of man is not located as has been usually supposed, in the brain, but in the solar plexus; that the brain is the materialistic, guiding force, but that the ideals of man are located in the region known as the solar plexus.

All this is interesting, but what interested me most is the supreme faith of the man that we have entered upon a new age in the world,

the age of love instead of the age of hate. It is his theory that this new age had its beginning even before the beginning of the Great World War, as early as 1912. It is true the war would indicate that the world is more generally governed by hate than ever before, but his theory is that the war was just an aftermath of the old age of hate; the result of causes originating long before the beginning of the new age.

Filled with this faith he is confident that the world is now on the road to an era of peace, good will and happiness such as never has been known. He believes that a thorough understanding of psychology will eradicate disease and make good health the rule instead of the exception.

You say he is a crank. Possibly he is. But please tell me if you can, what constitutes a crank? Are you sure in your placid self esteem that you are entirely sane?

The most advanced thinkers and investigators of every age have been regarded as insane and in a sense they were. They did not possess the normal mind of the age in which they lived. If they had they never would have advanced a new idea.

What Readers Are Thinking

ONE OF our readers, P. Everett Sperry of Hays, has been studying the high cost of living question and concludes that the proper method has not been adopted to check the evil. Here is his suggested remedy:

To eradicate this economic difficulty and to bring about a better social condition in America the government should fix prices beginning with the producer and fix the prices systematically thru the line of middlemen and ending with the consumer. All thru the present Administration, prices have been fixed here and there, here a little and there a little, and in all cases only temporarily. The result has been that nearly every article has been increased in price rather than decreased. I believe in an honest fixing of prices. Fifteen dollars a hundred would be an enormous price for hogs if the farmer could be assured 12 months ahead that he would get that much. There is no reason under the sun why hogs should sell one day 25 cents higher or lower than the previous day. This is also true of all farm products. When the producer is assured of what the price of his efforts will be, whether it be pre-war prices or present prices, he can and will work with more courage and exert more energy, thus increasing the production. When the producer's price has been fixed, then a legitimate basis is founded on which the middlemen's profits may be established.

One of the evils to be avoided is the slipshod manner which has been practiced in the past of fixing these prices. In the case of the producer, he should be paid so much and no more for that particular article by every purchaser, purchasing under the same conditions. For instance, a packer in Kansas City should not be permitted to pay more nor less for livestock of a certain class than another packer of that place or of any other place, the transportation charges being equal. When the prices of all commodities are fixed in this manner and the middlemen's profits allotted, then a long step has been taken in eliminating the trust evil. There would be nothing accomplished in hoarding for the purpose of cornering the market, when the market is determined by law and unchanged from year to year. The government can prosecute hoarders, combines, wholesale and retail profiteers from now until the call is given to come up higher and the condition will remain unchanged. We must eliminate the cause of the evil. Battering away at the effect will not get us very far. To show that fixing prices will work and that it is a safe and sane proposition, I will refer to the banking business of America. The banking institution is the soundest institution in America. Why? Because prices are fixed. Interest is the same today, yesterday, and tomorrow. If a man has the coin and the brain he is guaranteed success in the banking business because he can figure 10 years ahead and not fall short of his calculations as a result of the marts of trade.

In regard to the labor situation, I think all classes of labor should be handed a bunch from the government along with the rest. We can't lose sight of the fact, however, that labor unions have rendered a wonderful service in bettering the social and economic conditions of laborers. On the other hand the labor unions are now approaching a climax in their good work and there is a grave danger at present of the radical element overstepping the mark. I believe there was never a time in the history of the world when conditions can be adjusted so easily for the betterment of all than at the present time. The gentleman of the Department of Labor whom I had the pleasure of hearing speak before the Chamber of Commerce at Topeka was correct when he said, "We need not be worried about high cost of living and high priced labor so long as the proper relation of prices is maintained." The laborer does not care whether he gets \$1 an hour or only 25 cents an hour so long as the necessities of life may be purchased accordingly as he is paid for his labor. When prices have been fixed and the laborers' wages set, then it is up to Uncle Sam to deal with the radicals.

I do not know of course, whether this plan would work out satisfactorily, but it is at least based on a self evident truth, and that is that it does not particularly matter what prices are so long as they are properly adjusted to each other. If the price of wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and whatever other products the farmer has to sell are justly proportioned to the prices of what he has to buy, it will make little difference to him whether prices are high or low and the same thing is true of every other class. If the wages of the worker are justly proportioned to the prices he must pay for the things he uses, he need not be much concerned about the size of his wages in dollars.

More Tax Dodging By Big Business

COMPARED with some of our corporations, the Spaniards that came to America in the early days were the most generous exponents of the square deal. They gave every Indian a string of beads for every gold nugget he offered for exchange. Our great profit-taking corporations make us give up even the beads.

Half a billion dollars has just been added to the 30 billions of war expenses that the common people who did 99 and 99-100 per cent of the fighting have had saddled on them by the slackers of big business. These slackers apparently propose to pay none of it.

The Supreme Court, which decides all matters according to the law and the evidence, but which has been known to reverse itself, gave the ultimate consumers this prize package March 8 by a majority of 1. It seems these great money-making concerns have long been looking for a loophole in the Income Tax Act by which they could distribute to wealthy stockholders, free of income taxes, the millions of impounded profits they have been holding back or distributing as "new stock," with just this purpose in view. And according to the Supreme Court they have at last found the loophole.

Instead of paying and distributing their profits in the usual way, which would make them taxable as income, these corporations now may issue them in the form of "new stock," which has been declared a perfectly legal way of evading the payment of the tax and of cheating Uncle Sam and his people out of not less than 500 million dollars. The folks who work for wages and small salaries will now have to make good this loss of revenue and pay these evaded taxes for persons a thousand times better able to pay them.

March 9, one Pittsburgh steel company cut a 400 per cent stock-dividend melon for its shareholders by which they receive in a lump \$4 in profits for every dollar of the millions of old stock they own.

"Them that has, gits." Many great surplus-holding corporations have offered their stockholders valuable subscription rights in this way. One little 5-million Standard Oil company has a surplus of 50 millions which distributed in the regular way, would put 30 million dollars in Uncle Sam's income tax contribution box, but that box will never see it.

In connection with the Supreme Court's stock-dividend decision, it is cheering to know that the Cuban American Sugar company has in a few years piled up surplus profits of 237 per cent; the Central Leather company 77; the United Fruit company 89; Crucible Steel 172; Bethlehem Steel 144; U. S. Steel 83; International Paper 94; Continental Canning company 52; Corn Products company 64; and seven other giant corporations from 70 to 103 per cent.

The common stock of most of these corporations is rated at from \$62 to \$184 above par per share. The Cuban American Sugar company leads all with an asset value of \$284 a share for its common stock. This is Wall Street's expert estimate of its value as a money-getter, and indicates, quite rightly I think, that the Cuban American Sugar company is at the present time America's greatest gouger. Every home in the land is paying tribute to it. Children have to have sugar in some form to thrive.

The American people believe in the rights of property. They believe they have some right to their own property—what little they may be able to retain thru industry and self-denial. On this right the big-profit gougers have been infringing for five years as if they had a license to rob. They have not spared their victim. This decision of the Supreme Court adds insult to injury. It legalizes a bald and brazen subterfuge by which these profit-gouging corporations that have bled the people unmercifully all these months and years may hold them up by a tax evasion for not less than 500 millions more.

The wrong, however, is more far-reaching than the comparatively paltry 500 millions that have just been taken from the public. It virtually amounts to doubling, or more than doubling, the capital stock of these great corporations, thereby compelling the public for all future time to pay these concerns twice as much in profits that these corporations may in turn pay dividends on both the old and the new stock.

Now that the horse has been stolen it is proposed to put a lock on the stable door—a flat tax on undivided profits to counteract the loss of revenue due to stock-dividend tax-dodging. I shall do my best to enact such a measure or something better.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

Letters Fresh From the Field

Editorials by Rural Correspondents

I READ with great interest Senator Capper's speech in the Senate on profiteering. He is without a doubt correct when he says profiteers are more dangerous than reds. Just such things are making reds and bolsheviki out of our good American citizens. People are getting more disgusted every day with the way things are going in Washington. There is too much talk and wrangling and not enough action. People can't live on promises.

The time has come when all differences in politics should be laid aside and laws enacted severe enough that there would be no desire to graft and profiteer. It would be still better to let the government set prices since a few of our business men are so greedy for more riches that they are not satisfied with a reasonable price. I hope that Senator Capper will forgive me for bothering him with such a complaint, but it just seems that something must be done. I again wish to thank him and congratulate him for the interest he has been taking and sincerely hope that he will be able to gain the co-operation of other law makers.

J. T. Bryan.

Toledo, Ohio.

The Run Down Farm

Who would wish to be the proprietor of a lodging house where the basement was tenanted by rabbits, skunks or stray dogs, the first floor by tramps, and the second floor by rats and mice? Yet there are certainly a number of prosperous farmers running just such establishments on their farms.

The successful farmer with a surplus in his treasury looks around for more land in which to invest—the surest thing to increase in value in the world—and if he has good improvements on his home place, but needs more farm land he usually will pick out a farm with rather poor improvements but as good soil as possible. In a large number of cases the buildings are so run down that they are really not even tenable for hired help and rather than go to the expense of fixing them up, the farmer will tear down just enough of the sheds to make needed repairs on the home place and leave the rest to decay and hide its shame as best it can with brambles and weeds. Hunters and boys soon shoot and break out the windows of the dilapidated house and the weather does the rest. In fact the whole place assumes the usual neglected and woebegone appearance of the deserted farm home, and is an eyesore to the whole neighborhood. Often this condition is brought about by the non-resident or city land holder who rents the land out on shares to some neighboring farmer and lets the farm building go to ruin.

Aside from the fact that these farm derelicts mar the landscape, it is surely an utter waste. At the price lumber is now, and according to good authority will be for at least three years to come, it would undoubtedly pay for the time it would take to tear down all the sheds and the old house and either sell or put the lumber under tops such as lumber dealers have for their lumber, until such time as the farmer could find use for them. Usually with this riff-raff cleared off, several additional acres would be made available for pasturing or cultivation.

But in this day of good roads, and automobiles each year hundreds more of their city cousins are for the first time getting a chance to see and appreciate the beauty of the farmers' homes. And pride in the good appearance of the farm home would not only create a feeling of self satisfaction but would earn more respect and a better opinion of the city folk.

J. W. Fazel.

The Church and Social Life

When we endeavor to find out what the whole duty of the church to the community is, we must go back to the One upon whom the church was founded, and not be satisfied with

what was said by some man, who merely established another denomination in an age wholly different from the one in which we are living today.

Christ had a great deal to say about how people should live, but on being asked upon one occasion what He considered the most important, He answered that all should love the Lord with all of their heart, soul, mind, and strength; and love their neighbor as themselves. He added that there is no greater commandment than this.

The first part of the commandment deals with the relation of the individual to God. He should know Him, love Him, co-operate with Him, and obey Him. The church has been very diligent in this matter, and its services are conducted to the end that those who participate in them may be brought to love God with all of their being.

Christ gave as equally important in this greatest of commandments, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The church has always urged and exhorted that this should be done, but has seldom appointed regular occasions, and installed adequate equipment, to carry

as follows: Social rooms, with kitchen and utensils to serve community dinners, games and gymnasium equipment, motion picture apparatus, rooms and equipment for boy scouts and camp fire girls, or other boys' and girls' clubs, reading room and library, and many other things. This equipment, where it is operated under the wise direction of an able supervisor, and is used along with and not instead of the regular religious services of the church, has proved very effective.

Of course, it will cost money to install and operate this equipment, but it also required money to supply the equipment for the religious services of the church. We must remember that Christ gives as equally important in the greatest of all commandments, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and this sort of program will help to accomplish that end.

For the full expression of the Christian life in the individual, it is necessary that there be social intercourse, brotherhood, and a better understanding of one another. The church provided this in the early days of our country for the church was then the

supply good, wholesome and attractive social life for the people of the community.

Some will complain about the small attendance at services, "the irreligious age," "the wave of indifference," and how the automobile is taking people away from the church, but the automobile generally goes where it is driven, and if the church is the place where the drivers find wholesome and attractive fellowship and social life, the automobile will take them there more often than any other place, because the church is a home institution and is an institution for the home folks.

Myron S. Collins.

First Methodist Church, Burlingame, Kan.

A Boy's Tractor Experience

I am nearly 17 years old but have had considerable experience with a tractor. My father bought a Titah last fall for fall plowing. My experience with tractor plowing has spoiled me for the old way. I would rather put a little water and oil in a tractor than to harness and feed a half dozen horses. One day I fell asleep and almost ran into a straw stack. I had been turning out for it but I guess the old boy was too dumb to know it. My little brother likes to sit on the fender and ride with me. We plowed about 100 acres but didn't try to make any records. We worked leisurely at it until about the middle of August when we finished up the work. When we were thru plowing, we rigged up a big harrow, being very anxious to see the tractor perform on plowed ground and in front of another implement.

Harrowing went fine but for the dust, but as I go to high school, we only harrowed about 40 acres. The tractor ran across another job when we filled the silo. It didn't get much rest until the wheat was sown. We rushed the silo filling, because of our curiosity to see the tractor spin the cutter. I lined the tractor up with the cutter with much difficulty. It was my first time and while it would be a small job for an engineer, it was a large one for me. After it was in line, however, it proved itself worthy of a little praise which it duly received.

Including some drilling and disking, this was all we used the tractor for until one day this winter, when we wished to saw wood. I tried to start it but it failed to go. My trouble was in the magneto, and after connecting it so the cylinder received the spark, when the valves were open, it went all right. When that job was finished, I put the tractor in the shed. I would recommend tractor farming to the readers of this paper. I will be glad when spring comes and we can use the tractor again. We expect to do practically all our farm work with it.

Detroit, Kan. Harold Sheets.

Opposes Military Training

I am with Senator Capper in opposing universal military training and if the military men expect the people's support they are mistaken. I know I am speaking the sentiment of the people of this community. I think this militarism is for the high pockets to get big salaries and let the people pay it. We did all we could to win the war and made many sacrifices.

I worked day and night; cut feed in the daytime and got up at 3 in the morning and shocked until 10 o'clock without breakfast for I could not get any help. The producers have all they can stand and I think Senator Capper would be the man for President.

Sitka, Kan. J. A. Coverdale.

Works for the Farmer

I am a reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and sure like the way Senator Capper works for the farmer. I do hope to see him a candidate for President. I know we could get some consideration. He sure strikes out from the shoulder.

R-1, Vesper, Kan. Silas Clifton.

Seek Out a Man Teacher Who Wears Pants—Hire Him

BY RAY YARNELL

I WANT a man teacher who wears pants and I want him quick." The chairman of the board of education in a Kansas county created a sensation when he made that remark. But he was dead right. Kansas country schools need more men teachers who wear pants, regular fellows who know something about agriculture and the way to teach it to boys and girls.

Education in rural communities should fit the environment. Country boys and girls should study the things they will be interested in when they grow up. Farming will be the life business of most of them, or should be. There is no reason under the sun why they shouldn't learn about it in school, so they can make a practical application of their knowledge and improve their condition.

Farmers can get better rural schools if they really want them. They can have agriculture taught by men who know something about it. Employing a good teacher is the best investment a community can make. It is building for the future in a way that will return big dividends. There is nothing of the wildcat proposition about it, because its returns are guaranteed from the state. The dividends are payable in better citizenship, more successful farming and greater contentment among the boys and girls on the farm.

Country schools have by no means reached the peak of their proficiency. There is abundant room for growth. The community which awakens to the opportunity it has in this respect will be the coming community of the state. It will outdistance its neighbors, and those who live in it will enjoy the fruits of leadership and farsightedness.

Vocational and agricultural instruction in rural schools is essential. But there also is a place for cultural studies, which are now being universally taught. The boys and girls need a rounded out education; it must not be all along one line. The school, if its full value is to be realized, must not be one-sided.

forward in an effective way this part of the program upon which Christ laid emphasis.

The occasions which have been appointed to promote love toward God, are the regular Sunday services and the weekly religious services of the church.

The equipment that the church has installed for these occasions is a large preaching room or auditorium, Sunday School rooms, piano, organ, song books, communion set, pictures, maps, charts and other necessary things. This equipment is all used in making these occasions more effective in bringing the people to a better knowledge and love of God, more willing co-operation with God, and greater obedience to God. Thousands of dollars have been expended in every community for this kind of equipment, and the money has certainly been well spent.

If the church is to fulfill its whole duty to the people of the community, is it not also necessary to appoint regular occasions and provide adequate equipment to bring effectively the people of the community to a better understanding of each other, to love one another, and to co-operate more with each other?

Some of the equipment that is being used by churches which are alive to their full duty to their communities is

only meeting place of the community. Little equipment was needed either for the services of the church or for social life. Times have changed. Modern life, new inventions, more complex living, have all had their effect. The church has kept up with the changing times in supplying equipment for the religious services, but has failed to promote social life, and to equip itself in order to do its full duty to the community.

People everywhere have had the hungering for social life, it is natural. The church has not provided it, and the commercial enterprises have been quick to grasp the opportunity to provide various kinds of amusements in an attempt to satisfy it. The desire to associate with others has in this way been distorted and led astray in a great many instances.

The many societies, clubs and lodges are also an effort on the part of the people to satisfy this innate desire for fellowship with others. The church might have had all of these activities under its direction, had the church always realized that Christ gave as much importance to "Love thy neighbor as thyself," as He did to "Love the Lord thy God."

Let us waste no time over what might have been. The only solution of the problem today is to begin now to

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Because you operate your car not for pleasure but as an essential to your business and you want upkeep cost as low as possible.

There are a good many other reasons why you ought to be more particular than anybody to see that you get a Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

Threaded Rubber has this particular advantage over any ordinary insulation: It does not have to be replaced, whereas the ordinary kind is usually replaced at least once during the life of the battery.

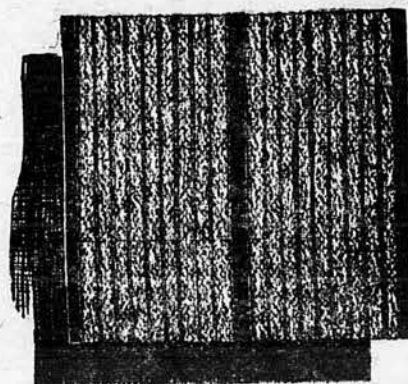
The work of re-insulation always means tearing down the battery and pulling out the positive and negative

plates. When this is done, the plates may be found to be damaged so that nobody can say how long the battery will last or how long it will serve.

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To Reduce Soil Washing

A Huge Amount of Valuable Kansas Earth is Carried Away Into the Rivers of the State by the Spring Rains

By R. C. Nichols

AN ENORMOUS amount of soil will be carried from Kansas this spring by the rivers when the usual spring rains arrive. The creeks and rivers will be murky with the chief wealth of Kansas, which is vested in its rich soils. The discolored water in the streams is due to the earth which has been washed from the fields.

Every year more soil is being carried away and practices on certain farms tend to increase the damage that is being done by soil erosion. Many farmers are making an effort to stop this excessive soil washing while others are not aware of the damage until gullies in the field hinder its cultivation.

How Fertility is Lost

Soil washing has been compared by some persons to the disease of tuberculosis in man or animals, and the comparison is a good one. The surface soil which is exposed to the rains contains most of the available plant food, especially nitrogen and phosphorus. It also contains the organic matter and bacterial life of the soil, both of which are essential soil properties. When these constituents are removed the soil is practically worthless and will not pay the expenses of planting it to any crop. Erosion robs soil of its strength in much the same manner as tuberculosis deprives man of his ability to be useful.

It is not possible to prevent all the washing of soils, but certain practices tend materially to lessen the amount of damage done by excessive rainfall. Many different plans are used. They all, however, are modifications of the same thing, which is to lessen the amount of water which flows over the

surface of the field. Introducing a better system of drainage and increasing the water holding capacity of the soil are the primary principles which will aid in bringing this about.

The increasing of the water holding capacity of the soil will lessen the amount of water which must be carried away. Deep plowing will aid in bringing this about because it makes the ground porous to a greater depth. Shallow plowed land will not take up water rapidly. An abundant supply of humus or organic matter also is essential because this makes the ground sponge-like in nature, and it is thus capable of retaining a larger amount of water.

A badly washed field has been entirely reclaimed by H. A. Nichols on his farm in Woodson county. This field is on a farm which Mr. Nichols purchased 12 years ago. The land had

been "corned to death" by tenants and the entire farm was in a low state of productiveness. This field, which had been washed badly, has an area of 20 acres and is on a long, gentle south slope. It was seemingly in a hopeless condition. Some of the gullies on the field could not be crossed with a wagon. The tenants had ceased to cultivate most of the field. The assertion that the field was "worn out" was made by nearly everyone in that vicinity.

By the use of simple methods Mr. Nichols has reclaimed the land. A corner of the field, which had been allowed to grow up in brush, was cleared and the brush hauled and placed in the gullies. Wheat straw and old hay were added to the brush, which aided it in stopping the washing and filling up the ditches. By occasionally re-

plenishing the supply of the straw and hay, the ditches were filled within a remarkably short time so that cultivation could be resumed without trouble.

Several other practices were carried out on the field which aided in its reclamation. Rock walls were built at the lower end of the ditches. These walls, altho they allowed water to flow thru, caused much soil to be deposited above them.

Contour plowing was used in the cultivation of the field, a practice which greatly decreases the soil erosion on cultivated land. Contour plowing, in brief, is the practice of plowing crosswise to a slope. By this method, one will eliminate the danger of water changing the furrow into ditches.

Contour Plowing Stops Erosion

A careful plan of soil management has been used by Mr. Nichols on the field. Leguminous crops were the only ones grown for a few years. On one especially poor corner three crops of cowpeas were plowed under. By the careful application of manure a stand of clover was obtained on the land. The application of manure and the growing of legumes increased the fertility of the soil to such an extent that it was possible to grow small grains within a few years. A yield of 60 bushels of oats to the acre was obtained three years ago, which is very good for that section. The field compares well with other sections on the farm which have never been injured by soil erosion.

The appearance of the land is changed greatly, for the gullies are gone. The surface is now as level, and the soil is nearly as productive as it was when placed under cultivation.



Soil Washing Can be Reduced Very Greatly in Kansas if Care is Taken to Maintain the Humus Content of the Fields.

More Money From the Corn

Yields Can be Increased Greatly Most Years if the Local Adaptations in Kansas are Considered Carefully

By L. E. Call

CORN IS NOT a certain crop in Kansas. There is seldom a period of 10 years without one or two poor crops, and during the last 10 years small yields have been even more frequent. The poor crops are the result of high temperatures during July and August that usually accompany dry weather. It is not often that there is a period of dry weather in Kansas of sufficient length to greatly injure the corn crop if the temperature remained low, but when it is accompanied by maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or more the corn crop often is injured severely.

There is nothing a farmer can do during a period of this kind to protect his crop. Yet every year that damage of this kind occurs there are some fields of corn that are injured less or resist the unfavorable conditions much longer than others. The same thing has been observed during seasons of this kind on different plots of corn at the Kansas State Agricultural college, and at the branch experiment stations. From these observations it is evident that there are things that may be done to increase corn yields. The following seem to be of greatest importance.

Some Important Points

1. A good soil adapted to corn.
2. Varieties of corn thoroughly acclimated and adapted to the conditions where the crop is to be grown.
3. Seed that has been selected carefully and is known to be of strong vitality, planted at the proper rate.
4. Ground carefully and properly prepared for the crop.
5. Methods of planting that are best suited to the conditions under which the crop is grown.
6. Keeping the crop free of weeds.
7. Practicing good rotations and doing everything possible to maintain the

fertility of the soil on which corn is to be grown.

Corn is planted every season in Kansas on ground where it has but little chance of producing a crop without very favorable conditions. Ground of this character should not be planted to corn. The sorghum crops are, much more hardy than corn and will produce far more profitable yields on all land of this character. Good bottom land in Central and Eastern Kansas can be planted to corn with a reasonable assurance that the crop produced will equal that grown in any section of the United States. The same is true of the rolling glacial soils in Northeastern Kansas.

The thinner residual lands in Eastern Kansas are not certain corn soils and should be generally planted to sorghum crops. The same is true of most of the soils thru Central and Western Kansas. When these facts are recognized and when the sorghum crops are planted on the more uncertain corn soils of the state, the corn crop in Kansas will not only be more nearly certain, but the system of farming will be more dependable and profitable. To make the corn crop more nearly certain in Kansas, the acreage planted to corn should be reduced at least 30 per cent and the sorghums planted in its place.

Planting only acclimated seed is one of the surest ways of increasing the yield. Corn that has been grown for many years in any locality, if properly selected, will be safer for planting in that locality than corn that has been grown under different conditions. Variety tests of corn conducted with farmers in various parts of the state show that home grown seed of good quality will outyield introduced seed.

This is especially true when corn is moved to conditions less favorable for the crop. It is not advisable to choose seed corn grown on fertile soil for planting on soil of lower fertility, and neither is it a good plan to buy corn in Eastern Kansas to plant in the Central or Western part. It is a much safer plan to move seed corn from poor into better growing conditions than from good conditions into poor.

There is a general opinion among farmers that corn runs out in a short time and that seed should be changed every few years if the best results are to be obtained, but this is not the case. A variety of corn that has been grown in a locality for many years and the seed properly selected every season probably is a better variety than any that can be introduced. The only time it is advisable to change seed is when a poor variety has been grown and no effort made to improve it by seed selection. It will then pay to change seed, but the seed should be obtained from a farmer nearby, who properly selects his seed and who has good corn. Crop failures on many farms in Kansas are due every season to seed that has been introduced from adjoining states or other sections of this state and that is not adapted to the conditions where it is planted. To be safe, plant only home grown seed or seed known to be adapted to the conditions under which it is to be grown.

Poor crops of corn in Kansas often result from thick planting. Corn generally is planted too thick in all sections of the state. In Eastern Kansas one stalk every 18 to 24 inches in rows 42 inches apart is thick enough on most soils for all standard varieties.

In Central Kansas one stalk every 24 to 30 inches is sufficiently thick and in Western Kansas one stalk every 3 feet is best with most varieties. Corn generally is planted thicker than this because the character of the seed is often uncertain. It will pay big returns for the time invested to test all corn before it is planted, to plant only seed that is known to be of good, strong vitality and at a rate that will give the stand of corn desired. Planting too thick to secure a proper stand often results in too thick a crop on many parts of the field, and corn that is too thick will not stand hot, dry weather. Good, strong seed is the best insurance of a uniform stand, and a uniform stand that is not too thick will help insure a corn crop.

Methods of Planting

Corn may be planted either with a lister or by surface planting. Listed corn stands dry weather better and usually is the safest method of planting on most soils in Central and Western Kansas. In Eastern Kansas many of the soils are too heavy and the drainage early in the spring too poor to make planting with a lister a safe practice. On heavy types of soil in Eastern Kansas it is the safest plan to surface plant the crop on a well prepared seedbed.

Professor C. C. Cunningham of the agricultural college, who has made a careful study of the difference between surface planted and listed corn, says: "The greater resistance of listed corn to drouth is due to two reasons. The first is that the root systems of the corn plants begin their development deeper in the soil, and therefore are not so subject to drouth as the shallower root systems of surface-planted corn. The other, and perhaps

(Continued on Page 17.)

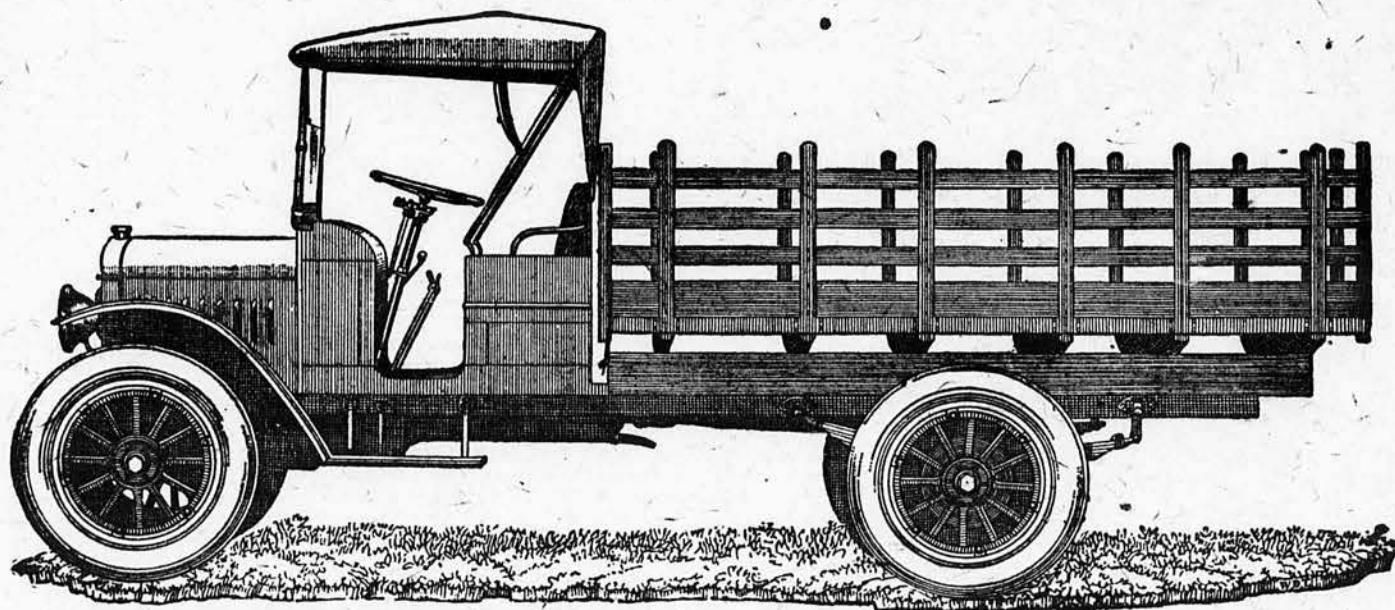
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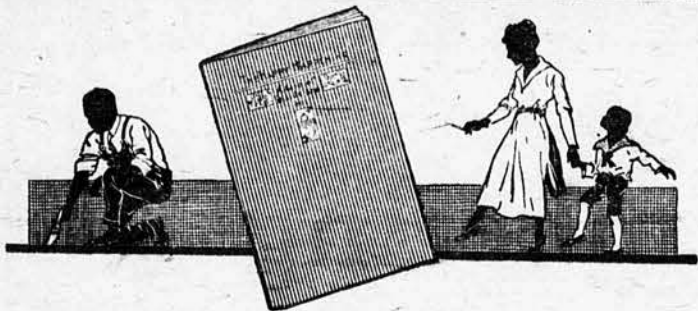


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Cheaper Feeds for Swine

Grain Sorghums More Economical Than Corn

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



PORK production which is one of the chief industries on many farms is not always profitable. That was the experience of many farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and other states last year. In a survey made by the Iowa State Agricultural college in the spring of 1919 in the southwest part of the state, it was found on 312 farms that 100 pounds of pork cost \$16.30 and sold for \$14.50 or at a loss to the average farmer of \$1.80 a hundredweight. Conditions for feeding hogs in Iowa were much more favorable than in Kansas and other states farther west where feeds were higher and more difficult to obtain.

In estimating the Iowa cost of production, corn was charged at \$1.50 a bushel, oats at 66 cents a bushel, tankage at \$110 a ton, skim milk at 50 cents a hundredweight, pasture at \$8.70 an acre, man labor at 40 cents and horse labor at 20 cents an hour. All feeds were charged on the home market basis and the hogs were sold on the home market basis in order to have a fair comparison.

Some Interesting Experiments

Prices of feeds and pastures in states farther west were much higher and consequently the losses of farmers who fed hogs were correspondingly greater. So discouraging were the results in Kansas that many farmers have declared that they will feed no hogs for the market this year. Considerable interest this spring has been shown in the feeding experiments being made with hogs at the Kansas Experiment station in Manhattan. The high price of corn has made the question of finding, if possible, a substitute for it one of the important feed problems, because much less corn is grown locally in Kansas than is needed for feeding livestock. Every hog feeder and farmer who attended the livestock feeders' convention at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Saturday, March 20, went there feeling that if the experiments showed that other grains could be satisfactorily substituted for corn it would prove a big help in hog raising. Three different experiments along that line were conducted at the Kansas Experiment station during the past nine months under the direction of Prof. E. F. Ferrin, who is in charge of the swine investigations for the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The first experiment," said Prof. Ferrin in his talk to the stockmen at the livestock feeders' convention, "was a trial comparing shelled corn with barley prepared in three different ways. Tankage was fed as the protein supplement with both corn and barley and the pigs had good alfalfa pasture at the rate of 15 pigs an acre. Dry, whole barley has not proved a satisfactory feed for growing pigs in many experiments already completed. Accordingly dry ground barley, soaked ground barley and soaked whole barley were fed each to a lot of 10 pigs. Dry shelled corn was used in feeding another lot which served as a standard or check for the gains made from the barley. In many cases where barley and corn have been compared the barley proved relatively more valuable than in this particular experiment. This is accounted for by the fact that we used younger pigs than the average fed on barley in trials elsewhere. The high fiber content of the grain is a disadvantage most pronounced in the case of small pigs. These pigs were fed by hand night and morning as much feed as they would clean up readily. They made good use of the alfalfa pasture which provided splendid feed until September when, due to the continued

dry weather, pasture was a little short. "Soaking whole barley is the method of preparation costing least but our results indicate a considerable saving by grinding the grain as contrasted with soaking it. Eighty-one pounds less of ground barley than of soaked whole barley produced 100 pounds of gain. At 2½ cents a pound the difference in cost of grain for these two lots was \$2.02 less for 100 pounds gain on dry ground barley than for soaked whole barley. At this rate the grinding could be done, leaving a large profit over preparation of the whole grain by soaking. Apparently soaking ground barley does not improve the grain under the conditions as used here. It may be that the barley, already a bulky feed for pigs of this age is actually of less value after soaking than before because of the smaller amount the pigs can consume.

"Based upon the results of this trial what is a feeder justified in paying for barley as compared with corn? Taking an average price for corn at 2½ cents a pound or \$1.40 a bushel, dry ground barley to make 100 pounds gain at the same cost as the corn should be valued at \$2.18 a hundred or \$1.05 a bushel. Soaked ground barley at \$1.85 a hundred or 89 cents a bushel, while soaked whole barley would be worth still less, or \$1.77 a hundred, or 85 cents a bushel. Corn at prices prevailing the past season has been a cheaper feed for young growing pigs than barley but since the commercial demand for barley has been reduced much more than that for corn by prohibition, it may become an economical substitute for corn.

"In another experiment pigs that were mostly of May farrowing were in several ways fed shrunken wheat purchased at \$1.80 a bushel. Included in this test were lots receiving ground wheat and tankage, whole wheat and tankage, ground wheat without other feeds, and a mixture of 50 per cent of wheat and 50 per cent of rye.

Wheat Better Than Corn

"All of the lots getting wheat made more efficient gains than the lot receiving corn. Even the ground wheat and ground rye without tankage made slightly better gains than ground corn and tankage. Whole wheat and tankage did slightly better than ground wheat and tankage. It was found that tankage added to wheat made a better ration than wheat alone. Compared with corn, wheat gives from 5 to 10 per cent greater gains when fed to pigs.

"A mixture of ground wheat and ground rye when 50 per cent of each was used gave slightly better gains than ground corn and tankage. This was the best return given by any lot fed rye in spite of the fact that tankage was not included in the ration. Wheat and rye seem to supplement each other better than do corn and rye as greater gains were made on this combination than on a mixture of ground corn and rye even with tankage added. Ground rye plus tankage ranked just below ground corn and tankage as it took more of both the grain and the protein feed to make 100 pounds of gain.

"Deductions, we are able to make from this experimental feeding of rye are: First, wheat and rye seem to make a much better combination than either corn and rye or rye and wheat shorts. Second, ground rye and tankage form a fairly good ration so far as gains are concerned but the rough coats of the pigs indicated that they were not in as good health as lots receiving either corn or wheat. Third, rye is a grain

(Continued on Page 15.)

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—If you want to go ahead, you push both levers slightly forward, just as you would loosen your lines when you start your horses.

Stop

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Back

—If you want to back up, you pull back harder on both levers, just as you would on the lines in driving your team.

Turn Right

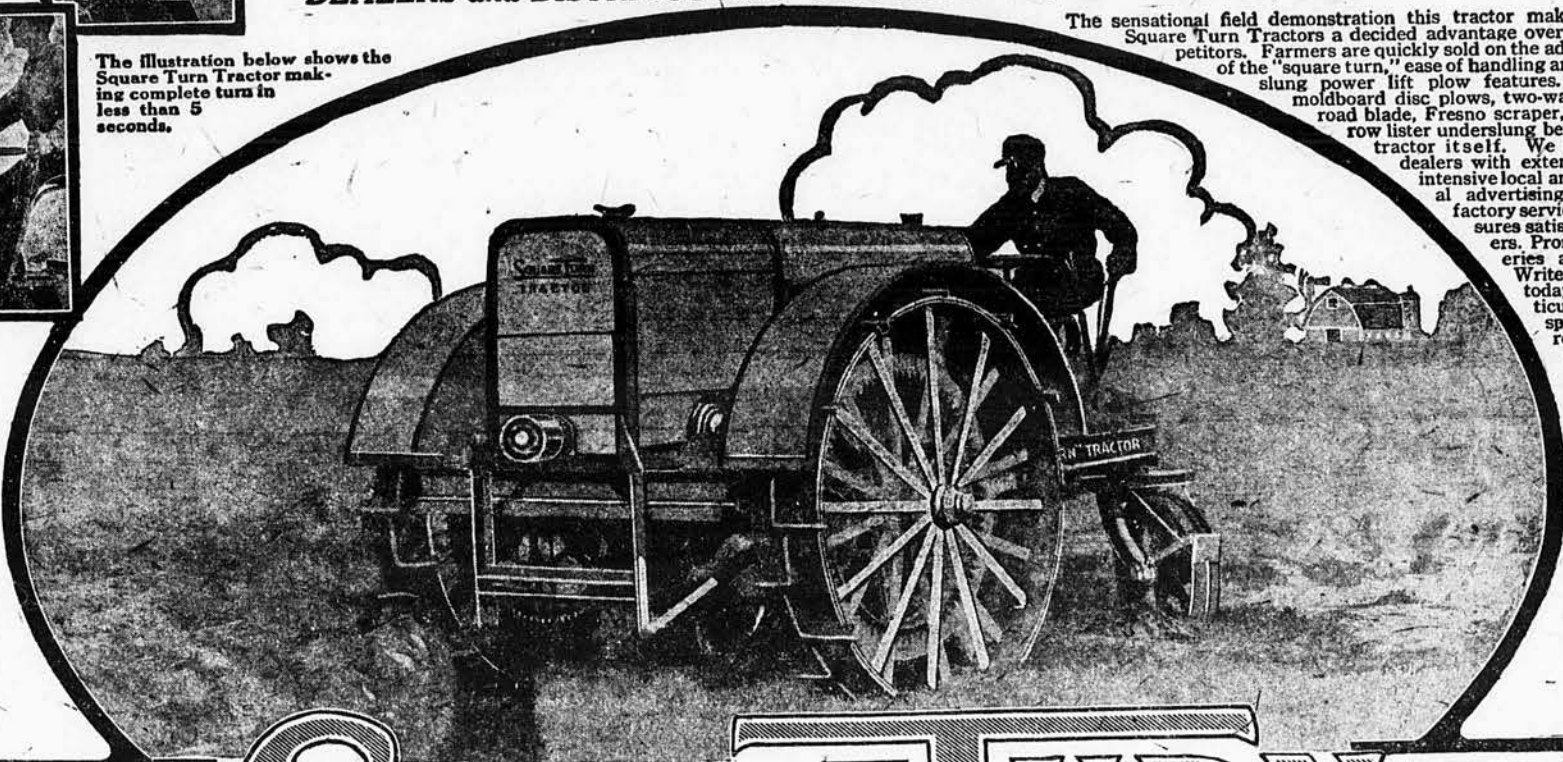
—If you want to turn to the right, you pull back on the right lever and forward on the left.



Turn Left

—If you want to turn to the left, you pull back on the left lever and forward on the right.

The illustration below shows the Square Turn Tractor making complete turn in less than 5 seconds.



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THE Square Turn Tractor is easier to drive and handle than a one-horse rig. Even a boy or girl can do it. There is no tiresome, heavy work to do. You have two handy levers for lines to make the tractor stop, start, back or turn. You have two handy foot pedals to raise and lower the underslung plows.

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Enabling you to get closer to fences than you can with a team. The underslung plows are hitched to the draw bar right at the front of the tractor, so the whole outfit takes up only a little more space than a team of horses alone. You can nose the end of your plow beams right against the fence, get right into corners, clean out dead furrows; in fact finish up every job better than you can with horses. No other tractor is like it. No other tractor equals it in ease of handling, efficiency, and economy.

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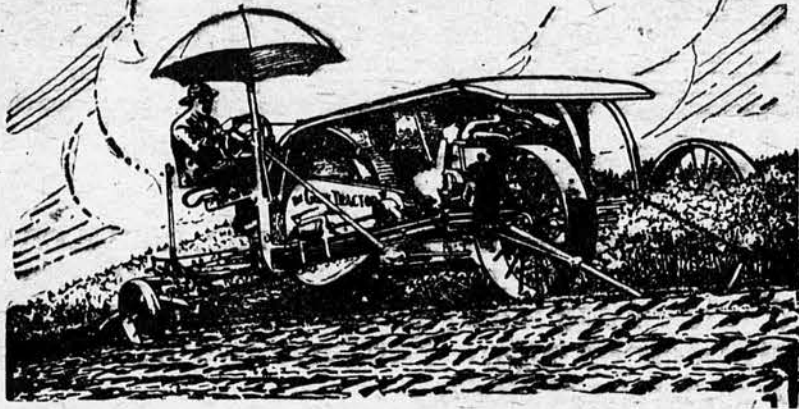
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Norfolk, Nebr.
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Yours,
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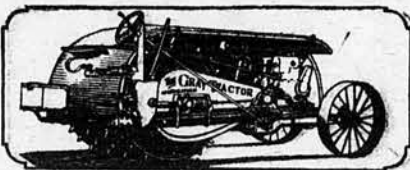
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Good Plows Make Proper Soil Preparation Easy

BY A. C. HARTENHOWER

WHILE THE plow is among the simplest of farm implements, yet more care in its purchase and operation is desirable on many Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma farms. It is not at all uncommon to see farmers using plows which are entirely unsuited to their soil conditions or endeavoring to do a good job of plowing with plows that are in extremely poor mechanical condition. Just because the plow is a simple tool is no reason why care and forethought in its operation will not greatly enhance the value of the work which it performs.

Choosing a Plow

Of course, most general farmers will continue to use the plain moldboard plow. That is the type which, if it has a properly sloped moldboard, will give the soil the greatest amount of pulverization, or will accomplish to the maximum the principal object of plowing, namely, the breaking up of the soil so that moisture may be stored and the plant food may be made available to plant growth. He who plows simply to turn over the soil may be losing much of the good which comes from plowing. Therefore, it is desirable for the farmer with average soil to purchase a plow which will give his soil thorough breaking up, except, of course, on the so-called "blow" soils whether this is a moldboard or a disk plow. I always have felt that a moldboard plow is most effective on soils that are in good condition for plowing; whereas, on hard, dry soils there is no question but that the disk plow gives the better results.

The question of burying rubbish, including crop residues in particular, is a very important one, especially in the eastern half of the section under consideration. If a plow does not do that work effectively, its use should be discontinued. The condition of the soil has a marked effect upon the type of plow to use for the most effective results. While clay soils in particular should not be plowed when too wet, yet sometimes it is necessary to plow them at that time. If so, a moldboard plow is often used, tho, of course, if it be available a sod plow will give the better results. Where land is too dry to work well but must be plowed, as sometimes happens in wheat production under our conditions, a plow which breaks up the soil to the largest possible extent gives the best results.

Furthermore, in choosing a plow the material and the workmanship should be inspected carefully. Both should be of the best. Cheap construction should be avoided. On the riding plows, it is desirable that well made foot lifts and well placed, useful levers be found. Adjustments for wear should be provided on all parts that are especially subjected to it. The wheel boxings should be well made, easily adjusted and well supplied with oiling facilities.

Reducing Power Demands

More than half of the power used in pulling a plow goes to cutting the furrow slice. It, therefore, follows that religiously keeping the plow shares sharp and having the plow adjusted properly are matters of great value. Experimental investigations in this connection have shown that: A new point on a share had 36 per cent advantage over an old point resharpened, while an old point resharpened had but 6.7 per cent advantage over a dull point on the same plow. This proves that from the standpoint of power used, it is very questionable whether it pays to continue to have a plow share re-sharpened after it has become badly worn.

Again, the matter of having the share adjusted properly after it has been sharpened is of great importance. In many cases, the blacksmith fails to give the share the proper adjustment, with the result that large losses occur in plowing. A properly sharpened share should, when a straight edge is drawn across it at right angles to the landside, touch the straight edge for an inch or a little more on the bottom side of the edge which cuts the furrow. How many farmers make that test after their plow shares are sharpened?

In the next place, the matter of having the hitch correct is of especial consideration. Sometime ago I had occasion to examine the hitch on nine working sulky plows and I found that on two of them the hitch was too low and on three others it was too high. On fewer than half of the total number was the hitch correct! Certainly farmers do not realize the good effect that a proper height of hitch carries. But, what is the correct height, you ask? The height is correct when there is a direct, or we may say straight, line from the attachment of the traces to the hames thru the clevis on the beam to the shin, or upper front part of the moldboard, of the plow.

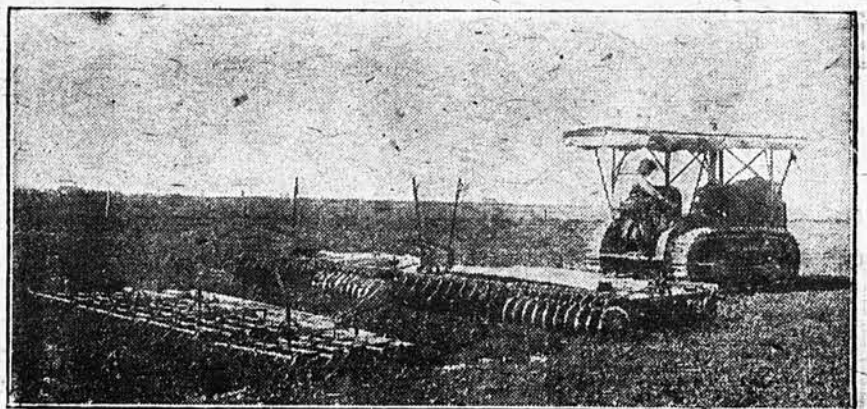
As the height of the hitch varies from the correct position, poor results follow in about like proportions. When the hitch is too high, the plow generally has a side draft, the bottom of the furrow is uneven, and the share points wear very rapidly. On top of these, of course the plow pulls harder. From too low a hitch, aside from a heavier draft, a crooked furrow is obtained because the front furrow wheel does not run properly. Many are the front furrow wheels on sulky plows that are not doing the work they should simply because their operators are forcing their teams to lift up on the beams instead of permitting the furrow wheels to carry the weight.

Depth of Plowing

The kind of soil and the crop to be grown must be particularly considered before deciding upon the depth to plow. In plowing sandy soils, the principal object may be to bury vegetable matter. Deep plowing would result in many cases in much burning out of the soil, so that instead of having a sandy soil which would hold the largest possible amount of moisture, a condition especially desired under our conditions, the contrary effect would be had. Four inch plowing is deep plowing on soils which are actually sandy.

As the soil becomes heavier the depth of plowing may be safely and profitably increased, of course, within reason. In this connection, the character of the soil exerts a powerful influence. Many of the upland soils of the sections under consideration are underlaid with heavy, plastic subsoils which run together badly and on which the value of really deep plowing, say 9 inches or more, or of subsoiling, is

(Continued on Page 18)



The Tractor Saves Time and Man Power by Combining Several Operations in One. It Cuts Costs and Makes Us More Independent.

Senator Capper's Washington Comment

CHAMPIONS of universal military training who are attempting to foist a system of Prussian militarism on this country met their first serious check last week in the House of Representatives. After the Committee on Military Affairs had refused to include a provision for universal training in its army reorganization bill, Representative Caldwell, a Democrat, of New York, offered an amendment to the measure on the floor of the House. Representative Hoch of Kansas promptly made a point of order against it and the presiding officer sustained him, ruling the amendment out.

Had it not been for this the proposal would have come to a vote in the House, and it is gratifying to note that had it reached the voting stage it would have received the negative votes of every member of the Kansas delegation—all seven of the Republican members and the one Democrat, Mr. Ayers, being opposed to the measure.

While this is an important check to the militarists it does not mean that they are defeated. The Senate has an army reorganization bill in which is included the universal military training feature, a majority of the military affairs committee being favorable to it. I voted against it in the Committee. On the floor of the Senate it will meet the determined opposition of Senator Curtis and myself, and I hope of enough other Senators to cause its defeat. Senator Curtis is emphatic in his opposition to universal military training, as I am, and he is hopeful of a majority vote against it. "The country is clearly opposed to a Prussianized military system," said Senator Curtis the other day, "and the Senate will make a great mistake if it goes counter to this plain opposition of the people. The advocates of universal training and service have been active, however, and we shall have a battle to defeat this feature of the army reorganization bill. I am hopeful of the outcome but by no means confident."

Should a majority of the Senators favor the measure it will mean that the battle will have to be fought out again in the House, and the next time it would not be possible to rule it out on a point of order. I feel quite sure, however, that the proposal will never receive the votes of a majority of the members of the House, and certainly it will have the active opposition of all Kansas members of both the Senate and the House.

Wasting Millions

Ordinarily I am not enthusiastic about investigations, but it must be acknowledged that some exceedingly concrete results have been obtained by the various investigations instituted by this Congress. Not all of them are yet complete, but such reports as have been made convict the present Administration of the most outrageous, if not criminal, extravagance in a number of particulars.

More than 25 million dollars' worth of automobile tires were ruined thru exposure to the weather at the Motor Transport Base at Verneuil, France. Besides hundreds of automobiles and trucks, 3,500 motorcycles became junk thru similar exposure.

Explosives plant at Nitro, Va., which cost the government 75 million dollars, sold by the War Department for \$8,551,000. War food supplies and other articles of the value of nearly 2 billion dollars, owned by the United States government in France, sold to the French for 400 million dollars.

Worse than this, no reason at all is assigned for the wanton destruction of some 700 million dollars' worth of automobiles and motor trucks purchased by the government and parked in the open in this country and rusting out at various places over the country.

Perhaps even more stupid and criminally wasteful than this is the fact that 39,993 of the motor vehicles sold to France at a huge sacrifice were

shipped to that country after the signing of the armistice. No wonder the people are extravagant and wasteful when their government practices such inexcusable and criminal extravagance.

Less Money for Navy

Real progress in holding down appropriations was made by the House Naval Affairs Committee last week when it reported a bill carrying 152 million dollars less than the final estimates made by Secretary Daniels, and 277 million dollars less than the original estimates of the Navy Department. The bill carries 200 million dollars less than the last naval appropriation bill. The total sum appropriated is \$424,450,000, and of this only 104 million dollars is allowed for new construction—to carry out the 1916 building program.

This does not mean that the Congress is being niggardly with the Navy Department. Quite the contrary. In submitting the bill, Chairman Butler said that the American Navy by the end of 1924 will be the equal of that of any other nation. "Taking it all around," he said, "our sea forces by that time will be the heaviest and best improved in the world." He said he did not mean we would have as many naval vessels as Great Britain, but that "our navy will equal that of England in value and strength." The naval program contemplates 47 ships of the line, 340 destroyers, and the necessary auxiliary ships by 1925. The authorized permanent strength of the Navy is 143,000, with a permanent strength of the Marine corps of 27,400. This certainly is fully adequate for all purposes.

Big Farm Exodus

I am convinced our biggest problem is how to bring about conditions that will keep the farmer on the farm. The rural communities steadily have lost population to the cities, the returns thus far received in the 1920 Census show. The Census figures are not yet complete but so far as they have been compiled they show a steady movement from the farm to the industrial centers of the eastern half of the country.

Since the First Decennial Census was taken in 1820 each succeeding Census has shown a steady drift of population westward until in 1910 the center of population was near Shreveport, Ind. Returns in the present Census show decrease or stagnation in nearly every Western state, while in the East are showing gains in population. This steady proportionate reduction in the agricultural producing population is an alarming development that should have the best attention of our statesmen. In my opinion the first thing to be done is to see that the farmer gets a square deal in the marketing of his products. He has not had it up to this time. The middlemen, the market gamblers, and the profiteers have all the best of it now. I am supporting the constructive problem backed by the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Society of Equity and other progressive farm organizations, which is intended to eliminate the unfair practices that now prevail. To put thru this program is our biggest job.

Prices Must Come Down

In this connection it is interesting to note that the consumer has not yet received any benefit from the loss the farmer suffered in the price of hogs and cattle last year, altho the government officials having to do with the high cost of living have been steadily predicting such results. On the contrary, food prices actually have risen in the District of Columbia until the cost of 22 of the necessary articles of food cost more than twice as much as they did in 1913.

This indicates, as I have said all along, that we must deal with the profiteer if we are to have lower prices. The reign of the profiteer and the orgy

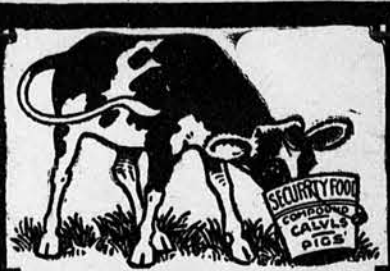
of extravagance in which the country has been so long indulging, forms the greatest problem with which we as a people are confronted. I was much impressed by an address I recently heard in Washington, by John Moody, of New York, the greatest economic expert and analyst probably in the United States. He predicted that lower commodity prices would prevail in the United States in the next six months, due chiefly to a deflation of credit, but after that period a continuance of prosperity.

There is not one chance in 10 of a financial panic, he believes, nor does he think there will be a long period of industrial depression. Mr. Moody traced the economic and financial history of the United States from the Civil War period down to the present. He showed that panics in the past have resulted from over-production and too rapid development coupled with speculation. Today, far from being an over-production, there is a world shortage of goods. This points, he believes, to a long period of general prosperity, and I concur in this view. The farmer, however, will be up against lower prices for his products, notwithstanding prices are in many instances below cost of production at this time. This makes it all the more necessary that we should see to it that the farmer has a square deal in the marketing of his products.

Profiteering in Cotton

One of the most heinous examples of profiteering that has come to my attention lately has been in cotton yarns. Warning has been issued that unless this riot of profit-taking is checked soon cotton hosiery, underwear and the like will jump another 50 per cent. There apparently is no limit to the greed of the cotton speculators. Manufacturers of cotton goods have grown enormously rich in the last three years. An amazing array of figures was presented recently to the House Committee on Commerce by Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut. He showed that there had been an advance of 100 per cent in the price of cotton yarns during the last six months of last year, while in the same period raw cotton advanced only about 15 per cent and wages, the other principal item of cost in the production of cotton yarns, also not more than 15 per cent. He proposed a resolution providing for an investigation of the combed yarn industry by the Federal Trade Commission to see whether a remedy could be found for this conscienceless profiteering. Of course, the buyers of cotton fabrics and cotton goods of all kinds cannot hope for lower prices if this sort of criminal gouging goes on. Once more I wish to emphasize the fact that we have all the laws necessary to convict and punish the profiteer. Congress might pass a dozen new laws but that would not change the situation so far as getting the profiteers is concerned. The responsibility rests now with the Department of Justice.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



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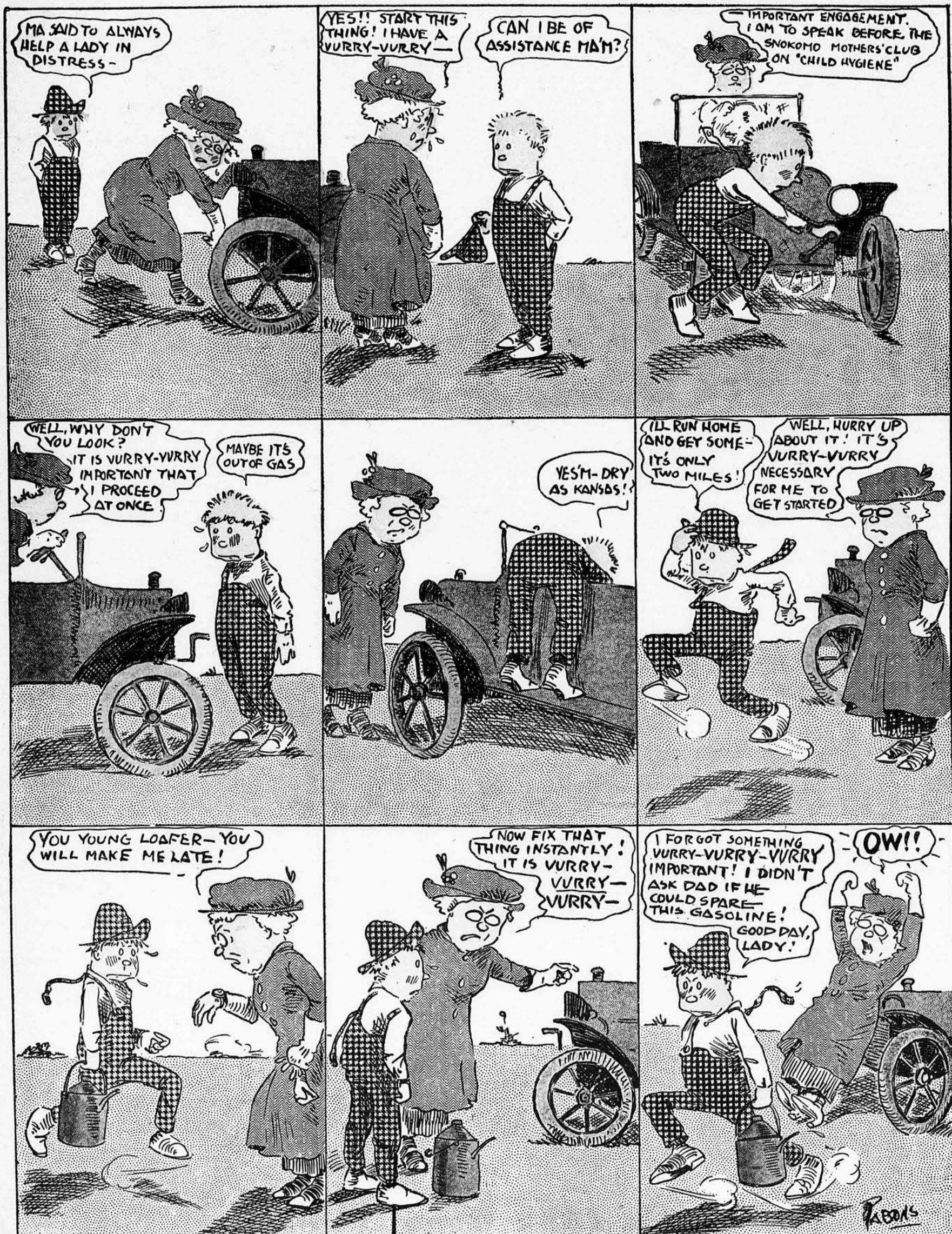
Grape-Nuts

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The Adventures of the Hoovers

Gallant Buddy Meets a Vurry--- Vurry Important Damsel in Distress---Also in Haste and a "Well Known Make" of Automobile



Boys Study Livestock

Learning to Do by Doing Makes Knowledge Real

BY G. C. WHEELER

BOYS learn to do by doing much more quickly than by studying text books and bulletins. Feeding a bunch of pigs or a dairy cow the properly balanced rations computed in the class room vitalizes and makes real a dry and uninteresting problem. This is the principle being adopted in teaching agriculture in the high schools organized under the Smith-Hughes act. Joe Claraham of the Harper high school, who handled a brood sow and her litter at his home from the purchase of the sow to the sale of the pigs in the fall, knows more about feeding and breeding hogs than it would have been possible for him to learn from books and bulletins. He studied the theory of feeding and breeding at school under the supervision of the agricultural teacher, but the knowledge so acquired would have meant little to him if it had not been vitalized by the home project.

Pig Project Successful

Joe, with others of his class, studied livestock in the Harper county high school in 1918 and 1919. The record of his home project shows that he purchased a bred sow for \$130. He kept an accurate account of the feed, his records showing that the sow was charged with 20 bushels of corn at \$1.60 a bushel and five sacks of shorts at \$2.25 a hundred. Under labor he has her charged with \$49.60 for man labor and \$3.60 for horse labor. Joe said it took only about an hour a day, on the average, to care for this sow. Seven pigs were farrowed April 10, and the records show a pig was lost as the result of vaccination, and one from another cause. Next came an itemized account of the feed consumed by the pigs, cost of vaccination, labor, expense of horse labor in hauling feed and manure and hauling the pigs to the county fair. The exact expense of feeding and caring for the pigs at this show is given, including auctioneers' fees and other expenses connected with selling four of the pigs at a public sale. Joe won first and second in class and a reserve championship. In the list of assets of the account is a credit of \$9 for premiums, \$365 for 4 pigs sold, \$100 as value of the original sow and \$50 as value of gilt saved. A balancing of his account shows a net worth of \$153.30 which of course includes the sow and gilt.

Bristle with Questions

These home projects in handling livestock in connection with school work fairly bristle with problems and with questions, and the student can see the answers develop and unfold from day to day as he works at his task under the supervision of a well trained instructor.

The student in carrying on one of these home projects, not only acquires and increases his skill along the line of the particular task involved, but develops managerial ability so essential to success in the farming business. He learns how to apply information gained from books and other sources, how to plan well a piece of work and how to work to the plan. His judgment and business sense are developed and he is trained in the keeping of business accounts. He develops an interest in a real business or vocation and learns to take joy and pride in productive work capable of returning him a profit. He acquires a friendly attitude toward labor, either physical or mental, and develops the habit of properly using information.

Feeding Rations Computed

Computing balanced rations for livestock is a dry and uninteresting task in the abstract, but Harry Armstrong, a sophomore in the Labette county high school at Altamont, is making this study of the composition of feeds a vital subject thru his home project, which is growing pigs. He has learned how to figure out a properly balanced ration and is seeing the results of feeding it. He is now feeding each pig a daily allowance of .6 pounds linseed oil meal, .8 pounds corn, and 2 pounds of standard shorts. He has found that he can make his pigs gain about .8 of a pound daily on this ration at a cost

of \$14.50 a hundred pounds, based on local feed prices. He is becoming so interested in pork production that he is talking of buying a purebred gilt in order to improve his herd. E. A. Clawson, teacher of vocational agriculture in this school, who visited Harry in February, reports that his hogs were from 20 to 40 pounds heavier than other hogs on the farm of the same age and were in a more thrifty, healthy condition.

Another student in the Altamont school, Warren Dennison, owns some dairy cows. He has learned to use the Babcock test in determining the butterfat they are producing and is also feeding them a well-balanced ration, which he has computed himself. "This boy is developing great enthusiasm for high-producing cows," says Mr. Clawson.

Abner McCrary, another Labette county boy, has become an enthusiast for Chester White hogs. He fed out a bunch last year as a home project and made a good profit. He also is a great booster for good draft horses. "No tractor for me, so long as I can have horses like these," said Abner, as he pointed with pride to a 4-horse team of big draft mares hitched to a drill ready to seed his oat crop. The boys of this school have become quite skilled in judging good livestock. Last fall during the county fair at Oswego the whole class rode over in the school truck, putting in a day in practice judging. They are not only becoming good judges of stock, but are developing into boosters for better stock on the farms of that section. They have learned how to vaccinate cattle for blackleg; they know how to prevent hog cholera and can diagnose other common diseases of hogs and cattle; they have dehorned cattle and learned how to use a rope in casting an animal.

Students Handle Sheep

In the Tonganoxie high school one of the boys is now handling nine sheep as a home project in connection with his studies in livestock production. Another is raising five calves. A town boy has a cow and sells milk. Another town boy is feeding three hogs. A farm boy, who started with a Chester White sow, now has about 15 purebreds. He sold about half of his hogs at a sale last winter and now thinks he should have sold all of them. One boy sold his market hogs just before the price dropped and made a good profit, while another who held on lost money. The boys are getting all kinds of experience and are learning as well as production. Mr. Bullimore, who teaches vocational agriculture at Tonganoxie, expects the boys to be a little more keen to take up livestock projects when the grass comes.

Two boys in the Havensville high school took sheep as a home project and are now learning how to care for ewes at lambing time. Others of the Havensville boys are feeding hogs for market and some have brood sows.

Livestock production is the basis of permanent agriculture and the boys in the high schools of Kansas where vocational agricultural courses are taught, are learning the fine points in handling purebred and improved animals and are making their newly acquired knowledge real by doing the work just as it must be done on the farm. They are being prepared to make a success of livestock farming, which is the type of farming that must be more generally adopted. The schools providing this type of work, which is possible thru the federal and state funds, made available under the Smith-Hughes act, are serving their respective communities in a most practical manner.

Cheaper Feeds for Swine

(Continued from Page 10.)

quite inferior to other grains for feeding hogs in dry lots.

"In testing out different feeds as substitutes for corn the grain sorghums have not been neglected. An experiment is now in progress comparing corn with kafir, milo and feterita. Each

grain is ground and supplemented with tankage. The free choice system of self-feeding is followed in all cases. Previous to this time we have had no experiment giving a direct comparison between different ages of pigs fed upon grain sorghums. In this case summer pigs of 150 pounds average weight were fed in one series of lots and fall pigs averaging 100 pounds in a second series. They received the same feeds under similar conditions. Thirty days is not sufficient time to get accurate averages of what pigs will do on varying rations, but it is long enough time to get a good estimate of the values of different combinations of feeds.

"For 150-pound summer pigs the following amounts of each kind of feed were required for 100 pounds of gain: Ground corn, 374.5 pounds with 11.24 pounds of tankage; ground kafir, 337.08 pounds with 11.95 pounds of tankage; ground milo, 386 pounds with 12.59 pounds of tankage; and ground feterita, 373.83 pounds with 12.84 pounds of tankage.

"For 100-pound fall pigs the following amounts of each kind of feed were required for 100 pounds of gain: Ground corn, 463.42 and 18.29 pounds of tankage; ground kafir, 528.93 pounds with 24.79 pounds of tankage; ground milo, 435.37 pounds with 20.41 pounds of tankage; ground feterita, 493.56 pounds with 20.82 pounds of tankage.

"It was found that there was very little difference in the amounts of the different kinds of grains needed to make 100 pounds of pork. It should be emphasized that grinding is a necessary operation in feeding the sorghum grains while it is not often needed in feeding corn. More sorghums and less corn will help to solve the feed problem for farmers in Western Kansas, Western Oklahoma and Western Nebraska."

To Increase Corn Crops

A revised edition of The Corn Crops, by E. G. Montgomery, has been printed by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This book takes up a fundamental discussion of the growing of these important crops. It will be helpful to every farmer who desires to produce larger yields. The price is \$1.90; it consists of 347 pages well bound in cloth.



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IT is significant that Ajax Cord Tires have won such marked popularity among men who give their cars hard usage.

Yet it is most logical, for two special Ajax features — Shoulders of Strength and the Cleated Tread — give Ajax Cord Tires exceptional resistance to wear. Shoulders of Strength brace the tread, and re-inforce it. Those thick sturdy cleats hold — just like the cleats on an athlete's shoes.

Ajax Cord Tires, Ajax Road King (fabric) Tires, Ajax Inner Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories are sold at the nearest Ajax Sales and Service Depot.

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Buy Good Motor Car Tires

Factors That Determine Speed and Pulling Power

BY C. J. MASSECK

NO AUTOMOBILE or truck is stronger than its tires. In other words no matter how good your engine, how sturdy the frame may be or how commodious a body your vehicle may have, unless you have tires that give the maximum of tractive effort together with a maximum mileage, the two at a minimum of cost, you haven't a thoroly efficient machine.

The old idea that any kind of a tire would do, either solid or pneumatic, which looked or smelled like rubber has passed. Today farmers are realizing more and more that first-quality tires give first-quality service and that the speed and pulling power of their truck or automobile is absolutely dependent on the upstanding qualities of the tires. Disregarding for the moment the danger of accidents that may occur when faulty tires are subjected to high speeds or heavy overloads, there are still other considerations which the farmer should think of when he insists that his dealer give him nothing but first-rate, service-tested tires. Let us consider road wear and tear.

More Good Roads Essential

It is unfortunate that only 7 per cent of our rural highways are hard-surfaced thruout the Middle West. Altho there is now actually contemplated road bond issues amounting to 600 million dollars in the Mississippi Valley, it is by no means certain that all of these issues will pass nor is it any more certain that the many miles of roads contemplated under these expenditures will be quickly and rapidly built. Granted the willingness of electors to pay for hard-surfaced highways there still remains the two obstacles of the high cost of labor and materials and the relative scarcity of both.

So it will be many years yet before good roads constitute even 25 per cent of the total rural road mileage in the Middle West. In the meanwhile the farm truck will come more and more into its own as its flexibility and durability is demonstrated. The automobile has already found its place on Middle West farms; today nearly 65 per cent of all automobiles registered in the 16 corn and wheat states are farm-owned. All these vehicles must be rubber-tired and all of them must be able to stand up under the excessive wear and

tear of the mud, sand and rock of our unimproved highways.

Tire manufacturers, distributors and dealers are realizing this fact more and more. Today much of the so-called advertising copy that is spread broadcast thruout the country sounds the keynote of quality in tire manufacturing, in tire service and in tire cost. This is as it should be not only for the safety of life and limb but also that the farm automobile and the truck, in particular, may literally deliver the goods.

Kansas Motor Express Routes

Next year in Kansas alone there will be installed and in operation over 60 rural truck routes that will criss-cross the state from Eastern Kansas. These lines will function month in and month out in all kinds of weather and under every imaginable sort of bad road wear and tear. In addition, every town of consequence, not only in Kansas but in other states as well, possesses today from one to six truck hauling companies that take care of practically all of the local deliveries in dairying, corn hauling, wheat hauling and the livestock hauling.

In fact, if it were possible to itemize every truck in such services the total would run to something like 70,000 machines for the Mid West. In almost every instance, these trucks will deliver the goods and their performance in establishing an economic and time-saving short haul will be of immense service in increasing the productivity of the country. In addition, there is the saving in time for the individual farmer and making his social life easier and richer.

Yet strange as it may seem, very little data on farm truck and automobile tire usage is available. Figures are needed on the length of service, initial cost, cost of maintenance, favorite make, etc., of farm-operated tires. To this end the editors of the Capper Farm Press have instituted a Prize Letter Contest, details of which are given in the accompanying box. If you, as a farmer can lend any information on tires, in accordance with the conditions set forth before, your co-operation is earnestly desired. The contest is open to all readers of the Capper Farm Press.

Note that the closing date for the contest has been advanced to April 10.

Will You Tell Your Experiences With Motor Car Tires?

THE EDITORS of the Capper Farm Press wish to know exactly how farmers feel about their experiences with automobile and truck tires. To that end we offer three prizes for letters on this subject. Twenty dollars is the first prize; second, \$10; and third, \$5.

We wish especially to know the average yearly cost of tires, and to what extent these vary with the type and make. Of course one must take into consideration the size and weight of the automobile or truck used, the previous wear, and the condition of the roads. If you have a truck please let us know the make and tonnage and whether you use solid or pneumatic tires.

To what extent do the actual wearing conditions measure up to the advertising claims made by the manufacturers and distributors? In this connection we also should like to know something of the experiences of farmers who use the so-called mail order brands as well as "seconds," re-treads, half-soles and "made-overs."

There is a great deal of advertising now being done which is addressed directly to the farmer. What advertisements have you noticed that appealed to you more than the others? Tell us the name of the tire company that has interested you most. Have these advertisements influenced you to buy that particular tire?

The advertisements are written, of course, to sell tires to you. Do they take the right line of argument to interest you? Do the arguments they advance seem logical? Or are they written too much from the viewpoint of the city man? Are they too glittering in promises? Do the tires you have bought live up to the advertising? These are the things we wish to know.

If you think you can write an advertisement that would appeal to other farmers and induce them to buy a particular make of tire which you have found the best for your use, do so and send it to us. Name the make of tire and keep always in mind that you are a farmer writing for farmers. Speak their language. Be simple and definite.

Letters should not exceed 800 words. The prize-winning letters will be published at an early date and notice of awards made at the same time. Letters, to be considered for the prize, must reach us not later than April 10. They should be addressed Tire Letter Editor, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Classified Advertisements

Reach

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

Classified Buyers

More Money from the Corn

(Continued from Page 8.)

more important reason, is that because of the less favorable growing conditions for the listed corn in the spring, the corn planted in this way does not produce so much or so tender and succulent a foliage as that which is surface-planted.

"It is a well known fact that vegetation which makes a quick, succulent and abundant growth is not so hardy as that which develops more slowly. Because of the greater leaf area produced by the surface-planted corn, more moisture is required for its maintenance than for that of a similar stand of listed corn. If moisture is the limiting factor during the later stages of growth, a given amount of it will maintain listed corn longer than surface-planted corn. Very often several days or a week or more added to the life of the crop will tide it over a drouth or will maintain it enough longer to permit a considerable increase in the production of grain."

Early Preparation Insures Crop

In most parts of Kansas early and thoro preparation of the ground for corn will do much to insure a crop. Spring disking is one of the most popular methods of preparing ground for listed corn. It is also a good method. It leaves the ground in excellent condition to absorb rain, it cuts up and works into the ground all forms of organic matter, it hastens the germination of weed seed and it kills young weeds that have started to grow. When the ground comes out of the winter in a crusted condition or is hard and compact, it should be disked as early in the spring as conditions will permit.

When the ground is loose and mellow in the spring as it is often left by alternate freezing and thawing, disking can be delayed until after a crop of weeds has started. A second disking is sometimes advisable if heavy rains pack the ground or if weeds are too far advanced before planting time. Blank listing in the fall or early spring and then splitting the ridges at planting time is good preparation for corn. Fall listing is especially desirable when the work can be done east and west, to catch and hold snow in winter.

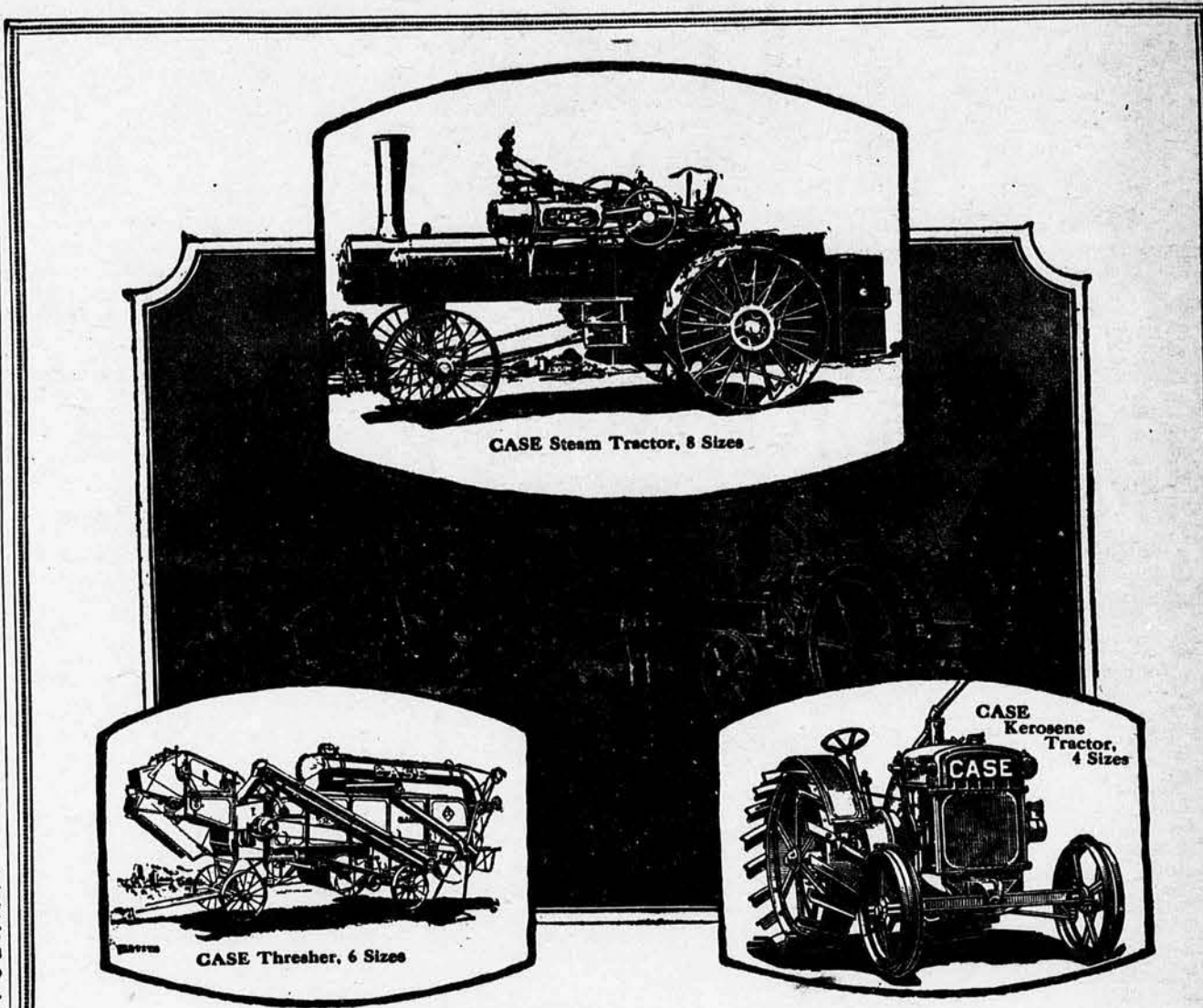
Surface-planted corn should always be placed on fall or early spring plowed ground and the seedbed prepared by thoro working before the crop is planted. The disk furrow opener attachment to the planter which enables surface-planted corn to be planted in small furrows is a good implement to use. It furnishes many of the advantages of listing, and increases the yield over surface planting in dry seasons.

Clean Cultivation is Best

The right kind of work in preparing the seedbed for corn often will reduce the cultivation necessary after planting. The cultivation that should be given the crop will depend on the preparation of the ground and the weather conditions. Enough cultivation should be done to keep it clean; more than this is unnecessary. Cultivation should be frequent enough to kill the weeds while they are small, thus making deep cultivation unnecessary. Deep cultivation is likely to destroy many of the shallower roots of the corn plants. There is a common opinion that it is advisable to cultivate corn frequently during dry periods even if the crop is clean. This probably is not the case. Cultivating corn in dry weather that is free of weeds probably will destroy some of the shallower feeding roots and injure rather than benefit the crop. Cultivate enough to kill weeds, but no more. Weeds are responsible for many poor corn crops.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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



A Case Thresher— The Tractor's Faithful Working Mate

Many a tractor owner could materially increase his profits by the purchase of a Case Thresher, of suitable size.

Case Threshers are built to exactly meet the requirements of the farmer who threshes as part of his farming, or the thresherman who wants a rig of greater capacity and efficiency. There are six sizes, ranging from the 20x28, suitable for the large farm or a group of small farms, to the great 40x62 the climax of the thresher achievement. Case, Galvanized, Steel built, Grain Saving Threshers are made in the following sizes: 20x28, 22x36, 26x46, 32x54, 36x58 and 40x62.

All sizes of Case Threshers may be equipped with Case Self-Feeders, Wind Stackers and Grain Handlers. All will thresh, separate, clean and save all grains and seeds. And for each size of Case Thresher there is a Case Tractor as a dependable and durable source of power. Three sizes of Case Kerosene Tractors and eight sizes of Case Steam Tractors offer choice of requirements for all conditions and localities.

Send for booklets giving detailed information regarding Case Threshers Case Kerosene Tractors, Case Steam Tractors, Case Baling Presses, Case Silo Fillers, etc.

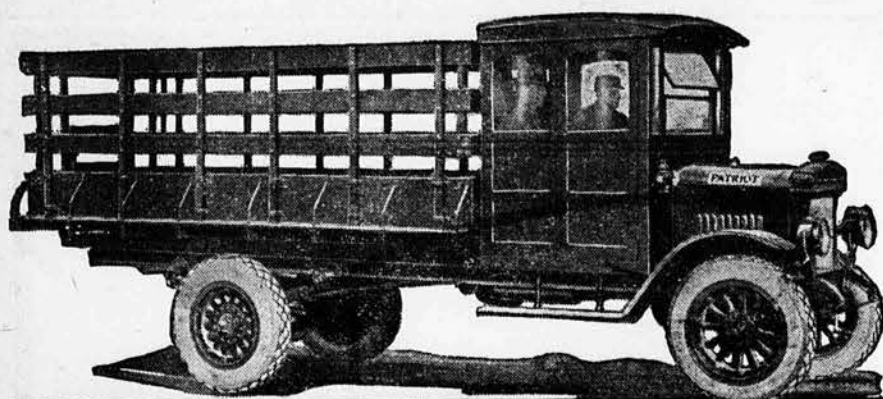
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From the beginning, the Patriot Truck has been designed and built to operate satisfactorily over country roads; to carry varying loads; to be the real "All-Purpose Truck" that the farmer needs. Its unfailing response to the service demands of thousands of farmer owners has won recognition for Patriot everywhere as America's leading farm truck.

Make Light of Heavy Loads; Make Good on Bad Roads

Patriot Trucks carry capacity loads under road and weather conditions that halt trucks of lesser ability. Patriots are used in the oil fields, the wheat fields, the corn fields, the cotton fields, the fruit sections. Every day they are carrying some new kind of load; conquering some new strip of bad road; making good in some new test of pulling power, of carrying strength, of dependability, of economy and efficiency.

You will be interested in the whole story of America's leading farm truck. Write today for the Patriot Catalog, free and postpaid.

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Capacity Capacity Capacity

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Mr. V. S. Darling, Auburn, Maine, secured that result. Ten hours of ditch blasting added \$1000 to the value of his farm. Mr. Darling writes:

"On October 15th, with Atlas Powder, we blasted a 600-foot ditch 4 feet wide by 2½ feet deep in about five hours. We got a perfect ditch. I have about 600 feet more to blast and when this is finished the job will be worth at least \$1000 to me."

Our Book, "Better Farming with Atlas Farm Powder," will show you how to blast ditches, remove stumps and do other farm blasting even though you be inexperienced. Write for a copy today.

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Farming in Western Kansas

A BIG attendance is expected at the Seventh Annual Round-up of the livestock men April 10 at the Fort Hays Experiment station. There will be an excellent program. The experimental results of the winter's work will be available at that time.

Better Bulls

The Cochran and Deane ranches south of Plainville on the Saline River purchased some of the best Hereford bulls sold at the recent Hereford Round-up sale at Kansas City. Ranchmen of Western Kansas are constantly bringing in bulls of better quality. The C. G. Cochran ranch in Riverview township of Ellis county is one of the largest purebred Hereford ranches in Western Kansas.

Windbreaks for Kansas

March with its winds is causing many a Western Kansas farmer to appreciate the value of a windbreak around his stock pens, out-buildings and home. This is shown by the increasing number of orders that the Fort Hays Experiment station is getting for trees for windbreak plantings. The station at Hays is doing much to increase the planting of trees for beautifying the homes in Western Kansas.

Galloway Men Will Meet

E. E. Frizell, president of the Galloway Association of America, has called a meeting of the Galloway men at the Fort Hays Experiment station for April 9, the men remaining over for the big annual livestock round-up on the Fort Hays Experiment station, April 10.

Alfalfa is Most Profitable

With alfalfa moving in carload lots to Kansas City at what nets the producer from \$23 to \$28 a ton according to grade, it is impressed on farmers of Western Kansas who have bottom land upon which they can grow alfalfa that this is the most valuable crop now produced in this section. The Fort Hays Experiment station ships from two to five cars a week, selling this high priced feed in the Kansas City market and wintering its cattle and sheep on sorghum silage and other cheaper crops produced on the station farm.

One problem which confronts the Western Kansas farmer today is to know what crops make the most profit and how to adjust his farming to grow more of the profitable crops and less of the ones that are yielding the least profit on the investment.

Soil Blowing

During the heavy winds recently considerable soil blowing has taken place in Western Kansas. The finer uniform soils have a tendency to blow or drift before heavy winds, especially when the surface is quite smooth or level and there is a lack of moisture in the upper layers. The heavy wheat stubble of last season tempted many farmers to burn this off and drill without further preparation. This wheat stubble land became level and smooth during the last season and was further smoothed during the operations of threshing and harvesting and the weathering effects of the atmosphere during the winter.

The winter has not been favorable for a heavy growth of wheat, which might have a tendency to help hold the soil from drifting. Therefore, Western Kansas is in great danger of serious damage from soil blowing this year.

The time to remedy soil blowing is when it first starts, since the soil that starts to blow in the smoother spots is dragged over the other parts of the field, grinding off the rougher portions and filling in between these until they also begin to blow. Thus the blown area continues to grow unless stopped by a heavy rain or by artificial means.

The Fort Hays Experiment station

has found in practice that running furrows at right angles to the prevailing wind will stop soil blowing. The soil that drifts into these furrows is not dragged over the surface sufficiently to loosen up other particles and thus extend the area. The distance apart that these furrows are made depends entirely on how badly the soil has a tendency to blow. This ditching of course destroys some wheat but many a field is saved as a result of destroying a small part of the crop by thus running furrows.

These furrows can be made with a shovel cultivator or in extreme cases with a lister. Any kind of instrument that will make furrows at right angles to the prevailing wind will arrest soil blowing and save the remainder of the field. Farmers should remember that the time to do this is when the blowing starts, since fewer furrows will then have to be run and more wheat will be saved. The Fort Hays Experiment station also is conducting an experiment with the lister drill, which leaves the land rough and thus has a tendency to prevent soil blowing. Soil left cloddy on top in the fall is less likely to blow.

Better Tillage Will Pay

(Continued from Page 12.)

soon lost. Therefore, under such conditions, unless the amount of organic matter in the deeper soil layers may be increased greatly, a thing generally impossible on most farms, really deep plowing is generally unprofitable where general field crops are produced.

It is very questionable on the average soils of Nebraska, Kansas and of Oklahoma whether plowing more than, say 8 inches for ordinary annual crops, is generally profitable. The principal object of deep plowing is, naturally, to provide a maximum amount of storage reservoir for moisture, altho the turning loose of plant food found in the deeper soil layers has value on some farms.

I said that the kind of crop to be planted exerts a strong influence upon the depth that any field should be plowed. For wheat, plowing deeper than about 7 inches usually has not resulted in a sufficiently increased yield to pay the greater expense of the plowing. Land for corn may be profitably plowed to a depth of say 1 inch to 1½ inch deeper than for wheat, while that for alfalfa may be profitably plowed still deeper because this crop will be in the field, if a good stand is obtained, for several years at least.

In connection with increasing the depth of plowing, it is desirable that the previous depth of plowing the field be considered. Deepening any field of ordinary soil, but especially one underlain with a heavy, impervious subsoil, at the rate of more than an inch at a time is injurious. Unbroken down sub-surface soil and subsoil is not a good soil in which to endeavor to grow crops, particularly under our conditions.

Time of Plowing

Except on the so-called "blow" soils, plowing as long as possible before planting a crop is important in order to provide the largest possible amount of stored moisture, to bring about a satisfactory breaking down of the plant food contained in the soil, and to provide a compact seedbed. For oat and corn crops, in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma especially, I feel that fall plowing is of great value. The labor problem enters here, of course, along with the other points noted. If late fall plowing, or early winter plowing, for that matter, cannot be accomplished, then the earliest possible spring plowing should be followed.

For wheat and rye, July and early August plowing has given uniformly better yields than late summer or early fall plowing. In some seasons, the last one for example, this is difficult if not impossible, but ordinarily the soil is in better condition at that time than later for doing a good job of plowing. For alfalfa, which generally is planted after wheat or oats, the earliest possible plowing is invaluable.

because of the fact that a compact, moist seedbed is absolutely necessary if the best start of the new crop is to be obtained.

Late plowing for any crop usually gives poor results. This past winter I have seen field after field of wheat upon which it is very questionable whether or not a crop will be had simply because of the late plowing and late planting. Where very late plowing must be resorted to, I fully believe that some of the acres usually planned for wheat should not be planted to wheat but instead should be left for spring planted crops.

Subsoiling

The cost of subsoiling is high and it is, therefore, questionable whether it can be profitably followed on most soils in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. In many experiments the practice has not been attended with profit. This has been particularly shown at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment station where the subsoiling never gave a sufficiently increased yield to pay for its cost. This same thing proved true of very deep plowing. On the Oklahoma Experiment station farm the soil is underlaid with a heavy, plastic subsoil in which the effects of subsoiling and of deep plowing are soon lost. That had a marked effect upon the results obtained.

Sow Rape for Hogs

Rape is one of the best early forage crops that can be grown for hogs. Providing plenty of green forage for the brood sows and their pigs is always in order. This year cheapening feed costs is of more than usual importance. It takes 5 or 6 pounds of corn to produce a pound of pork in dry-lot feeding. With present prices of grain, no one should think of trying to produce pork without using green feed to the fullest extent possible. Experiment station tests and the experience of practical hog men have demonstrated that the greatest economy in using forage results from feeding about a pound to a pound and a half of grain daily to the 100 weight of hog in connection with the green feed. A good rule is to feed enough grain to keep the young hogs gaining about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound daily.

Unless you have plenty of alfalfa, do not fail to sow a patch of rape in some feed lot or other place where it can be grazed. Rape can be sown in the Eastern part of the state with a few oats or alone as early as oats are sown. It is a cool weather plant, making its best growth during the early spring months. It can be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The Dwarf Essex variety is the kind to sow for pasture. It can be seeded at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds to the acre just ahead of the drill if sown with oats, the oats should be seeded at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre.

The important point is to plan now for hog pasture and sow rape if you have no alfalfa pasture or other permanent forage for the hogs. By using green forage to the fullest extent possible, a pound of pork has been produced from the feeding of $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of grain. An acre of rape pasture may easily be made to return more than \$20 in pork production.

Timber Crops

The growth of saw timber in the United States is believed to be only one-third the amount annually cut. Twenty-nine states import more timber than is cut within their boundaries, and every exporting state is cutting faster than the timber grows. "A timber famine is certain to come," says W. J. Morrill of the Colorado Agricultural college. "indeed locally in many parts of the United States it has arrived already. This is shown by the high price of lumber."

"Mature trees should be cut, but provisions should be made at the time of cutting to insure future crops of trees, not only more crops but the greatest possible crops or the utilization of timberlands to their full capacity. Good forestry practices will pay in the long run. Colorado offers the services of its state forester who is at the Agricultural college at Fort Collins, at cost of expenses to advise owners concerning the management of timberlands with a view of perpetuating timber crops."

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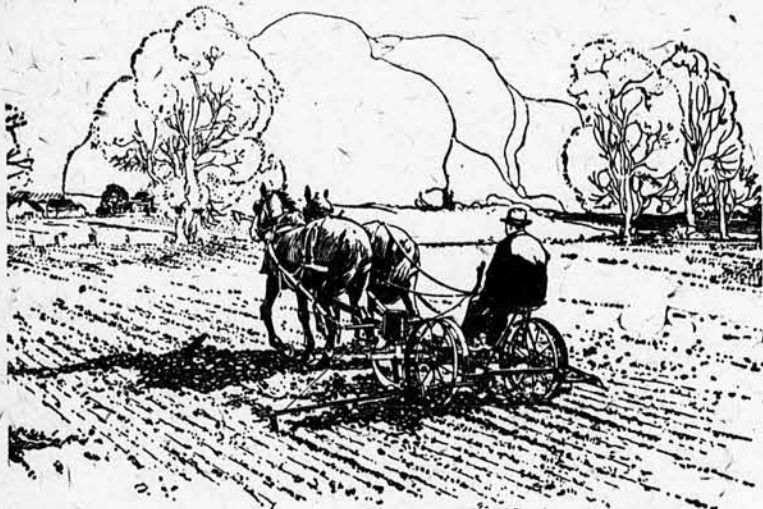
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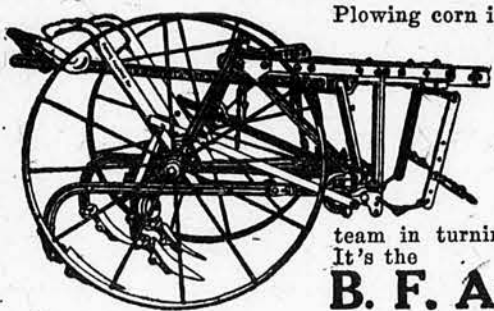
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Financial News for Farmers

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

AN INDICATION of the influence of the revival in the speculative fever is the fact that a promoter who is selling a questionable oil stock by mail in an over-capitalized concern received in one delivery of letters recently checks and money orders for \$35,000. Another indication is the freeness with which units in so-called oil royalties are being sold, with no assurance to the buyer as to the number of such units to be issued. Think of buying an interest in a farm of 160 acres without knowing whether it is going to mean 1 per cent, 10 per cent, or some specific share in the property! Yet the fever for speculation is so high that promoters have the audacity to offer and to sell, finding takers, uncertain units in uncertain oil propositions. Other promoters are offering stock in airship schemes and in industrial plants for which there is no need. Options on foreign exchange constitute another evidence of the fever for speculation. The sooner it is halted, the better it will be for those who do not deserve to lose their money so easily.

I wish there was a fever for buying government bonds, sound railroad stocks and bonds, sound industrial bonds of successful concerns which have been established for years, and short-term loans of governments and corporations with first-class credit. The markets for such securities offer exceptional opportunities. They are still low despite recent scattered upturns. Bankers would not be nervous if these securities alone were being ab-

sorbed by the public. Such absorption would help the buyers and benefit business in general. But the country is injured when, with tightness in money markets, money is put into questionable stocks and into other securities already too high in price.

In financial markets, improvement is noted in foreign exchange rates. Disappointment is still manifest over the failure of banks to reduce loans, and conservative bankers are emphasizing the probability that the influence of liquidation is still ahead of the United States. There is encouragement over the efforts Europe is making to improve her economic position. The banking situation strongly favors a reduction in borrowing on the part of farmers and stockmen, as well as other interests, as the most desirable policy. Retail business is reported very active, with wild spending continuing. Wages are being advanced in some trades, but the buying by Europe is not of a character which warrants bullishness over industrial stocks in particular.

A recent United States Supreme Court decision held that stock dividends are not taxable. As a result speculators have been buying the stocks of companies which have large undivided earnings in the expectation of getting such dividends. But the court decision does not in the end increase the value of the stock in the companies affected by it. This development would not bring advances of material proportions

(Continued on Page 23.)

Among Colorado Farmers

THE Colorado Agricultural college gives eight reasons for the use of more silos in this state. These are: One-third greater returns can be secured from the land than when the corn is cured the ordinary way. More livestock can be kept with silage than without it. More of the corn crop can be saved than in any other way. This saving varies from 35 to 50 per cent. Surplus silage can be carried over to years of scarcity. Good silage will keep for years. The value of straw is increased greatly by feeding it with silage. Silage nearly doubles the profits of dairying. Silage increases the profits of beef from 25 to 50 per cent. Good silage is a splendid and economical feed for horses, but poor silage may kill them.

Mainly by the use of silos J. W. Adams of Cheyenne Wells keeps about 40 head of Holstein cattle and his work stock on 160 acres of dry land. This is more than is kept on most irrigated farms of the same acreage. Letters from 100 silo owners in Colorado state that a silo will pay for itself in three years or less.

When alfalfa is selling for \$20 a ton and barley for \$2.75 a hundred, one can afford to pay \$10.71 a ton for silage to feed with a barley-alfalfa ration to fattening steers.

Better Results with Milk

Milk is a perishable human food and to prolong the keeping quality it is necessary to make a study of how to feed the cow and how to take care of the milk. In feeding dairy cows never make sudden changes in feed rations—as from dry feed to green pastures—of any kind. Neither is it a good practice to feed a cow almost exclusively on silage and wet beet pulp.

In contemplating a change to green feed the cow should be turned out for a short period at first, and gradually a little longer every day. If the pasture is in sufficient abundance so the cow can feed freely the first day the time should not exceed 30 minutes, the second day about 10 minutes longer and continue at such a rate until the cow can be turned all the while on pasture. In case the pasture is rye, frosted clover, alfalfa or any other crop that has a tendency to taint the

milk, the cow should be removed from the pasture at least three hours before milking. This enables the system of the cow to eliminate the gas which gives the milk the objectionable odor and taste. Where the use of such pastures is resorted to, never discontinue the use of dry feeds altogether.

In the last year alfalfa and clover hay have been scarce and high priced, and the tendency has been to make up a ration largely of the cheaper feeds such as silage, sugar beet tops and unmarketable sugar beets. By over balancing a ration the cow does not produce normal milk, and this affects the quality. Where beets and beet tops are exposed to the weather or when they are partly rotted after excessive freezing and thawing, they make a very much off-flavored milk and are improper feeds for a milk producing cow.

The milk utensils should be cleaned thoroly and must be washed with some good washing powder and hot water, scalded and thoroly aired daily. After the milk has been drawn from the cow it should be taken immediately to a milk room especially provided for the purpose and thoroly cooled. There should be nothing left in this room but milk. It should be constructed so it can be easily cleaned and well ventilated. The structure should be of concrete, brick, tile or double walled to prevent freezing in the winter.

The milk must be cooled quickly after it is milked, to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. It can be cooled by means of a cooler or by placing it in a vat of cold water. The water must be four times the volume of the milk to be deep enough in the tank to come above the level of the milk inside the can. The temperature of the water must be from 56 to 58 degrees. Where the water is from 60 to 64 degrees it must be changed after 20 minutes. If the vat method of cooling is resorted to the milk must be stirred with a metal stirrer for periods of 1 minute at from 3- to 5-minute intervals both by a churning and rotary action. Use a good, reliable thermometer. Never resort to the practice of mixing warm and cold milk. After the milk is cooled keep it in a cool place until conveyed to market. C. Stocker.

Lamar, Colo.

Kansas Farm News Notes

THE FIRST RURAL high school district to be formed in Lincoln county has just voted \$8,000 in bonds to be used in the erection of a building at, or near, Beverly. A good community hall and opera house was built in Beverly by the township before the war. The young people of the community celebrated the carrying of the bond collection with a big bonfire in the street and a dance in the township hall. The women of the community served a free dinner and supper on election day.

Nemaha Improves Fair Grounds

The Nemaha county fair association has just voted \$1,500 to be used in the construction of a modern grandstand at the fair grounds, and in making other improvements.

Elevator at Wakarusa

A farmers' union elevator is to be built at Wakarusa, a small town on the Santa Fe near Topeka. Fourteen new members joined the local union at a recent meeting. The members voted to build the elevator at this meeting. The detailed plans will be discussed at a later meeting.

Vote on Rural High School

A special election has been called for April 13 at Riley, a small town in Riley county, to vote on the proposition of establishing a rural high school. The town district has a new building of ample size which will be used by the rural high school district if the proposition carries.

Free Fair Officers Elected

The recently organized free fair association of Republic county has elected Tudor J. Charles of Republic, president of the association, J. G. Lofy, vice president, W. R. Barnard, secretary and G. H. Bramwell, treasurer. An executive board was also elected to work with the officers and the board of county commissioners.

Grangers Build Elevator

A grain elevator of 20,000 bushels capacity is to be built at Plymouth, a shipping station on the Santa Fe just west of Emporia, by the members of the Boston and Plymouth Granges of Lyon county. The estimated cost is \$15,000. It will be conducted on the co-operative plan and will be ready for handling this year's crop.

Hay Still in Barns

A large part of the 1919 alfalfa crop in the Reading community of Lyon county is still in the barns awaiting cars for shipment to market. Farmers have just about given up expecting to get last year's crop out of the way before the new crop will be ready to harvest. Great loss and inconvenience has resulted from the inability to get cars for shipping out hay.

Co-operative Cheese Factory

A co-operative cheese factory is to be started at Pleasanton. A stock issue of \$15,000 is being sold, one-half of which is going to farmers of the community and the remainder to business men of Pleasanton. Nearly all of this stock has been subscribed, which practically insures the building of the plant. It is to be conducted as a co-operative enterprise and the stock is therefore being distributed among as many purchasers as possible.

Charges for Threshing

Threshing outfits charged from \$15 to \$22 an hour in the wheat sections of Kansas last year, instead of that much a day, as was inadvertently stated in our recent news notes in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. This error has been called to our attention by R. B. Sturgeon of Scott county. He says, "The price was \$15 to \$22 an hour and the threshers planned to run 10 hours a day. I ran a thresher and charged by the bushel, but lost money last year. Other threshers in this section charged by the hour on most kinds of grain. At the prices mentioned, the thresher provided all the crew. Labor for harvesting and threshing was un-

reasonably high. I know of one man who drew \$15 a day for running an engine and in this kind of work they get their board. These same men will work in town for \$4 or \$5 a day, or even less, and board themselves. All these high prices for labor, machinery, repairs and other expenses fall finally on the grain raiser. It is not to be wondered that farmers are about ready to throw up their hands and quit the game."

Irrigation in Pawnee

Many new irrigation plants will be installed in Pawnee county this spring. George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, in company with the county agent, recently visited a number of farmers wishing advice and suggestions about pumping plants. Mr. Knapp told the Larned business men's association that from \$25,000 to \$35,000 of irrigation well business was wait-

ing for someone, able to handle it. The state farm at Larned is increasing its irrigated area by 100 acres, making 500 acres in all under irrigation. P. H. Cummings, who is employed by the state irrigation department, is now at work on the state farm running levels preparatory to enlarging ditches and making new ones for the additional land to be put under irrigation.

Students Have a Fair

An agricultural exposition including exhibits of cattle, hogs, poultry, various farm crops, baking, sewing, canned fruit and vegetables was staged at Turon recently by the students of the Turon high school. It was a high class, comprehensive showing of agricultural products, and some good prizes were offered. The young people deserve great credit for their enterprise in making such a public showing. Clyde Poulton was superintendent of the cattle department and Charles Durham was superintendent of the hog exhibits. The agricultural class has been testing out the seed corn to be planted on the farms of this community the coming spring and doing other practical field work.

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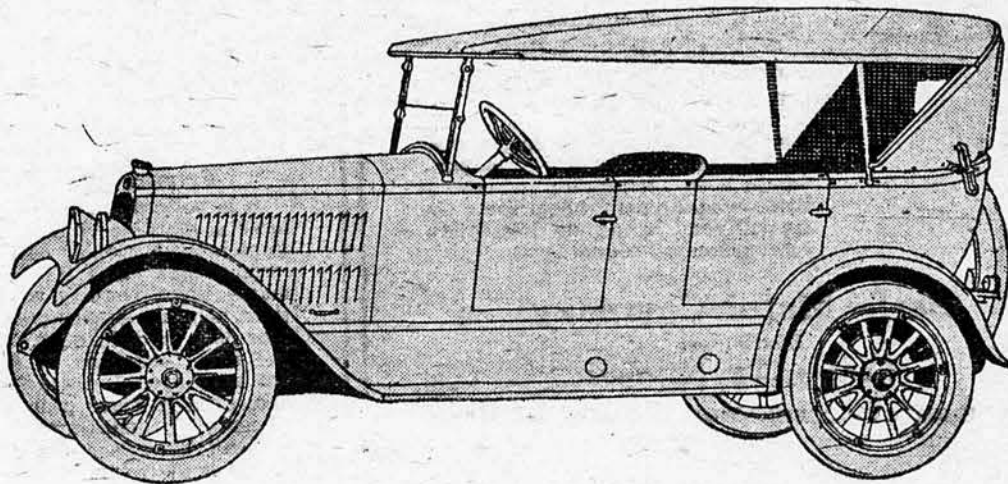


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Other betterments include the wonderful finish of the body, the attention to minute details. We venture to assert that you can find no car of like price with such improvements.

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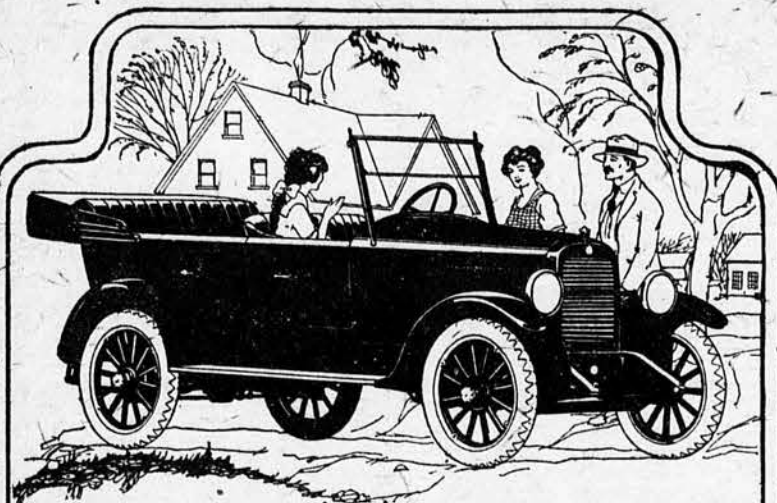
And all this is possible by the factory efficiency in our great plant, by building the Mitchell complete, including the bodies, and by nation-wide distribution. Thus we save for you and at the same time give multiplied value. We advise your response without delay. Go see the new Mitchell at once. Note its beauty. Ride in it. Then place your order at once, so as to bring earlier delivery.

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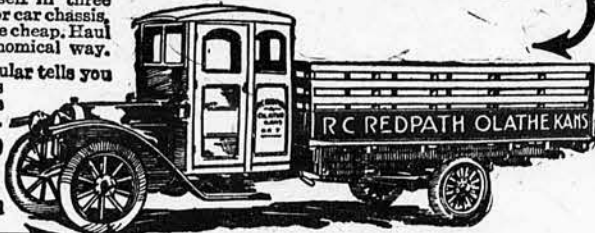
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

TIME will tell what damage the freeze and high wind of March 4-8 did to the wheat. It made it look very bad; what green there was browned badly and the high wind still further dried out what was already a very dry soil. The outlook for the 1920 wheat crop here is not very good and present conditions do not indicate more than 50 per cent of the crop of 1919. I think we already are assured of one thing; we will not be burdened this year by the handling of heavy straw. A good shower fell the evening of March 12 which will help the wheat as well as the oats which have been lately sown. The peach buds seem to be all right so far but the apricots seem to be dead, but this is not much of a loss for they are nearly always killed by a frost when in bloom.

Oats Damaged by Freeze

The cold snap of March 4 stopped field work for several days and not until the afternoon of March 9 did plowing and oats sowing begin again. I have not yet heard what effect the hard freeze had on the oats which were sown in February and which were sprouted when the freeze came. The ground was so dry that possibly no harm came to them. The shower of March 12 provided moisture to bring up the oats already sown and put the ground in better condition to work. A more than commonly large acreage of oats was sown this spring on spring plowing; our experience with oats sown this way has been that a dry season means a short crop.

Farmers Need More Help

It is not only in the West that farms have a shortage of labor; the extreme East is even shorter of farm force. A letter which came this week from the maple sugar country of Vermont says that help in sugaring cannot be had "for love nor money" and indications are that thousands of fine trees will not be tapped because help cannot be had, even if sugar promises to sell for 30 cents a pound. On the farm of which I speak there is a fine sugar orchard of 500 or more trees and it has the right location for a sugar orchard in that country—a southeast slope. On a slope to the south much more sugar can be made to the tree than on the colder north slopes.

Maple Sugar Shortage Possible

Maple sugar time in Vermont is to that country what wheat harvest is to Kansas—a time of hard work, long hours and exposure to the weather although their exposure is to cold and wet instead of heat. Often when the sap is running freely it means that one hand must remain at his post all night boiling down the sap on hand to make room for the flow which sometimes drips all night. Because of this hard work and long hours the present generation does not care to tackle the job, preferring the easy town work which is so plentiful just now. Because of this condition the owner of the sugar orchard of which I have spoken could get no help except a young boy and says indications are that he can make only enough sugar for his own use, not being able to carry on the strenuous campaign he could 30 years ago.

Looking for Soft Jobs

I read in a farm paper a few days ago the complaint of a farm hand here in Kansas who was leaving the farm because he said at his wage—\$55 a month—he could save no money, his necessary expenses taking it all. Such talk as that is all "bunc" to use an expressive slang phrase. This hand received his board and had his washing done in addition to the \$55 each month and unless he has more than common ability he cannot do as well as that in the city. When a farm hand tells you that he cannot save any money on a wage of \$55 a month, when he does not have to pay out anything for board, washing or mending, you can make up your mind he is looking for a softer job and not a chance to save money.

Farm Hands Lured by Cities

I do not blame the hands who are leaving the country for town work.

They get wages there which look larger than those paid in the country, their work is easier, their hours much shorter and they do not have the exposure to the heat and cold. All these combine to make farm work harder than other work and for that reason the time will soon be here when it must be paid better than other work or the world will go hungry. If it were not for the feeling of independence that the farmer has, the feeling that no matter what may come he and his family will have enough to eat and to wear, the farms would be still more deserted than they are today.

Renters are Buying Farms

A number of renters have bought farms this spring in this county, one of them saying he bought in "self defense." His meaning was, that the longer he put off buying, the fewer acres he could buy with his money. One man told me that he had farmed for the last five years and during that time had made good money but that the five-year profits added to the capital he had five years ago would not buy him as much land as he could have bought with the money he had on hand in 1915. So in terms of acres, his work of five years was more than thrown away. I know of many men who have thought each year that land was too high and that next year would find it cheaper. They have gone on renting, year after year, and waiting for land to get cheaper and now, at the end of years of work, they find their entire capital will buy them less land than they could have bought 20 years ago. Whether conditions will continue the same for the next 20 years no one knows. We may be sure of one thing, however; land priced as reasonably as Eastern Kansas land is will not decline in price. It is now altogether too cheap as compared with land in other parts of the country which will produce no more in a term of years but which sells for twice as much money.

Tenants to Own Homes

I must confess that plans to "make it easier for tenants to own land" seem to me almost impossible to realize. If we make the state a party it means that, perhaps, money might be easier for the tenant to get but, with the buying of land on any large scale by tenants, the price is sure to advance and in this way all the advantages of state help will be lost. Unless the state confiscates land values, our farms will always be worth much money and something which costs much money has always been very hard for the moneyless man to own. The ownership of a farm, like the ownership of great newspapers, mills, and manufacturing means years of hard work and managing. The "devil" in a newspaper office, the brakeman on the railroad, the piecemaker in the manufacturing plant do not expect to step at once into ownership of the plant and I can see no reason why the tenant should expect to be financed in the ownership of a farm by capital not his own, unless he can convince other men that he has the qualities that make for success. If he has them he can get credit; if not, all the state help he may get will be worse than thrown away. Instead of working so hard to provide capital for the tenant farmer by means of money, belonging to some one else, why not try making farming more profitable so the tenant can provide his own money? Why not call off the government agencies which are and have been for years trying to depress food prices so city labor can live more cheaply? Why not call off the city papers who have been trying to set the rest of the world against the farmer because he has of late years been making \$1 a day if interest on his investment was not counted? Why not try giving the farmer a square deal instead of taking all his money away and then returning a small part as "help for the tenant farmer?" Give the farmer, both landowner and tenant, a square deal and he will provide his own capital without the help of the state.

Financial News for Farmers

(Continued from Page 20.)

in prices of stocks except for the regrettable fever to speculate for big and quick profits.

Questions and Answers

Readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are entitled to answers to financial questions, including information as to stocks and bonds, without charge. In making queries as to new companies, send prospectuses or circulars for analysis. These will be returned with the answers. Address Sanders Sosland, Financial Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Taxes on Government Bonds

Our paper says the government by a new ruling will tax all Liberty Bonds acquired since May 20, 1918. In our district they asked us to buy bonds equal to 3 per cent of the assessed valuation of our land. Many of our folks had to borrow the money and were not able to keep the bonds. I took some at full value with the understanding that they were to draw 4 1/4 per cent interest and to be free of taxes. I would like to know if the government will keep its contracts.

G. W. M.

This question is so important that I am going into detail on it for the benefit of all readers. The paper you have in mind is in error in its statement. There is considerable misapprehension as to the taxes against the income from Liberty and Victory Bonds of the United States government. Instead of having promised more tax exemptions than it is allowing, the fact is that the government has been increasingly liberal in its exemptions, under the Federal Income Tax law, of interest received from Liberty and Victory Bonds.

First, the Liberty and Victory Bonds are exempt from all taxes in Kansas by the state or local governments.

All issues of Liberty and Victory Bonds are exempt from normal federal taxes.

The First 3 1/2 per cents and the Victory 3 3/4 per cents are exempt from surtaxes so long as they are outstanding.

The income from \$5,000 par value of the aggregate holdings of First Liberty 4's and First Liberty 4 1/4's, Second Liberty 4's and Second Liberty 4 1/4's, Third Liberty 4's, Fourth Liberty 4's, Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness and War Savings Stamps are exempt from all surtaxes so long as they are outstanding.

The income from \$30,000 par value of Fourth Liberty 4 1/4's is exempt from surtaxes for a period of two years from the end of the war. Under the laws, the war will not be ended until the President has issued an official proclamation to that effect. This has not yet been done, the Treaty of Peace still awaiting ratification.

The income from \$30,000 par value of the 3 1/2 per cents of the first loan which were converted into 4 1/4 per cent bonds of the October 24, 1918, issue, are exempt from surtaxes for a similar period, or two years from the official end of the war.

The income from an amount of first 4's, first 4 1/4's, second 4's, second 4 1/4's and third 4 1/4's equal to 1 1/2 times the original subscription to the fourth 4 1/4's held to the date of the tax return, but not to exceed \$45,000, is exempt from surtaxes for a period of two years from the official end of the war.

The income from \$30,000 of holdings of the first 4's, first 4 1/4's, second 4's and 4 1/4's, third 4 1/4's and fourth 4 1/4's, whenever purchased or acquired, is exempt from all surtaxes up to five years from the official end of the war.

Up to May 20, 1923, an exemption from surtaxes on the income from the foregoing issues is granted in an amount equal to three times the original subscription to Victory Bonds held at the date of the tax return, but not to exceed \$20,000.

Each member of a family and each member of a partnership is entitled separately to the maximum exemptions on the income from the government securities which are listed in the foregoing. It would be well for Kansans, who are buying more and more Liberty Bonds at present low prices, to preserve this list of tax exemptions as a guide in making purchases.

His Version

"I'm invited to a tea. I know what R. S. V. P. means, but this card has in its corner the two letters B. S. What do they mean?"

"Bring sugar."—Kansas City Journal.



BEFORE you buy oil for your car, consider the Five Essentials of Automobile Lubrication:

1. Your oil should reduce friction to the minimum.
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4. It should not contain or form any substance injurious to the engine.
5. It should be economical in use.

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T.J. BROWN 126 North Kansas Ave. **TOPEKA, KAN.**

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

WITH the approach of spring and its necessary rains we encounter a period of unrest on the part of some members of the household on account of their fear of electrical storms that accompany this heaven-sent moisture. That their fears are not without foundation is proved every year by the destruction of property, and the loss of both human and animal life. Even were it not for the saving in property loss and human life, a small expenditure for protection from lightning would be justified alone from the feeling of security that it gives one in a home during a storm.

The lightning rod agent has always been considered somewhat of a pest who had a gold brick to sell and undoubtedly many of these men would have victimized anyone who would have given them a hearing. In this day and age, however, it behooves the modern farmer to acquaint himself with some of the principles underlying the methods of lightning protection so that he himself can recognize whether or not he is being victimized by the unscrupulous agent.

Lightning in Open Country

A lightning flash is an electrical discharge similar to the spark in your gasoline engine, or when the circuit is broken on your 32 volt or 110 volt lighting circuit in your home. The essential difference is of course, the enormous voltage—that is available in the lightning flash. It is a fact that it requires about 20,000 volts to spark over a distance of one inch, and about 80,000 volts to arc a distance of about 7 inches. Even tho it is true that the distance increases at a rate somewhat faster than the voltage, nevertheless, with a little thought we can begin to fathom the exceedingly great voltage to give a lightning flash a half mile to even several miles in length. It is needless to attempt a numerical result for the problem suggested, but it may be more apparent now, why such destruction is wrought by some lightning flashes.

When this high difference of voltage exists between the clouds and the ground or between the clouds themselves and when conditions of atmosphere permit, a flash will result. If there are many paths for the discharge of the electricity from the clouds, the disturbance for any one path will be less. In fact there may be no disturbance at all and the discharge will take place quietly.

Since electricity always flows thru the path of least resistance and since a house top is closer to the clouds than the surrounding land it offers a good target to the lightning flash. A house on a hill top for this reason will be more subject to danger than one at a lower elevation. The problem then is to supply a path for the flow of the electric current from all the highest points on the house down to the ground whose resistance will be exceedingly less than the path thru the timber of the house. Any metal is usually a good conductor of electricity and will

serve as a proper material for the rod and the conductor to the ground. As copper is one of the very best conductors it is very commonly used for the connection between the rod and the ground. If it is of liberal size the results will be more satisfactory. There are many precautions to be observed when rodding a house in order that satisfactory results shall be had but these will not be enumerated in the present article. The reader is referred to "Farmers Bulletin 842" issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on this subject. Copies of these bulletins are usually available for the asking.

Insurance Reduced

Many companies refuse to assume the risk on a home in the country which is not adequately protected against lightning. Other companies will do so, only at an increased rate. This being the case, it can be shown that the investment in many instances actually can be paid out of saving in insurance in a few years' time.

So far we have given our whole thought to the human occupants of the home, but how about the livestock in the barns and open pastures? True, we can buy livestock insurance, but does a cash payment compensate for the loss of a valuable animal and also the probable offspring of such an animal? Each year we see records of astonishing losses in cattle from lightning. Often a whole herd is wiped out.

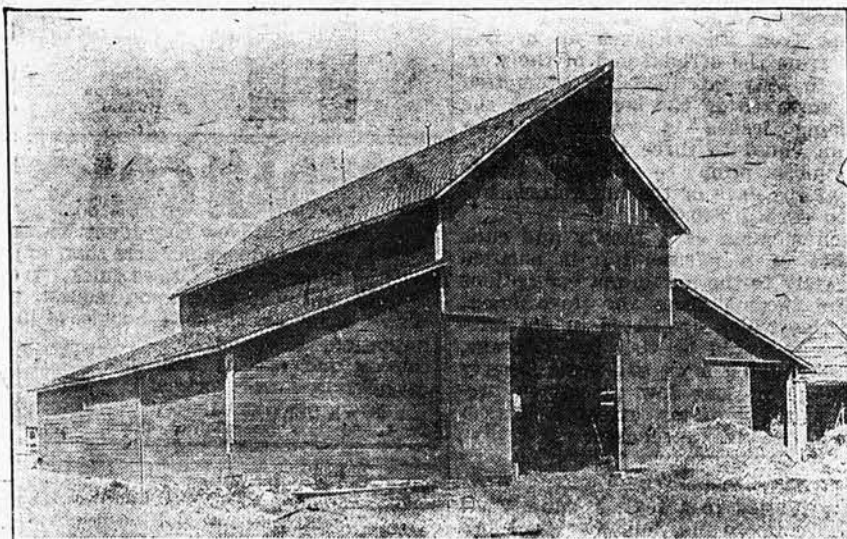
Importance of Good Grounding

The importance of good connection to the ground in every instance cannot be underestimated. In fact the adequateness of the entire installation may be seriously impaired if not rendered almost useless when proper precautions are not taken with this important matter. Dry soil will not conduct electricity away in any degree comparable with permanently moist soil. For this reason the ground connection usually is made on a large plate buried in the ground where there is moisture even after long periods of droughts. The reader is again referred to the publication previously mentioned for more specific directions on this point.

Living beings are not the only things that we sometimes desire to protect. There may be a handsome tree on our lawn that was set out by our father or by our father's father when the claim was first homesteaded. It is entirely practicable to rod this so that a cruel stroke will not level or permanently disfigure it. If the tree serves as a shelter for livestock the sentiment gives way to a stronger argument.

While it is not claimed that rodding a structure will entirely eliminate the hazard from lightning, it is true that the chances of being struck are so reduced as to easily warrant the installation wherever the locality is subject to electrical storms.

It will pay well to give more attention to farm gardens in Kansas. A much larger part of the food of the family can be obtained from the soil.



Not Only Should Lightning Rods be on the Farm Home to Protect Human Lives But They Also Should be on the Barn to Protect Livestock.

Spud Growers Treat Seed

Kaw Valley Farmers Plan to Check Diseases

BY G. C. WHEELER

OF THE 2,000 acres of potatoes to be planted in Shawnee county this year by commercial growers, the seed for 1800 acres will be treated with the bichloride of mercury solution as a preventive of scab, black scurf, or rhizoctonia, and blackleg. Last year the seed for about 500 acres was treated. These diseases have been causing serious losses to commercial potato growers. The black scurf injures the crop by preventing a stand, the fungous growth cutting off the tender sprouts just under the ground. It also cuts off the stems or stolons upon which the new potatoes are forming. The disease is carried by the seed. Blackleg is a bacterial disease which wilts the plant and turns the heart of the stalk to an inky black slime. When it attacks the mature plant it usually rots the potatoes in the ground. The season of 1919 was very favorable to these diseases.

Control Measures Tested

The effectiveness of control measures was demonstrated last year by the Shawnee county farm bureau on the M. T. Kelsey farm near Topeka, the tests being planned by F. O. Blecha, county farm agent. Comparisons were made between ordinary commercial seed and certified seed, the latter being potatoes certified to be free from disease by an authorized inspector in the state where grown. The certified seed was found to be superior to the best commercial seed. Fifty-four rows were planted in this test.

Twenty-four rows were involved in the seed treatment tests. The treatment consists in immersing the seed potatoes in a bichloride of mercury solution, which destroys the organisms on the skin causing the disease. The solution is made by dissolving 4 1/2 ounces of the bichloride in a gallon of boiling water in an earthen vessel, diluting it later by increasing the water to 30 gallons. It must be stored in wooden containers. Leave the potatoes in the solution 30 minutes. Mr. Kelsey, who is an extensive commercial potato grower, rigged up a platform upon which he placed a row of barrels for the solution, each barrel having wooden plugs in the bottom. Under the platform he placed other barrels and after the potatoes had been in the solution 30 minutes pulled the plugs and let it drain into the lower barrels. By using 16 barrels, eight on the platform and the remainder underneath, two men treated 32 bushels in half an hour, or at the rate of 640 bushels in a day. The barrels of treated potatoes were hauled to the field, while the remaining barrels containing the solution were being used to treat another batch of potatoes. To keep the solution up to strength add 1 ounce of the bichloride of mercury after each batch of potatoes has been treated, bringing it back to 30 gallons by adding water. After four batches had been treated Mr. Kelsey made a fresh solution. Another method of keeping up the strength is to add 1-32 of an ounce of bichloride to each bushel of potatoes treated, keeping the solution up to 30 gallons by adding water.

Bichloride Treatment Increases Yields

The first results of the treatment noted in these demonstrations was that potatoes from treated seed made a stand of 86 per cent, while untreated seed made only a 50 per cent stand. The potatoes from treated seed, planted March 28, out-yielded those from untreated seed 17.7 bushels to the acre. In the plots planted April 14, the treated seed out-yielded the untreated 56.5 bushels to the acre. The late planted seed was cut and treated the same time as the early planted. The stand was only 49 per cent in this late planted plot. In the treated plot it was 86 per cent, and only one blackleg plant was found to the row, while in the untreated plot 23 blackleg plants were found to the row.

"The loss of stand in the late untreated seed was due to three causes, blackleg, rhizoctonia and the tubers rotting before they had time to sprout," said J. W. Blachly, the government plant disease specialist, who supervised this demonstration. "The treated tubers

were in fair shape at planting time, made an excellent stand and yielded well, all things considered but the results from the test show that the sooner potatoes are planted after cutting, the better will be the stand."

In commenting on the prevalence of disease troubles of potato growers, Mr. Blachly said, "In scouting over the valley I found a number of growers who said they had good stands, but by actual count of the missing hills, I found their stands were only from 50 to 75 per cent. By treating the seed, they could have planted only from one-half to two-thirds as much seed and had as good stands."

The damage from tip-burn and early blight which destroy the foliage de-

pends almost wholly on seasonal conditions. In the demonstrations on the Kelsey farm 32 rows were used in spraying tests to demonstrate the control of these two diseases. Plots were sprayed with the 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture, May 24, June 5 and June 21. The sprayed plots yielded about 8 bushels more to the acre than the unsprayed. The treatment did not give complete control of the early blight, but Mr. Blachly attributed this to the method of spraying employed. No tip-burn appeared on any of the trial plots.

Last year M. T. Kelsey, H. H. Skinner and son, J. U. Cochran and H. C. Cochran treated their seed, and all were well satisfied with the results. Scott Kelsey, president of the farm bureau, in commenting on these demonstrations said, "The results of this potato experiment should be published in bulletin form. The potato growers of the Kaw Valley are very anxious that this should be done. The experiment was very profitable to the growers."

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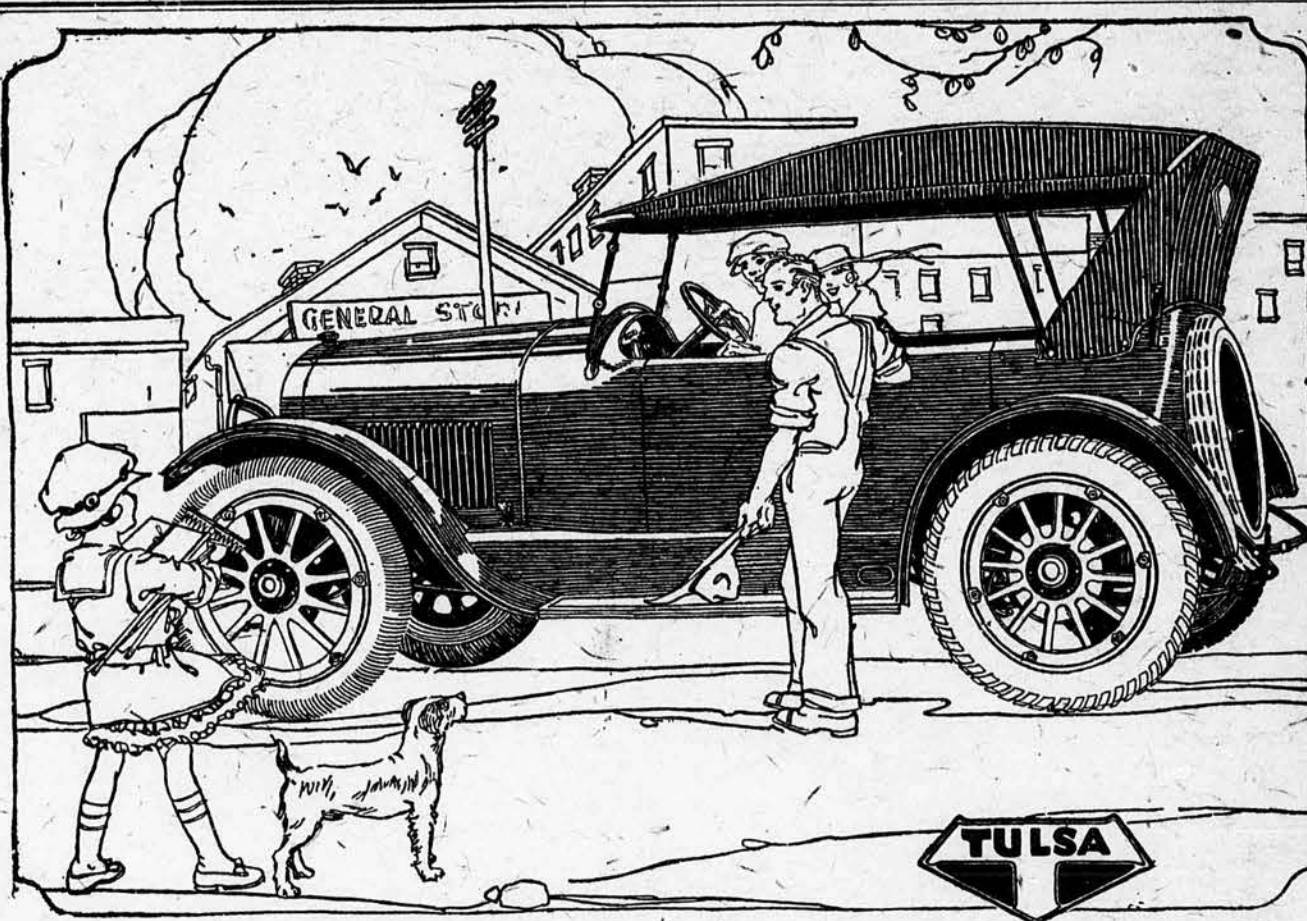
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The TULSA has new ideas everywhere—refinements and specifications such as are found in the most expensive cars. With its pleasing beveled lines, rich glossy finish, graceful top with slanting windshield and plate glass in rear, and full crown fenders, the TULSA will command admiration on any boulevard.

As you sink down into the deep, luxurious seats, you are impressed with the unusual comfort and roominess. The backs and cushions have just the right tilt. Your hands fall naturally to the wheel. All switches, buttons, throttles and instruments are most conveniently arranged. Steering, gear shifting, operation of clutch and brakes are accomplished with perfect ease.

You must see the TULSA, or better, drive it; to really appreciate its many comfort features, refinements and performance. Ask your nearest TULSA Dealer for a demonstration, or write for his name and the Catalog.

The TULSA

How to Prevent 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. 45, 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:

Raised 98% of Chicks Hatched

Mr. R. A. Muir of the Red Rose Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan., writes: "No need of losing baby chicks any more from White Diarrhea. The first two years I was in business I lost hundreds of chicks from this disease. The third year I tried Walko and raised 98% of chicks hatched."

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 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."

Lost Only Two Out of 400

Mrs. Belle Vallett, Moscow, Iowa, writes: "I hatched 400 chicks, gave them Walko as soon as they could drink and never lost but two white small."

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. Simply send coupon below for package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 45
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. (5)

Capper Poultry Club

Join Now, For April 1 is Closing Day

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

DROPPED your handkerchief, lady." The small school boy who passed me spoke with an air of courtesy and, unsuspecting, I looked behind me, at the same time receiving a merry "April Fool, April Fool" from half a dozen small urchins returning home from school. Of course last year wasn't the first April Fool's Day the handkerchief joke had been played on me, but we who are no longer school girls and boys overlook the arrival of this annual day of jokes and forgetful of school boys' pranks we look for handkerchiefs and purses which we haven't dropped.

But, I started out to say if you haven't sent in your application for membership in the Capper poultry club



Helen Wheeler, Ness County.

and have been planning to do so, all of the Capper Poultry club girls are likely to have an April Fool's Day joke on you. When we fixed April 1 as the closing date for entrance in the poultry club we didn't think about its being the jokers' annual day for celebrating, but be careful that you don't put off applying for membership later than that day. It is true that you may join the club by entering baby chicks as late as May 1, but April 1 is closing date for the pen department.

Any girl who enters Light Brahmas will be interested in the offer of the former Linn county leader, Hazel Horton, R. 2, Blue Mound. Here is a paragraph from one of her recent letters:

"A number of girls have asked me if I am quitting the Light Brahmas," Hazel said. "No, indeed, I am not quitting them. The only reason that I haven't entered them in the contest this year is because I wait to pen more than eight pullets. Just to show the girls that I haven't gone back on the Light Brahmas I will offer a cockerel of this breed, valued at \$5, to the girl who makes the best profit with Brahmas."

"I will give one Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel, valued at \$10, to the girl who makes the best record with this breed," wrote William Powls of Blue Mound. "I am interested in the Capper Poultry club and would like to see more fathers interested because it helps our girls to go into the poultry business for themselves."

And here are some prize offers from Coffey county folks.

Mrs. John Bowman, R. 2, Hartford, will give the choice of a \$10 Buff Orpington cockerel or pullet to the girl who hatches the most chickens from her contest pen eggs during the penning period.

Girls who are entering Partridge Wyandottes will be interested in this offer from Mrs. Jeff Morey, also of R. 2, Hartford. She will give a setting of eggs to the girl who makes the best egg record during the month of May with Partridge Wyandottes.

To the girl making the highest egg record with Buff Plymouth Rocks will go a \$5 cockerel of this breed, offered by Mrs. J. T. King, R. 2, Lebo.

How to Make Out a Report

Filling out a Capper Poultry club monthly report blank is a very simple matter after one learns how, but as several members have asked for further explanation I shall give it here for the benefit of all. On the line "Eggs gathered" place the figures showing the number of eggs gathered

each week. Do not place a value on "Eggs set" or "Chickens hatched." You receive the value of these when you sell the chickens. During the first months of the contest you will have nothing to record on the lines, "Poultry sold" or "Poultry used at home," unless you sell baby chicks. Girls who were members of the club last year should not credit themselves on monthly reports of this year's work with pullets or cockerels sold now but raised in last year's club. They are not this year's contest chickens. Now in regard to "Gain for month" or "Loss for month"—you cannot show gain and loss at the same time, so you will have either a gain or a loss, not both. If your income exceeds your cost, then you will show a gain. On the other hand, if your cost exceeds your gain then you will show loss for the month. That will be the case often during the first months of the contest, for you are raising chickens now for future profit and the cost of your feed may exceed your income. Income consists of price of eggs and poultry sold and value of eggs and poultry used at home. Income and expenses during the days of the month exceeding four weeks may be added to the last week of the month.

Club members may set eggs laid by their contest hens under their mothers' chickens. They may also set them in incubators.

In the March 13 story I asked that club girls let me know if they had eggs for hatching or baby chicks to sell. Kormah Zirkle of Garden City, Kan., wrote that I should list five settings of White Orpington eggs for her, and Blanche Ewald, R. 6, Marysville, Kan., who also raises White Orpingtons will have eggs for hatching to sell.

I am introducing to you today Helen Wheeler, leader of Ness county, and her first hatch. So far only five girls have lined up in the Ness county club, but they say they are going to show the other counties how much pep they have.

What the Girls Say

I received my cockerel and pullet from Mr. Baker, awarded me as a prize in the contest. The hen is the prettiest I have ever seen and altho the cockerel is young he will be a beauty as soon as he matures. I am going to call him Buffalo Bill. The hen is called Rowena and my big rooster of the Barry and Hess strain will be called Ivanhoe. I have an order for two settings of eggs and can supply them any time. I have never seen hens lay as mine do.—Lenore Rosiska, leader, Clay county.

The Capper Poultry club catalog certainly has been a help to me in selling chickens. We still have about one dozen Barred Rock cockerels for sale. Two of them are cockerel bred and they are certainly fine. The rest are pullet bred and they are beauties too.—Marion Gregg, McCune, Crawford county.

Capper Poultry Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Bertha G. Schmidt, 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

Age.....

Approved

(Parent or Guardian)

Postoffice

R. F. D.....Date.....

Age Limit: 10 to 18.

SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

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

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

For "new" chicks. A natural food, prepared by poultry raisers who know how to mix the right ration of cereals, beef, bone and grit.

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



Sick Baby Chicks?

There is only one way to deal with baby chicks and that is to keep them well. Doctoring 25 hundred or more chicks is mighty discouraging work. It's pure carelessness to lose more than 10 per cent of chicks, from hatching to full growth. Many lose 40 per cent to 60 per cent, and even more. No profit in that.

Our book, "Care of Baby Chicks" (free) and a package of Germozone is the best chick insurance. WITH BABY CHICKS YOU MUST PREVENT SICKNESS—NOT ATTEMPT TO CURE. "I never had a sick chick all last season"—C. O. Petrait, Moline, Ill. "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years"—Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa. "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble"—Mrs. Wm. Christians, Olive Ridge, New York. "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks died. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick"—Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers. 25c, 75c, \$1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5 Omaha, Neb.

How I Saved 600 Chicks

Gentlemen: I am more than glad to tell you how I saved my little chicks. I set my incubator the first of March and, hatched 126 chicks and lost all but 25 with white diarrhoea. I was discouraged. Then I learned of Chick Tonic and sent to Mr. Wight for a supply. It reached me two days before my second hatch came off. I used the medicine according to directions and to my surprise I never lost one of them. I raised over 600 chicks that year. IOWITE Chick Tonic is the best medicine I ever used and I have been trying to raise chickens all my life and am now more than 50 years old.—Mrs. Ben Hawley, Ravenswood, Mo.

Send No Money

Do you want to save YOUR little chicks? Just write Mr. Wight, saying, "I want to try Chick Tonic." He'll send you three 52c boxes. You pay the postman \$1.00 and postage. The extra box is FREE. IOWITE Chick Tonic is absolutely guaranteed—your money back if not satisfied. Send to C. E. Wight, Dept. 1711, Lamoni, Iowa.

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Prize Winning Model—Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self-Regulated, Thermometer Holder, Nursery. With \$7.55 Hot Water 140-Chick Brooder—Both only \$18.50

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With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating your success is sure.

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provide ways to earn extra money. Save time—Order Now, or write for Free catalog, "Hatching Facts"—It tells all—Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

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A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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30 Days Trial Freight Paid

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

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

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

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO.

Box 87 CHICK, WIS.

Made of Redwood cov'd with Galv. Iron

Feeding the Young Chicks

Well Balanced Rations Will Insure Proper Growth

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

WHAT are the needs of growing chicks? Ostensibly they need foods which produce growth. They demand rations which not only keep them warm and provide energy but they also require the materials which are found in the body of the chicks. Consider the amount of bone in a 2-pound chick. Certainly bone-making material is important. Then, too, there are muscle, feathers. Unless the materials which are found in them are also found in the feed then growth is restricted. Certainly it is important to appreciate the needs of growing chicks.

Commercial Chick Foods

The chief advantage in using a commercial chick food lies in the fact that it can be obtained easily. Homemade mixtures serve the purpose equally well. Probably 60 per cent of the chick feeds are cracked corn. This is not an objectionable feature. Some people use a mixture of cracked corn and wheat while others prefer a more complex mixture. The writer has used a chick food consisting of cracked corn with excellent results. In fact one chick food is as good as another provided both are supplemented with the same foods. No chick food provides the necessary nutrients unless properly supplemented with additional feeds.

Chicks require food from animal source. It has been shown by the Kentucky Experiment station that rations low in lysin, an important acid, fail to make growth. Approximately 7 per cent of the nitrogen of chicken muscle is in the form of lysin. To supply this deficiency which grain rations possess it is necessary to feed some nitrogenous concentrate from animal origin. The common method is to feed sour milk as a drink at the time of the first feeding and to continue as long as possible.

Another method of supplying "animal food" is to feed boiled eggs, the infertile eggs tested out from the incubator being used for this purpose. A mixture of boiled eggs and mash is greatly relished by the chicks. If milk is not fed then eggs are almost a necessity, especially for the first three weeks. Tankage or commercial meat scraps may be safely fed after the chicks are 3 weeks old. Bugs and worms also serve the same purpose but they should not be depended upon as the sole source of "animal food."

Vitamines are Essential

But it has been shown recently that a ration which may analyze all right so far as nutrients are concerned may fail to produce growth. A ration to be effective must contain so-called accessories known as vitamins. These vitamins are found in milk, eggs and the leafy parts of plants. Sour skimmilk, eggs and buttermilk are of double importance in promoting growth in chicks. They not only provide some of the necessary nutrients but they also supply those mysterious "vitamines" without which chicks fail to grow.

After a few weeks green food plays an important part in supplying these important essentials. This probably offers a partial explanation of why chicks brooded where there is an abundance of green food make rapid growth. It may be one of the reasons why early hatched chicks which are in the critical stage when there is an abundance of green food grow much more satisfactorily than chicks hatched later. Green food is also of value because it provides roughage and the laxative effect on the digestive tract insures efficient digestion. With an appreciation of the necessity of the three essentials of a ration, that is protein from animal source, vitamins, and bone-making material, one will not go far wrong in concocting a ration for baby chicks.

The first feed should be given when the chicks are about 50 hours old. One fourth of the chick's weight at hatching is unabsorbed yolk. This wise precaution of nature assures the chick of a properly supplemented diet for the first few days of its life. At first a few grains of sand should be sprinkled on the floor of the brooder. A little later

chick food may be given. For the first week of a chick's life the feeding should be on a bare place or on trays. Later the chick food should be fed in a litter of chaff to encourage exercise. Three feedings of chick food should be given for the first three weeks after which time the number of feedings may be reduced to two. One should feed only such amounts as are quickly cleaned up except at the night feeding when the crops should be well filled.

The chick food should be supplemented with some ground feed. This may be stale bread crumbs, corn bread, a mixture of bran, shorts and cornmeal or rolled oats. An egg mixed with an equal amount of one of the above will prove sufficient for 60 chicks when a week old. The egg mixture should be fed twice a day for the first 10 days. Sour milk or water or both should be provided from the start. One should let the chicks get hungry once a day and full just before going to roost for the night. After 10 days a mixture of bran, shorts and cornmeal to which is added 3 per cent bone meal

should be kept in shallow trays before the chicks about one-third the time.

The shallow trays should be covered with wire netting cut so that it fits inside the box in such a way as to settle down as the feed is consumed. This prevents the chicks scratching out the feed. Later regular self-feeding hoppers may be used. When 3 weeks old the mash should contain 10 per cent tankage or commercial meat scrap. If sour milk is given the tankage or meat scrap is unnecessary. A good mash to keep before the chicks is as follows: bran 3 parts, shorts 3 parts, cornmeal 3 parts and tankage 1 part. One can substitute shorts for the cornmeal if convenient. In fact almost any mixture of ground feeds will be found satisfactory, provided it contains not less than 25 per cent bran nor more than one-third bran. Such a ration as suggested above, i. e. scratch foods supplemented with mash, is suitable for chicks until full grown. It is not advisable to feed wet mashes to growing chicks until they are past the danger point, say 6 weeks old. During hot weather chicks can be encouraged to eat more feed if a tempting wet crumbly mash is fed once a day about 4 p. m. and fed in such amounts that it is cleaned up that night. One will have less trouble, certainly less work, if the practice of feeding the feed dry is employed.

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The knowledge and experience of over 65 years in the making of dependable farm vehicles have made this a truck of extraordinary serviceability and fitness for country use.

Extra size wearing parts throughout the Stoughton Truck mean greater wear resistance, lower upkeep costs and longer truck life. The Stoughton will give steady day-after-day service, in season or out.

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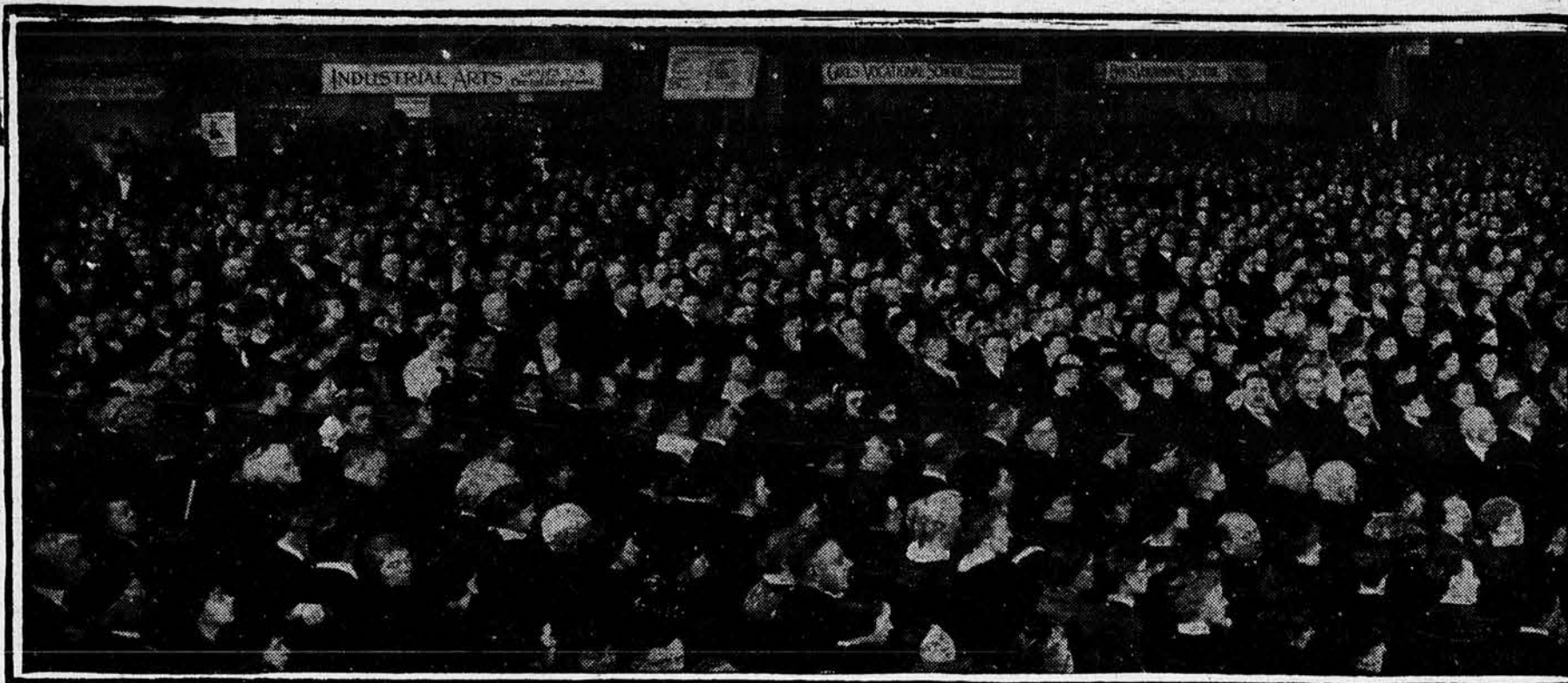
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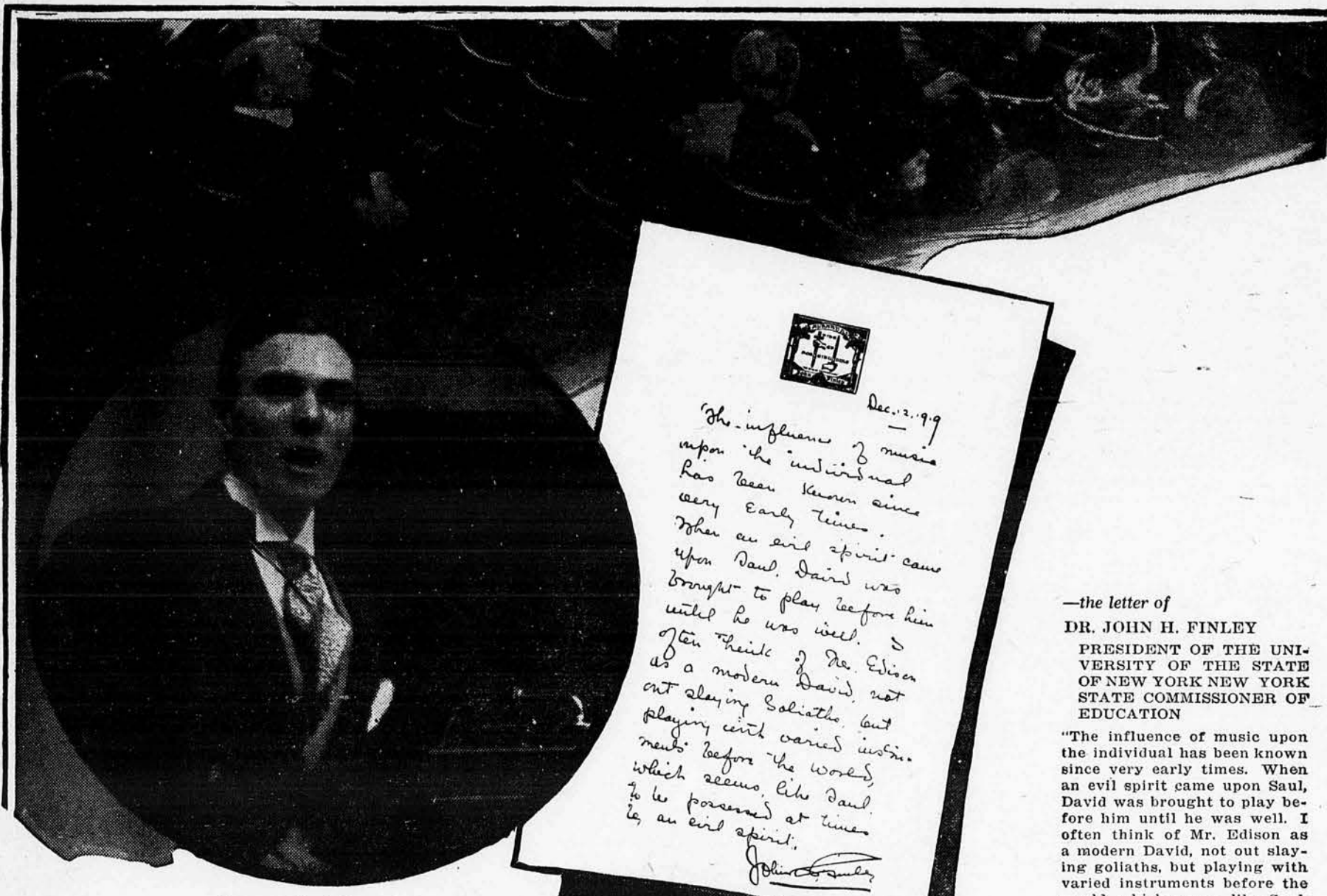
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*"The Phonograph
with a Soul"*

The NEW



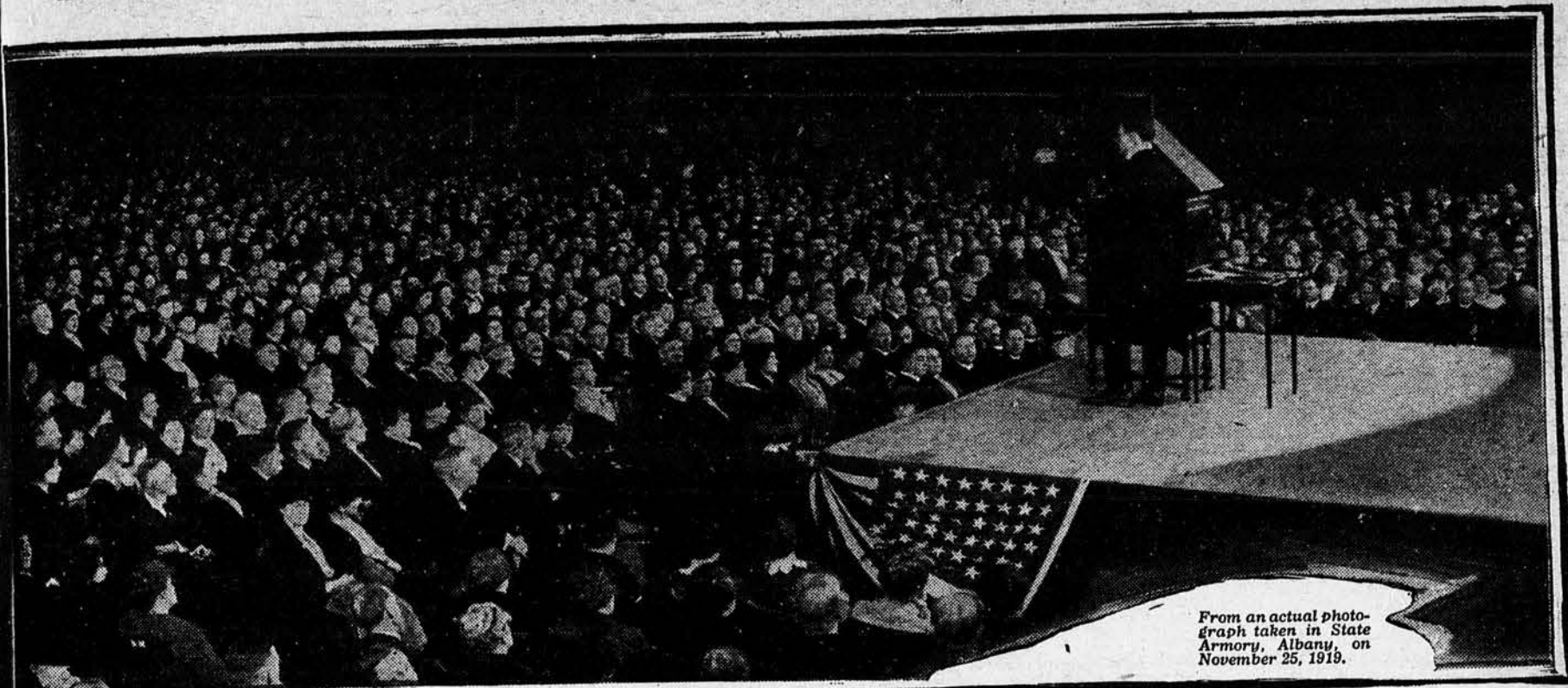
Close-up of Mario Laurenti compar-
ing his voice with its RE-CREATION
by the New Edison.

—the letter of

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY

PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-
VERSITY OF THE STATE
OF NEW YORK NEW YORK
STATE COMMISSIONER OF
EDUCATION

"The influence of music upon the individual has been known since very early times. When an evil spirit came upon Saul, David was brought to play before him until he was well. I often think of Mr. Edison as a modern David, not out slaying Goliaths, but playing with varied instruments before the world, which seems, like Saul, to be possessed at times by an evil spirit."



From an actual photograph taken in State Armory, Albany, on November 25, 1919.

EDISON

*"The Phonograph
with a Soul"*

6,000 Teachers Hear Astounding Triumph of Phonograph's New Art

In daring comparison made with Mario Laurenti, famous baritone of Metropolitan Opera Company, Mr. Edison's Official Laboratory Model perfectly matches Laurenti's voice

WOULDN'T it be wonderful to entertain your friends with the phonograph whose realism held these 6,000 teachers spellbound and caused Dr. Finley to write his beautiful tribute to Mr. Edison.

As you read the amazing story which follows, remember that you can have in your own home an exact duplicate of the Official Laboratory Model which made music-history at Albany on November 25, 1919.

November 25, 1919, was the memorable evening when Mr. Edison made his now-famous test in the State Armory, Albany, New York, before an audience of 6,000 people.

The audience was one that truly represented you and the rest of the great American public. The entire 6,000 consisted of teachers, principals and superintendents of the public schools of New York State—the fine, intelligent kind of men and women to whom you have entrusted the education of your children.

The singer was a distinguished artist—

member of the famous Metropolitan Opera Company, New York—Mario Laurenti, the glorious-voiced baritone, one of the truly great voices of the world.

With the help of the illustration, made from an actual photograph, you can follow in your mind's eye the whole marvelous thing that happened.

Laurenti stood beside a graceful William and Mary cabinet. He started to sing. His glorious voice filled the auditorium. The audience, which had been a-buzz with curiosity throughout preliminaries, now settled back in its chairs, and surrendered itself to the exquisite artistry of Laurenti's voice. Suddenly the audience sat up in abrupt surprise. A low, wondering whisper ran through the auditorium. Folks rubbed their eyes. Laurenti's lips were absolutely still, but his voice continued to reach them with undiminished beauty. The New Edison had taken up Laurenti's song and was Re-Creating his voice with such perfect realism that the human ear could not tell that he had ceased to sing.

As plainly and simply as we can tell it, such is what happened. We wish you could have heard those 6,000 teachers express their amazement and delight. As Dr. Finley so finely suggests in his letter, it seemed that Mr. Edison had ushered in a new epoch in music.

The Official Laboratory Model stands today as the only phonograph which can meet the human voice in competition—the only phonograph which has proved its right to stand in your home and bring you the joys of the world's great music and represent to your friends the culture of your home.

Look in your local papers for the Edison dealer's announcement. He has an exact duplicate of the instrument with which Mr. Edison originally developed the Re-Creation of music at a cost of 3 million dollars for research work. He will guarantee this Official Laboratory Model to do everything which was achieved by the instrument used at Albany, and he'll be glad to give you Mr. Edison's unique Realism Test, so that you can experience for yourself the magic power of the New Edison's Re-Creation of music.

If you can't find your Edison dealer, just write us (postal will do). We'll send you his name and address, and mail, with our compliments, a copy of that fascinating book, "Edison and Music," written by one of Mr. Edison's right-hand men.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc.
Orange, N. J.

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

A Little Redecoration will Make the Old Home Look Like New

SPRING ALWAYS brings with it the desire to redecorate the home. Home is the most wonderful place in the world and because of this it should be the most beautiful place. When one speaks of art and the home he does not refer to some dream of the highly artistic but he means the true, practical art that has a direct bearing on the life of the individuals even tho they do not realize it. Attractively finished interiors make an impression on the minds of children and every homemaker should feel it her responsibility to place before her family an ideal in color harmony. Such an ideal means contentment and happiness.

The farm home that was built 50 years ago is not so easy to decorate as the new one because then methods of finishing houses were very different. But the old homestead has a cheery, homelike atmosphere that can be brought out to great advantage by a little thoughtful study combined with the possibilities as they are found on the market today.

Harmony in Color Important

The first thing to remember when planning to redecorate the old homestead is that the finish of the rooms should be such that will tend to make the whole house one large unit. This was not true of the home building of a few years ago. Each room was set aside for its own particular use and sometimes the rooms as a whole did not play a part in the everyday life of the family. The parlor is the best example of the room which was used only when the minister called or when some especially distinguished guests were to be entertained. It is not so today. The houses that were built many years ago are having their parlors turned into rooms that are a part of the large unit of the house, always to be enjoyed by family and friends.

In planning to refinish the rooms one should keep in mind the fact that harmony in color of woodwork, floor and wall finish, is the factor that makes the home one large unit. The floor and wall finishes of the house form a background for pictures, draperies and furniture and this setting will either make or mar the effect of these details.

The floors of the older homes were made of wide boards in place of the narrow, hardwood floors of modern homes. However, these floors can be disguised very successfully by staining or painting them some color that will carry out the general scheme for the entire house. When they are in too bad a condition to be stained they can be covered easily by some one of the imitation hardwood coverings that are being used with success and satisfaction. Plain rugs or those with small conventional designs complete the floor finish.

Regulate Ceiling Height

The height of the ceiling needs to receive some consideration if one is to be successful in attractively decorating the walls. If the ceilings are extremely high it is best to break this height by using some horizontal lines. While this does not change the height of the ceiling it has the effect of doing so because the eye will follow the horizontal lines which gives the impression of a decrease in the height. This is accomplished by using the drop ceiling with molding or, perhaps, a small, neat conventional border. If the ceiling be low a seeming increase in height can be obtained by introducing some vertical lines in the side wall. The eye will move up and down the vertical line and one receives the impression of an increase in the height of the ceiling.

The kind of finish to be used needs to be decided by the individual. Expense of material and cost of labor often influence one's decision rather than the personal desire. But no matter what kind of finish be chosen the same ideal

of practical art can be obtained. When buying wall paper one should have in mind first, the color harmony of the floor and woodwork of the entire house as well as the particular room which is to be papered. The question of height of the room should be considered along with the location. The room decides to a certain extent the type of paper for one usually likes a light paper for the bedrooms and medium shades for the living rooms. However, the location of the room with reference to the sunlight needs to be considered. A room which gets very little sunlight should be papered in lighter shades than one which receives a great deal.

After having studied these points one should remember that if he is going to have a well chosen setting for the details of the room he should have a plain wall finish. A paper free from design will insure a background that will bring out the beauty of any pic-

ture and drapery. The entire planting should be considered as a unit, with the house as the center of attraction. The plantings may be grouped along the sides of the house and in the background in such a manner as to draw the attention of the observer to the house. When this is accomplished a real picture has been made of the home.

So many persons make the mistake of planting shrubbery the entire length of one side of the house. This is much better than no planting at all, but could be made less expensive, less monotonous, and more pleasing to the eye if the planting were broken in places allowing the foundation to show.

As a rule the front lawn should be open. Especially is this true with respect to small city lots. Occasionally the front lawn is large enough to accommodate a tree, or perhaps several. Trees and shrubs scattered over a

The day of iron and board fences is departing. They are being replaced by shrubs trimmed in hedge form. These hedges should usually be planted along the borders rather than the front of the lot. However, if necessity demands a front fence, there is nothing more attractive thruout the year than a neatly trimmed hedge. Very pleasing effects have been obtained when entire blocks have put in the same kind of hedges. Without doubt the California privet is the most attractive, but it is not hardy in Western Kansas. The Japanese barberry is a very hardy plant, and when set 12 to 18 inches apart in the row will form a compact hedge in three years. The red berries that hang on during the winter add to the attractiveness of the hedge.

Another shrub that is extensively used by the Santa Fe system for hedges at its stations in the plains region is the tamarix. This is well adapted to the semi-arid regions and makes a very beautiful hedge when in full leaf.

The following should be kept in mind in setting the shrubs: Have the holes large enough to receive the roots without crowding; prune off the injured or broken roots; plant 2 inches deeper than in the nursery row; keep the top and bottom dirt separate when digging the hole, then the richer top soil can be worked in around the roots giving them a better start; pack the soil firmly around the roots so as to shut out all the air. C. R. Jaccard, Fort Hays Experiment Station.

Enjoys Her Sleeping Porch

I have an inclosed porch 5 feet 4 inches wide and 12½ feet long which is protected by wire screening. It is open only on one side. To make this more suitable for a sleeping porch I sewed together two widths of ducking 2½ yards long, fastened each end to a strip of wood as long as the width of the ducking and nailed one end to the top of the inside of the porch, letting the other end rest on the floor. On the edge of each side of the ducking I sewed eight brass rings with even spaces between them, then fastened a strong cord to the top on each side, bringing it down thru each ring to the lowest one, then outside the rings up to and thru a ring at the top, leaving the end to hang down low enough to reach. By pulling the two cords the ducking can be raised or lowered easily and kept out of sight during the day. I enjoy my sleeping porch very much, and wouldn't like to be without it. Mrs. E. W. Shidler, Barber Co., Kansas.

Are You a Slave to Your Work?

We hear much about systematic housekeeping and it is good, but the housekeeper should not become a slave to her system. Let her plan her work by the best methods she has learned, but if something interferes with her plans, learn to adjust herself easily to the circumstances. She who is a slave to her system of housekeeping is miserable if the weather, or sickness, or anything hinders her from doing her washing upon a set day. It spoils her whole week and makes the whole family miserable. She cannot take a needed outing because the ironing is not done. She cannot visit a sick neighbor because her mending should be done that day and her baking must have her whole attention the next day, and so forth. Thus she punishes herself and all about her.

The wise housekeeper systematizes her work, but if husband asks if she can go with him to town, she drops her work and goes, enjoying a ride and the companionship of her husband and returns fresher and happier and really accomplishes more for the rest.

If company comes in unexpectedly



By Making the Farm Home a Beautiful Place in Which to Live Parents Find it Easy to Keep the Young Folks Contented.

ture and drapery. A small conventional design makes an attractive wall finish but a bold, livid color draws one's attention from the room as a whole and makes him feel that the design in the paper is the most prominent thing in the room. This tends to destroy harmony and gives one a restless feeling.

Walls which never have been papered can be successfully decorated by the use of flat paint. The paint should emphasize the neutral shades rather than livid colors. Where walls are unfit for painting they can be covered with especially made materials and these can be tinted desired shades.

An attractively finished home is not necessarily an expensively finished one. By making the farm home a beautiful place in which to live parents of today are being aided in checking the movement of their children into the city.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Shrubs for Western Kansas

The ideal type of an American home is one that looks inviting from the outside. The difference in the purchase price of a home with well planted grounds and one that stands out alone on an open lot is remarkable. Few of us stop to consider that this planting is what makes the real difference in the valuation of the property.

The most pleasing plantings are those which most nearly approach the

small lot obstruct the view from both the inside and the outside and make the lot look smaller.

Practically all of the shrubs used for yard planting mentioned below are now growing in lots in different parts of Western Kansas, and all and more are being tried out under average conditions at the Fort Hays Experiment station. With good care and water good results may be expected.

For planting near the house only low-growing shrubs should be used. Of these spirea, sometimes called bridal wreath, and dwarf barberry are perhaps the hardiest. In order to secure a variety of foliage and bloom, however, the fragrant honeysuckle and snowberry may be used. For taller shrubs for background planting, the bush honeysuckle, snowball, lilac, mock orange, Japanese quince may be used.

In making shrub plantings care should be used to avoid getting them too spotted. Plants in nature grow in groups of the same kind. This should always be kept in mind, and two or three of these small groups taken together may make a large group. It is desirable in planting to have blossoms from spring until fall if possible. Golden bell is perhaps as early a bloomer as is found among the hardy shrubs. Spirea and lilac may be planted for blossoms in the earlier months. The tamarix is a continuous bloomer from May until frost.

she can adjust her work in such a way as to really enjoy the visit and make her company feel that she does. She seeks to simplify each task as much as possible and always does the most necessary work first. She draws the attention of her company to the beauties of nature, the pleasant things of life, rather than to the speck of dust she has not had time to wipe up.

The children know that mother is seldom too busy to listen to their complaints and can be counted on to help with the childish plans for good times at home or for outings occasionally. Her neighbors know that she can be sent for in case of illness, or to assist in a benevolent undertaking.

There may not be the elaborate furnishings in her home, but there is true hospitality, which means far more to all who enter it. Her children may not have all the frills and fancies that fashion dictates, but they have a happy home and a mother who is not too busy to give them loving attention. The family may not have all the rich pies and pastries they may desire, but the plain, wholesome foods with now and then a luxury will make a stronger, more contented family; and how much better thus, than elaborate meals served by a nervous mother and wife.

Never be so tied to your work that you cannot visit the barnyard with Teddy to see the new calf, or enjoy the beautiful sunset with Mary. Take these times for short rests and you may avoid a trip to some sanitarium for a rest cure later on.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich.
Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

Make the Child's Hat

9581—Child's Set of Hats. The set consists of three styles of hats. The roll brim shape in the center is becoming to the youngster with bobbed hair. The straight brim at the left is stitched to a round crown. The poke-bonnet with velvet ribbon streamers is becoming to little girls with curls. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

9570 — Girls' Dress. The dainty guimpe has plaited frills at the neck and sleeves. The jumper is composed



of a simple gathered skirt and a waist which buttons at the back. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

9577—Ladies' Dress. A fitted basque with kimono sleeves tops a full gathered skirt. A collar of white gives an effective finish. The skirt is joined to an underwaist. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Mixie—"A friend of mine fell asleep in the bathtub with the water running."

Trixie—"Did the tub overflow?"

Mixie—"Nope, luckily he sleeps with his mouth open."

Women's Service Corner

Is there any firm which hires women to do home sewing or crocheting? I should like to do something to earn a little money. —Subscriber.

I do not know of such a firm but I believe you could find all the sewing you would have time to do right in your own neighborhood if people knew you wish it. Why not put an advertisement in your county paper and put out a sign at your home where passersby will see it? If you do careful and neat work, busy women will be glad to give you their sewing.

Soap and Water for Blackheads

I have a great many blackheads on my forehead and temples. Can you tell me how to remove them?—Bourbon Co., Kansas.

Use green soap for blackheads. This soap is really yellow and comes in a pastelike form. Bathe the face in warm water, and rub the green soap well into the pores. Then rinse the face in warm water, using a camel's hair brush so as to remove all the soap and as many of the blackheads as will come. Then use cold water until the face is thoroly cold. Wipe the face dry. Repeat this every night until the blackheads have disappeared. Then if you will wash your face with warm water and a good soap every night before retiring, and rinse it in cold water, I do not believe you will have any more trouble with blackheads.

Do not use cold cream too often. Never use it before retiring, as it clogs the pores and the skin must have rest and air the same as our bodies.

To Make a Rose Jar

We expect to have a great many roses this spring, and I should like to know how to make a rose jar from the petals. —Mrs. A. T. R., Sumner Co., Kansas.

Gather the rose petals early in the morning and place on a table in an airy place until the dew is dried. Then put them in a large stone jar, sprinkling a little salt over half-inch layers of the petals. Add to it from morning to morning until enough roses for your purpose have been gathered. Let them stand in the jar for 10 days after the last are put in, stirring the whole every morning. Coarsely grind an ounce each of cloves and allspice, and break and shred finely as much stick cinnamon; transfer the rose petals to another jar, and scatter the spices, mixed together, in layers alternately with the flowers. Cover the jar tightly and let it stand in a dark place three weeks, when it will be ready for the permanent jar.

Have ready 1/4 ounce each of mace, allspice and cloves, all coarsely ground, 1/2 of a grated nutmeg, 1/2 ounce of cinnamon, broken fine, 1 ounce of powdered orris root and 1/4 pound of dried lavender flowers. Mix all together in a bowl and proceed to fill the rose jar with alternate layers of the petals and the mixture. A few drops each of several essential oils, such as rose, geranium, and bitter almond, should be dropped upon the layers as you progress and over the whole pour an ounce of fine cologne or rose extract. This is sufficient to fill two quart jars or one very large one, and will keep for years.

Sour Cream Gingerbread

Can you give me a recipe for gingerbread made with sour cream?—Mrs. M. M.

Mix and sift together 2 teaspoons baking soda, 2 teaspoons of ginger, 1/2 teaspoon of salt and 2 1/2 cups of flour. Mix 1 cup of sour cream and 1 cup of molasses and blend this with the dry ingredients. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven. This makes about 24 little cakes if baked in muffin tins.

Cook Beef Before Canning

I should be very glad if you would print a recipe for canning beef.—A. T., Sheridan Co., Kansas.

Obtain fresh beef, cut into convenient pieces for handling, and roast or boil slowly 1/2 hour. Cut into small pieces, remove gristle, bone, and excessive fat, and pack directly into hot glass jars; fill with gravy from the roasting pan or pot liquid concentrated to one-half its volume; put rubber and cap into position, not tight. Sterilize in a water bath, homemade or commercial, 3 hours; in a water seal, 2 1/2 degrees, 3 hours; under 5 pounds steam pressure, 2 hours; 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure, 1 hour.

A BETTER cup o' chocolate in LESS time

When there are unexpected visitors, when the men and boys come in weary from a hard day's work, get out your can of Ghirardelli's and prepare them a steaming, delicious cup of chocolate.

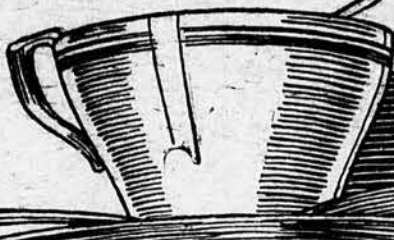
Ghirardelli's is a blend of finest cocoa and pure sugar in the right proportion for taste and chocolate "strength." Always ready for the spoon—no fuss, no waste.

Say "Gear-ar-delly"

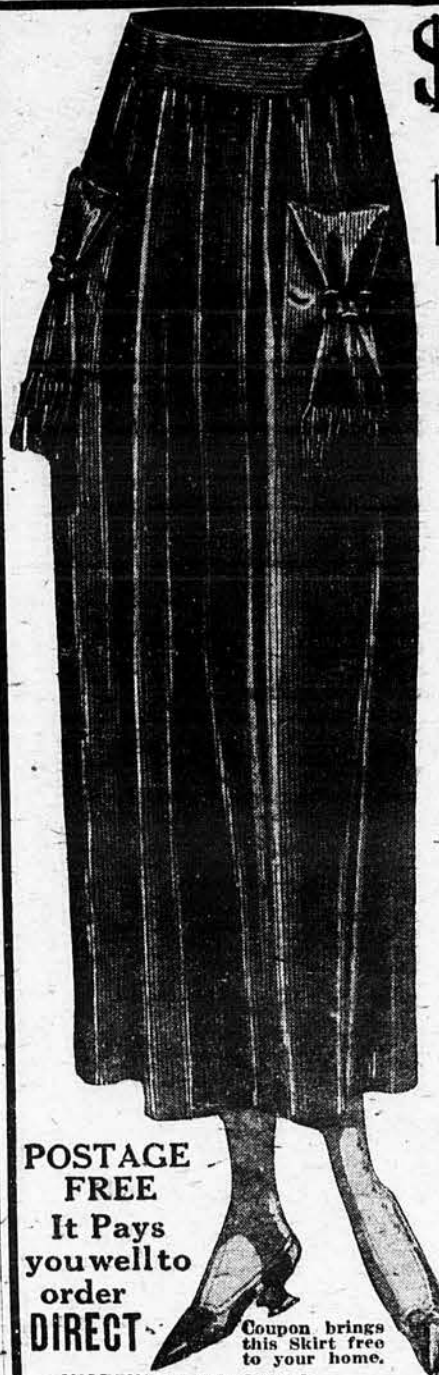
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Long Wear Combined with Stylish Beauty

This skirt has a high beautiful luster. Is woven firmly and lends itself admirably to correct draping. It combines long wearing qualities with stylish beauty, absolutely the latest thing for this season. Provided with the desirable deep style pockets, run through with large buckles and trimmed with long silky fringe—charmingly gathered at the waist and falls in soft rippling folds. Hips are extra full. The picture does not do justice to the beauty of the style. You must try it on to really appreciate it.

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Warewell Company, Dept. 110, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Color.....Waist Size.....Length Size....

Name.....

Address.....

POSTAGE FREE

It Pays you well to order DIRECT

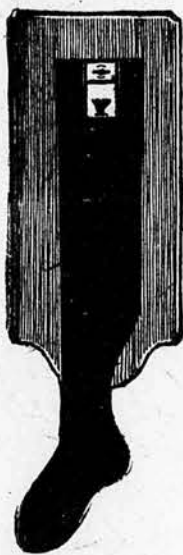
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Black, white,
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This beautiful blue-white gem weighs just 54-100 of a Carat. It is perfect cut and perfect shape. It has a beautiful spread and a good depth giving the appearance of the regular three-quarter carat stone. It is mounted in a plain 14K gold Tiffany Ring and both the stone and the ring are fully guaranteed by THE SANTA FE WATCH CO., of Topeka, Kan. Should the winner of this beautiful gem wish either a White gold, or a Green-gold ring instead of the plain Tiffany it will be furnished free of charge in exchange for the one that it is now mounted in.

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We are going to give away absolutely free the beautiful \$350.00 blue-white diamond ring as described above on a Leap Year campaign which we are conducting on our magazine. All you will have to do to join the Leap Year Club is distribute four packages of beautiful post cards on our fast selling 25 cent offer.

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LEAP-YEAR CLUB, 557 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Farm Home News

An exchange once gave a long list of uses to which adhesive-tape might be put. The list ranged from cut fingers and torn books to rents in knit underwear. Among the list was a broken egg. Many times, valuable eggs are broken during the incubation period and the suggestion was made that a break in the shell could be patched over with adhesive tape and the egg would still hatch. We had occasion to try the experiment on an ordinary egg that was broken in the end about the middle of the three week period. The egg hatched as well as any, producing a good live chick.

Some of the spring washing will be done with a pounder or suction washer attached to a machine for working it over a tub of clothes. This is an old style washer but it produces good results. Even the pounder alone does good work but it is more easily managed when attached to the tub. This enables one to work a handle much like a pump handle and so to force the pounder down without stooping or bending over the tub.

The work of cleaning quilts and comforts, mattress pads and other heavy pieces of washing may be greatly lessened by the right kind of soaking. We believe much more is accomplished if the water is kept warm, the clothes moved around once in a while or worked with a pounder. It has been said that nothing is gained by soaking clothes more than half an hour. If moved and worked thru the water, probably a longer time would have more effect.

Apart from the cleaning of closets, chests, dressers, cupboards and the like, we think we see most results in housecleaning if we wash curtains, scarfs and all linens and bedding that requires washing before we start the grand upheaval. Then if the articles have been sorted and folded in sets for each room, the room and furnishings may be clear at the same time. Having the laundry work done makes it possible to complete the restoration to order when cleaning the room.

An item in cleaning that is often overlooked is the window screen. If windows are washed and dusty screens placed over them the first storm that comes will make the windows streaked and dirty.

Much of the work we do in improving a home by new varnish or paint, new hangings or curtains or other touches of decorating, depends doubtless on our own valuation of our home. We have in mind a statement made by a real estate man. He said he found in his

work three classes of people. One class overestimated the value of everything they possessed. Another class underestimated the value of their possessions and looked with longing eyes on some one else's belongings. The third, small class had a proper regard for their homes and a correct estimate of the value. The one who overestimated, he said, was usually given to bragging and was disgusting; the one who underestimated usually neglected things and failed. The other small class made the most of what they had. The man had land in mind but we think he might have been speaking of women and their homes. Making the best of what we have—in spirit and in fact might improve the atmosphere and appearances of many homes. Such an improvement in appearances may well be made at any time. It is especially worthy of study in spring and fall when we are making slight changes or alterations. It is remarkable what paint will do, or new wall paper or even calcimine. New window curtains or new draperies have changed the appearance of many rooms so that they seemed entirely made over. Using the head first and then the muscle is especially advisable in cleaning.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

The April Club Meeting

The following program has been prepared by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane for the April program of the Kansas Homemakers' clubs:

Subject—Our Community.
Roll Call—Who first lived where I do?
Paper—Outline of Our History.
Paper and Discussion—What provision can we make to keep alive the memory of the past?
Points—Have Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls make hikes to local points of interest.
Have collections made of articles used in pioneer days.
Have English department of school encourage the gathering of stories about our community.
Collect these stories to be used as a basis for a community pageant.
Commercial value of a town with a past. Bearing upon general present day price in our home.
To be Carried Forward—Appoint committee to arrange for an evening meeting when some of these stories can be read.
Bring to club meeting as many photographs of early buildings and people as possible with their modern successors, these pictures to be thrown on the screen.
Collect photos of all the school buildings of the community in past and present. If possible, throw on the screen photographs of local interest.
Song—America.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Co-operation is doing much to increase the profits of farming.

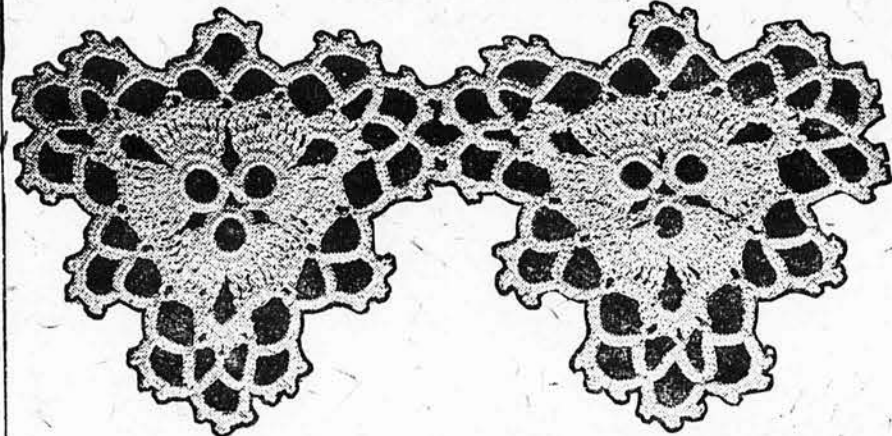
New Crocheted Scarf Edge

EACH medallion in this pretty edge is made separately. Wind a cord five times around the finger; over the ring make 35 single crochet (s c). Make 3 rings, joining 5 s c's apart.

1st row—Skip 5 s c's on ring, 10

3rd row—Fasten in the 3 ch in the middle of 10 d tr, * ch 9, catch with s c in next 3 ch. Repeat from * around the rings.

4th row—14 s c over the 9 ch * 7 s c over next ch, ch 9, catch back with s c in 7th s c of previous loop. Make



double trebles (d tr—thread-over 3 times, work off in groups of 2) 5 ch, 10 d tr in next 10 sts. Repeat on the other rings.

2nd row—1 s c in each of 5 d trs, ch 3, 1 s c in each of next 5 d tr, 4 groups of 3 double crochet (d c—thread over once) over the 5 ch with 3 ch between each group. Repeat on each ring.

4 s c over the 9 ch, 3 picots with 4 s c between each one. Go on down the 9 ch loop with 7 s c. Repeat from * twice, 14 s c over next 9 ch loop, 7 s c over next, ch 9, catch back in middle of previous loop, 4 s c, 3 picots with 4 s c between each.

Repeat around the rings. This makes one medallion.

These Six Girls are Stars

Bread and Canning Club Members Win Honors

BY JESSIE G. ADEE



Stella Heywood of Ottawa County, Huldah Schwin of Leavenworth County, and Minnie Gossman of Rice County. Reading from Left to Right.

WOULDN'T you like to meet the girls in the teams that won prizes at the state fairs in Kansas last fall for giving the best demonstrations in canning and baking? One of the biggest features planned for the Farm and Home Week program which was to have been at the Kansas State Agricultural college this winter was a demonstration by each of these girls. On account of the influenza epidemic the meeting was not held. However, the boys' and girls' clubs will meet at Manhattan, April 12 to 17 and the girls will give their demonstration then.

The canning team girls are Jennie Mellor of Coffey county, Huldah Schwin of Leavenworth county and Iva Welter of Jefferson county.

Jennie Mellor ranked first in the final contest at Wichita. She is a worker and a talker, full of energy and enthusiasm. In telling how the canning team won the prize, Jennie said: "I have been a member of the Prairie View club for three years. Our club made little progress the first two years on account of dry weather but this year we took new courage and tried to make it one of the best in the state and sent a prize winning team to the state fair. We worked hard and surely were happy when we were notified that ours was one of the 10-hour teams. We earnestly set to work to win first place. Without any experience we were handicapped by lack of a system by which to work, but after devising one of our own we practiced hard and faithfully. We found organization to be one of the first essentials. We laid much stress on team work, also.

"We attended the fair at Topeka, altho we did not demonstrate, and witnessed two demonstrations and made the acquaintance of the teams. We won first place at Hutchinson and after a hard week of practicing went to the final contest at Wichita. There we had the finest time of all and our delight in taking first place was marred only by the regret that the others could not take first place too."

Huldah Schwin knows canning from A to Z. She

is a good worker and can make her moves count better than any other demonstrator. "I think the best part of the club work is the demonstration contests," said Huldah. "Our team won first in the county contest and tied for second at the Kansas Free Fair. I had five jars in the individual contest at Wichita and took four prizes—one first and three seconds."

Iva Welter can talk. Some of the comments one hears as she listens to her are, "She talks so easily," "She captivates her audience by her charming personality," "She never makes a grammatical error." When asked about her work, Iva replied: "We contested against four other teams and tied with Rice and Leavenworth for second place, which gave us a free trip to the final contest at the Wichita wheat show. We were beaten there but not whipped and are going to try again next year. I was awarded first place as an individual demonstrator at Topeka, an honor of which I am very proud."

Mary Chilcott of Jewell county, Stella Heywood of Ottawa county and Minnie Gossman of Rice county are the girls in the winning bread baking team.

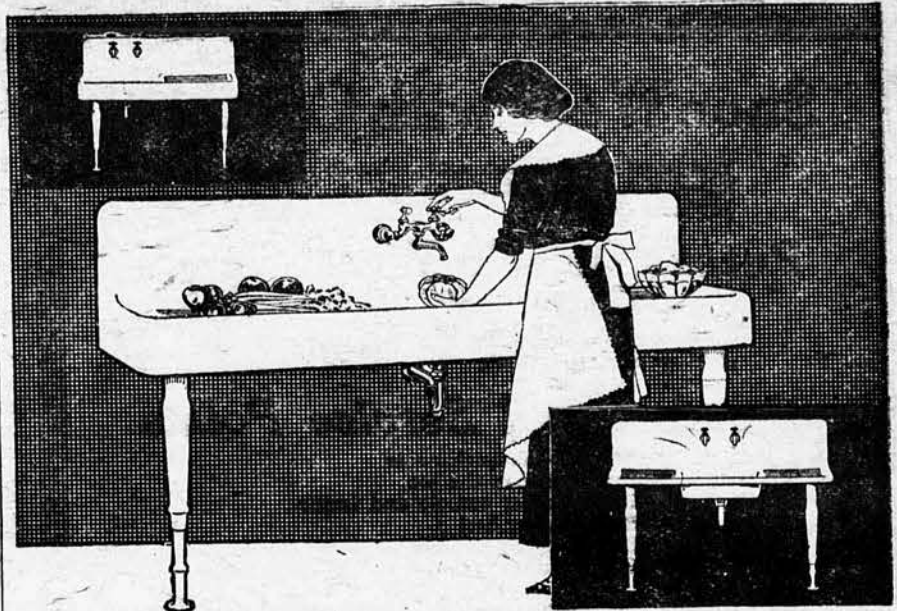
"Our bread club was given the honor of sending two demonstration teams to the state fairs and we won one \$25 club honor prize," explained Mary Chilcott who also won first place as an individual demonstrator at Topeka and at Wichita. This club's prizes and trips amounted to \$253.00.

Stella Heywood was captain of the team that won first place at Topeka and at Wichita. She is full of enthusiasm and vivacity and fairly radiates joy and happiness as she works. In telling of her experience in baking she said: "I made biscuits the first time I baked. They were soggy and dark but I thought they were fine. I expect to be a club member next year for I do enjoy baking."

Both in her work and in her talk Minnie Gossman's painstaking preparation is shown. She has been on a prize winning team two years in succession.



From Left to Right These Girls are Iva Welter of Jefferson County, Jennie Mellor of Coffey County and Mary Chilcott of Jewell County.



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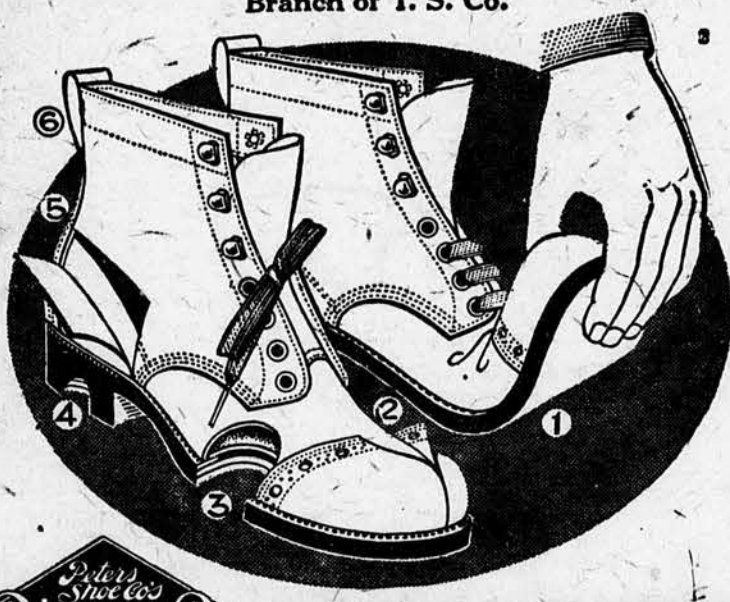
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28 GAUGE	26 GAUGE	24 GAUGE
28 gauge painted 2 1/2 inch corrugated overhauled siding sheets 5 1/2 ft. long, per 100 square feet \$2.50.	26 gauge painted 2 1/2 inch corrugated overhauled roofing sheets, per 100 square feet \$3.50.	24 gauge extra heavy corrugated overhauled sheets, per 100 square feet \$4.00.

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For Our Young Readers

Biscuits Light and Tender—Can You Make Them?

BY MABEL R. BENTLEY
Manhattan, Kan.

MOTHER, may I make the biscuits for dinner?" Little club girls everywhere in Kansas are pleading with their mothers to let them do the baking. Mother no longer finds it necessary to request that such things as this be done, for the girls are eager to practice what they are learning thru their club work.

In every club girl's heart is the hope that she may achieve enough skill to win a premium. Besides this, each little girl likes to know she has contributed something to the family meal. She enjoys to hear father praise her as he says, "These biscuits are as good as mother's." But more than all else she is proud to be mother's helper, and do something more than just run errands or wash dishes.

Lottie Milam, assistant state club leader in Kansas, receives many letters from these club girls in which the thought of helping mother is reiterated again and again.

Lyla Cracroft, writes from Hartford, "I am going to join the bread club again next year, because I can help Mother so much more than I used to."

Mary Anne Lickleig of Greeley, says, "I have been in the bread club three

years and find this year's work very easy and interesting. I can help Mother bake bread, for there is a large family of us."

Jennie Smith from Lyons, who is completing her fourth year in bread club work says, "I enjoy the work. My help in baking means so much to Mother."

Vera Woolvine of Pratt says, "I am able now after taking work in the bread club to make bread for Mother, as well as to help her in many other ways."

These letters and many more like them are an indication of the effect bread clubs have upon the homes whose children are club members. When the girls know that the biscuits they bake or the meal they prepare will be scored and form a part of the record they hope to make in their club work and that this record will be compared with those made by the girls in the club, they are eager to do things they had thought were beyond their ability.

Once they have performed the tasks they have been used to seeing mother do, the real pleasure of lessening her duties becomes uppermost and "helping mother" becomes more than mere play.

These Girls are Learning How to Sew Neatly

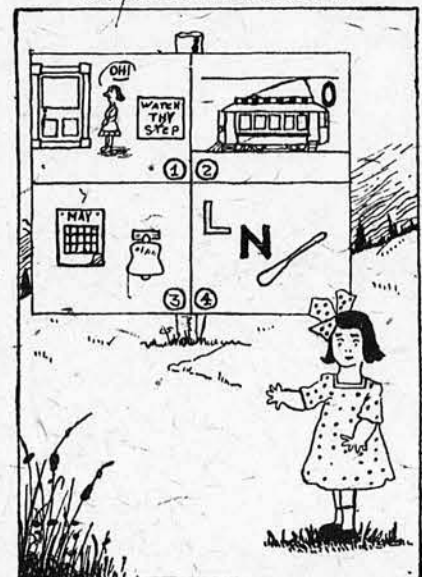


DON'T you enjoy wearing pretty things? Neatly made dresses that fit just so, undergarments that were made only for you, pretty collars and other fancy things? The girl who becomes proficient in sewing club work learns eventually to make all of her own clothes. She thereby helps also to reduce the high cost of living.

This picture shows the members of the Franklin Sewing club. Reading from left to right they are: Elsa Fountain, Eva Greeson, Ida Markham, Edith Symms (teacher and organizer), Edith Markham, Frances Dellenbach, Grace Hofess.

GIRLS' NAMES

BY ALMA TILLMANN



ages of postcards will be mailed the first six boys and girls who send correct solutions.

Solution March 13 puzzle—A hidden proverb: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. The prize winners: Eugene Stillings, Cummings, Kan.; Elmer Buster, Cummings, Kan.; John Sanders, Erie, Kan.; Ruth Swans, Hartford, Kan.; Hilda Freilinger, Winfield, Kan.; Don Belcher, Medford, Okla.

It Can't Be Done

How did the world get started, son? Why, someone said, "It can't be done!" That settled it. The troglodyte Came out of darkness into light.

"It can't be done!" somebody said, And lo! the green fields gave us bread. With that taunt ringing in his ears Has man gone upward thru the years.

You should have seen the mill wheels run When someone said, "It can't be done!" "It can't be done!" they said before A sail put out to sea from shore.

Since world's remote and dismal dawn, Those magic words have spurred us on. It drove Columbus where the sun Went redly down, "It can't be done!"

"It can't be done!" the doubters said, And lo! the Wrights flew overhead. "It can't be done!" was what they cried When Fulton offered them a ride.

They said it, and Maresca sent His message thru the firmament. That is the way it happened, son. Praise God for this, "It can't be done!" —Epworth Herald.

After you have studied this puzzle and found the four girls' names represented in it, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Pack-

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

RHEUMATISM has always been an unsatisfactory disease, especially to the victim. Even today the medical profession does not know how to classify it. But fortunately we do know a little better how to treat it.

"Is it ever curable in a person 60 years old?" asks a Morris county reader. "What is the best diet? Is there any good to be obtained from wearing one of the advertised belts?"

One of the most definite advances made by the medical profession in the last decade has been the recognition of the fact that the vague aches and pains in the muscles and joints usually classified as rheumatism or "arthritis" are due in most cases to some focus of infection in the body. Somewhere in that patient's frame is a collection of purulent infection and the poison emanating from that is responsible for the rheumatism.

Quite frequently this infection has been found to be something so apparently unimportant as decayed teeth or purulent tonsils. It has even been found that teeth apparently sound have had abscesses at the roots that have caused the grumbling pains of rheumatism in far distant joints.

So one of the first inquiries, now, in cases of rheumatism is "How are your teeth?" Many a time does the inquiry result in finding teeth that are a source of infection and must be removed.

Next to the teeth as a source of such trouble come the tonsils. Rheumatic pains may also be caused by chronic infections of appendix, liver, or gall bladder, or by infection of the uterus.

So we can say that rheumatism is curable at any age if the cause is discovered. We see nothing to be gained by a restricted diet. On the contrary the diet should be nourishing and even generous. No, there is no gain whatever in wearing the advertised "belts" excepting such as accrues to the manufacturer.

Questions and Answers

I am a man of 72, in very good health except that my sleep is broken at night by bladder trouble. Is there a cure for that at my age? G. F. S.

Men past middle life are so often the victims of this trouble that it is popularly called "the old man's weakness." It is not an ordinary bladder infection but is due to enlargement of the prostate gland. The enlarged lobes crowd the bladder and cause a frequent desire to urinate. Sometimes massage of the prostate gland is helpful, but as a general thing the only way to get relief is by a surgical operation on the prostate. A man in his early seventies is a safe subject for operation if in good health otherwise.

Eye Trouble

My eyesight is very much disturbed by a film that is growing on my eyes. It seems that something is trying to grow over the sight. I cannot see it very well myself but my wife can see it. Is this cataract and what can be done? M. V.

No, this is not cataract, which is a disease of the lens that cannot be seen externally. Your trouble is probably a growth on the conjunctiva which is called pterygium. An experienced eye doctor can remove this growth for you with very little trouble. It can be done without pain by dropping local anesthetic in the eye.

Cross Eyes

Can anything be done for "cross eyes" in a child 6 years old? C. B. T.

Yes. Quite often the condition can be corrected at that age by applying glasses. Take the child to a skilled oculist without delay.

Puerperal Fever

My wife was taken down with typhoid about three weeks after her baby was born. In fact the typhoid followed right after the birth so that she never got up. Is it likely that the baby will catch it from her? W. L. T.

It is a possibility but it is easily guarded against. Take the baby away and keep it from any contact. I presume that the child is not nursing the breast. Are you quite sure that the disease is typhoid fever? Very often

child-bed fever, the result of puerperal infection, presents very similar symptoms to typhoid. Your doctor can find out by blood tests. Typhoid fever is possible but puerperal fever is much more likely.

Curing the Tobacco Habit

My husband chews as much as 20 cents worth of tobacco a day. Can I cure him by putting something in his drink without his knowing it? A. M. O.

I do not advise the attempt. There are certain preparations advertised to do the work but my experience is that they are worthless without the co-operation of the patient, and may be dangerous. Some men can chew a lot of tobacco without much apparent effect upon their health. Any man can quit the habit who really tries. Unless he joins in the trying you might as well give it up.

Our Front Cover

This week we present to our readers on our front cover page the portrait of H. M. Laing, the new president of the Kansas state board of agriculture who was recently elected to that position.

tion. Once each month the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze plans to use a portrait of this kind of some one prominent in state or national agricultural affairs. Kansas is particularly fortunate in having men of the type of H. M. Laing as president and J. C. Mohler as secretary in its list of officers. The agricultural interests of the state will be safe in their hands.

Hard and Soft Woods

Most people divide all woods into two classes—hardwood and softwood. Even here at the start we find need for care, because there are certain so-called softwoods that are harder than some of the hardwoods. The hardest softwoods—longleaf pine, Douglas fir and black hemlock—are harder than basswood, buckeye willow, butternut and red cherry, all of which are classed in the hardwood group. But Douglas fir is only one-quarter as hard as honey locust; and Osage orange, the hardest of all hardwoods, is four times as hard as longleaf pine, the hardest of all softwoods.—Saturday Evening Post.

"When you married me, madam, you promised to obey me and you've never done it."

"And when you married me, sir, you promised to endow me with all your worldly goods, and you haven't got any."—Baltimore American.

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Classified Ads Bring You Sure Returns

With the Capper Calf Club

Youngest Club Baby is a Husky Youngster

BY JOHN F. CASE
Director of Club Work

SOME YEARS ago when I was a country editor-postmaster a farmer friend came into the office with his face "lit up" like a new moon. "Put 'er there, John," said he extending his hand, "I'm steppin' high this morning." I "put 'er there." "What's happened to make you so happy, Bill?" I wanted to know. "It's a boy," said Bill, and I "put 'er there" again. This is the way I announced the important event in that week's issue of my paper: tors and tangled



John F. Case

There was considerable excitement in town Wednesday morning, and the Harmony telephone line is temporarily out of commission. Bill Jones was 'steppin' so high'—when he came to town that he kicked off a few insula-

up the wires considerably. It's a 10-pound boy. Mother and child doing well and Bill is expected to be back to normal in about a week. Joking aside, Bill has a right to be proud and happy, for this latest arrival is the third of as fine a trio of youngsters as any dad could ask for. I'm sure he'll grow up into a useful citizen of our community and that in the years to come we'll be as proud of him as Bill is now.

Every time I think of the Capper Calf club I "light up" like Bill did. You see, the calf club is our newest club baby and we have a right to be proud of it. It's the thriftiest youngster of the three—considering its age—and I'm not sure but that it's the prettiest. Back in 1915, which seems like a long, long time, when the Capper Pig club was born, it was a pretty puny baby and there were folks who said it never would live to grow up. But I knew better. Stella Gertrude Nash, who is the editor of the woman's pages now, helped take care of that child, and, believe me, it wasn't long until we both had our hands full. The funny thing about that kid was that he never seemed to sleep. He kept yelling for more food—in the form of letters—until I had to go out and hire a nurse. That nurse was Earle Whitman, the boy with red hair. And pep. And then some more pep. Well, the Capper Pig club is in long pants now, batting 1,000 in the prosperity league, and I've bragged about it so much that some folks say I should be ashamed of myself.

Then there was the Capper Poultry club that "arrived" in 1917. That infant grew so rapidly that it came mighty near catching up with big brother before it was a year old. Mary Williams took care of the youngster, and she did a mighty good job, but if you'll ask Mary she'll tell you that about 47 times a day she found it necessary to walk over to my desk and say, "Mr. Case, what shall I tell this girl?" You see, with a brand new club baby that no one had learned how to feed and care for thru experience, it was "some" job. I didn't know any more than Mary did but I had to tell her something, then look wise. Girls, it worked. When Mary went and changed her name from Williams to Wells and Bertha Schmidt took charge, that club baby was almost a young lady. And when Lucile Ellis began to help as assistant secretary it just grew and grew. But having that first secretary go and get married taught the director of club work something. That was to have an assistant all ready to carry on the work if it should happen again. And if I'm proud of the Capper Pig club you ought to hear me talk about the Capper Poultry club. In some respects the Capper Poultry club has the Capper Pig club beat forty ways from Sunday. Mr. Whitman, so there! In others the Capper Pig club is best—Miss Schmidt and Mrs. Ellis laughed too soon.

But Manager Whitman invited me to talk to Capper Calf club folks. Hobb-

estly, boys and girls and dads and mothers, every member of the Capper family, including Senator Capper, is immensely proud and pleased with the way Kansas folks are taking hold of the calf club work. Right now we have twice as many enrollments as I'd hoped to see the first year. We've gone far enough to know that the Capper Calf club is going to be even a greater success in its first year than either of the other clubs was. We know, too, that club members and their folks have the same enthusiasm and loyalty that has been characteristic of the other clubs. Within three years the calf club members will be as strong in numbers as the others are and in pep and profits they may surpass them. I know of a calf club sale where the heifers sold for an average of more than \$200. The members made more than \$100 profit apiece and they hadn't put in as many hours' work as the pig club and poultry club members had. Of course the calves were purebreds, but we'll be entering all purebreds, too, before long.

Success in the calf club game depends entirely upon the boy or girl who belongs. There's always the possibility of loss from disease, but where one gives a calf the care and feed it should have, loss is not likely to occur. Choose the breed you expect to keep when you grow up, for in our club work we are building the foundation for the successful herds and flocks of the future. There is no "best" breed but there may be a breed best for your locality. In feeding tests dairy calves have responded better to hand feeding than have calves of the beef breeds but good records have been made with the latter. If you prefer a beef breed don't hesitate to try it out one year. We are playing no favorites. Manager Whitman will be glad to send you information about any breed you are interested in and aid you in buying your calves.

In one respect the Capper Calf club is on trial. I never have been strong for the "mixed" clubs—that is, boys in the poultry club and girls in the pig club. I have believed that better work would be done where membership was confined to each club. However, I'm willing to be "shown" and if you Capper Calf club folks keep up traveling "on high" we'll have 'em all "mixed" after this year—providing the club folks want it that way.

Now a word to the boy or girl who has not joined: Don't put it off until too late, then spend months regretting it. When you hear about the great times we are going to have at the county and inter-county meetings this summer and at the big pep meeting at the Topeka Free Fair in September where everything is free to club members, you'll be ready to "bite yourself" if you haven't joined. A bite in midsummer is dangerous. Fill out the coupon and send it in. You'll be missing a lot of pleasure and profit if you don't.

The Capper Calf Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager
I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

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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..... Age.....

Approved.....
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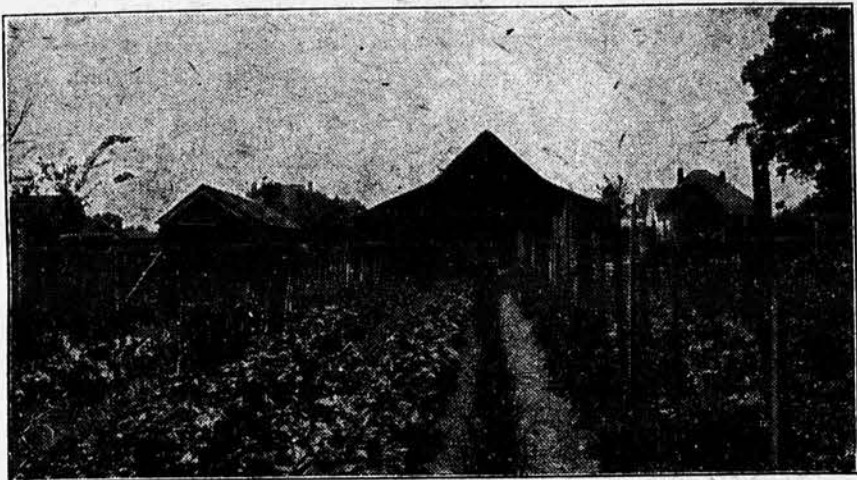
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Let's Have a Garden

A Succession of Hardy Vegetables Should be Planned

BY M. F. AHEARN



Every Farm Should Have a Good Garden in Which There Should be Grown Successional Plantings of a Variety of Ordinary Vegetables.

WORK in the home garden may be carried on during spare moments, therefore it is wise to locate it near the house. The best site calls for a slope to the south or south-east because on such a slope the soil warms up earlier in the spring. In addition there should be good drainage and protection on the sides from which come the prevailing winds.

Garden Plan

It is impossible to devise a planting scheme that will suit all conditions and the following plan is merely to make you study. Economy of space and labor are most important but one must consider the likes and dislikes of the family. A systematic planting plan is just as important in gardening as in building a house. The proper time to make the plan is early in January but it is not yet too late to begin right. A well developed garden plan saves time in planting and secures for each crop the best location and the necessary amount of space for its best development.

Size of the Plot

The size of the garden plot will depend on several factors; first, the size of the family; second, their capacity for vegetables; third, the amount of ground available and fourth, the method of cultivation employed.

If horse machinery is to be used in preference to hand tools the size of the plot should be materially increased. It is estimated that sufficient vegetables to supply an average family thruout the year may, with proper care, be grown on one-fourth of an acre.

Diagram of Garden

A diagram showing the location of all perennial crops such as rhubarb, horse-radish, and asparagus, is invaluable. It also serves as a record of yields, planting and harvesting dates and aids in planning rotations from year to year. Crop rotations are fully as important in the garden as in the field, for by crop rotations the land is used to the best advantage and insects and diseases are successfully combated.

Group Vegetables

Vegetables having the same period of growth and requiring practically the same cultural methods should be grouped. For instance perennial crops should be located on one side of the plot, long season vegetables such as carrots, parsnips and salsify should come next, followed by tomatoes, egg plants and peppers. Then onions, beets, cabbage, beans, peas, lettuce and radishes. This arrangement is merely given as a suggestion and may be modified by substituting other vegetables for some of those listed here.

Succession and Companion Crops

The greatest yield of vegetables can only be obtained by using succession and companion crops. Succession cropping refers to the practice of using the ground a second time after the first crop has been harvested.

Space that has been used for early crops like lettuce and radish may be used for celery, tomatoes, egg plants and peppers. Many other successions may be worked out to suit special localities.

Companion cropping is the growing of more than one kind of crop on the same space at the same time, as for example, lettuce between cabbage. The seasons of maturing for companion crops must be different, so that the short-season crop will be out of the way before the slower-maturing crop requires all the space.

Plant onion sets, lettuce and radish with early cabbage; lettuce between tomato plants; pole beans with corn,

squash with corn. Carrots, early turnips, radishes drilled in rows, and parsnips may be planted between staked peas.

Soybeans Deserve Attention

As very few farmers have sufficient soybean seed for their own planting and as the crop is rapidly increasing in favor, the price of seed will likely continue for some time at its present high level of \$7 to \$8 and the growing of the crop for seed, should prove profitable.

In growing soybeans for hay or seed, the surest method is to plant in rows 32 to 36 inches apart, or just wide enough to cultivate, using 30 or 40 pounds of seed an acre. A corn planter with plates having more than the ordinary number of cells or with larger cells is generally used. A small grain drill with three openings closed and one open is also very satisfactory.

On land comparatively free from weeds, soybeans have grown very successfully by drilling like small grain at the rate of 60 or 90 pounds to the acre. The cost of the seed for the latter method is larger, but cultivation does not compete with other work during the busy season.

The variety to be used depends on the purpose for which grown. For hogging down and for seed production, varieties such as Ito San, Chestnut, Early Brown, Manchou, Black Eyebrow and Elton will mature in the entire state while those requiring a slightly longer growing season, such as Medium Yellow, Mongol and Roosevelt, are safe most seasons except in the extreme northwest part of the state.

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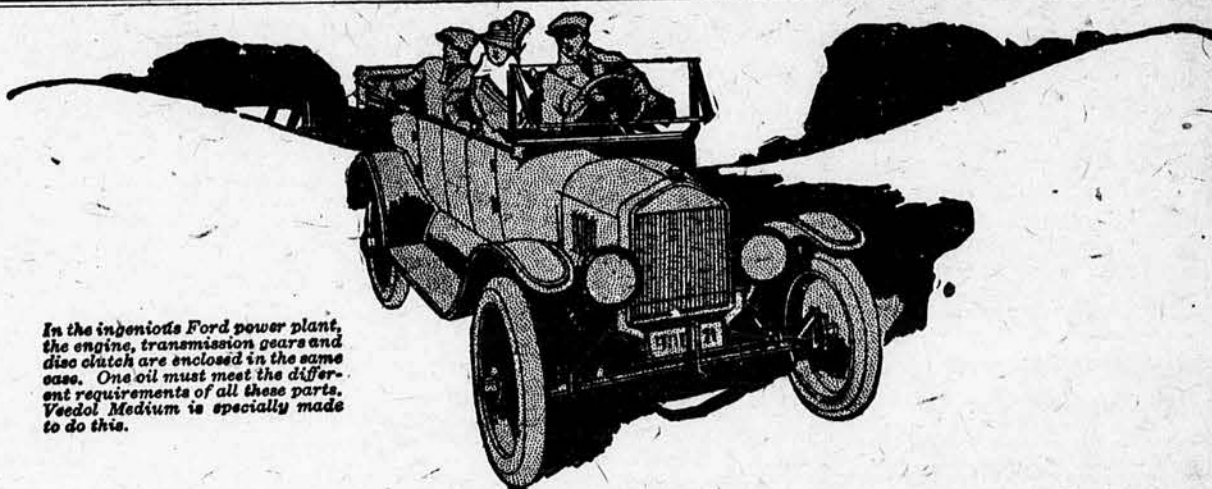
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Molasses Fed Cattle Win

Tests Show Need for Wider Feeding Margins

BY G. C. WHEELER

CATTLE feeding at the Kansas Experiment station the last year has been a money losing game, but experiment stations are not conducted for the purpose of making profit, so this cannot be considered as a criticism of the work of the season. The thousand or more livestock men who came from all over Kansas to attend the Eighth Annual Convention of the Kansas livestock feeders, did not need to have a carefully conducted feeding experiment completed to show them that feeding cattle for market had been a money losing proposition, but there was some little grain of comfort in looking over the results of the college tests in which every item as to feed, gain and costs had been minutely and accurately recorded.

Of course, demonstrating the need for a wider margin in feeding cattle was not the primary purpose of these tests of the past season, but the livestock men to whom the detailed information was presented, now know more about how it happened. The experiments were conducted to answer certain questions, which were in the minds of feeders. Learning that a hundred pounds of blackstrap molasses, fed the last 45 days of the test to a bunch of steers having had nothing but silage and hay for 75 days, was as efficient as 150 pounds of shelled corn, was an answer to a question in the minds of many feeders. The figures showed that feeding molasses instead of shelled corn increased the net return to the steer \$1, in spite of the extra labor and inconvenience of feeding molasses.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, in interpreting the results of this cattle feeding test, recalled the fact that last year cattle fed heavy silage rations without grain gained more than 3 pounds a day for 120 days at a cost of \$12.07 a hundred and that the steers made a net return of \$21.39 more to the steer than cattle fed heavy grain rations for the whole feeding period. Feeders began to ask if it would not pay to give the silage fed cattle a short finish on corn. Others wished to know the substitute value of molasses and still others wished to know how yearlings and calves would respond to heavy silage feeding.

Experiments Answer Questions

"Experiments are not conducted to prove something, as too many seem to think, but to answer questions," said F. D. Farrell in explaining the function of experiment stations. He reminded his audience that in spite of the fact that more than 4 million dollars was appropriated last year by the United States and the 48 states to support the agricultural experiment stations, the average cost in taxes in Kansas was only 36 cents to the farm. Mr. Farrell reminded his hearers that agricultural experiment stations were not established until about 25 years after agricultural colleges. They were created because in that period it had been demonstrated that there was little to teach in agriculture. Thousands of agricultural questions are being asked every year and it is the function of experiment stations to find the answers. Negative results will come in fully half the tests made, but it is worth as much to know what not to do as what to do. "An experiment station run as a profit making institution is a failure," said Dean Farrell. The experiment station belongs to the people and to the farmers of Kansas and to them the experiment station men look for help in shaping their policies and directing their activities.

Feed Costs High

The cost figures given by Dr. McCampbell on the cattle feeding showed that it had cost from \$15.40 to \$16.20 a hundred to put the gain on the three lots of heavy steers fed cane silage, alfalfa hay with a little oil meal for 75 days. They were very common cattle, and were wild and nervous. They did not make as good gains as did the steers fed last year, largely because of their inferiority. The average daily gain to the steer for the 75 days was around 2 pounds. For the last 45 days of the test one lot got shelled corn,

another blackstrap molasses and the third continued on silage and hay without grain. In the corn fed lot it had cost \$20.13 a hundred pounds for the gain at the end of the period, in the molasses lot \$19.43 and in the no-grain lot \$18.13. The buyers' bid on this lot was 55 cents a hundred pounds less than on the other lots. From the standpoint of net return the molasses fed lot came first, the corn lot second and the no-grain lot third.

Young Cattle Need Grain

The yearling steers fed heavy silage rations have made practically the same daily gains as the aged steers, while the calves have gained less. In looking over the cattle it was easy to note that the aged steers had put on considerable finish, the yearlings a limited amount and the calves practically none. It is quite evident that both yearlings and calves will have to be grain fed to finish them sufficiently to have them sell to advantage as light weight cattle. It would seem from this test that the younger cattle cannot make such heavy use of silage as older cattle. Neither can they be brought to a satisfactory finish without giving them a considerably longer feeding period. It is the intention to feed the yearlings and calves for fully 90 days before marketing. The 3-year-old steers will be sold at once. In these tests corn was priced at \$1.55 a bushel, linseed oil meal \$84 a ton, molasses \$42 a ton, alfalfa hay \$25 a ton and cane silage \$8 a ton.

Far too little time was given at this meeting to the consideration of the experiments. The odors from the lunch being prepared by the Block and Bridle club in the adjoining section of the pavilion began to drift thru the door and there was much confusion and moving about in the audience as Dr. McCampbell concluded his remarks. He called attention to the fact that about 70 per cent of the cattle reaching the Kansas City market from Kansas feed lots are handled by men who feed less than a hundred a year. These men can profit greatly from the results of such tests as are being conducted, and there was evident disappointment that the period for questions and answers was cut so short.

Unity in Organization Urged

One of the advantages of such a meeting is the opportunity for fellowship among the stockmen from all over the state and they greatly appreciated the opportunity afforded during the luncheon period.

The afternoon program consisted mainly of addresses by prominent men, the first being Dr. H. J. Waters, who referred to the fact that farmers were organizing as never before and urged that every precaution possible be taken to prevent political sharks from capitalizing on the power being brought together thru farmer organizations. Dr. Waters has been serving in Washington on the industrial commission and stated that he was impressed with the manner in which organized labor was speaking with one voice in making its demand for recognition. Farmers must do likewise, which means greater co-operation and more unity of purpose among organized farmers.

The state Grange of Kansas was represented by B. Needham, who emphasized the need of more accurate information as to production costs, urging that farmers must rely more upon their own efforts. Other speakers on the program were DeWitt C. Wing of Chicago, representing the Breeders' Gazette, W. P. Neff, Kansas City, Mo.; John Edwards, Eureka, Kan., vice-president of the Kansas livestock association; J. H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner and Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas farm bureau association. President Jardine, in his address of welcome, touched briefly on the cost accounting work which is being established over the state as a co-operative enterprise of the farm management department of the college and farmers. V. V. Akin, mayor of Manhattan, who is also a cattleman of long experience, said nothing about presenting the keys of the city in welcoming the visitors to Manhattan, but

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Modernize your farm with Kewanee Systems. Send for valuable booklet, which fully describes the Water Supply System, the Lighting Plant, the Combination Plant for both electric light and running water, and the Sewage Disposal System.

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KEWANEE

Running Water—Electric Light—
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Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the SWEENEY SYSTEM.

of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

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BALE HAY NEW WAY

No Bale Ties—No Feed Table—No Blanks

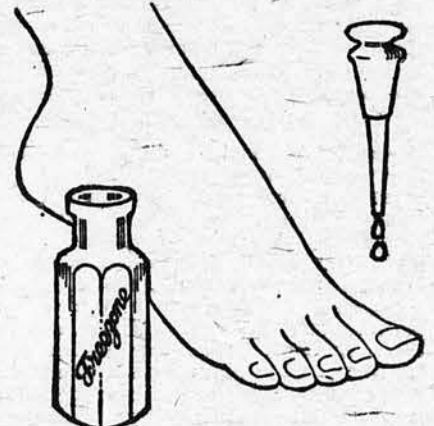
Two men bale 20 tons in 7 hours! Save 40% on baling cost. New Universal self threading hay press bales faster and cleaner. Saves on wire—saves pay of 2 men. Uses 8 h. p. to 24 h. p. Tractor. Weighs 3000 lbs. without engine. Strongest press for its weight.

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THREADER PRESS CO., 1312 Ottawa St., LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Lift off Corns
with Fingers

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



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

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

Tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs few cents at any drug store

talked straight cattle business. The response to these welcoming addresses was given by J. C. Swift of Kansas City, whose ability along oratorical lines is well known to every stockman in Kansas.

Justice for Wool Growers

Senator Capper of Kansas is determined to press for action as soon as possible his "truth in fabric bill," in which Western Massachusetts sheep raisers are deeply interested. It is designed to protect the wool producers as well as the general public. The measure is now before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The enactment of the Capper Bill would go far toward fostering the movement for sheep raising in Western Massachusetts. In fact, it will aid in further developing the business of sheep raising and the production of wool in all parts of the country. The bill proposes to invoke the powers of the federal government over interstate commerce derived from the constitution. Every manufacturer of woven fabric purporting to contain wool and of garments or articles of apparel containing wool, before offering them for sale or transportation in any other state or territory, must tag the fabrics or garments, showing just how much "virgin wool," shoddy, cotton, silk or other material they contain. Failure to mark the fabrics and garments will be punishable by fines or imprisonment or both.

Shoddy Dealers Will Object

The sheep men of the country are solidly behind the measure. Some of the manufacturers also favor it. But Senator Capper realizes that he will have to fight to get favorable action. The makers of shoddy goods who are getting prices which only goods made of virgin wool should command are not going to let this measure go thru without a protest. However, he feels that if he can get the public roused by a knowledge of just what these shoddy manufacturers are "putting over," he has a chance of success.

The author of the bill admits there is a legitimate field for shoddy goods but he insists that the people who buy it should know what they are buying and not be made to believe they are buying goods made of wool. The wool growers have insisted that the term "virgin wool" be used in the description of the woolen fabrics instead of "all wool." They point out that shoddy may be made of wool, but wool that has been used in other fabrics.

Former Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, in a published statement, said that "world's annual clip of wool is sufficient to supply but approximately one-third of the annual production of cloth." The other two-thirds of the raw materials for cloth must be made by using substitutes for virgin wool. It is said that more than two-thirds of raw materials used in manufacturing apparel sold as "all wool" is shoddy, and yet the public does not suspect the term "all wool" may mean wool that has been previously used in cloth. Until America increases its sheep flocks considerably, it is going to be difficult to get a suit made of cloth of virgin wool. The so-called wool shortage is another excuse given by the manufacturers of shoddy "all wool" goods for putting up prices. Senator Capper believes he will have the support of the new Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Meredith's "Successful Farming" has supported it.—The Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Larger Profits From Sheep

A new book on sheep has just been issued by William A. Burns, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. This is Practical Sheep Husbandry, and it has more than ordinary merit. It takes up a special discussion of the problems confronted by the man with the average farm flock. The price is \$1; it should be in the library of every farmer in Kansas who is interested in sheep.

"I see," boasted the rural visitor, "that our Congressman from Plunkville had his say in Congress yesterday."

"How was that?"

"The leaders let him make a motion to adjourn."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TOWNSEND TRACTORS

for Plowing with 4 or 6 Bottoms

The Townsend is a "Different" Tractor —and there's a reason why every difference from the others makes it better.

Here Are Some of the Features that Make the Townsend **BEST** For Plowing:

Hitched Direct from Center—No Side Draft. Abundance of power to pull 4 or 6 bottoms in any soil. All wheels run on unplowed land, keeping tractor level. This avoids stirring up of grit—an advantage in comfort to operator and long life to machinery.

Self-Steering Device causes engine to follow furrow in proper alignment clear across a field. Easily lifted at end for turning.

Extra Wide Wheels Distribute Weight—the broad rear wheels carry two-thirds of the weight, distributing pressure by breadth of rim so that soil is not packed or grouted.

Frame consists of a steel box and boiler-like radiator like the fire-box and boiler of a locomotive or steam tractor. All driving bearings run through the rigid, steel box at the rear and cannot be wrenched or shaken out of alignment.

Extra Large Cooling Capacity. Many large flues in the boiler-like radiator carry the air for cooling. 75 to 110 gallons of water can be carried in it and "lay-ups" due to overheating are never heard of. It's the most efficient cooling system.

Engine is a 2 cylinder, 4 cycle, moderate speed, throttling governor type. It is placed far enough ahead to protect operator from heat from exhaust. All bearings and working parts are protected from dust and grit.

—But We Can't Tell All About the Townsend in an Advertisement

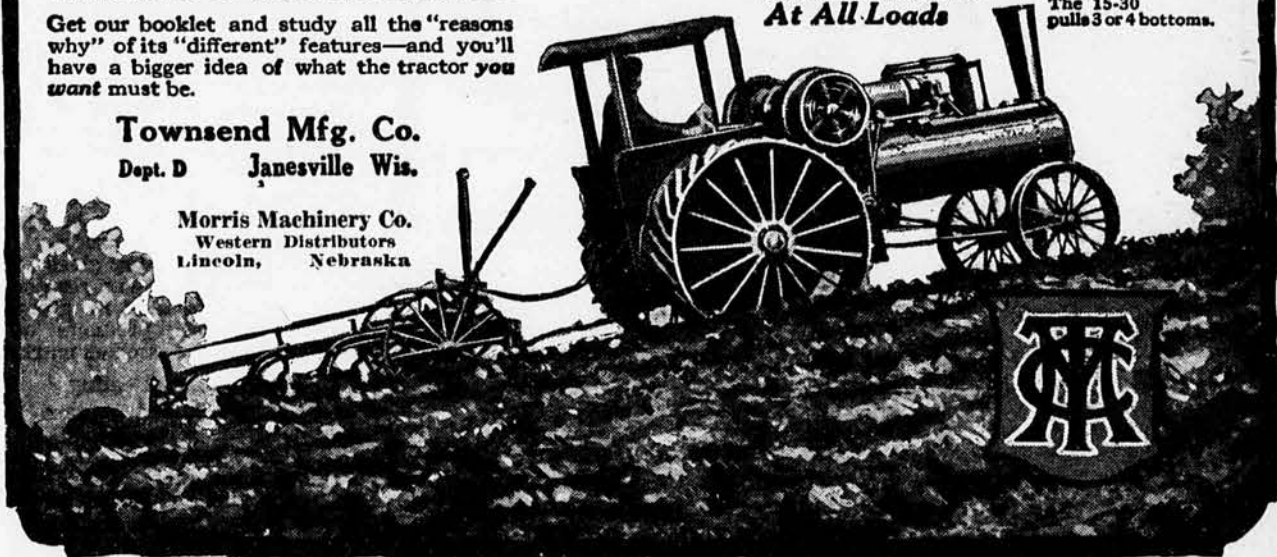
Get our booklet and study all the "reasons why" of its "different" features—and you'll have a bigger idea of what the tractor you want must be.

Townsend Mfg. Co.
Dept. D Janesville Wis.

Morris Machinery Co.
Western Distributors
Lincoln, Nebraska

**Burns Kerosene
At All Loads**

The 25-50
pulls 6 or 7 bottoms.
The 15-30
pulls 3 or 4 bottoms.



Where's That Single Big National Farmers' Organization?

We need it—the new Farm Bureau Federation or some Federation. For what else is there that can hold prices safely above cost of production on a flooded market? Farmers can stand the present declines, no doubt. But as sure as fate, we are going back to the old conditions, at the mercy of a market we don't control, unless we get a single big national organization that can make our power felt. Read all about the future outlook—what will happen to hogs and wheat, with exports shut off, a surplus piling up, and a market that cares not a whoop about the cost of production—in the April issue of

The Farm Journal

Over 1,050,000 a month

Raising Corn From a Swamp

Read in the April issue what happened in Wisconsin when they took half of a swampy field and set it to raising corn. The cash argument is a big one, and you should see what that half-a-field did to the cash account. Fine illustrated article.

A Big-or-Little Standard Barn

Here is the very latest—a barn plan that can be made large or small to fit your place, and a design that is the last word in step-saving, stock-housing, crop-storing, and cash-growing.

What a Kitchen Should Be Like

Plans of four kitchens arranged with stationary wash-tubs to call for the greatest possible convenience and the least possible steps. The author knows kitchens like you know your name.

Saving Chicks With Buttermilk

White diarrhoea carries off more young chicks than

And All These—

Four Tested Methods for Pickling Layers

Decorations for Weddings—Illustrated

Diseases of the Cow's Udder

Starting With Bees—Illustrated

Using the Pressure Cooker

More Prize Farm House Plans—Illustrated

Live Animal Trapping—Illustrated

The Garden Tractor—Illustrated

Milk Substitutes for Calves

Spring Seeding of Alfalfa

Irrigating Strawberries

Making Hard Water Soft—Illustrated

—and many others.

Land Booms and Real Values

Gambling in farm lands has thrown all real values out of gear. In this new article in April, George W. Norris, Federal Farm Loan Commissioner, discusses the subject, and makes plain what is the real basis for farm land prices. Somebody is certainly going to get stung on these inflated prices—read this article from a man who knows what he is talking about.

Standard Recipes and Rules

The April issue gives more standard rules and formulas—how to make government whitewash; how to make spray mixtures; when to spray; how to preserve eggs; how to estimate grain and hay; how to make an iceless refrigerator. All worth reading and keeping.

we can afford, and its cause is not fully understood. Read in this April article what appears to be the best treatment.

"The Farm Journal" Knows Who Will Be Our Next President

Or, at least, it will know as soon as the postal cards come in. Before presidential elections, The Farm Journal takes a "straw vote," both as to the men to be nominated, and after nominations are made, who will be elected. Four years ago, the vote showed *months* advance that President Wilson would be renominated and re-elected. In 1912 it showed that Taft would be badly defeated, though at the same time it indicated that Roosevelt might squeeze in ahead of Wilson. This year the vote is being taken as usual, and the returns will be given in The Farm Journal month by month. They will show who will be elected, long before election comes off.

More About Silos

The only argument for the silo—"the lighthouse of the farm"—is that it *does* pay. A "silo circle" is described in this very valuable illustrated article in April. Read it by all means.



**Subscribe Today!
Three Issues Free!**

Send us \$1 for four full years and we will begin your subscription with April and enter it to June, 1924. Money back unless you are completely satisfied. Or buy the April issue from your nearest newsdealer—5 cents.

The Farm Journal

125 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

To any Dairy Farmer,
Anywhere.
Put the Sharples to this test—
Run skim milk from any
other separator through
the only suction-feed
machine.
Sharples Separator Co.

THIS invitation is extended to any dairyman who thinks of buying a cream separator. It is founded on actual fore-knowledge of the result of the test—not upon speculation.

The Sharples Suction-Feed Cream Separator skims clean at any speed. It is the suction-feed principle that enables it to do so and that principle is protected by patents. No other separator can use it.

The knee-low supply tank, the one piece tubular bowl—no discs to clean—are other exclusive Sharples features.

The separator that gets the most butterfat out of milk is the only one it will pay the thrifty dairyman to buy. It is because we know the Sharples gets more butterfat than any other separator, that we ask the prospective buyer to put it to a test that cannot fail.

Don't feed two cows to make butterfat when one is capable of making the same amount. Not more cows but better cows should be the plan of the American dairyman today.
—P. M. SHARPLES
"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

Sharples

SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

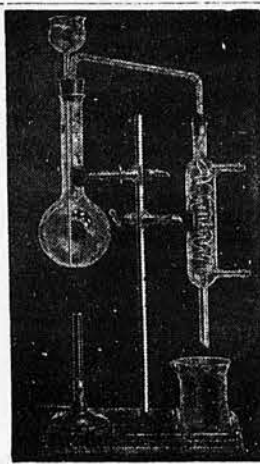
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa., Dept. 15

Branches: Chicago San Francisco Toronto



Skims
clean
at any
speed

DC 111



Distilling Apparatus

This simple home distilling apparatus will keep you supplied with absolutely pure water at all times.

Just the thing to produce distilled water for your batteries.

Made of highest grade resistance glass and has no complicated parts. It cannot corrode or clog as metal stills do and will not burn out. Easily taken apart and cleaned.

A home necessity no one should be without. Anyone can operate it.

Price complete, for pint size, with alcohol lamp or gas burner, with full directions, \$10.00. Quart size \$12.50. Gallon size \$15.00.

LABORATORY MATERIALS CO.,

640 E. 71st Street,

Chicago, Illinois

Selling Milk and Butter

Careful Methods in Marketing Increase Patronage

BY J. M. CADWALLADER

MARKETING farm products always has been a very important matter and it is especially so with products from the farm dairy. Until within the last 10 years not much attention has been given to marketing farm products except the big crops, but with the ever increasing cost of living we hear more about the need of direct marketing of products to cut the cost of living for the consumer.

In selling milk and butter there are both advantages and disadvantages of direct marketing that should be considered carefully. Among the advantages may be mentioned the following:

1. It will provide the opportunity for the greatest gross returns where the volume is sufficiently large and regular.

2. It develops salesmanship and business ability, but the requisites so far as personality is concerned must be more than the average.

3. Direct marketing of milk and butter offers opportunity to develop a market for other products such as eggs, chickens and vegetables. In this way the expense of marketing the dairy products is reduced, and of course, the profits should be increased.

4. Direct marketing gives the farmer a chance to reap the results of producing extra quality in his products where often all products otherwise would sell for the same as market price.

Direct Dealing

Among the disadvantages may be mentioned the following:

1. Direct marketing divides the attention of the farmer so that he may not reach the high state of efficiency in production, which might more than offset the extra profits he gets by marketing in other ways.

2. It is a more difficult thing to get labor that will be adapted to working under both conditions.

3. More capital is needed in providing marketing facilities such as wagons, trucks, bookkeeping equipment.

4. Unless careful attention is paid to market changes, losses easily occur.

5. It necessitates the problem of caring for left-overs. For instance, it is a difficult matter for the dairy to control within a few quarts the production for the day. It is likewise difficult to make the sales equal always to production.

Many small towns have to rely upon their milk supply direct from the farmer, because the city is not large enough to support a creamery or milk plant. In many cases retail milk in the small town is profitable in the winter or a part of the year only. Usually in small towns there are many family cows that are kept on a vacant lot in the spring and summer when grass is plentiful. These cows usually are disposed of when fall comes. This, of course, is hazardous to the dairyman who depends upon a steady market.

Loss in Broken Bottles

One of the greatest sources of loss in the retail milk is bottles. To follow out the policy, "empty bottle or no milk" will solve the problem in a way, but it is not a satisfactory solution. For instance, Mrs. A. is one of your regular customers. She happens to go out for the evening or forgot the night before to put out the bottle. If you leave no milk, you not only lose the milk which you bottled for her, but you also lose her good will and possibly her future patronage.

The only successful way to carry on a retail milk business is to have a thorough understanding with your cus-

tomers when you start to do business with them regarding service and collections. Keep your part of the agreement always, and then you will have very little difficulty. But no one should consider marketing milk in a retail way, unless he is prepared to study it and to cater to his customers, and he must always keep in mind that the retailer is selling service as well as products.

Butter Direct from Farms

According to government statistics more than one-half the butter made is churned on the farm. However, the tendency is for less butter to be made and sold from the farm. The selling of cream to the creamery is more profitable, unless a good steady market is established and the by-products sold as buttermilk or skimmilk.

It is more difficult to make a uniform quality on the farm than in the creamery, hence, most persons prefer creamery butter, unless the price of farm butter is considerably less than creamery butter. Of course, under this condition it would be better to sell cream.

The same principles apply to selling butter as to retail milk. It requires some skill and salesmanship and a determination to give good service in order to make butter making on the farm profitable.

There is just one other point that should be mentioned in this connection. The making of fancy farm butter and selling it as such, offers excellent opportunities where there are boys and girls of high school age to assist in making their own spending money, as their work can be done before and after school hours. They also can do the selling and delivering, thus getting excellent training in salesmanship and in coming in contact with the public.

On the other hand, if the making of farm butter is to fall wholly upon the already overworked housewife, I should say, by all means, "limit the making of butter to the family needs as near as possible." The details of making butter on the farm will be discussed at another time.

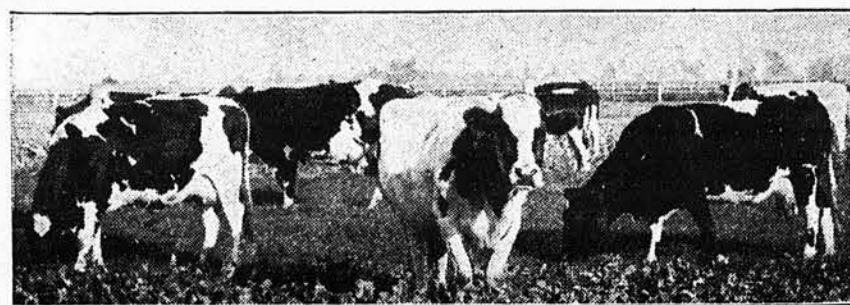
Organize Holstein Corporation

Farmers and city business men of Sedgwick county have organized a Holstein corporation on the plan of the one which has been in operation in Harvey county the last year. The idea was first worked out in Pettis county, Missouri, where it was very successful in improving the dairy stock of the community. Shares of stock are sold to investors and farmers desiring purebred cows. The company is incorporated and the paid-in capital stock is used to buy cows which are placed with care-takers, who must have purchased at least \$100 in stock for each cow they get. The contract is for a 5-year period. The care-taker gets all the milk and half the increase.

Name the Dairy Farm

A farmer near Manawa, Wis., has his name and the name of his dairy farm—Plain View Dairy Farm—printed on his checks. An increasing number of farmers are making use of this good business practice. It is one way of advertising.

The convention will be San Francisco's most interesting contribution to history since the earthquake. The degree of difference is yet to develop.—Springfield Republican.



Purebred Holsteins are Among the Most Reliable Dairy Cattle. They Bring Real Satisfaction and Good Profits to Their Owners.

Market Crops Thru Sheep

The Whole World Needs More Mutton and Wool

BY A. M. PATERSON

FEEDING of lambs is an excellent method of marketing farm crops, especially the cheap rough feeds, at the same time maintaining the fertility of the soil, provided the proper methods are used in selecting and feeding the lambs.

Lambs should be selected that are uniform in conformation, compact and low set so that they will have sufficient finish to make good killers, weighing from 80 to 85 pounds. Where the more growthy type of lambs are selected they will not have sufficient finish at the desirable weight, and if they are carried on until well finished they will be too heavy and the buyers will buy them at a much lower price because the lamb trade demands carcasses that will produce lighter retail cuts.

In order that more information along this line would be available, the animal husbandry section of the Kansas Experiment station has recently fed out two bunches of Western lambs, one of the low set, compact, close wool type, and one of the growthy, more up-standing, long, open wool type.

On November 2, 1919, 200 low set, close wool Idaho lambs were divided in five lots of 40 head each, care being taken to get each lot as uniform in weight, conformation, and quality as possible. These lambs averaged about 56 pounds and were fed 64 days.

Corn and Oat Meal

The first object of the test was to determine the relative value of self feeding, free choice, corn and oil meal versus hand feeding the same ration. Alfalfa and cane silage was handfed to each lot as roughage. The result of these lots shows that the self-fed lambs made .03 of a pound greater average daily gain, cost \$2.75 more to make 100 pounds of gain and the profit for each lamb was 24 cents less in the self-fed lot than in the handfed lot.

The second object was to determine the relative value of shelled corn and ground corn when handfed with oil meal, alfalfa hay and silage. The result of this test shows that the lambs fed shelled corn made .01 pounds greater average daily gain, cost 61 cents less to make 100 pounds gain and the net profit for each lamb was 9 cents less in the ground corn lot than the shelled corn lot.

The third object of this test was to determine the economy and efficiency of shelled corn versus whole barley when handfed with oil meal, alfalfa hay and silage. The shelled corn lot made .05 of a pound greater average daily gain, cost \$2.38 less to make 100 pounds gain and the profit for each lamb was 82 cents more in the corn lot than in the barley lot.

The fourth object was to determine whether or not it is profitable to feed stock tonic to lambs on full feed. When stock tonic replaced salt to lambs fed shelled corn, oil meal, alfalfa hay and silage, the results showed that the lambs fed the tonic made .01 pound less average daily gain, cost 27 cents more to make 100 pounds of gain, and the profit for each lamb was 14 cents less where stock tonic was fed.

Two hundred and forty-five growthy, long, open wool lambs on February 28 were divided into seven lots of 35 head each, care being taken to get each lot uniform in weight, conformation and quality. These lambs weighed about 73 pounds at the beginning of the test, were fed 30 days and weighed about 88 pounds at the close.

The first object of this test was: to determine the relative value of a ration of shelled corn, oil meal, alfalfa and corn silage when the corn and oil meal was handfed and when self-fed.

The self-fed and handfed lots made the same average daily gain of .55 pounds. However the self-fed lot cost \$3.47 less to make 100 pounds of gain but due to the difference in the selling price the self-fed lot made a profit of 1 cent a lamb while the handfed lot lost 4 cents a lamb.

The second object of this test was to determine the value of adding linseed oil meal when the corn and oil meal is self-fed free choice, with a ration of alfalfa hay and silage.

When linseed oil meal was added the lambs made a greater daily gain of .01 of a pound. The cost of 100 pounds in the linseed oil meal lot was \$2.86 greater than where no oil meal was fed. However the oil meal lot made a profit of 1 cent a lamb while the lot fed no oil meal lost 17 cents a lamb.

The third object of this test was to determine the value of linseed oil meal and silage when fed with shelled corn and corn silage.

The results of these lots show when linseed oil meal and silage were added to the ration the lambs made .08 of a pound greater average daily gain, the cost of 100 pounds gain was \$1.49 less and the lambs lost .40 less a head.

The fourth object was to determine whether or not corn gluten feed can be substituted for linseed oil meal when the gluten is fed in larger amounts.

The lot fed linseed oil meal made .01 of a pound less average daily gain. However, the corn-gluten lot cost 11 cents more to make 100 pounds gain, while the loss in the oil meal lot was 3 cents greater a lamb. This being due to the larger selling price of the corn gluten lot due to higher finish.

The fifth object of the test was to determine the value of linseed oil meal when added to a ration of shelled corn, alfalfa hay, and silage.

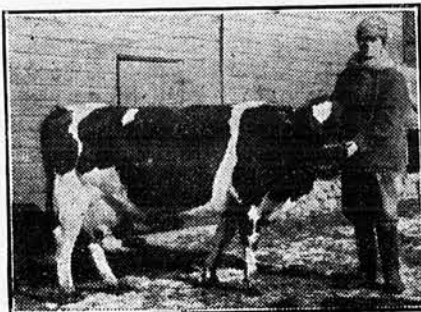
Where oil meal was added the lambs made .12 of a pound greater average daily gain. The cost of 100 pounds gain was 96 cents less and the lot fed no oil meal lost 71 cents more a lamb.

The sixth object of this test was to determine whether or not silage and straw will replace alfalfa hay when fed with shelled corn.

The lambs where alfalfa hay was fed made a greater average daily gain of .10 a pound. However, the cost of 100 pounds gain was \$1.46 less where no alfalfa hay was fed, and the silage and straw lambs broke even while the alfalfa lambs lost 89 cents a head due to more finish and higher selling price.

An Excellent Record

The picture shown here is of Aera Vesta De Kol 333,432 which at 3 years and 11 months produced in seven days 536.6 pounds milk containing 19.443 pounds butterfat. The young man holding the cow is the herdsman.



Octavins Bruce. This record is especially gratifying to Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion county, Kan., the owner, as it is the first strictly official test in which either the cow or the herdsman have participated.

Dairy Association Elects Officers

There are now 25 locals in the recently organized dairymen's co-operative association of Missouri and Kansas, an organization of the milk producers serving greater Kansas City. At a recent meeting of the directors, F. S. Butcher, Lawrence, Kan., was elected president, George W. Hagen, Lees Summit, Mo., vice-president and Fred Needham of Tonganoxie, Kan., secretary-treasurer. These officers, with William Stevanus, Fulton, Kan., C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan., C. O. Funk, Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Lee N. Dehoney, Raytown, Mo., constitute the executive committee. This co-operative association now has a thousand members.

Kansas Orange sorghum is rapidly becoming a leading silage crop in Eastern Kansas; it will produce much larger yields on an average than corn.

Penny Wise—Pound Foolish Separator Buying



Many buyers of cream separators are tempted to save \$10 or \$15 in first cost by buying some "cheaper" machine than a De Laval.

In practically every case such buyers lose from 10 to 50 cents a day through the use of an inferior separator.

That means from \$36.50 to \$182.50 a year—and not only for the first year but for every year the separator continues in use.

Twice a Day—Every Day in the Year

It should always be remembered that the cream separator saves or wastes in quantity and quality of product, and in time and labor, twice-a-day every day in the year.

Moreover, a De Laval Separator lasts twice as long on the average as other separators. There are De Laval farm separators now 28 years in use.

The best may not be cheapest in everything but it surely is in cream separators.

The De Laval Separator Company

165 Broadway
NEW YORK

29 East Madison Street
CHICAGO

61 Beale Street
SAN FRANCISCO

More than 50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Replace Your Old Separator With a New VIKING



Because—Butterfat at fifty cents per pound is equal to One Thousand Dollars per ton. The average farmer with eight cows handles a ton of butterfat yearly or ships its equivalent to the creamery.

Upon the condition of his separator depends the result as to whether or not he has made money or lost—for a loss of ten per cent often means his entire profit. Old separators with unbalanced bowls often lose this much and more.

Viking Cream Separators

skim to a trace and are looked after by the Company—bowls are kept in balance—free of charge. Most separators are discarded because of bowl trouble but the Viking being kept in balance through Viking free service to users, gives good service every day and lasts you longer.

It will pay you to examine a Viking.

Write for catalog, name of nearest dealer and latest price list. Dept. A. C.

SWEDISH SEPARATOR CO.
507 So. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois

Distributor
Interstate Brokerage Co.
610 Insurance Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 244 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall Bl. Chicago

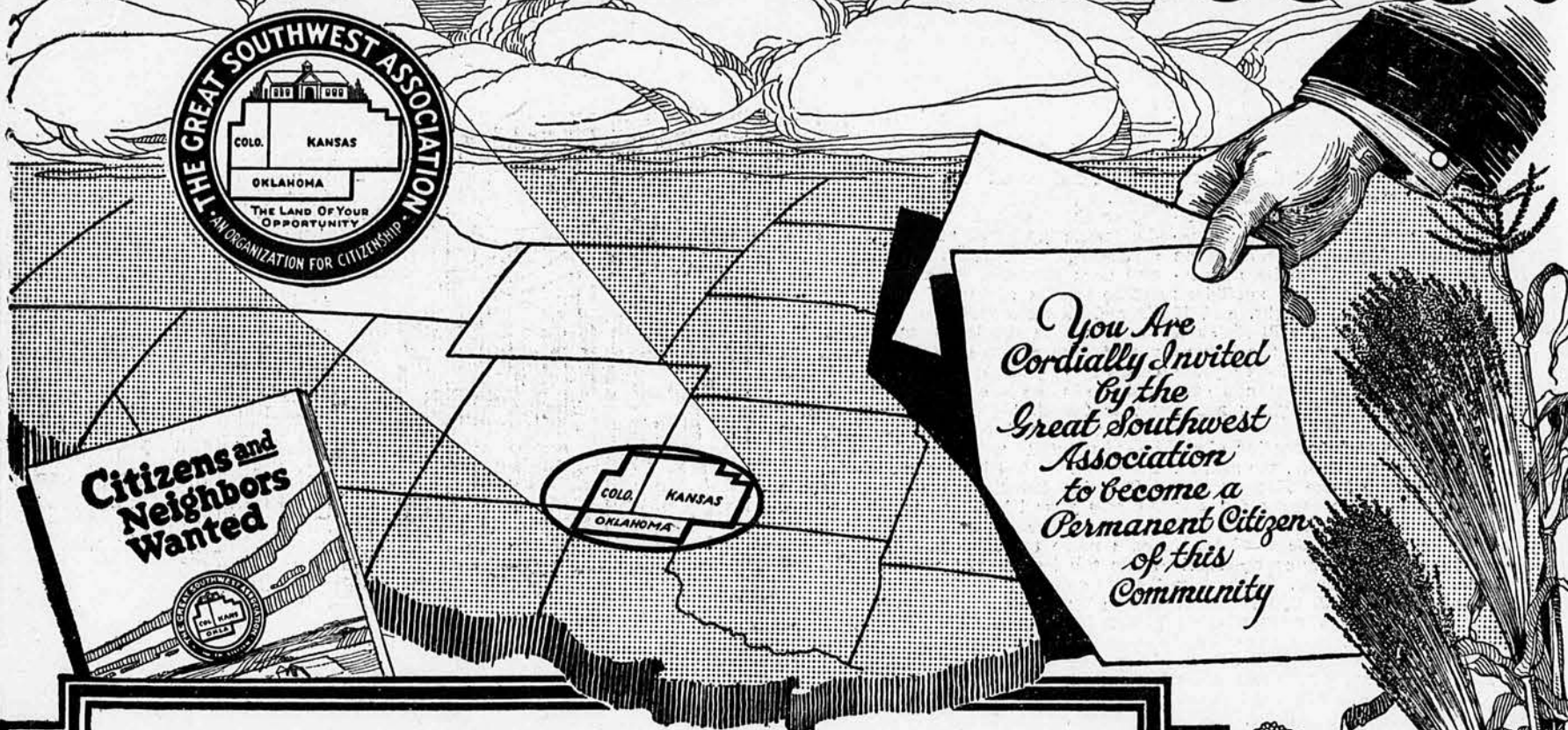
\$19.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR
On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and easy monthly payment offer. Address AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5092 Bainbridge, N.Y.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment NO Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents. NATIONAL TILE SILO CO. 305A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS
"The Fruit Jar of the Field" Saves 8% on March orders. Pay later when silo arrives. Send for Catalog No. 5. W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO. Kansas City, Mo. Macomb, Ill. Chattanooga, Tenn.

You Are Invited!



These Farmers and Business Men Invite You to be Their Neighbor—and to Profit With Them

The Great Southwest Association is a body of business men and farmers who have found success, health and happiness in this comparatively new country.

An Invitation to Worthy Farmers

The Association is entirely non-profit and co-operative, and has no land for sale. This is the beginning of a substantial campaign to invite farmers in other states to take advantage of their genuine opportunity for profitable, acclimated farming, in the Southwest.

Come and Be One of Us

On the eve of the greater development of the Last Great West, farmers who pioneered the way and supplied the proof that the Southwest soil holds a treasury of wealth in crops that fit the climate, now send out this invitation to red blooded farmers who appreciate its timely importance.

They want men and women to settle among them, become their neighbors, share the schools and churches they have built and to found their own future in this land of opportunity.

Grow with the Country

Year after year more Eastern Farmers have found their way westward. Not long ago, Illinois, Iowa, Eastern Kansas and Missouri, was a new country. Land was to be had for from \$15.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Today this land is not for sale, or brings fabulous prices, and those whose better wisdom pointed the way, have profited largely.

The possibilities in the Last Great West are even greater than in the country to the North and East, and the thinking farmer who has the vision to look into the future, is the man whose individual growth will follow the rapid development of the Great Southwest.

Low Priced Land

This new Empire offers farms at a very low price. They can be reared to large productivity. Federal and State Governments have combined and have solved

the problem of growing crops that fit the climate, or acclimated farming.

Sure Crops for Live Stock

The Southwest is the natural home country for livestock. Nature taught this lesson to the untutored savage when it made this region of light rainfall, the best hunting ground for the fat buffalo.

Two to six crops of Alfalfa a year; Sudan Grass, Kafir, Sorghum, Sweet Clover, etc., assure ample crops for livestock, and produce a volume that is seldom accomplished elsewhere.

Small Grain Brings Large Cash Returns

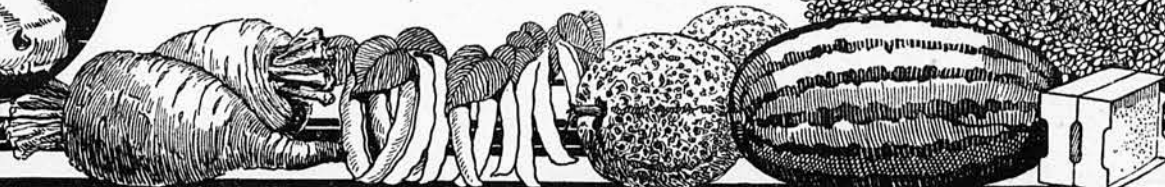
Modern machinery and the level land here, makes it possible for each man to handle a large acreage. This has led to great crops of Wheat, Pinto Beans, Kafir, Alfalfa and Broom Corn, that can be readily sold for cash. Very often one crop pays for the price of the land.

Write today for our booklet. It contains endorsements of the leading agricultural authorities of the Southwest—the governors of the States, presidents of agricultural colleges, secretaries of agriculture, farm paper publishers, and other men who are

in position to know this section. It is also well illustrated and contains photographs actually taken on the ground. Next to a trip to this country, this booklet will give you as complete information. Get it and read what these men have to say about it, and what the pictures show for themselves.



The Great Southwest Association
101 Fort Street, Dodge City, Kan.



I accept your invitation. Please send me complete information about "The Last Great West."

Name.

Street
or R.F.D.

City.

State.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE OR TRADE. J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

160 A. IMP. \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 80 all bottom alfalfa land. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS LAND, \$10 per acre. Claude Chandler, Syracuse, Kansas.

210 ACRES, 2 miles out, fine imp., possession. \$35,000. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

215 ACRES joins Thayer, well improved. \$21,500. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

240 A. nice level land, good buildings, \$65 acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kansas.

WHEAT FARMS AND RANCHES. Write McMullen & Greer, Dodge City, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, 1 1/2 mi. of town, good imp., \$125 per a. Write C. O. Zimmerman, Milan, Kan.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. B. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

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

RANCH, 480 a., imp., possession, 50 a. of alfalfa, 60 a. wheat, 100 a. bottom. Price \$25 a. Write for list. Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kan.

IMP. 480 ACRES, Wichita Co., Kansas. All level. Price for quick sale, \$17.50 per acre. Will Walden, Owner, Leoti, Kansas.

243 ACRES Harper County, Okla. Improved. Near town and railroad, \$7200. Terms. Chase Agency, Severy, Kansas.

235 A. Anderson Co., 75 cult., bal. pasture, imp. 10 mi. S. Garnett, plenty water. Priced right. Albert Folks, R. 1, Osawatimie, Kan.

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

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD. We sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

150 ACRES, good improvements, well watered, 4 1/2 miles town Anderson Co., lays well, good terms, a bargain. Box 54, Colony, Kan.

320 ACRES good level land in Kearney County, Kan., \$13 per acre. Good terms. Clarence Eaton, Garden City, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED FARM in Ellsworth county, 5 miles from town, \$70 per acre. F. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kansas.

WRITE FOR LIST of Lane county choice wheat lands, from \$15 to \$35 per acre. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—320-acre wheat farm, \$30 per acre. Write for list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, 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.

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

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

80 ACRES, near town and school, 25 a. wheat goes, 10 acres alfalfa, house, barn, outbldgs., price \$85 acre. \$2,500 will handle. Possession. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

BIG INTEREST ON MONEY invested in Nemaha county, Kansas. Choice farms. Reasonable prices with good terms. Write. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kansas.

FOR SALE—960-acre ranch, 1 1/2 miles of Medicine Lodge, \$20,000 lms. Write for full description. Price \$75 per acre. Terms if desired. H. Croft, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

560 ACRES, Meade Co., improved, 240 a. cultivation, balance pasture, 8 miles Fowler or Meade, 175 a. wheat all goes \$40 a., good terms. Frank Meyer, R. 1, Fowler, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 40 acres level grass land 1/2 mile of Wallace. Price \$600 cash. Trade for residence priced right. Address, A. C. % Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

160 A. GRAY CO., 150 in cultivation, sandy loam, seven miles Montezuma, \$3500. Mtg. \$1600. Will take good young horse and jack on this deal. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

30 Quarters Hamilton Co., Kansas. Fine land, good soil, lays level, all in grass, unimproved. Sell all together or separately. Offered subject to sale. Time limited. \$17.50 an acre. No trade. Write Jas. H. Little The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kan.

KANSAS

160 ACRES Franklin County, good imp., well located, close town and school, some alfalfa, 15 wheat goes, plenty water, \$110. Possession Apr. 1. Homer Gruver, Ottawa, Kan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—71 160-acre farms and others. Well improved. On market until April first. Subject to sale. Come at once. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

200 ACRE FARM, 4 miles N. W. Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan., 6 room house, 2 good barns, 40 a. wheat, 125 a. cult., 75 a. pasture and mow land, 1 1/2 miles oil well drilling. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

FINE FARM, 960 acres Ness county, well improved, well twenty feet, 480 acres wheat, all goes, \$55; immediate possession. Farms anywhere west. O. E. Brown & Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

258 ACRES \$76 PER ACRE. Good smooth land, 160 in cultivation, 70 wheat goes, 20 in alfalfa, good large buildings. Possession at once. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

240 ACRES 2 1/2 miles Ogallah, 140 a. wheat, 30 a. for spring crop with all crop \$53, 1/2 crop \$49, without crop \$45 per acre, mortgage \$8300. Bal. cash. Must sell at once. Trego County Land Co., Ogallah, Kansas.

226 ACRES, 1/2 mile good town, dark loam, 100 a. wheat, 35 a. oats, all goes, will give possession, will sell implements and stock. Bargain at \$100 per acre. J. P. Highbarger, Westphalia, Kansas.

197-ACRE BOTTOM FARM, 1 mile from Catholic church and school, good improvements, never failing water, good town. Price \$110 acre, also other good ones. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

THREE CHOICE QUARTERS, \$25 per acre, terms on half; in Seward County, 3 mi. south Satanta, 1 mi to school. Every acre choice level sandy loam. No trade. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

WE HAVE some splendid 40's, 80's, 160's close Ottawa, well improved, good corn, wheat land. Priced worth the money, at your service. Write us. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

550 ACRES 2 miles Lawrence, well improved, 160 acres wheat, 70 meadow, 40 spring crop, 230 bluegrass pasture. Everlasting water. Possession including wheat April 1st. Will sell 100 bred cows, 100 hogs, 20 registered Shorthorns, all farm equipment. Hosford & Arnold, owners, Lawrence, Kan.

320 ACRES of fine level land, close to Moscow, Stevens County, Kansas, \$8,000. 800 acres, partly improved, near Rolla, Morton Co., \$20,000. 480 acres, well located Stevens Co., \$10,800. Some terms on either tract. All bargains. Write. L. D. Weldensaul, Liberal, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 5 miles from small town, 10 miles from county seat, nearly new house, good barn, 135 acres hog tight, 50 acres wheat, half goes with farm, plenty of water and timber. Price \$100 per acre. Want smaller farm or income. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kansas.

KANSAS

JACKSON CO., KAN., FARMS FOR SALE We have some 40, 80, 160 and 300 acres well improved close to Holton and Whiting for sale at a bargain. Write or see W. D. Green & C. A. Green, Holton, Kan. Prices from \$75 to \$150 per acre.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM Franklin County, Kansas Good improvements, 1 mile town; 30 acres wheat; 30 acres pasture; all good land. Price \$110 per acre. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

A SNAP FOR SMALL INVESTOR 160 acres good land, Greeley county, Kansas; unimproved. Mortgage \$500, 7%. Equity only \$1,100. Can take Liberty Bonds at face value on this. Write at once, Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, LaCrosse, Kansas.

A REAL INVESTMENT Half section, 3 miles from town, 180 acres ready for spring crop, handy school, dandy road to town, fair improvements. Possession at once. Price \$45 per acre; good terms. Write for free land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE 207 acres four and half miles south from Topeka, best land near Topeka. Lots of alfalfa and prairie hay land, also pasture and timber. All kinds of water. \$5,000 cash, balance terms. Write Smith & Hughes, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas.

WHY pay more when you can buy land in Ford Co., Kan., at \$20 to \$40 per acre. Such land produced from 25 to 34 bushels of wheat per acre in 1919, and is adapted to raising all kinds of crops. I have hundreds of such bargains. Hiram T. Burr & Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

480 ACRES \$27.50 PER A. 175 acres growing wheat in good condition goes with place. One mile from rural route; one-half mile to M. E. church; underlaid with fine sheet water; all smooth. Terms. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

FOR SALE 78 acres, 5 miles Ottawa, fair improvements, 30 acres rough pasture, balance good tillable land. Price \$125 per acre, encumbrance \$5,400 for 6 years at 6%. If you have anything to exchange write J. T. Priddy, with the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHOICE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM 240 a., 4 1/2 mi. from good town, near gravelled state road. Good buildings and shade, near school, 60 a. cultivation, 10 a. alfalfa, 40 meadow, bal. good limestone pasture. Wells at buildings, springs in pasture. Owner past 80, must quit farm. \$60 per a. J. B. Wilson, Fredonia, Kan.

NICE LEVEL QUARTER, heavy sandy loam, small set of improvements, 80 a. in cultivation, 80 in grass, 50 a. in rye, half goes with place, 30 a. for spring crops, 20 a. hay made \$300 last season. 3 miles to R. R. town and high school. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on half. Possession now. Welshans & Doyle, Kingman, Kansas.

SANTA FE RAILROAD LANDS. Southwest Kansas, \$12.50 to \$20 per acre. One-eighth cash, one-eighth in two years, and one-eighth each year thereafter until paid. Six per cent interest. Send for folders, and letters from farmers. Howell-Rhinehart & Co., General Agents, Dodge City, Kansas.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value.

200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$80 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

POSSESSION, 160 acres smooth fertile land, improved, 50 wheat, 30 oats, crops go, 80 grass, 4 miles town, near school. Price \$40 per acre, good terms. Also 640 acres 1 1/2 miles good town, Lane county, 200 wheat, 200 spring crop, 240 grass, good improvements, well improved, school house on farm. \$35 acre, good terms. Write for list. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

KANSAS

80 ACRES, 6 miles of Ottawa, possession now. 5-room house, good barn, double crib, improvements in good shape. Land good and lays well, 60 acres in cultivation and more could be. Easy terms. \$10,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town, 8-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, 15 acres hog tight, 30 acres good pasture, running water. 30 acres good alfalfa land. Write for list of other farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

560 ACRES, 230 acres of which is good bottom land, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge, on Elm creek, 200 acres in cultivation; 80 acres in alfalfa. Good improvements, plenty of pasture and plenty of good running water. Price \$50 per acre. Terms on \$20,000.

2,000 acres of fine grass land, Ochiltree Co., Texas. On Wolf creek, 300 to 400 acres bottom land, plenty of running water, large per cent can be cultivated. This is an A No. 1 ranch. Price \$12.50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

262 ACRES adjoining Scranton, Kan., main line A. T. S. F. R. R., "old Santa Fe Trail" coast to coast highway; 50 a. bottom, 60 a. bluegrass, sheep fence; 75 a. hog pasture in five fields, part alfalfa; 50 a. wheat goes; 10 a. hay, 60 a. spring crops; fine water; good house, 2 barns, 2 silos, cribs, hog house, extra good chicken house, fish pond, electric lights from town, a splendid farm and location. Rich land, possession now or July, for price and description write Sellards Merc. Co., Scranton, Kansas.

AS I HAVE MORE LAND than I care to farm I will sell any one of the following described farms and give good terms. No. 1—400 acres bottom land, 1/2 mile to city limits of Medicine Lodge. Good 7-room house, 3-car garage with sleeping quarters on second floor for extra help, plastered inside and stuccoed exterior; barns; elevator holding 16,000 bu. grain, other granaries and buildings galore; heavy native timber surrounding buildings and in pasture. Running water and springs, best of drinking water. Best stock farm in state. Electric light from city will be installed soon. A great dairy proposition. Price \$85 per acre.

No. 2—410 acres, 2 miles from Medicine Lodge. All bottom alfalfa ground. Considered best farm in county. Mostly fenced hog tight and in different fields. About 1/2 in cultivation and mostly in wheat which goes with place. This tract is level heavy soil with a never-failing creek flowing thru farm and close to buildings making windmills unnecessary. Plenty of fish and ducks in season. Buildings all good with exception of barn. Will carry 50 cows the year around. Fine timber and shade. Great possibilities in irrigating with small expense. About 40 acres in alfalfa. Price \$95 per acre and the best buy in the state. You will say so when you see it.

No. 3—420 acres across road from No. 2. This is mostly upland, but good productive soil. 200 acres in wheat. 1/2 goes to purchaser, about 75 acres more for spring crop, balance grass. Will run about 50 head cows. About 40 acres bottom. Fine fruit and large shade trees. Buildings fair. The same creek flows thru this farm as No. 2. Large fish ponds could be constructed at small expense. Price \$60 per acre.

Should you desire a smaller farm, or a larger ranch, I can fit you out. D. W. Stone, Motor Route A, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

The Bargain Counter

Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains. **THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY**, Winona, Kansas.

Must Sell in 60 Days

1680 a. fine black land, 800 a. wheat, 4 sets improvements, will divide to suit, 25% cash, bal. 10 years. 6% sacrifice sale. Write owner. S. R. Jaynes, 317 W. 12th, Hutchinson, Kan.

Here's a Well-Stocked Ranch

I have orders to sell the Rothschild Ranch—5,131 acres—13 miles north and west of Norton. Price \$45 an acre, 1/2 cash, balance on time up to ten years, but discount for all cash. No better property in the state. Two sets improvements, one excellent. Two silos, ten or twelve wells that never go dry. Well timbered, well watered, and can be irrigated. Plans have been prepared for it. Eleven hundred acres in cultivation. Completely equipped with farm implements. Also 750 Herefords, 90 horses and mules, and 200 hogs. Place has supported 2,000 cattle in dry season. Can be bought with or without livestock and personal property. Owner's large business interests prevent giving this ranch his attention. Quick sale desired. Immediate possession. Write for conference and inspection.

Charles Dillon

412 Woodlawn Ave., Topeka, Kan.

ARKANSAS

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

OZARK Cream-Stock Farms, Fruit Farms, Berry and Vegetable Tracts. Hunsaker, Decatur, Ark.

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

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS

Good improved farms \$10 to \$50 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., Inc., DeQueen, Arkansas.

FACTS ABOUT TEXAS COUNTY, OKLA. MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTY OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

- Has not had a crop failure in 13 years.
- Has the largest average wheat yield per acre of any county in the Southwest.
- Has the best grade of wheat of any County in the Southwest.
- Has almost twice the amount of Bank Deposits of any County in the Southwest.
- Has for years been the most prosperous and progressive County in the Southwest.
- Is traversed by the Great Rock Island Railway and three great National Highways.
- Has the best opportunities for settlement and investment in the Southwest.
- Promises to be the center of the next great oil field of the nation.
- Has made more farmers and investors rich than any County in the Southwest.
- Cannot be classed in the same category with the arid counties of Western Kansas.

Learn More About this Great County

WRITE TO

The Oklahoma & Texas Land and Loan Co.

THE COUNTY SEAT

GUYPON, OKLAHOMA

THE BIGGEST TOWN

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

GRAIN FARM—220 acres; all fenced; all good land; 60 acres bottom fine alfalfa land, balance makes fine wheat, oats, cane, corn, cotton, etc. 160 acres in cultivation. Fine improvements; big fine barn. \$40 per acre. Write Durham & Co., Conway, Ark.

WE COVER ARKANSAS

If you want a farm no matter where we have it. Name your choice of location and get our free list. Our business is to assist you in buying and selling real estate. Avail yourself of this service.

1,484 acres timber land, Drew county; 2 1/2 million feet merchantable timber, snap; \$15 acre; land alone worth more.

245 acres, Grant county; station 1 mile; 3 houses; 100 acres plowed; 160 acres under woven wire; \$20 acre; in oil belt; 3 miles from derrick.

153 acres, Pulaski county; 1/2 mile town; on pike road; 6-room house, barn and silo; level, rich productive land; 100 acres cultivated; 2 fine bearing orchards of peach, plum, apple and pear; balance timber; bargain \$75 per acre.

54 acres, Saline county; 3-room house, barn; 25 acres cultivated; price \$1,500. 80 acres level second bottom; Pulaski county; 60 acres cultivated, 2 small houses; only \$2,800.

All above are mostly level and free from rock.

Send 25c for map of Arkansas. Land list free describing farms, plantations, orchards and cut over timber lands.

HOWARD-LOCHRIE REALTY CO.,

Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

FREE GOV'T LANDS, 100,000,000 acres. Send for free Booklet telling how to obtain all necessary information about acquiring these lands. Address Dept. No. 104.

The Homeseeker, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO

HOMESTEADS, information for stamped envelope. J. L. Ellis, Pagoda, Routt Co., Colo.

2120 A. ranch, 60 mi east of Denver. Alfalfa, good improvements. Write owner, L. J. McKay, Deertrail, Colorado.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO

Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

WANTED FARMER who can during spare time represent us in his neighborhood and interest buyers in our good, cheap eastern Colo. farms. Large, responsible company; big opportunity; liberal commissions; write immediately for confidential proposition. Manager, 636 Symes Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

FARMERS ATTENTION—Do you own land or is your farm too small and hindering your operations? If so, write for information regarding fine farm land which I own in the Bijou Valley, 50 miles east of Denver and will sell in sections and half sections at bargain prices and give liberal terms. Write the owner. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO

Irrigated farms in this valley are paying 9% to 10% as an investment. As a home they offer a healthy climate, good neighbors and abundant crops every year. The consolidated school system of the valley enables your children to get a high school education while living at home. Prices are very low for irrigated farms and are certain to advance rapidly. Send for literature regarding this valley.

ELMER E. FOLEY,

1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

GET THE FACTS ABOUT COLORADO LANDS

Write today to the Colorado Board of Immigration for complete, authentic information on agricultural, dairying and live stock opportunities in various irrigated and non-irrigated districts of Colorado. We have no land to sell, but will help you find good land at a fair price. Our "1919 Year Book" contains detailed discussion of resources, crop production, financial conditions, etc., by counties. A few copies left at 75c each to cover printing and binding cost. Send cash or money order if you want one.

Room 68, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

Best Lands

I own 7,000 acres of the best farm land in East Colorado. Corn, wheat, kafir, etc. See our crops for yourself. This land was bought right and you may have it right. Write for facts—now.

R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

TAKE A HUNCH FROM US

AND get in on this wave of prosperity now coming to the Eastern Colorado Farmer. Send for folder and lists.

Wolf Land Company

Yuma, Burlington, and Stratton, Colorado.

COLORADO

SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches in the rich, productive lands of Baca County, Colorado. Wheat 30 bushels to acre, corn 40 bushels to acre. Land \$15 per acre up according to improvements. F. J. Graves, Springfield, Colorado.

IOWA

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. Mrs. W. Booth, H. P. Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

MASSACHUSETTS

GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with stock and tools. Send for a copy of "The Earth" today. D. B. Cornell Company, Great Barrington, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG NEW list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

ALL SIZED FARMS, fruit farms and timber land. Noll, Mt. View, Missouri.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

IMP. FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Exchanges. Goff Realty Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

LISTEN; improved 80, 35 cultivated, 1 1/4 town, \$1,850, \$500 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

40 ACRES, imp., \$2,500. 80 imp., \$5,000. 100 imp., \$5,000. 240 imp., \$7,200. Abundance water close town. W. E. Fruet, Weaubleau, Mo.

THREE A-1 farms for sale. For particulars address the owner. W. H. Scott, Golden City, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

FOR BARGAINS in small homes, farms and ranches, write, Houston Realty Company, Houston, Missouri.

BUY A FARM in Polk county, Mo., now. Values will double. A. L. Pemberton Farms Co., Bolivar, Mo.

FOR SALE—232 acre north Missouri farm, black land, lays good, good buildings, good water, close to town, Charlton county. Price right. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

THE HOMESEKERS GUIDE sent free upon application. Over 100 bargains in good productive real estate. Farms from \$10 per acre to \$100. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.

NEBRASKA

160 ACRES, 100 level, 60 in wheat. Six and a half miles from Culbertson. Price \$5,000. A. R. Smith, The Land Man, Culbertson, Nebraska.

NEW YORK

FOR SALE, 700 a. dairy farm, equipped and stocked in the largest milk producing section of York state. Big money maker. Send for description. Must be sold this season. Agts. protected. Geo. B. Clark, Milford, Conn.

OKLAHOMA

760 A. prospective oil land, \$10 a. less \$1,520 for lease. Frank Sittel, McAlester, Okla.

203 ACRES, well improved, joins town. 3 sets improvements, will subdivide, \$75 a. M. F. Garretson, Adair, Oklahoma.

SHAWNEE, OKLA., center of a great farming country. Write for free agricultural booklet. Board of Commerce, Shawnee, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles good railroad town, Blaine Co., 80 cultivated, balance pasture, good 3 room house, stable, granary, silo, orchard, good water, fine location. Price \$6500. Terms, L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles good R. R. town this county, 70 acres bottom in cult., bal. good pasture. Fair imps., worth \$40 per a., but is off main road. Price \$30 per a. Terms, Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

FARM HOMES in Sunny Oklahoma, 160 acres 5 1/2 miles out, 120 in cult., no sand, 6 rm. house, well improved, pure water, bearing orchard, school 40 rds., \$8,500, 1/2 cash. Many other choice bargains from \$3,200 to \$20,000 per quarter. Illustrated literature and new map free. DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

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Buy farms from bonded real estate men. Square deal assured. Have direct listings from over one hundred firms under bond in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. Write us. **BONDED SECURITIES COMPANY.**

702 Oil Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

CORN has been advancing at a more rapid rate than warranted by actual demand and supply conditions. A powerful speculative element recently provided the force and strength for the upward movement of market values. Whether there is sufficient reserve strength behind these operators to maintain prices is the question upon which fluctuations in the immediate and more distant future depend in a large measure. While the underlying influences surrounding the corn market are of a character which tend to stimulate bullishness in the trade, these are temporarily obscured

by the situation resulting from the rise of more than 30 cents a bushel brought about by the enormous speculative operations.

As to demand, the situation is of a mixed character. The fact that farmers are busy in the field is considered bearish so far as buying is concerned, producers having little time for hauling corn from country stations. Many prepared for their spring planting needs by accumulating a reserve some weeks ago. Southern demand for corn remains light, but surrounding sections are buying in a slightly freer volume. Sales on the Kansas City market were made last week at a range of \$1.44 to \$1.62 a bushel, compared with \$1.37 to \$1.53 in the preceding week.

Grain Corporation Exports Flour

Domestic millers are encountering stronger competition than at any time in recent months from expert houses buying on foreign orders. The cheaper grades of wheat in Kansas City were rapidly absorbed the past week for export account, the shipments to be made from the Gulf ports and from the Atlantic Coast for British, French and Scandinavian account. Advances of as much as 15 cents a bushel occurred on cheaper grades, while the better quality offerings of hard winter wheat gained only 5 to 8 cents a bushel. One of the important factors stimulating foreign buying of wheat is the recent strength of foreign exchange rates. To explain the significance of the fluctuations in foreign exchange as affecting the wheat market, a rise of about 10 points in the British pound sterling from \$3.50 to \$3.60 means a saving to the British buyer of about 7 cents a bushel on wheat at \$2.50. So the recent sharp upturn in sterling has broadened the foreign demand. In connection with the demand for wheat from abroad, sales of flour are being made to European countries. The Grain Corporation will sell 5 million barrels of flour to Europe on credit, and is buying weekly in domestic markets apparently to fill a foreign order.

Oats Reach 96 Cents

The carlot oats market is not lacking in strength. Gains of as much as 5 cents a bushel were recorded on white oats last week, with other grades up about 2 cents a bushel. A top of 96 cents a bushel on feed grades was reached in Kansas City, and in Chicago \$1 a bushel, a figure predicted in these columns some months ago, was paid. The May oats delivery gained about 3 cents a bushel. Shipments of oats from the country are falling off, while spring planting activity is stimulating consumption.

Bran and shorts are in a very unsettled state. Some say that the remarkable rise in prices has been brought about by an attempted "corner" on the market. Mills are giving notice to jobbers and other speculative handlers that they will be unable to complete deliveries for March and not until late in April and even as far as May. Enormous lots have been sold by the speculative trade, but the feed cannot be obtained to fill these orders, with the result that values are being forced upward. Consumers are temporarily suffering. Bran is selling around \$47 to \$48 a ton, sacked, basis Kansas City, and gray shorts are bringing as high as \$55 a ton, with brown around \$51 to \$52.

Hay Trade is Firm

The hay trade remains in a firm position, prices the past week showing no change. The country movement, while continuing heavy, is being reduced by the congestion in the outer railroad yards of Kansas City. Good quality alfalfa is becoming more scarce, and prices are firm on these grades, \$35 to \$36 being paid for choice, and \$33.50 to \$34.50 for No. 1. But the cheaper grades are easy, selling down to \$15. The East and Southeast are heavy buyers of alfalfa, and local consumption is large. With timothy scarce and competition lacking from the East, the market displays a strong tone and will probably hold up for the next few weeks. Sales are being made around a top of \$21 a ton. Prairie is rather easy, the best selling at \$21.

TEXAS

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, get your money working. Panhandle bargains. Bumper crops, and recent oil possibilities are all great. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

WYOMING

Gov't Land

We insure your crop against drought. Let us tell you about a new irrigated district to be opened soon under the provisions of the Carey land act.

Any citizen, male or female, over the age of 21 years, can take advantage of this opportunity to make himself independent; you only have to live on this land thirty days before making final proof.

We have a special offer to make so that the land and a perpetual water right under the Carey land act will cost you only about \$30 per acre.

Abundant water supply for irrigation, almost perpetual sunshine and the richest kind of land have combined to produce crops that have put Wyoming farm value per acre, according to United States agricultural reports, far above that of the most favored section of the rain belt, as well as other sections of the West. Write us for information.

Security Underwriting Corporation

Security Bldg., St. Louis.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

MERCHANDISE stocks \$8,000 to \$40,000; at best rental apts. in city \$20,000 to \$60,000. Want farms. G. W. Goldman, N. Y. Life, K. C. Mo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE or will trade furniture and undertaking store Allen, Kan., for small farm. 320 A. Lyon Co., Kan., will exchange for smaller farm. 160 Lyon Co., Kan., sell or trade for city property. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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 8c 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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SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—Our official 112 page book. "Vacant Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1920 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 50 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

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TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.00	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.48	11.60
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18.....	2.16	7.20	34.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	35.....	4.20	14.00
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22.....	2.64	8.80	38.....	4.56	15.20
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All advertising copy, discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

EMPLOYMENT

MEN WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS \$110 a month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Department R15, Rochester, New York.

WANTED, MIDDLE AGED MAN TO TAKE care of hogs, milk five cows, and do light farm work. W. W. Hale, Madison, Kan., Route 5.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN, \$140-\$200. Colored porters by railroads everywhere. Experience unnecessary. 796 Ry Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED, SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED farm hand. Will pay \$75 per month. Fare paid if party worked for over 60 days. Steady work for right party. F. C. Kohout, Rushville, Neb.

TEAMSTERS AND FARMERS, SINGLE \$55 per month and board to start. Raise first of July for those making good. Only those capable doing man's work need apply. The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

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

AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Co., X 608, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS—\$100 WEEKLY. AUTOMOBILE owners everywhere wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles their cost. Sensational sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. \$25 sample outfit and Ford car free. Write quick. L. Ballwey, Department 283, Louisville, Ky.

SALESMEN

SALESMEN AND RETAILERS WANTED to sell Ducommun's Victory plant spur, a plant stimulant. Fast selling proposition. We can't use you unless you are worth \$60 to \$80 per week and expenses. Write to Ducommun Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT. PAY WHEN CURED. Ni-Ko System, Wichita, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY: 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

KODAK FINISHING. TRIAL ORDER. Send 25c and roll for 6 prints or 9 negatives for reprints. Fast Service, Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

VEL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

BUSINESS CHANCES

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 10c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

P & O SIX-BOTTOM PLOW. L. E. FEITCH- er, Robinson, Kan.

1 INCUBATOR, 3 BROODERS, 1 OAT sprouter. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

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

BRISCOE CAR, FIRST CLASS SHAPE, wire wheels, good tires, price \$300. H. H. Kruse, Grinnell, Kan.

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

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

NEARLY NEW ENCLOSED MILK WAGON, bargain. Especially made for milk business. Garnett Creamery Co., Garnett, Kan.

FREE CATALOG—BUY AT WHOLESALE. New 1 1/2 inch leather halters, \$1.35 each. Hame straps 1x21, riveted, \$2.25 dozen. Wire fencing, automobile tires, paints, groceries, shoes, farm machinery, at factory prices. Consumers Service Co., St. Paul, Minn. Minnesota Transfer Bank Bldg., Midway.

MACHINERY

KEYSTONE NO. 3, TRACTION WELL drill for sale. C. W. Bryant, Geneseo, Kan.

25 H. P. AULTMAN TAYLOR ENGINE 36-70 Avery Separator. Four sections LaCrosse six disc plows, cook shack. Rigs complete, bargain. Frank Brunk, Norcat, Kan.

A BARGAIN—AVERY SIX CYLINDER motor cultivator, only run one week, good as new, complete with new shovels and curler attachment. Pacey Bros., Longford, Kan.

20 H. P. INTERNATIONAL ENGINE FOR sale. Has not had total use of over 30 days. All right but do not need it longer. Will take \$350. New will cost more than four times as much. D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED CAR OF EAR CORN. F. L. Crumpacker, Grenola, Kan.

WANTED—HEDGE POSTS IN CARLOAD lots. Peterson Bros., Thayer, Kan.

WILL BUY OLD GALVANIZED IRON silos, or will take them down for you. H. F. Stalder, Meade, Kan.

WANTED, CASE THRESHING RIG. TRAC- tor preferred, medium sized. State lowest price. F. A. Brewster, Studley, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY, ELEVATING GRADER, or a big road grader, 10 or 12 foot blade. State your cash price. Ed Broden, Morganville, Kan.

WANTED—MAN IN EACH LOCALITY OR town in Eastern Kansas to buy hedge posts. Write for particulars. Peterson Bros., Thayer, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES

USED MOTORCYCLES—SAVED 50 PER cent. We have Indians, Harleys, Excelsors, at all prices. Rebuilt and tested by experts. Guaranteed and shipped on approval. We furnish bank references. Buy now before prices advance. Ask for Free List B and new sales plan. Floyd Clymer, "Largest Motorcycle Dealer in Western America," Denver, Colo.

TRACTORS

GOOD INTERNATIONAL TWO CYLINDER 30-60 tractor, \$750. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

RUMELY 15-30 OIL PULL FOR SALE. Self guide and 5-bottom plow. Will Holderness, Dillwyn, Kan.

ONE 36-56 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPAR- ator, in good shape. Always shedded. R. M. Ballantyne, Enterprise, Kan.

AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR. FOUR BOTTOM plow, sandwich hay baler for belt power, all in fine shape. C. A. Kaufman, Liberty, Kan.

CASE 30-40 and 30-50 TRACTORS FOR sale. Also two steel Case separators; two Garden City feeders. W. A. Stitt, Quenemo, Kan.

NEW 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL NEW 40 disc engine tandem disc; engine and disc only disced 320 acres. New 300 gallon tank and wagon. \$3,000 if sold immediately. Chris P. Graber, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

15-30 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, FOR sale, used 3 days, \$1,600. Aultman-Taylor threshing rig, 25 steam engine, 36-56 separator, \$1,800. Sell either. Hart-Parr tractor, \$450, good condition. Rumely 18-35, 16-30 engines; 36-60 separator. Priced to sell. Abilene Tractor and Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

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

NURSERY STOCK

HALL'S FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLES, fine for covering yard fences. 50 plants. \$7. Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan., R. 2.

NURSERY STOCK OF RELIABLE QUAL- ity is scarce. Order now from Mt. Hope Nurseries. We can supply you healthy vigorous fruit trees, shrubs, ornamental trees, plants, etc. Time to order now. Don't wait until all stock is sold. Mt. Hope Nurseries have developed highest quality nursery stock for 51 years. Shipped at the proper planting time. Send for price list at once. Mt. Hope Nurseries, Box 60, Lawrence, Kan.

NURSERY STOCK

SEND \$4 AND WE WILL SEND YOU 10 Early Richmond cherry trees, 3 to 4 feet high, (prepaid) guaranteed to reach you in good condition, personal check accepted. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SEEDS

FREED SORGO, RECLEANED, SACKED, \$4 cwt. L. C. Helvie, Lydia, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, FOURTEEN DOLLARS CWT. Sacks free. Lloyd Ringland, Sedgwick, Kan.

SEED BARLEY, \$1.75 BU., CAR LOTS less. Pink kafir, \$2. Jake Wolf, Quinter, Kan.

BEST WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, farmers prices. John Lewis, Madison, Kan.

SUDAN SEED \$12 PER HUNDRED, CASH. Sacks free. W. A. Riggs, Collyer, Kan., Route A.

GOOD GRADED SEED CORN, \$2.50 PER bushel. Good sacks, free. Fred J. Fraley, Bogue, Kan.

BIG YIELDING EARLY REID'S YELLOW Dent seed corn. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.

RED AMBER CANE SEED, RECLEANED, sacked, \$1.50 bushel. Samples J. A. Thompson, Wilsey, Kan.

AFRICAN MILLET SEED, \$5 PER HUN- dred. Orange cane seed, \$4.25 per hundred. Lone Star Dairy, Mulvane, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY'S BEST SEEDS. CORN, alfalfa, Sudan, sorghum. Lowest prices. Samples. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

FREE \$1.50 WORTH OF GARDEN SEED absolutely free. Write for catalog. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS, ANY QUANTITY. Write for prices. Union Mill and Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

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

GOLDMINE SEED CORN. TESTED, shelled, graded, \$4 per bushel. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

SEED CORN, OLD RELIABLE YELLOW Dent, butted and tipped, \$3 F. O. B. C. W. Scott, Kinsley, Kan.

EXCELLENT WHITE SWEET CLOVER seed. Scarified, \$35 per cwt. Willis J. Conable, grower, Axtell, Kansas.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN shelled and graded, guaranteed to please you, \$4. Ernest Schubert, Vermillion, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Plants for sale in season. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

SEEDS—CANES, MILLET, FETERITA, kafir and Sudan grass. Write for sample and prices. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

A CARLOAD OF ORANGE AND BLACK Amber cane, \$1.25 a bushel. Re-cleaned, ready for seed. Herheft Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

KANSAS ORANGE CANE, COLLEGE bred, germination 94 per cent; \$2 per bushel, re-cleaned. Geo. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Kan.

PURE WHITE SALAMANDER SEED corn, select quality, medium early, nubbed and shelled, \$3.25 bushel. E. A. Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULL WHITE kafir, \$2.25 bushel. Guaranteed to grow. Sacks 20 cents extra. Harry Stambaugh, Emporia, Kan. Route 7.

KANSAS ORANGE SORGHUM SEED, \$3.75 per bushel; feterita seed, \$3 per bushel, f. o. b. Nickerson. Sacks, 75 cents apiece extra. A. Case & Sons, Sterling, Kan.

SEED CORN, YELLOW DENT, BUTTED, tipped and graded, tested 100% strong. Samples on request. Best of grain bags included, \$4 a bushel. G. O. Irey, Powhattan, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DIP—THE GREAT silo, forage and sugar cane. Small lot Kansas grown seed, 15 cents pound. Orders may be sent care of bank. A. W. Marteney, Corwin, Kan.

SEEDS—RED AND BLACK AMBER AND Sourless Cane, also Schrock Kafir. All \$1.50 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b. Ensign. Samples free. The Farmers' Grain and Supply Company, Ensign, Kansas.

I HAVE HAD MY EARLY BLACK HULL white seed kafir corn tested at the Manhattan Agricultural college and the germinating percentage is 94. \$4.70 per hundred, sacks included. William Foster, Carbondale, Kansas.

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

GOOD SEEDS AT LOW PRICES, MY OWN raising. Write for samples and prices. Corn, Barley, Oats, Cane, Orange, White, Red and Black Amber Kafir; Alfalfa, Corn, barley in car lots. Fred J. Fraley, Bogue, Kansas.

FANCY HAND PICKED, TIPPED AND butted "Kaw Valley" brand of Boone County White seed corn, sacked, \$3 per bushel, F. O. B. Wamego, Kan. Account slow freight service, order now. Wamego Seed and Elevator Co.

QUALITY SEEDS. RED AND BLACK AM- ber and Orange cane seed. Black hulled and pink kafir, pearl and white wonder millet, milo, feterita, and Sudan grass. Write for prices and samples. Sack lots or mixed cars. J. A. Graham, Ahmema, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS—WE HAVE A complete line at all times. We live where the seed grows and sell for less. We guarantee satisfaction in every case or refund your money. Look up our ad in the display section of this paper, which gives you lowest wholesale price of seeds. We accept Liberty Bonds. Meier Seed Company, Russell, Kansas.

SEEDS

BLACK AMBER CANE SCHROCK'S KAFIR both \$3 cwt. Will Umbach, Bellefont, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF CHEWING, 60c pound; smoking, 50c pound; prepaid. Chas. Goff, Tarfolk, Ky.

LOOK—REAL TOBACCO. SAMPLE PACK- age, 10c. Particulars free. Randolph Tobacco Co., Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—MILD BURLY SMOKING, 60 cents per pound, prepaid. Prompt shipment. Paul O'Conel, McQuady, Ky.

RED LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING OR smoking, aged in bulk, 5 pounds \$3; 10 pounds \$4.70; grade 2 smoking 10 pounds \$4 postpaid. Murphy Company, Martin, Tenn. Reference, Peoples Bank.

FOR THE TABLE

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY—60-POUND can, 18c a pound. L. Gorsuch, Lasear, Colo.

PINTO BEANS 100 POUNDS \$6.50. SATIS- faction guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, very fine, 60 pounds, \$14; 120 pounds, \$27. Light amber, \$13 and \$25. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES" SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 30-gal. barrels, 35c gal; 60-gallon barrels, 30c a gallon. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

"THE BESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN honey, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio River, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$4 to \$5 PER 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FLOWER plants, bulbs, and seeds. "The kind that grow." Write for prices. McMullen Nursery, Box 374M, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

NANCY HALL SEED POTATOES (INPEC- ted) free from disease; packed in new baskets, \$3 per bushel. Plants in season. Holdenville Nursery, Holdenville, Okla.

POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY Hall, Bunch Yam, Southern Queen, Triumph, Dooley Yam, Yellow Yam, Yellow Jersey, Cuba Yam, 1000 postpaid for \$3.60; 500, \$2; 100, 50c. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, POSTPAID, 100, 50c; 500, \$2; 100, \$3.50. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph, Yellow Yam. Satisfaction guaranteed. Holdenville Nurseries, Holdenville, Okla.

SEED SWEET POTATOES—SELECTED, disease free, kiln dried. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, \$3 per bushel, F. O. B. Idabel, Okla. Cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Co., Idabel, Okla.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL and Porto Rico. Disease free. Treated for black rot. Ready April 1st. \$3.50 per thousand, cash with order. Indian Trail Potato Company, Idabel, Okla.

PET STOCK

RAISE RABBITS FOR US. WE SHOW YOU where to market all you raise at \$4 to \$25 each. Remit \$5 for large, illustrated, type-written print on one side of paper, "Course in Rabbiculture," which remittance also applies on purchase of pair Belgian Hares, including contract. Co-Operative Supply Company, Department 80, St. Francis, Wis.

STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP BY E. C. CHILDERS, OF Strawn, Coffey County, Kansas, on the 23rd day of December, 1919, one black sow, weight 190 pounds. Ed. A. Gilman, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY BURTON LOTT, WHOSE residence is in Minneapolis, Kan., Route 2, on the 1st day of September, 1919, one yearling steer, red, with white face, medium size, having no marks or brands, appraised value \$20, and one three-year-old heifer, black and white, medium size, having no marks or brands, appraised value \$40. C. C. Davis, county clerk, Ottawa county.

POULTRY

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.

ANDALUSIANS

THOROBRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS, EGGS for hatching \$9 per hundred, \$2 per 15. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

ANCONAS

ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS, HEAVY LAY- ers, Box 111, Inman, Kan.

PURE BRED ANCONA EGGS, \$7 PER 100, George S. Hamit, Speed, Kan.

SHEPPARD STRAIN—SINGLE COMB AN- conas, cockerels and eggs. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

ANGONAS.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$6.50 HUNDRED; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. D. M. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan., Route 5.
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MAMMOTH BRAHMAS, VERY CHOICE. Felch strain, eggs \$2.50 for 15. Greenwood Poultry Farm, Parsons, Kan.
PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Light Brahma eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Harry Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED BABY CHICKS, APRIL, 20c; May, 15c, prepaid. Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES. Booking orders now. Sarver Poultry Farm, Hastings, Neb.
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BABY CHICKS, PREPAID, \$18 TO \$25 per hundred. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Brahmas, Leghorns. Kansas Poultry Company, Newton, Kansas.
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LEGHORNS

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MINORCAS.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BEST laying strain, 15, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Hubbs' strain \$1.50 setting. Ida Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS—KELLERSTRASS, \$30 mating, \$7.50 per 100. Maude Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS, EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8 per 100. Chicks, 20c each. W. A. Tinslee, Levant, Kan.

S. C. PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, golden nuggets, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. S. Hutchison, Oakhill, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PEN, \$1.50 PER 15. Range, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. John Skinner, Fairview, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1. 15; \$6. 100. Baby chicks, 18c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kan., Route 4.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1. 15; \$5. 100; baby chicks, 18c, prepaid. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kan., Route 4.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS, \$2 setting; \$8 hundred. Laying strain. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$12 per 100. W. H. Fuls, Turon, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.25 per setting; \$7 per hundred. Frank Reaner, Holton, Kan., R. 6.

FAMOUS BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, COOK, Byers, Sunwick, Owens strains. Settings \$1.50; hundred, \$9. J. G. Wilcox, Bancroft, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, good laying strain and large boned, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. Charles Hill, Trousdale, Kan.

GUARANTEED PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS: fifteen years breeding. Range eggs, \$8 hundred; \$5. 50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Farm flock, none better in Kansas. J. M. Clevenger, Route 7, Lawrence, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM HAS THREE high class mated pens, also range flock. Mating list free. Cockerels and pullets, prices right. Charles Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

SLEDDY'S GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, winners at Kansas State and Arkansas Valley Shows. Eggs from special matings, \$5. 15; range, \$2.50, 15. Earl Sledd, Lyons, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE GREAT ALL-around breed. Stock and eggs from Blue ribbon winners. Goodrich and Harper, 712 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. B. ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Cockerels in use purchased direct from Owen's Farms. Golden Belt Specials. Prices, \$4 for \$2.25; 30 for \$3.50; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8. All range birds. Average weight cockerels 11 lbs. Dandy winter layers. 75% fertility guaranteed if reported after 10th day test. Get your orders in early as I am always rushed. J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, FLOYD SOUDERS, Cheney, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, PREPAID. R. W. Cone, Rozel, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100, NORA Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS—FISHEL STRAIN, \$8 per 100. C. A. Whitton, Kiowa, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8. 100. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2. 15; \$10. 100. Mrs. Shaffer, Elmont, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, A FEW SETTINGS FOR sale. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, BAKER BEAUTIES, \$3. Flora Mead, Waldo, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$3.50 PER 50; \$6 PER 100. Nettie Holmes, Prescott, Kan.

THOROBRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7. 100. Mrs. Elsie Holderness, Dillwyn, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$8 hundred. Will Anderson, Agenda, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50; \$2. Mrs. Lorin Whitney, Fairview, Kan.

FINEST BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING \$5. McKinley & Sturgeon, Stigler, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE STRAIN. SETTING \$1.50. Mrs. Robert Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK SETTING eggs, \$2 setting of 15. Fine stock. H. E. Douglass, Burlington, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE ROCKS, HEAVY LAYERS, \$2 setting. C. E. Gresser, Rossville, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, UTILITY, \$7. 100. Pen, \$3 setting. W. H. Beaver, St. John, 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.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS (DIRECT) PER setting, \$2 and \$2. Mrs. Will Coyle, Sterling, Kan.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5. Eggs, \$2 for 15. Ed Edwards, Lyons, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4. FIFTY PREPAID. Photo. free. Mrs. John Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, SUPERIOR STOCK, farm range. Mrs. Sylvester Mayfield, Conway, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE, BRED TO LAY, yellow legs, 100 eggs \$8. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FARM RANGE, \$1.50 15; \$7. 100. Mrs. H. Brandenburg, Leonardville, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2. 15, PARCEL post prepaid. David Council, 1151 Duane, Topeka.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING \$2-15; \$10 per 100. Mrs. J. R. Bowman, Chase, Kansas.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 setting, \$6.50 per hundred. Mrs. H. G. Halloway, Fowler, Kan.

FINE PURE BRED FISHEL WHITE ROCK eggs, good layers, \$8. 100; \$2. 15; H. C. Loewen, Peabody, 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 matings \$2 per 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachejder, Fredonia, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, blue ribbon winners, \$2 and \$2.50 per 15. J. B. Ratzlaff, Burrton, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR setting, \$1.50, 15; \$7. 100, prepaid. E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BIG, DARK, NARROW, snappy, exhibition quality, \$4 for 15. W. H. Wright, Wakeeney, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, HEAVY LAYERS, pens \$5; utility, 100, \$8; 50, \$4.50; 15, \$1.50. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM bred-to-lay strain, 100, \$8; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Etta Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FARM RAISED, prize winners, \$2.15; \$4.50, 50; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PUREBRED BARRED ROCKS, \$1.50 SETTING; \$7-100. Baby chicks 20 cents. Lizzie Pierson, Plainville, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$7, prepaid. Fine winter layers. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—PENS, PARK'S STRAIN, \$2 per 15; \$10, 100; range \$7.50, 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, 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.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS FOR 12 years. Eggs, \$1.35 per 15. Parcel post paid. William Love, Partridge, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 100, \$7; 50, \$4. Pens, \$6 setting. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED, FARM raised flock. Eggs for setting, \$1.25 per 15; \$7 per 100. H. E. Stucky, Moundridge, Kansas.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds, cockerels \$5 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

YOU WANT BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM stock that has won in government laying contests. Write Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM TRAPNESTED hens, mated to cockerels from 200 egg hens, \$3 per 15. Chas. W. Evans, Washington, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON strain, eggs from fine selected stock, \$1.25 setting, \$6 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wiley, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, 26 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY. Guaranteed eggs. Trap nested, exhibition strain. Catalog free. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING 15 years' breeding winter laying strain. \$8 hundred; \$1.25, 15. Mrs. John P. Reilly, Emmett, 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. Fishel males direct. Eggs, \$8 per 100; \$5 per 60; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 31 YEARS EXCLUSIVELY. 116 premiums. Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$8. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING, THOMPSON'S RINGLET strain Barred Rocks. Pen eggs, 15, \$2. Flock, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

EGGS FROM SNAPPY BARRED, YELLOW-legged, egg producing Rocks, show winning strain; 15, \$3; 50, \$9; 100, \$16. Mrs. Marta Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE VIGOROUS egg laying strain. Mated with champion cockerels, \$2.50, 15; \$8. 100; \$15. 200. Also few exhibition pens. P. M. McCosh, Randolph, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PEN NUMBER 1, \$3.75 per 15; number 2, \$3 per 15; \$5-30; number 3, 4 and 5, \$2 per 15; \$3.75, 30; range flock \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100; baby chicks 20 cents each; \$19. 100. Alive or replace free. Circular free. Chenoweth's White Feather Farm, Gore, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS KANSAS City, Denver, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs 15, \$7.50; 30, \$14. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

KANSAS BROWN BEAUTIES, ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns, bred for eggs and beauty. Extra large, dark strain. Eggs \$1.50 setting, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Ada Cowan, Americus, 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.

PARK'S 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED Rocks, Utility eggs for hatching, \$2. 15; \$3.75, 30; \$8. 100. Pedigreed, \$2.50, 15; \$4.50, 30; \$10, 100, prepaid. R. B. Snell, Colby, 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.

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 non-setters, eggs \$2-85, 15; send for mating list giving prices and particulars. Geo. Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—WON AT RECENT ARKANSAS Valley Show—grand champion cock, hen and cockerel; 100 cup for best cock in the American class; 175 cup for best hen; \$40 cup for best display; gold medal for best white cockerel. Eggs from four grand pens that contain all my Arkansas Valley show and State fair winners at \$8, \$6, \$7.50, and \$10 per 15, or from my fine farm flock at \$8 per 100. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS 100, \$10; 15, \$2. Walter Alsapaw, Wiley, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS, MATING list free. John Paden, Burrton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$8 per 100. A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kansas.

EGGS FROM PURE ROSE COMB REDS \$6 hundred. Mary Shields, Barnes, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$8 hundred. Mrs. Samuel Sheets, Madison, Kan.

VERY DARK S. C. REDS, EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 105, \$7. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS, \$1.25, 15; \$7 per hundred. Mrs. Tom McKinley, Hooker, Okla.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$2; hundred, \$10. Mrs. Roger Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.

EGGS, R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, \$2. 15; \$8. 100. Chas. D. Williams, Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. REDS, EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; prepaid. Mrs. Flora Gregg, Yates Center, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7. 100. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS, HUNDRED, \$6; setting, \$1. Catherine Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE-BONED, DARK, Single Comb Reds, 100, \$7. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

CHICKENS FROM OUR R. C. RED EGGS will please you; \$1.50 for 15. C. A. Godding, Burns, Kan.

LINE BRED CAPACITY TESTED SINGLE and Rose Comb Reds. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$6; good stock, free range. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYERS, good stock; 15 eggs, \$1.25 postpaid. Mrs. Walter Miller, Winfield, Kan.

EGGS—THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, \$3 and \$5 per setting. V. B. Newell, Stafford, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, sired by show birds, \$1.50, 15; \$7. 100. Oscar Kilmer, Belle Plaine, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND red eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2 for 15; \$6 for 50; \$10 100. Florence Broadbent, Corning, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. R. REDS, BRED for size, color, and laying. Setting, \$2. \$7 hundred. Edna Schafer, Leon, Kan.

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.

FINE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$5.50 per 50; \$10 per 100. Mrs. Mattie Grover, Lebo, Kan.

"BEAN" PURE, DARK, ROSE COMB Reds. Eggs, \$7. 100; \$3.50, 50; \$1.50, 15, prepaid. Mrs. Lillie Wayne, Burlington, Kan.

DARK, VELVET, ROSE COMB REDS, winter layers. Egg breeding a specialty. Baby chicks, 20 cents, prepaid. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Mrs. Julius S. Oleson, Star Route, Eldorado, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs from winter laying strain, \$8 per 100; \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Bert Higgins, Delavan, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED EGGS, worth \$6. 15; now special price, \$2.50. Prize winners and layers. A. A. Robertson, Ellis, Kan.

S. C. REDS, MAHOOD STRAIN, FOUR grand pens, exhibition quality. Excellent range. Hogan tested. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMBS, DARK Reds; winter laying strain, fertile eggs, 15 postpaid, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Chicks, 17c. Carrie Cooper, Lawrence, Kan., Route 2.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RED EGGS (SINGLE) BIG, FERTILE, hatchable, standard bred, heavy layers, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$8. Mrs. John Whitelaw, De Soto, Kan.

EVEN DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; chicks—2 cents each; 100, \$20. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, PRIZE winning, heavy laying strain, also hatching eggs. Circulars free. W. P. Strole, Box H, Rosedale, Kan.

WINNERS AGAIN, SILVER TROPHY AT Hutchinson for best Rose Comb Red pen, 15 eggs, \$2; 100, \$10. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan.

LARGE, DARK, RED, HEAVY BONED good scoring Rose Comb Reds. Guaranteed good laying strain. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

GET YOUR SINGLE COMB RED LAYERS and winners from J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan. Eggs, \$7 per 100; pen \$3. Order mating list.

SETTING \$2; 100, \$7; DARK ROSE COMB Red. Well developed breeders, strong blood lines, graded for egg capacity. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at World's Fair, Chicago, and Kansas City, 50 eggs, \$5; 100, \$10. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

VELVET ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, 15; \$2; range flock 100, \$8. Bourbon Red turkey eggs, 11, \$5. Mrs. Mina Johnson, Erie, Kan., Route 1.

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.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS FROM selected breeders, best blood lines, \$7 hundred. One fine cockerel and a few utility pullets for sale. H. T. Ferguson, Severy, 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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT ARE RED. We have tested nine years for egg laying qualities. Eggs, \$2 15; \$2.50 30; \$10 100. 1 1/2 miles west of Navarre. Henry Lenher, Hope, 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 raised, big boned, standard weight, early hatched from winter layers. Winners at big fair, \$3.50 to \$10 each. Longview Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS "EXHIBITION egg strain." Single and Rose Comb Reds. Show winning, non-sitting, 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 20; 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,

WYANDOTTES.

EGGS FROM MY BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandottes, \$4.48, prepaid; \$7 per 100. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

FLOSSMOOR COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, extra quality, eggs \$3 for 15. Greenwood Poultry Farm, Parsons, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7-100. Mrs. Ray Griffiths, Bancroft, Kansas.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$3 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CAREFULLY SE- lected, winter layers, eggs \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, CLOSELY culled flock. Splendid winter layers, setting \$2, hundred \$9. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Curry, Winchester, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, Martin-Keeler strains direct. Noted winter layers, 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYAN- dottes, laying strain. Eggs, \$3, 15; \$1, 100. Henry Oliver, Danville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 15. Baby chicks, \$6 25, prepaid. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH- ing. From record layers. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. W. S. Hefelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter layers, \$2, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 100. Mrs. Taylor Anthony, Langdon, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SE- lected, good laying strain, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Ora Davis, Norwich, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, ENTHUSIAST ten years. Choice pens. Eggs, \$3 and \$4. Few cockerels, \$3. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY chicks for sale, twenty cents each. Extra good laying strain. Mrs. L. H. Williams, White City, Kan.

GOLDEN AND SILVER WYANDOTTES, very choice matings, \$2 to \$5, 15; range flocks \$8 per 100. Greenwood Poultry Farm, Parsons, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE WIN- ter layers, farm raised, selected eggs, \$9 100; \$5, 50; \$2.75, 15. Chilcott Poultry Farm, Mankato, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs from my flock of carefully selected beauties, 30 for \$3.25; 50 for \$5. Mrs. Ethel Woolfolk, Protection, Kan.

PREMIUM PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, State show and Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs, \$5. Four pens. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. R. Beery, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S EN- glish and Stevens' American, world's greatest laying strain, 100 eggs, \$10 prepaid, 25, \$2. Guaranteed 60 per cent hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, \$2.50. World's greatest winter egg producers. Eggs from winter laying stock, setting, \$2, \$4.50 per 50; \$8 per 100. Free range. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. R. Eby, New Albany, Kansas.

SUSSEX

PRIZE WINNING RED SUSSEX, 50 EGGS \$7, prepaid. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

TURKEYS.

PURE BOURBON RED EGGS, \$5 DOZ. E. V. Eller, Durlap, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- key eggs, 75c each, \$8 dozen. Emma Dirks, Latham, Kan.

EXTRA THOROURED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Eggs from 25 lb. hens, tom, 50; \$1.35 each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

TURKEY EGGS FROM MY FAMOUS strain of Bourbon Red. All 2-year-old hens mated to a selected 30-lb. young tom, pure white tail and wing, \$6 setting. Ideal Turkey Farm, Concordia, Kan.

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394 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES, FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

LIGHT BRAHMA, BUFF ORPINGTON, Barred Rock cockerels, Toulouse geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES and Toulouse geese, stock and eggs. Send for interesting pamphlets and prices. Chas. Newman, Lebo, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

EASTER POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED at extreme prices. Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM- pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops for shipping. Write for prices. Agency for Buckeye incubators and brooders. Can make prompt shipments.

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THE BEST MILK AND BUTTER PRODUC- tion in the world, La-Mo-Pep. Write for particulars, Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

To Increase Livestock Production

There are 33 acres for every head of mature livestock in the dry-land district of Eastern Colorado. The average farmer has from 8 to 10 acres of crops an animal unit.

By using silos and proper crops and cropping methods, a few farmers have reduced this to from 2 and 3 acres an animal unit. The dry land district of the state has hardly been touched so far as production is concerned.

Wheat Prices May Advance

High Winds and Hessian Fly Damage Grain

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

PRICES paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1.1 per cent during February. In the past 10 years the price level increased about 2.1 per cent during February. March 1, the index figure of prices was about 22.2 per cent higher than a year ago, and 86.5 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on March 1.

The prices of hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens to producers of the United States increased 2.4 per cent from January 15 to February 15. In the past 10 years prices increased in like period 23 per cent. On February 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 8 per cent lower than a year ago, 1.7 per cent lower than two years ago, and 52.7 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on February 15.

Present indications are that not only will the wheat acreage be reduced fully one-third in Kansas, but the average acre yield expected will be greatly reduced. A high wind and dust storm swept over the state March 18 and 19 that did enormous damage to winter wheat. In many fields of Western Kansas the soil was blown away from the roots of the young plants so that many of them will wither and die. In some sections the wheat was covered up with sand and fine drifting soil. At one time the wind blew at the rate of 60 miles an hour. High winds prevailed again in the early part of the present week which also caused some damage.

Wheat is needing more moisture and unless it comes soon there will be a great abandonment of volunteer wheat in the western third of the state. In the eastern third of the state and in the north-central counties wheat is greening up well and the light rain of March 11 improved the outlook considerably. Threshing still continues in the northwestern and north-central counties with very poor returns and a very low grade of wheat resulting from moisture damage in the header stacks. Several counties report the presence of Hessian fly and considerable damage is expected from that source. Everything seems to indicate that there will be a greatly decreased production of wheat next fall. Many are predicting that wheat next fall will bring not less than \$3 a bushel despite the fact that there is a considerable surplus of old wheat still on the farms.

All spring work is well advanced and early seeded oats are beginning to look green. Barley sowing in the northwestern counties is almost completed, but more moisture is needed to insure good germination. Much corn land has been plowed and put into condition for planting. Increased acreages in both corn and sorghums will be planted this year if the weather continues favorable. Many early farm gardens have been planted. Local farming conditions are shown in the following county crop reports:

Atchison—Wheat is greening well, and is in satisfactory condition. Farmers are plowing, preparing oats ground, hauling feed and doing other spring work. Livestock is in good condition and sells well. About one-half of wheat crop still is on hand owing to car shortage.—A. Fred Cole, March 20.

Barber—High winds are blowing, and no moisture has fallen. Wheat situation is getting serious. Not much spring work is being done. Some farmers are putting out early garden truck. Oats and barley have been sown but will not come up until we have rain. Many sales of livestock have been advertised, and satisfactory prices are received. Breeders are realizing excellent prices for purebred stock, and the demand for purebreds is better than ever before. Very little wheat is going to market owing to prevailing prices.—Homer Hastings, March 20.

Barton—Wheat has been growing well the past week, but some loose ground is blowing. The winds have not damaged the wheat very much. Most of the oats are in. A good rain would be appreciated.—E. J. Bird, March 20.

Bourbon—We are having a slow spring, and a large part of the wheat will be plowed up. Some farmers are drilling oats in with the wheat, and will call it cow feed. Oats sowing was stopped by a hard rain March 3 and 4. A large acreage of cane will be planted. Many farmers will build silos this season. Seed potatoes are so high that a small acreage will be planted. Calf crop is good, but pig crop is light. Seed potatoes are \$4; hogs \$12; eggs 35c; butterfat 52c; oats 85c; corn \$1.50; bran \$2.25; milk \$3 a cwt. for 3 1/2 test.—G. A. Van Dyke, March 19.

Brown—Most farmers finished oats sowing this week. Wheat looks well, but needs rain. Frost is out of ground, and it works well. Cream is 60c; eggs 40c; hens 35c;

potatoes very high.—A. C. Dannenberg, March 20.

Chautauqua—Wheat is greening a little, but the weather of the past week has been hard on it. Oats sown in February are beginning to come thru the ground. Farmers are working corn land. Livestock is healthy. Very few hogs are in the county.—A. A. Nance, March 20.

Cherokee—Altho weather still is disagreeable farmers are sowing oats. Many early sowings of oats have rotted. Farmers are eager for a few warm days to tell the condition of wheat fields. Peach and plum buds are swelling. Weeds are starting, and many farmers are making garden.—L. Smyres, March 20.

Cheyenne—The severe electrical winds of the past two weeks have caused considerable soil drifting, and wheat on late plowed and stalk ground suffered greatly. Some fields were entirely blown out. Very little farm work has been done, but prospects are good now for better weather. Some farmers are sowing barley and disking corn ground. Horses and cattle bring better prices at public sales. Wheat \$2.15; barley \$1; butterfat 64c; eggs 35c.—F. M. Hurlock, March 19.

Clay—We had the worst dust storm in 18 years this week. It has blown out and covered thousands of acres of wheat, drifted roads, and hampered traffic. The usual crop of oats has been seeded. We will have sufficient hay and fodder for livestock until grass time. Many farmers have sold their hogs, and reduced their cattle herds. Wheat needs moisture badly. Farmers are getting ground ready for corn. Wheat is selling for \$2.30; corn \$1.50; seed oats \$1.05; shorts \$2.70; bran \$2.43; best grade flour \$3.10; seed potatoes \$4.28; hogs \$14; butterfat 58c; eggs 36c.—P. R. Forslund, March 20.

Cowley—Weather is dry, and high cold winds are blowing. Prospects for a good wheat crop are poor. A great many acres have been planted to oats, and many more will be put to corn and kafir. A number of sales have been held recently and everything brings satisfactory prices. Good cows are worth \$100 to \$100.50. Farmers are keeping very few hogs. Corn \$1.70; oats \$1; potatoes \$4.15; eggs 35c; butter 45c; hens 30c.—L. Thurber, March 20.

Edwards—High winds have caused much damage to wheat, and unless it rains soon the crop will be very small here. Nearly all the oats and barley have been seeded but none is up yet.—L. A. Spitz, March 21.

Ellis—We had several bad wind storms the past week which blew out hundreds of acres of wheat. In some places, dirt is piled up like snow drifts. We need moisture badly and scarcely any has fallen since last fall. Wheat is worth from \$1.70 to \$2.30; eggs 40 cents; butterfat 66 cents.—C. F. Erbert, March 20.

Ellsworth—Rain is needed badly. Heavy winds on March 14, 15, 18 and 19 damaged wheat considerably in places. More oats and barley are being sown than usual. Many farmers are disking ground where corn and kafir will be listed in later. Spring pig crop will be light.—W. L. Reed, March 20.

Ford—Weather is dry and very windy. Wheat on sandy land is ruined. Farmers are sowing oats and barley in dry ground, but it will not come up until it rains. Dust storms are frequent. Farmers are opposed to hard surfaced roads at present. Wheat is worth \$1.45; oats 90 cents; barley \$1.25.—John Zurbuchen, March 20.

Franklin—Weather is very dry. Wheat is slow but has not been affected by blowing of soil. Oats are sown, and an average acreage was put in. Feed is plentiful but livestock won't go on pasture. Considerable land is being seeded to tame grass.—E. D. Gillette, March 20.

Graham—We have had windy weather recently which damaged wheat slightly. Wheat is in satisfactory condition, but a rain would help it. Farmers have begun their spring work, and are sowing barley and oats. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture. Many public sales have been held and prices are good.—C. L. Kobler, March 20.

Grant—We have had continuous high winds for past 10 days which are very hard on wheat. Some fields are blowing badly and we need rain. Many farmers are drilling barley. A large number of public sales have been held, and everything brings satisfactory prices. Good mules sell well, and milk cows bring as high as \$146. Butter is worth 50 cents; eggs 30 cents; butterfat 60 cents; kafir and milo \$1.90.—C. W. Mahan, March 18.

Jewell—Wheat is not as satisfactory as it was on account of the strong wind which blew most of last week. A larger acreage of oats is being sown than for several years. Cattle and horses are healthy. Public sale season is almost over. Horses sell well, but cattle are lower. Eggs are worth 36c; cream 64c; wheat \$2.15; corn \$1.50; oats 90c; seed corn \$3.50.—U. S. Godding, March 20.

Lincoln—Weather is warm again after the cold spell of March 11. We had two bad dust storms this week. Wheat needs rain and high winds are drying ground. About 15 per cent of wheat is winter killed. Wheat sown in corn stalks is in the best condition, and plants are very thin on plowed and disked ground. Farmers are sowing barley and oats. Public sales are held every week, and produce brings satisfactory prices. Hogs are scarce, and the pig crop will be light. Some reports of blackleg have been made. Wheat \$2 to \$2.30; corn \$1.40 to \$1.45; kafir seed \$1.75; potatoes \$3.40; eggs 35 cents; cream 60 cents; shorts \$2.90; barley \$1.30; oats \$1.—Frank Sigle and E. J. G. Walker, March 20.

Linn—Ground is very dry and weather has been cold and blustery for past two days. A large amount of oats has been sown. A very few hogs and cattle have been kept for marketing. No barley has been sown. Eggs are 40 cents; butter 40 cents; seed oats 80 cents; corn \$1.25.—J. W. Cline-smith, March 19.

Lyon—Wheat is in satisfactory condition, but needs moisture. The strong winds of the past week did not damage wheat on bottom land, but some upland fields were damaged a little. Farmers have sown oats. Grass and alfalfa are greening. We have plenty of rough feed for stock, and it is in good condition. Some farmers have

planted potatoes and gardens.—E. R. Griffith, March 20.

Marshall—Oats are growing. Ground is in excellent condition for seeding. A high wind March 14, 15 and 16 blew much soil off the wheat fields and damaged it considerably. It also did much damage to telephone lines and small buildings. Not many hogs are left on farms. Corn is \$1.45; oats \$1.05; eggs 36 cents; butterfat 68 cents.—C. A. Kjellberg, March 20.

Norton—We have had heavy dust storms recently, but there is a great deal of moisture in the subsoil yet. The storm did some damage to wheat but we are unable to tell how much yet. Farmers are sowing barley. Some farms are being sold at satisfactory prices. Livestock will go on pasture this spring in excellent condition. Farmers will plant potatoes soon. Seed potatoes are \$3.40 to \$4; corn \$1.24; hogs \$13.70 to \$14.25.—Sam Teaford, March 20.

Pottawatomie—The week ending March 19 was very windy and damaged wheat. A great deal of oats has been sown. Moisture is needed for wheat and oats. Most all livestock has wintered well. Oats \$1; corn \$1.50; eggs 40 cents; butter 50 cents; hens 35 cents.—F. E. Austin, March 20.

Rawlins—The past five days have been very windy. Wheat in plowed ground and in corn stalks suffered very much, and some fields have been blown out. Wheat in stubbles is all right yet, but needs rain badly. Some barley has been sown, and some of it has blown out. Wheat is selling for \$2.15; barley \$1.—J. S. Skolant, March 19.

Rice—We had zero weather for two days last week, and oats that was up is, frozen. Hard winds have blown the past few days which have damaged wheat. Alfalfa is greening. Wheat is \$2.30; butter 50c; eggs 36c; potatoes \$4.80; sugar 22c.—George Buntz, March 20.

Riley—Days are getting fair and warmer, and farmers are preparing ground for oats. About the usual acreage will be sown. Wheat is in good condition, but plants are small. Not very many stock hogs are left on farms. Farmers are hauling corn from town to feed.—P. O. Hawkins, March 13.

Sherman—Weather has been very pleasant for five weeks but we had a severe dust storm March 14 and 15, and 17 and 18. Clean wheat fields are being swept of dirt and the green wheat plant is ruined on this land. Stubble fields were not damaged, and about 50 per cent of the crop is in stubble. Some spring crops had been planted. It is difficult to get feed to livestock, but they are grazing.—J. B. Moore, March 18.

Stafford—Weather continues windy and dry. Wind has done some damage to growing wheat. Livestock has wintered well. A few public sales have been held recently, and prices are good. Wheat is \$2.30; corn \$1.40; hogs \$13.50; eggs 35c.—H. A. Kachelman, March 20.

Stevens—We are having a great deal of windy weather, and no rain has fallen. It is very hard on wheat, especially fields that were sown late and where ground was worked in fall when it was dry. Considerable oats and barley are being sown. A large number of sales have been held recently. Cows bring satisfactory prices, but horses go very cheap. Mules sell well. Some road work is being done. Maize and kafir bring \$2; butter 50c; eggs 42c; butterfat 63c.—Monroe Travers, March 20.

Trego—We had a severe wind and dust storm March 13, 14 and 15. Some fields were blown badly and damaged some. Top of ground is getting dry, but subsoil is in good condition and has plenty of moisture. Farmers are preparing ground and sowing oats and barley. Wheat is selling for \$1.60 to \$2.25; corn \$1.40; oats 90c to \$1; kafir \$1.50; cane \$1; flour \$3.35.—C. C. Cross, March 17.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A Farm Paper Edited on a Farm

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

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Fat Lambs Bring \$18

A carload of short-fed lambs from the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan sold for \$18 a hundred on the Kansas City market recently. These lambs had been fed 30 days, making an average gain of 10 pounds to the lamb. This is the second lot of experimental lambs marketed from the Kansas Experiment station this season. The results of the experiments were explained at the Cattle Feeders' meeting held in Manhattan March 20.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

IN CONSIDERING the probable relationship between hogs and cattle, it is interesting to recall what happened between April and August of last year. In April, 1919, the top on cattle in Kansas City was \$19.50, while the top on hogs was \$21. After that month last year, cattle began a downward movement of sensational and disastrous proportions. On the other hand, hogs moved sharply upward, reaching the record price of \$23.40 in July and \$23.20 in August. It is true that a few head of steers sold at \$19 last August, but the bulk did not bring the first cost as stockers in the preceding spring, while hogs soared. There was also a downward movement in the sheep market between April and August last year at the time when hogs were soaring. From a top of \$21 for lambs last April, the market fell to \$17.75 in August, 1919.

Europe Needs Our Pork

A point which it is well to bear in mind in connection with hogs is that Europe is in serious need of economizing in food purchases. Europe is also in need of food. Lard and heavy cuts of pork can be handled most economically in Europe. These products also balance with the coarse foodstuffs available in the Old World. Hogs are therefore the only meat animals which will enjoy a higher market if Europe succeeds in arranging for larger purchases in this country. Incidentally, the packers still insist that the export trade with Europe is poor, but improvement in exchange rates and the reports of hunger abroad may result in increased foreign buying.

With an increase in receipts, cattle prices at Kansas City last week receded 25 to 75 cents. The top sale was only \$14. Stocker and feeder prices were 25 to 50 cents lower, but should have declined more sharply than fed cattle. Heavy cattle did not sell for more than \$13.60, the top price having been paid for yearlings. The bulk of cattle sales to packers, which should be watched closely by buyers of stockers and feeders, was made between \$11.25 and \$13.25. Calves sold again up to \$15.50, and as low as \$7.75 for common grades. Butcher cattle made a relatively better showing than steers, but cows and heifers sold largely at \$7.25 to \$10.50, with canners down to \$4.50 and heifers of the best quality at \$13. Feeding steers sold as high as \$12.25.

A strong demand for pork in domestic trade and moderate receipts forced prices of hogs up to the high level of the year on the Kansas City market last week. Sales were made up to \$16, with Kansas sharing in the top. While light hogs continued to command a premium, amounting to as much as \$2 over the heaviest weights, the trade displayed a friendlier attitude toward the latter. Stock hogs also sold up to \$16, with the demand continuing in excess of current supplies.

No Improvement in Sheep

A small decrease in receipts failed to effect improvement in the demand for lambs and sheep. On the Kansas City market lambs sold at a top of \$18.75 last week, compared with a top of \$19.10 in the preceding week. The lamb market has now declined practically \$2 per hundredweight from the high level in the forepart of February. Fed ewes closed at a top of \$13.75, showing a recession of 25 cents. The demand for breeding ewes improved, with sales up to \$16, and common grades quoted down to \$9. Feeding lambs were quoted at \$14 to \$16.75. Packers have been purchasing lambs on the Denver market and shipping to their plants in the Middle West. This buying has assisted the packers to depress prices. There were indications that uncertainty has increased in the market for wool.

Horse Prices Reach Peak

On the whole, it may be stated that prices of horses and mules have passed the peak of the present season. Demand from the South for mules has decreased, and prices are easier as a result. The bigger and better mules have

displayed more weakness than the cheaper grades since the South began to reduce purchases. In the horse market there is also a lighter Southern demand. Farm mares and draft horses suitable for the East displayed the best tone. Buyers representing the East continued to complain of a lack of express cars. Farm mares are selling largely at \$150 to \$175.

Grand Champion Holstein Bull

We present here a picture of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Fobes, grand champion Holstein bull at the Kansas National Livestock show 1920. His sire is Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. As a 3-year-old in fair flesh, Sir Pieterje Ormsby Fobes will weigh 2,500 pounds. The Minnesota breeders, last year, by co-operating and showing together, captured most of the prizes at the National Dairy show. It is the present intention of Professor J. B. Fitch of the Kansas State Agricultural college



to try to get the Kansas breeders together and by selecting the best from the various herds to get together an aggregation, to go on the show circuit next fall including the National Dairy Congress at Waterloo, Iowa and the National Dairy show at Chicago, that will be a credit to our state.

It is expected that Charles C. Wilson, formerly herdsman at the State Agricultural college and now herdsman at Windmor Ranch will have charge of them on the show circuit. The Wichita show demonstrated there were some good Holsteins in Kansas, and with such a competent judge as Prof. Fitch to select from all over the state, we should get together a bunch that will go out to the best shows and bring home our share of the ribbons.

This is certainly a great way to put Kansas on the map as a dairy state, and we urge you to help boost the good work along.

Sam Carpenter.

Sheep Men Pool Wool

Sheep men of Shawnee county have just completed plans for pooling their wool thru the formation of a county sheep growers' association, of which H. B. Able is president, J. P. Ramsdell, vice-president and F. O. Blecha, county agent, secretary. In order to sell the wool to better advantage, each grower will consign his clip to a pool and buyers will be asked to meet on an appointed day, examine the wool and submit bids. This insures a competitive market which the individual grower, having only a small amount of wool, cannot get. John Curry, Fred Engler and W. J. Rickenbacher have been appointed as a sales committee to handle the pool and set the date for the sale. It is probable this sale will be held about April 15.

Percheron Prices Going Up

Nothing can show quite so clearly just how farmers feel about the future of the draft horse business as the prices which they are willing to pay for good draft horses at public sale.

The following summary gives the averages received at several of the late winter and early spring Percheron sales. In January, an Illinois Percheron sale had a \$710 top on mares. In February, a Kansas Percheron sale had a \$1,000 top on stallions and a \$680 top on mares. During the same month, one Iowa Percheron sale had an \$875 top on stallions and \$515 on mares, while another Iowa sale had a \$4,800 top on mares and a \$2,700 top on stallions.

Hons. In this last sale, 34 head averaged \$760, 21 mares averaged \$910 and 13 stallions, including a number of yearlings averaged \$518. The recent sale of Loonan & Sons, Waterloo, Iowa, averaged \$600 on 40 head and \$512 on 55 head. The 15 animals which lowered the general average were thin mares which should not have been sold at this time. Casey Brothers, Iowa City had a \$1,325 top and made an average of \$700 on 30 head.

Another point to be considered in the draft horse future is the foreign demand which is reaching the United States. A farmer in England writes the Percheron Society of America that he is coming to America to buy 50 head of Percheron mares. South American parties write that they will soon be ready to come to America in search of purebred drafters. One of the judges selected for state fair decisions this fall has made the statement that he expects to purchase the best Percherons which are led out for his judgment for export to England.

American Herefords to Philippines

The War Department thru its bureau of affairs recently purchased 100 registered Hereford bulls and 20 registered heifers for shipment to the Philippine Islands. The cattle were purchased in Texas and will be shipped by way of San Diego, Calif., late this month. Their destination will be the Island of Mindanao which has been completely free of rinderpest. All but the best bull in the shipment will be let out to various municipalities to be bred to the native Zebu cows. The best bull and the 20 heifers will form a herd for the production of a surplus for this same use.

It's Horses They Need

According to the Horse Association of America, if there is no good stallion in your community, you should co-operate with your neighbors and county agent in order that some good sires may be brought in by private parties, or leased before the breeding season opens, for the following reasons:

- 1—The demand and price for good horses and mules is increasing in cities.
- 2—Farm demand is improving.
- 3—There is a shortage of good horses and mules of all kinds.

City trade is improving because transportation users of all kinds have discovered after years of experience that horses provide the cheapest source of power on short hauls. On this Harry Vickers, president of the Fuel Cartage company of Chicago says, "There is work today that the horse cannot do—long distance hauling with rapid transportation—but the motor can never take the place of the horse because the horse can do the work on short hauls just as rapidly and at a lessened cost of 25 to 40 cents on the dollar. Consequently we never allow a truck to displace a team. We will buy a truck to do the work that a horse cannot do, but we don't send a truck to do the work that a horse can do. It would be like having a dollar and throwing away 40 cents."

Of the farm demand W. S. Corsa says: "Farmers are determined bidders in country sales and prices for good horses have gone up \$35 a head in the last 30 days, while mules are bringing from \$800 to \$1,000 a pair."

Of the shortage, W. T. McGreavy of the McGreavy Transfer Company, Minneapolis, says: "What we teaming contractors want is good horses. We don't want scrubs, light of weight, incapable of hard work and selling cheap. We want horses that will weigh 1700 pounds or more and we are willing to pay for them. A teaming contractor in this city paid \$800 for a pair of 5-year-olds yesterday that weighed 3200 pounds. The big trouble is that the farmer expects us to pay a high price for a green horse, one that is likely to distemper and isn't properly broke. The buyer of such a horse is taking a big chance that he'll die or be laid up and, consequently, won't pay as much for him. Give us good, sound, big horses with a little experience behind them. We can't get enough of them and the demand will never run out."

The best thing a farmer can do this spring is to breed his good mares to a first class stallion.

The number of silos in Kansas ought to be doubled.

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PRINCE TIP TOP

—GRAND CHAMPION OF KANSAS

heads my herd. Bred gilts all sold. A few choice boar pigs by Prince Tip Top and out of the top sows in my recent sale. Prices reasonable. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

A1 CHESTER WHITE HERD BOAR

2-year-old Don Keokuk 2nd, \$100. Ten of his Nor. gilts \$25 each. Five Nor. boars \$20. Jersey \$30. Holstein \$35. bull calves. All registered.

F. SCHERMAN, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS

For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, 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.

Lambs Return Profit

BY GEORGE C. WHEELER

Profits ranging from \$2.57 a head to \$3.39 a head were made in a lamb-feeding test recently closed at the Kansas Experiment station. Five lots were fed, a double-deck carload. The lambs were purchased on the Kansas City market in October and were in the feed lot 64 days. They brought from \$18.20 a hundred to \$18.75 a hundred, each lot being sold separately.

The main features of this lamb-feeding test were comparisons between shelled corn, ground corn and whole barley. Linseed-oil meal was fed as a protein supplement to all the lambs in the test. All received alfalfa hay and cane silage as roughage.

The largest daily gain, .51 pounds to the lamb, was made in a lot fed shelled

hand-fed shelled corn and oil meal, the average profit to the lamb in this lot being \$3.39.

The lambs fed ground corn made practically the same gains as those fed shelled corn. They sold for 15 cents more a hundred in Kansas City, but the gains had cost in feed 60 cents more a hundred pounds. This would indicate that lambs can grind their own shelled corn cheaper than it can be done with mechanical power.

The lambs in one lot hand-fed shelled corn and oil meal had free access to a commercial tonic salt, but the results do not warrant the drawing of any positive conclusions without verification by duplicating the test.

The lamb-feeding work at the Kansas Experiment station is under the immediate supervision of A. M. Paterson, associate professor of animal hus-

Lesson in Value of Pure Blood

(From a paragraph in the department of sale reports, Capper Farm Press.)

IN THE RECENT sale of farm stock made by J. S. Adam of Dunlap, Kansas grade Angus yearlings sold at the average of \$65.25. Grade Hereford yearlings at an average of \$55 and registered Hereford cows at an average of \$200 per head. The sale brought out a big crowd and the buying was fast and snappy, the sale netting a total of \$15,000.

The advantage in having registered cattle to sell was noted by many.

corn and oil meal in a self-feeder. These lambs also brought the highest price on the market. In checking up the cost it was found that the gains in this lot had been more expensive. No account was taken of labor, however. The self-feeder is essentially a labor-saving device, and a number of lamb feeders seem to be getting good results with this method of full feeding lambs. A single test is not enough to determine the status of the self-feeding method. It will without doubt be duplicated at the Kansas Experiment station, and perhaps with a closer check on the labor side of the question. In these tests feed costs, interest on the investment in lambs at 8 per cent, interest on the investment in equipment at 6 per cent and shipping and selling costs were considered in getting at the net profit. No charge was made for labor or for bedding used, and no credit was given for the manure, it being assumed that these items would offset each other. Shelled corn was charged at \$1.55 a bushel and 10 cents a hundred added for cost of grinding, barley at \$1.45 a bushel, linseed-oil meal at \$4 a ton, alfalfa hay at \$25 a ton and silage at \$8 a ton.

All the lambs made good gains, those made by the barley lot being the lowest. The average daily gain to the lamb in that lot was .43 pounds. This lot was also lowest in average net profit. The most profit was made by the lambs

bandry, assisted by H. B. Winchester. Another lamb-feeding test is now being conducted, starting with rather fleshy feeding lambs. They will be given a short feed only.

Feed Pigs Thru Sow

BY G. C. WHEELER

Does it pay to feed your brood sows, suckling pigs, all they will eat? This is a pertinent question in these days of high-priced feeds. The sow, herself, usually falls off in weight during this period, no matter how well fed. "Never in his life does the pig make cheaper gains than while he is getting all the milk his mother can be made to produce," said Fred B. Caldwell, the well known Poland China breeder, in reply to a question as to how well he fed his brood sows. "We feed very sparingly just after the pigs are born," continued Mr. Caldwell, "but get sows up to full feed as soon as possible. Some sows can be put on a full ration more quickly than others, depending on the number of pigs in the litter and the sow's capacity for milk production. It is a mistake to limit the sow's feed during the suckling period, thinking it cheaper to feed the pigs direct. If 4 weeks old pigs are compelled to eat from the trough to supplement their mother's milk, there is always likely to be trouble, particularly if the feed they eat is soured or partially spoiled. I feed my sows just as you feed dairy cows. They use their feed for the same purpose and, therefore, I give them liberal rations of bran, oats, shorts and other milk-producing feeds. We have our pigs weighing 40 or 50 pounds by the time they are 2 months old, when they are weaned, and this is the cheapest 50 pounds in feed cost that we make in growing out our stock to maturity."

Sows Efficient Milk Producers

Experienced hog men seem to agree that at no time in their lives do pigs make gains more cheaply than while suckling the sow. Sows are evidently efficient milk producers. Professor Woll of the Wisconsin Experiment station tells of a 438-pound sow that produced 7 pounds of milk in a day, consuming in feed 4 pounds of cornmeal, 4 pounds of shorts and 8 pounds of skimmilk. Another experimenter investigated the milk production of 12 sows of different breeds. One might wonder how a sow's milk record is obtained. In this case the pigs of the litter were very carefully weighed before and after suckling and the increase in weight credited as milk. The pigs were kept away from the sow and allowed to be with her for a short time every two hours during the day and every 4 hours at night. These sows gave from 4.9 to 6.3 pounds of milk daily and a total for 84 days ranging from 429 pounds to 532 pounds. One 500-pound sow with 10 pigs gave 609 pounds of milk. Sows' milk is richer in all its constituents than cows' milk. It is evident from these figures that

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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, Cantrill, Iowa

F. F. Silver, Prop.

MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

Hampshires—Spotted Polands

Boars of both breeds, ready for service, \$30 to \$50. Also bred sows and gilts of both breeds.

C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

From the popular strains of America and at farmers prices. Chas. Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

WHITETAY HAMPSHIRE

Fall pigs, either sex, at bargain prices. Popular breeding. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, 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.

Milk-Butter-Beef

RED POLLED

We can now furnish a few young bulls from large, thick-fleshed cows, yielding 9,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per year. One of our bulls will increase the production of your herd.

20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

200 Big Bred Duroc Gilts

Buy bone and breed big. Get the gilts, pay for them afterwards. Pedigrees recorded. Written guarantee they are immune and in farrow.

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.



Big Type Boars

Fathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings

And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Boars and Bred Gilts

Sired by Cherry King Orion, Reed's Gano, Potentate's Orion, Dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crim-

son Wonder. Immuned. Priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, 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 Ueneida 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.

Replogle's Durocs

Spring boars; registered and immunized; Orion, Illustration and Colonel bloodlines. Gilts and fall pigs of same breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID REPLOGLE, 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.

Mueller's Durocs

A fancy lot of spring gilts and sows bred for March and April litters to Ueneida King's Col. Graduate Pathfinder and Ueneida High Orion Jr. Special prices for next 30 days.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Extra good spring boars sired by Ueneida 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

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. CUREY & SON, ELMONT, KAN.

Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for spring service. Also baby boars for May delivery. Reasonable prices. Circular free. Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Duroc Pigs

Choice cherry Hercules November boars and gilts \$20 to \$30 registered. Greenwood Farms, Parsons, Kan.

Good Duroc Boars

Sired by Pathfinder, 1919. L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS.

Extra Good Pathfinder Fall Boars

for sale. R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY bred gilts.

Bred for March and April farrow, to Joe Orion Cherry King 2nd and First Quality, boars with size and quality. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

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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.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

LIVESTOCK

At Public Auction

Garfield, Kan., Mar. 30

Property at Private Treaty

Reg. Percheron stallion, 9 years old, grey, weight 1800. 5-year-old Jack, extra good black, 15 hands 1 inch high, 1100 pounds, 9 1/2 inch bone. Aged Jack, black, 15 hands, 950 pounds. Brown Jack, 2 years old, the making of a great Jack. 5 big Jennets all in foal. All are money makers. Will sell at private treaty my home; 8 lots, 7 room house, good stallion barn, located in Garfield. One of the best breeding locations in state. Priced to sell.

T. F. JOHNSTON, Garfield, 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

Home of The Giants**50 Jacks—100 Jennets**

All black, all registered, all guaranteed as represented. The low down, big-bone kind. We can show you what we advertise.

Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
65 mi. east K. C. main line Mo. P.

**Stallion and Jack for Sale**

Imported Percheron, dark dapple gray, 7 years old, weighs 1950, plenty of action, gentle. Knox Napoleon, dark brown Jack with mealy points, 15 hands, weighs 950. Will prove both these animals fertile under the microscope. For particulars write,

HENRY MOORMAN, SOLOMON, KANSAS**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**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, Chariton, Ia.**Good Percheron Stallions**

Three coming 3-year-old stallions, good individuals with size and quality, best of breeding. Pedigree, state license and certificate with each horse. Come and see them on write for photos.

A. H. TAYLOR, R. 2, SEDGWICK, KAN.**Briggs Station on Interurban—From Wichita, Newton or Hutchinson.****For Sale—Two Percheron Stallions**

three and four-years-old, both from imported sire and dam, bay and dark brown, exceptionally fine individuals. Reasonably priced.

H. W. SCOTT, ROUTE 1, ROSEL, KANSAS**Jacks and Stallions**

5 jacks, good ones from 3 to 4 years old. Also choice bred Jennets; 3 good Percheron Stallions. Farm 20 miles northeast of Topeka, in Jefferson county.

M. G. BIGHAM, OZAWKIE, 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

FOR SALE—A coming 3-year-old registered Percheron stallion, weight 1800 pounds, priced right. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell Ottawa, Kansas.

STALLION FOR SALE

One reg. Percheron stallion, black, 5 years old, 1800 lbs., plenty of action, gentle, good breeder. Address Box 32, Wayne, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE

Five years old, good one, broke to work. E. M. McCaul, ELK CITY, KANSAS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Imported Percheron stallion, 10 years; black Jack, 6 yrs. Chas. Stephens, Whitewater, Ks.

Big, Black, Mammoth Jennets for Sale

at a bargain. John A. Edwards, Eureka, Kan.

Jack and Stallion for Sale or Trade

What have you? H. W. Morris, Altamont, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE**RED POLL DISPERSION**

To disperse "Sunnyside" herd I offer a few bulls and cows of desirable breeding. Also my herd sire, a proven sire of merit and value qualified where worth is wanted.

T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS**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 Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)**RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.**

Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

well bred brood sows rank right up with good dairy cows in their ability to convert feed into milk. This is the reason we find the most successful hog men feeding their brood sows for maximum milk production.

It is possible for a pig to weigh 70 pounds when 70 days old and occasionally even more. Most of the increase is to be credited to the mother's milk. It is the practice for hog producers to figure that it requires 10 or 11 bushels of corn, or its equivalent, to produce 100 pounds of marketable pork. The pig with its mother will produce gain for half this amount of feed. Actual tests have been made, comparing a sow and litter for the 7 weeks of the suckling period with the 7 weeks following, the results showing that the gains on the suckling litter cost at the rate of 316 pounds of grain, or equivalent to the 100 pounds, while the gain made by the weaned pigs for the 7 weeks after weaning cost 384 pounds of feed to the 100 pounds.

The whole point of the story is that it pays to take advantage of a good brood sow's capacity for milk production and feed the pigs thru the sow by nature's method. By so doing the feed will produce greater returns during the first 8 or 10 weeks of the pig's life, than by over-taxing its digestive powers before it has developed the capacity for handling solid feeds.

Community Buys Good Bull

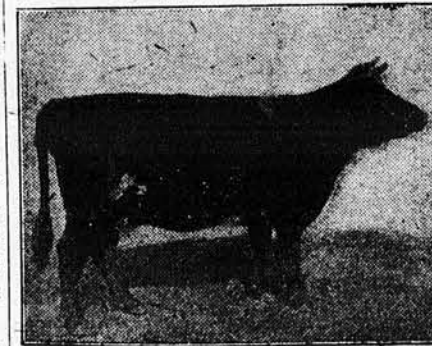
BY G. C. WHEELER

A desire to improve the beef cattle grown on their farms prompted 10 farmers of Menoken township, Shawnee county, to organize a co-operative live-

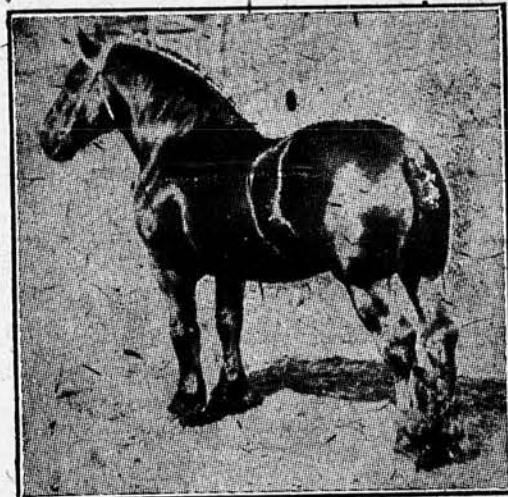
**Herd Bull Owned by Association.**

stock improvement association. They had been keeping common grade stock and had made no special effort to bring about improvement. Membership in the county farm bureau led them to aspire to do better than to simply produce common stock. Land has greatly increased in value in that section, and this was perhaps also a factor. Some of the richest farms in the county are in the Soldier creek bottom. Why should not the cattle be improved in type to keep pace with increasing land values? thought these farmers.

F. O. Blecha, county agricultural agent, encouraged the idea of a community livestock improvement association in the Menoken neighborhood. The men interested got together and decided that since Shorthorn blood predominated in the stock they already had

**One of the Foundation Cows.**

they would stay by this breed and get into purebred Shorthorns as rapidly as possible. Mr. Blecha suggested a form of organization and the name "Menoken Township Shorthorn Breeders' association" was selected. The object in view as set forth in the constitution is to promote the Shorthorn breeding industry in Menoken township. A president, vice president and secretary-treasurer were elected as officers. All of the members invested in some foundation stock of purebred

Closing Out Sale of Percheron Horses**I Will Sell My Entire Herd of Percheron Horses****34 Head****14 Stallions and 20 Mares****Homestead, Okla., April 6, 1920**

THE NATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION ENOS NO. 76634 is included, together with all my great brood mares that have won First, Champion and Grand Champion prizes at the state fairs and national shows. Together with these mares go their colts produced the past years. Colts sired by ENOS; mares in foal to him. Some with colts by side and bred again. ALL FILLYS 3 years old are bred. An opportunity of a life time to procure at your own price a great sire as well as show horse.

ENOS Sired CRESCENT, First, Senior American Champion mare and Grand Champion American bred mare at 1919 Kansas National Defeating a daughter of Casino and Jr. Champion filly sired by Carnot. HELEN BLAZES, MAGDALENE, ROSALIND QUEEN, and CRESCENT ALL SELL. Cadet, a black 4-year-old son of ENOS and out of Queen, Hamlet, a dark gray 3-year-old son of KOULETT (an imported son of CARNOT) and out of a BESIQUE mare. JALAP BOUNCER, a 2-yr. old son of JALAP and out of JOSEPHINE. ENOS BLAZES, a 2-yr. old son of ENOS and out of HELEN BLAZES. These are great prospects and HERD HEADERS.

If you are on the market for a great sire or show horse, A GREAT BROOD MARE, SHOW MARE or work mare attend this sale. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. POOR HEALTH AND NEEDED REST MAKES THIS SALE IMPERATIVE.

Homestead is in the north part of Blaine Co. on the Rock Island R. R., 85 miles Northwest of Oklahoma City, 65 miles South of Alva, 50 miles West of Enid. Frisco trains will be met at Okeene and Rock Island trains at Okeene and Homestead. Catalogs only sent on request.

A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla.

Auct.: Col. John D. Snyder. Ringmen: Odelle, Royce and Gile.

Bargains In DRAFT STALLIONS

Our horse barns have been torn down to make way for city residences. We have a few high-class Belgian, Percheron and Shire stallions for sale right. We offer special inducements to dealers who can handle them all. Now is the time to push the draft stallion business. Horses were never so scarce.

Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.**A. P. Coon, Manager****Jacks and Stallions For Sale**

I will sell at public sale, commencing at 1:00 o'clock, 10 miles northwest of

Downs, Kansas, Monday, March 29

One Registered Belgian Stallion, bay, 16 years old, 1500 pounds. One Registered Percheron Stallion, chestnut, 6 years old, 1600 pounds. One Registered Mammoth Jack, 10 years old, 16 hands high. One Mammoth Jack, 10 years old, 15 hands high. Terms—A credit of 10 months will be given on approved notes bearing 10% interest from date.

H. G. THAETE, Owner, Downs, Kansas**J. M. Clark, Auctioneer.****20 BIG, REGISTERED BLACK JACKS**

Ages from 2 to 8 years. Height from 15 to 16 hands. Can show more bone and weight than anybody. In October we shipped a carload of the finest big registered jacks we could find in Tennessee to our farms. They are acclimated now and ready to make good.

We also have several 15 and 16-hand that have made stands here on our farms. We can show colts or mares in foal. Must sell this stock this season. We can ship on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Frisco. Address, J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan., (new location) or M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. Will meet trains at Lyons or Chase.

**Percheron Stallion**

6-years, dapple gray, 2100 pounds, sound and a proven sire. \$750 cash if taken before April 10. Will consider Jack or stallion in trade.

ADAM BECKER & SON, MERIDEN, KAN.

breeding. A well-bred bull was purchased by the association, the purchase price being raised by levying an assessment upon each member.

The constitution requires that all sires purchased be tuberculin tested and be from herds free from contagious abortion. If abortion or any other infectious disease appears in the herd of

USE SHIRE HORSES FOR POWER AND PROFIT

Breed to SHIRE STALLIONS and raise Geldings that will top the market. SHIRES produce the largest and most powerful geldings that work well, and are selling at present from \$200 to \$350. The demand for good Draft Horses is increasing.

For Booklet or information on SHIRES, write W. G. Lynch, Secretary AMERICAN SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION, TONICA, ILL.

Coburn Farm Percherons

Percheron Mares and Stallions—all blacks. Mares, yearlings up to mature ages. Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds and one extra 6-year-old, a ton horse. Two-year-olds weighing 1,800.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, (Franklin Co.)

Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Association

Announcing Their Annual Spring Bargain Sale

A big two days' sale of 145 Herefords drawn from the good herds that are members of this association.

In the sale pavilion, rain or shine,

Blue Rapids, Kansas, April 6 and 7

145 lots in this big sale. 75 females and 60 bulls.

Cows with calves at foot, cows to calve soon, two-year-old heifers, yearling heifers. Many of the heifers are old enough to breed but are sold open.

20 YEARLING BULLS. 31 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS.

J. A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan., is dispersing his herd of 41 head in this sale.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity for breeders looking for bargains in both females and bulls. It is the annual spring sale of this association and every animal will be in just good breeding condition. But few sections can boast of more prominent Hereford sires than northern Kansas. It is an old established Hereford territory. Don't miss this sale if you want your money's worth. Farmers are especially urged to be at this sale if you need a bull that will improve your herd.—J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

For catalogs address,

C.G. STEELE, SALE MANAGER, BARNES, KAN.

Auctioneers—P. M. Gross, Drybread, Gordon.

Thad Mendenhall, Fairbury, Neb., sells April 8, Kuhlman Bros., Chester, Neb., April 9. Good R. R. connections.

Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.

Beginners and Breeders

and farmers should be interested in this big annual Kansas Hereford event.

60 Females — 125 Bulls

Sale under direction of the big

Kansas Hereford Breeders Ass'n

in the association Sale Barn,

Alma, Kansas, April 16-17

Members Consigning

W. J. Brown, Fall River
J. B. Shields, Lost Springs
W. H. Morton, Fall River
H. D. Plummer, Longton
Arthur Blake, Oak Hill
Oscar Olson, Osage City
Lumley Bros., Emporia
T. S. Moffett, Kansas City
Henderson Bros., Alma
Ray E. Hanna, Clay Center

The Howards, Comiskey
Carl Miller, Belvue
Melgrin Bros., Osage City
E. W. Stuewe, Alma
Wm. Moore, Alta Vista
T. Crowl, Barnard
A. & P. Schmitt, Alma
J. W. Moehle, Clay Center
N. Steffen, Clay Center
Lee Bros., Harveyville
Norton S. Sanders, Osage City

In this sale you will have the opportunity to buy good herd bull prospects, good farm bulls, cows with calves at foot and bred back and heifers bred and open.

This is the association's annual spring sale and is the best place for the beginner, farmer or breeder.

Ask for the catalog today. Address,

C. B. Henderson, Sale Manager, Alma, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. P. M. Gross, Col. Lester Lowe, Col. Weil.

J. W. Johnson, Capper Farm Press.

Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when asking for the catalog. Advertisers like to know where you saw their advertisement.

15 Big Mammoth Jacks

Black with white points, 2 to 6 years old. The kind that get the \$400 to \$600 mules. No better time in our history to own a good jack and raise mules.

THE HEREFORDS

90 big, husky range bulls. Generous and Fairfax breeding. These bulls range from 18 to 22 months old.

50 Herd Bulls. Any Age.

Cows for starting small herds. This is my specialty. Write for prices and information on anything you want. Parties met by appointment at Montgomery on the Washburn railroad. Telephone thru Williamsburg.

A. M. DUFF STOCK FARM
Williamsburg, Missouri.

6 Hereford Bulls For Sale

1 to 2 years old, good dark colors, well marked, good heads and horns, good breeding. **GEO. JONES, UNIONTOWN, KAN.**

Southard's Monarch Herefords

Write for my new mail order plan for selling Monarch Herefords.

You get the best express prepaid, you to inspect animals before you pay.

200 Head in my big Spring sale Monday, April 5. Write now for catalog.

Attend the sale and help name four Monarch bulls. \$200 cash prizes. Catalog tells all about it.

Mention this paper.

J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KAN.

40 COWS TO CALVE SOON

Dehorned Herefords and in good condition. Pure bred but can't be registered.

All will drop calves this spring. Address **DEANE & COCHRAN, HAYS, KANSAS**

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

any member, he is barred from the use of the company sire until his herd is declared free of disease by a competent veterinarian. The constitution also requires that the bull be kept in a strong and vigorous condition. All members are to report at the end of the year the calves produced as offspring of the company sire.

Nearly all the members are new to the business of handling purebred stock. Some have not yet realized the



Daughter of Foundation Cow.

importance of giving purebred stock good care and feed if the best results are to follow. The general tendency of this neighborhood effort is toward improvement not only in breeding but in methods of care and management.

The president of the association is J. M. Riley. John Ostrand, who is widely known as a corn breeder, is vice president, and Luther Lockenour is secretary-treasurer. One member died of the influenza recently and another has been compelled to drop out on account of poor health. Other men are asking for membership, and it will soon be necessary for the group to own two herd bulls.

Build Livestock Pavilion

A livestock sale and show pavilion, seating 800 persons, and estimated to cost \$7,500, is to be built at Independence by local business men. It will be located on lots near the Santa Fe tracks and will provide accommodations for handling 150 head of livestock.

Cattle Imports

Government figures show that in the period from 1884 to 1918 the following numbers and breeds of cattle were imported to the United States: 8,761 Guernseys, 5,569 Jerseys, 1,890 Shorthorns, 1,864 Holsteins, 1,083 Ayrshires, 798 Herefords, 750 Angus, 520 Red Polled and 504 Galloways.

Thoroughbreds

The term "thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible to registration in the General Stud Book of England, the American Stud Book, or affiliated Stud Books for thoroughbred horses in other countries.

Who Gets It?

It is refreshing to find in this day of accusation someone to come to the defense of the farmer, who, somehow, is frequently pointed at by the city man as the real person in the woodpile in this profiteering thing.

Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, asserts that the producer is jockeyed out of a part of his share, as a matter of fact, and he cites an example in wheat. The farmer raises the wheat, and we eat it in the shape of bread maybe a thousand miles away from his field.

Capper says it takes 4½ bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour for which the farmer gets about \$8.37. As it passes along the miller gets \$12.70, and the baker \$42.10. And then Capper piles it on good and declares that the city hotel keeper gets \$421 for this 4½ bushels of wheat for which the farmer was paid \$8.37.

The consumer has a real grievance, no doubt. But the farmer is scarcely the logical goat. He controls neither the food supply nor the prices. Capper says: "Speculators, gamblers and gougers control prices and markets, and rob alike the consumer and the producer."—The Cincinnati Post.

The yielding ability of the sorghums can be improved by seed selection. There is a considerable need for more good breeders of these crops in Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Southard's Big Sale 200 Herefords

For Beginners and Breeders

A special feature will be cows and heifers in lots of 10, 15 and 20 mated with the right bull to make the best cross. Sale in pavilion at farm joining.

Comiskey, Kan., April 5

Write for the sale catalog at once. Help name four sons of Monarch. \$200 in cash prizes. Explained in the catalog. Address,

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm

HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200. Chief herd sire, Don Balboa 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudegg & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417579 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.

Wabaunsee County

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale, five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominator by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

(Pottawatomie county)

\$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

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.

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bredy character and proper conformation. Unimpaired but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls. If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have a nice lot of young bulls for sale very reasonable. Address **HENRY L. JANZEN, Lorraine, Kan.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



MARTIN'S ANGUS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 months old. Car of 3 and 4 year old cows, bred, at \$125. Come or write.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Bulls and Females

20 registered cows and heifers, 2 to 4 years old, all with calf or calf at foot. 8 registered bulls, 12 to 22 months old, of the Trojan Erica family. This stock has the individual quality.

W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

Evergreen Stock Farm

offers 14 bulls from 10 to 25 months old. They have size and bone. Write for prices. **H. L. KNISELY & SON, TALMAGE, KAN.**

PRICED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

as I need the room—25 registered Angus bulls of serviceable age. These are plain bred rugged fellows raised in the open and will give a good account of themselves on farm or range.

NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.

SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

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.**

Public Sales of Livestock

Holsteins.

Apr. 13-14-15—Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders' Assn., at Leavenworth, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Apr. 22—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Combination Sale, Topeka, Kan., Ben Schneider, Mgr., Nortonville, Kan.
Apr. 22—Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

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.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Mar. 30—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.
Mar. 31-Apr. 1—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Apr. 2—S. E. Kansas Shorthorn Assn., G. A. Laude, Sec'y. Sale at Independence, Kan.
Apr. 15 and 16—Shallenberger & Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.
Apr. 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
Apr. 28—Sumner 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 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 14—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 15—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
May 26—Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., C. W. McCampbell, Sale Mgr.
June 4—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
June 5—A. L. Johnston, Lock Box 86, Lane, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.
Apr. 5—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Apr. 6-7—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. C. G. Steele, Mgr., Barnes, Kan. Sale at Blue Rapids, Kan.
Apr. 16-17—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Chas. Henderson, sale manager, Alma, Kan.
Apr. 21—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan., H. A. Rogers, Manager.
Apr. 22—Focke & Nelson, Atwood, Kan.
May 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
Apr. 3—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., at Norton, Kan.
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Apr. 17—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.
Apr. 28—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Apr. 29—Slisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., at Fair Grounds.

Sale Reports

W. J. Clark & Son of Marion, Iowa, report the recent sale of one of their chief herd boars, Cherokee Parole 3rd, for \$5,000. The sale was made to a Mr. Gustafson of South Dakota. About a year ago a litter brother of Cherokee Parole 3rd sold in one of Clark & Son's sales at \$1,065. This was Cherokee Parole, Jr., selling at four months old.

Cattle Prices at Country Sale.

In the recent sale of farm livestock made by J. S. Adam of Dunlap, Kansas, grade Angus yearlings sold at the average of \$65.25. Grade Hereford yearlings at an average of \$55 and registered Hereford cows at an average of \$200 per head. The sale brought out a big crowd and the buying was fast and snappy, the sale netting a total of \$15,000. The advantage in having registered cattle to sell was noted by many.

E. S. Dale's Shorthorn Sale, Protection, Kan.
49 cows and heifers averaged.....\$166
11 bulls averaged.....\$212
60 head averaged.....\$175
E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan., held his first registered Shorthorn sale at his farm March 12 when he sold 60 head of cattle. The offering was very thin in flesh but brought good money in spite of the condition. The cattle were good rugged animals that had been producing calves right along for some time. It was largely a production sale in

the fact that with but one or two exceptions all cattle sold had been produced on the Dale farm. The top was a white Scotch bull, 2 years old, by Roan Monarch and out of a daughter of Ruberta Goods. The bull went to E. E. Moore, Rosston, Okla., for \$610. A 4-year-old cow at \$245 topped the females going to Ira Cummings, Coldwater, Kan. She was on a Ruby foundation and by Donald, a Tomson bred bull. A good crowd was present and bidding was spirited.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Harry T. Forbes, Topeka, Kan., has for sale three Scotch Shorthorn bulls ranging in ages from 12 to 24 months old. They are nice dark reds and very desirable in every respect both in fashionable blood lines and as individuals. Write Mr. Forbes for descriptions and prices. He lives about one mile east of Gage park joining Topeka on the west. You better see these bulls before you buy. Write today for prices and description.—Advertisement.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., sells 200 Herefords in his big annual spring sale at the farm joining Comiskey, Monday, April 5. The catalog is ready to mail and free for the asking. There are special features in this big sale for beginners and it is explained in the catalog. Write today for the catalog. Address J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Advertisers always like to know where you saw their advertisement.—Advertisement.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, announced April 26 as the date of his consignment sale of Holsteins to be held at Ottawa. The principal feature of the sale will be the dispersal of the entire herd of George B. Dunbar of Liberty, Missouri. This complete dispersal is made necessary because of failing health. Catalogs will be ready soon and more information concerning this big sale will appear in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze next week.—Advertisement.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association, has announced May 4 as the date for the association's and first consignment sale. This sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in plenty of time. Thomas J. Anderson, Iola, Kan., is president of the association and H. W. Balthorp, Whiting, Kan., is vice president and Johnson Workman is the efficient secretary. Each consignor is being urged to consign some of his very best animals. It is going to be a good place to buy the kind of Angus cattle that would strengthen your herd.—Advertisement.

Jack and Stallion Sale.

Included in the farm sale of H. G. Thaele, Downs, Kan., will be two good stallions and two good mammoth jacks. These are tried sires and are sold in the farm dispersion. Look up the advertisement in this issue and then get to the sale. It will be held at the farm next Monday, March 29.—Advertisement.

Behrent's Poland-Hereford Sale.

Carl Behrent Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, is advertising his annual spring sale of Anxiety bred Herefords and Poland Chinas in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The sale will be held at Norton in a comfortable pavilion and Herefords of the kind that make history will be sold with a nice consignment of big type Poland China bred sows and gilts with a few young boars old enough for service this spring and summer. Prairie Valley breeding farm is located at Oronoque and near Delvale, a small station on the Rock Island. It is the home of the great Grover Mischief, the great breeding and show bull and son of Beau Mischief. It is the home of lots of Herefords of Anxiety breeding and a string of the real good ones go in this sale. Come to Norton and spend the day with Carl Behrent, Saturday, April 3. Write for the catalog today and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Sale.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' association's spring sale, will be held in the association sale pavilion, Alma, Kan., Friday and

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Carl Behrent's Annual Sale

A draft sale of Herefords and Poland Chinas from the
Prairie Valley Breeding Farm, Oronoque, Kan.
sale in the pavilion,

Norton, Kansas, Saturday, April 3



Anxiety Herefords
Big Poland Chinas

The entire offering consists of 55 head. This includes 10 good bulls from 1 to 2 years of age, and there are some good herd-bull prospects in the lot. Also listed are 15 yearling open heifers, mostly sired by Grover Mischief 55624, some by Beau Mischief 6th and Dainty Domino, out of straight Anxiety-bred dams; and some out of Beau Mischief cows. The heifers are one of the most useful lots that will be found in a public auction in Northwest Kansas this year.
My hog offering consists of four tried sows, 16 spring gilts, five fall gilts and five fall boars. These are good—keep them in mind.
Norton is on the main line, Rock Island west from Belleville and all trains stop there.
Catalogs are now ready and will be mailed upon request to

Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Auctioneers: E. D. Snell, C. H. Payton, J. W. Johnson, fieldman.
Mention this paper when you ask for catalog.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Last Call
Southeast Kansas Shorthorns

Will be sold in the Association Sale at

Independence, Kan., Friday, Apr. 2

60 GOOD, WORKING SHORTHORNS

Better cattle than this association has ever before sold. They are all good ages; no culls offered. Come and bring your neighbors, it will be

A Good Place To Buy

It is too late to write now so come to the sale. You will be pleased with the cattle.

G. A. LAUDE, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 6th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.
Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

For Sale Adjutant 433277

An Augusta bull bred by "Tomsons," 5 years old, weight 2100 in breeding form. Also a few good Scotch topped bulls 10 to 14 months old. Come and see them.

R. D. CHRISTY, MERIDEN, KANSAS.

FOR SALE, 4 SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS

from 12 to 18 months of age, red and roan. Also some Scotch bred females with calves by side. Come and see them. H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

Scotch and Scotch Topped

bulls. Serviceable ages. Reds, roans and white. Some real herd bull material. Visitors met at U. P. or Rock Island trains.

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. (Clay Co.)

New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale—Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also bred cows.
MEALL BROS., CAWKER CITY, KANSAS
Mitchell County

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS

Bulls from 12 to 24 months old. All reds. From \$125 to \$150.
W. J. SAYRE, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

1 red Shorthorn bull 29 months old; 1 white, 2 roan and 4 red Shorthorn bulls 10 to 16 months old.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

FOR SALE

10 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 12 months old.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS.

Pure Scotch Shorthorn Bull
2 years old and an extra good one, for sale.
O. J. Tracy, Route 3, Harper, Kansas.

Genuine Herd Bulls
by Master of the Daies
and out of
Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Daies bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.
They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

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.

Type's Goods for Sale

I am reserving 25 splendid heifers by this great bull and offering 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.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE
of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on four great papers, each excelling in prestige with the farmers and stockmen of its territory, the four covering, respectively, the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma and adjacent sections of adjoining states.

FOR BUYERS: When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and write those breeders who seem likely to have what you want, always mentioning this paper. Write this department direct at any time, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

FOR SELLERS: Those who have livestock for sale, will find that advertising thru one or more papers of the Capper Farm Press is the most businesslike and effective means of locating buyers. Ask this department for any desired information, on the subject of livestock selling, always giving number and description of animals for sale. If help is wanted in the preparation of advertising copy, give such other information as can be used to attract the interest of prospective buyers. Such matters as the time of year, cost of feed, condition and value of animals and time available for selling, should be considered in deciding how to advertise. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. This paper may afford you ample service or you may need the whole Capper Farm Press. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

To be sure of starting or stopping your advertisement with any certain issue, have your instructions reach us ten days before the date of that issue.

It is a good idea to keep in touch with your territory manager as much as possible. His judgment, experience and constant travel and observation always will prove valuable to you. Inquiries and instructions to headquarters can be addressed:

Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR

OFFICE AND TERRITORY MANAGERS:

E. S. Humphrey, Main Office, Topeka, Kan.
John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.
O. Wayne Devine, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
S. T. Morse, E. Okla., S. E. Kan., and S. W. Mo. 517 West 3rd St., Joplin, Mo.
H. P. Steele, Northern Iowa, P. O. Box 1494, Des Moines, Ia.

Leavenworth County Holstein Breeders Fourth Annual Sale

100 pure breds—150 high grades

Drafts from the best herds in the county with a few outside consignors. All inspected and catalogued with the interests of the purchasers in mind. Sale in pavilion, rain or shine.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 14-15



The kind that is making Leavenworth county famous as a Holstein dairy center.

14th 150 high-grade cows and heifers; 75 in milk and heavy springers; 25 two-year-old heifers bred; 50 open heifers.

15th 100 pure breds. Cows and heifers in milk and heavy springers. Open and bred heifers and a nice lot of heifer calves. Just five bulls but they are good with plenty of A. R. O. backing.

A splendid opportunity to buy real Holsteins is afforded in this big two-day sale. There will be 30-pound heifers bred to 30- and 34-pound sires and other attractions of equal importance.

Catalogs are ready now to mail. Address.

W. J. O'Brien, Sale Manager, Tonganoxie, Kansas

Auctioneer: J. E. Mack and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Splendid railroad connections. Interurban cars from Kansas City every hour. Headquarters in Leavenworth at National Hotel. Leavenworth's big commercial club and Leavenworth county's big farm bureau invite you to this sale.

THE LAST ONE

We are now offering the last son of old Gem Pietertje Paul De Kol 3rd. He is a little more black than white, a splendid individual in every way. He is just 2 years of age.

His dam has a record of 19 pounds butter made at 9 years of age and from three-quarters of an udder. She has a 25-pound daughter, full sister to the bull.

His sire, Gem Pietertje Paul De Kol 3rd has 40 A. R. O. daughters and one with 34 pounds butter in 7 days—another has 30 pounds—two others have over 29 pounds. He has more high record daughters for both 7 days and a year than any other Kansas bull.

Remember this young bull is sister to a 34-pound cow, to a 30-pound cow, to two 29-pound cows, to 4 cows with above 750 pounds in a year, and is full brother to a 25-pound cow.

He has one fault. The ring has been torn out of his nose. However, we can still put one in so that he can be handled. He is a valuable animal, but we are pricing him at only \$350 for quick sale. Better wire if you want him or someone else will. We also have bull calves of various ages and various prices. Tell us what you need.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

THE CHOICE OF A GREAT HERD

Describes the six choice roan Shorthorns we consign to the

Central Ass'n Sale, Kansas City, Mo., March 31-April 1

This consignment of 3 bulls and 3 females represents 6 real features of the sale. Four are sired by Village Marshall, one by Beaver Creek Sultan and one by Imp. Newton Champion.

THE HEIFERS, all by Village Marshall, include 2 Scotch Lovelies and the other a nicely bred Secret. The last is a full sister to Simplicity 6th which sold as a calf, 2 years ago, for \$1050.

THE BULLS are headed by Sanguhar Sultan. His dam is a half sister to the \$20,000 Radnez and the \$19,500 Cudholm Dreadnaught. Sunny Marshall is a very pleasing youngster and Newton Victor looks like the making of a real herd bull. Look up this consignment. Any one of them will very materially strengthen your herd.

TOMSON BROTHERS, CARBONDALE, KANSAS

Knox Knoll Farm Consigns To Independence Shorthorn Sale, April 2, 1920

1 yearling heifer, 1 yearling bull by Knox Knoll Dale. (Half brother to the grand champion Violet's Dale) and 4 young show cows, (winners at the county fairs) bred to the \$1000 Scotch Cumberland. 5 of Scotch Cumberland's calves sold at Wichita sale this winter at an average of \$645 per head and all were prize winners at show. For information on this consignment address, S. M. KNOX, PROP., HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

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

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale
Have 1 herd bull, 10 young bulls at private sale. Herd bull Brilliant Type by Cumberland Type; a 2-year-old red bull. The young bulls are from 6 to 12 months old. Write for list giving age and breeding. I will be pleased to show you these cattle. Parties will be met at train when notified.
WARREN WATTS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Saturday, April 16 and 17. Over 20 prominent members of the association have contributed to the sale with offerings from their herds of cattle that are of a kind and quality that is needed on every farm. Many of them are the kind that would strengthen most any herd but there are Herefords in this sale for everybody. These sales in the past have proved very popular with breeders looking for something to strengthen their herds and with the beginners and with farmers. There are 125 bulls in this sale and many of them are real herd bull prospects and others are more suitable for the range. However you will have a big lot to select from and you surely can find the bull you want and at the price you wish to pay. There will be a lot of splendid young cows with calves at foot and bred back and others that will calve later on. There will be a lot of bred and open heifers. Every animal will be sold as represented in the sale. The rules of the association protect the buyer in every way possible. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address C. B. Henderson, Alma, Kan., Sales Mgr. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you do so.—Advertisement.

The Choice of a Great Herd

When Tomson Brothers, Carbondale, Kansas, announce they are consigning six very choice young cattle, from their Shorthorn herd, to the Central Sale at Kansas City, Missouri, March 31 and April 1, every breeder realizes that these six cattle will be outstanding features of the sale. The six head selected for this consignment are all roans, three females and three bulls. They are best described in the words of Jim Tomson: "Four of these are sired by Village Marshall, one by Beaver Creek Sultan and one by Imp. Newton Champion. The heifers are all by Village Marshall, two of them are from the Scotch Lovely family which is so prominent in Bellows Brothers' herd, the other is a nicely bred Secret and a full sister of Simplicity 6th which sold in the Royal Sale as a calf for \$1,050 two years ago. Our best bull, and he is an exceptionally good one, is Sanguhar Sultan, by Beaver Creek Sultan and out of Sanguhar Marigold by Sanguhar Dreadnaught, thus making her a half sister of Radnez, the \$20,000 bull and to Cudholm Dreadnaught which sold for \$19,500. This is one of the best young bulls we have ever offered, combining size, depth and character with great fleshing qualities. Sunny Marshall by Village Marshall is a very pleasing fellow with style and finish to please the most critical. Newton Victor, by Imp. Newton Champion is a rich roan of the correct type and looks like the making of a real herd bull." When Jim Tomson says this about his consignment you can rest assured that they are worthy of your close inspection and that any one of them will, very materially strengthen your herd.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Topeka

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., has announced April 22 as the date of the Kansas Holstein breeders' combination sale, at Topeka, Kan. Five or six well-known Kansas breeders are consigning to this sale which will be managed by Mr. Schneider. To start with Mr. Schneider is selling down very close because of the need of more help or less work. A. B. Wilcox, Topeka; Louis Koenig, Solomon; E. R. Violet, Fall River and the St. Marys herd at St. Marys, Kan., are the consignors. Fully ninety per cent of the cattle offered are now under government health control and will be sold with a 60 days' retest privilege. Fully ninety-five per cent of these cattle have been raised in Kansas and are from the herds counted among the best in the country. Catalogs are being compiled and the advertisement and further information about this big Kansas sale will be found in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mr. Schneider invites you to write him for any information you want about the consignments that go in this sale. The more you know about the quality of the offering the more you will be interested in the sale.—Advertisement.

Northern Kansas Herefords.

The Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale at Blue Rapids, Kan., Marshall county, is one of the several good chances that farmers and breeders will have this spring to secure Herefords at auction. It is a big sale of 145 head—85 females and 60 bulls. It is called the annual spring bargain sale because no fitting is done on the cattle and because there will be a really classy lot of young bulls and a good useful lot of cows with calves and cows that will calve soon and bred and open heifers in this sale that will sell within the reach of everybody. In this sale J. A. Howell, Herkimer, one of the members of the association is dispersing his entire herd of 41 head. C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., is the association sale manager and will be pleased to mail you the catalog as soon as you send him your name. There is a surplus of Herefords in this territory, especially bulls of the kind that you should be interested in and they will sell at very reasonable prices and it is certainly the place for beginners and farmers that need cattle. Union Pacific train leaves Manhattan early the morning of the sale and returns in the evening after the sale. Write right now for the catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Leavenworth County Holsteins.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be found the announcement and advertisement of Leavenworth county's big two days' Holstein sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Leavenworth, Kan. The dates are April 14 and 15 and 150 head of high grades consisting of 75 cows in milk and to freshen soon after the sale, 25 two year old bred heifers and 50 open heifers. This offering of high grades is one of unusual merit for the dairyman or farmer looking for real milk cattle. They represent the surplus from the big dairy farms in Leavenworth county and not the old no good kind that often are shipped in and offered for sale. Many of the Leavenworth dairymen are putting purchased Holstein cattle on their dairy farms and as fast as they do this they sell their high grades. The wise dairy farmer does not let a poor dairy cow stay on his farm over night. These grades are of very high quality and you should see them if you are interested in big milk production. The 100 purebreds will be sold on Thursday, April 15 following the grade sale. They will consist of cows in milk and heavy springers, open and bred heifers and some heifer calves. There will be just five bulls cataloged and they will be good. In the purebred offering a splendid opportunity is offered for the selection of cows and heifers that will add strength to your herd. There will be a nice string of 30 pound heifers bred to 30 and 34 pound bulls. It is sure

two red letter days for Leavenworth dairy folks and you are invited to come and stay all the two days. Leavenworth's big commercial club and the Leavenworth county farm bureau invite you to this sale. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., is the sale manager and has compiled the catalog and is ready to mail it to you just as soon as you send in your request for it. Write him today. Address, W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.—Advertisement.

Good Holsteins in Colorado.

Hall Bros., Denver, Colo., are proprietors of the Western Holstein farm located out on the "Morrison Road" about 5 miles out of Denver. While in Denver recently I visited this big up to date Holstein breeding establishment. There are 125 Holstein Friesians on the farm and I think it is the grandest collection of Holsteins of that number I ever saw on one farm. The desirable characteristics are their refined and uniform conformation, with outstanding evidence of constitutional vigor and performance. Kansas breeders will be more interested in this great herd when more of them have had the opportunity to see the herd. Kansas breeders contemplating a trip to Colorado this summer in autos should plan to see this great herd while at Denver or vicinity. If you are in Denver without your car call them up and they will be pleased to call for you in Denver. At present they offer for sale a splendid lot of young bulls ready for service. These bulls are splendid individuals and have worlds of backing that should count with you when you buy your herd bull. They have plenty of free literature concerning their herd and will be pleased to mail it to you upon request. Write at once asking them for prices and descriptions and literature about their herd. Address Hall Bros., Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan., starts his Duroc card in this issue. Mr. McComas is featuring some classy big type fall boars at this time. He has a good herd and the breeder or farmer who wants a good boar, priced right, will do well to get in touch with this herd.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Ray Shorthorn Sale.

J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan., sell 34 head of Shorthorns next Tuesday, March 30. The sale consists of 34 head: 26 bulls and 8 cows and heifers, a good opportunity to get cattle carrying the blood of some of the best Shorthorns of Collynie, Gallant Knight, and Choice Goods breeding. Present herd bulls are Cumberland Hero, and Victorious. This offering will be a well grown, well colored group. Quality considered these cattle should go at reasonable prices. Remember the date, March 30.—Advertisement.

A. D. Outhier's Percheron Dispersion.

A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla., sells his entire herd of Percherons Tuesday, April 6, at which time he sells 15 stallions and 20 mares. Included in the sale are the national grand champion Enos and the great brood mares that have won first and grand championships at state and national shows. Enos is not only a show horse but he sired Crescent, the first senior American champion mare and grand champion mare at 1919 Kansas National. Here is a fine opportunity to get a show horse or sire or a good brood mare or work mare. Poor health and needed rest compels the dispersion. Will meet trains at Okeene and Homestead. Catalogs sent only on request. See ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Park Salter's Shorthorns

Park Salter, Wichita, Kansas, has for sale a number of tip-top Scotch bulls, outstanding individuals that will make real herd headers. They are different colors and you can get a bull almost any age you want. These bulls are sired by Bapton Corporal and Imported British Emblem. In addition to these bulls Mr. Salter has some good useful bulls to move at very reasonable prices. He also has high class Scotch females for sale at all times. Practically every Shorthorn breeder in the country knows that Park Salter has a great herd of Shorthorns. With Lady Supreme and Bapton Corporal, Mr. Salter has won grand championships in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. Other members of his Shorthorn herd have won many blue ribbons. Anyone desiring good Shorthorns will do well to get in com-

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Prizewinning Scotch Bulls

for sale. Cruickshank herd bulls of outstanding merit and pure Scotch breeding. Cumberland Star is of the Mid of March family and was 3rd prize 2-year-old in the recent Kansas National; Velvet Type, a Cruickshank Lavender, was winner of the senior calf class in the same show. I am dispersing my herd owing to my ill health otherwise these bulls would not be for sale. If you can use a good Scotch bull at a price that is right, write me.

J. E. PATON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

Three pure Scotch bulls, 12 to 24 months old. Nice dark reds. Farm joins Topeka on west. Address
HARRY T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Polled Shorthorns 175 in herd.

Young halter broke bulls for sale.

**J. C. Banbury & Sons,
Phone 2803, Plevna, Kan.**

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.
O. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

munication with Mr. Salter at once. Address, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Park E. Salter, 615 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Mammoth Jacks and Herefords.

The A. M. Duff Stock Farm, Williamsburg, Mo., are offering a choice selection of big Mammoth Jacks and Herefords in this issue. It will be remembered that the Duff Stock Farm entered the jack business by paying a world's record price for a yearling jennet in one of the Monsees sales several years ago. Since that time they have used the same care in the selection and breeding of their jennet herd. The 15 big Mammoth jacks offered for sale at this time are all good black with white points and from two to six years old. With mule prices as they are at this time and the outlook of higher prices the next few years it would seem that there has never been a better time in livestock history to invest in a real good jack. The Duff Stock Farm Herefords are an especially useful lot. They have for sale at this time 90 big range bulls from 16 to 22 months old. These are of Generous and Fairfax breeding, justly noted for their rugged frame, heavy bone, deep flesh, good coats and dark colors. It is doubtful if there is a better place to look for a carload of good range bulls from one herd. They also have 50 herd bulls of varying age with the individuality and pedigree to justify their being placed at the head of good herds. The Duff Stock Farm can be reached by telephone thru the Williamsburg Exchange and visitors will be met by appointment at Montgomery on the Wabash river.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., has a few good bred sows, the strictly big type Poland Chinas, for sale. Roy can still furnish you something extra good in Holsteins either extra good producing cows or some good bull calves out of these cows. All are priced right and fully guaranteed.—Advertisement.

Deming Ranch Polands.

One of the best opportunities of the season to secure bred sows and gilts is being offered by the Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. They have a fine lot of late gilts bred for April and May farrow. These gilts are mostly sired by their great show and breeding boars Big Bob's Jumbo and Big Jones Again, and are bred to The Dividend by Cooks Liberty Bond or Kansas Guardsman by The Guardsman (litter brother to The Clansman). At the spring shows the Deming Ranch has been the heaviest prize winners. They cleaned up practically all the prizes at Denver; took their full share at Wichita and their list of winnings at Oklahoma City is almost too long to publish and includes both grand championships, produce of dam first and second. Get of sire first and second, aged herd bred by Exhibitor first and second, young herd bred by Exhibitor first and second and so on. For real Polands priced worth the money write H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

Edgewood Farms, Orrie Coburn, Mgr., Whitewater, Wis., write they are getting the nicest calves they have ever owned. These are offered at \$25 each, 5 to 7 weeks old, crated, with feed for shipment anywhere. Shipments the past month made to Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and Florida. Write them if you want grade Holsteins.—Advertisement.

Top Holstein to Topeka Herd

In the recent Holstein Friesian sale of F. J. Searle, one of the best cows and biggest bargains was bought by Joseph White of Topeka. Mr. White paid \$620 for a cow which Mr. Searle believes would have brought \$1,000 to \$1,200 had his sale been attended by as large a number of buyers as he anticipated from inquiries for catalogs. Mr. Searle blames the delay in getting his catalogs, for the failure of many prospective buyers to attend, believing that had the catalogs been placed in their hands on time, they would have been at the sale.

Helping the Beginner

One way the firm of Nevius & Sons, of Miami County, Kansas, helps the beginner while helping themselves is to give prizes for Poland Chinas of their breeding. In their latest public sale they announced that they would add \$15, \$10 or \$15 to any first, second or third prizes won on pigs from litters produced by sows or gilts sold in that sale. The sale was held in the new community market building and sale pavilion at Paola, which is itself a feature in a substantial movement now being made in Miami county to increase the number of herds and the profits therefrom of all kinds of purebred animals adapted to Eastern Kansas.

Damages for Pedigree Delay

A recent decision handed down by the Supreme Court of South Dakota will be of interest to every reader of purebred livestock as well as to prospective buyers. A man by the name of Weeks was a breeder of purebred cattle. He purchased a bull from a Mr. Lee that the seller guaranteed would be purebred and registered. The seller knew that the buyer intended to use the bull with purebred females to produce calves eligible for registry for sale as purebreds. The buyer repeatedly requested the seller to send the bull's

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 18 cows with an average of 22.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 25 to 35 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.

15 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

For sale—Bull calves sired by 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis and out of good dams; \$50 and up. For particulars write CHAS. C. WILSON, MANAGER, EDNA, KANSAS.

SPLENDID 30-lb. BULL

Old enough for light service; straight; mostly white, beautifully marked. Sire, one of best sons of King Of The Pontiacs and a 1st prize winner at Kansas National. Dam, 30-lb. cow holding state record. Price \$750. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kansas.

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 Akkrummer Ormsby 31.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 3 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.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Annual meeting and two days' association sale, Topeka's big, modern sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan., March 25-26.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Specializes in long time test—permanency—means profit. Several young males from record cows. No grades. Herd sire Prince Ormsby Pontiac Merced 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 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. BOSS, 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.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

Holsteins of quality. Write your needs as I can supply them if they call for purebreds.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

Braeburn Holsteins

Bulls and bull calves. One sire has a world-record dam and sire's dam; the other averages 648-32.62 for dam and sire's dam. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac 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 BOMIG & 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 Sadie Vale. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O. Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

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. ccws 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 Pontiacs 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 Aaggie 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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Large, Thrifty, Registered Holstein Bull Calves For Sale

From 3 to 6 weeks old, out of record dams and sired by a 26-pound son of King Of Pontiacs; from \$50 to \$100 express prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Write for photos and description. Beechlands Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

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

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.

Registered Holstein Bulls

1 yearling, \$135; 1 calf, 4 months, \$60. Both are grandsons of King Pieter 60771 that has sired 42 A. R. O. cows. W. H. WILLIAMSON, RAYMOND, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HERD BULL

5 years old, weight 2090. Will sell cheap or trade for young heifers or calves. W. W. EDDY, HAVENSVILLE, KANSAS.

FOR HIGHLY BREED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A Few Holstein Bull Calves

for sale. Good individuals, nice color and the best of breeding. Russell & White, R. 6, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

5 cows, yearling bulls and heifer and calves. R. D. COGHILL, R. 9, LAWRENCE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

21-32ds pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

GUERNSEY CATTLE

For Sale a Few High Grade Guernsey Heifers

from 8 mos. to two year olds. Three cows in milk all rebred. One yearling bull and one bull calf 8 weeks old. For description and photos write DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queens' Fair Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fair Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 64 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet. M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES

sired by Oakland's Sultan 2nd, \$50. PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

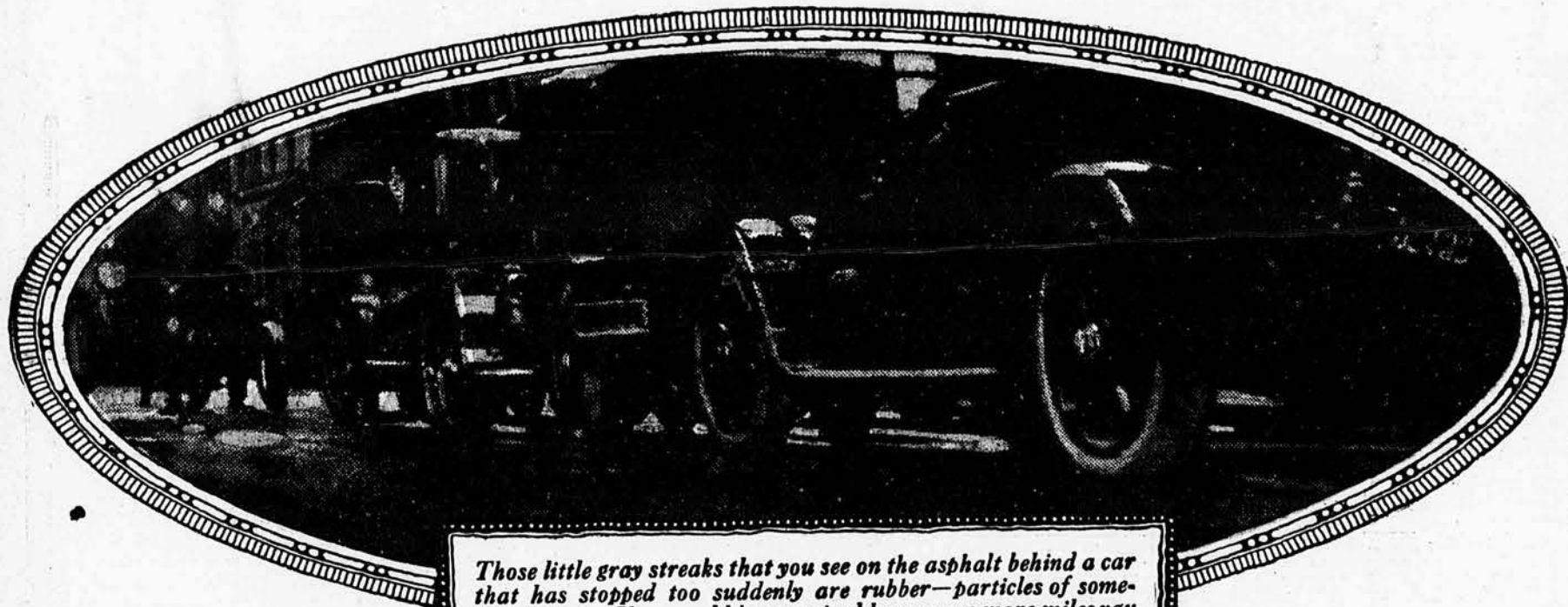
CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains. ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

For Sale Registered Ayrshire Bull

2 yrs. old. Registered cow 6 yrs. old, heifer calf by her side. Registered heifer 2 yrs. old, bred, and two heifers 6 mrs. old. For description and photos write DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

Tire Economy Begins with Better Tires



Those little gray streaks that you see on the asphalt behind a car that has stopped too suddenly are rubber—particles of somebody's tires. You would be surprised how many more miles you would get out of your tires if you always make it a point to get away to an easy start and to slow down gradually when stopping.

ONE out of every ten men you see on the street is a motor car owner.

There is not a man or woman in the country whose daily life is not affected in some way by motor transportation.

Anything that tends towards waste and extravagance is a tax on everybody.

* * *

Because of casual buying the average motorist is being compelled to pay out more and more every year for tires.

Once let Americans realize that a thing is costing them

too much and they soon find a way to correct it.

They are beginning to understand the high cost of poor tires and to stop accidental buying.

Going to the dealer who not only displays the sign of good tires in his window, but who recommends and sells good tires because he believes in their economy.

* * *

The United States Rubber Company is bending every effort to keep pace with the growing demand for tires, but placing responsibility for quality ahead of every other consideration.

In the interest of better tires it produces more of its own rubber than any other rubber manufacturer in the world.

It introduced the first straight side automobile tire.

It produced the first pneumatic truck tire.

Two of the greatest contributions to tire and motor economy ever made.

* * *

The idea of quality in tires is just beginning to take firm hold on this country.

And the firmer the hold it takes, the smaller the tax that motorists will have to pay.

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